

**Table 1. The Impact of Adoption of Herbicide-Tolerant and Insect-Resistant Field Crops**

	Effect with respect to change in the adoption of		
	Herbicide-tolerant soybean, 1997 <sup>1</sup>	Herbicide-tolerant cotton, 1997 <sup>1</sup>	Bt cotton, 1997 (Southeast) <sup>1</sup>
Change in yields	small increase <sup>2</sup>	increase <sup>3</sup>	increase <sup>3</sup>
Change in profits	0 <sup>4</sup>	increase <sup>3</sup>	increase <sup>3</sup>
<u>Change in pesticide use</u>			
<i>Herbicides</i>			
Acetamide herbicides	0 <sup>4</sup>		
Triazine herbicides		0 <sup>4</sup>	
Other synthetic herbicides	decrease <sup>3</sup>	0 <sup>4</sup>	
Glyphosate	increase <sup>3</sup>	0 <sup>4</sup>	
<i>Insecticides</i>			
Organophosphate insecticides			0 <sup>4</sup>
Pyrethroid insecticides			0 <sup>4</sup>
Other insecticides			decrease <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Based on Fernandez-Cornejo, Klotz-Ingram, and Jans (1999). "Farm-Level Effects of Adopting Genetically Engineered Crops in the U.S. A." Selected Paper presented at the International Conference "Transitions in Agbiotech: Economics of Strategy and Policy." NE-165, Washington, DC, June 24-25, 1999.

<sup>2</sup> Small increases or decreases are less than 1 percent change for a 10 percent change in adoption.

<sup>3</sup> Increases or decreases are less than 5 percent change for a 10 percent change in adoption.

<sup>4</sup> Underlying coefficients are not statistically different from zero.