**Grain and Silage Nutrient Removal in Wisconsin: Trends and Implications**

1. Accurate estimates of grain crop nutrient removal with harvest rely on two measurements. What are they?
   1. Soil-test values and grain nutrient concentration
   2. Soil-test values and grain yield
   3. Grain nutrient concentration and grain yield
   4. Grain nutrient concentration and previous fertilizer applied
2. In a hybrid build and maintain soil-test interpretation and fertilization philosophy, like that used in Wisconsin, which crop will lead to a larger removal replacement portion of a recommended fertilizer rate at low soil-test levels?
   1. Corn for grain
   2. Corn for silage
   3. Soybean
   4. Winter Wheat
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generally has a higher grain phosphorus concentration (%), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generally has a higher grain potassium concentration, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generally has a higher grain nitrogen concentration. (fill in the blanks)
   1. Corn, soybean, corn
   2. Soybean, soybean, corn
   3. Soybean, corn, soybean
   4. Corn, soybean, soybean
4. As grain crop yields increase, what consistently increases in tandem?
   1. Soil-test levels (ppm)
   2. Grain nutrient concentrations (%)
   3. Removal of nutrients in grain (pound nutrient per acre)
   4. Grain nutrient removal coefficients (pound nutrient per bushel)
5. Across the Midwest (U.S. North Central region), which nutrient is removed more per cropland acre with harvest compared to the others listed?
   1. Phosphorus
   2. Potassium
   3. Sulfur
   4. Zinc