

Production of 2,4-D in 1969 was 47 million pounds, down 41 percent from 1968 (tables 2 and 26). For the previous 5 years, however, it increased at an average rate of 12 percent per year. Production of 2,4,5-T in 1969 was little more than one-fourth that in 1968. However, for the previous 5 years, it had increased an average of 15 percent per year.

Table 26.--2,4-D and 2,4,5-T (acid basis): Production, exports, and producers' domestic disappearance, United States, 1959-69

Year	Production		Exports <u>1/</u>	Domestic disappearance <u>2/</u>	
	2,4-D	2,4,5-T	2,4-D & 2,4,5-T	2,4-D	2,4,5-T
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
1959.....	29,282	5,547	5,760	34,102	5,508
1960.....	36,185	6,337	8,796	31,131	5,859
1961.....	43,392	6,909	9,085	31,067	5,444
1962.....	42,997	8,369	10,192	35,903	8,102
1963.....	46,312	9,090	14,657	33,199	7,179
1964.....	53,714	11,434	13,037	43,986	8,912
1965.....	63,320	11,601	6,924	50,535	7,244
1966.....	68,182	15,489	5,419	63,903	17,080
1967.....	77,139	14,552	4,410	66,955 <u>3/</u>	15,381 <u>3/</u>
1968.....	79,263	17,530	3,391	68,404 <u>3/</u>	15,804 <u>3/</u>
1969.....	47,077	4,999	7,287	49,526	3,218

1/ Excludes military shipments abroad; these are not considered exports.

2/ Includes military shipments abroad.

3/ Revised.

(Production) Tariff Commission.

(Exports) Bureau of the Census.

Exports of technical grade 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T together picked up sharply beginning about the middle of 1968 following a decline in Government purchases. In 1969 they amounted to 7,287,000 pounds, more than double that for 1968 and more than for any year since 1964. Exports had steadily declined since 1963 at an average annual rate of 24 percent (tables 11 and 26).

The United States imported some 2,4,5-T in 1969, but only about one-seventh that of the previous year. No imports were recorded for 2,4-D (table 9).

Table 4. -- U. S. exports of pesticides by calendar years

Material	1962	1963	1963 1964
	: \$1,000	: \$1,000	: 1,000 lb.
Benzene hexachloride	:	:	:
(gamma basis, 6% plus)	: 1,700	: 758	: 737
Calcium arsenate	: 104	: 18	: 187
Copper sulfate (normal and basic)	: 456	: 227	: 1,701
2,4-D and 2,4,5-T (acid basis)	: 4,208	: 5,932	: 14,657
DDT, technical	: 3,673	: 1,969	: 11,059
DDT (20-74%, 100% basis)	: 1,364	: 1,374	: 3,590
DDT (75% plus, 100% basis)	: 21,793	: 18,000	: 87,306
Disinfectants, household and industrial	: 5,326	: 5,566	: 10,453
Fumigants	: 2,461	: 3,062	: 11,262
Fungicides, n.e.c.	: 15,197	: 17,108	: 34,782
Herbicides, n.e.c.	: 7,631	: 10,869	: 13,943
Lead arsenate	: 249	: 135	: 803
Nicotine sulfate (40% basis)	: 34	: 52	: 33
Organic phosphorus insecticides (15% plus)	: 10,367	: 11,692	: 17,965
Paradichlorobenzene	: 545	: 586	: 5,255
Polychlor insecticides (15% plus) <u>1/</u>	: 21,735	: 19,596	: 35,283
Pyrethrum extract	: 171	: 138	: 50
Sulfur, agricultural, n.e.c.	: 300	: 403	: 15,602
Agricultural insecticides, n.e.c.	: 28,090	: 19,562	: 63,902
Household and industrial pesticides n.e.c.	: 5,313	: 4,100	: 9,452
Total	: 130,720	: 121,145	: 2/

1/ Includes aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, methoxychlor, toxaphene and related chemicals and mixtures thereof.

2/ No total given because BHC is reported only in terms of the gamma content, DDT as 100 percent technical, and 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T on the acid basis.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Report No. FT 410, codes 82001-82280.

1958 was first time

AO Separate Item

The Pesticide Situation for 1958-59

and was

Purple

General Outlook

Insecticides, fungicides and weed killers are expected to be in ample supply in 1959. The early-season demand is reported in larger volume than last year. Capacity to produce and formulate pesticides is of such size and adaptability that shortages will be of short duration, and involve mostly those chemicals recently developed.

Production of pesticides in 1958 was well above the 1957 level, on the basis of the limited data available. Increased production of DDT, the aldrin-toxaphene group, and many materials recently in commercial manufacture more than offset the reduced output of benzene hexachloride, copper sulfate, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T (table 1).

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April, 1959

Total production of pesticides changes greatly from year to year depending upon the aggregate severity of insect and fungus epidemics and of weed growth. Weather conditions often are largely responsible for these deviations. Production may be lowered until inventories can be reduced to an economic level after a period of high demand such as occurred in 1950 and 1951. Despite annual variations in usage, the U. S. pesticide industry has made marked growth during the past decade (table 2).

Table 2. -- United States production of synthetic organic pesticides. 1/

Calendar year	Production 2/ 1,000 lb.	Calculated producers' value \$1,000
1947	124,259	--
1951	463,998	--
1952	417,624	174,141
1953	355,953	130,466
1954	419,274	157,599
1955	506,376	206,035
1956	569,927	274,895
1957	511,552	214,957
1958	580,000	--

1/ Includes a small proportion of plant hormones and soil conditioners.
2/ 1947 and 1951 from Chemical and Engineering News, September 1, 1958; 1958 estimated; remaining production figures from U. S. Tariff Commission.

The U. S. Tariff Commission, in its annual releases on "Imports of Coal-Tar Products," has reported imports of synthetic organic pesticides as follows:

1954	174,689 lb.	1956	408,006 lb.
1955	418,920 lb.	1957	2,801,572 lb.

Domestic disappearance of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides (aldrin, etc.) rose to a new high in 1958 (table 3). Disappearance of DDT and of benzene hexachloride was somewhat lower than in 1957, and calcium arsenate and rotenone fell markedly. The weed killers, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, reached a higher level than the year before. Previous disappearance estimates for these herbicides have been revised on the assumption that the same proportion of 1955-56 and 1956-57 weed killer exports comprised these materials as in 1958. Exports of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T were in 1958 for the first time reported separately from other herbicides.

Exports of pesticides are now published in more detail than prior to 1958 (table 4). DDT led in dollar value of exports in 1958, with other "polychlor" insecticides nearly as high. These materials (DDT and the