**Operator:** _____

**Address:** _____

_____

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**Private Applicator Permit Number:** _____

**Landlord** (if different than Operator)

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**Field acreage and soil types:**

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Fred Whitford and Cheri Janssen, Purdue Pesticide Programs, Purdue Cooperative Extension Service
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Adapted from "Recordkeeping System for Crop Production," Michigan State University.



## Crop Production Recordkeeping System

A management system which includes crop records increases returns by improving nutrient and pesticide-use efficiency. This Field File provides an organized place for storing information on each crop-producing field. Five basic tables are printed on the folder for recording information related to crop production. Information recorded while in the field should be transferred to the appropriate table on the Field File on a regular basis. Field Files can also be used to store legal records for restricted-use pesticides, soil survey information, aerial photos, and other documents.

### Table 1. Crop Information

Table 1 is a record of current cropping information. This table can be used to evaluate how cultural management practices influence crop yields. Yield goals can also be compared to actual crop yields to determine how realistic you've made the yield goals.

### Table 2. Soil Test Summary

Table 2 provides a brief history of a field's soil fertility. This table helps evaluate how your crop and nutrient management program is influencing the nutrient status of each field.

### Table 3. Nutrient Planning

This table is used to determine the amount of fertilizer nutrients needed to produce a crop after appropriate nutrient credits are subtracted from fertilizer recommend-dations. This will help maximize profit and prevent the over-application of fertilizer nutrients.

### Table 4. Nutrient Applications

The source of nutrients, actual application dates, and rate for the field are recorded on this table.

### Table 5. Pesticide-use Records

On this table information about herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and nematocides is recorded. Recording all pesticide applications optimizes pest control strategies for the upcoming year, and helps to evaluate previous pesticides and their performance. Completing this table meets the requirement of private pesticide applicators to record applications of restricted-use pesticides.

## Table 1. Crop Information

| Year | Crop | Hybrid/ Variety | Yield Goal | Actual Yield | Planting Date | Pop. Planted | Actual Pop. | Planter Settings | Tillage Practices and Dates | Crop Residue* | Harvest Date |
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*Percentage of residue cover left after planting.

# Table 2. Soil Test Summary

| Date of Soil Test Report | Name of Soil Testing Lab | Sample ID | pH | Lime Index | Soil Test Nutrient Level (lb./a.)* | | | | Lime Recommendation | | | Organic Matter (%) | CEC** | Other*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | P | K | Ca | Mg | Rate (ton/a.) | Dolomitic? | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Yes | No | | | |
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* If your soil test laboratory reports soil nutrient concentration in ppm, convert to lb./a. by multiplying by 2 (ppm x 2 = lb./a.). If the test results are given in lb./a. $P_2O_2$ and $K_2O$, convert to P and K by: multiplying $P_2O_2$ by .44 = P, and multiplying $K_2O$ by .83 = K.

** Cation Exchange Capacity

*** Use this space for sulfur, micronutrients, or other soil tests not routinely recommended.

# Table 3. Nutrient Planning

| Year | Crop | Yield Goal (per acre) | Fertilizer Recommendations* (lb/a.) | | | Manure Nutrient Credits (lb./a.) | | | Additional Fertilizer Nutrients needed by the crop (lb./a.) | | | PSNT*** N Recommendation (lb./a.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | N | $P_2O_2$ | $K_2O$ | Available N | $P_2O_2$ | $K_2O$ | N | $P_2O_2$ | $K_2O$ | |
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* Based on realistic yield goal and previous crop. Refer to AY 171 (corn); AY 170 (soybean); AY 244 (wheat and small grains); AY 272 (canola); ID 167 (grasses and forages).

** Subtract the values for N, $P_2O_2$, and $K_2O$ under Manure Nutrient credits (transferred from Manure Management worksheet) from the Fertilizer Recommendations and record the result in the appropriate Additional Fertilizer Nutrients column. A negative value indicates no extra fertilizer is needed.

*** Pre-Sidedress Nitrate Test

# Table 4. Nutrient Applications

| Year | Date | Material* | Analysis | | | Rate/a. | lb./a. | | | Lime ton/a. | Other** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | N | $P_2O_2$ | $K_2O$ | | N | $P_2O_2$ | $K_2O$ | | |
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* Plowdown, Manure, Starter, Sidedress N, Pre-plant N

** Micronutrients, Nitrification Inhibitors, etc.

# Table 5. Pesticide-Use Records*

| Applicator Name & P.A. Permit No. | Date M/D/Y | Crop | Pest Controlled | Number of acres | Chemical Brand Name and Formulation** | Name of Manufacturer | EPA Registration | Rate/acre | Total Amount Applied |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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* Private pesticide applicators are required to maintain application records for restricted-use pesticides for a minimum of two years from the date of application. It is the responsibility of the private applicator to follow the regulations (355 IAC 4-4) under the Indiana Pesticide Use and Application Law.
** Chemical formation is required if part of brand name.