

GETTING STARTED GUIDE

Trimble® Yield Monitoring System for the FmX® Integrated Display

Version 7.0
Revision A
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Release Notice

This is the November 2012 release (Revision A) of the *Trimble Yield Monitoring System Getting Started Guide*. It applies to version 7.0 of the FmX integrated display firmware.

Product Warranty Information

For applicable product warranty information, please refer to the Warranty Card included with this Trimble product, or consult your Trimble reseller.

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Getting Started

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This Getting Started Guide gives a high-level explanation of how to use the Trimble® Yield Monitoring system.

Preparing for installation

Before you begin the installation, make sure that:

- The combine has a header height sensor. If it does not, order one from your combine dealer or from Trimble (P/N 85494-00).
- The grain elevator chain is in good condition and at the proper tension, according to the manufacturer's specifications.



CAUTION – Correctly set the elevator chain tension before calibration and then maintain it during operation. Check the tension daily and adjust it if necessary.

- The grain elevator paddles are clean and have no excessive wear, including "cupping". If the paddles are excessively worn, replace them. If you replace any paddles, make sure that they are the same size as the others on the elevator chain.
- The recommended optical sensor mounting location will not interfere with any moving parts or tensioning rods. If the recommended location is not available on your combine, find another suitable location. **Before** you drill any holes, test fit the optical sensors to ensure that the linkage does not interfere.

Installation

The Trimble Yield Monitoring system relies on a good installation of the optical sensors. To ensure the best results:

- Install the optical sensors in the location described in the Installation Guide.
- If the desired location is not achievable, install the optical sensors as high as possible, but no higher than 6 inches (15 cm) below the top spindle of the elevator.

Carefully measure for **exact** alignment of the sensors on each side of the elevator.

- Installing the sensors lower than 36 inches (90 cm) above the bottom spindle will give unacceptable results.
- Ensure that there is no opportunity for interference between the optical sensors or the retaining brackets and any moving parts on the combine. Be especially aware of chains, belts, pulleys, and tensioning rods, and keep in mind that their range of motion may be much greater during operation than when standing still.
- Ensure that the optical sensors will not move out of alignment during operation.
- Ensure that the optical sensors will not sense the paddle support bracket. If the optical sensor beam is interrupted by the metal support for the paddles, performance will be degraded. For more information, refer to the *Installation Guide*.
- Ensure that the moisture sensor is approximately ¾" from the paddles.

- Sample the size of multiple paddles on the elevator chain, and verify that the paddle measurements have been entered accurately:

Advanced Setup

Paddle Dimensions | Roll_Pitch Parameters | Elevator Pitch

Combine: Challenger

Model: 600B Series

Distance between paddles: 0' 6.5"

Paddle Width (W): 0' 8.5"

Paddle Length (L): 0' 4.0"

Cancel OK

Crop type selection

Select the commodity to be harvested. Verify that the units, standard weight, and moisture values are correct:

Yield Monitoring Setup

Setup | Operation | Crop | Map Legend | Serial | Options

Commodity: Custom

Custom Name: New Crop

Based on: Barley

Units: Bushels/a

Standard Bushel Weight: 48.00 lbs

Storage Moisture: 15.0 %

Moisture Upper Limit: 40.0 %

Cancel OK

Note – For custom crops, select the commodity that most closely resembles the commodity you will be harvesting. Calibration will be maintained for only one custom crop.

Note – It is recommended that you also enter the corresponding crop in Event Attributes for record-keeping purposes.

Calibrating the system

To calibrate the Yield Monitoring system, you must perform a setup calibration and then an in-field calibration.

Setup calibration

1. Verify that all YM Setup Parameters are correct.
2. Calibrate the Header Height. On vehicles where a Trimble header height sensor is used, ensure that the linkage is properly adjusted so that the full movement of the header is within the voltage range of the sensor. Ideally, fully lowered would be a value about 1 volt, and fully raised would be a value of 4 volts.
3. Calibrate the Temperature. Do this with the yield monitoring module, moisture sensor, and the thermometer in the shade. Keep them in the shade for a while and then correct the display reading with that shown on the thermometer.
4. Calibrate the Pitch/Roll Offset, see below.
5. Calibrate the Yield Sensor Tare, see [page 8](#).

Note – Load calibration is not done at this time.

Pitch/roll calibration

The Yield Monitoring system corrects for the pitch and roll of the combine. To benefit from this feature:

- Perform the pitch/roll calibration as described in the owner's manual.
- To improve performance, use the following values to adjust the system correction parameters for each tilt direction.

Note – The pitch sensitivity adjustment depends on whether the sensor is mounted in front of or behind the center of the paddle.

- To begin with, adjust the sensitivity numbers in increments of 0.2.

Tilt angle	Sensor position	Yield reading too high	Yield reading too low
Left roll	-	Increase left roll sensitivity	Decrease left roll sensitivity
Right roll	-	Increase right roll	Decrease right roll sensitivity
Backward pitch	Forward of center	Decrease backward pitch sensitivity	Increase backward pitch sensitivity
	Aft of center	Increase backward pitch sensitivity	Decrease backward pitch sensitivity
Forward pitch	Forward of center	Increase forward pitch	Decrease forward pitch sensitivity
	Aft of center	Decrease forward pitch	Increase forward pitch sensitivity
Left roll	-	Increase left roll sensitivity	Decrease left roll sensitivity

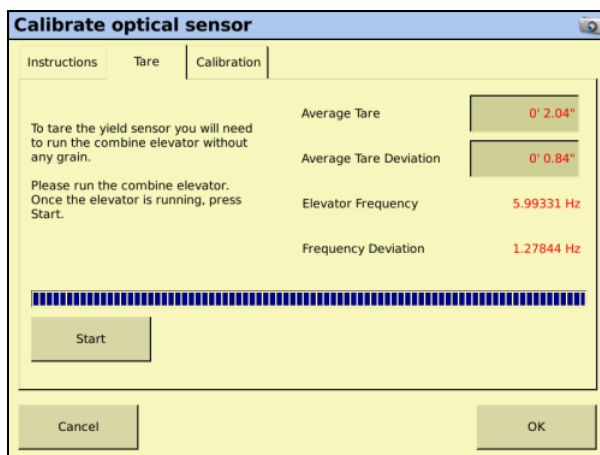
Tare calibration

The quality of the Tare Calibration is critical to getting good accuracy, particularly at low flow rates. To ensure the best results, consider the following.

If the Average Tare Deviation is equivalent to or greater than the thickness of the elevator chain paddle, the system may encounter a large amount of *noise*. Noise can be introduced into the system by any of the following factors:

- Paddles contacting the Yield Sensor optical lens.
- Yield Sensor optical lens obstructed.
- Yield Sensor(s) loose.
- Elevator chain with excessive slack; paddles flopping up/down.
- Tensioning rod contacting yield sensors.
- Excessive paddle wear causing large quantities of grain to fall back down the elevator between the elevator wall and the outside of the paddles.

When performing the tare calibration, run the system at the same speed you would normally use during operation. This should be the combine's full speed.



1. Running the system empty, look at the elevator speed. This number must be correct, typically between 8-20 Hz.
2. Run the tare calibration. The tare value represents the measured thickness of the paddles, and should be approximately correct—it is more important that the number is consistent than that is exactly right. If you get incorrect values, do one of the following:
 - If the measured value is considerably higher than expected, check the entered values for paddle spacing, and check that the optical sensors are not being obscured by the support brackets on the paddles.
 - If the measured value is considerably lower than expected, recheck the entered paddle spacing and the elevator speed. If both are correct, low tare should not be a problem.
3. Tare Deviation indicates how much variation there is in the measurement of the paddle size. Normally, this number should be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of the paddle itself. If this number is excessively large, check the installation for interference or opportunities for excessive vibration, like a poorly-tensioned elevator chain.

4. To check the Noise percentage of the system, turn the combine separator on at full engine RPM and then select Yield Monitoring / Diagnostics / Status to see the Noise percentage. If this is very high, check the aspects listed.

Note – If the Frequency Deviation is high, you may have an inconsistent Elevator RPM and may need to inspect the performance of your clean grain elevator pulleys, bearings, chain, and the drive system.

In-field calibration

Yield flow calibration

Calibrating the Yield Monitoring system across the full range of flows will improve the accuracy of the system. To get a good calibration, do the following:

- Select calibration loads where the conditions are consistent; where the crop quality is as even as possible, the ground is as level as possible, and the passes are as long as possible. Keep the combine speed constant during the entire run.
 - Collect loads that are as large as is practical without sacrificing consistency.
 - Collect as many different calibration loads as possible, with each load at a different flow rate. To accomplish this, you can run the system at different speeds, or harvest partial header widths.
1. Select one of the following Calibration methods:
 - **Speed method.** Uses a consistent header width while varying speed to calibrate for Low, Medium, and High grain flows.
 - a. Conduct a calibration load of 3,000-6,000 lbs. at your normal harvest speed making sure to keep it constant.
 - b. Repeat this procedure for one load at 1 mph less than the normal operating speed; one load at 2 mph less than then normal operating speed; and one load at 1 mph higher than then normal operating speed.

This provides a calibration curve for Low, Medium, and High flow variations throughout the course of Harvest.

An example of calibration loads using this method is as follows:

Load 1 = 4,547 lbs. @ 2 mph @ 100%

Load 2 = 3,834 lbs. @ 3 mph @ 100%

Load 3 = 2,764 lbs. @ 4mph @ 100%

Load 4 = 5,768 lbs. @ 5 mph @ 100%

- **Cut Width method.** This uses a consistent speed with different cut widths to calibrate for Low, Medium, and High flows.
 - a. Conduct a calibration load of 3,000-6,000 lbs. at your normal constant speed with a 100% cut width (that is, 12 rows at 30 ft).
 - b. Repeat this procedure for one load at 75% of the normal cut width (9 rows at 22.5 ft); one load at 50% of normal cut width (6 rows at 15 ft); and one load at 25% of normal cut width (3 rows at 7.5 ft) at the same constant speed.

This provides a calibration curve for Low, Medium, and High Flow variations throughout the course of Harvest.

An example of calibration loads using this method is as follows:

Load 1 = 5,768 lbs. @ 4 mph @ 100%

Load 2 = 4,547 lbs. @ 4 mph @ 75%

Load 3 = 3,834 lbs. @ 4 mph @ 50%

Load 4 = 2,764 lbs. @ 4 mph @ 25%

It is highly recommended that you conduct a minimum of three calibration loads to ensure that the system provides accurate readings for all low, medium, and high flows throughout harvest. If you conduct a Single Load calibration, this may result in poor accuracy performance when Harvesting outside the Flow range at which the system was initially calibrated.

2. Collect all calibration loads.
3. In the Yield Sensor Calibration screen for each load:
 - Enter the Actual Scale Weight.
 - Enter the Actual Test Weight (average of a minimum of three test weight measurements).
 - Select each load for which the Actual Weight and Test Weight will be calibrated.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Calibrate optical sensor" with three tabs: "Instructions", "Tare", and "Calibration". The "Calibration" tab is active, showing a "Calibration Type" dropdown set to "Multi Load". Below this is a table with five columns: "Load Name", "Recorded Weight (from display)", "Actual Weight (from scale ticket)", "Test Weight", and "Use In Calibration". The table contains four rows of calibration data. At the bottom of the table are "Reset Calibration" and "Update Calibration" buttons. Below the table area are "Cancel" and "OK" buttons.

Load Name	Recorded Weight (from display)	Actual Weight (from scale ticket)	Test Weight	Use In Calibration
CAL Load 3	3246 lbs	3040 lbs	58.10 lbs/bu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CAL Load 2	2319 lbs	2420 lbs	57.20 lbs/bu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CAL Load 1	2280 lbs	2280 lbs	58.90 lbs/bu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 load 1	4785 lbs	9471 lbs	56.00 lbs/bu	<input type="checkbox"/>

For each load you select, make sure the flow variance is low to ensure a good calibration for that flow rate.

Actual Weight (from scale ticket)	Test Weight	Use in Calibration	Flow Rate Variance	Flow Rate Average
39 lbs	56.00 lbs/bu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	52 %	1211 lb/min
44 lbs	56.00 lbs/bu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 %	742 lb/min
70 lbs	56.00 lbs/bu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	46 %	5594 lb/min

4. Tap **Update Calibration**.
5. Tap **Apply Calibration**.
6. In the Moisture Sensor Calibration screen for each load:
 - Enter the Actual Moisture
 - Select each load for which the Actual Moisture will be calibrated.
7. Tap **Update Calibration**.
8. Tap **Apply Calibration**.
9. Run three more loads to verify the calibration.
10. If the calibration needs to be changed, it is recommended that you reset the calibration, record more calibration loads and then select new loads with good variance to calibrate with. Update the calibration again, performing a backward adjustment each time.

If necessary, do the following:

1. If you still have significant errors in the calibrations, check the noise level during harvesting.
2. If this figure is above 30%, check for interference with the optical sensors, or opportunities for excessive vibration. If your paddles are very worn, they may need to be replaced.

Factors when harvesting that could affect performance

Test weight

The Yield Monitoring system measures the volume of grain passing through the combine and then estimates the weight by multiplying the measured volume by the test weight. To achieve an accurate total weight measurement, you must have an accurate test weight measurement. To ensure the best results:

- Recheck the test weight whenever the field conditions change significantly, either when harvesting different varieties or when the moisture level of the crop changes.
- Take several samples of test weight on calibration loads and then use the average of these samples when calibrating.

Operation

In this chapter:

- Recording varieties during planting: FmX display integrated display
- Manually creating variety maps: Farm Works Software solution
- Monitoring yield by variety during harvest: FmX display
- Viewing the Statistics panel on the display
- Creating yield by variety maps: Farm Works software
- Yield Variety reports

How you operate your combine can also affect your accuracy. Consider the following:

- Calibration will be most effective if you operate your combine at the same conditions as you used during calibration.
- Frequent starts and stops during a load could degrade the overall accuracy of the load.

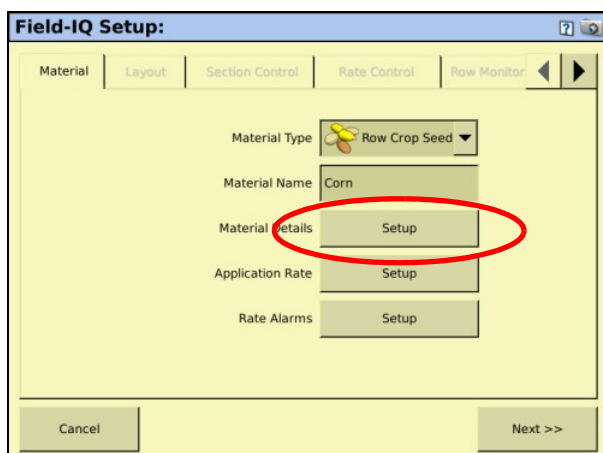
Recording varieties during planting: FmX display integrated display

For Varieties to record the following must apply:

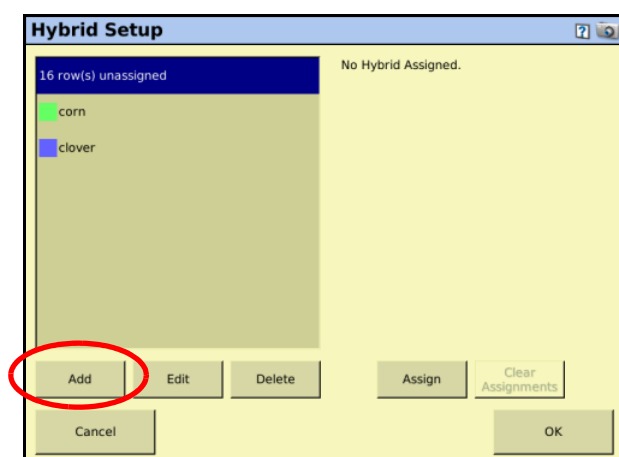
Plugin	Material	Operating type
Field-IQ	Singulated seed or granular seed	Planting or Seeding
Legacy VR	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO: singulated seed or granular seed • LH5000: singulated seed, • Rawson: singulated seed, • TUVR: singulated seed or granular seed. 	Planting or Seeding
Other VR controllers will not create Variety Maps.		
All other plugins	Do not specify a material.	Planting or Seeding

Setting up varieties

1. Tap Setup next to Material Details.



2. To add a new variety, tap Add.



3. Enter the name of the variety and then tap OK.

The 'Enter Hybrid Name' dialog box features a text input field containing 'corn'. Below the input field is a numeric keypad (0-9) and an alphabetic keypad (a-z). At the bottom, there are buttons for 'CAPS', 'SPACE', 'Cancel', and 'OK'. The 'OK' button is circled in red.

4. Highlight the new variety and then tap Edit.

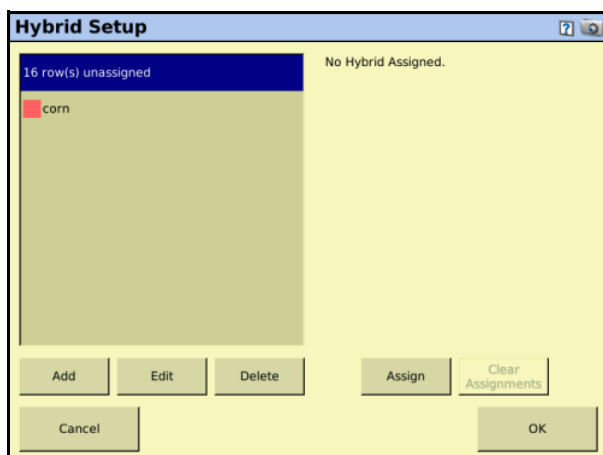
The 'Hybrid Setup' dialog box shows a table with 16 rows, all of which are 'unassigned'. The first row contains the text 'corn'. To the right of the table, it says 'No Hybrid Assigned.' At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Assign', 'Clear Assignments', 'Cancel', and 'OK'. The 'Edit' button is circled in red.

5. Enter the details, select the color of the variety and then tap OK.

The 'Material Attributes' dialog box displays various input fields for the selected 'corn' variety. The fields include 'Hybrid Name' (corn), 'Coverage Color' (a green color swatch), 'Seed Hybrid/EPA Code', 'Seed Rate' (0.00), 'Seed Rate Units', 'Fertilizer Type', 'Fertilizer Rate' (0.00), and 'Fertilizer Rate Units'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons. The 'OK' button is circled in red.

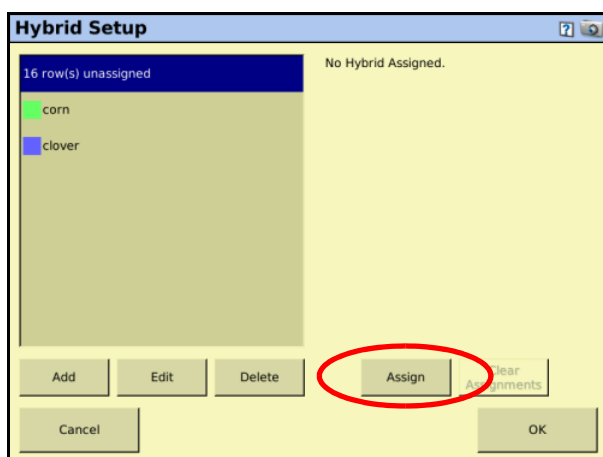
6. To add more varieties, repeat Step 1 through Step 5.

7. To delete a variety, highlight that variety and then tap Delete.

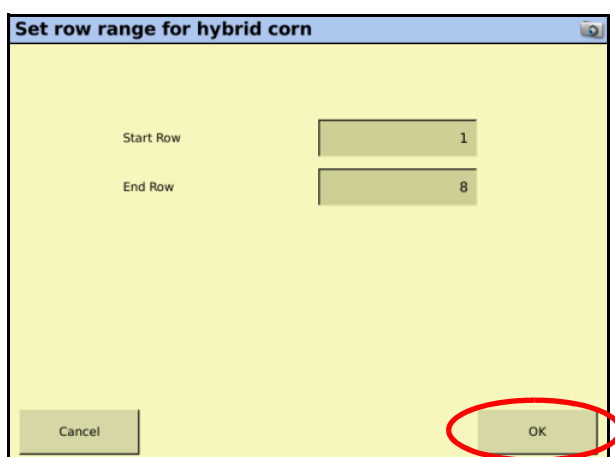


Assigning Varieties

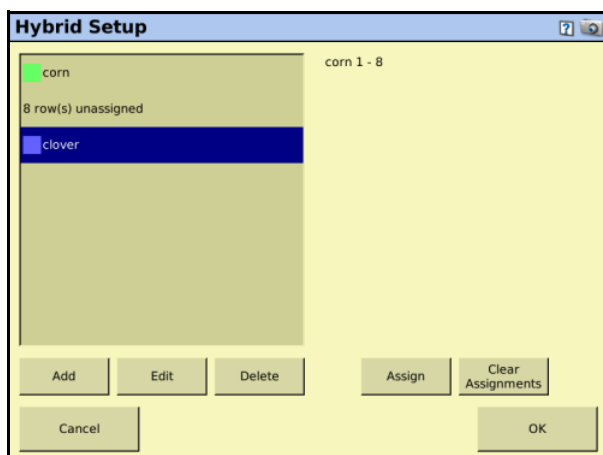
1. Highlight the variety that you want to assign and then tap Assign.



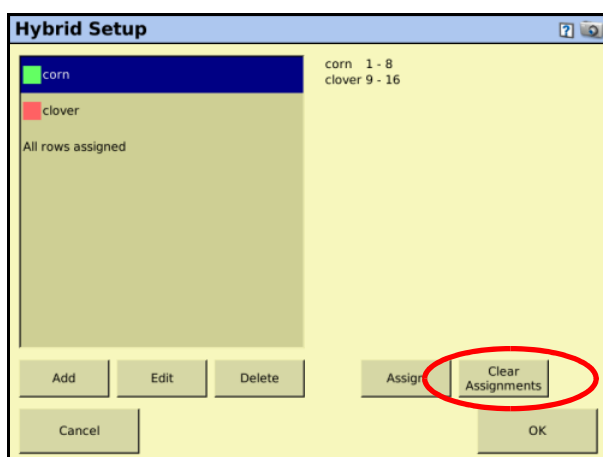
2. Enter the Start Row and Stop Row and then tap OK.



3. To assign another variety, repeat Step 1 and Step 2.



4. To clear all assignment, tap Clear Assignments.



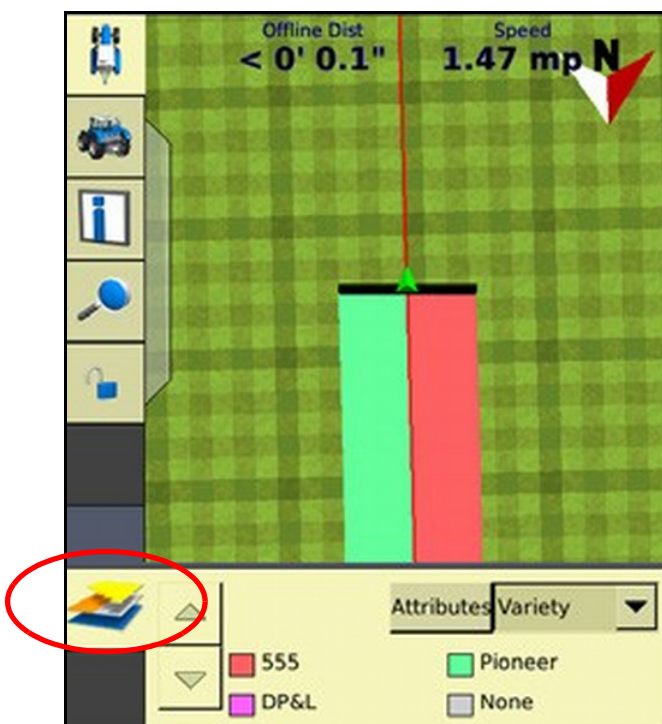
Logging varieties

By default, coverage logging appears yellow in the following screen.

If your planting operation consists of a multi-product application using the Field-IQ™ application system, make sure that the planting material is assigned to the primary (or first-configured), layer of the system.

The FmX® integrated display allows varieties assignments to be assigned only to the primary of the Field-IQ system.

You can set up varieties that make it easy to see the difference between different types of coverage:



This enables you to:

- Change product part way through a field, so that you can later identify which parts of the field are covered in which product.
- Plant or apply two or more different products side-by-side and record the locations in your field. For example, you could put corn seed in the left side hoppers on your planter and clover seed in the right side hoppers and track where each set of seeds is planted.

The varieties are assigned to rows on your implement. Specify the number of rows on your implement when you configure it.

Manually creating variety maps: Farm Works Software solution

This is an alternative method (in the Farm Works Software® solution), to that described in the section [Recording varieties during planting: FmX display integrated display, page 13](#).

Writing variety maps to Trimble displays

You can use polygon variety maps for the variety locator on devices that have variety locator features. These maps will be included when you select a supported device (such as an FmX display), in the Write Job Data dialog.

1. Do one of the following:
 - Select the Write Job Data icon.

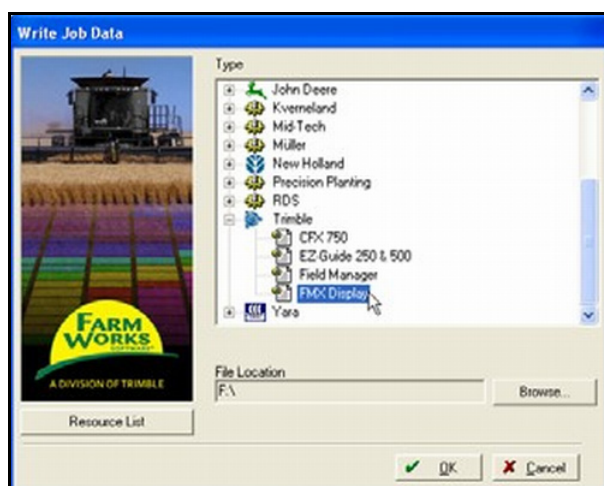
- Select File / Write Job Data.

The Write Job Data dialog shows third-party controllers and monitors to which you can write VRA maps, inputs, field names, variety maps, and boundaries.

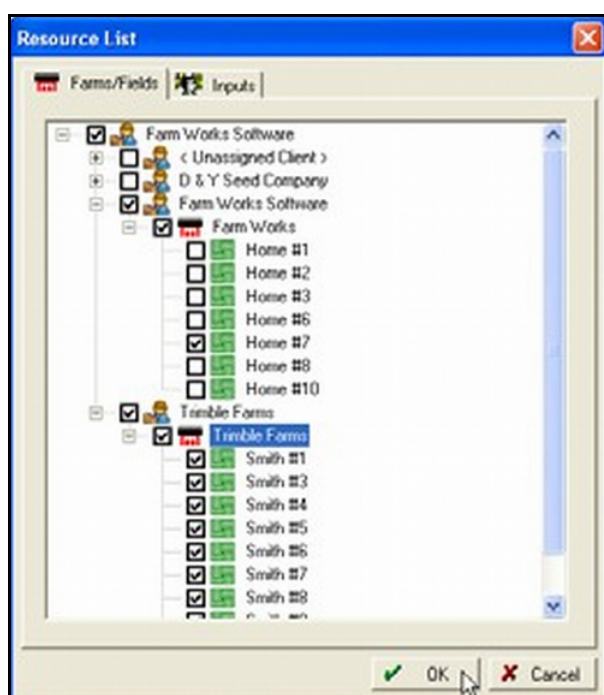
2. Click the plus sign next to Trimble.

There are several formats for writing information.

3. Select FmX Display:

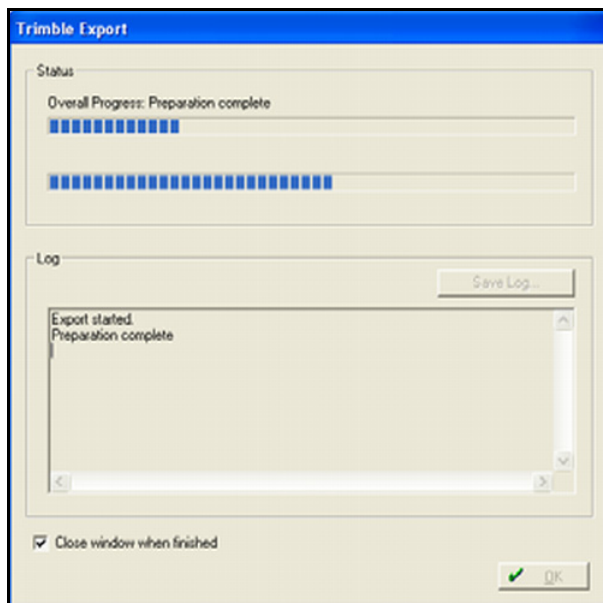


4. Click Resource List. Here you can limit the Clients/Farms/Fields and Inputs that will be written out along with the variety map. Click OK when done to return to the main Write Job Data dialog:



5. Click Browse to select the drive that is reading your removable device, such as a Storage Card or USB.

6. Highlight the correct drive in the Browse for Folder window and then click OK. The correct drive now appears under File Location.
7. Click OK. A progress screen appears while the software writes the selected information:



8. Once completed, the main program screen appears.
9. You can now take the card to your device.

Creating a polygon variety map

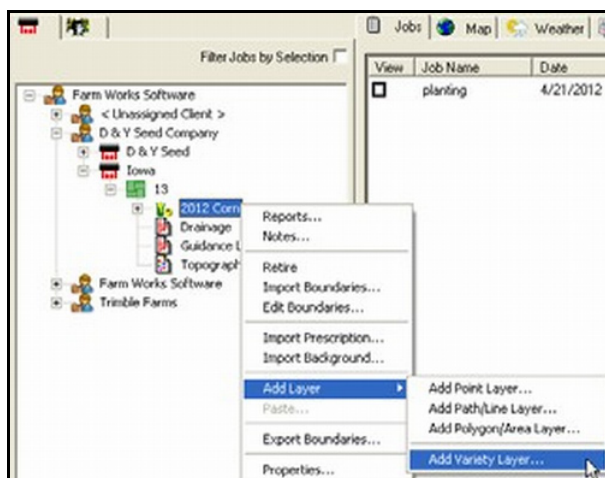
The Variety Mapping application can automatically create a polygon variety map based on a planting job imported into the Farm Works software using the Read Job Data option. You can use the polygon variety maps for the variety locator on devices that have variety locator features. These maps will be included when you select a supported device (such as an FmX display), in the Write Job Data dialog.

In addition, if you have yield maps, the application will compare the varieties on the polygon variety map to your yield maps to come up with a "yield by variety" that will be included in the Yield Variety report.

You can also use the mapping tools to create a polygon variety map if an imported variety planting map is not available.

Automatically creating polygon variety maps

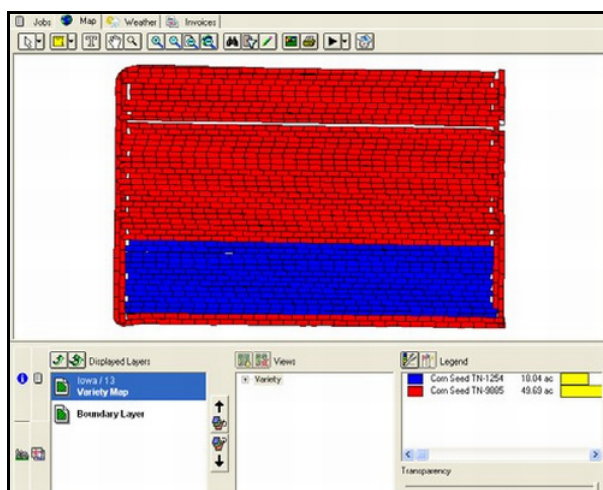
1. In the Farm tab, locate the enterprise for the field you want to create a variety map for, such as 2012 Corn.
2. Right-click on the enterprise, select Add Layer and then select Add Variety Layer:



3. The variety layer will be listed under the enterprise. Double-click the Variety Map polygon layer to view it in the Map tab:



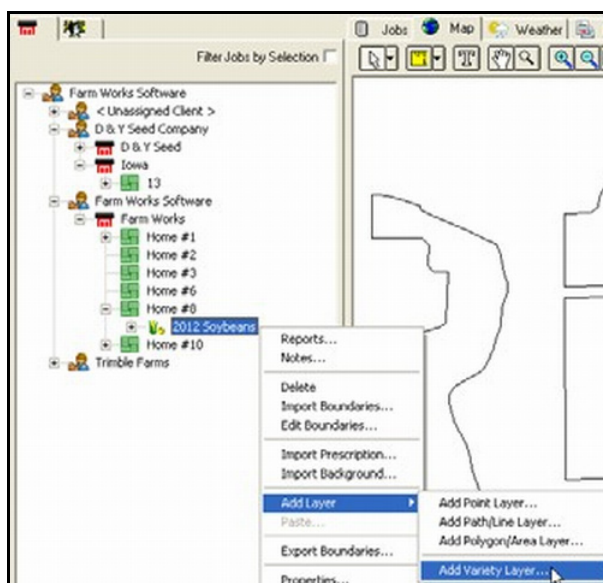
The Variety Map appears as a polygon/area map with the different varieties displayed in one map:



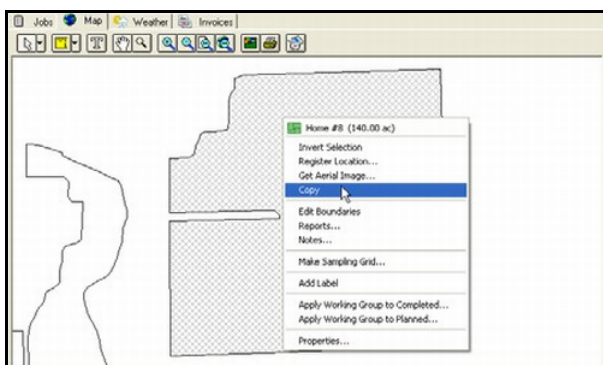
Manually creating polygon variety maps


If you did not use GPS to map where your varieties were planted, there is an option to manually create a polygon variety map. While these maps will not be as accurate as a GPS-created map, they can give a good estimate for use with Variety Locators, and for calculating yield by variety in the Yield Variety Report.

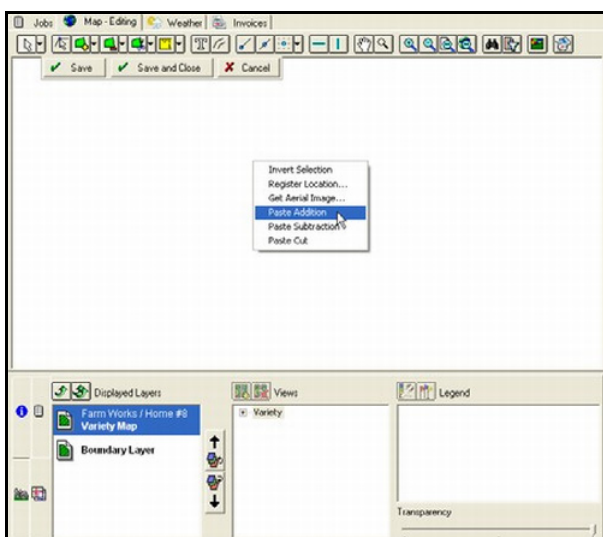
1. In the Farm tab, locate the enterprise for the field you want to create a variety map for, such as 2012 Corn.
2. Right-click on the enterprise, select Add Layer and then select Add Variety Layer:




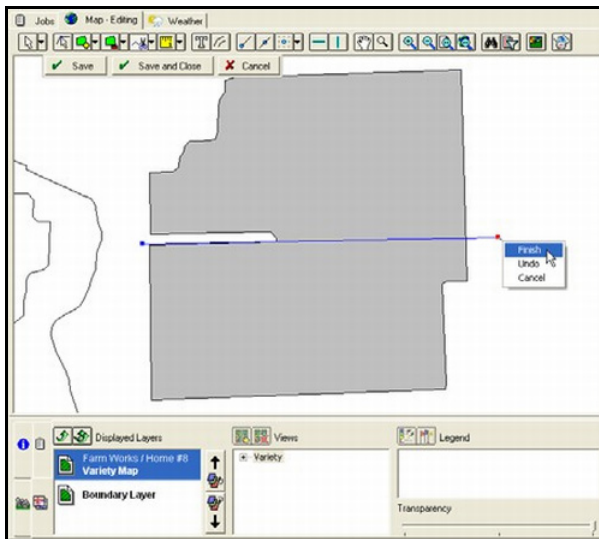
- Typically, you will want to use your field boundary as a starting point. To do this, click on the field name so that the boundary appears in the Map tab. Right-click on the field boundary and then select Copy:




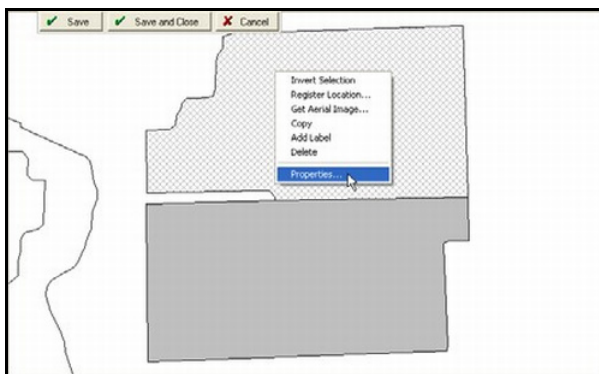
- The variety layer will be listed under the enterprise. Double-click on the Variety Map polygon layer to view it in the Map tab. Since there is not an imported variety planting map, the layer will be blank.
- With the Variety Layer as the top layer displayed, click Edit Layer .
- In Map Editing, right-click anywhere on the map and then select Paste Addition to paste the field boundary to the Variety Map:



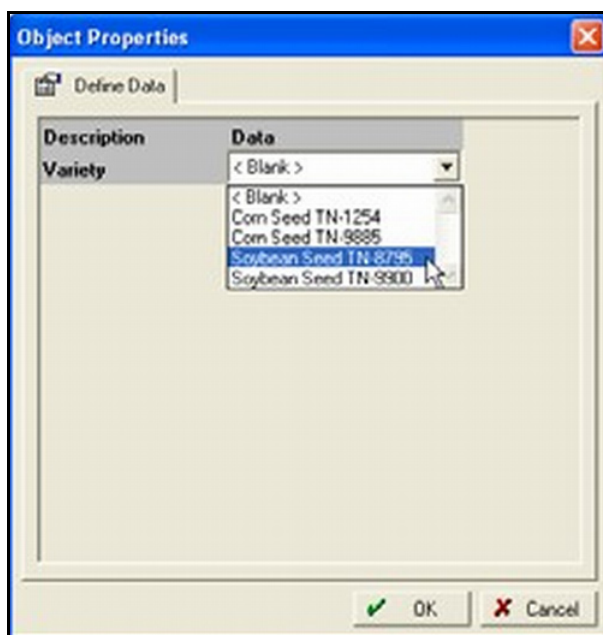
7. From the Split tool list , select Split Line to section off the varieties. Click outside the boundary where the split is to begin, click outside the boundary where the split is to end, right-click and then select Finish:



8. With the selection tool , right-click on one of the split sections and then select Properties:

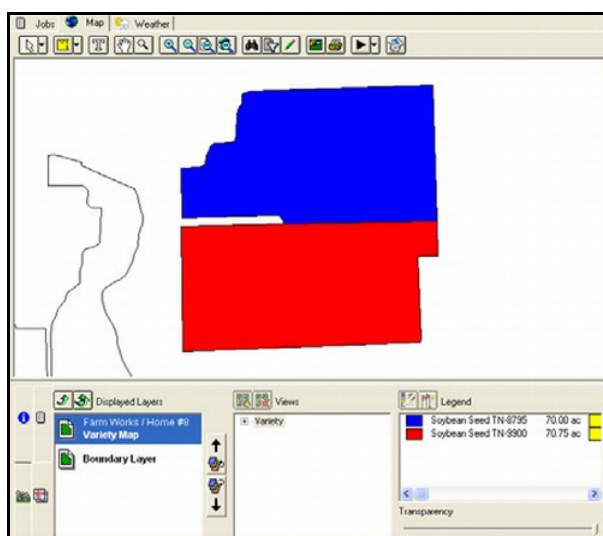


9. In the Object Properties screen, click in the Data field Variety. From the drop down list, select the correct variety for that section. Click OK:



10. Repeat steps 8 and 9 to assign other sections the correct variety.
11. Click Save and Close to save the changes.

The Variety Map now shows the separate varieties with the corresponding legend:



Monitoring yield by variety during harvest: FmX display

Automatic loading

The variety layer is automatically loaded into the background of the FmX display (without the need to import or export data from the Farm Works software), if all of the following apply:

- The FmX display is running firmware version 6.0 or later.
- You tracked varieties on the display during a Planting or Seeding operation.
- You then changed implements and selected the Harvest operation.
- You added the Yield Monitoring plugin to the active plugins list.
- No other planting or seeding event occurred between planting and harvesting.

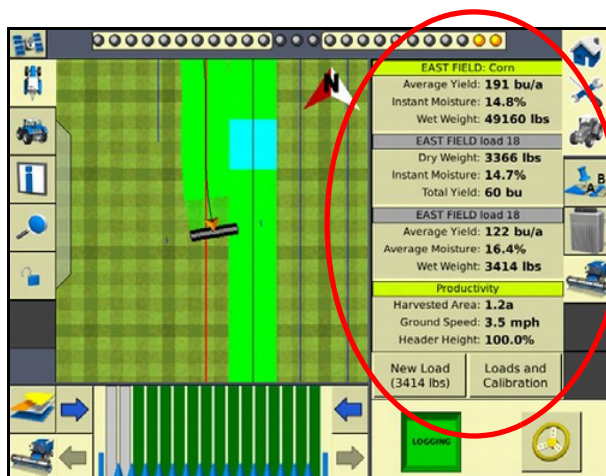
Manual loading

If you ran the Planting operation on an FmX display running firmware earlier than version 6.0, do the following:

1. Manually create a variety layer in the Farm Works software, using the polygon construction.
2. Export the variety layer back to the FmX display for the next Harvest operation.

For more details on this subject, and on importing field data from a third-party display, refer to the Farm Works Mapping Software User Guide.

Viewing the Statistics panel on the display



To customize the status items that appear on your run screen:

1. Tap the area in the panel you would like to edit.
2. In the next tab, tap Edit Overview.

3. In the Choose Status Items tab, select the items to appear on the run screen:

Choose Status Items	
Group:	
This Field	▼
Statistics 1:	
Instant Yield	▼
Statistics 2:	
Average Moisture	▼
Statistics 3:	
Wet Weight	▼
Cancel	OK

4. Select from the following:

Field	Status item
Group	This Field This Load Productivity
Statistics 1-3	Instant Moisture Average Yield Average Moisture Total Yield Dry Weight Wet Weight Maximum Yield Minimum Yield Maximum Moisture Minimum Moisture

Creating yield by variety maps: Farm Works software

Creating polygon variety maps

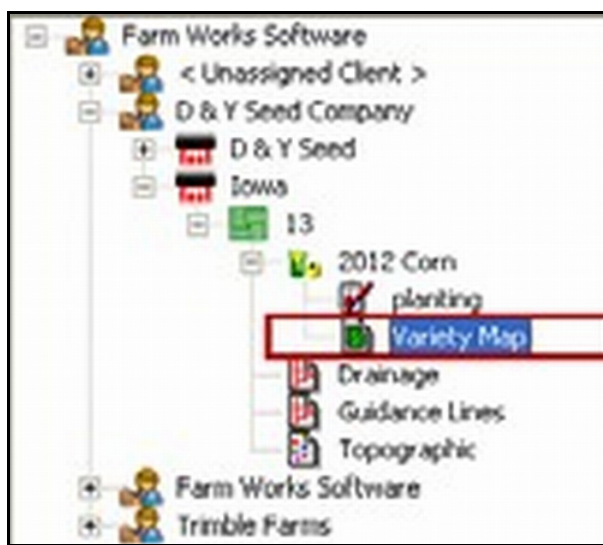
The Mapping software will automatically create a polygon variety map. This map requires a planting job that is associated with a crop enterprise that was imported into the software using the Read Job Data option. These polygon variety maps can then be used for the variety locator on the FmX display. Additionally, if you have yield maps, the program compares the varieties on this map to your yield maps and creates a yield by variety that is included on the Yield Variety Report.

The Variety Map layer is automatically generated only if the Field is imported into the Farm Works software with a Crop Enterprise assigned to it.

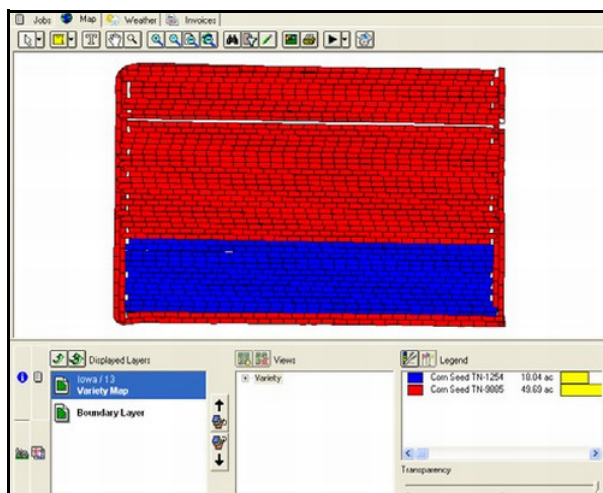
If the field data is imported with an Unassigned Crop Enterprise, you must manually generate a Variety Map layer:

1. To assign the field data to a Crop Enterprise, right-click the event, select Job Properties and then assign the correct Crop Enterprise.
2. Right-click on the Crop Enterprise, select Add Layer and then select Add Variety Layer.
3. Double-click the resulting Variety Layer to make it active in the Farm Works software.
4. Click Legend to remove any incorrectly assigned Varieties from the layer and to add all of the correctly recorded varieties to the Variety Layer.

The variety layer is listed under the enterprise:



5. To view the Variety Map, double-click the Variety Map polygon layer. It appears as a polygon/area map with the different varieties displayed in one map:



The polygon variety maps can be used with the Trimble FmX Variety Locator. When you use the "Trimble FmX" option in Write Job data, these variety maps are included in the data that is written to a USB drive. Alternately, when you use the "Resource List" button in the Connected Farm tab, the Variety Maps are sent to the selected FmX display along with the other resources.

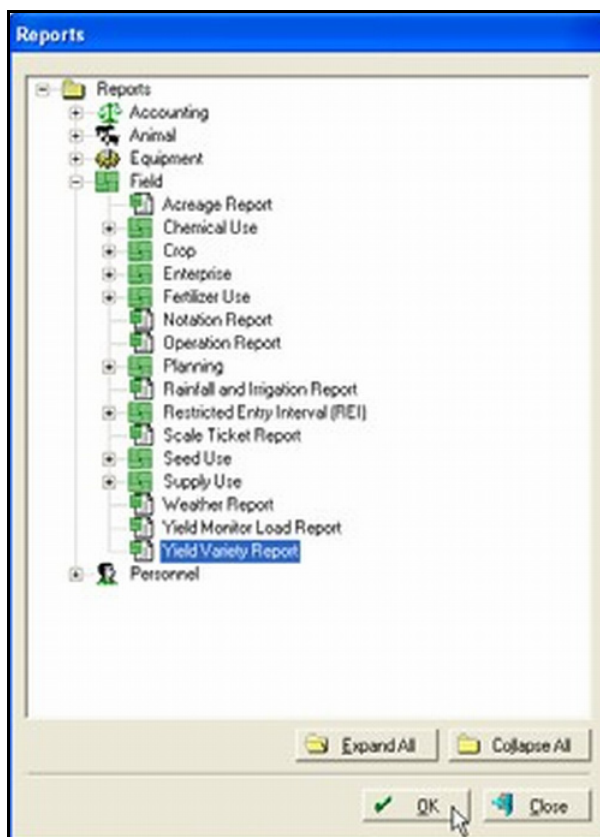
Yield Variety reports

The Yield Variety report uses the polygon variety map and any imported yield data map to create an average yield by variety for a particular commodity. It will then compare the results to give you the average yield for each planted variety.

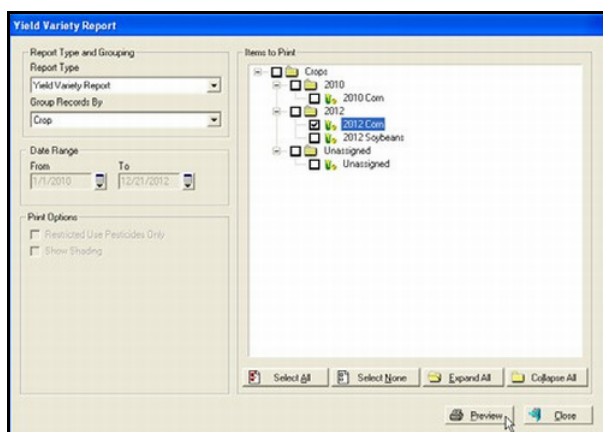
To take advantage of this feature, you must have a Variety Map and a yield map that are both located under the correct/same enterprise.

To view a Yield Variety report:

1. Do one of the following:
 - Select Reports / All Reports.
 - Click the Report icon.
2. Click + beside the field category or click Expand All.
3. Select the Yield Variety Report and then click OK:



4. Select each item that you want to include in the report or click Select All to select all items:



5. Click Preview.

Yield Variety Report				
2012 Corn	Area (ac)	Moisture (%)	Yield (bu/ac)	Total Yield (bu)
13				
Corn Seed TN-1254	16.90	484.70	180.12	3,043.52
Corn Seed TN-9885	46.44	1,156.63	162.89	7,565.00
Total	63.34	1,641.33	171.50	10,608.52
Summary				
	Area (ac)	Moisture (%)	Yield (bu/ac)	Total Yield (bu)
Corn Seed TN-1254	16.90	484.70	180.12	3,043.52
Corn Seed TN-9885	46.44	1,156.63	162.89	7,565.00
Total	63.34	820.67	171.50	10,608.52

The Print Preview window shows the first page of the report. To view other pages, click the next page icon or the previous page icon.