Intro to Agriscience
Precision Ag - Lesson 3 Quiz

T/F Section – Reach each statement carefully and determine if it is a True (T) statement or a False (F) statement. Place a T or an F on the blank in front of the statement. If the statement is false, write the word or words that would make the statement true in the blank provided.

_____ 1. With traditional farming practices, several pieces of data are gathered per location at one time.
_____

_____ 2. Data can be gathered up to 200 times per second using Precision Agriculture.
_____

_____ 3. Because observations are taken constantly with Precision Agriculture, it is completely applicable to the entire operation.
_____

_____ 4. Atmospheric data is analyzed for Growing Degree Days and Heat Units.
_____

_____ 5. Remote sensing can be done by satellites or physical observation.
_____

Matching Section - Match each vocabulary word in the column on the left with its proper definition from the column on the right.

_____	Grid Sampling	6.	Planting population, seed depth, seed spacing, etc..
_____	Zone Sampling	7.	Using multiple sources of data together.
_____	Passive Data Collection	8.	Very time consuming and expensive for the operator.
_____	Active Data Collection	9.	Similar outcomes that occur when an individual decision is made.
_____	Trends	10.	Fewer soil samples are taken and is less costly for the operator.
_____	Data Layering	11.	Soil temperature, soil moisture, pH, organic matter, etc..

Multiple Choice Section - Reach each question or statement carefully. Circle the correct answer from the choices below each question.

12. Some types of data need to be known on a higher level of _____ so sensors are used to provide more precise rather than general information.

a. availability
b. granularity
c. remoteness
d. supposition

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

13. A field boundary is used to identify _____ on which data will be gathered.

a. an AOI
b. a BOAC
c. a POA
d. an EPOX

14. A relationship between a piece of data and the result is called a _____.

a. compound
b. trend
c. sample
d. correlation

15. A _____ is a program or script that precision equipment uses to apply a specific amount of something at a specific place in the field.

a. prescription
b. substantiator
c. software
d. precision

Short Answer/Fill-in-the-Blank Section - Read each statement or question carefully. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers or write the correct response in the space provided below each question.

16. Compare and contrast 2 specific points related to traditional farming practices vs. precision agriculture that were NOT previously discussed in this quiz.

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

18. Digitized _____ 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.

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

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

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

22. What is the first step in decision making?

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

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

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

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