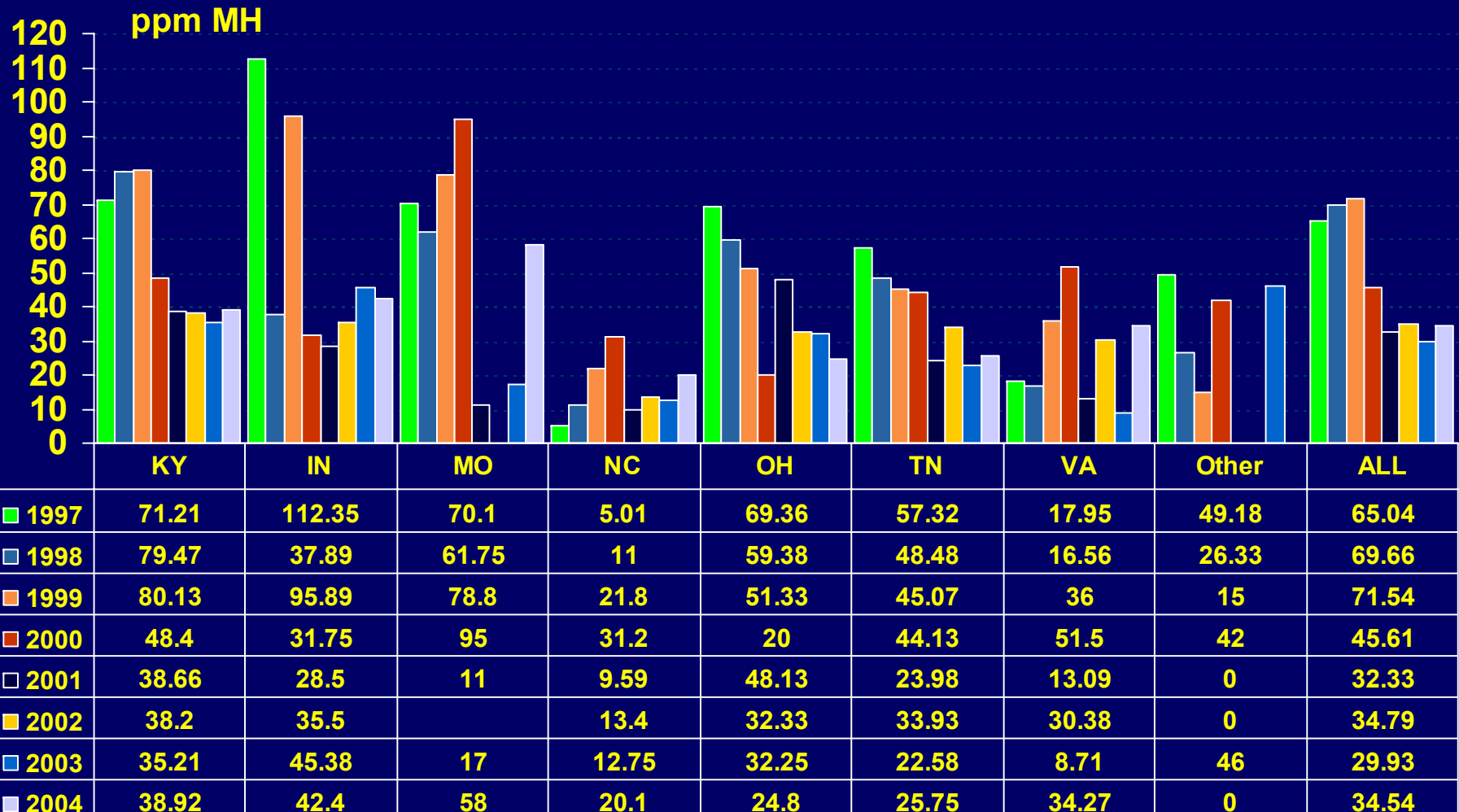


MH Residue Studies

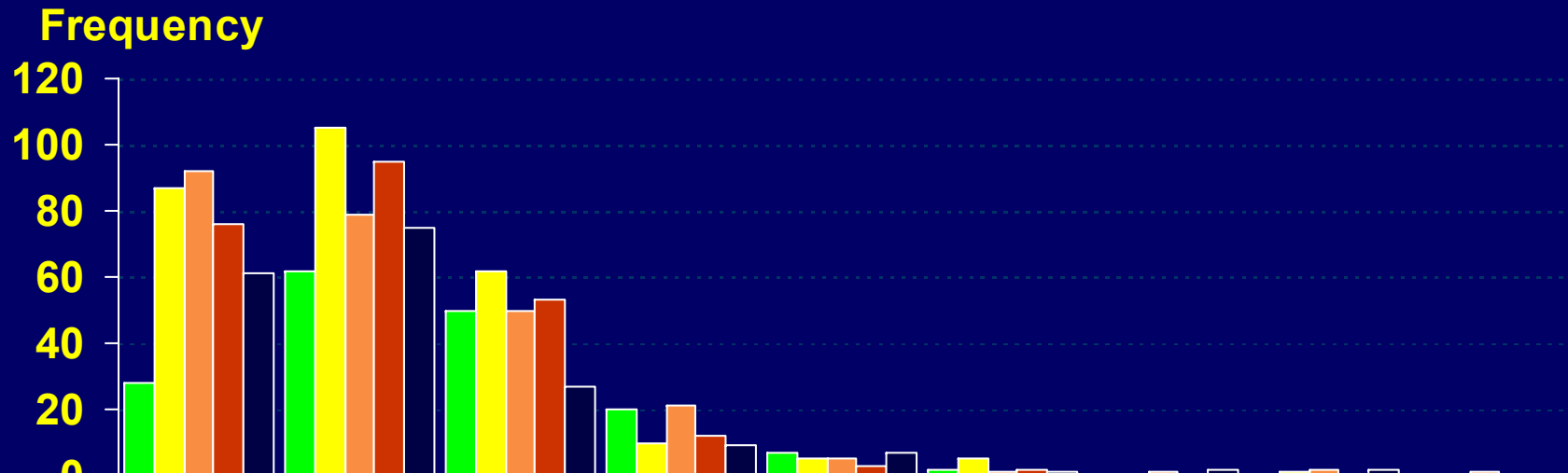
MH residue levels for the 2004 season continue to stabilize even though excess moisture at topping time should have decreased sucker control resulting in potential reapplication. Changes in sucker control practices have significantly contributed to the reduction. Residue levels have steadily declined since 1999 in Kentucky with improvement in all states in the burley belt.

Average MH Residues by State 1997-2004



Limited sample numbers on all but KY and TN
2000 - 2004 values are from warehouse sales only

Distribution of MH Residue Across All States 2000 - 2004

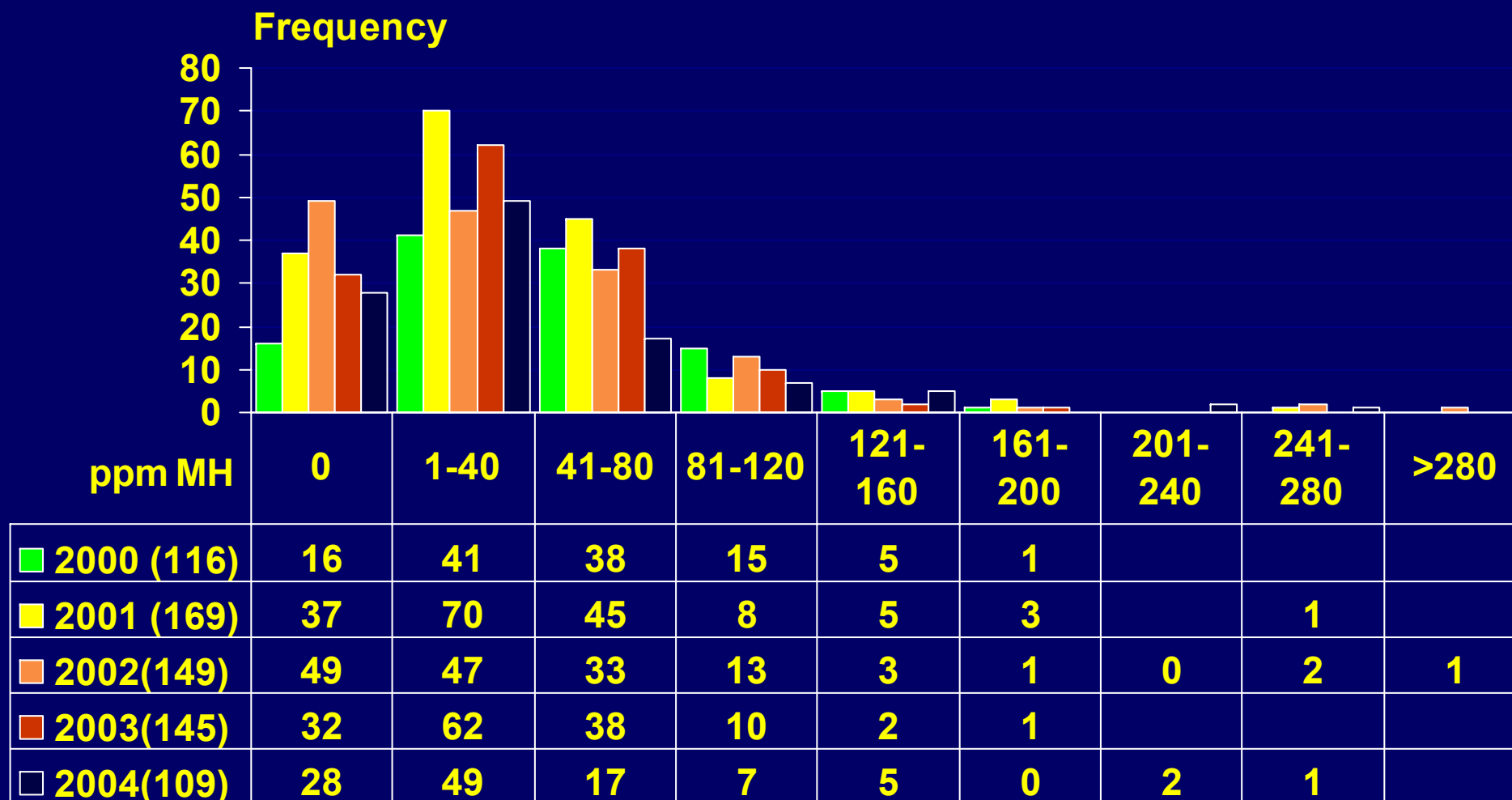


ppm MH	0	1-40	41-80	81-120	121-160	161-200	201-240	241-280	281-320
■ 2000 (169)	28	62	50	20	7	2			
■ 2001 (275)	87	105	62	10	5	5		1	
■ 2002 (252)	92	79	50	21	5	1	1	2	1
■ 2003(241)	76	95	53	12	3	2			
□ 2004(184)	61	75	27	9	7	1	2	2	

Year (sample No.)

■ 2000 (169) ■ 2001 (275) ■ 2002 (252) ■ 2003(241) □ 2004(184)

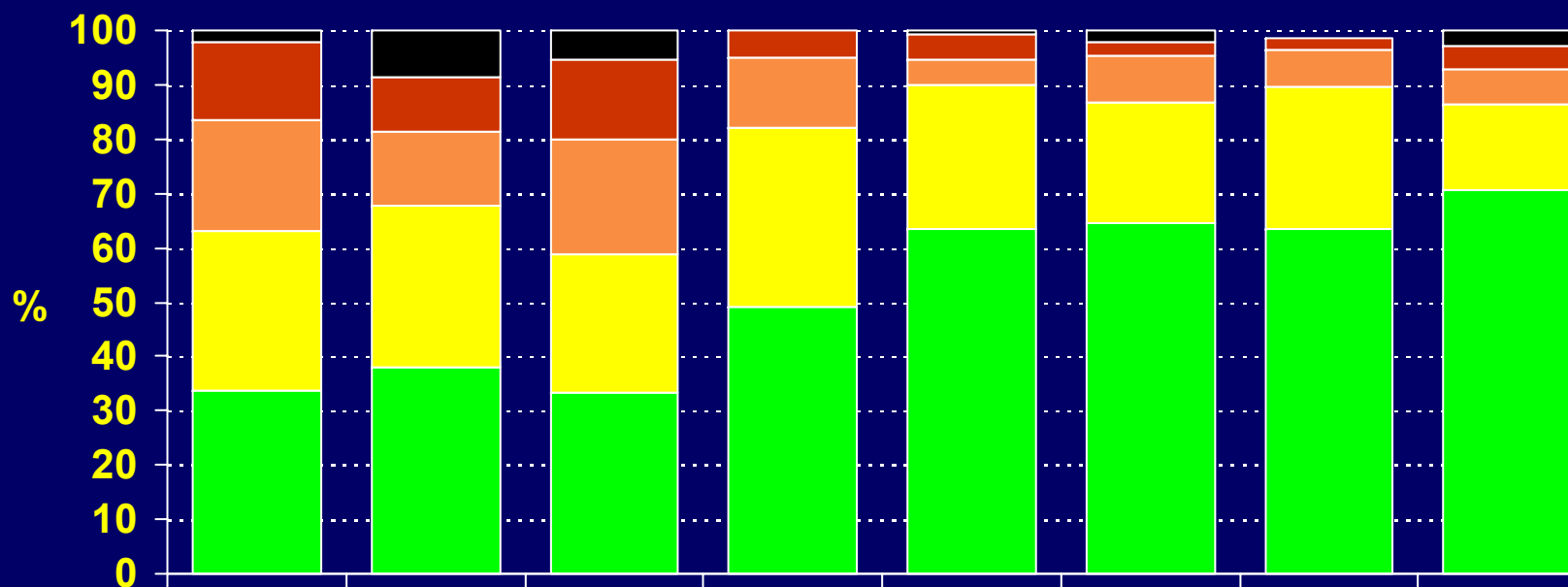
MH Residue Frequency Data for Kentucky 2000 - 2004



Year (Sample No.)

■ 2000 (116)
 ■ 2001 (169)
 ■ 2002(149)
 ■ 2003(145)
 ■ 2004(109)

Range of MH Residues in Kentucky for 1997 - 2004



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Extremely High	2.11	8.73	5.45	0	0.59	2.01	0	2.75
Very High	14.21	9.82	14.55	5.17	4.73	2.68	2.07	4.59
High	20.53	13.82	21.09	12.93	4.73	8.72	6.9	6.42
Medium	29.47	29.82	25.45	32.76	26.63	22.15	26.21	15.6
Low	33.68	37.82	33.45	49.14	63.31	64.43	63.45	70.64

Low < 41, Medium = 41-80, High = 81-120, Very High = 120 - 200, Extremely High >200 ppm