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Agriculture



Federal Crop
Insurance
Corporation

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MILLET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2018 and Succeeding Crop Years

**RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
KANSAS CITY, MO 64133**

TITLE: Millet Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook	NUMBER: 25600
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2018 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: November 9, 2017
SUBJECT: Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Millet crop insurance program	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division APPROVED: <i>/s/ Richard H. Flourney</i> Deputy Administrator for Product Management

REASON FOR ISSUANCE

1. Revised the handbook to incorporate the most recent FCIC loss adjustment handbook standards format and standard language. Many paragraphs and sections within the handbook were rewritten or relocated to increase clarity and understanding. The handbook, references were revised to reflect the new handbook format, removal and rearrangement of various sections and tables. Changes were made to correct spelling, punctuation, formatting and to correct subparagraph and section numbering.
2. Reformatted the handbook into Parts, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sections, subsections and exhibits in accordance with the new handbook standards format.
3. Exhibit 1: Updated Exhibit to include all acronyms used in this handbook.
4. Exhibit 4 item 61: Added language to clarify instructions.
5. Exhibit 4 item 73 & 74: Removed final replanting payment inspections as there are no replanting payments for millet at this time.
6. Throughout the handbook replaced Production Worksheet with PW.
7. Throughout the handbook replaced Prevented Planting Handbook with the acronym PPSH.
8. Throughout this handbook replaced Quality Adjustment with the acronym QA.
9. Throughout this handbook replaced Quality Adjustment Factor with the acronym QAF.

MILLET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

Millet Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook						
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibits	Date	FCIC Number
Remove	Entire Handbook				02-2011	FCIC-25600
Current Index	1-2	1-1	1-47	1-9	11-2017	FCIC-25600

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

This handbook replaces the 2011 Millet Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-25600 (02-2011). This handbook is effective for the 2018 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any 2017 or prior crop year determinations.

**MILLET LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK
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(Reserved)

PART 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1 General Information

A. Purpose and Objective

The RMA-issued loss adjustment standards for this crop are the official standard requirements for adjusting losses in a uniform and timely manner. The RMA-issued standards for this crop and crop year are in effect as of the signature date for this crop handbook located at www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/25000/index.html.

This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of either the entire handbook or selected portions (through amendments, bulletins, or FADs). If amendments are issued for a handbook, the original handbook as amended shall constitute the handbook. A bulletin or FAD can supersede either the original handbook or subsequent amendments.

B. Related Handbooks

The following table identifies handbooks that shall be used in conjunction with this handbook.

Handbook	Relation/Purpose
CIH	Provides overall general underwriting (not crop specific) process.
DSSH	Provides the form standards and procedures for use in the sales and service of crop insurance contracts.
GSH	Provides general crop insurance information.
LAM	Provides overall general loss adjustment (not crop-specific) process.

- (1) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions general (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the GSH and the LAM.
- (2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to Millett loss adjustment and this handbook are in exhibits 1 and 2, herein.

C. CAT Coverage

Refer to the CIH, GSH and LAM for provisions and procedures not applicable to CAT coverage.

2 AIP Responsibilities

A. Utilization of Standards

All AIPs shall utilize these standards for both loss adjustment and loss adjustment training for the applicable crop year. These standards, which include crop appraisal methods, claims completion instructions, and form standards, supplement the general (not crop-specific) loss adjustment standards identified in the LAM.

B. Form Distribution

The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster and signed by the insured (or the insured's authorized representative) for the loss adjustment inspection.

- (1) One legible copy to the insured; and
- (2) The original and all remaining copies as instructed by the AIP.

C. Record Retention

It is the AIPs responsibility to maintain records (documents) as stated in the SRA and described in the LAM.

D. Form Standards

- (1) The entry items in **exhibits 3-4** are the minimum requirements for the Appraisal Worksheets and Claim Form (hereafter referred to as "Production Worksheet"). All entry items are "Substantive" (they are required).
- (2) The Privacy Act and Non-Discrimination statements are required statements that must be printed on the form or provided to the insured as a separate document. These statements are not shown on the example form(s) in **exhibits 3-4**. The current Non-Discrimination Statement and Privacy Act Statement can be found on the RMA website at: <http://www.rma.usda.gov/regs/required.html> or successor website.
- (3) The certification statement required by the current DSSH must be included on the **PW** directly above the insured's signature block immediately followed by the statement below:

"I understand the certified information on this Production Worksheet will be used to determine my loss if any, to the above unit. The insurance provider may audit and approve this information and supporting documentation. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States, subsidizes and reinsures this crop insurance."
- (4) Refer to DSSH for other crop insurance form requirements (such as point size of font, and so forth). The current DSSH can be found on the RMA website at: <http://www.rma.usda.gov/handbooks/24000/index.html> or successor website.

3-10 (Reserved)

PART 2 POLICY INFORMATION

The AIP determines the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract. The Millet CP, which are to be considered in this determination include (but are not limited to):

11 Insurability

The following may not be a complete list of insurability requirements. Refer to the BP, the Millet CP, and the SP for a complete list.

- (1) The crop insured will be all the millet in the county in which the insured has a share, for which a premium rate is provided by the actuarial documents; and
 - (a) That is not planted as a nurse crop; and
 - (b) That is not (unless allowed by SP or by WA):
 - (i) Interplanted with another crop; or
 - (ii) Planted into an established grass or legume.
- (2) A swathed crop is not considered harvested, and the “harvest” provision ending the insurance period has therefore not been met.
- (3) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that a majority of producers in the area would not normally further care for the crop, must be replanted unless the AIP agrees that it is not practical to replant.

12 Unit Division

Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions. Unless limited by the Millet CP or SP, a basic unit, as defined in the BP, may be divided into optional units if, for each optional unit, all the conditions stated in the applicable provisions are met.

13 Quality Adjustment

- (1) Production will be eligible for **QA** if the deficiencies, substances, or conditions resulted from a **COL** against which insurance is provided under the Millet CP and within the insurance period, and if
 - (a) Deficiencies in quality result in the millet weighing less than 50 pounds per bushel; or
 - (b) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the FDA or other public health organizations of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

13 Quality Adjustment (Continued)

Under section 15 (j) of the Basic Provisions, if due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised insured crop or production to be destroyed, on the **PW** enter the factor “.000” in column 35 for appraised production or column 65 for harvested production, as applicable. Instruct the insured to complete and submit a Certification Form stating the date the crop was destroyed and the method of destruction (refer to item 40 and the “Narrative” in the **PW** instructions). Also refer to LAM for additional information. Otherwise, make no entry.

- (2) Quality will be a factor in determining a loss only if:
 - (a) The deficiencies, substances, or conditions result in a net price for the damaged production that is less than the LMP;
 - (b) All determinations of these deficiencies, substances, or conditions are made using samples of the production obtained by the adjuster or by a disinterested third party approved by the AIP; and
 - (c) The samples are analyzed by a grader or by a laboratory approved by the AIP with regard to substances or conditions injurious to human or animal health (test weight for **QA** purposes may be determined by the loss adjuster).

There are no classes, subclasses, or grades for millet.

- (3) For millet production eligible for **QA**, the market price of the qualifying damaged production is not reduced for:
 - (a) moisture content;
 - (b) damage due to uninsured causes; or
 - (c) drying, handling, processing, or any other costs associated with normal harvesting, handling, and marketing of the millet; except, if the value of the damaged production can be increased by conditioning, the AIP may reduce the value of the production after it has been conditioned by the cost of conditioning but not lower than the value of the production before conditioning. Refer to the LAM for specific instructions.
- (4) Moisture adjustment is applied prior to any **QAFs**. A millet moisture adjustment chart is in **exhibit 8**. Moisture adjustment results in a reduction in production to count of 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percent moisture in excess of 12 percent.
- (5) Document **QA** information as described in the instructions for the “Narrative” section of the **PW**, or on a Special Report.
- (6) For additional **QA** definitions, instructions, sampling requirements, graders, qualifications, and testing requirements, refer to the LAM.
- (7) If a local market cannot be found for the damaged millet, refer to the LAM.

13 Quality Adjustment (Continued)

- (8) The QAF will be calculated by determining the appropriate DFs from the SP if applicable, or if QAFs are not available in the county, by dividing the value of the damaged or conditioned production by the LMP. Refer to the LAM for information regarding determinations of the value of sold and stored production.
- (9) Refer to the LAM for information on speculative type contract prices in QA (not processor contracts). The QAF cannot be greater than 1.000 or less than zero (.000).
- (10) Refer to the LAM for special instructions regarding mycotoxin infected grain.
- (11) Refer to the LAM for special instructions regarding flooded crops.

14-20 Reserved

PART 3 MILLET APPRAISALS

21 General Information

Potential production for all types of inspections will be appraised in accordance with procedures specified in this handbook and the LAM.

22 Selecting Representative Samples for Appraisals

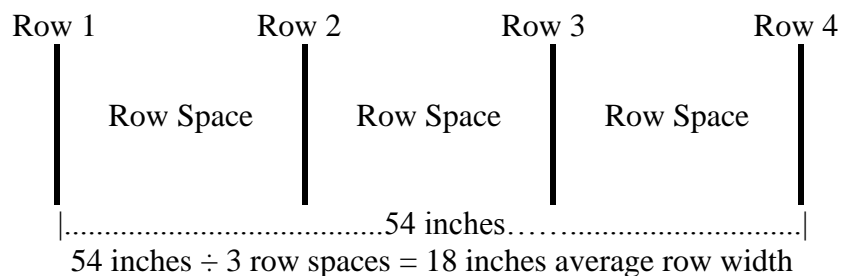
- (1) Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size (refer to **exhibit 5**) the average stage of growth, age (size) and general capabilities of the plants, and variability of potential production and plant damage within the field or subfield.
- (2) Split the field into subfields when:
 - (a) variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field; or
 - (b) the insured wishes to destroy a portion of a field.
- (3) Each field or subfield must be appraised separately.
- (4) Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in **exhibit 5** (Minimum Representative Sample Requirements) for each field or subfield.

23 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection

Use these instructions for all appraisal methods that require row width determinations.

- (1) Use a measuring tape marked in inches or convert a tape marked in tenths, to inches, to measure row width (refer to LAM for conversion table).
- (2) Measure across three or more row spaces from the center of the first row to the center of the fourth row (or as many rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of row spaces measured across, to determine an average row width.

Example:



- (3) Where rows are skipped for tractor tires, refer to the LAM.
- (4) For broadcast acreage, use a 3-foot square grid (9 square feet).

23 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection (Continued)

- (5) Apply the average row width to **exhibit 6** (Row Length Requirements in Relation to Row Width) to determine the necessary length of row.
- (6) For machine harvested samples, one sample is the number of square yards harvested by machine in a representative area.

24 Stages of Growth

Refer to **exhibit 9** (Millet Growth Stages) for complete description of plant growth stages.

25 Appraisal Methods

A. General Information

These instructions provide information on the following appraisal method:

Appraisal Method...	Use...
Seed Count Method	For mature millet appraisals

- (1) Defer all appraisals on acreage that has not reached physiological maturity. If the insured intends to put the acreage to other use prior to final adjustment, representative samples of the unharvested crop must be left that are at least 10 feet wide and extend the entire length of each field to be released in the unit.
- (2) Irrespective of the millet stage of growth, evaluate the degree of uniformity of the millet over the entire field.
- (3) Complete the preliminary inspection with special attention to the type of damage and its severity.
 - (a) Look at all fields thoroughly. It is important to note the acreage that is not damaged.
 - (b) Explain to the insured that, at this time, the amount of loss cannot be determined accurately.
 - (c) Do not attempt to estimate the damage for the insured.
- (4) Leaf area must remain for regrowth potential for a plant to be counted as live. A millet plant can be considered dead if, early in the growing season (prior to the 4th leaf), the main plant is severed from its roots below the growing point.
- (5) Hail damage prior to the 4th leaf is considered recoverable since the plant's growing point is below ground. What may appear to be cutoff stems is leaf material that will regenerate. Plants should be showing some new shoots or tillers at the base of the plant.

A. General Information (continued)

- (6) The head on the main millet stem emerges first. Within 10 days to 2 weeks, the tillers have completed heading. All heads, irrespective of their size, in 100 feet of row should be examined.
- (7) Millet pollinates as the heads are emerging. It blooms similarly to wheat although it is not as obvious. Reddish brown anthers do not extend as far as those of wheat. The millet heads appear to be covered with rust.
- (8) Hail can kink or tear millet stems. Heads on stems with a kink on the lower portion of the stem are more likely to continue filling than heads on stems with a kink on the upper portion of the stem. The upper portion of the millet stem is more fragile than the lower portion.
- (9) In the vegetative stage, loss of leaf area must be severe to affect subsequent yield. Leaf loss is less serious after heading.

B. Seed Count Method

- (1) Appraise millet as follows:
 - (a) For standing millet, mark off areas of one square yard or determine the row length necessary to equate to one square yard (refer to **exhibit 6**).
 - (b) For millet in the swath, mark off a sample area as determined in (1) (a) above and count the stubble in the designated area. Millet stubble can be distinguished from other stubble by its diameter and its hollow stems. Millet has coarse, woody, hollow stems that are usually 24 inches high. The stems are round or flattened and generally about as thick at the base as a lead pencil. The stems and leaves are covered with hairs. Use the stubble count to determine the number of heads to pick from various layers of the swath. Observe the millet in the swath to determine if all plants have headed.
- (2) In each of the sample areas or rows required for the size of the field, pick all of the heads irrespective of their size. Shell out and clean each sample individually.
- (3) Convert each sample to pounds per acre by any one of the following methods:
 - (a) Pour each sample into a 100 milliliter graduated cylinder and measure the level in milliliters (ml),
 - (i) Convert ml. per one square yard to pounds per acre (Refer to **exhibit 7**).
 - (ii) 1 ml. of seeds per one square yard equals approximately 7.6 pounds of millet per acre.
 - (iii) On the appraisal worksheet, record the seed level in ml. for each sample. Record the corresponding yield in pounds to tenths per acre.

25 Appraisal Methods (Continued)

B. Seed Count Method (continued)

- (b) Weigh each sample in grams.
 - (i) Convert grams per one square yard to pounds per acre (Refer to **exhibit 7**).
 - (ii) 1 gram of seeds per one square yard equals approximately 10.67 pounds of millet per acre.
 - (iii) On the appraisal worksheet, record the number of grams for each sample and the corresponding yield in pounds to tenths per acre.
- (c) Weigh each sample in ounces.
 - (i) Convert ounces (oz) per one square yard to pounds per acre (Refer to **exhibit 7**).
 - (ii) 1 oz of seeds per one square yard equals approximately 302.5 pounds of millet per acre.
 - (iii) On the appraisal worksheet, record the number of ounces for each sample and the corresponding yield in pounds to tenths per acre.
- (d) If hand harvesting is not feasible, allow the insured to machine harvest designated areas of millet. Remove seed sample, clean it and weigh it to determine the yield per acre. Use the following formula to calculate the yield per acre:

$$\frac{\text{pounds of millet seed harvested} \times 4840}{\text{number of square yards harvested}} = \text{lbs/A}$$

Refer to the LAM for information on Representative Sample Appraisals.

26 Appraisal Deviations and Modifications

A. Deviations

Deviations in appraisal methods require RMA written authorization (as described by the LAM) prior to implementation.

B. Modifications

There are no pre-established modifications contained in this handbook. Refer to the LAM for additional information.

27 General Information for Appraisal Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) Include the AIP's name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the AIP's worksheet or when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (2) Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the AIP), when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (3) Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each unit appraised, and for each field or subfield which has a differing base (APH) yield or farming practice. Refer to **Part 3**, Millet Appraisals, for sampling requirements.
- (4) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in **exhibit 3**. An example appraisal worksheet is also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries.
- (5) For all zero appraisals, refer to the LAM.

28-40 Reserved

PART 4 PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

41 General Information for Production Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

- (1) The **PW** is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary and final inspections on a unit.
- (2) If a **PW** has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information as needed. If a change or correction is necessary, strike out all entries on the line and re-enter correct entries on a new line. The adjuster and insured should initial any line deletions.
- (3) Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding the following:
 - (a) Acreage report errors.
 - (b) Delayed notices and delayed claims.
 - (c) Corrected claims or fire losses (double coverage) and cases involving uninsured causes of loss, unusual situations, controversial claims, concealment, or misrepresentation.
 - (d) Claims involving a Certification Form (when all the acreage on the unit has been appraised to be put to another use, or other reasons described in the LAM).
 - (e) “No Indemnity Due” claims (which must be verified by an appraisal or notification from the insured that the production exceeded the guarantee).
 - (f) Late planting.
- (4) Refer to the **PPSH** for information on prevented planting.
- (5) The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured’s requirements under the notice and claim provisions of the policy have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the AIP.
- (6) Instructions labeled “Preliminary” apply to preliminary inspections only. Instructions labeled “Final” apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to all inspections.
- (7) If the AIP determines the claim is to be denied, refer to the LAM for **PW** completion instructions.
- (8) Standard PW items are numbered consecutively in exhibit 4. An example PW is also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries.

42-50 Reserved

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Approved Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AIP	Approved Insurance Provider
APH	Actual Production History
BP	Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CIH	Crop Insurance Handbook
COL	Cause of Loss
CP	Crop Provisions
DF	Discount Factor
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook
FAD	Final Agency Determination
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service
FM	Foreign Material
FSA	Farm Service Agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSH	General Standards Handbook
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual
LMP	Local Market Price
PPSH	Prevented Planting Standards Handbook
PW	Production Worksheet
QA	Quality Adjustment
QAF	Quality Adjustment Factor
RIV	Reduction in Value
RMA	Risk Management Agency
SP	Special Provisions
SRA	Standard Reinsurance Agreement
UUF	Uninsured Unavoidable Fire
WA	Written Agreement

Definitions

Foreign Material means all matter other than millet seed that can be removed from the original sample by use of an approved device according to procedures prescribed in the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) instructions. Foreign material is also underdeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of millet kernels removed in properly separating the material other than millet and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or re-cleaning and includes detached millet hulls.

Harvest means combining or threshing the millet for grain. A crop that is swathed prior to combining is not considered harvested.

The adjuster must verify that the recognized harvesting practices for millet (e.g. swathing and combining or thrashing) have been carried out before the crop can be considered harvested.

Local Market Price means the cash price for millet with a 50 pound test weight adjusted to zero percent (0%) foreign material (FM) content basis offered by buyers in the area in which the insured normally markets the millet. Factors not associated with grading, including, but not limited to moisture content, will not be considered.

Planted Acreage means in addition to the definition contained in the BP, land on which seed is initially spread onto the soil surface by any method and is subsequently mechanically incorporated into the soil in a timely manner and at the proper depth. Acreage planted in any manner not contained in this definition will not be insurable unless otherwise provided by the SP.

Swathed means severance of the stem and grain head from the ground without removal of the seed from the head and placing in a row.

Form Standards - Appraisal Worksheet

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet Item Number/Elements. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see [paragraph 2D and paragraph 27](#).

Item Number/Element	Standard
Company:	Name of AIP, if not preprinted on the worksheet.
1. Insured's Name:	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy Number:	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit Number:	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop Year:	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.
5. Claim Number:	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
6. Stage:	Determined stage of growth at the time of damage (e.g., Vegetative, Flowering or Heading/Ripening). Refer to exhibit 9 .
7. Sample Number:	Sample identification numbers are on the appraisal form.
8. Field Identification:	Field identification symbol.
9. Drill Space:	Drill space to the nearest inch. If broadcast, enter "B." Refer to paragraph 23 for row width determination information.
10. Sample Unit and Amount:	Seed level (ml) in cylinder, seed weight in grams to tenths, seed weight in ounces to tenths, whichever is used. If the sample is machine harvested, enter the seed weight in pounds to tenths (refer to paragraph 25B (3) (d)).
11. Pounds per Acre:	Convert sample to pounds per-acre. Enter per-acre yield in pounds, to tenths. Refer to exhibit 7 . If the sample is machine harvested, refer to paragraph 25 B (3) (d) for the formula to calculate yield per acre.
12. Subtotal:	Total all column 11 entries, results in pounds, to tenths.
13. Total No. of Samples:	Enter the number of samples taken.
14. Lbs. per Acre Appraisal:	Item 12 divided by item 13 (results in pounds, rounded to tenths).
15. Lbs. per Bushel:	Make no entry. "50" is pre-printed on the form.
16. Bu. Per Acre Appraisal:	Item 14 divided by item 15 to convert the appraisal to bushels rounded to tenths.
17. Remarks:	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, and conditions in general (e.g., very hot and dry), etc.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
18. Adjuster's Signature, Code No., and Date:	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. If the appraisal is performed prior to signature date, document the date of appraisal in the Remarks section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the "Narrative" of the PW .

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
19. Insured's Signature and Date:	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining insured's signature, review all entries on the appraisal worksheet with the insured (or insured's authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
Page Number:	Page numbers – (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

COMPANY: ANY COMPANY

(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY) MILLET APPRAISAL WORKSHEET		1 INSURED'S NAME	2 POLICY NUMBER	3 UNIT NUMBER	4 CROP YEAR
		I.M. INSURED	XXXXXXX	0001-0001BU	YYYY
		5 CLAIM NUMBER		6 STAGE	
		XXXX		PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY	
SAMPLE NUMBER	FIELD IDENTIFICATION	DRILL SPACE	SAMPLE UNIT AND AMOUNT	POUNDS PER ACRE	
7	8	9	10	11	
1	A	7	40 ML	304.2	
2	A	7	30 ML	228.2	
3	A	7	24.2 GRAMS	258.2	
4	A	7	31.7 GRAMS	338.2	
5	A	7	26.2 GRAMS	279.6	
6	A	7	46.1 GRAMS	491.9	
7	A	7	0.8 OZ	242.0	
8	A	7	1.2 OZ	363.0	
9	A	7	0.6 OZ	181.5	
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
17 REMARKS FIELD "A" WAS UNHARVESTED AND SWATHED			12 SUBTOTAL		2686.8
			13 TOTAL NO. OF SAMPLES		9
			14 LBS. PER ACRE APPRAISAL		298.5
			15 POUNDS PER BUSHELS		50
			16 BU. PER ACRE APPRAISAL		6.0

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signatures, dates, etc.).

Form Standards – Production Worksheet

Verify and/or make the following entries for each **PW** Item Number/Element. A completed **PW** example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see **paragraph 2D and paragraph 41**.

Item Number/Element	Standard
1. Crop/Code #:	Millet (0017)
2. Unit #:	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
3. Location Description:	Land location that identifies the legal description, if available, and the location of the unit (e.g., section, township, and range; FSA Farm Numbers; FSA Common Land Units (CLU) and tract numbers; GPS identifications; or Grid identifications) as applicable for the crop.
4. Date(s) of Damage:	<p>First three letters of the month(s) during which the determined insured damage occurred for the inspection and cause(s) of damage listed in item 5 below. If no entry in item 5 below, make no entry. For progressive damage, enter the month that identifies when the majority of the insured damage occurred. Include the specific date where applicable as in the case of hail damage (e.g., Aug 11). Enter additional dates of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional dates of damage in the “Narrative” (or on a Special Report). Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.</p> <p>If there is no insurable COL, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.</p>
5. Cause(s) of Loss:	<p>Name of the determined insured cause(s) of loss for this crop as listed in the LAM for the date of damage listed in item 4 above. If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter “None.” If an insured cause(s) of loss is coded as “other,” explain in the “Narrative.” Enter additional causes of damage in the extra spaces, as needed. If more space is needed, document the additional determined insured causes of loss in the “Narrative.” Refer to the illustration in item 6 below.</p> <p>If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter “No Indemnity Due” across the columns in item 5 (refer to the LAM for more information on no indemnity due claims).</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard																		
6. Insured Cause %:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Whole percent of damage for the insured cause of damage listed in item 5 above. Enter additional “Insured Cause %” in the extra spaces, as needed. If additional space is needed, enter the additional determined “Insured Cause %” in the “Narrative” (or on a Special Report). The total of all “Insured Cause %” including those entered in the “Narrative” must equal 100%.</p> <p>If there is no insurable COL, and no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.</p> <p>Example entries for items 4-6 and the “Narrative,” reflecting entries for multiple dates of damage, the corresponding insured causes of damage and insured cause percentages:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="560 856 1455 1079"> <tr> <td>4.Date(s) of Damage</td> <td>May</td> <td>Jun 30</td> <td>Jun 30</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Aug</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.Cause(s) of Damage</td> <td>Excess Moisture</td> <td>Tornado</td> <td>Hail</td> <td>Drought</td> <td>Heat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.Insured Cause %</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table> <p>Narrative: Additional date of damage – Sep 5; COL – Freeze; Insured cause percent – 10%.</p>	4.Date(s) of Damage	May	Jun 30	Jun 30	Aug	Aug	5.Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Tornado	Hail	Drought	Heat	6.Insured Cause %	10	20	15	25	20
4.Date(s) of Damage	May	Jun 30	Jun 30	Aug	Aug														
5.Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Tornado	Hail	Drought	Heat														
6.Insured Cause %	10	20	15	25	20														
7. Company/Agency:	Name of company and agency servicing the contract.																		
8. Name of Insured:	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.																		
9. Claim #:	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.																		
10. Policy #:	Insured’s assigned policy number.																		
11. Crop Year:	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed																		
12. Additional Units:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Unit number(s) for each non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection. A non-loss unit is any unit for which a PW has not been completed. Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single PW.</p> <p>If more spaces are needed for non-loss units, enter the unit numbers, identified as “Non-Loss Units,” in the “Narrative” or on an attached Special Report.</p>																		
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Estimated yield per acre, in whole bushels, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.</p>																		

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss:	<p>PRELIMINARY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Date the first or second notice of damage or loss was given for the unit in item 2, in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (MM/DD/YYYY) for each notice. b. A notice of damage or loss for a third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of PWs. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set of PWs. c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of PWs for the date of notice for the final inspection. d. If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date. e. If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the “Narrative” instructions. <p>FINAL: Transfer the last date (in the 1st or in the 2nd space from the first or second set of PWs) to the final space on the first set of PWs if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (MM/DD/YYYY) for the “Final” inspection in the final space on the first set of PWs. For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.</p>
15. Companion Policy(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), make no entry. b. In all cases where the insured has less than 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the other person sharing in the unit has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.). If the other person does not, enter “None.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the same AIP or agent services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions. (2) If the other person has multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a different AIP or agent services it, enter the name of the AIP and/or agent (and contract number) if known. (3) If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the AIP for further instructions. <p>Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Section I – Determined Acreage, Appraised Production, and Adjustments

Make separate line entries for varying:

- (1) Rate classes, types, classes, sub-classes, intended uses, irrigated practices, cropping practices, or organic practices, as applicable;
- (2) APH yields;
- (3) Appraisals;
- (4) Adjustments to appraised mature production (moisture and/ or QAFs);
- (5) Stages or intended use(s) of acreage;
- (6) Shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit); or
- (7) Appraisals for damage due to hail or fire if Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect.

Item Number/ Element	Standard
16. Field ID:	The field identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the “Narrative.”
17. Multi-Crop Code:	The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding entry of first crop and second crop codes.
18. Reported Acres:	In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with the individual AIP’s instructions. In the event of under-reported acres, enter the reported acres to tenths for the field or subfield. If there are no under-reported acres make no entry.
19. Determined Acres:	<p>Refer to the LAM for definition of acceptable determined acres used herein. Enter the determined acres to tenths for the field or subfield for which consent is given for other use and/or:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Put to other use without consent; b. Abandoned; c. Damaged by uninsured causes; or d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production. <p>Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements.</p> <p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Determined acres to tenths.</p> <p>Acreage breakdowns within a unit or field may be estimated (refer to the LAM) if a determination is impractical.</p> <p>Account for all planted acreage in the unit.</p>
20. Interest or Share:	Insured’s interest in the crop to three decimal places as determined at the time of inspection. If shares vary on the same unit, use separate line entries.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
21. Risk:	<p>Three-digit code for the correct “Rate” specified on the actuarial documents. If a “Rate” or “High Risk Area” is not specified on the actuarial document maps, make no entry. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the rate is found to be incorrect, revise according to the AIP’s instructions. Refer to the LAM.</p> <p>Unrated land is uninsurable without a WA.</p>
22. Type:	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the type grown by the insured. If “No Type Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a type is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
23. Class:	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the class grown by the insured. If “No Class Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a class is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
24. Sub-Class:	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the sub-class grown by the insured. If “No Sub-Class Specified,” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a sub-class is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
25. Intended Use:	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the intended use of the crop grown by the insured. If “No Intended Use Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an intended use is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
26. Irr. Practice:	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the irrigated practice carried out by the insured. If “No Irrigated Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an irrigated practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
27. Cropping Practice:	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the cropping practice carried out by the insured. If “No Cropping Practice Specified” or “No Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a cropping practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
28. Organic Practice:	<p>Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the organic practice carried out by the insured. If “No Organic Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code number from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an organic practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard														
<p>29. Stage:</p>	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 415 695 449"><u>STAGE</u></th> <th data-bbox="800 415 1036 449"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 449 776 483">“P”</td> <td data-bbox="800 449 1435 625">Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production to the AIP.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 632 776 665">“H”</td> <td data-bbox="800 632 938 665">Harvested.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 665 776 699">“UH”</td> <td data-bbox="800 665 1419 699">Unharvested or put to other use without consent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 699 776 732">“TZ”</td> <td data-bbox="800 699 1419 774">UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 774 776 808">“TA”</td> <td data-bbox="800 774 1305 850">UUF/ Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 850 776 884">“TH”</td> <td data-bbox="800 850 1435 926">UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Prevented Planting: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>Gleaned Acreage: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>	<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“P”	Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production to the AIP.	“H”	Harvested.	“UH”	Unharvested or put to other use without consent.	“TZ”	UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage.	“TA”	UUF/ Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.	“TH”	UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.
<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>														
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“TA”	UUF/ Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.														
“TH”	UUF/Third Party Damage – Harvested production on same acreage.														
<p>30. Use of acres:</p>	<p>Use of acreage. Use the following “Intended Use” abbreviations.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 1199 651 1232"><u>USE</u></th> <th data-bbox="938 1199 1174 1232"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1232 914 1266">“To soybeans,” etc.....</td> <td data-bbox="938 1232 1255 1266">Use made of the acreage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1266 776 1299">“WOC”</td> <td data-bbox="938 1266 1279 1299">Other use without consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1299 776 1333">“SU”</td> <td data-bbox="938 1299 1157 1333">Solely uninsured</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1333 776 1367">“ABA”</td> <td data-bbox="938 1333 1304 1367">Abandoned without consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1367 776 1400">“H”</td> <td data-bbox="938 1367 1076 1400">Harvested</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1400 776 1434">“UH”</td> <td data-bbox="938 1400 1101 1434">Unharvested</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Verify any “Intended Use” entry. If final use of the acreage was not as indicated, strike out the original line and initial it. Enter all data on a new line showing the correct “Final Use.”</p> <p>Prevented Planting: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>Gleaned Acreage: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>	<u>USE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“To soybeans,” etc.....	Use made of the acreage	“WOC”	Other use without consent	“SU”	Solely uninsured	“ABA”	Abandoned without consent	“H”	Harvested	“UH”	Unharvested
<u>USE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>														
“To soybeans,” etc.....	Use made of the acreage														
“WOC”	Other use without consent														
“SU”	Solely uninsured														
“ABA”	Abandoned without consent														
“H”	Harvested														
“UH”	Unharvested														

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
31. Appraised Potential:	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Per-acre appraisal in bushels to tenths, of potential production for the acreage appraised as shown on the appraisal worksheet. Refer to paragraph 25, “Appraisal Methods” for additional instructions.</p> <p>If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter “0.0.” Refer to the LAM for procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.</p>
32a. Moisture %:	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Moisture percent to nearest tenth, only if in excess of 12.0 percent. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying adjustment for quality.</p>
32b. Factor:	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: For appraised mature millet production in excess of 12.0 percent moisture, obtain factor from exhibit 8.</p>
33. Shell %, Factor, or Value:	<p>Make no entry.</p>
34. Production Pre QA :	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, times column 32b, if applicable, and round the result in bushels to tenths. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p>
35. Quality Factor:	<p>For mature unharvested millet which due to insurable causes qualifies for QA as provided in the Millet CP, enter the QAF as a three place decimal calculated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Divide the value of the damaged millet by the LMP (as defined in the Millet CP). The factor may not exceed 1.000. <p>Refer to paragraph 13 if, due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. If appraised mature millet has zero market value, enter “.000.” For additional QA definitions, instructions, qualifications and testing requirements, refer to the LAM and the Official United States Standards for Grain. Also refer to the QA instructions in the “Narrative,” herein. <p>Document all calculations in the “Narrative” or on a Special Report.</p>
36. Production Post QA :	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of multiplying column 34 times column 35, in bushels rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 35, transfer entry from column 34.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
37. Uninsured Cause:	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Result of per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from appraisal worksheet or other documentation) multiplied by column 19, in bushels rounded to tenths. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals. If no uninsured causes, make no entry.</p> <p>a. Hail and Fire exclusion not in effect.</p> <p>(1) Enter the result of multiplying column 19 entry by not less than the insured’s production guarantee per acre, in bushels to tenths, for line, (calculated by multiplying the elected coverage level percentage times the approved APH yield per acre shown on the APH form), for any “P” stage acreage.</p> <p>(2) On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes separate from other production. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals.</p> <p>(3) For acreage that is damaged partly by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the appraised uninsured loss of production per acre in bushels to tenths by column 19 entry for any such acreage.</p> <p>b. When there is late-planted acreage, the applicable production guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee per-acre that has been reduced for late-planted acreage, multiplied by the column 19 entry.</p>
38. Total to Count:	Result of adding item 36 and item 37.
39. Total:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Total determined acres (column 19) to tenths.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard													
40. Quality:	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Check the applicable qualifying QA condition(s) affecting the unit’s production (refer to Table below). Check all qualifying conditions that apply to the unit’s appraised and harvested production (refer to the CP and SP).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="573 443 1458 972"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="573 443 1458 478">Qualifying QA Condition:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 478 1458 514">Test Weight (TW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 514 1458 550">Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 550 1458 585">Garlicky (Grade)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 585 1458 621">Aflatoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 621 1458 657">Vomitoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 657 1458 693">Fumonisin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 693 1458 728">Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 728 1458 764">Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 764 1458 800">Ergoty (Grade)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 800 1458 877">COFO (commercially objectionable foreign odor) (includes Musty and Sour Odor)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 877 1458 913">Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="573 913 1458 972">None</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. For all qualifying QA conditions checked, in the “Narrative” (or on a Special Report):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Document the level for each qualifying QA condition as indicated by approved test results, and the name and location of each testing facility that verifies the presence of the qualifying QA condition and the date of the test(s); or (2) Enter “See documentation included in the claim file” (e.g., include copy of the test facility certificate, grade certificate, summary or settlement sheet etc. that documents the QA condition). <p>b. If “Other” is checked, in addition to the above documentation requirements, document in the “Narrative” (or on a Special Report):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A description of the qualifying QA condition; (2) The name of the controlling authority that considers this qualifying QA condition to be injurious to human or animal health and why. (3) Refer to paragraph 13 if, due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed. <p>c. Check “None” if none of the production qualifies for QA.</p>	Qualifying QA Condition:	Test Weight (TW)	Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects	Garlicky (Grade)	Aflatoxin	Vomitoxin	Fumonisin	Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)	Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)	Ergoty (Grade)	COFO (commercially objectionable foreign odor) (includes Musty and Sour Odor)	Other	None
Qualifying QA Condition:														
Test Weight (TW)														
Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects														
Garlicky (Grade)														
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Vomitoxin														
Fumonisin														
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Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)														
Ergoty (Grade)														
COFO (commercially objectionable foreign odor) (includes Musty and Sour Odor)														
Other														
None														

Form Standard - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits. Check "Yes":	<p>PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Check "Yes" if any mycotoxins listed in item 40 (including any identified as "Other") exceed the FDA, state, or other health organization maximum limits, otherwise leave blank. Document in the "Narrative" (or on a Special Report), the disposition of the production that was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sold (Document the name and address of the buyer); or b. Not sold (Document the date(s) of the disposition, how the production was used, or how it was destroyed.). <p>Refer to the LAM for additional information on claims involving mycotoxins.</p>
42. Totals:	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37, and 38. If a column has no entries, make no entry.

NARRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

If more space is needed, document on a Special Report, and enter "See Special Report." Attach the Special Report to the **PW**.

a.	If no acreage is released on the unit, enter "No acreage released," adjuster's initials, and date.
b.	If notice of damage was given and no inspection is required, enter "No Inspection", the unit number(s), date, and adjuster's initials (do not enter unit numbers for which notice has not been given). The insured's signature is not required.
c.	Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.
d.	If there is an appraisal in Section I, Column 37 for uninsured causes due to hail/fire exclusion, show the original hail/fire liability per acre and the hail/fire indemnity per acre.
e.	Document the actual appraisal date if an appraisal was performed prior to the adjuster's signature date on the appraisal worksheet, and the date of the appraisal is not recorded on the appraisal worksheet.
f.	State that there is "No other fire insurance" when fire damages or destroys the insured crop and it is determined that the insured has no other fire insurance. Also refer to the LAM.
g.	Explain any errors found on the Summary of Coverage.
h.	Explain any commingled production. Refer to the LAM.
i.	Explain any entry for "Production Not to Count" in Section II, Column 62 and/or any production not included in Section II, Column 56 or Column 49-52 entries (e.g., harvested production from uninsured acreage that can be identified separately from the insured acreage in the unit).
j.	Explain a "No" checked in item 44, "Damage Similar to Other Farms in the Area."
k.	Attach a sketch map or aerial photo to identify the total unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use or to replant; (2) If acreage has been replanted to a practice uninsurable as an original practice; (3) If uninsured causes are present; or (4) For unusual or controversial cases.
	Indicated on the aerial photo or sketch map, disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

l.	Explain any difference between date of inspection and signature dates. For an absentee insured, enter the date of the inspection and the date of mailing the PW for signature.
m.	When any other adjuster or supervisor accompanied the adjuster on the inspection, enter the code number of the other adjuster or supervisor and the date of inspection.
n.	Explain the reason for a “No Indemnity Due” claim. “No Indemnity Due” claims are to be distributed in accordance with the AIP’s instructions.
o.	Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.
p.	Document any authorized estimated acres, as instructed in the LAM, shown in Section I, column 19.
q.	Document the method and calculation used to determine acres for the unit. Refer to the LAM.
r.	Specify the type of insects or disease when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease. List control measures used and explain why they did not work.
s.	<p>For productions that qualifies for QA (supporting documentation should be included in the insured’s claim file):</p> <p>(1) Explain any “.000” QAF entered in Section I, column 35 and Section II, column 65.</p> <p>(2) Explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that are allowed for QA, as well as any which are not allowed.</p> <p>(3) If mycotoxins are present, document the level based on laboratory test results.</p> <p>(4) If a Federal or State destruction order has been issued, attach to the PW a copy of the Federal or State destruction order and the insured’s completed Certification Form.</p> <p>(5) Document the DFs or the RIV’s and LMP, as applicable, used in establishing the QAF for mature appraised or harvested production.</p> <p>(6) Refer to the LAM for documentation requirements when any excess transportation costs or conditioning costs are included in the QAF.</p> <p>(7) Document all calculations used in determining QAFs.</p> <p>(8) Refer to the LAM for additional documentation requirements.</p>
t.	Document field ID’s, date, and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested millet if it has no market value. For further documentation instructions, refer to the LAM.
u.	Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.
v.	Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Section II – Determined Harvested Production

General Information:

- (1) Account for all harvested production (for all entities sharing in the crop) except production appraised before harvest and shown in Section I because the quantity cannot be determined later (e.g., high moisture grain going into air-tight storage, released for other uses, etc.).

Any Production Harvested from plants growing in the insured crop may be counted as production of the insured crop on an unadjusted weight basis.

- (2) Columns 49 through 52 are for structure measurements entries (Rectangular, Round, Square, Conical Pile, etc.). If structures are a combination of shapes, break into a series of average measurements, if possible. Enter “Odd Shape” if production is stored in an odd shaped structure. Document measurements on a Special Report or other worksheet used for this purpose.
- (3) If farm-stored production has been weighed prior to storage and acceptable weight tickets are available showing gross weights, enter “Weighed and Stored on Farm” in columns 49 through 52. Refer to the LAM for acceptable weight tickets.
- (4) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., make entries in columns 49 through 52 as follows:
 - a. Name and address of storage facility or buyer.
 - b. “Seed,” “Fed,” etc.
- (5) If acceptable sales or weight tickets are not available, refer to the LAM.
- (6) If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on a continuation sheet. Use separate lines for:
 - a. Separate storage structures.
 - b. Varying names and addresses of buyers of sold production.
 - c. Varying determinations of production (varying moisture, dockage, test weight, value, etc.). Average percent of dockage and moisture can be entered when the elevator has calculated the average on the summary sheet, and the determined average is acceptable to the adjuster. Separate line entries are not otherwise required. Refer to the LAM for instructions.
 - d. Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

- e. Conical piles. Do not add the cone in the top or bottom of a bin to the height of other grain in the structure. For computing the production in cones and conical piles, refer to the LAM.
 - f. Varying types in the same unit. If there are multiple types planted within the same unit, the AIP may complete a separate PW for each type in the unit.
- (7) There will generally be no harvested production entries in columns 47 through 66 for preliminary inspections.
- (8) If there is harvested production from more than one insured practice (or type) and a separate approved APH yield has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in column 47 through 66 by type or practice. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.
- (9) For mycotoxin damage, refer to the LAM for special instructions.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
43. Date Harvest Completed:	<p>(Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.)</p> <p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The earlier of the date the entire acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) put to other use, (4) a combination of harvested, destroyed, or put to other use, or (5) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. b. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), there is any unharvested insured acreage remaining on the unit that the insured does not intend to harvest; enter “Incomplete.” c. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), none of the insured acreage on the unit has been harvested and the insured does not intend to harvest such acreage enter “No Harvest.” d. If the case involves a Certification Form, enter the date from the Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use, etc. Refer to the LAM.
44. Damage Similar to other farms in the Area?:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Check “Yes” or “No.” Check “Yes” if the amount and cause of damage due to insurable causes is similar to the experience of other farms in the area. If “No” is checked, explain in the “Narrative.”</p>
45. Assignment of Indemnity:	Check “Yes” only if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity:	Check “Yes” only if a transfer of right to indemnity is in effect for the unit for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
47a. Share:	Record only varying shares on same unit to three decimal places.
47b. Field ID:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, make no entry. b. If more than one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, and a separate approved APH yield exists, indicate for each practice/type the corresponding Field ID (from Section I, Column 16).
48. Multi-Crop Code:	The applicable two-digit code for first crop and second crop. Refer to the LAM for instructions regarding entry of first crop and second crop codes.

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
49. Length or Diameter:	Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop. a. Length if rectangular or square. b. Diameter if round or conical pile. Refer to the LAM to convert circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.
50. Width:	Internal width measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in structure if rectangular or square. If round, enter “RND.” If conical pile, enter “Cone.”
51. Depth:	Depth measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in rectangular, round, or square structure. If conical pile, enter the height of the cone. If there is production in the storage structure from other units or sources, refer to the LAM.
52. Deductions:	Cubic Feet to tenths of crop space displaced by chutes, vents, studs, crossties, etc. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
53. Net Cubic Feet:	Net cubic feet of crop in the storage structure. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
54. Conversion Factor:	Enter Conversion Factor as .8 (only if structure measurements are entered).
55. Gross Production:	Multiply Column 53 times Column 54, rounded to tenths of a bushel. This entry (Column 53 times Column 54) equals the amount of gross bushels in the bin.
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.:	Circle “Bu.” in column heading. Enter the gross production in bushels to tenths before deductions for moisture for production: a. Weighed and stored on the farm. b. Sold and/stored in commercial storage – Obtain gross production for the unit from the summary and/or settlement sheets. (Individual load slips only will not suffice unless the storage facility or buyer will not provide summary and/or settlement sheets to the insured and this is documented in the “Narrative.”) c. Stored in odd-shaped structures. The adjuster must compute the amount of gross production. (Refer to the LAM for cubic footage and production computations). A copy of all production calculations must be left in the file folder. d. For mycotoxin-infected millet, enter all production even if it has no market value.
57. Shell/Sugar Factor:	Make no entry.
58a. FM%:	Make entry to nearest tenth. Refer to the LAM for entry instructions and for FGIS definitions of “FM” and “Dockage.”

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
58b. Factor:	Enter the three-place factor determined by subtracting the percent of FM from 1.000, or subtract the entry in 58a from 100 and divide by 100. Example: For 4 percent, enter “.960.”
59a. Moisture%:	Enter moisture percent to tenths. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying adjustment for quality.
59b. Factor:	If moisture is in excess of 12.0 percent, enter the four-place moisture factor for millet from the Millet Moisture Adjustment Factor Table (exhibit 8).
60a. Test Wt.:	Enter test weight (only when storage structure measurements are entered) in whole pounds (or pounds to tenths if so instructed by the AIP). Refer to the LAM for instructions on determining test weight.
60b. Factor:	Test Weight Factor - Enter the result of dividing the actual test weight by 50.0 rounded to three decimal places.
61. Adjusted Production:	Result of multiplying 55 or 56 x 58b x 59b x 60b. If no entry in 58b, 59b or 60b, transfer entry from column 55 or 56 accordingly. Rounded in bushels to tenths.
62. Prod. Not to Count:	<p>Net production not to count, in bushels to tenths, when acceptable records identifying such production are available from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the guarantee per acre, or from other sources (e.g., other units or uninsured acreage) in the same storage structure (if the storage entries include such production).</p> <p>This entry must never exceed production shown on the same line. Explain the total bin contents (bin grain depth, etc.) and any “Production Not to Count” in the “Narrative.”</p>
63. Production Pre-QA:	Result of subtracting column 62 from column 61.
64a. Value:	When applicable, enter the market price of the qualifying damaged crop determined from a representative sample by contacting local grain dealers where the crop is normally marketed. Refer to the Millet CP and the LAM for further information.
64b. MKT Price:	If an entry is in Column 64a enter the LMP for millet (refer to the CP). Refer to the LAM for further instructions.
65. Quality Factor:	For millet production eligible for QA, enter the 3-digit QAF determined by dividing 64a by 64b rounded to three decimal places.
66. Production to Count:	Enter result from multiplying Column 63 times Column 65, in bushels rounded to tenths.
67.	Total of Column 63. If no entry in column 63, make no entry.
For items 68-72; when separate line entries are made for varying shares, stages, APH yields, price elections, types, etc., within the unit, and totals need to be kept separate for calculating indemnities, make no entry and follow the AIP’s instructions; otherwise make the following entries.	
68. Section II Total:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Total of column 66 in bushels to tenths.</p>
69. Section I Total:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Enter figure from Section I, Column 38 total.</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

Item Number/Element	Standard
70. Unit Total:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Make no entry.</p> <p>FINAL: Total of 68 and 69, in bushels to tenths.</p>
71. Allocated Prod.:	<p>Refer to the LAM for instructions for determining allocated production. Enter the total production, in bushels rounded to tenths, allocated to this unit that is included in Sections I or II of the PW. Document how allocated production was determined and record supporting calculations in the “Narrative” or on a Special Report.</p>
72. Total APH Prod.:	<p>Result, in bushels to tenths, of subtracting the total column 37 (items 42, “Totals”) and item 71 (Allocated Prod.) from item 70 (Unit Total). If no entries in column 37 and item 71, transfer the entry in item 70. Make no entry when separate APH yields are maintained by type, practice, etc., within the unit.</p>
<p>The following required entries are not illustrated on the PW example below.</p>	
73. Insured’s Signature and Date:	<p>Insured’s (or insured’s authorized representative’s) signature and date. Before obtaining the signature. Review all entries on the PW with the insured (or insured’s authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Final indemnity inspections should be signed on bottom line.</p>
74. Adjuster’s Signature, Code #, and Date:	<p>Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured’s authorized representative) has signed. For an absentee insured, enter the adjuster’s code number only. The signature and date will be entered after the absentee has signed and returned the PW.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Final indemnity inspections should be signed on bottom line.</p>
75. Page:	<p>PRELIMINARY: Page numbers “1,” “2,” etc., at the time of inspection.</p> <p>FINAL: Page numbers – (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # MILLET 0017		2. Unit # 0001-0001 BU		3. Location Description SW1-96N-3W			7. Company Agency		ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY		8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED												
4. Date(s) of Damage JUN 10		AUG		5. Cause(s) of Damage HAIL		DROUGHT		6. Insured Cause % 40		60		12. Additional Units 0002-0001 BU		13. Est. Prod. Per Acre 30		9. Claim # XXXXXXXXXX		11. Crop Year YYYY					
10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX														14. Date(s) Notice of Loss		1st MM/DD/YYYY		2nd		Final MM/DD/YYYY		15. Companion Policy(s)	
SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS																							
A. ACTUARIAL														B. POTENTIAL YIELD									
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32a. 32b.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	
Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Type	Class	Sub-Class	Intended Use	Irr Practice	Cropping Practice	Organic Practice	Stage	Use of Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count	
A	NS		24.2	1.000		050					002		UH	UH	6.0			145.2		145.2		145.2	
B	NS		18.0	1.000		050					002		UH	UH	6.4			115.2		115.2		115.2	
C	NS		56.0	1.000		050					002		H	H									
39. TOTAL			98.2	40. Quality: TW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS		260.4		260.4		260.4	
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes <input type="checkbox"/>																							

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Field A & B wheel measured. See attached map for measurements and calculations. Field C – Determined acres using permanent field measurements. QAF is due to 49 pound test weight.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION																					
43. Date Harvest Completed MM/DD/YYYY						44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						45. Assignment of Indemnity Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
A. MEASUREMENTS						B. GROSS PRODUCTION						C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION									
47a. 47b.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58a. 58b.	59a. 59b.	60a. 60b.	61.	62.	63.	64a. 64b.	65.	66.		
Share Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Length or Diameter	Width	Depth	Deduction	Net Cubic Feet	Conversion Factor	Gross Prod.	(Bu.) Ton Lbs. CWT	Shell/Sugar Factor	FM% Factor	Moisture % Factor	Test WT Factor	Adjusted Production	Prod. Not to Count	Production Pre-QA	Value Mkt. Price	Quality Factor	Production to Count		
	NS	ACME ELEVATOR ANYTOWN, ANY STATE							450.0			14.4 .9712			437.0		437.0			437.0	
	NS	8.0	RND	10.0		502.7	.8	402.2			14.7 .9676	49 .980		381.4		381.4	2.00 4.00	.500	190.7		
67. TOTAL																	818.4	68. Section II Total		627.7	
																	69. Section I Total		260.4		
																	70. Unit Total		888.1		
																	71. Allocated Prod.				
																	72. Total APH Prod.		888.1		

This form example does not illustrate all required entry items (e.g., signature, dates, etc.).

Minimum Representative Sample Requirements

Acres in Field or Subfield	Minimum Number of Samples
0.1 – 10.0	3
Add one additional sample for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or subfield.	

Row Length Requirements in Relation to Row Width

Row Length Requirements in Relation to Row Width that Corresponds to One Square Yard										
Row Width (in inches)	Broadcast	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18
Length of Row (in feet)	3x3	18.0	15.4	13.5	12.0	10.8	9.0	7.7	6.8	6.0

For row widths not shown, divide 9 by the row width of feet, expressed as a 2-place decimal. Round to nearest tenth foot row length.

Example: For 15 inch row spacing
 $15 \text{ inches} \div 12 \text{ inches} = 1.25 \text{ ft.}$
 $9 \div 1.25 \text{ ft.} = 7.2 \text{ feet of row.}$

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations Based On Ounces Per Square Yard							
Oz/Sq Yd	Lbs/Acre	Oz/Sq Yd	Lbs/Acre	Oz/Sq Yd	Lbs/Acre	Oz/Sq Yd	Lbs/Acre
0.1	30.2	1.1	332.8	2.1	635.2	3.1	937.8
0.2	60.5	1.2	363.0	2.2	665.2	3.2	968.0
0.3	90.8	1.3	393.2	2.3	695.8	3.3	998.2
0.4	121.0	1.4	423.5	2.4	726.0	3.4	1028.5
0.5	151.2	1.5	453.8	2.5	756.2	3.5	1058.8
0.6	181.5	1.6	484.0	2.6	786.5	3.6	1089.0
0.7	211.8	1.7	514.2	2.7	816.8	3.7	1119.2
0.8	242.0	1.8	544.5	2.8	847.0	3.8	1149.5
0.9	272.2	1.9	574.8	2.9	877.2	3.9	1179.8
1.0	302.5	2.0	605.0	3.0	907.5	4.0	1210.0

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations (Continued)

Millet Yield per Acre Determination Based on Milliliters per Square Yard							
ml/sq yd	lbs/A	ml/sq yd	lbs/A	ml/sq yd	lbs/A	ml/sq yd	lbs/A
10	76.0	58	441.1	106	806.2	154	1171.3
11	83.7	59	448.7	107	813.8	155	1178.9
12	91.3	60	456.3	108	821.4	156	1186.5
13	98.9	61	463.9	109	829.0	157	1194.1
14	106.5	62	471.6	110	836.6	158	1201.7
15	114.1	63	479.2	111	844.2	159	1209.3
16	121.7	64	486.8	112	851.2	160	1216.9
17	129.3	65	494.4	113	859.4	161	1224.5
18	136.9	66	502.0	114	867.0	162	1232.1
19	144.5	67	509.6	115	874.7	163	1239.7
20	152.1	68	517.2	116	889.9	164	1247.3
21	159.7	69	524.8	117	897.5	165	1254.9
22	167.3	70	532.4	118	897.5	166	1262.5
23	174.9	71	540.0	119	905.1	167	1270.2
24	182.5	72	547.6	120	912.7	168	1277.7
25	190.1	73	555.2	121	920.3	169	1285.4
26	197.7	74	562.8	122	927.9	170	1293.0
27	205.4	75	570.4	123	935.5	171	1300.6
28	213.0	76	578.0	124	943.1	172	1308.2
29	220.6	77	585.6	125	950.7	173	1315.8
30	228.2	78	593.2	126	958.3	174	1323.4
31	235.8	79	600.9	127	965.9	175	1331.0
32	243.4	80	608.5	128	973.5	176	1338.6
33	251.0	81	616.1	129	981.1	177	1346.2
34	258.6	82	623.7	130	988.7	178	1353.8
35	266.2	83	631.3	131	996.4	179	1361.4
36	273.8	84	638.9	132	1004.0	180	1369.0
37	281.4	85	646.5	133	1011.6	181	1376.6
38	289.0	86	654.1	134	1019.2	182	1384.2
39	296.6	87	661.7	135	1026.8	183	1391.8
40	304.2	88	669.3	136	1034.4	184	1399.4
41	311.8	89	676.9	137	1042.0	185	1407.1
42	319.4	90	684.5	138	1049.6	186	1414.7
43	327.0	91	692.1	139	1057.2	187	1422.3
44	334.6	92	699.7	140	1064.8	188	1429.9
45	342.2	93	707.3	141	1072.4	189	1437.5
46	349.9	94	714.9	142	1080.0	190	1445.1
47	357.5	95	722.5	143	1087.6	191	1452.7
48	365.1	96	730.1	144	1095.2	192	1460.3
49	372.7	97	737.8	145	1102.8	193	1467.9
50	380.3	98	745.4	146	1110.4	194	1475.5
51	387.9	99	753.0	147	1118.0	195	1483.1
52	395.5	100	760.6	148	1125.6	196	1490.7
53	403.1	101	768.2	149	1133.2	197	1498.3
54	410.7	102	775.8	150	1140.9	198	1505.9
55	418.3	103	783.4	151	1148.5	199	1513.5
56	425.9	104	791.0	152	1156.1	200	1521.1
57	433.5	105	798.6	153	1163.7		

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations (Continued)

Millet Yield per Acre Determination Based on Grams per Square Yard							
grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A
10.2	108.8	14.7	156.8	19.2	204.9	23.7	252.9
10.3	109.9	14.8	157.9	19.3	205.9	23.8	254.0
10.4	111.0	14.9	159.0	19.4	207.0	23.9	255.0
10.5	112.0	15.0	160.0	19.5	208.1	24.0	256.1
10.6	113.1	15.1	161.1	19.6	209.1	24.1	257.2
10.7	114.2	15.2	162.2	19.7	210.2	24.2	258.2
10.8	115.2	15.3	163.2	19.8	211.3	24.3	259.3
10.9	116.3	15.4	164.3	19.9	212.3	24.4	260.4
11.0	117.4	15.5	165.4	20.0	213.4	24.5	261.4
11.1	118.4	15.6	166.4	20.1	214.5	24.6	262.5
11.2	119.5	15.7	167.5	20.2	215.5	24.7	263.6
11.3	120.6	15.8	168.6	20.3	216.6	24.8	264.6
11.4	121.6	15.9	169.6	20.4	217.7	24.9	265.7
11.5	122.7	16.0	170.7	20.5	218.7	25.0	266.8
11.6	123.8	16.1	171.8	20.6	219.8	25.1	267.8
11.7	124.8	16.2	172.8	20.7	220.9	25.2	268.9
11.8	125.9	16.3	173.9	20.8	221.9	25.3	270.0
11.9	127.0	16.4	175.0	20.9	223.0	25.4	271.0
12.0	128.0	16.5	176.0	21.0	224.1	25.5	272.1
12.1	129.1	16.6	177.1	21.1	225.1	25.6	273.2
12.2	130.2	16.7	178.2	21.2	226.2	25.7	274.2
12.3	131.2	16.8	179.2	21.3	227.3	25.8	275.3
12.4	132.3	16.9	180.3	21.4	228.3	25.9	276.4
12.5	133.4	17.0	181.4	21.5	229.4	26.0	277.4
12.6	134.4	17.1	182.5	21.6	230.5	26.1	278.5
12.7	135.5	17.2	183.5	21.7	231.5	26.2	279.6
12.8	136.6	17.3	184.6	21.8	232.6	26.3	280.6
12.9	137.6	17.4	185.7	21.9	233.7	26.4	281.7
13.0	138.7	17.5	186.7	22.0	234.7	26.5	282.8
13.1	139.8	17.6	187.8	22.1	235.8	26.6	283.8
13.2	140.8	17.7	188.9	22.2	236.9	26.7	284.9
13.3	141.9	17.8	189.9	22.3	237.9	26.8	286.0
13.4	143.0	17.9	191.0	22.4	239.0	26.9	287.0
13.5	144.0	18.0	192.1	22.5	240.1	27.0	288.1
13.6	145.1	18.1	193.1	22.6	241.1	27.1	289.2
13.7	146.2	18.2	194.2	22.7	242.2	27.2	290.2
13.8	147.2	18.3	195.3	22.8	243.3	27.3	291.3
13.9	148.3	18.4	196.3	22.9	244.3	27.4	292.4
14.0	149.4	18.5	197.4	23.0	245.4	27.5	293.4
14.1	150.4	18.6	198.5	23.1	246.5	27.6	294.5
14.2	151.5	18.7	199.5	23.2	247.5	27.7	295.6
14.3	152.6	18.8	200.6	23.3	248.6	27.8	296.6
14.4	153.6	18.9	201.7	23.4	249.7	27.9	297.7
14.5	154.7	19.0	202.7	23.5	250.8	28.0	298.8
14.6	155.8	19.1	203.8	23.6	251.8	28.1	299.8

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations (Continued)

Millet Yield per Acre Determination Based on Grams per Square Yard (continued)							
grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A
28.2	300.9	32.7	348.9	37.2	396.9	41.7	444.9
28.3	302.0	32.8	350.0	37.3	398.0	41.8	446.0
28.4	303.0	32.9	351.0	37.4	399.1	41.9	447.1
28.5	304.1	33.0	352.1	37.5	400.1	42.0	448.1
28.6	305.2	33.1	353.2	37.6	401.2	42.1	449.2
28.7	306.2	33.2	354.2	37.7	402.3	42.2	450.3
28.8	307.3	33.3	355.3	37.8	403.3	42.3	451.3
28.9	308.4	33.4	356.4	37.9	404.4	42.4	452.4
29.0	309.4	33.5	357.4	38.0	405.5	42.5	453.5
29.1	310.5	33.6	358.5	38.1	406.5	42.6	454.6
29.2	311.6	33.7	359.6	38.2	407.6	42.7	455.6
29.3	312.6	33.8	360.6	38.3	408.7	42.8	456.7
29.4	313.7	33.9	361.7	38.4	409.8	42.9	457.8
29.5	314.8	34.0	362.8	38.5	410.8	43.0	458.8
29.6	315.8	34.1	363.8	38.6	411.9	43.1	459.8
29.7	316.9	34.2	364.9	38.7	412.9	43.2	460.9
29.8	318.0	34.3	366.0	38.8	414.0	43.3	462.0
29.9	319.0	34.4	367.0	38.9	415.1	43.4	463.1
30.0	320.1	34.5	368.1	39.0	416.1	43.5	464.2
30.1	321.2	34.6	369.2	39.1	417.2	43.6	465.2
30.2	322.2	34.7	370.2	39.2	418.3	43.7	466.3
30.3	323.3	34.8	371.3	39.3	419.3	43.8	467.3
30.4	324.4	34.9	372.4	39.4	420.4	43.9	468.4
30.5	325.4	35.0	373.4	39.5	421.5	44.0	469.5
30.6	326.5	35.1	374.5	39.6	422.5	44.1	470.6
30.7	327.6	35.2	375.6	39.7	423.6	44.2	471.6
30.8	328.6	35.3	376.6	39.8	424.7	44.3	472.7
30.9	329.7	35.4	377.7	39.9	425.7	44.4	473.8
31.0	330.8	35.5	378.8	40.0	426.8	44.5	474.8
31.1	331.8	35.6	379.8	40.1	427.9	44.6	475.9
31.2	332.9	35.7	380.9	40.2	428.9	44.7	476.9
31.3	334.0	35.8	382.0	40.3	430.0	44.8	478.0
31.4	335.0	35.9	383.1	40.4	431.1	44.9	479.1
31.5	336.1	36.0	384.1	40.5	432.1	45.0	480.1
31.6	337.2	36.1	385.2	40.6	433.2	45.1	481.2
31.7	338.2	36.2	386.3	40.7	434.3	45.2	482.3
31.8	339.3	36.3	387.3	40.8	435.3	45.3	483.4
31.9	340.4	36.4	388.4	40.9	436.4	45.4	484.4
32.0	341.4	36.5	389.5	41.0	437.5	45.5	485.5
32.1	342.5	36.6	390.5	41.1	438.5	45.6	486.6
32.2	343.6	36.7	391.6	41.2	439.6	45.7	487.6
32.3	344.6	36.8	392.7	41.3	440.7	45.8	488.7
32.4	345.7	36.9	393.7	41.4	441.7	45.9	489.8
32.5	346.8	37.0	394.8	41.5	442.8	46.0	490.8
32.6	347.8	37.1	395.9	41.6	443.9	46.1	491.9

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations (Continued)

Millet Yield per Acre Determination Based on Grams per Square Yard (continued)							
grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A
46.2	492.9	50.7	541.0	55.2	589.0	59.7	637.0
46.3	494.0	50.8	542.0	55.3	590.1	59.8	638.1
46.4	495.1	50.9	543.1	55.4	591.1	59.9	639.1
46.5	496.2	51.0	544.2	55.5	592.2	60.0	640.2
46.6	497.2	51.1	545.2	55.6	593.3	60.1	641.3
46.7	498.3	51.2	546.3	55.7	594.3	60.2	642.3
46.8	499.4	51.3	547.4	55.8	595.4	60.3	643.4
46.9	500.4	51.4	548.4	55.9	596.5	60.4	644.5
47.0	501.5	51.5	549.5	56.0	597.5	60.5	645.5
47.1	502.6	51.6	550.6	56.1	598.6	60.6	646.6
47.2	503.6	51.7	551.6	56.2	599.7	60.7	647.7
47.3	504.7	51.8	552.7	56.3	600.7	60.8	648.7
47.4	505.8	51.9	553.8	56.4	601.8	60.9	649.8
47.5	506.8	52.0	554.8	56.5	602.9	61.0	650.9
47.6	507.9	52.1	555.9	56.6	603.9	61.1	651.9
47.7	509.0	52.2	557.0	56.7	605.0	61.2	653.0
47.8	510.0	52.3	558.0	56.8	606.1	61.3	654.1
47.9	511.1	52.4	559.1	56.9	607.1	61.4	655.2
48.0	512.2	52.5	560.2	57.0	608.2	61.5	656.2
48.1	513.2	52.6	561.2	57.1	609.3	61.6	657.3
48.2	514.3	52.7	562.3	57.2	610.3	61.7	658.4
48.3	515.4	52.8	563.4	57.3	611.4	61.8	659.4
48.4	516.4	52.9	564.4	57.4	612.5	61.9	660.5
48.5	517.5	53.0	565.5	57.5	613.5	62.0	661.6
48.6	518.6	53.1	566.6	57.6	614.6	62.1	662.6
48.7	519.6	53.2	567.6	57.7	615.7	62.2	663.7
48.8	520.7	53.3	568.7	57.8	616.7	62.3	664.8
48.9	521.8	53.4	569.8	57.9	617.8	62.4	665.8
49.0	522.8	53.5	570.8	58.0	618.9	62.5	666.9
49.1	523.9	53.6	571.9	58.1	619.9	62.6	667.9
49.2	525.0	53.7	573.0	58.2	621.0	62.7	669.0
49.3	526.0	53.8	574.0	58.3	622.1	62.8	670.1
49.4	527.1	53.9	575.1	58.4	623.1	62.9	671.2
49.5	528.2	54.0	576.2	58.5	624.2	63.0	672.2
49.6	529.2	54.1	577.2	58.6	625.3	63.1	673.3
49.7	530.3	54.2	578.3	58.7	626.3	63.2	674.4
49.8	531.4	54.3	579.4	58.8	627.4	63.3	675.4
49.9	532.4	54.4	580.4	58.9	628.5	63.4	676.5
50.0	533.5	54.5	581.5	59.0	629.5	63.5	677.6
50.1	534.6	54.6	582.6	59.1	630.6	63.6	678.6
50.2	535.6	54.7	583.7	59.2	631.7	63.7	679.7
50.3	536.7	54.8	584.7	59.3	632.7	63.8	680.8
50.4	537.8	54.9	585.8	59.4	633.8	63.9	681.8
50.5	538.8	55.0	586.9	59.5	634.9	64.0	682.9
50.6	539.9	55.1	587.9	59.6	635.9	64.1	684.0

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations (Continued)

Millet Yield per Acre Determination Based on Grams per Square Yard (continued)							
grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A
64.2	685.0	68.7	733.0	73.2	781.0	77.7	829.1
64.3	686.1	68.8	734.1	73.3	782.1	77.8	830.1
64.4	687.2	68.9	735.2	73.4	783.2	77.9	831.2
64.5	688.2	69.0	736.2	73.5	784.2	78.0	832.3
64.6	689.3	69.1	737.3	73.6	785.3	78.1	833.3
64.7	690.4	69.2	738.4	73.7	786.4	78.2	834.4
64.8	691.4	69.3	739.4	73.8	787.5	78.3	835.5
64.9	692.5	69.4	740.5	73.9	788.5	78.4	836.5
65.0	693.6	69.5	741.6	74.0	789.6	78.5	837.6
65.1	694.6	69.6	742.6	74.1	790.7	78.6	838.7
65.2	695.7	69.7	743.7	74.2	791.7	78.7	839.7
65.3	696.8	69.8	744.8	74.3	792.8	78.8	840.8
65.4	697.8	69.9	745.8	74.4	793.9	78.9	841.9
65.5	698.9	70.0	746.9	74.5	794.9	79.0	842.9
65.6	700.0	70.1	748.0	74.6	796.0	79.1	844.0
65.7	701.0	70.2	749.0	74.7	797.1	79.2	845.1
65.8	702.1	70.3	750.1	74.8	798.1	79.3	846.1
65.9	703.2	70.4	751.2	74.9	799.2	79.4	847.2
66.0	704.2	70.5	752.2	75.0	800.3	79.5	848.3
66.1	705.3	70.6	753.3	75.1	801.3	79.6	849.3
66.2	706.4	70.7	754.4	75.2	802.4	79.7	850.4
66.3	707.4	70.8	755.4	75.3	803.5	79.8	851.5
66.4	708.5	70.9	756.5	75.4	804.5	79.9	852.5
66.5	709.6	71.0	757.6	75.5	805.6	80.0	853.6
66.6	710.6	71.1	758.6	75.6	806.7	80.1	854.7
66.7	711.7	71.2	759.7	75.7	807.7	80.2	855.8
66.8	712.8	71.3	760.8	75.8	808.8	80.3	856.8
66.9	713.8	71.4	761.8	75.9	809.9	80.4	857.9
67.0	714.9	71.5	762.9	76.0	810.9	80.5	859.0
67.1	716.0	71.6	764.0	76.1	812.0	80.6	860.0
67.2	717.0	71.7	765.0	76.2	813.1	80.7	861.1
67.3	718.1	71.8	766.1	76.3	814.1	80.8	862.2
67.4	719.2	71.9	767.2	76.4	815.2	80.9	863.2
67.5	720.2	72.0	768.2	76.5	816.3	81.0	864.3
67.6	721.3	72.1	769.3	76.6	817.3	81.1	865.4
67.7	722.4	72.2	770.4	76.7	818.4	81.2	866.4
67.8	723.4	72.3	771.4	76.8	819.5	81.3	867.5
67.9	724.5	72.4	772.5	76.9	820.5	81.4	868.6
68.0	725.6	72.5	773.6	77.0	821.6	81.5	869.6
68.1	726.6	72.6	774.6	77.1	822.7	81.6	870.7
68.2	727.7	72.7	775.7	77.2	823.7	81.7	871.8
68.3	728.8	72.8	776.8	77.3	824.8	81.8	872.8
68.4	729.8	72.9	777.8	77.4	825.9	81.9	873.9
68.5	730.9	73.0	778.9	77.5	826.9	82.0	875.0
68.6	732.0	73.1	780.0	77.6	828.0	82.1	876.0

Millet Yield Per Acre Determinations (Continued)

Millet Yield Per Acre Determination Based on Grams per Square Yard (continued)							
grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A	grams/sq yd	lbs/A
82.2	877.1	86.7	925.1	91.2	973.1	95.7	1021.1
82.3	878.2	86.8	926.2	91.3	974.2	95.8	1022.2
82.4	879.2	86.9	927.2	91.4	975.3	95.9	1023.3
82.5	880.3	87.0	928.3	91.5	976.3	96.0	1024.3
82.6	881.4	87.1	929.4	91.6	977.4	96.1	1025.4
82.7	882.4	87.2	930.4	91.7	978.5	96.2	1026.5
82.8	883.5	87.3	931.5	91.8	979.5	96.3	1027.5
82.9	884.6	87.4	932.6	91.9	980.6	96.4	1028.6
83.0	885.6	87.5	933.6	92.0	981.7	96.5	1029.7
83.1	886.7	87.6	934.7	92.1	982.7	96.6	1030.7
83.2	887.8	87.7	935.8	92.2	983.8	96.7	1031.8
83.3	888.8	87.8	936.8	92.3	984.9	96.8	1032.9
83.4	889.9	87.9	937.9	92.4	985.9	96.9	1033.9
83.5	891.0	88.0	939.0	92.5	987.0	97.0	1035.0
83.6	892.0	88.1	940.0	92.6	988.1	97.1	1036.1
83.7	893.1	88.2	941.1	92.7	989.1	97.2	1037.1
83.8	894.2	88.3	942.2	92.8	990.2	97.3	1038.2
83.9	895.2	88.4	943.2	92.9	991.3	97.4	1039.3
84.0	896.3	88.5	944.3	93.0	992.3	97.5	1040.3
84.1	897.4	88.6	945.4	93.1	993.4	97.6	1041.4
84.2	898.4	88.7	946.4	93.2	994.5	97.7	1042.5
84.3	899.5	88.8	947.5	93.3	995.5	97.8	1043.5
84.4	900.6	88.9	948.6	93.4	996.6	97.9	1044.6
84.5	901.6	89.0	949.6	93.5	997.7	98.0	1045.7
84.6	902.7	89.1	950.7	93.6	998.7	98.1	1046.8
84.7	903.8	89.2	951.8	93.7	999.8	98.2	1047.8
84.8	904.8	89.3	952.8	93.8	1000.9	98.3	1048.9
84.9	905.9	89.4	953.9	93.9	1001.9	98.4	1050.0
85.0	907.0	89.5	955.0	94.0	1003.0	98.5	1051.0
85.1	908.0	89.6	956.0	94.1	1004.1	98.6	1052.1
85.2	909.1	89.7	957.1	94.2	1005.1	98.7	1053.2
85.3	910.2	89.8	958.2	94.3	1006.2	98.8	1054.2
85.4	911.2	89.9	959.3	94.4	1007.3	98.9	1055.3
85.5	912.3	90.0	960.3	94.5	1008.3	99.0	1056.4
85.6	913.4	90.1	961.4	94.6	1009.4	99.1	1057.4
85.7	914.4	90.2	962.4	94.7	1010.5	99.2	1058.5
85.8	915.5	90.3	963.5	94.8	1011.5	99.3	1059.6
85.9	916.6	90.4	964.6	94.9	1012.6	99.4	1060.6
86.0	917.6	90.5	965.6	95.0	1013.7	99.5	1061.7
86.1	918.7	90.6	966.7	95.1	1014.7	99.6	1062.8
86.2	919.8	90.7	967.8	95.2	1015.8	99.7	1063.8
86.3	920.8	90.8	968.8	95.3	1016.9	99.8	1064.9
86.4	921.9	90.9	969.9	94.4	1017.9	99.9	1065.9
86.5	923.0	91.0	971.0	95.5	1019.0	100.0	1067.0
86.6	924.0	91.1	972.0	95.6	1020.1		

Millet Moisture Adjustment Factor Table

TENTHS OF PERCENT – MOISTURE										
Whole Percent Moisture	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
12	1.0000	.9988	.9976	.9964	0.9952	.9940	.9928	.9916	.9904	.9892
13	.9880	.9868	.9856	.9844	.9832	.9820	.9808	.9796	.9784	.9772
14	.9760	.9748	.9736	.9724	.9712	.9700	.9688	.9676	.9664	.9652
15	.9640	.9628	.9616	.9604	.9592	.9580	.9568	.9556	.9544	.9532
16	.9520	.9508	.9496	.9484	.9472	.9460	.9448	.9436	.9424	.9412
17	.9400	.9388	.9376	.9364	.9352	.9340	.9328	.9316	.9304	.9292
18	.9280	.9268	.9256	.9244	.9232	.9220	.9208	.9196	.9184	.9172
19	.9160	.9148	.9136	.9124	.9112	.9100	.9088	.9076	.9064	.9052
20	.9040	.9028	.9016	.9004	.8992	.8980	.8968	.8956	.8944	.8932
21	.8920	.8908	.8896	.8884	.8872	.8860	.8848	.8836	.8824	.8812
22	.8800	.8788	.8776	.8764	.8752	.8740	.8728	.8716	.8704	.8692
23	.8680	.8668	.8656	.8644	.8632	.8620	.8608	.8596	.8584	.8572
24	.8560	.8548	.8536	.8524	.8512	.8500	.8488	.8476	.8464	.8452
25	.8440	.8428	.8416	.8404	.8392	.8380	.8368	.8356	.8344	.8332
26	.8320	.8308	.8296	.8284	.8272	.8260	.8248	.8236	.8224	.8212
27	.8200	.8188	.8176	.8164	.8152	.8140	.8128	.8116	.8104	.8092
28	.8080	.8068	.8056	.8044	.8032	.8020	.8008	.7996	.7984	.7972
29	.7960	.7948	.7936	.7924	.7912	.7900	.7888	.7876	.7864	.7852
30	.7840	.7828	.7816	.7804	.7792	.7780	.7768	.7756	.7744	.7732

Millet Moisture Adjustment Factor Table (Continued)

TENTHS OF PERCENT – MOISTURE										
Whole Percent Moisture	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
31	.7720	.7708	.7696	.7684	.7672	.7660	.7648	.7636	.7624	.7612
32	.7600	.7588	.7576	.7564	.7552	.7540	.7528	.7516	.7504	.7492
33	.7480	.7468	.7456	.7444	.7432	.7420	.7408	.7396	.7384	.7372
34	.7360	.7348	.7336	.7324	.7312	.7300	.7288	.7276	.7264	.7252
35	.7240	.7228	.7216	.7204	.7192	.7180	.7168	.7156	.7144	.7132
36	.7120	.7108	.7096	.7084	.7072	.7060	.7048	.7036	.7024	.7012
37	.7000	.6988	.6976	.6964	.6952	.6940	.6928	.6916	.6904	.6892
38	.6880	.6868	.6856	.6844	.6832	.6820	.6808	.6796	.6784	.6772
39	.6760	.6748	.6736	.6724	.6712	.6700	.6688	.6676	.6664	.6652
40	.6640	.6628	.6616	.6604	.6592	.6580	.6568	.6556	.6544	.6532
41	.6520	.6508	.6496	.6484	.6472	.6460	.6448	.6436	.6424	.6412
42	.6400	.6388	.6376	.6364	.6352	.6340	.6328	.6316	.6304	.6292
43	.6280	.6268	.6256	.6244	.6232	.6220	.6208	.6196	.6184	.6172
44	.6160	.6148	.6136	.6124	.6112	.6100	.6088	.6076	.6064	.6052
45	.6040	.6028	.6016	.6004	.5992	.5980	.5968	.5956	.5944	.5932
46	.5920	.5908	.5896	.5884	.5872	.5860	.5848	.5836	.5824	.5812

Millet Growth Stages

PHASE	STAGE	NARRATIVE
Vegetative		The vegetative phase begins with seed germination and ends with initiation of the panicle or head. This phase, accompanied by an increase in leaves and tiller buds, is usually completed 16 to 20 days after planting. Completion of the vegetative phase varies depending on variety and climate. High temperatures and short day length reduce the duration of this phase.
	Seed Germination and Seedling Emergence	Germination occurs with the emergence of the radicle and later by the coleoptile which ruptures to reveal the primary leaf. When the coleoptile emerges from the soil surface the plant is at the seedling emergence stage. This usually occurs in 4 to 8 days after seeding, depending on planting depth and soil moisture conditions. The recommended planting depth is about 1/2-3/4 inch. Seeding on moist soil improves germination.
	Seedling	This stage covers the period from emergence of the seedling to the time of first tillering. In about 3 to 6 days after emergence, two leaves extend from the whorl. The first leaf is differentiated from succeeding leaves by having a rounded tip. Leaf collars are not distinct. The growing point is still below the soil surface.
	Tillering and Growing Point Initiation	During this stage, also referred to as panicle initiation, the growing point shifts from the vegetative to reproductive stage. The panicle primordium appears as a dome-shaped structure and is at or above the soil surface as the lower internodes continue to elongate. The plant increases in height and tillers actively, beginning at the lower internodes. The rate of tillering increases at higher temperatures and under good nutrient conditions. Growing point initiation usually occurs about 10 to 15 days after emergence, beginning with the main stem and later in the tillers. Vegetative growth may continue when tillers do not head.

Millet Growth Stages (Continued)

PHASE	STAGE	NARRATIVE
Reproductive		The reproductive phase starts when the panicle primordium is greater than 0.5 mm. It covers the period from panicle differentiation to flowering of the main stem. Increased leaf area and rapid elongation of the stem internodes accompany this phase. More tillers may emerge as the plant grows and matures. The duration of this phase is fairly constant at about 20 to 25 days, but may be somewhat shorter at higher temperatures.
	Panicle Development	The panicle is quite visible. It begins to differentiate from the base to the tip. This is followed by the initiation of the branch in the same sequence (base to tip). When completed, the spikelets begin to differentiate from the top to the base of each panicle branch.
	Flag-leaf	The final leaf of the main stem is extended partially from the whorl with most of its lower portion still enclosed in the lower leaf. Two to three leaves surround the flag-leaf, all of which are not open yet. Other leaves are expanding while the lowest two leaves begin to mature and die. The flag leaf has no other leaf lamina rolled inside of it. The panicle is readily distinguishable, but still inside the flag leaf sheath. The leaf number on the main stem differs by variety, but each variety produces a definite number of leaves before flowering.
	Boot	The flag leaf is partially rolled in the whorl of the preceding leaf. The panicle is enclosed within the flag-leaf sheath causing a bulge, and the flower-bearing stalk continues to elongate rapidly. Leaf maturation proceeds while tillering slows down considerably.
	Half-Bloom	This stage is defined by the opening of spikelets in the upper half of the main panicle. Flowering may begin in 1-3 days after portions of the panicle have been exerted from the flag leaf sheath. Spikelets open from top to bottom. At the beginning of flowering, spikelets open showing the reddish brown anthers and stigma. Soon after completing pollination, the fertilized stigma withers while the unfertilized stigmas remain fresh for a few more days.

Millet Growth Stages (Continued)

PHASE	STAGE	NARRATIVE
Ripening		The ripening phase begins at flowering and ends at physiological maturity. After fertilization, seeds start filling. Throughout this period, the plant actively accumulates dry matter, particularly in seeds, while more tiller panicles develop in sequence with the panicle of the main stem. Only a few upper leaves maintain photosynthesis to support the maturing seeds. Younger tillers may develop at the upper nodes of the main stem. The duration of this phase is almost constant among varieties, from 20 to 30 days.
	Full-Bloom	The lower half of the main head is already in bloom. Most florets in the upper half have completed flowering. It takes 3 to 5 days for all spikelets in the same head to complete flowering. The main stem is actively extending from the flag-leaf and distinctly exposing the head.
	Milk-Grain	The seeds fill gradually and increase in size and weight. The endosperm cells are green to light yellow and filled with starch grain suspensions which appear as white milky juice or semi-solid consistency. Leaf maturation extends from the lower leaves upward as the plant matures. More tiller heads are in bloom stage.
	Hard-Dough	The seeds are somewhat tough and waxy as more solid materials are deposited. This is followed by the gradual loss of moisture in the endosperm. The seed color changes from green to yellow beginning at the top of the head.
	Physiological Maturity	The seeds of the main head have reached maximum dry weight. They continue to dry as moisture decreases in the endosperm due to the formation of a small dark layer at the hilar region of the seed. Physiological maturity proceeds from top to bottom of the head. Seed growth is more rapid and the filling period shorter at higher temperatures. New tillers are emerging at the base of the plant. The stem and head branches remain green even when the seeds have ripened. Tiller number may increase to a certain age and eventually decline due to competition for light and nutrition. Tillers produced at near maturity are unproductive and may die, or produce heads which are small and unable to ripen by harvest. Half-filled spikelets may persist at harvest.