

## U.S. environmental agency eyes limits to herbicide linked to crop damage

Collateral damage: At his farm in Arkansas, John Weiss with his crop of soybeans, which has shown signs of damage due to the drifting of Monsanto's pesticide Dicamba. | Photo Credit: [Reuters](#)

The U.S. environmental agency is considering banning spraying of the agricultural herbicide dicamba after a set deadline next year, according to state officials advising the agency on its response to crop damage linked to the weed killer.

Setting a cut-off date, possibly sometime in the first half of 2018, would aim to protect plants vulnerable to dicamba, after growers across the U.S. farm belt reported the chemical drifted from where it was sprayed this summer, damaging millions of acres of soybeans and other crops.

A ban could hurt sales by Monsanto Co. and DuPont which sell dicamba weed killers and soybean seeds with Monsanto's dicamba-tolerant Xtend trait. BASF also sells a dicamba herbicide. It is not yet known how damage attributed to the herbicides, used on Xtend soybeans and cotton, will affect yields of soybeans unable to withstand dicamba because the crops have not been harvested.

The Environmental Protection Agency discussed a deadline for next year's sprayings on a call with state officials that addressed steps the agency could take to prevent a repeat of the damage, four participants on the call told Reuters.

A cut-off date for usage in spring or early summer could protect vulnerable plants by only allowing farmers to spray fields before soybeans emerge from the ground, according to weed and pesticide specialists.

Monsanto spokeswoman Christi Dixon told Reuters that the agency had not indicated it planned to prohibit sprayings of dicamba herbicides on soybeans that had emerged. That action "would not be warranted," she said. The EPA had no immediate comment.

EPA officials made clear that it would be unacceptable to see the same extent of crop damage again next year, according to Andrew Thostenson, a pesticide specialist for North Dakota State University. who participated in the call.

State regulators and university specialists are pressuring the EPA to decide soon on rules guiding usage because farmers will make planting decisions for next spring over the next several months.

Tighter usage limits could discourage cash-strapped growers from buying Monsanto's more expensive dicamba-resistant Xtend soybean seeds. Dicamba-tolerant soybeans cost about \$64 a bag, compared with about \$28 a bag for Monsanto's Roundup Ready soybeans and about \$50 a bag for soybeans resistant to Bayer's Liberty herbicide. Already, a task force in Arkansas has advised the state to bar dicamba sprayings after April 15 next year.

"If the EPA imposed an April 15 cut-off date for dicamba spraying, that would be catastrophic for Xtend — it invalidates the entire point of planting it," said Jonas Oxgaard, analyst for investment management firm Bernstein.

Monsanto has projected its Xtend crop system would return a \$5 to \$10 premium per acre over soybeans with glyphosate resistance alone, creating a \$400-\$800 million opportunity for the company once the seeds are planted on an expected 80 million acres in the U.S., according to Mr.

Oxgaard.

By 2019, Monsanto predicts U.S. farmers will plant Xtend soybeans on 55 million acres, or more than 60% of the total planted this year. About 3.1 million acres of soybeans vulnerable to dicamba were hurt by sprayings this summer, accounting for 3.5% of U.S. plantings, according to the University of Missouri.

Chemical companies have blamed the crop damage on farmers misusing the herbicides. Specialists, though, say the weed killers are also risky because they have a tendency to vaporise and drift across fields, referred to as volatility.

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