*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?
6. Using words and arrows, explain the parts of a “Simple Delivery System” used in Precision Ag.
7. Give five different ***inputs*** used in producing a crop.
8. Name 5 different maps that could be utilized in Precision Ag.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used in Precision Agriculture is the mechanical equipment.
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?
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.
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?