Intro to Agriscience
Precision Agriculture - Lesson 3 –
Crossword Puzzle Answer Key

Across

2. The first step in *decision* making is to gather data.
4. An example of an unmanned aerial vehicle is a *drone*.
9. Having *multiple* years of data can help rule out variables due to rainfall, temperature, etc.
12. Trends are *similar* outcomes that seem to occur when an individual decision is made.
13. Temperature and rainfall are examples of *atmospheric* data.
14. Planting a certain number of seeds per acre in a field is called the planting *population*.
15. *Decisions* are applied to very large broad areas of a field using Traditional Farming Practices.
16. Data can be downloaded to a portable storage device or *uploaded* to the "cloud" for online access.
18. When data is gathered, it is stored in a *temporary* memory module within the equipment.
20. The final data collected for the year will be *harvest* data and the price received for the crop.
21. There are two types of soil sampling: *gridandzone*. (no spaces between words)
22. Traditional farming practices are very *subjective*.

Down

1. It is important to realize that higher yield does not always result in higher *profit*.
3. Data is compared to see if there is any *correlation* between a decision made and a direct effect.
5. Adjustments can be made *automatically* using Precision Agriculture.
6. A field boundary uses *GPS* coordinates to outline an area of interest on which data is collected.
7. Soil sampling is an example of *physical* sampling.
8. Precision Ag utilizes many *sources* to gather data.
10. Remote sensing is helpful in identifying crop *health* issues before noticeable to to the eye.
11. Soil temperature, soil moisture, pH and organic matter are examples of *passive* data.
12. Seed depth and *spacing* are examples of active that is collected.
14. The data gathered in *Precision* Ag is very objective.
17. Data collected using remote sensing comes in the form of *image* files so it can be uploaded into the user's software.
18. Data layering helps an operator see how decisions work *together* to find the best mix of those decisions.
19. Soil samples are sent to a laboratory for *analysis* to determine soil pH, soil fertility, soil fertility needs, etc.

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1700680. Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation