



American Society of  
Agricultural and Biological Engineers

**CONTACT**  
Dolores Landeck  
269-932-7039  
[landeck@asabe.org](mailto:landeck@asabe.org)

## *News Release*

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

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### **ASABE DEVELOPS STANDARD ON MAPPING YIELD AND ASSOCIATED DATA**

ST JOSEPH, MICHIGAN— The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers developed a standard for the collection, processing, and visualization of data files containing geographic harvest data. Such data include yield, moisture content, and other spatially variable properties, such as grain protein content, and cotton-fiber maturity.

This new standard, ANSI/ASABE S611 JUN2023, Collecting, Processing, and Visualizing Geographic Harvest Data, complements an international standard ISO 11783, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry—Serial control and communications data network, by providing context for how geographic harvest data is used in practice. The new ASABE standard will also benefit systems that do not conform to the ISO document, maximizing interoperability with farm management information systems (FMIS).

This new standard does not prescribe the manner in which field equipment records these data. Rather, it highlights the importance of accurately preserving the meaning of the data so that it can be processed into a form that is fit for use within FMIS software and easily serializable for data exchange.

ASABE members with standards access and those with site-license privileges can access the full-text via electronic download on the ASABE online Technical Library at [elibrary.asabe.org/](http://elibrary.asabe.org/). Others can obtain a download for a fee directly from the library or by contacting ASABE headquarters at [OrderStandard@asabe.org](mailto:OrderStandard@asabe.org).

The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers is in the process of developing a standard for the collection, processing, and visualization of data files containing geographic harvest data. Such data include yield, moisture content, and other spatially variable properties, such as grain protein content, and cotton-fiber maturity.

This new standard will complement ISO 11783 by providing context for how geographic harvest data is used in practice. Non-ISO systems will also benefit from this standard, in maximizing interoperability with farm management information systems (FMIS). This standard is

not meant to prescribe the manner in which field equipment records these data. Rather, it is intended to highlight the importance of accurately preserving the meaning of the data so that it can be processed into a form that is fit for use within FMIS software and easily serializable for data exchange.