



2025 Wheat Objective Yield Enumerator Quiz



Directions: Circle the appropriate letters for the correct answer unless otherwise indicated. All multiple choice questions have only one correct answer.
Refer to the Interviewer's Manual for guidance on answers you are unsure about.

1. State the purpose of the Wheat Objective Yield survey in your own words:

2. Samples for the Winter Wheat Objective Yield survey are selected from the _____.
a) March Crops, Acreage, Production & Stocks
b) June Area Survey
c) June Crops, Acreage, Production & Stocks
d) December Crops, Acreage, Production & Stocks
3. The starting corner is _____.
a) the corner where it is easiest to get into the field
b) the corner closest to the enumerator's home
c) the corner facing away from the sun
d) the first corner of the field reached that will allow the units to fall anywhere within the field boundaries with equal probability
4. When counting paces along the edge of the field, you should walk _____.
a) along the end of the drill rows
b) parallel to the shorter side of the field
c) parallel to the longer side of the field
d) perpendicular to the longer side of the field
5. The length of the buffer zone is _____.
a) 21.6 inches
b) 3 feet
c) 4 feet
d) 5 feet
6. Blue florist stakes are used for marking the _____.
a) buffer zone
b) clip area
c) count area
d) deducted area
7. Record all row space measurements as _____ for broadcast seeded units.

8. When one unit falls in a blank area that was not deducted from the acreage on Form A, you should _____.
- a) circle an 8 for the maturity code on the form b and enter dashes for the counts
 - b) continue pacing into the field until the entire unit can be laid out where wheat is growing
 - c) lay out the unit before the blank area
 - d) return all forms to the regional field office
9. While counting paces into the field, you come to a blank area that was deducted from the acreage for harvest on the form you should _____.
- a) continue to count paces for even-numbered samples
 - b) continue to count paces while crossing the blank area
 - c) stop counting paces until you cross the blank area and then resume your count
 - d) turn at a right angle and resume pace count
10. You start counting paces to locate Unit 2 _____.
- a) at the end of the clip area
 - b) at the end of the count area
 - c) at the start of the count area
 - d) where the last pace for unit 1 was taken
11. If you cannot locate the units laid out earlier when you return for the July 1 survey, you should _____.
- a) call the office
 - b) call your supervisor
 - c) relocate the units, enter a 2 in item 4 on Form B, and complete item 5
 - d) return the B Form with a note that you lost the units
12. Row measurements will be made _____.
- a) each month a Form B is completed
 - b) for Form B only
 - c) only once during the entire survey
 - d) when the unit is first laid out and/or relocated
13. The plants in the field are mostly green. The heads around the units have soft kernels which are moist and milky. A milky liquid is easily squeezed from the grain. The maturity stage is _____.
- a) early boot
 - b) late boot
 - c) milk
 - d) soft dough
14. If unit one maturity code is 2 and unit two maturity code is 3, you would start counts for unit two with _____ on the Form B.
- a) Item 7
 - b) Item 8
 - c) Item 9a
 - d) Item 9b
15. Stalks of wheat growing between row 2 and row 3 of the count area should be included in the counts for row _____.
16. When are detached head counts entered in Item 9?

- a) during every pre-harvest visit
 - b) during the final pre-harvest visit only
 - c) during the first visit only
 - d) whenever detached heads are found in the count area
17. When you return to the field on June 25, you find that the part of the field containing unit 2 is already harvested you should _____.
- a) complete counts for unit 1, enter dashes in Items 7-9 for unit 2, and note unit 2 is already harvested wait to lay out unit 2 gleaning area until unit 1 has also been harvested
 - b) not complete any counts for either unit and return the Form B to the office
 - c) relocate unit 2 in the unharvested portion of the field, enter 2 in Item 4
18. Which row is clipped on the first visit for the survey when the sample is in the soft dough maturity stage?
- a) Every Row
 - b) Row 1
 - c) Row 2
 - d) Row 3
19. While mowing stalks in the designated clip area of unit one, only 3 emerged heads are clipped. When the half-way point is reached you should _____.
- a) area for unit one
 - b) clip 2 additional heads outside of the unit
 - c) continue mowing stalks in the row until 5 heads are clipped
 - d) discard clipped heads, and begin mowing stalks in a different row of the clip
 - e) stop mowing stalks, and record 3 emerged heads on the sample ID tag
20. Any additional emerged heads taken from an immature sample's designated clip area should be placed _____.
- a) in the large paper bag
 - b) in the medium paper bag with the late boot heads
 - c) in the small paper bag along with the other emerged heads
 - d) in the Tyvek envelope, no paper bag is needed
21. When unit one maturity code is 8, and unit two maturity code is 2, during your first visit to the sample field you should _____.
- a) clip heads in the count area
 - b) clip heads outside clip area
 - c) clip heads within clip area
 - d) not clip heads
22. _____ in the count area is clipped from during the final pre-harvest visit?
- a) Every Row
 - b) Row 1
 - c) Row 2
 - d) Row 3
23. If the sample field has been plowed, grazed, or the straw picked-up after harvest, you should _____.
- a) discard the Form E

- b) glean the sample field
 - c) return the uncompleted Form E to the office with no notes
 - d) select an alternate field, if one is available and glean it
24. The post-harvest gleanings data are used for _____.
- a) check if grain weighs more after harvest than before harvest
 - b) give the farmer an idea of how much grain he lost on his entire farm
 - c) provide a better indication of row space measurements
 - d) providing harvest loss indications to adjust the gross yield to a net yield
25. _____ wheat grains collected in a post-harvest gleanings unit are equivalent to one bushel of harvest loss per acre?
- a) 40
 - b) 60
 - c) 80
 - d) 100
26. Any wheat heads lying on the gleanings unit boundaries should _____.
- a) always be collected for with the gleanings sample
 - b) be collected from the two boundaries that originate at the starting corner
 - c) never be collected for with the gleanings sample
 - d) only be taken from the boundaries parallel to the field rows
27. If available, what is your first option for shipping OY field samples?
- a) FedEx
 - b) Planet Express
 - c) UPS
 - d) USPS
28. Form B status codes are used to identify the sample's status for the current enumeration period _____.
- a) based upon recorded observations
 - b) let you know where the sample units are located in the selected field
 - c) to show your supervisor your work has been completed
 - d) verify the counts taken from each row are correct
29. What status code should be selected when the sampled field has a maturity code of 6 or 7 and you have harvested and packaged the final pre-harvest samples for shipment to the National Laboratory for processing?
- a) Status Code 1
 - b) Status Code 4
 - c) Status Code 6
 - d) Status Code 13
30. Which of the following is **not** a minimum data requirement for selecting status code 4 when both units are blank?
- a) Number of stalks (stems) in a row must be positive.
 - b) Row Space measurement must be 888.8 for both units.
 - c) Unit Location Codes must be 1-3.
 - d) Unit 1 & 2 Maturity Codes must be 8.

31. When should you send your cut samples to the Lab?
- a) It does not matter
 - b) When you have multiple samples to send
 - c) Within 24 hours of cutting
 - d) Within the week of cutting