



Intro to Agriscience
Precision Agriculture Lesson 2 Quiz
--Study Guide--



NOTE: The questions or statements below are not in the same order as the information found in your notes. You may need to skip around in order to find the answers.

1. What two things does any electronic technology consist of?

2. A _____ takes in signals from _____, interprets whether any changes need to be made, and then sends a signal to the _____ to make the corrections.

3. Precision Ag maps are put together in _____, starting with yield.

4. Explain 2 uses for electronic collars in livestock production. **Note: tying them up or restraining them is not an acceptable answer.**

5. What are the three main types of hardware used in Precision Agriculture?



Intro to Agriscience
Precision Agriculture Lesson 2 Quiz
--Study Guide--



10. What are 3 things related to seeds that can be changed using Precision Agriculture?

11. _____ is the computer program that controls what hardware does.

12. Sensors, meters and monitors are examples of _____.

13. Explain 2 things that can be “sensed” in an animal’s body using Precision Ag.

14. Scales, hygrometers, thermometers and lasers are examples of _____ used in Precision Agriculture.

15. What is a “SmartFirmer?”

16. What does a moisture sensor do?



***Intro to Agriscience
Precision Agriculture Lesson 2 Quiz
--Study Guide--***



17. Where is a moisture sensor located?
18. A _____ sensor is used to measure the weight of grain being harvested.
19. A _____ works with flow sensors to control the amount of fluid that is allowed to flow through a sprayer.
20. What is something about irrigation that can be controlled using Precision Agriculture?
21. Because of _____, an ag producer does NOT have to be a “big farmer” to use Precision Agriculture.
22. An agricultural producer does not have to buy all new _____ in order to use Precision Agriculture.



Intro to Agriscience
Precision Agriculture Lesson 2 Quiz
--Study Guide--



23. “Pros” of Precision Agriculture include the following:
1. An ag producer can minimize the risk to the _____ by reducing nitrate leaching and runoff.
 2. _____ allows a field to be surveyed with ease.
 3. Fields can be subdivided into smaller plots based upon their specific _____.
 4. You can make more informed _____.
 5. You can get more _____ about the operation.
24. “Cons” of Precision Agriculture include the following:
1. Initial _____ may be high.
 2. It may take a very long time to gather the needed _____.
 3. It may be difficult for older producers to learn to _____ the data.
25. 25. Where does a GPS receiver get its information?