

What other farmers have to say...

*“Independent studies show that **GE crops don’t increase yields** - they just increase pesticides.”*

- Pat Trask, South Dakota Rancher

*“For producers and consumers working to rebuild the fragile local food economy, **2,4-D resistant crops will be a disaster.**”*

- Margot McMillen, Missouri Organic Farmer

*“The danger of Dicamba is it’s a very volatile compound. It will literally **go to a gaseous state and rise up above the crop it’s applied to.** And whatever other crops it settles on can really be harmed, whether it’s another farmer’s soybeans, my fruits and vegetables, or a home gardener’s garden.”*

- Troy Roush, Indiana Farmer



What can you do to safeguard your crops?

Get informed

www.panna.org/current-campaigns/24D

www.nffc.net

www.farmertofarmercampaign.com

Spread the word

Share information with your neighbors, family, and friends.

Call your county’s extension agent or ag. commissioner

Learn where GE crops are grown. Express your concerns about increased herbicide drift.

Contact the USDA

Urge USDA to consider the harmful impacts of 2,4-D and dicamba drift on specialty crop production, rural community health and farmers' livelihoods. Contact Secretary of Agriculture, Tom Vilsack at (202) 720-3631.



ATTENTION FARMERS...

What You Need to Know About Dicamba and 2,4-D Resistant Crops

Increased Use

+ Increased Drift

+ Increased Harm

= Your Crops in Danger



Increased Use +



Farmer spraying crops.

Increased Drift +



Healthy grape leaf vs 2,4-D damaged grape leaf.

Photo: Jeff Cope

Increased Harm



Dicamba-caused damage to tomato plant.

Photo: Steven Weller, Purdue University

- Widespread use of 2,4-D resistant corn could trigger as much as a 30-fold increase in 2,4-D use on corn.
- Sharp increases in the use of 2,4-D and dicamba will create "superweeds" resistant to these chemicals, and more headaches for farmers.
- "Superweeds" now affect over 60 million acres of farmland, and that number is growing rapidly.

- 2,4-D is known to drift off of target crops, damaging neighboring fields.
- Specialty crops, non-GE soy and other broadleaf plants are especially sensitive to these herbicides.

- If drifted on, conventional farmers will lose crops, while organic farmers will lose both crops and certification.
- 2,4-D is a reproductive toxicant, suspected endocrine disruptor and probable carcinogen. Children are particularly susceptible to its effects.

What is it?

Monsanto's dicamba soybean and Dow's 2,4-D corn and soy are the "next generation" of herbicide-resistant crops in the pipeline for USDA approval.

Update!

USDA has acknowledged potential risks of dicamba and 2,4-D resistant seeds and is currently conducting an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Crops Vulnerable to 2,4-D and Dicamba Drift

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| • Almonds | • Peppers |
| • Blueberries | • Strawberries |
| • Broadleaf plants | • Squash |
| • Cabbage | • Timber |
| • Carrots | • Tomatoes |
| • Cherries | • Ornamental crops, landscape and flowers |
| • Dicots | • Conventional cotton, corn and soy. |
| • Grapes | |

Simply put, 2,4-D and dicamba-resistant crops are a bad idea. They require more pesticide use, and place the burden of increased costs and health risks on farmers and local communities.

*"I worry about all the drift and fumes, especially for kids since since 2,4-D has been **linked to serious health harms like birth defects, hormone disruption and cancer.**"*

- George Naylor, Iowa Corn & Soy Farmer

*"California's San Joaquin Valley reported 15,000 acres of crop damage due to 2,4-D drift. The damage occurred **100 miles from the application's target sites.**"*

- Western Farm Press, June 2012

= Your Crops in Danger