

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
County Agricultural Production Survey
2021 Small Grains

Project Code: 189 - Small Grain CAPS

Questionnaires:

Tier 1 states mail July 22

Tier 2 states mail August 5

Tier 3 states mail August 16

Releases:

State: September 30, at 12 pm ET Small Grains Summary

County: December 9 at 3 pm ET

The “day to day decisions” question and partner information is very important. Correct information here is key to accurately summarizing the data

When asking about acres of cropland, be sure hay acres, CRP, summer fallow, and cropland pasture are included. Sometimes the respondent only reports what is currently being tilled.

Principal county information ensures that the data is allocated to wherever the bulk of the value of production occurs

- If acreage is about the same in different counties, chose the county with the most acres, write notes
- If they farm in multiple counties and feel it is important that we know this, write notes
- If yields were vastly different between the counties they farm in, write notes

Collecting crop data on:

Acres planted

Acres harvested

Production OR yield per acre

Acres for all other purposes

-Commodities asked will vary by state

You *may* encounter growers with none of the survey commodities—that’s OK. A “zero” is still a valid report and useful information

If production/yield is unknown, probe to get as much information as possible and record in a note: how big of a bin did it fill; was it better/worse/the same as last year; etc.

Remember – all acres planted must be accounted for.

Capture any other acres planted but not harvested (flooded, droughted out, planted but then replanted to another crop, etc). Record the acres planted and then the acres for all other purposes. If a crop was harvested for silage, haylage, balage, etc., record those acres in the all other purposes category

Make sure to leave notes for any high or low yields; large portion of acres planted but not harvested/used for other purposes; etc.

Be sure to verify harvested acres in cases of extremely low yields where crop insurance is involved. Sometimes the farmer will not be required to harvest the entire crop and will only harvest a small portion (or test strips) to determine the yield. In this situation, only the acres that were actually harvested should be reported as acres harvested for grain or seed, and the rest of the acreage, not harvested, should be reported under acres for other purposes.