***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.