







*Intro to Agriscience*  
*Precision Ag - Lesson 3 Quiz ANSWER KEY*

17. Give 2 examples of where data comes from related to production agriculture.

*Websites, remote sensing, digitized historical maps, physical sampling and equipment with sensors, etc.*

18. Digitized **topographic** maps are very valuable because landforms change very little over many years unless there is a major occurrence such as an earthquake or major flood.

19. Name 2 pieces of data that can be identified using soil sampling.

*soil pH, current fertility, fertility needs, ability to hold water, ability to release water, etc.*

20. What tool is used to remove a sample of soil from the ground for testing?

*a soil probe*

21. Name 2 different means of saving and transferring collected data.

*USB Drive, SD Card, transfer directly to PC or iPad with a cable, send it to the cloud using WiFi or cell transmitter, etc.*

22. What is the first step in decision making?

*gather data*

23. Why is it imperative that multiple years of data are available and compared when making decisions?

*So changes due to variables such as weather can be ruled out*

24. Give an example of data that could be layered AND explain what could be determined by your example.

*Soil type and variable rate irrigation - layering allows the operator to see how much water was delivered to each soil type.*

25. What should the operator do after data has been analyzed, decisions have been made and all applications of inputs have been made?

*Observe, take note of what happens, keep accurate records, etc. to see if good decision were made.*