



### **General Scope (approved 2-7-23):**

FieldWatch registries (DriftWatch, BeeCheck, CropCheck, and SeedFieldCheck) use location and contact information provided by crop producers and beekeepers to improve communication and collaboration with applicators. Each crop or apiary submission is reviewed and approved by a state (or jurisdiction) appointed liaison or Data Steward. In addition, seed corn fields that have groups of workers present can be mapped via SeedFieldCheck. Seed corn fields are automatically uploaded by the respective company without state approval.

### **DriftWatch:**

1. Specialty crops include fruits, vegetables, tomatoes, grapes, nurseries, tobacco, industrial hemp, herbs, greenhouses, orchards, tree crops and flowers can be registered based on the verifiable field or geographical boundaries where they are grown.
2. Commercial fish farm ponds may also be mapped given their stationary nature.
3. Only submissions from commercial crop producers are included on the DriftWatch map.
4. Crop sites that have bees present may show locations as “pollinator serviced.”
5. Crop sites must be validated annually to remain on the map.
6. As a guideline, it is recommended but not required, that crop submissions be ½ acre or more.

### **BeeCheck:**

1. Bees are an integral part of specialty crop production, and hives can be mapped in DriftWatch or BeeCheck. Both registries include the mapping of beehive locations, which can be marked on the map as a specific site where the hives are found. Beehive sites are marked as points with a ½ acre circle around the point to increase visibility. Beehives are identified with a yellow “B.” However, beehive sites can be marked on top of specialty crop fields that are drawn separately on the DriftWatch map.
2. Submissions from commercial and hobby beekeepers may be included in the BeeCheck map. Hobbyist beekeepers do not have to sell honey or pollination services to use BeeCheck.
3. Apiaries with multiple beehives may name the quantity of hives at the location when the basic site information is added during submission process.
4. States that mandate beekeepers register with them may include registration numbers in BeeCheck. Beehives registered with the state are marked with a red “B.”
5. Privately owned properties with verified boundaries that are actively managed by beekeepers for resting and foraging of bees, may be mapped.

### **CropCheck:**

1. Row crops that are sensitive to drift or off-target chemical applications may be identified and mapped on CropCheck. Four row crops (soybeans, corn, rice, and cotton) and their tolerances are shown in the site submission.
2. Crop sites must be renewed annually to remain on the map.
3. Crops may be identified as conventional or organic.

### **SeedFieldCheck (SFC):**

1. Seed corn production companies identify and map fields that will have field workers present.
2. Seed companies update field status daily to show worker locations as planned or occupied.
3. Field worker locations are streamed to aerial applicators in near real time.
4. SFC is intended to be used to show groups of field workers.

### **OUT-OF-SCOPE (FieldWatch registries do not map):**

1. Pollinator areas or biologically sensitive areas that are not state approved.
2. Department of Natural Resources locations unless approved by the state.
3. Livestock, however, "certified organic" pastures can be mapped to effectively show the grazing area of organic livestock.
4. Different types of herbicide-tolerant, conventional, or non-genetically modified crops.
5. Homeowners or garden locations. In addition, people and their locations are out of scope.
6. Buildings, however, agriculture structures used for crop production such as greenhouses or hoop houses may be mapped.