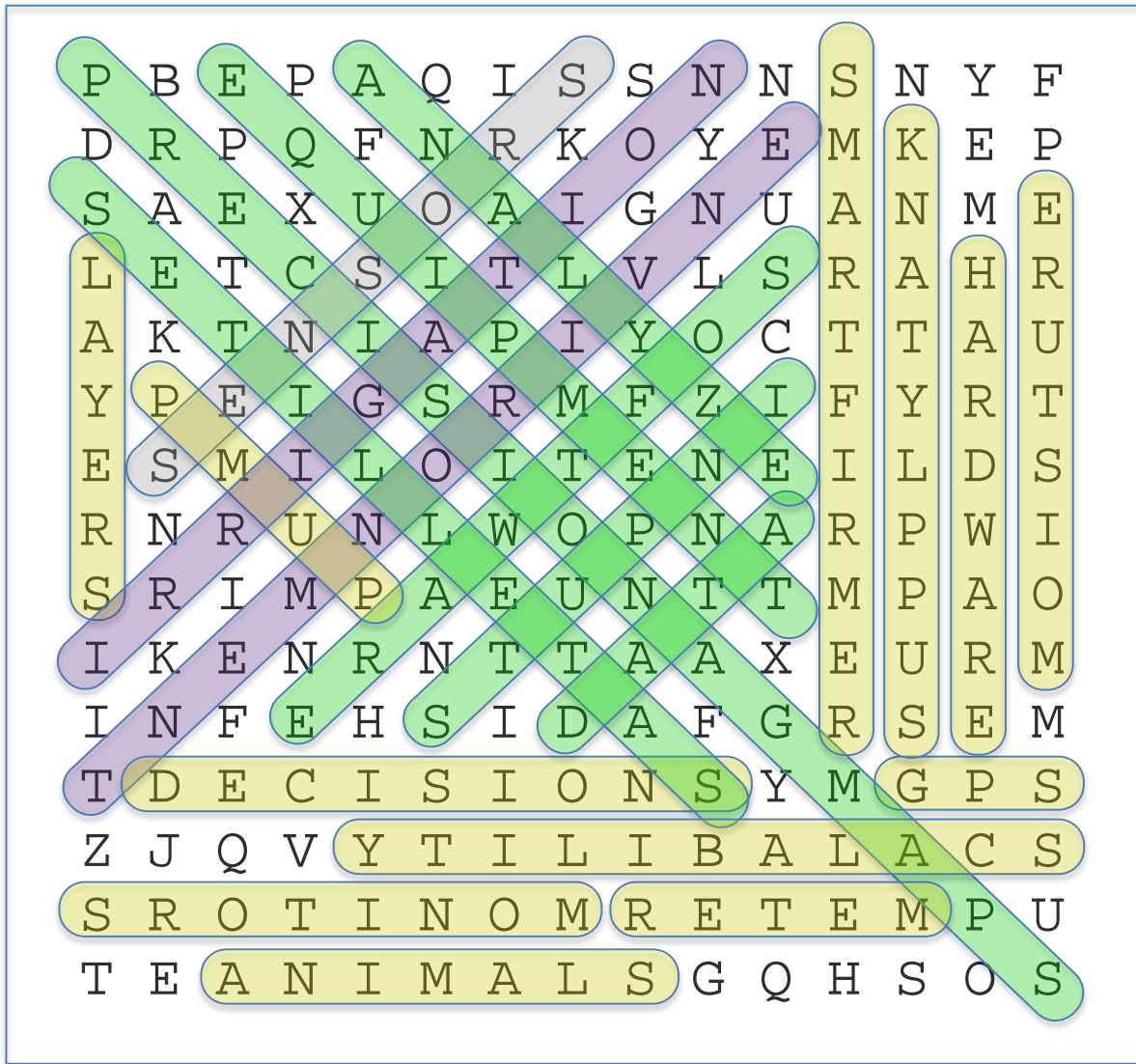




Intro to Agriscience
Precision Ag – Lesson 2
– Word Search – ANSWER KEY



Complete the statements below to find the words to locate in the word search above.

1. Electronic technology consists of hardware and **SOFTWARE**.
2. **MONITORS** take signals from sensors and then send the signal back to the meter to make the corrections.
3. Precision Ag maps are put together in **LAYERS**.



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4. The three main types of **HARDWARE** used in Precision Agriculture are monitors, sensor and meters.
5. Examples of **INPUTS** include seed, fertilizer and fungicide.
6. Yield and subsoil moisture are examples of **PRECISION AG MAPS**. (No spaces)
7. Thermometers, scales and lasers are some examples of **SENSORS**.
8. A **SMARTFIRMER** is a complex and highly technical array of sensors used in precision planting.
9. A flow **METER** works with a flow sensor to control the amount of fluid allowed to flow through a sprayer.
10. An Ag Producer can minimize risk to the **ENVIRONMENT** by reducing runoff and leaching.
11. An Ag Producer doesn't have to farm a large number of acres to use Precision Agriculture because of **SCALABILITY**.
12. A Global Positioning System gets its information from Earth-orbiting **SATELLITES**.
13. Things that can be sensed in an **ANIMALS** body include the last time it drank or ate, its body temperature and heart rate.
14. The flow through a "simple delivery system" in the proper order is as follows:
SUPPLY TANK (no spaces), **PUMP**, Flow Meter, Flow Sensor and an Application Device.
15. When and how much water to add are things related to **IRRIGATION** that can be controlled using Precision Agriculture.
16. A field can be surveyed easily using **GPS**.
17. An Ag Producer can make more informed **DECISIONS** with the help of Precision Agriculture.
18. An advantage of Precision Ag is that a producer can use his existing **EQUIPMENT**.
19. It may take some time to gather the needed **DATA** in order to implement Precision Agriculture.
20. One disadvantage of Precision Ag is that it may take some learning for an older producer to be able to properly **ANALYZE** the information provided.
21. The amount of **MOISTURE** in grain can be measured using a sensor.