

NASDA Survey Training

County Agricultural Production Survey: 2021 Row Crops (CROPS CE)



**United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service**

National Operations Division – Training Group
October 2021



How Will The Data Be Used?

- County yield data resulting from this survey will be used by USDA for various programs including those administered by USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Risk Management Agency (RMA).
 - For example, when a natural disaster such as drought or flooding has an impact on crop production, these data are crucial to the agriculture industry.

General Survey Information

- Project Code: **190 - Cty Est Row Crops**
- Questionnaires:
 - Tier 1 states mail October 7
 - Tier 2 states mail out November 15
 - Online reporting option available
- Releases:
 - State level estimates: January 2022, *Crop Production-Annual*
 - County level estimates: Start in Mid-February

Introduction

- Screening questions used to determine:
 - Whether the operation is still in business
 - If the operation has any agricultural activity
 - If any contact information needs updating
- If Out of Business: Be sure to go through all the screening questions carefully and collect new operator's contact information if possible

Section 1-Acres Operated

- Asks about:
 - Acres **owned**
 - Acres **rented from** others or used rent free (+)
 - Include land rented from others on a cash per acre, share crop, or free basis
 - Acres **rented to** others (-)
 - Acres rented out to others on a cash per acre, share crop, or free basis
- Total Acres (=)
 - Be sure all land is accounted for – not just cropland

Section 1-Acres Operated

- How much is **cropland**?
 - Don't forget hay acres, government program land such as CRP, summer fallow and cropland pasture



Section 1-Acres Operated

- **County** where the largest value of agriculture was raised or produced?
 - If about the same in different counties, choose the county with the most acres, write notes
 - If about the same value **and** acres in different counties, does he live in one of these counties? If so, choose that county and write notes
 - If yields were vastly different between the counties they farm in, write notes

Section 2-Row Crops

(varies by state)

- **Corn**
- **Sorghum**
- **Soybeans**
- **Upland Cotton**
- **Pima Cotton**
- **Peanuts**
- **Rice**
 - Long, Medium, Short Grain
- **Sudan & Sorghum-Sudan Crosses**

Additional Crops for Certain States

- Dry Edible Beans - ND
- Dry Edible Peas – MT, ND
- Lentils – MT, ND
- Oil Variety Sunflowers - ND
- Flaxseed – ND
- Canola – MT, ND
- Small Chickpeas - MT
- Large Chickpeas - MT
- Alfalfa for Seed – MT
- Dry Hay (Alfalfa, Grain, and All Other) – IL, ND, NM

Survey Questions

- First crop asked: **Corn** (for most states)
 - Can be several questions about corn
- Acres **planted** for *all* purposes
 - Includes grain, seed, silage, grazed off, or abandoned

Corn - continued

- Corn acres harvested for **grain** and then corn acres harvested for **seed** in *separate questions*.
 - Acres **harvested and to be harvested**
 - Total **production OR yield** per acre
 - NY & PA ONLY: additional questions about high moisture shelled corn and ground high moisture ear corn
- Acres **cut for silage**
 - Total silage **production OR yield** per acre
- Acres for **all other purposes** (leave notes)
 - Includes grazed off, abandoned, or any other purpose
 - May have been acres that flooded out, were ruined by drought, etc.

Be sure to account for all planted acres



Corn Harvested for Grain – We are looking for *all* corn harvested other than for *seed* or *silage*. The end use does not matter. Can be used for livestock feed, corn starch, corn syrup, ethanol, pet food, etc.

Corn Harvested for Seed – Seed corn typically yields much less than regular field corn. Seed companies usually pay the farmers based on an adjusted yield to compensate for this. Be mindful of this because the farmer might try to report his “adjusted” or “payment” yield instead of the **actual** yield (we want actual yield). Average seed corn yields = 50 – 100 bu/acre

Corn for Silage – Silage is made by chopping up the entire corn stalk, including the ears, packing in a silo, bunker, or plastic bag and allowing to ferment. Silage is a popular forage for ruminant animals because it is high in energy and digestibility. Usually reported in tons/acre. Average yields = 10 – 25 tons/acres



Survey Questions, cont.

- Other Row Crops: Continue to ask the same basic questions for each crop:
 - Acres **planted** for *all purposes*
 - Acres **harvested** and to be harvested
 - Total **production** OR **yield** per acre
 - Acres for **all other purposes**
 - Select crops only

Other Tidbits to Know

- Yield for irrigated acres will typically be higher than for non-irrigated acres
 - If the operator cannot give you a combined yield for all his acres leave a note with the number of acres and yield of both irrigated and non-irrigated acres of each crop
- Non-irrigated crop acres may also be referred to as “dryland”
 - For example: non-irrigated corn may be called “dryland corn”

Other Tidbits to Know

- Extremely low yields:
 - Be sure to verify harvested acres
 - Could be a case where only a few acres were actually harvested to prove yields for insurance purposes.
 - In this situation you would only have a few “harvested acres” reported and then the rest would fall under “acres for all other purposes”
 - Please leave notes in this situation

Other Tidbits to Know

- Grain Sorghum is often referred to as “milo”
- Forage Sorghum may be called “cane”
 - Cane Hay is reported in both the Sorghum planted section and Other Hay harvested
- If a producer says they grow “beans”, be sure to verify if that means “soybeans” or “dry edible beans”

CAPS Crops: Current Information

| | 2020 Harvested Acres | 2021 Harvested Acres | 2020 Final Yield | 2021 Sept 1 Yield |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Corn | 82,467,000 | 85,085,000 | 172 bu/ac | 176.3 |
| Soybeans | 82,318,000 | 86,436,000 | 50.2 bu/ac | 50.6 |
| Upland Cotton | 8,507,000 | 9,799,500 | 813 lbs/ac | 890 |
| Sorghum | 6,520,000 | 4,845,000 | 73.2 bu/ac | 69.7 |
| Rice | 2,987,000 | 2,499,000 | 7,619 lbs/ac | 7,623 |
| Peanuts | 1,615,800 | 1,533,000 | 3,796 lbs/ac | 4,141 |

See the *Crop Production report* for specific State information



Things to Watch Out For

- Large acreages
- Large number of acres not for grain or seed
 - Can be possible if cut for silage, abandoned, etc.
- Low/High yields
- Hay acres not included in cropland
- Harvested acres cannot be greater than planted

Progress of the Corn Crop

Corn Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 94% of the 2020 corn acreage]

| State | Week ending | | | 2016-2020 Average |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | September 26, 2020 | September 19, 2021 | September 26, 2021 | |
| | (percent) | (percent) | (percent) | (percent) |
| Colorado | 12 | 4 | 16 | 7 |
| Illinois | 12 | 11 | 21 | 18 |
| Indiana | 11 | 9 | 15 | 13 |
| Iowa | 11 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Kansas | 27 | 20 | 36 | 30 |
| Kentucky | 51 | 28 | 39 | 52 |
| Michigan | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Minnesota | 5 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| Missouri | 19 | 17 | 34 | 34 |
| Nebraska | 13 | 7 | 13 | 10 |
| North Carolina | 72 | 66 | 77 | 80 |
| North Dakota | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| Ohio | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| South Dakota | 9 | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 38 | 31 | 43 | 62 |
| Texas | 70 | 70 | 83 | 69 |
| Wisconsin | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 18 States | 14 | 10 | 18 | 15 |



Progress of the Soybean Crop

Soybeans Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 96% of the 2020 soybean acreage]

| State | Week ending | | | 2016-2020 Average |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | September 26, 2020 | September 19, 2021 | September 26, 2021 | |
| | (percent) | (percent) | (percent) | (percent) |
| Arkansas | 16 | 15 | 25 | 26 |
| Illinois | 10 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Indiana | 15 | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| Iowa | 27 | 4 | 18 | 11 |
| Kansas | 9 | - | 4 | 5 |
| Kentucky | 16 | 9 | 17 | 15 |
| Louisiana | 71 | 41 | 54 | 68 |
| Michigan | 11 | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| Minnesota | 28 | 11 | 30 | 15 |
| Mississippi | 30 | 29 | 36 | 43 |
| Missouri | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Nebraska | 26 | 4 | 17 | 15 |
| North Carolina | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| North Dakota | 24 | 11 | 26 | 16 |
| Ohio | 11 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| South Dakota | 26 | 3 | 17 | 13 |
| Tennessee | 11 | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| Wisconsin | 9 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| 18 States | 18 | 6 | 16 | 13 |

Please see the weekly Crop Progress report for more info



Reluctant Responses

- “Why should I report my farm’s information?”
 - That’s a great question. By reporting information about your farm, you allow us to accurately estimate your county’s planted, harvested, and production levels, which are then used by a variety of people.
 - For example, USDA uses the data for various programs including those administered by USDA’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Risk Management Agency (RMA); local extension agents use it for crop recommendations; local agri-businesses use it for planning; and farmers like yourself can use the data to make marketing and future planting decisions.
- “I report all this to my FSA office”
 - I understand. While we do ask about planted acres, we’re also collecting information on acres you harvested, your final yields and other uses of your crops.

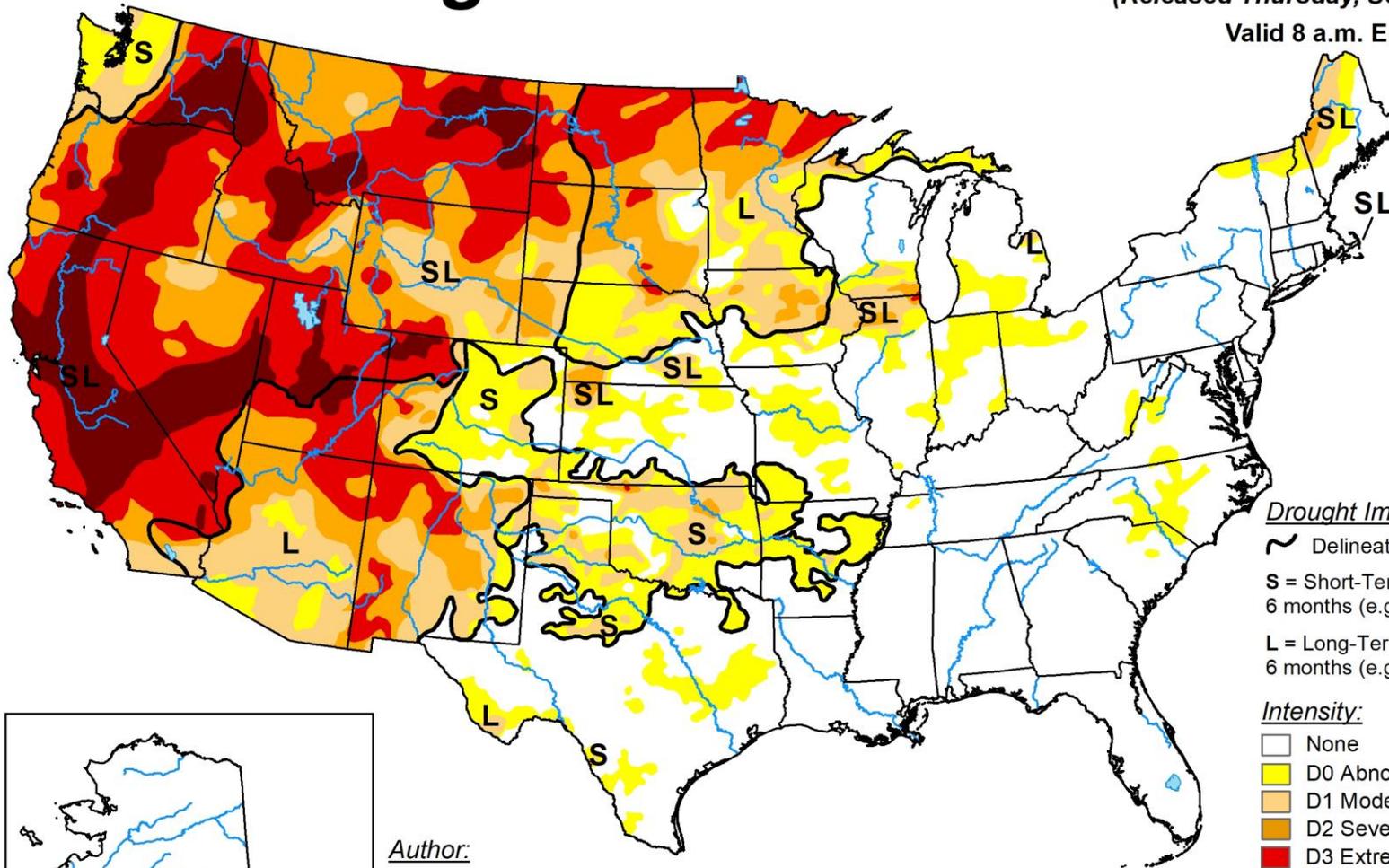
Other Notes:

- Western USA facing severe drought conditions across multiple states.
- Will likely encounter operations with greatly reduced yields and/or damaged crops.
- If crops are abandoned in the field, they still need to be reported as planted.
 - The unharvested crops should then be reported as ‘all other purposes’.
 - Some operators might report having no crops when in reality crops were abandoned. Double check to confirm no row crops.

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 21, 2021
 (Released Thursday, Sep. 23, 2021)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



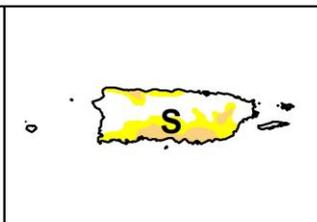
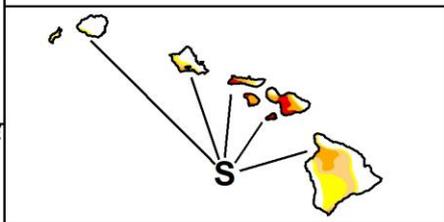
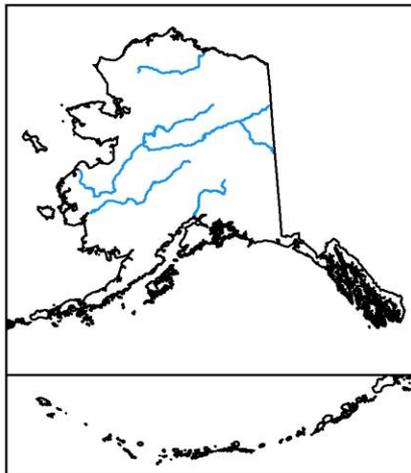
Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

Author:
 Brad Rippey
 U.S. Department of Agriculture



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Conclusion

- Write notes/comments
 - Encounter anything odd or unexpected
 - Low or high yields
 - Acres for other purposes
 - Any doubt, comment it out
 - This “extra information” is very important for the county level estimates
- Contact your Supervisor or RFO for any questions
- Practice on your iPad

2020 Corn CE Trivia

- **County with most planted and harvested acres?**

Iroquois County, IL

Planted Acres = 317,500

Harvested Acres = 313,000

- **County with the highest corn yield?**

Benton County, WA

Yield = 242.1 Bushels/Acre



2020 Soybean CE Trivia

- **County with most planted and harvested acres?**

Cass County, ND

Planted Acres = 421,000

Harvested Acres = 418,500

- **County with the highest Soybean yield?**

Meade County, KS

Yield = 72.3 Bushels/Acre