

South Dakota State University  
**Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional  
Repository and Information Exchange**

---

Extension Circulars

SDSU Extension

---

5-2009


# Best Management Practices for Corn Production in South Dakota: Recordkeeping

James A. Wilson  
*South Dakota State University*

Kurtis D. Reitsma  
*South Dakota State University*

David E. Clay  
*South Dakota State University*

Follow this and additional works at: [http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension\\_circ](http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ)

 Part of the [Agricultural Science Commons](#), [Agriculture Commons](#), and the [Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons](#)

---

## Recommended Citation

Wilson, James A.; Reitsma, Kurtis D.; and Clay, David E., "Best Management Practices for Corn Production in South Dakota: Recordkeeping" (2009). *Extension Circulars*. Paper 503.  
[http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension\\_circ/503](http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ/503)

This Circular is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Extension Circulars by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact [michael.biondo@sdstate.edu](mailto:michael.biondo@sdstate.edu).

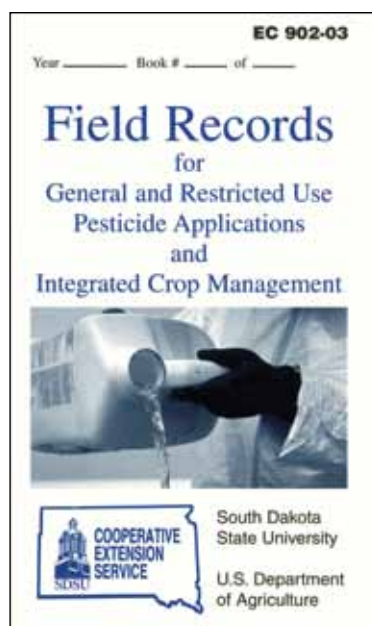
# CHAPTER 13

## Recordkeeping

Recordkeeping is an important component of all crop production systems. The time that is spent maintaining careful records can help to improve the production, profit, and overall efficiency of the production enterprise. Records provide information needed to identify successes and failures.

Records should be as detailed and complete as possible. Some basic elements of records include field location, crop type, hybrid number, genetic enhancements, soil type(s), previous crop, tillage, planting information, soil test and fertilizer/manure applications, pesticide applications, and harvest information. Scouting maps and the results of soil and manure tests should be attached or included in records. The location of problem areas within the field should be identified on the map. If available, daily or monthly weather records should be attached to the yearly record, as weather is one of the most influential yet uncontrollable variables that can impact crop yield.

Federal law requires that all private applicators keep records of applications of all restricted-use pesticides (RUP). These records have minimum requirements and must be kept for a minimum of 2 years. Restricted-use pesticides may only be purchased or applied by a certified applicator. All of these products will clearly state “restricted use” on the label. Additional information on pesticide and general field recordkeeping is available from the South Dakota Department of Agriculture (<http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das/hp-pest.htm>) or from local Extension educators.



Name:						
Address:						
City:		State:		Zip:		
Certification Number:		<input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial		Exp. Date:		
Field Name:				Acres:		
Quarter:	Section:	Township:	Range:			
Soil Type:						
-----Crop Information-----				-----Soil Fertility-----		
Previous Crop:				Date of Sampling:		
Tillage:				Soil Test Results		Pre-Sidedress N Test
Residue % at Planting:				NO <sub>3</sub> - N:	NO <sub>3</sub> - N:	
-----Planting Information-----						
Hybrid:				P:		
				K:		
Maturity: RM: GDU:				pH:		
Yield Goal:				OM:		
Planting Date:				Other:		
Planting Depth:				-----Nitrogen Credits from Previous Year-----		
Moisture at Planting:				Manure N Credit		Legume Credit
Planting Population:						
Actual Population:				<b>*Attach Soil and Manure Test Results</b>		
-----Fertilizer/Manure Applications-----						
Date	Fertilizer Grade --or-- Type of Manure	-----Nutrients Applied-----				
		N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	Other	Cost/Acre
<b>Summary totals for crop:</b>						
-----Herbicide/Insecticide/Fungicide Applications-----						
Date	Brand Name	EPA Registration Number (from label)	Target Pest	Amount Used	Acres Applied	
-----Harvest Information-----						
--Acres with Percent Lodging--				Date of Harvest:		
0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%	Estimated Yield:		
				Actual Yield:		
--Aflatoxins--				Harvest Loss:		
Black Light Test: <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative				Moisture % at Harvest:		
<b>If aflatoxin is suspected, submit sample for laboratory analysis regardless of black light test results.</b>				Date of Sale:		
				Price Received:		

Field map of:			
Quarter(s):	Section:	Township:	Range:
Crop Year:		Crop:	

	<p>N ↑</p>

Scouting notes:

## Additional Information and References

- Arzeno, A. 2004. Record keeping in farm management. ExEx5054. South Dakota State University, South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences. <http://agbiopubs.sdstate.edu>.
- Deneke, D., R. Gosmire, B. Ruden, J. Wilson. 1995. Field records for general and restricted use pesticide applications and integrated crop management. EC902-03. South Dakota State University, South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service. United States Department of Agriculture. <http://agbiopubs.sdstate.edu>.
- Recordkeeping Manual for Private Pesticide Applicators. United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service – Pesticide Records Branch. <http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/sdpr.htm>.
- South Dakota Department of Agriculture, Division of Agricultural Services, Office of Agronomy Services. Pesticide Programs – Recordkeeping Requirements. <http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das/>.

---

Wilson, J.A., K.D. Reitsma, and D.E. Clay. 2009. “Recordkeeping.” Pp. 107–10. In Clay, D.E., K.D. Reitsma, and S.A. Clay (eds). *Best Management Practices for Corn Production in South Dakota*. EC929. South Dakota State University, South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service, Brookings, SD.

Support for this document was provided by South Dakota State University, South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station; South Dakota Corn Utilization Council; USDA-CSREES-406; South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources through EPA-319; South Dakota USGS Water Resources Institute; USDA-North Central Region SARE program; Colorado Corn Growers Association; and Colorado State University.