AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SURVEY

OMB No. 0535-0218 Approval Expires: 7/31/2022 Project Code: 906 SurveyID: 2085 Phase 2



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SUBTRACT

SOYBEANS PRODUCTION PRACTICES REPORT FOR 2020

VERSION 77		N	ID			TRACT 01	SUBTRA	- -	C-TYPE 120	
				CONTAC	T RECORD					_
DATE	TIME					NOTES				
INTRODUCTION	DN:									
[Introduced you	urself, and asl	c for th	ne operator. R	ephrase in your owr	n words.]					
discloses any i accordance wi	dentifiable info th the Confide	ormati ntial I	ion about you nformation Pr	tistical purposes only or your operation is otection provisions c our information plea:	subject to a	a jail term, a fi ubtitle A, Publ	ne, or both. ic Law 107-	This s 347 ar	survey is con nd other appl	ducted in licable Federal
According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number is 0535-0218. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 50 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.										
We encourage	you to refer to	your	r farm records	during the interview	' .					
BEGINNIN [MILI	G TIME TARY]	1 0004 					SCR	REENING	G BOX 0006	
□ [Name, ac	ldress and	partr	ners verifie	d and updated i	f necessa	ary.]				
POID					POID					
PARTNER NAME					PARTNER N	IAME				
ADDRESS					ADDRESS					
CITY	STA	TE	ZIP	PHONE NUMBER	CITY		STATE	ZIP	I	PHONE NUMBER
POID					POID _					
PARTNER NAME					PARTNER N	IAME				
ADDRESS					ADDRESS					
CITY	STA	TE	ZIP	PHONE NUMBER	CITY		STATE	ZIP	F	PHONE NUMBER

A SPRING WHEAT F

SPRING WHEAT FIELD SELECTION

-4-1 Dl---4--1 A ----

			Total Planted Acres				
1.	How many total acres of spring wheat did this operation pla	nt for the 2020 crop year?					
	•		0050				
[If	no acres planted, review Screening Survey Information Form	n, make notes, then go to Conclusion on bac	k page.]				
			Total Number of Fields Planted				
•	NAME of the Annual Country of the Country of the Annual Country of	anta di ang this ang ang tian O	0020				
	What is the total number of spring wheat fields that were pla	anted on this operation?					
[If	only one field, enter "1" and go to item 4.]						
3.	 Please list these fields according to identifying name/number or describe each field. Then I will tell you which field has been selected. 						
	there are more than 18 fields, make sure item 2 is total fields rmanent residence. If respondent is unable to identify or described in the contract of the con						
	FIELD NAME, NUMBER OR DESCRIPTION	FIELD NAME, NUMBER OR DES	CRIPTION				
1		10					
2		11					
3		12					
4		13					
5		14					
6		15					
7		16					
8		17					
9		18					

	APPLY "RANDOM NUMBER" LABEL HERE		Office Use OY Field Substituted 0022					
in	[Enumerator Action: Circle the pair of numbers on the above label associated with the last numbered field in item 3. Select the field according to the number you circled on the label, and record the selected number. If only one field, enter "1".]							
4.	4. The field selected is(field name/number/description). During this interview, the spring wheat questions will be about this selected spring wheat field. [Be sure the operator can identify the selected field.]							
5.	How many acres of spring wheat were planted in this field	for the 2020 crop?	Acres					

Office Use

					Code	Edit Table			
1.	Were commercial nutrients or fertiliz 20 soybean crop? INCLUDE those f contractors		0200						
[If o	commercial nutrient or fertilizer applie	ed, continue, else go to Section D.]				Number			
2.	2. How many commercial nutrient or fertilizer applications were made to the selected field for the 2019 0208 crop? INCLUDE applications made by airplanes and custom applicators								
3.	3. Now I need to record information for each application.								
	CHE	CKLIST							
 	INCLUDE	EXCLUDE							
į 🗆	Custom applied nutrients or fertilizers	Micronutrients							
	Nutrients or fertilizers applied in the fall of 2018 and those applied earlier if the selected field was fallow in 2018.	Unprocessed manure Nutrients or fertilizers applied to previous crops in the selected field							
	Commercially prepared manure or compost	Lime and gypsum/landplaster	Office Us Lines in Ta		Table 001	0299			

Application Codes for Column 6

- 1 Broadcast, ground without incorporation 5 In irrigation water
 2 Broadcast, ground with incorporation 6 Chisel/injected or knifed in
 3 Broadcast, by aircraft 7 Banded in or over row
 4 In seed furrow 8 Foliar or directed spray

			2		3	4	5	6	7
L I N E	pla	rcentage ana ant nutrients a Common Nu	applied per a	cre.]	What quantity was applied per acre? [Leave this column blank if actual nutrients	[Enter material code] 1 Pounds 12 Gallons 19 Pounds of actual	When was this applied? 1 In the fall before seeding 2 In the spring before seeding	How was this applied? [Refer to code list above]	How many acres in the selected field were treated in this application?
	N Nitrogen	P2O5 Phosphate	K2O Potash	S Sulfur	were reported]	nutrients	3 At seeding 4 After seeding		Acres
01	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
02	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
03	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
04	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
05	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
06	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
07	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40
08	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	40

NOTES:

D

П	•	
	1	

Office Use

Now I have some questions about all the biocontrols or pesticides used on the selected field for the 2020 soybean crop, including both custom applications and applications made by this operation.

Code Edit Table 0300 1. Were any herbicides, insecticides, fungicides or other biocontrols or Yes=1 pesticides used on this spring wheat field for the 2020 crop?.....

[Probe for applications made in the fall of 2019 and those made earlier if the selected field was fallow.] If no biocontrols or pesticides applied, go to Section E.

INCLUDE defoliants, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, and other pesticides INCLUDE biological and botanical pesticides.		EXCLUDE adjuvants, nutrients or fertilizers reported earlier and seed treatments.			Office Use Line in Table	Table 001	0399	
		2	3	4	5	6 O	7 R	8
Chemical Product Name	LINE	What products were applied to the selected field? [Show product codes from Respondent Booklet.]	Was this product bought in liquid or dry form? [Enter L or D]	If this was part of a tank mix, enter line number of first product in mix.	When was this applied? 1 Before planting 3 At planting 4 After planting 5 Defoliation prior to harvest	How much was applied per acre per application?	What was the total amount applied per application in the selected field?	[Enter unit code] 1 Pounds 12 Gallons 13 Quarts 14 Pints 15 Liquid Ounces 28 Dry Ounces 30 Grams
	01	61		63	64	65	73	74
	02	61		63	64	65	73	74
	03	61		63	64	65	73	74
	04	61		63	64	65	73	74
	05	61		63	64	65	73	74
	06	61		63	64	65	73	74
	07	61		63	64	65	73	74
	08	61		63	64	65	73	74
	09	61		63	64	65	73	74
	10	61		63	64	65	73	74
	11	61		63	64	65	73	74
	12	61		63	64	65	73	74
	13	61		63	64	65	73	74

2. For biocontrols or pesticides not listed in Respondent Booklet, specify--

	Pesticide Type			Where Purchased
Line	(Herbicide, Insecticide, Fungicide, etc.)	EPA No. or Trade Name and Formulation	Form Purchased (Liquid or Dry)	(Ask only if EPA No. cannot be reported)
	·	·	·	

Applications Codes for Column 9

- 1 Broadcast, ground without incorporation
- 2 Broadcast, ground with incorporation
- 3 Broadcast, by aircraft
- 4 In seed furrow
- 5 In irrigation water

- 6 Chiseled/injected or knifed in
- 7 Banded in or over row
- 8 Foliar or directed spray
- 9 Spot treatments

	9	10	11	12
L I N	How was this product applied? [Enter code from above.]	How many acres in the selected field were treated with this product?	How many times was it applied?	Were these applications made by 1 Operator, partner, or family member? 2 Custom applicator? 3 Employee/Other?
Ē		Acres	Number	a Empleyee, earer
01	76	77	79	80
02	76	77	79	80
03	76	77	79	80
04	76	77	79	80
05	76	77	79	80
06	76	77	79	80
07	76	77	79	80
08	76	77	79	80
09	76	77	79	80
10	76	77	79	80
11	76	77	79	80
12	76	77	79	80
13	76	77	79	80

PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Now I have some questions about your pest management decisions and practices used on the selected field for the 2020 soybean crop. By pests, we mean weeds, insects, and diseases.

[Er	numerator Action: Were pesticide applicati		in Section D?]				Code
1.	Were weather data used to assist in dete applications?	-	Yes=	0800			
2.	Were any biological pesticides such as B neem or other natural/biological based pr		No=3		Code		
	selected field?		Yes=	0801			
3.	Were pesticides with different mechanism purpose of keeping pests from becoming		1 No=3	0802			
4.	Were records kept for the selected field t diseases?				Yes= 1 No=3	0823	
5.	Did you use published information on information to measures to manage pests in the selected				Yes=	0824	
		1	By deliberately going to the fie	eld specifically for	No=3		
6	In 2020, how was the selected field prim		scouting activities [Enter code	1 and go to item 7.]	Yes=		Code
0.	scouted for insects, weeds, diseases, ar beneficial organisms?	nd/or	By conducting general observe performing routine tasks [Enter item 9.]		No=3	8080	
	beneficial organisms:	3	The selected field was not sco and go to item 11.]				
			<u> </u>				
7.	Was an established scouting process sucused or were insect traps used in the selections.				Yes=1	0809	
8.	Was scouting for pests done in the selec	ted field due	to		No=3		
	a. a pest advisory warning?				Yes=1 No=3	0810	
	b. a pest development model?				Yes=1 No=3	0811	
	1	2	3		4		
			[If Yes, ask] What was the infestation level for [column 1]?	[If column Who did the ma for [c		f the sc	
9. \	Was this soybean field scouted for		1 Higher than normal2 Normal3 Lower than normal	1 Operator, partner or f 2 An employee 3 Farm supply or chem	ical dea	aler	
		Yes=1 No=3	Code	4 Independent crop cor	nsultant Code	or com	mercial scout
	a. weeds?	0812	0813	0814			
	b. insects or mites?	0815	0816	0817			
	r diseases?	0818	0819	0820			

		Code
10. Did you use field mapping of previous weed problems to assist you in making weed management decisions?	Yes=1 No=3	0825
11. Did you do any of the following other types of pest management for the specific purpose of managing or reducing the spread of pests in the selected field?	_	Code
Use the services of a diagnostic laboratory for pest identification or soil plant tissue pest analysis for the selected field?	Yes=1 No=3	0841
b. Plow down crop residue using conventional tillage?	No=3	0842
c. Remove/burn down crop residue?	No=3	
d. Rotate crops in the selected field during the past three years?	Yes=1 No=3	
e. Maintain ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers?	No=3	0845
f. Choose crop variety because of specific resistance to a certain pest?	No=3	0846
g. Use no-till or minimum till?	Yes=1 No=3	
h. Plan planting locations to avoid cross infestation of pests?	No=3	0848
i. Adjust planting or harvesting dates?	No=3	0849
j. Chop, spray, mow, plow, or burn field edges, lanes, ditches, roadways, or fence lines?	Yes=1 No=3	
k. Clean equipment and field implements after completing field work to reduce the spread of pests?	Yes=1 No=3	0851
Adjust row spacing, plant density, or row directions?	Yes=1 No=3	0852
m. Have the seed treated for insect or disease control after you purchased the seed for the selected field?	No=3	0854
n. Maintain a beneficial insect or vertebrate habitat?	No=3	0855
o. Maintain buffer strips or border rows to isolate spring wheat from non-organic crops or land, or did you take a buffer harvest?	No=3	0856
p. Use a flamer to kill weeds?	Yes=1 No=3	0857
g. Plant earlier or later to avoid weeds?	Yes=1 No=3	0865
q. That carrier of fact to avoid weeds:	Г	Code
12. Were any beneficial organisms, such as insects, nematodes, or fungi, applied or released in the selected field to manage pests?	No=3	0853
Were floral lures, attractants, repellants, pheromone traps, or other biological pest controls used on the selected field?	No=3	0858
14. Was a trap crop, excluding fallow, grown to help manage insects in the selected field?	No=3	0863
	Yes=1 No=3	0864
15. Was the selected field left fallow in 2018 to help manage insects on the selected field?	-	Code
Were water management practices such as irrigation scheduling, controlled drainage, or treatment of retention water used on the selected field to manage pests or toxin-producing fungi and bacteria?	Yes=1 No=3	0861

Completion Code for Pest Management Data					
1 Incomplete/Refusal	0500				

E-1

1. For the selected field, were any of the following pesticide spraying practices or activities used in 2020? Pesticides include insecticides, fungicides, herbicides nematicides and plant growth regulators (PGR).

{Enumerator Note: Column 4: Choose items 1 – 5 and/or 6 for a write-in response.}

_	1.	2	3	4
Pesticide Spraying Practice or Activity	Was this used in 2020? 1 Yes 3 No 99 Don't Know	[Complete column for every "Yes" in Column 1.] Was it specifically used to keep pesticide application(s) on target (i.e., reduce pesticide drift)? 1 Yes 3 No 99 Don't Know	[Complete column for every "Yes" in Column 1.] Considering labor, training, capital expenditures, and other costs, how easy or difficult was it to implement this practice or activity? 1 Very Easy 2 Somewhat Easy	[Complete column for every "No" in Column 1.] Why was this practice or activity not used? Check all that apply. 1 Cost of labor/training 2 Cost of associated equipment/products 3 Incompatible with current production practices (e.g., topography, equipment limitations) 4 General time management issues/too busy 5 Unfamiliar with activity or practice 6 Other, specify:
a. Altering spray time(s) depending on weather conditions (e.g., wind speed, wind direction,	5170	5171	3 Somewhat Difficult 4 Very Difficult 5172	5173 5174 Specify:
b. Drift reducing adjuvant(s)	5175	5176	5177	5178 5179 Specify:
c. Drift reducing nozzle(s)	5180	5181	5182	5183 5184 Specify:
d. Increased gallons per acre (GPA) spray solution	5185	5186	5187	5188 5189 Specify:
e. Calibrate sprayer before the season	5190	5191	5192	5193 5194 Specify:
f. Calibrate sprayer during the season	5195	5196	5197	5198 5199 Specify:
g. Manually altering sprayer settings to improve the spray precision (e.g., altering spray pressure, ground speed, and/or boom height)	5200	5201	5202	5203 5204 Specify:

(Continued)	1	2	3	4
Pesticide Spraying Practice or Activity	Was this used in 2020? 1 Yes 3 No	[Complete column for every "Yes" in Column 1.] Was it specifically used to keep pesticide application(s) on target (i.e., reduce pesticide drift)? 1 Yes 3 No	[Complete column for every "Yes" in Column 1.] Considering labor, training, capital expenditures, and other costs, how easy or difficult was it to implement this practice or activity? 1 Very Easy 2 Somewhat Easy 3 Somewhat Difficult	[Complete column for every "No" in Column 1.] Why was this practice or activity not used? Check all that apply. 1 Cost of labor/training 2 Cost of associated equipment/products 3 Incompatible with current production practices (e.g., topography, equipment limitations) 4 General time management issues/too busy 5 Unfamiliar with activity or practice
h. Adopting the use of technologies to improve the spray precision (e.g., on/off nozzle spray technology, GPS boom section controls, automatic boom height stabilization, and/or	99 Don't Know 5205	99 Don't Know 5206	4 Very Difficult 5207	6 Other, specify: 5208 5209 Specify:
infrared technology) i. Shielded sprayers	5210	5211	5212	5213 5214 Specify:
j. Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) (e.g., Aim Command, Raven's Hawk Eye, John Deere's Exact Apply)	5215	5216	5217	5218 5219 Specify:
k. Other - Specify: 5225	5220	5221	5222	5223 5224 Specify:

2. Pre-emergence pesticide applications are pesticides that are applied both prior to planting and/or before the emergence of the soybeans for early-season pest management. For the selected field, did this operation make any pre-emergence pesticide applications using aerial sprayers and/or ground boom sprayers in 2020?

5231	
5201	Yes, made pre-emergence pesticide applications using ground boom sprayers - Complete table below
5230	Yes, made pre-emergence pesticide applications using ground boom sprayers - Complete table below Yes, made pre-emergence pesticide applications using aerial sprayers - Go to item 3
5232	No, did not make pre-emergence pesticide applications - Go to item 3

	Pre-emergence Pesticide App Spra	<u> </u>	Code
a. What was the typical spray volume (gallons per acre-GPA) for pre-emergence pesticide applications?	1 <5 GPA 2 5 to <7.5 GPA 3 7.5 to <10 GPA 4 10 to <15 GPA	5 15 to <20 GPA 6 20 to <25 GPA 7 25 GPA or greater 99 Don't know	5233
b. What is the typical operating pressure for pre- emergence pesticide application (PSI)?	1 <10 PSI 2 10 to <20 PSI 3 20 to <30 PSI 4 30 to <40 PSI 5 40 to <50 PSI 6 50 to <60 PSI	7 60 to <70 PSI 8 70 to <80 PSI 9 80 to <90 PSI 10 90 to <100 PSI 11 100 PSI or greater 99 Don't know	5234
c. What nozzles were typically used most often for any pre-emergence pesticide applications? (Select one)	1 Hollow Cone 2 Full Cone 3 Disc/Core Nozzle 4 Flat (e.g., flat fan)	5 Air-inclusion (AI), Air- induction, Venturi 6 Other: specify: 5236 99 Don't know	5235
d. At what ground speed was this ground boom sprayer(s) typically driven during preemergence pesticide applications?	1 <5 MPH 2 5 to <10 MPH 3 10 to <15 MPH	4 15 to <20 MPH 5 20 MPH or greater 99 Don't know	5237
e. At what boom height above ground or crop canopy did this operation typically spray during pre-emergence pesticide applications?	1 <24 inches 2 24 to <36 inches	3 36 inches or greater 99 Don't know	5238
f. What is the target droplet size spectrum for pre-emergence pesticide applications?	1 extremely fine or very fine (Less than 106 microns) 2 fine 106-235 microns 3 medium (236-340 microns) 4 coarse (341-403 microns)	5 very coarse 404-502 microns 6 extremely coarse (503-665 microns) 7 ultra coarse (Greater than 665 microns) 99 Don't know	5239

selected field, did this operation make any post-emergence herbicide applications using aerial sprayers and/or ground boom sprayers in 2020?
Yes, made post-emergence herbicide applications using ground boom sprayers - Complete table below
⁵²⁴⁰ Yes, made post-emergence herbicide applications using aerial sprayers - Go to item 4
No, did not make post-emergence herbicide applications - Go to item 4

3. Post-emergence herbicide applications are made to control weeds that occur after emergence of the soybeans. For the

		plications Using Ground Boom ayers	Code
a. What was the typical spray volume (gallons per acre-GPA) for post-emergence herbicide applications?	1 <5 GPA 2 5 to <7.5 GPA 3 7.5 to <10 GPA 4 10 to <15 GPA	5 15 to <20 GPA 6 20 to <25 GPA 7 25 GPA or greater 99 Don't know	5243
b. What is the typical operating pressure for post-emergence herbicide application (PSI)?	1 <10 PSI 2 10 to <20 PSI 3 20 to <30 PSI 4 30 to <40 PSI 5 40 to <50 PSI 6 50 to <60 PSI	7 60 to <70 PSI 8 70 to <80 PSI 9 80 to <90 PSI 10 90 to <100 PSI 11 100 PSI or greater 99 Don't know	5244
c. What nozzles were typically used most often for any post-emergence herbicide applications? (Select one)	1 Hollow Cone 2 Full Cone 3 Disc/Core Nozzle 4 Flat (e.g., flat fan)	5 Air-inclusion (AI), Air- induction, Venturi 6 Other: specify: 5246 99 Don't know	5245
d. At what ground speed was this ground boom sprayer(s) typically driven during post-emergence herbicide applications?	1 <5 MPH 2 5 to <10 MPH 3 10 to <15 MPH	4 15 to <20 MPH 5 20 MPH or greater 99 Don't know	5247
e. At what boom height above ground or crop canopy did this operation typically spray during post-emergence herbicide applications?	1 <24 inches 2 24 to <36 inches	3 36 inches or greater 99 Don't know	5248
f. What is the target droplet size spectrum for post-emergence herbicide applications?	1 extremely fine or very fine (Less than 106 microns 2 fine (106-235 microns) 3 medium (236-340 microns) 4 coarse (341-403 microns)	5 very coarse (404-502 microns) 6 extremly coarse (503-665 microns) 7 ultra coarse (Greater than 665 microns) 99 Don't know	5249

4.	Post-emergence insecticide and/or fungicide applications are made to control pests that occur after emergence of the soybeans. For the selected field, did this operation make any post-emergence insecticide and/or fungicide applications using aerial sprayers and/or ground boom sprayers in 2020?
	Yes, made post-emergence insecticide/fungicide applications using ground boom sprayers - Complete table below
	⁵²⁵⁰ Yes, made post-emergence insecticide/fungicide applications using aerial sprayers - Go to item 21
	No, did not make post-emergence insecticide/fungicide applications - Go to item 21

	Post-emergence Insecticide/ Ground Boo		Code
a. What was the typical spray volume (gallons per acre-GPA) for post-emergence insecticide/fungicide applications?	1 <5 GPA 2 5 to <7.5 GPA 3 7.5 to <10 GPA 4 10 to <15 GPA	5 15 to <20 GPA 6 20 to <25 GPA 7 25 GPA or greater 99 Don't know	5253
b. What is the typical operating pressure for post-emergence insecticide/fungicide application (PSI)?	1 <10 PSI 2 10 to <20 PSI 3 20 to <30 PSI 4 30 to <40 PSI 5 40 to <50 PSI 6 50 to <60 PSI	7 60 to <70 PSI 8 70 to <80 PSI 9 80 to <90 PSI 10 90 to <100 PSI 11 100 PSI or greater 99 Don't know	5254
 c. What nozzles were typically used most often for any post-emergence insecticide/fungicide applications? (Select one) 	1 Hollow Cone 2 Full Cone 3 Disc/Core Nozzle 4 Flat (e.g., flat fan)	5 Air-inclusion (AI), Air-induction, Venturi 6 Other: specify: 5256 99 Don't know	5255
d. At what ground speed was this ground boom sprayer(s) typically driven during post- emergence insecticide/fungicide applications?	1 <5 MPH 2 5 to <10 MPH 3 10 to <15 MPH	4 15 to <20 MPH 5 20 MPH or greater 99 Don't know	5257
e. At what boom height above ground or crop canopy did this operation typically spray during post-emergence insecticide/fungicide applications?	1 <24 inches 2 24 to <36 inches	3 36 inches or greater 99 Don't know	5258
f. What is the target droplet size spectrum for post-emergence insecticide/fungicide applications?	1 extremely fine or very fine (Less than 106 microns) 2 fine (106-235 microns) 3 medium (236-340 microns) 4 coarse (341-403 microns)	5 very coarse (404-502 microns) 6 extremely coarse (503-665 microns) 7 ultra coarse (Greater than 665 microns) 99 Don't know	5259

	that apply.	lices resulted in a sprayer re-callol	ration in 2020?		
5261	Computer calibration alert system				
5262	Change in product being applied				
5263	Observed change in spray pattern (e.g., from worn nozzles)				
5264	Scheduled calibration (e.g., daily, monthly, a	annually)			
5265	When moving to a different block or crop				
5266	Other, specify: ⁵²⁶⁸		_		
5267	None of the above				
	ected field, when did this operation clean the grothat apply.	ound boom sprayer tank system ir	າ 2020?		
5271	Before the season				
5272	After the season				
5273	Depended on the product(s)				
5274	Regularly scheduled cleaning				
5275	Other, specify: 5277		_		
5276	Never				
	Note: If respondent answered code 1 - 5 for iten are used on the selected field.]	n 22, ask item 22a and 22b, other	wise go to item 23. Skip 22b if		
		1 Always (100%)			
	ach time that the ground boom sprayer was ed, how often was a tank cleaner used?	2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less)	Code		
Clear	•	4 Never (0%) Don't know	5279		
b. Did th	is operation use separate spray rigs for herbicic	le applications?	Code		
	Yes 3 No 99 Don'	t know	5280		
	ected field, what material were a majority of the ns made in 2020? Select one. 1 Plastic, such as Polypropylene (i.e. Poly of the polypropylene) 2 Aluminum, brass, or other soft metal(s) 3 Stainless steel including hardened stainless 4 Porcelain or other ceramic materials	or PP) or other types	across all pesticide		
	₅ Other, specify: ⁵²⁸²				

Check all that apply.			
5291 Regularly scheduled calendar-based replacement (i.e.	5291 Regularly scheduled calendar-based replacement (i.e., annually, twice annually, monthly, etc.)		
5292 Regularly scheduled replacement based on operating	time (i.e., sprayer operating	hours)	
5293 Sporadic replacement based on area covered or general	ral intuition (i.e., it feels like t	the right time to change nozzles)	
5294 Calibration problems (i.e., too high or too low a flow rate	te)		
5295 Observed nozzle damage (e.g., change in spray pattern or leaks)			
5296 Availability of new nozzle technologies			
5297 Expert and/or consultant recommendations (e.g., Cooperative Extension, crop consultants, etc.)			
5298 Other, specify: 5290			
5299 None of the above			
9. For the selected field, on what proportion did this	1 0% 2 1% to 25%	CODE	
operation use hedge rows or other wind-breaking structures that are at least one and a half times the	3 26% - 50% 4 51% - 75%	5300	
height of the crop canopy for drift reduction in 2020?	5 76% - 100% 99 Don't know]	

NOTES:

10. How often were the following sources of information used to inform pest management decisions in 2020?

	1	2
Sources of Information	How often was this source of information used? 1 Always (100%) 2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less) 4 Never (0%) 99 Don't know Code	Which of these sources was this operation's primary source of pest management decisions? Select one. 1 Primary 2 Not primary Code
	5301	5302
a. Pesticide product labels	3301	3302
b. University and/or Agricultural Cooperative Extension resources/recommendations	5303	5304
Non-university literature, such as trade magazines, catalogues, newspapers, etc	5305	5306
d. Commodity/trade groups	5307	5308
e. Pesticide sales representatives and/or farm supply distributors	5309	5310
f. Crop consultants paid for by the operation	5311	5312
g. Other grower(s)	5313	5314
h. Commercial or other non-university decision tools	5315	5316
i. Weather forecasting tools	5317	5318
j. Other, Specify: ⁵³¹⁹	5320	5321

11. [If 26b, column 1 equals 1, 2, or 3, ask--] Which of the following types of services offered by the University and/or Agricultural Cooperative Extension were most often used as sources of pest management decisions in 2020?

		How often was this source of information used?
	University and/or Agricultural Cooperative Extension Services	1 Always (100%) 2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less) 4 Never (0%) 99 Don't know Code
		5322
a.	Formal presentations (e.g., annual meetings, educational trainings)	
b.	Field days/demonstration workshops	5323
C.	Farm visits and/or one-on-one consultation	5324
d.	Email lists	5325
e.	Newsletters and blogs	5326
f.	Crop and/or Pest Protection Handbook	5327
g.	Other publications (e.g., fact sheets)	5328
h.	Decision tools	5329
i.	Other, Specify: 5330	5331

12. For the selected field, how often were the following practices used during the season to manage herbicide, fungicide and insecticide resistance in 2020?

	Only complete if operation uses herbicides	Only complete if operation uses fungicides	Only complete if operation uses insecticides
Practice to Manage Resistance for Herbicide, Fungicide and Insecticide	How often was each practice used on this operation to manage herbicide resistance?	How often was each practice used on this operation to manage fungicide resistance?	How often was each practice used on this operation to manage insecticide resistance?
	1 Always (100%) 2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less) 4 Never (0%) 99 Don't know	1 Always (100%) 2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less) 4 Never (0%) 99 Don't know	1 Always (100%) 2 Often (51% or more) 3 Sometimes (50% or less) 4 Never (0%) 99 Don't know
a. Field mapping weeds and/or keeping records of field history and pesticide use to assist pesticide decisions	5332	5333	5334
b. Field Management/Sanitation Practices			
i. For weed control (e.g., crop rotation, tillage, planting cover crops, managing field borders, preventing field-to-field and within field movement of weed seed)	5335		
ii. For disease control (e.g., removing or incorporating field residue to reduce potential disease infestations, managing field borders)		5336	
iii. For insect control (e.g., removing or incorporating field residue to reduce potential insect infestations, managing field borders)			5337
c. Planting insect-resistant (e.g. aphids) and/or disease-resistant varieties of soybeans		5338	5339
d. Pre-harvest and/or post-harvest control of weeds and/or disease to reduce the return of weed seeds and/or seed-borne diseases	5340	5341	
e. Use of pest diagnostic tools (e.g., Integrated Pest Management (IPM) treatment thresholds; predictive weather models (e.g., degree day models); pest forecasting systems, and/or assistance from diagnostic networks)		5342	5343
f. Pesticide Mode of Action (MOA) rotation.	5344	5345	5346
g. Pesticide Mode of Action (MOA) combination (i.e., tank mix or pre-mix product)	5347	5348	5349

13. In an effort to reduce off-target impacts to plants, pollinators, and with or consult any of the following sources in 2020? Check all the		nis operation communicate
5351 Neighboring crop producers		
5352 Nearby beekeepers		
5353 A local expert, such as an Agricultural Cooperativ	e Extension agent	
State managed pollinator protection plans, or MP: reduce pesticide exposure through timely commu pesticide applicators, and landowners)		
Driftwatch - Driftwatch is a voluntary communicati pesticide applicators to work together to protect c		
Other communication methods, Specify: 5358		
5357 Other, Specify: 5359		
14. How often were the following Best Management Practice (BMF	Ps) used during the season	in 2020?
	1	2
Best Management Practices	How often was this practice used? 1. Always (100%) 2. Often (51% or more) 3. Sometimes (50% or less) 4. Never (0%) 99 Don't know	[Only answer if column 1 = 1,
a. Avoid crop bloom time applications	5520	5521
b. Make applications when temperatures are below 50°F	5522	5523
c. Maintain buffer between known beehive locations	5524	5525
d. Select pesticides that have the lowest residual toxicity to bees	5526	5527
e. Use alternative application methods of an active ingredient to prevent bee exposure (e.g., non-foliar applications when bees are foraging)	5528	5529
f. Avoid applications when dew is forecast	5530	5531
g. Manage blooming plants in the field before applying	5532	5533

pesticides that are acutely toxic to bees (e.g., mowing).....

h. Make application(s) at nighttime or no more than two hours prior to sunset.....

Other, Specify: 5536

	re the spraying practices for other fields in this operation similar to the spraying practices for this selected field? $_1$ Yes
	$_3$ \square No - Please explain the difference: 5366
	99 Don't know
16. In	n 2020, which of the following auditing systems, if any, did this operation participate in? Check all that apply.
	5361 GLOBAL G.A.P.
	5362 Safe Quality Food (SQF) Program
	5363 Other, specify: 5365
	5364 This operation did not participate in an auditing system
	5369 Don't know

CONCLUSION

1.	To receive the complete results of this survey on the release date, go to_ http://www.nass.usda.gov/Surveys/Guide to NASS Surveys/		
	To have a brief summary emailed to you at a later date, please enter your email address	ess.	
	1095		
	[Enumerator Note: Thank the respondent, then review this questionnaire.]		ннм м
2.	Ending time [Military]		0005
RE	ECORD USE		
3.	[Did respondent use farm/ranch records to report]		CODE
	a. [fertilizer data?]	Yes=1 No=3	0011
	b. [pesticide data?]	Yes=1 No=3	0012
SL	JPPLEMENTS USED		NUMBER
4.	[Record the total number of each type of questionnaire supplement used to complete this interview	Fertilizer	0041
		Pesticide Supplements	0042

	9910					9911
Reported by:			_	_	19	Tolophono()
Reported by	M	М	D	D		Telephone()

OFFICE USE										
R. Unit	Ptr 1 Str	Ptr 2 Str	Ptr 3 Str	Ptr 4 Str	OPS	SSO 1	ADJ	ADJ Optional Use		
9921	9922	9923	9927	9928	923	9907	922	9906	9906 9916	
Response		Resp	ondent	Mode		Enum.		POID		
1- Comp 2-R	9901	1-Op/ Mgr 2- Spouse	9902	2-PATI (tel) 3-PAPI (Face-to Face	I	9998	9989			
3-Inac 4-Office Hold		3-Acct/ Bkpr 4- Partner 9-Other		Face	,		Eval. 9900	9988	Change	