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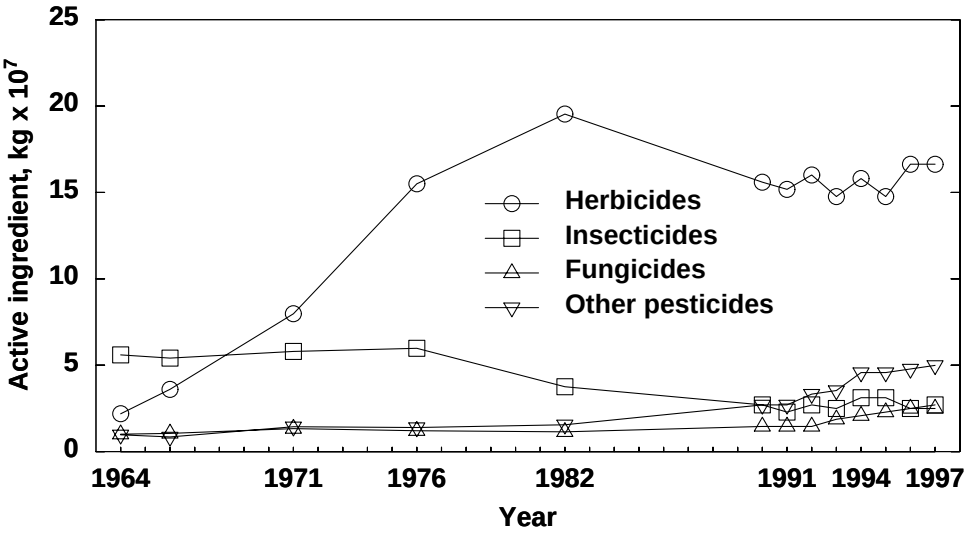

Supplemental Figure 1 Mass applied of different types of agricultural pesticides in the US from 1964 to 1997. Estimates include use on approx 70% of U.S. cropland, including fruits and vegetables, corn, cotton, soybean, wheat, and potatoes. Sulfur, oils, and nonconventional pesticides are excluded. "Other pesticides" are primarily fumigants and desiccants (Data from Reference 54).

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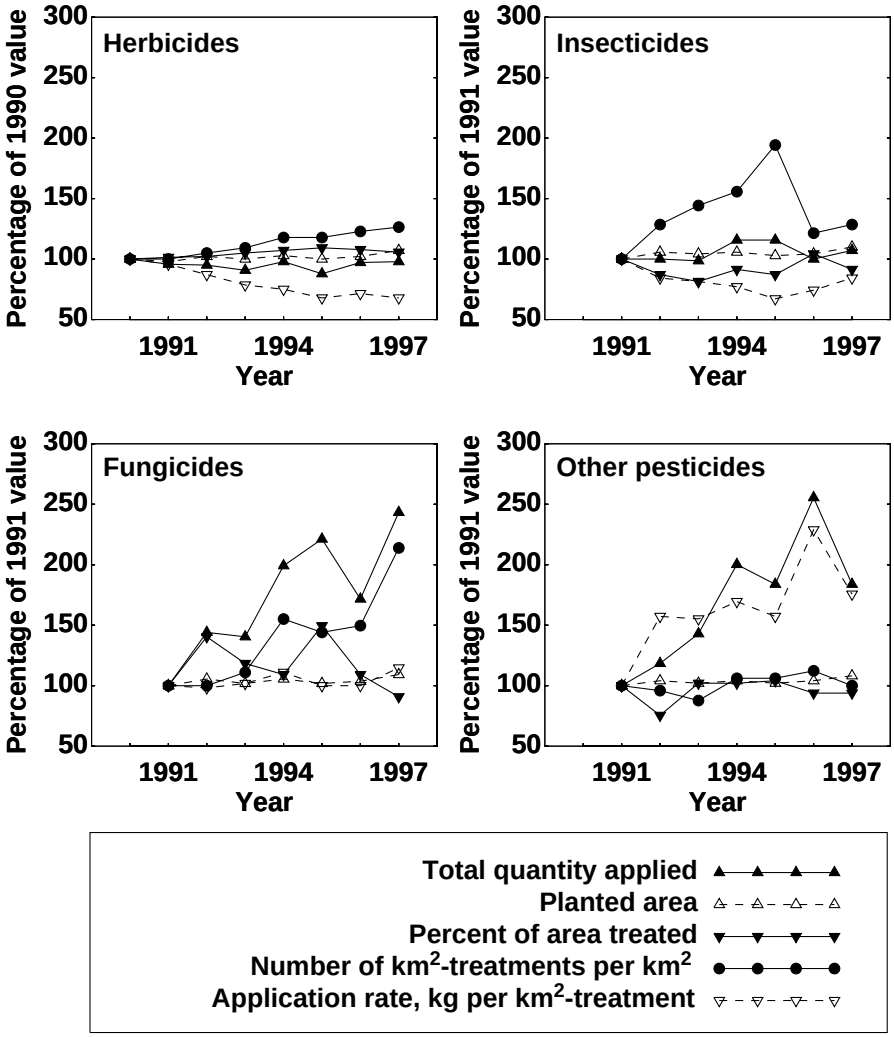

Supplemental Figure 2 Trends in use of agricultural pesticides in the United States from either 1990 or 1991 to 1997. "Other pesticides" are primarily fumigants and desiccants (Data from Reference 57).

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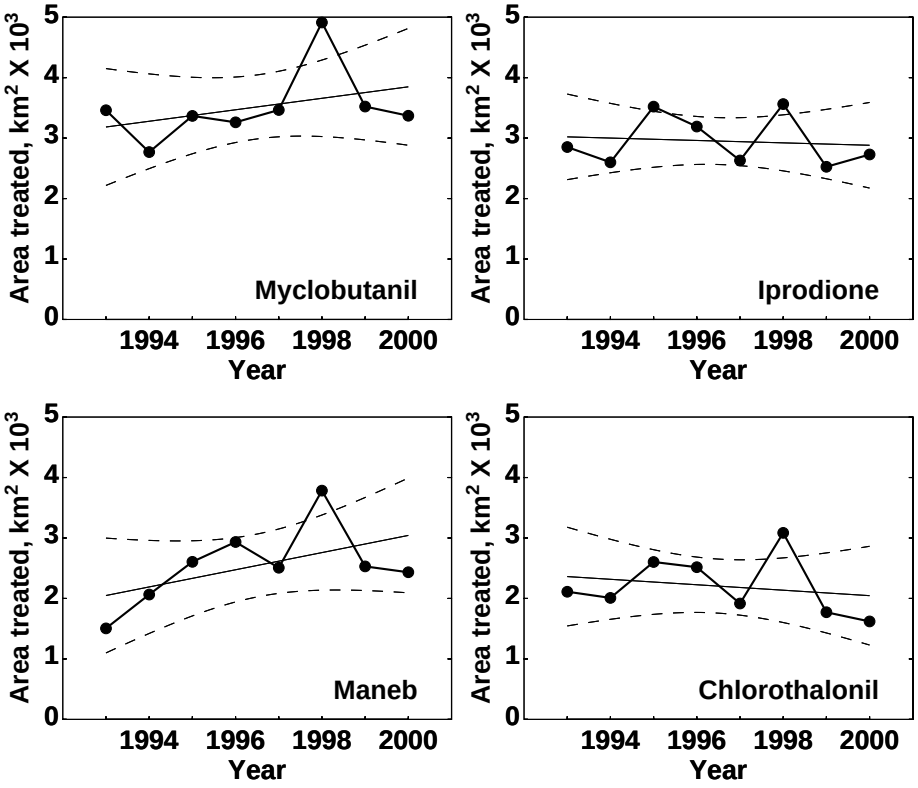

Supplemental Figure 3 Cumulative area of fields of vegetables, fruits, and nut trees treated with selected fungicides in California from 1993 to 2000. Of the fungicides on "risk lists" (Table 1), the four were used on the most area in 2000. Dotted lines show the 95% confidence interval for the regression line; none of the slopes was significant (P>0.05). Data are from the California Pesticide Use Reports.

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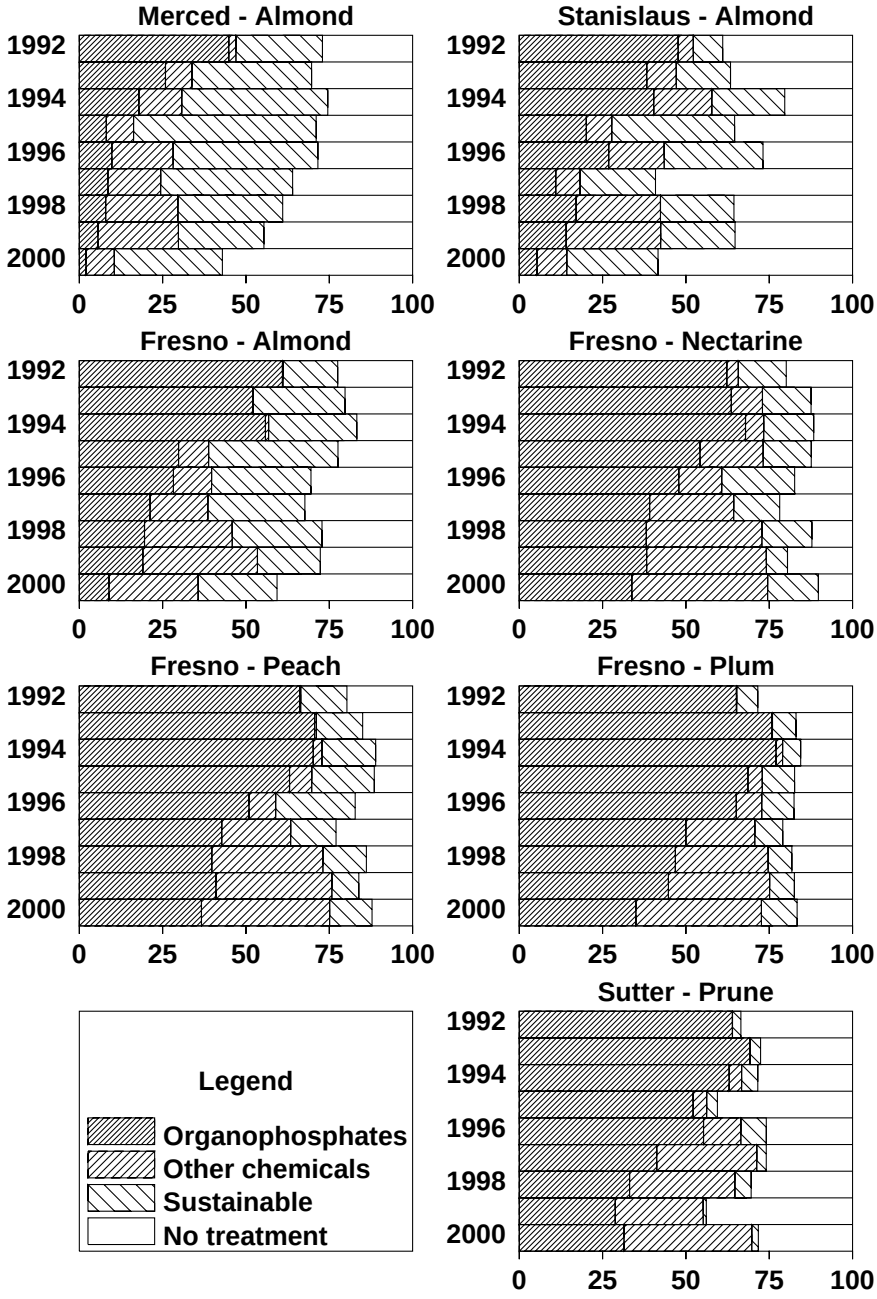

Supplemental Figure 4 Bar graphs of the relative amount of planted area in almond and stone fruit orchards that were treated during the dormant season or at bloom. Treatment categories were as follows: 1) organophosphates; 2) other chemicals, i.e., pyrethroids, carbamates, or endosulfan; 3) "sustainable" products: *Bacillus thuringiensis*, spinosad, pyriproxyfen, or dormant oil without another insecticide or 4) "no treatment." Of the counties in either the Sacramento Valley or in the Northern or Central San Joaquin Valley, we show the three counties with the largest planted area with almond orchards, and the county with the largest planted area with peach, prune, plum and nectarine orchards. (Updated from Reference 18).

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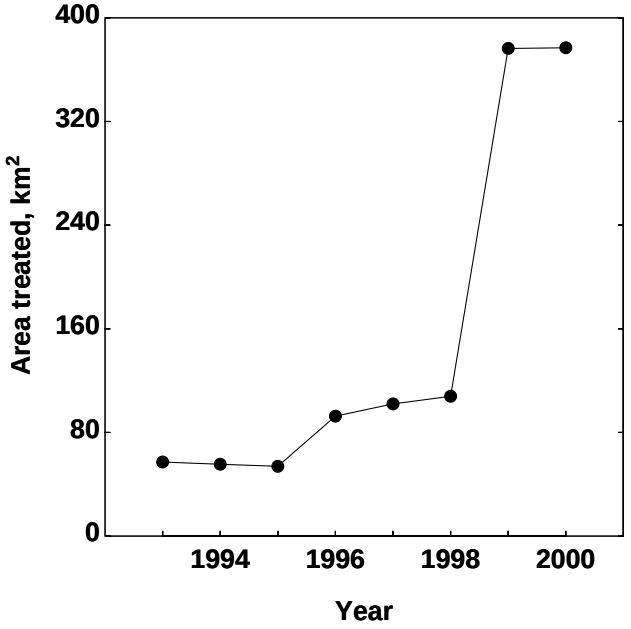
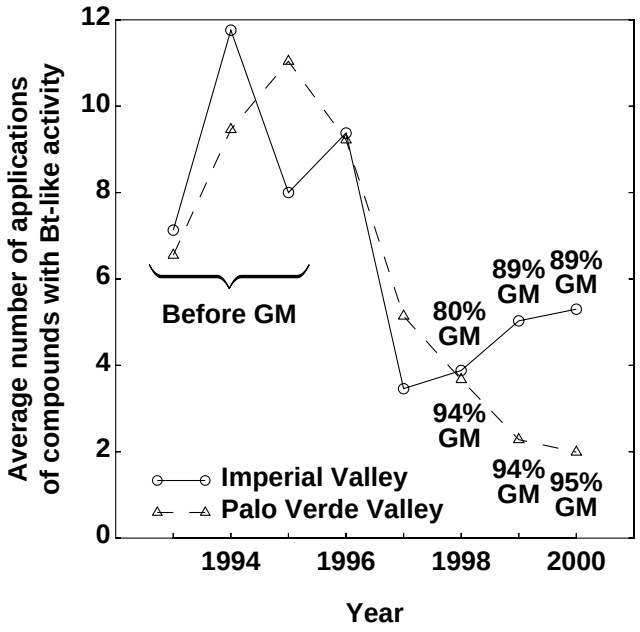


Supplemental Figure 5 Cumulative area of fields of vegetables, fruits and nut trees treated with pheromones in California from 1993 to 2000. Data are from the California Pesticide Use Reports.



Supplemental Figure 6 The average number of applications, computed as the cumulative area treated divided by area planted, of selected insecticides on cotton plants in the Imperial and Palo Verde Valleys in southern California between 1993 and 2000. The 13 selected insecticides have activity against pests that are controlled by the *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin. Genetically modified cotton that expressed the *B. thuringiensis* toxin (GM-Bt) was introduced in 1996. Percentages by the symbols indicate the percentages of the plantings in GM-Bt. Data are from the California Pesticide Use Reports.