

NASDA Survey Training

Agricultural Survey: September 1, 2023 (Crops APS)



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

Workforce Performance and Staff Development Section
August 2023



Survey Overview

- Final crop production information on small grains:
 - Levels the playing field for farmers and ranchers, giving them access to the same information that is available to elevators, input suppliers, bankers and others with whom they do business
 - Provides global markets with information on the United States as a supplier of major commodities and enables the industry to evaluate export potential
- Additionally:
 - Universities, Extension agents, private and government economists, the farm media and others depend on the data to help them analyze what's on the horizon
 - Farm organizations use the information to form their policy positions

Survey Information

- Project Code: **126** – Sept Crops/Stocks Survey
- Questionnaires:
 - Mailed around August 18
 - Web reporting option available
- Release: September 29 (12:00 PM Eastern)
 - *Small Grain Summary*
 - *Grain Stocks*

Survey Items

(Vary by state)

- **Small grain crops**
 - Wheat (broken out by type)
 - Barley
 - Oats
 - Rye
- **Grain storage capacity and grain in storage**

Small Grain Crops (2022)

Crop	Harvested Acres	Yield (Bushel/acre)
Winter Wheat	23,459,000	47.0
Other Spring Wheat	10,440,000	46.2
Barley	2,430,000	71.7
Durum Wheat	1,581,000	40.5
Oats	890,000	64.8
Rye	294,000	33.4

Introduction

- Questions used to determine:
 - Name and address verification
 - If the operation has any of the items (crops, cropland, stocks, storage capacity, etc) of interest
 - Or any agricultural activity...out of business?
 - Complete the follow-up questions to determine the operation's status
 - Operation structure
 - Individual
 - Partners
 - Hired Manager

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

Acres Operated

- How much is **cropland**?
 - Don't forget hay acres, CRP, summer fallow and cropland pasture
- **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 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

Section 2 - Crops

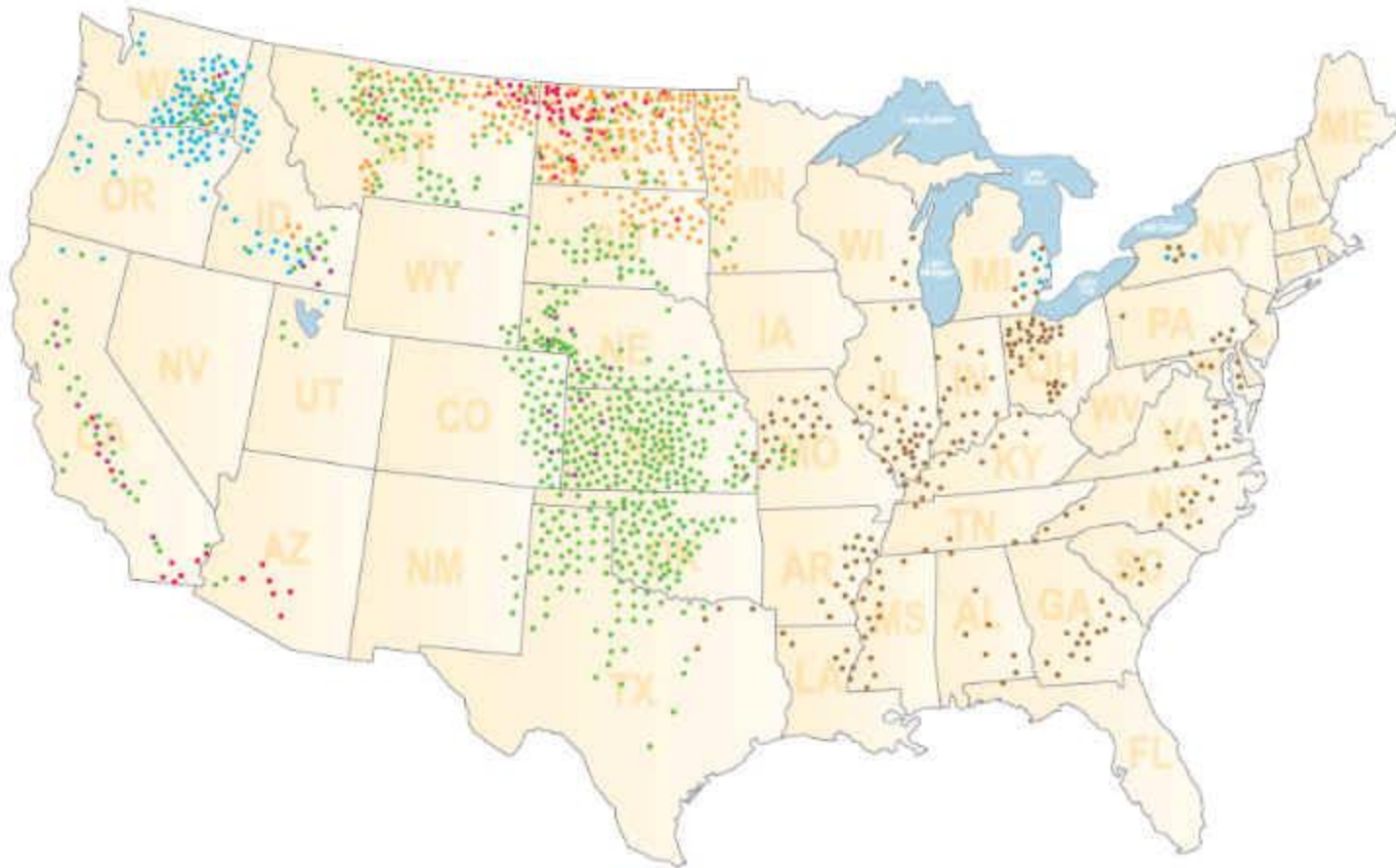
Small Grain Crops Asked

- Winter Wheat
 - Hard Red, Soft Red, Hard White, Soft White
- Durum Wheat
- (Other) Spring Wheat
 - Hard Red, Hard White, Soft White
- Barley
- Oats
- Rye

Section 2 - Crops

- Winter and spring wheat is broken out by class Of the total, how much was:
 - Hard Red harvested acreage & production/yield
 - Soft Red harvested acreage & production/yield
 - White harvested acreage & production/yield
- **BE CAREFUL:** Parts *must* add back to the total

Where are the Different Classes of Wheat Primarily Grown?



● HARD RED WINTER ● HARD RED SPRING ● SOFT RED WINTER ● SOFT WHITE ● HARD WHITE ● DURUM

The Six Classes of Wheat

A look at the six classes of wheat grown in the U.S. and the food products made from them.



Hard Red Winter

Versatile, with excellent milling and baking characteristics for pan bread, Hard Red Winter is also a choice wheat for Asian noodles, hard rolls, flat breads, general purpose flour and cereal.



Hard Red Spring

The aristocrat of wheat when it comes to "designer" wheat foods like hearth breads, rolls, croissants, bagels and pizza crust, Hard Red Spring is also a valued improver in flour blends.



Soft Red Winter

A versatile weak-gluten wheat with excellent milling and baking characteristics, Soft Red Winter is suited for cookies, crackers, pretzels, pastries and flat breads.



Soft White

A low moisture wheat with high extraction rates, providing a whiter product for exquisite cakes, pastries and Asian-style noodles, Soft White is also ideally suited to Middle Eastern flat breads.



Hard White

The newest class of U.S. wheat, Hard White receives enthusiastic reviews when used for Asian noodles, whole wheat or high extraction applications, pan breads and flat breads.



Durum

The hardest of all wheats, Durum has a rich amber color and high gluten content, ideal for pasta, couscous and some Mediterranean breads.



For more information on all things wheat foods, visit us at wheatfoods.org



Crops

- Acres **planted for all purposes** regardless of end use
 - includes grain or seed, cover crop, nurse crop, grazed off, cut for hay/haylage/silage, or abandoned
 - Exclude any mixed small grains OR small grains mixed with other crops
 - These acres would never have the chance to be harvested for grain.

Crops

- Acres to be **harvested** for either grain or seed
 - Be sure they are not reporting hay, wheatlage/silage/baleage, etc.
- Total grain and seed **production** OR **yield** per acre
 - Should typically be reported in bushels
 - If reported in “tons” or “bales”, they may be reporting hay or silage/wheatlage/baleage
 - Any time production or yield is reported in “tons” be sure to verify that the crop was actually harvested for grain or seed

Crops

- 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 ample notes

Crops

- Acres for **all other purposes**
 - (includes hay, haylage, silage, pasture, cover crop, abandoned or any other purpose)
 - Please leave notes any time acres for “all other purposes” are reported
- **Remember: all *planted* acres must be accounted for!!**

Winter wheat field that will be destroyed and planted to a different crop. Should report planted acres and acres for all other purposes.



Section 3 - Storage Capacity/Crops Stored

- **Storage capacity** on the total acres operated
 - “On farm” only
 - Storage capacity “in town” or “at the elevator” must be excluded
- **Old crop** whole grains and oilseeds from **2022 and earlier** crop years *on the operation*
 - Follow-up question asks respondent to verify that none of the reported stocks were from 2023 harvest
- **Small grains** stored from **any** crop year *on the operation*
 - Including the 2023 crop year and earlier
- Be careful, regardless of:
 - Ownership, intended final use, or government program
 - ANY stocks *on the operation* must be collected
- Be sure to *exclude* any grain stored off the operation

Section 3-Storage Capacity/Crops Stored

Items vary by state

- Old Crop (2022 and Earlier):
 - Whole Grain Corn
 - Soybeans
 - Sorghum Grain (Milo)
 - Sunflower
 - Oil varieties
 - Non-Oil varieties
 - Safflower
 - Mustard Seed
- Small Grains (any year, including 2023):
 - Wheat (all types)
 - Winter Wheat
 - Durum Wheat
 - (Other) Spring Wheat
 - Barley
 - Oats

Watch For:

- Large Acreages
 - Rented, Total, Cropland, or a specific crop, or usage
- High/Low Yields
- Low Harvested vs Planted acreage
 - Leave notes to explain unharvested acres
- Large amount of grain stored
- Wheat varieties must equal back to total
- Off-farm stocks reported
- 2023 harvest whole grain reported in stocks

Reluctant Responses

- “Can’t you just get this from the FSA office?”
 - We are actually asking different information than what FSA collects. This survey does ask about planted acres, but we will also be asking about your acres harvested, yields and grain in storage
- “I lost my entire crop, so I have nothing to report.”
 - Given how weather conditions have affected crops this year, reporting your operation’s information is more important than ever.

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 agribusinesses use it for planning; and farmers like yourself can use the data to make marketing and future planting decisions.



In Conclusion:

- Comments are your friend: when in doubt, comment it out!
- We need completions
 - Especially critical on this survey: we are using the data to make state and county level estimates
- If concerns are expressed:
 - Listen, assess and address THAT concern
 - Have most common responses down
- Any questions? Contact your supervisor or local field office