

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.



All Articles About

Enter a search term in the box

Search

ERS Home ▼ ERS Info ▼

Amber Waves Genetically Modified Alfalfa Production in the United States

Finding: Crops

May 01, 2017

 PRINT
 ₽DF

 PDF
 EMAIL

Genetically Modified Alfalfa Production in the United **States**

by Seth J. Wechsler and Daniel Milkove



Alfalfa is a highly nutritious, perennial legume that contains high concentrations of vitamins B, C, D, and E. Most of the alfalfa grown

in the United States is used as feed, particularly for dairy cattle. In 2013, approximately 18 million acres of alfalfa—with a production value of \$10.7 billion—were harvested in the United States. Alfalfa is the fourth largest U.S. crop in terms of acreage and production value, behind only corn, soybeans, and wheat.

Weed infestations can reduce alfalfa yields, lower forage quality, increase the severity of insect infestations, and create other harvesting problems. Though crop rotation and other practices help prevent weed infestations, U.S. alfalfa farmers often apply herbicides.

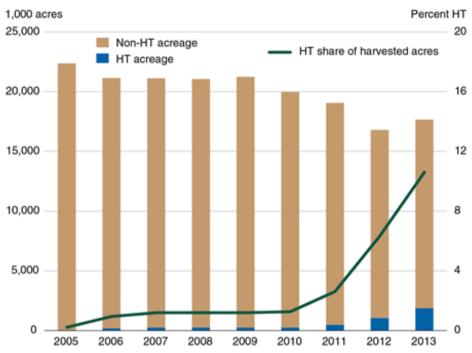
Historically, U.S. growers have used herbicidal active ingredients such as 2,4-DB and paraquat for weed control in alfalfa. Increasingly, however, they rely on glyphosate, the active ingredient in the popular herbicide products Glyphomax, Roundup, and Touchdown. This shift in usage is due to the development of genetically modified, herbicide tolerant (HT) seeds. Glyphosate applications then kill weeds but leave the HT alfalfa growing.

USDA first deregulated HT alfalfa in 2005. But, in 2007, a U.S. District Court imposed a moratorium on new HT alfalfa seed sales while environmental impacts were further studied. Adoption of HT alfalfa resumed once the moratorium was suspended in 2010.

In part, because alfalfa tends to be seeded (on average) once every 7 years, HT alfalfa adoption rates have increased relatively slowly compared to other field crops, such as corn and soybeans, which are not perennials. In 2013, about 810,000 acres were planted with HT alfalfa—approximately a third of newly seeded acres that year.

In 2014, USDA deregulated a new genetically modified HT alfalfa variety, which is more easily digested by cattle. The commercialization of this trait is likely to further boost HT alfalfa adoption rates.

HT alfalfa adoption rates have increased in recent years



HT = herbicide tolerant.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech and USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Download higher resolution chart (1221 pixels by 1119, 150 dpi)

This article is drawn from...

The Adoption of Genetically Engineered Alfalfa, Canola and Sugarbeets in the United States, by Jorge Fernandez-Cornejo, Seth J. Wechsler, and Daniel Milkove, ERS, November 2016

You may also be interested in...

"Weed Control in Alfalfa and Other Forage Legume Crops." J. Green, M. Marshall, and J. Martin, University of Kentucky, Weed Extension, AGR-148.

"Global Status of Commercialized Biotech/GM Crops: 2014." Clive James, ISAAA Brief 49.

ERS Home
Careers
Contact Us

E-Mail Updates

FOIA
Information
Quality
Report Fraud
Site Map

Text Only
nation USDA.gov
USA.gov
t Fraud White House

Privacy Policy &
Nondiscrimination
Statement







