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FCIC-25080-1 (11-2019)

CORN LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2020 and Succeeding Crop Years

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
KANSAS CITY, MO 64133

TITLE: CORN LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK	**NUMBER: 25080 (11-2018)** **25080-1 (11-2019)**
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2020 and Succeeding Crop Years	**ISSUE DATE: November 21, 2019**
SUBJECT: **Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Corn crop insurance program**	**OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division** **APPROVED:** **/S:/ John W. Underwood for Richard Flournoy** **Deputy Administrator for Product Management**

REASON FOR ISSUANCE

Major changes: See changes or additions in text which have been highlighted. Three stars (***) identify information that has been removed.

1. **Subparagraph 23 (2):** Clarified the maximum amount of the replanting payment will be bushels or tons multiplied by the projected price.

2. **Subparagraph 33 (2):** Changed "to determine an average row width to the nearest one-half inch" to "to determine an average row width to the nearest inch." The appraisal worksheet instructions in Exhibit 3 require the row width to be entered to the nearest inch.

3. **Subparagraph 35 B(2)(c):** Changed "From the 11th leaf stage to the 17th leaf stage" to "From the 11th leaf stage **through** the 17th leaf stage". This must include the 17th leaf stage and matches subparagraph 35C(2)(a)(ii).

4 **Exhibit 5, Example for Appraisal Worksheet for Maturity Line Weight - items 26 and 27:** Replaced the current Yield Factors with updated factors. Also revised the appraisal based on the new factors.

5. **Exhibit 6 Part I – Weight Method, item 11:** Changed to match the instructions in subparagraph 35E(1)(b) on page 22.

6. **Exhibit 6, Example for Appraisal Worksheet for Weight - items 26:** Replaced the current Yield Factors with updated factors.

7. **Exhibit 7, Example for Appraisal Worksheet for Corn Tonnage - items 26:** Replaced the current Yield Factors with updated factors.

8. **Exhibit 8, item 19:** Moved heading "Preliminary and Final: Determined acres to tenths" to the next page for clarity.

9. **Exhibit 8, item 27:** Changed wording to "No Cropping Practice Specified" for clarity.

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CONTROL CHART

Corn Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook							
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Page(s)	Date	Directive Number
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FILING INSTRUCTIONS

This handbook replaces the 2019 Corn Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-25080 (11-2018). This handbook is effective for the 2020 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any 2019 or prior crop year determinations.

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EXHIBITS

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 .

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	Provide 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 LAM.

(2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to Corn 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.

D. Irrigated Practice

Refer to the DSSH for irrigated practice guidelines and to the CIH and LAM for other irrigated practice information.

2 AIP Responsibilities

A. Utilization of Standards

All AIPs shall utilize these standards for both loss adjustment and loss 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 - 8 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 - 8. The current Non-Discrimination Statement and Privacy Act Statement can be found on the RMA website at: www.rma.usda.gov .

(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 the 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: www.rma.usda.gov .

3-10 (Reserved)

PART 2 POLICY INFORMATION

The AIP determines the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract. The Coarse Grains 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 Coarse Grains CP, and the SP for a complete list.

(1) The insured must elect to insure all Corn with either revenue protection or yield protection by the sales closing date.

(2) The crop insured will be all Corn in the county in which the insured has a share, for which premium rates are provided by the actuarial documents; and

(a) That is planted for harvest either as grain or as silage (refer to the Coarse Grains CP);

(b) That is adapted to the area based on days to maturity and is compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the area; and

(c) That is yellow dent or white corn, including mixed yellow and white, waxy, or high-lysine corn, high-oil corn blends containing mixtures of at least 90 percent high yielding yellow dent female plants with high-oil male pollinator plants, or commercial varieties of high-protein hybrids.

(3) Unless allowed in the SP or a WA, corn is not insurable if it is:

(a) Interplanted with another crop, except a mixture of corn and sorghum (grain or forage-type) will be insured as corn silage if the sorghum does not constitute more than twenty percent (20%) of the plants.

(b) Planted into an established grass or legume.

(c) High-amylose, high-oil or high-protein (except as allowed in 11 (2) (c)), flint, flour, Indian, or blue corn, or a variety genetically adapted to provide forage for wildlife or any other open pollinated corn.

(d) A variety of corn adapted for silage use only, when the corn is reported for insurance as grain, e.g., TMF (Totally Managed Feedstuffs) corn, etc.

(4) Any acreage of the insured crop damaged before the final planting date, to the extent that the majority of producers in the area would normally not further care for the crop, must be replanted unless the AIP agrees that it is not practical. Refer to the BP for definition of "Practical to Replant." Refer to the LAM for replanting provision issues. Refer to Part 3 of this handbook for replanting payment procedures.

(5) Basis of insurance: Generally, if the actuarial documents for the county provide a premium rate for:

(a) Grain but not silage, all insurable acreage will be insured, appraised, and adjusted on a grain basis. Corn harvested as silage must be appraised as grain prior to harvest. Failure to give notice so the AIP can appraise the acreage before harvesting the acreage for silage will result in a declaration that such acreage is destroyed without consent and an appraisal of not less than the production guarantee for yield protection, or for revenue protection, not less than the amount of production that when multiplied by the harvest price equals the revenue protection guarantee (per acre), will be assessed for those acres.

(b) Silage, but not grain, all insurable acreage will be insured, appraised, and adjusted on a silage basis. Corn harvested as grain must be appraised as silage prior to harvest. The silage appraisal will be eligible for grain deficiency QA, as applicable, and will be adjusted for low silage moisture as required. Failure to give notice so the AIP can appraise the acreage before harvesting the acreage for grain will result in a declaration that such acreage is destroyed without consent and an appraisal of not less than the production guarantee for yield protection, or for revenue protection, not less than the amount of production that when multiplied by the harvest price equals the revenue protection guarantee (per acre), will be assessed for those acres.

(c) Grain and silage:

(i) For all insurable acreage which will remain unharvested or is harvested as the type reported on the acreage report, all insurable corn will be insured, appraised and adjusted on the basis shown on the acreage report (exception – a silage-only corn variety is insurable only as silage). Normal QA procedures apply.

(A) In counties for which the actuarial documents provide a non-irrigated silage premium rate but not a non-irrigated grain premium rate, if the insured reports acreage for non-irrigated silage but plans to harvest such acreage for grain, silage appraisals are required. Failure to give notice so the AIP can appraise the acreage before harvesting the acreage for grain will result in a declaration that such acreage is put to other use without consent and an appraisal of at least the production guarantee for yield protection, or for revenue protection, not less than the amount of production that when multiplied by the harvest price equals the revenue protection guarantee (per acre), will be assessed for those acres.

(B) The production may be corrected to standard moisture (harvested and appraised silage is adjusted up to at least 65 percent moisture if the normal silage harvesting period for the area (as determined by the AIP) has ended, or for any acreage harvested as silage or appraised as silage after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period (unless a different date is indicated in the SP), while grain is adjusted down to 15.0 percent moisture).

(C) Unharvested production (that will remain unharvested) is adjusted appropriately for the type reported on the acreage report.

(ii) APH yields are to reflect the reported type.

(iii) Acreage reports are not to be revised to change corn types after the final acreage reporting date.

(iv) Corn planted for silage which produces few or no ears due to uninsured causes (i.e., growing season length requirements longer than that normally available in the area, varieties genetically selected to not produce grain, etc.) is not eligible for adjustment for grain deficiency.

(v) Refer to the SP for additional information.

(5) In certain situations, producers may be granted approval from AIP's to leave representative samples when an accurate appraisal cannot be made at the time of release. Refer to the LAM for appraisals of representative samples.

(6) The SP contain criteria including specific skip-row planting patterns that must be met to insure skip-row planted non-irrigated corn for grain without an unrated practice, type or variety WA in certain counties in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. The following provides guidelines when determining the number of acres planted in a skip-row pattern:

(a) For skip-row planted non-irrigated corn for grain acres insured without a WA (skip-row planted non-irrigated corn for grain that meets all requirements of the SP), the number of acres considered planted to the crop will not be determined using the Farm Service Agency (FSA) percent planted factor (factor used to determine the number of acres considered planted to the crop).

(b) For skip-row planted corn insured under a WA, if the WA requires use of the FSA percent planted factor to determine the number of acres planted to the crop, the percent plant factor will be specified in the WA.

12 Unit Division

Refer to the insurance contract for unit provisions. Unless limited by the 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.

For information on Enterprise, Multi-County Enterprise, and Whole-Farm units, refer to the LAM.

13 Corn Quality Adjustment

A. General Information

(1) Refer to the LAM for information on speculative type contract prices in QA. The QAF cannot be greater than 1.000 or less than zero (.000).

(2) Corn production will be eligible for QA if:

(a) Deficiencies in quality (due to insurable causes of loss), in accordance with the Official United States Standards for Grain, result in corn not meeting the grade requirements for U.S. No. 4 (grades U.S. No. 5 or worse) because of test weight or kernel damage (excluding heat damage) or having a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor, or

(b) Substances or conditions are present that are identified by the Food and Drug Administration or other public health organization of the United States as being injurious to human or animal health.

Refer to the LAM for instructions on who can obtain samples for grading, and who can make determinations of deficiencies, conditions, and substances that would cause the crop to qualify for QA.

Note: When the edible portion of the crop has been exposed to flood waters and a Federal or State agency recommends destruction or disposal of production from such acreage, refer to the LAM.

(3) The adjuster must refer to the SP if production is eligible for QA as identified in the Coarse Grains CP.

A. General Information (continued)

(4) When due to insurable cause(s), use of QA for corn is handled by determining the appropriate DFs from the SP, summing them together, if applicable, and subtracting from 1.000 to obtain the applicable QAF (percent of PTC). Refer to the SP for chart DFs, instructions for calculating non-chart DFs, and other discounts allowed. Also, refer to the LAM for examples and guidance in determining RIVs to determine non-chart DFs.

(5) Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying QAFs such as test weight, kernel damage, etc. A corn moisture adjustment chart is in exhibit 23. Moisture adjustment results in a reduction in PTC of 0.12 percent for each 0.1 percent moisture in excess of 15 percent through 30 percent and 0.2 percent reduction for each 0.1 percent above 30 percent.

(6) If a local market cannot be found for the damaged corn, refer to the LAM.

(7) Refer to the LAM for special instructions regarding mycotoxin infected grain (QA is not allowed for corn silage).

(8) Document QA information as described in the instruction for the Narrative section of the PW (exhibit 8), or on a Special Report.

(9) For additional QA definitions, instructions, sampling requirements, graders, qualifications, and testing requirements; refer to the LAM and the Official United States Standards for Grain.

(10) For high amylase corn, QA will be provided as specified in the CP and SP. Blue type corn is not eligible for QA.

B. Federal or State Ordered Destruction

Under section 15 (j) of the BPs, 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 or production was destroyed and the method of destruction (refer to item 40 and the Narrative in the PW instructions). Also, refer to the LAM for additional information. Otherwise, make no entry.

14 Calculating Quantity of Corn Silage

WARNING: There is danger of gases in tightly constructed silos. The AIP shall establish methods to be used, depending on the type of structure involved.

Quantity of silage in storage is calculated by determining the volume, in cubic feet, occupied by the silage, correcting for packing depth (sample weight factor in exhibit 18) and test weight per cubic foot. The silage test weight corrects the gross weight to reflect the individual character of the silage (fineness of chop, moisture, leaf percent, ear percent, etc.). Exhibits 19 and 20 provide the gross weight of silage in upright silos according to diameter and depth. For other structures:

(1) Determine volume, in cubic feet, occupied by the silage.

(2) Multiply the volume, in cubic feet, by the silage weight factor as determined below, then divide by 2000 to determine tons.

(3) Silage weight factors are determined as follows:

(a) For packed silage such as that in a trench, bunker or mechanically packed piles, use the factor of 40 pounds per cubic foot.

Example: Trench silage storage with a top width 12.0 ft., bottom width 8.0 ft., depth 8.0 ft., and a length of 50.0 ft.

The gross tonnage of packed silage is:

$$\frac{8.0 \text{ ft.} + 12.0 \text{ ft.}}{2} \times 8.0 \text{ ft.} \times 50.0 \text{ ft.} = 4000.0 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$\frac{4000.0 \text{ cu. ft.} \times 40 \text{ lb./cu. ft.}}{2000 \text{ lbs./ton}} = 80 \text{ tons}$$

Short Method:

$$\frac{8.0 \text{ ft.} + 12.0 \text{ ft.}}{2} \times 8.0 \text{ ft.} \times 50.0 \text{ ft.} \times .02 = 80 \text{ tons}$$

(40 lbs./cu. ft. ÷ 2000 lbs./ton = .02 tons/cu. ft.)

(b) For unpacked, unsettled silage in round structures, use the tonnage recorded for depth from exhibit 20. If only part of the unmeasured silage has been stored for two weeks in the structure, defer measurement until all silage in the structure has been undisturbed for at least two weeks. Item (c) is then applicable.

(c) For unpacked, settled silage in round structures, use the silage weight factor for the silage depth from exhibit 19. Silage is to be considered settled if it is of normal silage moisture and the silage has been undisturbed for at least two weeks.

(d) For fresh chopped silage not going into storage:

(i) Use weight records, if satisfactory weight records were maintained.

(ii) Use number of loads fed if satisfactory records have been maintained. Determine the cubic foot volume per load and multiply by;

(A) 10 pounds per cubic foot for corn that was under 4 feet tall, drought stricken, or frozen.

(B) 15 pounds per cubic foot for corn that was of uneven height, partially dry or frozen, and contained few ears.

(C) 20 pounds per cubic foot for all other corn.

(e) For upright silos containing other production.

Example: An upright silo has a diameter of 20.0 ft. and a filled depth of 30.0 ft. Prior measurement determined 5.0 ft. of old silage in the silo. The gross tonnage in the silo is 223 tons (from exhibit 20):

30 ft. total depth (223 tons) – 5 ft. depth (old silage) = 25 ft. depth (181 tons new silage)

223 tons – 181 tons = 42 tons production not to count.

Gross production recorded on the PW could be new silage with a depth of 25-ft. (181 tons) OR old-and-new silage with a depth of 30-ft. (223 tons) with 42 tons listed as production not to count. Actual old silage tonnage will be greater than 42 tons (due to pack) but by listing 42.0 tons, we effectively remove old silage volume from the total silage volume.

Where new silage is stored on premeasured, unpacked new silage (from another unit, etc.), compute gross tonnage using the unpacked silage method. The entire silo will be measured and the earlier silage will be shown as production not to count.

(4) All gross weight silage determinations involving structure measurements will be adjusted by use of a silage test weight factor.

(a) If the insured refuses to permit test weight sampling, or it is not possible to determine the test weight, record the test weight factor as "1.00" in item 60b of the PW.

(b) If the insured chooses to harvest "low moisture" silage, record the test weight factor as "1.00" in item 60b of the PW.

Low moisture silage may be adjusted to 65 percent moisture by a factor from exhibit 21 (recorded in item 59b of the PW) if the normal silage harvesting period for the area (as determined by the AIP) has ended, or for any acreage harvested as silage or appraised as silage after September 30 of the crop year (unless a different date is indicated in the SP).

(c) The actual test weight factor is determined from representative silage samples. It is especially important that freshly chopped silage is representative of the production.

To determine the test weight factor:

Weigh an empty five-gallon bucket. Fill the bucket to slightly more than level with fluffed silage (do not pack). Using a yardstick or similar object, level with zigzag sweeps and weigh the full bucket. Subtract weight of the empty bucket, determine test weight factor from exhibit 18, and record, to hundredths, in item 60b of the PW.

15-20 (Reserved)

PART 3 REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

21 Replanting Payment Procedures

(1) Replanting payments made on acreage replanted using a practice that was uninsurable as an original planting will require the deduction of the replanting payment for such acreage from the original unit liability. If the unit dollar loss (final claim) is less than the original unit liability minus such replanting payment, the actual indemnity dollar amount will not be affected by the replanting payment. The premium will not be reduced.

(2) No replanting payment will be made on acreage on which a prior replanting payment has been made during the current crop year.

(3) **Specialty Type Corn (High Amylase, Blue, High Amylose, White, and Waxy Corn)**

(a) For specialty type corn insured under contract, it will not be considered practical to replant unless production from the replanted acreage can be delivered under the terms of the contract or the business enterprise has agreed to accept the production.

(b) When it is practical to replant the specialty type corn originally planted, the acreage must be replanted to the specialty type corn originally planted on the acreage.

(c) When it is not practical to replant to the same specialty type corn originally planted on the acreage, the policyholder may (1) choose to not replant and may receive an indemnity based on a crop appraisal; (2) not replant the same specialty type corn originally planted on the acreage and plant to another crop, in which case the first/second crop rules apply; or (3) replant to another specialty type corn or commodity type, provided it is practical to replant such type. The replanted type will be considered a replanted crop. If it is not practical to replant to another specialty type corn or commodity type and any other type of corn is planted, the crop planted will be considered a second crop.

If it is practical to replant to a different specialty type corn and the insured elected to replant to a different specialty type (provided all insurability requirements are met), or a commodity type, a revised acreage report (if previously filed) must be processed prior to processing a replant claim.

(i) Standard rules for acreage report revision apply (refer to the LAM).

(ii) The applicable projected price of the replanted specialty type corn will be used to determine any replanting payment and to establish the premium and liability for the replanted acreage.

(iii) Acreage that is replanted to a different specialty type may have an increase or decrease in liability from that originally reported.

22 Qualifications for Replanting Payment

To qualify for a replanting payment the:

(1) insured crop must be damaged by an insurable cause;

(2) AIP must determine that it is practical to replant (refer to the LAM);

(3) acres being replanted must have been initially planted on or after the "Earliest Planting" date established by the SP;

(4) per acre appraisal (or appraisal plus any appraisals for uninsured causes of loss) must be less than 90 percent of the per acre production guarantee for the acreage the insured intends to replant (refer to Part 4 "Appraisals");

(5) acreage replanted must be at least the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured planted acreage for the unit (as determined on the final planting date or within the late planting period if a late planting period is applicable); (Any acreage planted after the end of the late planting period will not be included when determining if the 20 acres or 20 percent qualification is met. Refer to the LAM); and

(6) AIP has given consent to replant.

In the Narrative of the PW or on Special Report, show the per acre appraisal for each field or subfield and the calculations to document that qualifications for a replanting payment have been met.

23 Maximum Replanting Payment

The maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of:

(1) 20 percent of the production guarantee multiplied by the projected price multiplied by the insured's share; or

(2) the product of multiplying the maximum bushels/tons allowed in the policy (8 bushels for grain, 1 ton for silage) by the projected price, by the insured's share in the crop.

Compute the number of bushels (tons for silage) per acre allowed for a replanting payment as follows. Show all calculations in the Narrative of the PW or on a Special Report.

The following illustrate replant examples for grain corn:

Example 1: Owner/operator (100 percent share)
25 acres replanted
20% of prod. guar. (100.0 bu. x 20%) = 20.0 bu. x 1.000 (share) = 20.0 bu.
8.0 bu. (Maximum bu. allowed in policy) x 1.000 (share) = 8.0 bu.
The lesser of 20.0, and 8.0 is 8.0
Bushels per acre allowed = 8.0 bu.

Enter the number of bushels per acre allowed (8.0 bu.) in Section 1, column 31, "Appraised Potential" of the PW.

Example 2: Landlord/tenant on (50/50 percent share)
25 acres replanted
20% of prod. guar. (100.0 bu. x 20%) = 20.0 bu. x .500 (share) = 10.0 bu.
8.0 bu. (Maximum bu. allowed in policy) x .500 (share) = 4.0 bu.
The lesser of 10.0 and 4.0 is 4.0
Bushels per acre allowed = 4.0 bu.

Enter the number of bushels allowed (4.0 bu.) if share has been applied, or the number of bushels allowed (8.0 bu.) if share has yet to be applied, in Section I, column 31, "Appraised Potential" of the PW. (Follow individual AIP guidelines). Indicate in the Narrative if the bushels allowed for replanting have/have not been reduced for share on the PW according to AIP guidelines.

23 Maximum Replanting Payment (Continued)

The following illustrate replant examples for corn silage:

Example 3: Owner/operator (100 percent share)
25 acres replanted
20% of prod. guar. (15.0 ton x 20%) = 3.0 ton x 1.000 (share) = 3.0 ton
1.0 ton (Maximum tons allowed in the policy) x 1.000 (share) = 1.0 ton
The lesser of 3.0 and 1.0 is 1.0
Tons per acre allowed = 1.0 ton

Enter the number of tons per acre allowed (1.0 ton) in Section I, column 31, "Appraised Potential" of the PW.

Example 4: Landlord/tenant (50/50 percent share)
25 acres replanted
20% prod. guar. (15.0 tons x 20%) = 3.0 tons x .500 (share) = 1.5 tons
1.0 ton (Maximum tons allowed in policy) x .500 (share) = .5 tons
The lesser of 1.5 and .5 is .5
Tons per acre allowed = .5 tons

Enter the number of tons allowed (.5 ton) if share has been applied, or the number of tons allowed (1.0 tons) if share has yet to be applied, in Section I, column 31, "Appraised Potential" of the PW. (Follow individual AIP guidelines). Indicate in the Narrative if the tons allowed for replanting have/have not been reduced for share on the PW according to AIP guidelines.

24 Replanting Payment Inspections

Replanting payment inspections are to be prepared as final inspections on the PW only when qualifying for a replanting payment. Non-qualifying replanting-payment inspections **(**unless the claim is withdrawn by the insured**)** are to be handled as preliminary inspections. If qualified for a replanting payment, a Certification Form may be prepared on the initial farm visit. Refer to the LAM.

For replanting payments, in grain and silage counties where both grain and silage types have been reported, the type applicable to the replanted acreage is to be provided by the insured. The adjuster is cautioned to ensure the stated replanting payment acreage for a type does not exceed the reported acreage for the type for the field and unit.

25-30 (Reserved)

PART 4 APPRAISALS

31 General Information

Potential production for all types of inspections will be appraised in accordance with procedures specified in this handbook and the LAM. Appraisals are to be made based on the type (grain or silage) reported on the acreage report.

32 Selecting Representative Samples

A. Determine Minimum Samples

Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, the average stage of growth, age (size); general capabilities of the plants, variability of potential production, and plant damage within the field or subfield.

B. Splitting Fields

(1) 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.

(2) Each field or subfield must be appraised separately.

(3) Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in exhibit 9 (Minimum Representative Sample Requirements) for each field or subfield.

33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection

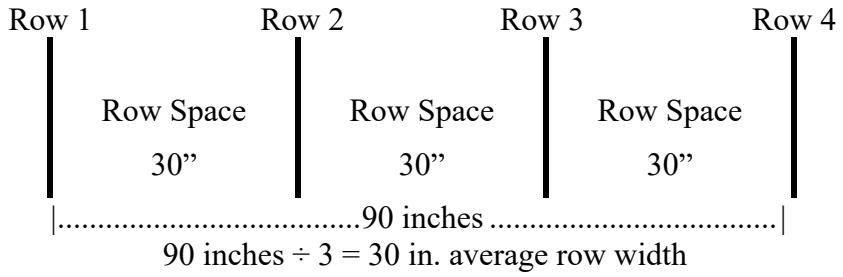
Use these instructions for all appraisal methods that require row width determinations.

(1) Use a measuring tape marked in inches or convert a tape marked in tenths, to inches, to measure row width (refer to the 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 to the nearest inch.

33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection (Continued)

Example:



90 inches ÷ 3 = 30 in. average row width

(3) Where rows are skipped for tractor and planter tires, refer to the LAM.

(4) Apply average row width in exhibit 10 to determine the factor required for the sample row.

(5) When two or more rows are used for a required sample row, divide the required sample row length when conducting crop appraisals by the number of rows being used. The combined length of all rows must equal the single row length.

34 Stages of Growth

Corn growth stages identify the time interval to next stage in relation to appraisal methods.

(1) Actual leaf count is used to determine stages of growth from emergence to tasseling.

(a) Starting with the rounded tip leaf, count all leaves developed up to, and including, the stage indicator leaf. The stage indicator leaf is that leaf which is at least 40 to 50 percent exposed. It is usually the uppermost leaf that is pointing below a horizontal line.

(b) If the rounded tip leaf cannot be determined, the node identification system will be used as follows (refer to exhibit 26, Figure A):

(i) Pull up the entire plant and carefully split stalk to expose stalk nodes and root whorls.

(ii) The fifth leaf attaches to the top of the first noticeable elongation between the stalk nodes (an internode).

(iii) After the fifth leaf node is identified, count upward to the stage indicator leaf.

(iv) In the early stages of the plant’s development, the internodes are very compact and, therefore, difficult to distinguish. By the seventh or eighth leaf stage, the internode elongation should be easily found.

(2) Ear development is used to determine stage of growth from tassel to maturity (100 percent stage).

(3) Stage Definitions. The definitions listed in exhibit 25 are based on normal or average conditions in the Corn Belt Area for 120-day or full season corn. There are approximately 7 days from planting to emergence, and 21 days from emergence to the 7th leaf stage.

35 Appraisals Methods

A. General Information

Refer to exhibits 25-26 for explanation of growth stages for Corn.

These instructions provide information on the following appraisal methods:

Appraisal Method…	**Use…**
Stand Reduction Method	for planted acreage with no emerged seed, and from emergence to the milk stage.
Hail Damage Method	for hail damaged corn beginning with the 7th leaf stage and until the corn reaches the milk stage.
Maturity Line Weight Method	for corn grain appraisals, from the milk stage until kernels are fully mature and moisture drops below 40 percent.
Weight Method	for all corn appraisals after the corn kernels are fully mature and kernel moisture drops below 40 percent.

B. Stand Reduction

(1) Use for all appraisals from emergence to the milk stage (stand reduction appraisals for hail damage begin with the 7th leaf stage). This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length.

(2) If the reduction in stand is partly due to non-emerged seed due to insufficient soil moisture, do not complete appraisals prior to the time specified in the LAM. Refer to the paragraph in the LAM regarding deferred appraisals and non-emerged seed.

(a) Surviving plant counts at the time of appraisal are converted to bushels or tons per acre by multiplying the percent of potential remaining by the base yield. Base yield is the appropriate verified yield for the acreage from the APH form.

B. Stand Reduction (continued)

(b) Prior to the 11th leaf stage, the "Corn Stand Reduction-Percent of Potential Remaining Chart from Emergence through 10th Leaf Stages" (exhibit 11) is used to determine the percent of potential remaining.

(c) From the 11th leaf stage through the 17th leaf stage, the "Corn Stand Reduction-Percent of Potential Remaining Chart from 11th through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth" (exhibit 12) is used to determine the percent of potential remaining.

(d) From the 18th leaf stage to the milk stage, the yield and stand reductions are counted on a one-to-one basis. (Example: 80 percent stand = 80 percent potential.)

(e) Sample size is 1/100 acre.

C. Hail Damage

(1) Use for hail-damaged corn appraisals beginning with the 7th leaf stage and until the corn reaches the milk stage. This method is based on the calculation of direct and indirect damage from hail to determine percent of potential remaining, converted to a bushel or ton-per-acre appraisal.

For damage due to hail, inspections shall be delayed a minimum of 7 days after damage for a more accurate damage assessment.

(2) Direct damage includes loss from stand reduction, crippled plants, and damage to the ear and stalk.

(a) Stand Reduction:

(i) Prior to the 11th leaf stage, the "Hail Stand Reduction Loss – Corn for 7th Leaf through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth" (exhibit 13) is used to determine percent of damage due to stand reduction.

(ii) From the 11th leaf stage through the 17th leaf stage the "Hail Stand Reduction Loss – Corn for 11th Leaf through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth", (exhibit 14) is used to determine the percent of damage due to stand reduction.

(iii) From the 18th leaf stage to the milk stage the damage due to stand reduction is counted on a one-for-one basis.

C. Hail Damage (continued)

(b) Crippled Plants:

(i) Cripples are plants which grow to approximately normal height or less but do not produce a normal, harvestable ear. Naturally barren stalks should not be counted as cripples.

(ii) Crippled plants must be individually evaluated to determine their contribution to potential yield. Cripples are not counted as totally destroyed plants. For example, in a particular sample it may take three ears from crippled plants to make an average ear (3-for-1). If 30 cripples were counted out of 100 remaining plants and evaluated on a 3-for-1 basis (.67 factor, since 2 of every 3 plants are considered damaged), the gross cripple damage would be 20 percent (.67 x 30).

(c) Ear Damage:

Ear damage is determined by comparing the number of damaged kernels to the number of total kernels, in a sample of all ears from 10 consecutive representative plants.

(d) Stalk Damage:

Plants having bruises on the stalk should not be counted as destroyed until they actually fall over and become unharvestable. Young bruised plants usually will produce a normal (or near normal) ear. When considerable bruising is evident, the adjustment should be deferred until the actual loss can be determined.

(3) Indirect damage is caused by defoliation (the loss of leaf area) due to hail. To determine defoliation or leaf destruction:

(a) select representative plants;

(b) remove the leaves which were exposed at the time of damage;

(c) determine the percent of leaf area destroyed (missing or brown areas) for each leaf;

(d) total the percentages; and

(e) divide by the number of leaves to determine the average percent. Apply the percent to the Leaf Loss Chart, (exhibit 15).

C. Hail Damage (continued)

(4) Stage Modification Procedure:

Plant stages may not be accurate for leaf area determination when short season (short statured) field varieties which produce less than 19-21 actual leaves in a season are appraised. The stages used for defoliation determination are modified to reflect this lower potential leaf area. Determine the ultimate number of leaves to be produced by tearing the plant down. After the stage indicator leaf has been identified, dissect the plant and count the nodes or leaves not yet emerged to determine the ultimate number.

(a) If the actual number of leaves to be produced cannot be determined, defer the appraisal until the actual number of leaves can be determined. At the time of deferral, accurately determine percent of defoliation as of date of loss**.**

(b) When the actual leaves to be produced can be determined, refer to exhibit 16, to obtain the modified stage for use with the Leaf Loss table (exhibit 15).

No further determination of defoliation should be made at the time of a later inspection unless further damage occurs.

D. Maturity Line Weight

(1) Use for all grain appraisals from the milk stage until kernels are fully mature and moisture drops below 40 percent. If possible, defer appraisal to the weight method.

Select representative samples of:

(a) 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 20 bushels per acre or less.
(b) 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels per acre.

(2) This method is based on weighing ear samples which are grouped according to maturity and converting this production to bushels per acre.

(3) The stage of maturity is established by determining where the line separating the solids and the liquid is located in the grain kernel. The solids start to form at the end opposite the kernel tip. The five stages of maturity and the number of pounds of immature ear corn required to make a bushel of mature shelled corn are as illustrated in exhibit 26, Figure C.

(4) Pick and husk all harvestable ears in the sample area. Discard portions of ears without kernels.

D. Maturity Line Weight (continued)

(5) Break the ears in half and with the exposed kernels on the tip end of the cob, use a pen/pencil to determine which quarter of the kernel the maturity (solids) line is located. To locate the maturity line, apply moderate pressure at the top of the kernel and draw the pencil toward the bottom of the kernel. Place both parts of each ear in an appropriate stage pile to determine the stage weights. In most samples, the ears will be in only two stages. (Refer to exhibit 26, Figure C.)

(6) Use the appropriate factor on the appraisal worksheet for converting the stage weight to bushels per acre of mature potential production.

E. Weight Method

(1) Use for all corn grain appraisals after the corn kernels are physiologically mature (some kernels have developed the black or brown abscission layer in the kernel tip, signifying the end of dry matter accumulation) and kernel moisture drops below 40 percent.)

(a) This method is based on weighing the ears in a fraction of an acre, then converting this production to bushels per acre.

(b) Select representative samples of:

(i) 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 20 bushels per acre or less.
(ii) 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels per acre.

(c) Pick and husk all harvestable ears in the sample area. Weigh production.

(d) Multiply average sample weight by:

(i) 1.43 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre.
(ii) 14.3 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre.

The results will be the bushels-per-acre of potential production (not corrected for moisture, test weight, etc.).

(e) Determine shelling percentage factor for ear corn as follows:

(i) Select and husk a five-pound representative ear corn sample, shell, and weigh grain.

E. Weight Method (continued)

(ii) Divide the weight of the shelled corn by 4 and round to two decimal places; or

(iii) Determine in accordance with exhibit 17.

Shelling percent (and shelling factor) is only applicable to corn in the EAR such as weight-method appraisals (or stored as ear corn). The standard shelling percent assumes 70 lbs. per bushel of ear corn equals 56 lbs. per bushel of shelled corn (80 percent shell, 100 percent shelling factor). If the corn is already shelled, no shelling percent or shelling factor is used.

F. Tonnage Method of Appraising Silage

(1) Use for silage appraisals of field corn from the milk stage to maturity when silage is indicated as the basis of insurance on the acreage report and silage production will not be determinable later. Refer to Subparagraph G, below, to determine when to make silage appraisals.

(a) This method is based on weighing the production in a fraction of an acre, then converting this production to tons per acre.

(b) Select representative samples of:

(i) 1/2000 acre if the stand is uniform and high tonnage is expected.
(ii) 1/1000 acre for other silage.

(c) Measure all production in the sample area by cutting the stalks at normal machine harvesting height for silage, and weighing.

(d) Multiply average sample weight by:

(i) 1.0 if sample size selected was 1/2000 acre.
(ii) 0.5 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre.

The result will be tons per acre of potential production.

(e) For silage appraisals made after the normal time of harvest or after September 30, determine the tonnage appraisal and convert to equivalent tons of 65 percent moisture silage, utilizing factors from exhibit 21.

F. Tonnage Method of Appraising Silage (continued)

(f) Concurrent grain and silage appraisals or grain appraisals from representative sample areas for fields otherwise harvested for silage must be used if adjustments to production are to be allowed for grain deficient silage. If, due to insurable causes, the silage contains less than 4.5 bushels of grain per ton of silage, apply the appropriate factor from exhibit 22. Adjustment for grain-deficient silage is allowed only for corn insured as silage (including corn appraised as silage and the silage tonnage will not be determinable later) with grain production based upon maturity-line or weight-method appraisals, as appropriate.

G. Determining Whether to Make Corn Grain or Silage Appraisals

(1) The acreage report will be the primary tool for determining when to appraise as grain or silage. The crop will be appraised based on the type reported on the acreage report. Refer to the SP for additional guidance.

(2) In a "grain and silage" county, if a pre-harvest release of acreage to another use is required, the insured must designate which areas within the unit were planted for grain and which were planted for silage. The adjuster is cautioned to ensure the stated acreage for a type does not exceed the reported acreage for the type for the field and unit.

36 Deviations and Modifications

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

Modifications in appraisal methods require AIP authorization (as described in the LAM).

When applicable, with AIP approval, use the following instructions in conjunction with the appropriate appraisal methods for damage due to insurable causes.

(1) No Pollination Due to Drought, Heat, Hot Winds, And/Or Insects (For corn insured as grain):

Appraise corn insured as grain as "0" (for the actual acreage so affected) if, after a general survey of the crop, the adjuster finds:

(a) Ear shoots, and the pollination period:

(i) Has ended. Blisters on the cob are enlarged (wart-like); or

(ii) Is in progress. Blisters on the cob are not enlarged, and all the silk has been eaten below the husk by insects.

(b) No ear shoots, and the pollination period:

(i) Is in progress or has ended; or
(ii) Has not begun. The tassel is exposed and the still unexposed ear bud is less than 2 inches in length.

(2) Poor Pollination Due to Drought, Heat, Hot Winds, And/Or Insects (For corn insured as grain):

Appraise corn insured as grain based upon stand reduction only if the appraisal cannot be deferred. After normal silking to milk stage, stalks with partial pollination are considered surviving plants but only to the extent they contribute to the production of a normal 1/2 pound ear of corn, i.e., if 3 ears are required to produce the grain equivalent of one normal ear, count only 1/3 of such plants. Barren stalks are not counted as surviving. Individually evaluate ears to determine total surviving plants to be entered on the appraisal worksheet. Document adjustment in the "Notes and Calculation Section" of the stand reduction appraisal worksheet or on an attached Special Report.

(3) Severely Drought-Stunted Corn (For corn insured as grain or silage):

Defer the appraisal until the milk stage, at which time the maturity line method or tonnage method may be used. The appraisal method must agree with the type reported on the acreage report. If the insured does not wish to leave representative sample areas for this appraisal or it is impractical to do so, use the stand reduction method.

(4) Permanently Wilted Corn (For corn insured as grain or silage):

Note on appraisal worksheet "no production potential due to permanent wilt" and enter a zero appraisal for the affected acres. For acreage with no or minimal damage due to permanent wilt, but wilt conditions have been determined to be in the area, appraise in the normal manner unless the insured agrees to leave representative sample areas for later appraisal. Inform insured to request another appraisal within 30 days of this inspection. If a zero appraisal has been entered for corn insured as silage, the production must be destroyed as described in the LAM. Any acreage insured as silage and cut for silage must be appraised using the silage tonnage method.

Permanent wilt is caused by extremely dry soil conditions and can occur at any stage of growth. Permanent wilt is a condition where plants are stressed from lack of moisture to the extent that all leaves remain tightly rolled throughout the night. Lower plant leaves become dry and brittle and will crumble when rolled between the hands. Permanently wilted plants are damaged to the extent that they will die even if supplied moisture. From the tasseled stage forward, appraisals should be deferred until the maturity line or weight method appraisals can be used because of the difficulty with the determination of whether the corn will produce grain.

(5) Irregular Germination or Crop Development Due to Insured Causes (For corn insured as grain):

Use the stand reduction method of appraisal based upon the number of plants capable of reaching the milk stage prior to a killing frost.

(a) Count all plants to determine the plant population and enter in item 11 of the stand reduction appraisal worksheet.

(b) Determine stage of growth for early-germinating corn and record in item 19.

(c) Determine the stage of growth for each late-germinating corn plant and record, in item 23 ("notes and calculations" section):

(i) The stage of each plant; and
(ii) The computation of the number of days from the current stage to the milk stage for each plant and add five days (the additional five days are to account for slower plant development as the frost date approaches).

(d) Compute the number of days from the appraisal date to the average killing frost date for the area (contact local State Extension Service) and show calculation in item 23.

(e) Count and record in item 12 as "surviving," those plants which will reach the milk stage before the average killing frost date (include early-germinated plants).

(f) The percent of potential (item 15) is equal to the percent of "surviving" plants ("surviving" plant number divided by original plant population).

(g) Percent of potential (item 15) multiplied by the applicable APH yield results in the per-acre appraisal.

Example: Some plants are in the 5^{th}, 8^{th}, and 10^{th} leaf stages. Date of the appraisal is July 24. Frost date is September 25, 63 days from the date of appraisal. Late developing plants which will not reach the milk stage prior to the frost date will not be counted as surviving plants.

Plants in the 10th leaf stage will be counted as surviving, since they will reach the milk stage in 58 days (allowing the additional five days for maturity retardation). Plants in the 8th leaf and earlier stage would not be counted as surviving, as they would not reach the milk stage prior to the frost date.

STAGE	DAYS TO MILK STAGE
5th leaf	73
8th leaf	64
10th leaf	58

(6) Appraisal Modification for Early Freeze Damage (For corn insured as grain or silage):

When authorized by the AIP, the maturity line appraisal method may be modified to more closely reflect the actual potential remaining after freeze damage. Apply the following procedure on a case-by-case basis only as circumstances warrant. Document on a Special Report, all pertinent information regarding the loss such as the corn hybrid planted, the maturity rating of the variety, whether the late planting provisions apply, planting (and any replanting) dates, the practicality of any late replanting, the extent of freeze damage to corn in the area (whether general or isolated), date of normal freeze, date(s) of damaging freeze(s), and specifically why the corn did not escape freeze damage. Do not apply the appraisal modification for early freeze damage if the adjuster determines the insured could have prevented the damage through proper farming practices. The modification is only applied on corn that is less than fully mature.

QA procedures do not apply when using the freeze modification. The stage of corn on the date of final adjustment must be used when applying the modification factors. Do not backstage to the stage at the date of freeze.

The conditions that determine the extent of damage are the maturity of the plant at the time of freeze and the number of leaves killed above the ear-stalk attachment. If the freeze occurs when the maturity line method of appraisal is applicable (except doughy and extended stages), adjustments to the maturity line appraisal are allowed if all the leaves above the base of the ears are killed by the freeze. For:

(a) ¼ stage – count 25 percent of the appraisal.
(b) ½ stage – count 50 percent of the appraisal.
(c) ¾ stage – count 75 percent of the appraisal.

The adjustments do not apply if:

(i) Kernels are in the doughy or extended stage at the time of freeze – use normal appraisal.

(ii) Any leaves remain alive above the base of the ear (regardless of stage) – use normal appraisal.

(iii) Kernels are in the pre-1/4 stage – (leaves are all killed above the base of the ear) ear has no potential. If all ears are in this category, appraise at zero.

(iv) The corn is insured as silage (reported for silage on the Acreage Report). Adjustment can be used if silage is eligible to be adjusted for grain deficiency and meets the above criteria.

For purposes of this appraisal modification, "early freeze damage" refers to a freeze which occurs early enough in the corn's growth stages to cause damage to the developing ears, without regard to its relationship to the calendar date of occurrence. The calendar date of the freeze is important, however, in determining whether the insured could have prevented the damage through proper farming practices.

37 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 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 must be completed for each unit appraised, and for each field or subfield including fields or subfields with a different APH yield or farming practice (applicable to replant, preliminary, and final claims). Refer to Part 4, paragraph 32 for sampling requirements.

(4) When a remarks section is not included on the form, document pertinent information about the appraisal, including any appropriate calculations, on a Special Report and attach to the worksheet.

(5) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in exhibits 3 - 7. Example appraisal worksheets are also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries.

(6) For all zero appraisals, refer to the LAM.

38-50 (Reserved)

PART 5 PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

51 General Information for Production Worksheet Entries and Completion Procedures

(1) The PW is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary, replant, 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, when acreage is being appraised for a replanting payment and all acreage on the unit has been initially planted, 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 "**Replant**" apply to replant inspections only. Instructions labeled "**Final**" apply to final inspections only. Instructions not labeled apply to ALL inspections.

(7) The AIP may complete a separate PW for each type planted in the unit.

(8) If the AIP determines the claim is to be denied, refer to the LAM for PW completion instructions.

52-60 (Reserved)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

The following table provides the acronyms and abbreviations used in this handbook.

Approved Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AIP	Approved Insurance Provider
APH	Actual Production History
BP	Basic Provisions
CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CIH	Crop Insurance Handbook
CP	Crop Provisions
DF	Discount Factor
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service
GSH	General Standards Handbook
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual
PPSH	Prevented Planting Standards Handbook
PTC	Production to Count
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

Harvest means combining, threshing, or picking the insured crop for grain, or cutting for hay, silage, or fodder.

Planted acreage means in addition to the definition contained in the BP, coarse grains must initially be planted in rows, unless otherwise provided by the SP, actuarial documents, or by WA.

Silage means a product that results from severing the plant from the land and chopping it for livestock feed.

Ton means two thousand (2000) pounds avoirdupois.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Stand Reduction

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet element/item number. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 37.

Element/Item Number	Standard
Company	Name of AIP if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
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 No.	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
Claim Number	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
4. Crop	"Corn Grn." Or "Corn Sil."
5. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.
6. FSA Farm No.	FSA farm number, if applicable.
7. Field No.	Field or subfield identification symbol.
No. of Acres	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in the field or subfield being appraised.
8. Row Width	Row width to nearest inch. Refer to Part 4, Paragraph 33 for row width determination information.
9. Base Yield	Enter the approved APH yield to nearest whole bushel or tons to tenths from the APH form, after verifying to be correct.
10. Sample No.	Make no entry.
11. Normal Plant Population 1/100 Acre	Determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing, and non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre, rounded to the nearest multiple of ten.
12. No. of Surviving Plants 1/100 Acre	Number of surviving plants in the same sample.
13. Percent of Stand	Make no entry.
14. Round Col. 13 to nearest 5 percent	Make no entry.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Stand Reduction (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
15. Percent of Potential	Enter percent of potential as follows: (a) Determine stage of growth at time of damage and enter in item 19. (b) Before 11th leaf stage, use Corn Stand Reduction Chart for Emergence through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth (exhibit 11) and enter percent potential rounded to whole percent, after interpolating. (c) From 11th leaf through 17th leaf stage, use Corn Stand Reduction Chart for 11th through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth (exhibit 12) and enter percent potential rounded to whole percent, after interpolating.
16. Base Yield	Repeat entry from item 9.
17. Appraisal for Sample	Result, rounded to tenths, of multiplying percent of potential (item 15) expressed as a decimal by the base yield (item 16).
18. Total	Sum of entries in item 17 (to tenths).
19. Stage of Growth at Time of Damage	Stage of growth at time of damage (refer to Paragraph 34).
20. Total Appraisals for all Samples	Repeat entry from item 18.
21. No. of Samples	Enter total number of samples.
22. Appraisal per Acre/Field	Result (rounded to tenths) of dividing total appraisals for all samples (item 20) by the total number of samples (item 21).
23. Notes and Calculations	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.	
24. 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.
25. 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/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
Page Number	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Stand Reduction (Continued)

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY	COMPANY	1. INSURED'S NAME	2. POLICY NUMBER
	ANY COMPANY	I.M. INSURED	XXXXXXX
STAND REDUCTION APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn and Grain Sorghum, HYBRID SEED CORN, HYBRID SORGHUM SEED, POPCORN)	3. UNIT NO. / CLAIM NUMBER	4. CROP	5. CROP YEAR
	0001-0001BU / XXXXXX	Corn Grn	YYYY
	6. FSA FARM NO. / 7. FIELD NO. / NO. OF ACRES / 8. ROW WIDTH / 9. BASE YIELD		
	123 / A / 10.0 / 36" / 100		

COMPUTATIONS

SAMPLE NO. 10	NORMAL PLANT POPULATION 1/100 ACRE 11	NO. OF SURVIVING PLANTS 1/100 ACRE 12	HYBRID SORGHUM SEED AND GRAIN SORGHUM ONLY: PERCENT OF STAND 13	HYBRID SORGHUM SEED AND GRAIN SORGHUM ONLY: ROUND COL. 13 TO NEAREST 5 PERCENT 14	PERCENT OF POTENTIAL 15		BASE YIELD 16		APPRAISAL FOR SAMPLE (COL. 15 X 16) 17
1	220	36			37	X	100	=	37.0
2	220	32			34	X	100	=	34.0
3	220	23			27	X	100	=	27.0
4	220	42			41	X	100	=	41.0
5	220	51			47	X	100	=	47.0
6						X		=	
7						X		=	
8	**After the 17th leaf stage, percent potential is in direct proportion to percent stand: Col.12 ÷ Col. 11**					X		=	
9						X		=	
10						X		=	
11						X		=	
12						X		=	
							18. TOTAL		186.0

19. STAGE OF GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE	20. TOTAL APPRAISALS FOR ALL SAMPLES		21. NO. OF SAMPLES		22. APPRAISAL PER ACRE/FIELD	
8th Leaf	186.0	÷	5	=	37.2	BU.

23. NOTES AND CALCULATIONS

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

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet element/item number. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 37.

Element/Item Number	Standard
Company	Name of AIP if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
Claim No.	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1. Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy No.	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit Number	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop	"Corn Grn." Or "Corn Sil."
5. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.
6. FSA Farm No.	FSA Farm Number, if applicable.
7. Field No.	Field or subfield identification symbol.
No. of Acres	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in the field or subfield being appraised.
8. Ultimate No. of Leaves	Make no entry.
9. Base Yield	The approved yield, in whole bushels or tons to tenths, from the APH form after verifying to be correct.
10. Sample No.	Make no entry.
11. Normal No. of Plants 1/100 Acre	Normal plant population (original stand) – determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing or non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre, rounded to the nearest multiple of ten.
12. No. Plants Totally Destroyed 1/100 Acre	Number of plants totally destroyed. If totally destroyed plants cannot be accurately counted, complete item 13 and enter result of subtracting remaining stand (item 13) from normal number of plants (item 11).
13. Remaining Stand No. Plants 1/100 acre	Determine the number of remaining plants or enter the result of subtracting number of plants totally destroyed (item 12) from normal number of plants (item 11).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
14. % Damage from Stand Reduction	Determine and enter percent of damage (to whole percent). (a) From 7th through 10th leaf stages, use Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart 7th Leaf through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth (exhibit 13) based on entries in items 11 (normal number of plants) and item 13 (remaining stand). Interpolate to nearest whole percent. (b) From 11th through 17th leaf stage, use Hail Stand Reduction Loss 11th Leaf through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth, (exhibit 14) to determine % damage from stand reduction based on entries in items 11 (normal number of plants) and item 13 (remaining stand). Interpolate to nearest whole percent.
15. % Cripples (Corn Only)	Determine entry as follows (refer to sample on worksheet for calculations and Subparagraph 35 C (2) (b) for definition): (a) Count the number of cripples in 100 remaining live plants. (b) Individually evaluate the ears on the crippled plants to determine the gross damage from cripples. (Percent of cripples which will not produce a normal harvestable ear.) Multiply number of cripples (a) by percent of cripples (b). (c) Multiply this gross percent times the remaining crop (100 – percent damage from stand reduction (item 14)) to obtain the net percent of damage. Round to tenths.
16. % Ear Damage (Corn)	(a) If no ear damage – make no entry. (b) If ear damage: (1) Select all ears from 10 consecutive representative plants. (2) Determine the total number of kernels on all ears. (3) Determine the total number of damaged kernels on sample ears. The gross percent of ear damage is determined by dividing the total number of kernels damaged by the total number of kernels. (4) Determine net percent of ear damage by multiplying the gross percent times the remaining crop (100 – percent damage from stand reduction (item 14) – percent cripples (item 15)) and enter the results in item 16, rounded to tenths.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
17. Total Direct Damage	Sum of items 14, 15 and 16 to tenths.
18. Potential Remaining	Result of subtracting total direct damage (item 17) from 100, to tenths.
19. % Leaf Area Destroyed	Determine and enter percent of leaf area destroyed.
20. % Damage for Leaf Destruction	Percent of damage for leaf destruction based on exhibit 16, percent leaf area destroyed (items 19) and stage of plant (item 27), to nearest tenth percent. Refer to Subparagraph 35 C (3).
21. Net Indirect Damage	Result (rounded to tenths) of multiplying potential remaining (item 18) by percent damage for leaf destruction (item 20).
22. % Damage from Hail	Sum of total direct damage (item 17) and net indirect damage (item 21), to tenths.
23. % Potential Production Remaining	Result of subtracting percent damage from hail (item 22) from 100 (to tenths).
24. Base Yield	Repeat entry from item 9.
25. Appraisal for Sample	Result, rounded to tenths, of multiplying percent potential production remaining (item 23) expressed as a decimal by the base yield (item 24).
26. Total	Sum of entries in item 25.
27. Stage of Plant Growth at Time of Damage	Stage of growth at time of damage.
28. Total All Samples	Repeat entry from item 26.
29. No. Samples	Enter total number of samples.
30. Per Acre Appraisal Bu.	Result, rounded to tenths, of dividing total appraisals for all samples (item 28) by the total number of samples (item 29).
31. Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
32. 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.
33. 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/Narrative section of the Appraisal Worksheet (if available); otherwise, document the appraisal date in the Narrative of the PW.
Page Number	Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (Continued)

Company: Any Company **Claim No.:** XXXXXXXX

(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY)	1. INSURED'S NAME	2. POLICY NO.	3. UNIT NUMBER	4. CROP
HAIL DAMAGE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn and Grain Sorghum)	I. M. INSURED	XXXXXXX	0003-0003BU	CORN GRN

5. CROP YEAR	6. FSA FARM NO.	7. FIELD NO.	No. of Acres	8. ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES	9. BASE YIELD
YYYY	106	B	10.0		100

COMPUTATIONS

SAMPLE NO.	NORMAL NO. OF PLANTS 1/100 ACRE	NO. PLNTS TOTALLY DESTROYED 1/100 ACRE	REMAINING STAND NO. PLANTS	% DAMAAGE FROM STAND REDUCTION (CHART)	%CRIPPLE (CORN ONLY)	% EAR DAMAGE (CORN) %HEAD DAMAGE (GRAIN SORGHUM)	TOTAL DIRECT DAMAGE (14 + 15 + 16)	POTENTIAL REMAINING (100 –17)	% LEAF AREA DESTROYED	% DAMAGE FOR LEAF DESTRUCTION (CHART)	NET INDIRECT DAMAGE (18 X 20)	% DAMAGE FROM HAIL (17 + 21)	% POTENTIAL PRODUCTION REMAINING (100 – 22)	BASE YIELD	APPRAILSAL FOR SAMPLE (23 X 24)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	240	201	39	63	6.2		69.2	30.8	45	1.0	0.3	69.5	30.5	100	30.5
2	230	189	41	61	7.8		68.8	31.2	40	1.0	0.3	69.1	30.9	100	30.9
3	240	198	42	61	7.3		68.3	31.7	40	1.0	0.3	68.6	31.4	100	31.4
4	240	216	24	73	1.8		74.8	25.2	45	1.0	0.3	75.1	24.9	100	24.9
5	240	205	35	65	5.9		70.9	29.1	45	1.0	0.3	71.2	28.8	100	28.8
6															
7															
8															
9															
													26. TOTAL	146.5	

27. STAGE OF PLANT GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE	28. TOTAL ALL SAMPLES		29. NO. SAMPLES		30. PER ACRE APPRAISAL BU.
7^{TH} leaf	146.5	÷	5	=	29.3

31. REMARKS

Net percent cripple damage

Sample Number	Percent Cripples		Percent Damage Factor		Percent Damage from cripples		Percent Remaining plants		Net Percent cripple damage
1	25	x	.67	=	16.8	x	37	=	6.2
2	30	x	.67	=	20.1	x	39	=	7.8
3	28	x	.67	=	18.8	x	39	=	7.3
4	10	x	.67	=	6.7	x	27	=	1.8
5	25	x	.67	=	16.8	x	35	=	5.9

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

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Maturity Line Weight

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet element/item number. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 37. Complete Heading items 1 through 7, and Part II items 20 through 32.

Element/Item Number	Standard
Company	The AIP's name if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
Claim Number	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1. Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy No.	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit No.	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop	"Corn Grn."
5. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year as defined in the policy for which the claim has been filed
6. FSA Farm No.	FSA farm number.
7. Circle Appraisal Code	Circle "EC" for ear corn.
8. – 19.	Make no entry.
PART II – MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (from milk stage until kernels are fully mature and moisture drops below 40).	
20. Field ID	Field or subfield identification symbol.
22. Stage	Make no entry.
23. Fraction of Acre	Use "1/100," if potential appears to be 20 bushels per acre or less, or "1/1000," if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels per acre.
24. Weight by Stage	Pound weight, to tenths, for each sample by stage of maturity. Determine weights by: (1) Picking and husking all harvestable ears from the sample. (2) Discarding portions of ears having no kernels. (3) Determining maturity line of each ear in order to determine its stage. (4) Sorting ears by stage and weighing all ears in stage (pounds to tenths).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Maturity Line Weight (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
25. Total Weight All Sample Plots	Total of sample weights from all sample plots for that stage (to tenths).
26. Yield Factor	Use appropriate factor for fraction of an acre used.
27. Appraisal Per Stage	Result of multiplying Total Weight All Sample Plots (item 25) by appropriate yield factor (item 26), rounded to tenths. For appraisal modifications for early freeze damage, multiply the result of appraisal per stage by the appropriate freeze damage appraisal adjustment, rounded to tenths and make a notation of adjustment in the remarks section of the appraisal worksheet. Refer to subparagraph 36 (6).
28. Total Appr. All Stages	Sum of entries in item 27 (Appraisal Per Stage), to tenths.
29. Total No. Rep. Sample Plots	Number of sample plots.
30. Acre Appraisal	Result of dividing Total Appraisals All Stages (item 28) by Total Number of Representative Sample Plots (item 29), rounded to tenths.
Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
31. Insured's Signature, and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining the 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.
32. 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.
Page Number	Page numbers – (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Maturity Line Weight (Continued)

COMPANY	CLAIM NUMBER	1. INSURED'S NAME	2. POLICY NO.	3. UNIT NO.		7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE and enter in Col. 10 Part 1 GRAIN SORGHUM – GS EAR CORN – (EC) POPCORN – PEC CORN SILAGE – CS GRAIN SORGHUM, SILAGE – GSS
Any Company	xxxxxx	I. M. Insured	XXXXXXX	0001-0001BU		

4. CROP	5. CROP YR.	6. FSA FARM NO.	YIELD FACTOR		
			POPCORN 100 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 1000 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre	CORN 1.43 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 14.3 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre.	GRAIN SORGHUM 1.34 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 13.4 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre
CORN GRN	YYYY	100			

PART I – MATURE EAR CORN – POPCORN – HYBRID SEED (corn, grain sorghum) – GRAIN SORGHUM AND SILAGE WEIGHT METHOD

FIELD ID 8	ACRES IN FIELD 9	KIND OF APPR 10.	FRACTION OF ACRE 11	RECORD IN EACH BLOCK THE POUNDS PER SAMPLE PLOT TO TENTHS 12						TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 13		NO. OF SAMPLE PLOTS 14		AVG. SAMPLE WEIGHT PER FIELD 15		YIELD FACTOR 16		PER ACRE YIELD (CIRCLE ONE) 17	FOR MATURE CORN POPCORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM PERCENT/FACTOR 18. MOISTURE	19. SHELLING
											=		÷		=		x	=	BUSHELS TONS POUNDS		
											=		÷		=		x	=	BUSHELS TONS POUNDS		
											=		÷		=		x	=	BUSHELS TONS POUNDS		

PART II – MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (For ear corn from milk stage until kernels are fully mature and moisture drops below 40%)

FIELD ID 20	STAGE 22	FRAC-TION OF ACRE 23	Record in Each Block the Pounds per Sample Plot to Tenths 24									TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 25		YIELD FACTOR 26			APPRAISAL PER STAGE 27
			Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5	Plot 6	Plot 7	Plot 8	Plot 9			Corn	Popcorn		
B	¼	1/100	0.0	3.3	6.1	3.3	0.0					=	12.7	x	1.148	40.0	=	14.6
		1/1000													11.48	400.0		
Acreage in Field to tenths 21	½	1/100	7.1	6.5	4.4	5.2	6.3					=	29.5	x	1.057	42.0	=	31.2
		1/1000													10.57	420.0		
10.0	¾	1/100	6.9	4.1	3.2	5.8	0.0					=	20.0	x	1.009	45.0	=	20.2
		1/1000													10.09	450.0		
	Doughy	1/100	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					=	3.5	x	1.052	47.0	=	3.7
		1/1000													10.52	470.0		
	Extended	1/100										=		x	1.187	59.0	=	
		1/1000													11.87	590.0		

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Popcorn)

1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 500 lbs./acre or less.
2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 500 lbs./acre.

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Corn, Grain Sorghum)

1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 20 bushels/acre or less.
2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels/acre.

REMARKS:

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

28 TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES		TOTAL NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS 29		ACRE APPRAISAL 30
69.7	÷	5	=	13.9

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Weight

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet element/item number. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 37. Complete Heading items 1 through 7, Part I items 8 through 19, and Part II items 31 and 32.

Element/Item Number	Standard
Company	The AIP's name if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
Claim Number	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1. Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy No.	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit No.	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop	"Corn Grn."
5. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year as defined in the policy for which the claim has been filed
6. FSA Farm No.	FSA farm number.
7. Circle Appraisal Code	Circle "EC."
Part I – Weight Method Use this method for corn for grain when kernels are fully mature, and moisture drops below 40 percent.	
8. Field ID	Field or subfield identification symbol.
9. Acres in Field	Number of determined acres, to tenths, in field or subfield being appraised
10. Kind of Appr.	Enter "EC."
11. Fraction of Acre	Enter "1/100," if potential appears to be 20 bushels per acre or less. Enter "1/1000," if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels per acre.
12. Weight per Sample	Weight for each sample (pounds, to tenths).
13. Total Weight All Sample Plots	Sum of entries in item 12 (pounds, to tenths).
14. No. of Sample Plots	Number of sample plots.
15. Avg. Sample Weight per Field	Result, rounded to tenths, of dividing total weight of all samples (item 13) by the number of sample plots (item 14).
16. Yield Factor	If entry in item 11 is 1/100, enter "1.43." If entry in item 11 is 1/1000, enter "14.3."
17. Per Acre Yield	Result, rounded to tenths, of multiplying average sample weight per field (item 15) by the yield factor (item 16). Circle appropriate unit of measure.
18. Moisture	Record moisture percentage, if in excess of 15.0 (through 40) percent, to tenths.

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Weight (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
19. Shelling	Shelling percentage factor (to whole percent). Refer to exhibit 17.
Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
31. Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. before obtaining the 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.
32. 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.
Page Number	Page numbers – (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Weight (Continued)

(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY) **WEIGHT METHOD APPRAISAL**

COMPANY	CLAIM NUMBER	1. INSURED'S NAME	2. POLICY NO.	3. UNIT NO.		7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE and enter in Col. 10 Part 1
Any Company	xxxxxx	I. M. Insured	XXXXXXX	0002-0002BU		GRAIN SORGHUM – GS EAR CORN – (EC) POPCORN – PEC CORN SILAGE – CS GRAIN SORGHUM, SILAGE – GSS

4. CROP.	5. CROP YR.	6. FSA FARM NO.	YIELD FACTOR		
			POPCORN	CORN	GRAIN SORGHUM
CORN GRN	**YYYY**	**100**	100 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 1000 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre	1.43 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 14.3 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre.	1.34 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 13.4 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre

PART I – MATURE EAR CORN – POPCORN – HYBRID SEED (corn, grain sorghum) – GRAIN SORGHUM AND SILAGE WEIGHT METHOD

FIELD ID 8	ACRES IN FIELD 9	KIND OF APPR 10.	FRACTION OF ACRE 11	RECORD IN EACH BLOCK THE POUNDS PER SAMPLE PLOT TO TENTHS 12						TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 13		NO. OF SAMPLE PLOTS 14		AVG. SAMPLE WEIGHT PER FIELD 15		YIELD FACTOR 16		PER ACRE YIELD (CIRCLE ONE) 17	FOR MATURE CORN POPCORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM	
																			PERCENT/FACTOR	
F	10.0	EC	1/100	4.3	6.2	5.1	3.9	5.0		=	24.5	÷	5	=	4.9	x	1.43	=	(BUSHELS) 7.0 TONS POUNDS	18. MOISTURE **20.5**	19. SHELLING **80**
										=		÷		=		x		=	**BUSHELS** TONS POUNDS	18. MOISTURE	19. SHELLING

PART II – MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (For ear corn until kernels are fully mature and moisture drops below 40%)

FIELD ID 20	STAGE 22	FRACTION OF ACRE 23	Record in Each Block the Pounds per Sample Plot to Tenths 24									TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 25		YIELD FACTOR 26		APPRAISAL PER STAGE 27
			Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5	Plot 6	Plot 7	Plot 8	Plot 9			Corn	Popcorn	
	1/4	1/100										=	x	1.148	40.0	=
		1/1000												11.48	400.0	
Acreage in Field to tenths 21	½	1/100										=	x	1.057	42.0	=
		1/1000												10.57	420.0	
	¾	1/100										=	x	1.009	45.0	=
		1/1000												10.09	450.0	
	Doughy	1/100										=	x	1.052	47.0	=
		1/1000												10.52	470.0	
	Extended	1/100										=	x	1.187	59.0	=
		1/1000												11.87	590.0	

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Popcorn)

1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 500 lbs./acre or less.
2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 500 lbs./acre.

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Corn, Grain Sorghum)

1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 20 bushels/acre or less.
2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels/acre.

TOTAL NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS 29	ACRE APPRAISAL 30

REMARKS:

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

28 TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES ÷ =

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Corn Tonnage

Verify and/or make the following entries for each appraisal worksheet element/item number. A completed appraisal worksheet example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 37. Complete heading items 1 through 7, Part I items 8 through 19, and Part II items 31 and 32.

Element/Item Number	Standard
Company	The AIP's name if not preprinted on the worksheet (Company Name).
Claim Number	Claim number as assigned by the AIP.
1. Insured's Name	Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. Policy No.	Insured's assigned policy number.
3. Unit No.	Unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct.
4. Crop	"Corn Sil."
5. Crop Year	Four-digit crop year as defined in the policy for which the claim has been filed.
6. FSA Farm No.	FSA farm number.
7. Circle Appraisal Code	Circle "CS."
Part I – Weight Method Use this method for silage (tonnage) from milk stage through maturity.	
8. Field ID	Field or subfield identification symbol.
9. Acres in Field	Acreage (to tenths) in field identified by item 8.
10. Kind of Appr.	Enter "CS."
11. Fraction of Acre	Enter **"**1/1000." If the stand is uniform across the field and tonnage is expected to be high, enter "1/2000."
12. Weight per Sample	Weight for each sample (pounds, to tenths).
13. Total Weight All Sample Plots	Sum of entries in item 12 (pounds, to tenths).
14. No. of Sample Plots	Number of sample plots.
15. Avg. Sample Weight per Field	Result, to tenths, of dividing total weight of all samples (item 13) by the number of sample plots (item 14), rounded to tenths.
16. Yield Factor	If the entry for fraction of acre (item 11) is "1/2000," enter "1.00;" if entry for fraction of acre (item 11) is "1/1000," enter ".5."

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Corn Tonnage (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
17. Per Acre Yield	Result of multiplying average sample weight (item 15) by yield factor (item 16), rounded to tenths. Circle appropriate unit of measure. For grain-deficient silage (less than 4.5 bushels per ton based on grain appraisal of the standing crop), apply the appropriate factor from exhibit 22. No reduction for grain deficiency is to be made if a grain appraisal cannot be made prior to harvest or a representative unharvested sample is not left in accordance with the policy provisions. Corn planted for harvest as silage which produces few or no ears due to uninsurable causes (i.e., growing season requirements which are longer than that normally available for the area, corn genetically selected to not produce grain, etc.) is not eligible for adjustment due to grain deficiency.
18. Moisture	Use only when silage moisture must be corrected – silage moisture percent (to tenths).
19. Shelling	Make no entry.
Remarks	Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general (e.g. – very hot and dry), etc.
The following required entries are not illustrated on the Appraisal Worksheet example below.	
31. Insured's Signature and Date	Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining the 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.
32. 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.
Page Number	Page numbers – (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Corn Tonnage (Continued)

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – MATURE CORN TONNAGE METHOD APPRASIAL WORKSHEET

COMPANY	CLAIM NUMBER	1. INSURED'S NAME	2. POLICY NO.	3. UNIT NO.		7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE and enter in Col. 10 Part 1
Any Company	xxxxxx	I. M. Insured	XXXXXXX	0001-0001BU		GRAIN SORGHUM – GS EAR CORN – EC POPCORN – PEC CORN SILAGE – (CS) GRAIN SORGHUM, SILAGE – GSS

4. CROP	5. CROP YR.	6. FSA FARM NO.	YIELD FACTOR		
			POPCORN	CORN	GRAIN SORGHUM
CORN SIL	YYYY	100	100 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 1000 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre	1.43 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 14.3 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre.	1.34 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre 13.4 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre

PART I – MATURE EAR CORN – POPCORN – HYBRID SEED (corn, grain sorghum) – GRAIN SORGHUM AND SILAGE WEIGHT METHOD

FIELD ID 8	ACRES IN FIELD 9	KIND OF APPR 10.	FRACTION OF ACRE 11	RECORD IN EACH BLOCK THE POUNDS PER SAMPLE PLOT TO TENTHS 12						TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 13	NO. OF SAMPLE PLOTS 14	AVG. SAMPLE WEIGHT PER FIELD 15	YIELD FACTOR 16	PER ACRE YIELD (CIRCLE ONE) 17	FOR MATURE CORN POPCORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM
B	10.0	CS	1/1000	9.2	8.1	7.4	9.1	6.3		= 40.1	÷ 5	= 8.0	x 0.5	= BUSHELS (TONS) 4.0 T POUNDS	PERCENT/FACTOR 18. MOISTURE 19. SHELLING

Ex. 2: Conversion of dry silage after normal harvest time or September 30, to 65% moisture silage. Yield in tons multiplied by adjustment factor (exhibit 21) Example: 4.0 tons x 2.29 factor = 9.2 tons appraisal.

= ÷ = x = BUSHELS ~~4.0 T~~ (TONS) POUNDS 9.2 T — PERCENT/FACTOR; 18. MOISTURE 19. SHELLING

Ex. 3: Conversion of grain deficient silage tonnage to reflect less than 4.5 bushels of grain per ton for corn going into silage. The yield in tons multiplied by adjustment factor (exhibit 22).Example:4.0 tons x .90 factor = 3.6 appraisal.

= ÷ = x = BUSHELS ~~4.0 T~~ (TONS) POUNDS 3.6 T — PERCENT/FACTOR; 18. MOISTURE 19. SHELLING

Ex. 4: Conversion for BOTH dry silage and grain deficiency. Multiply the moisture adjustment factor by the grain deficiency adjustment factor. Multiply the yield in tons by the new combined factor. Example: 2.29 (moisture factor) x .90 (grain-deficiency factor) = 2.06 (new combined factor). New factor 2.06 x 4.0 tons = 8.2 tons appraisal.

= ÷ = X = BUSHELS ~~4.0 T~~ (TONS) POUNDS 8.2 T — PERCENT/FACTOR; 18. MOISTURE 19. SHELLING

PART II – MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (For ear corn until kernels are fully mature and moisture drops below 40 %)

FIELD ID 20	STAGE 22	FRACTION OF ACRE 23	Record in Each Block the Pounds per Sample Plot to Tenths 24									TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 25	YIELD FACTOR 26		APPRAISAL PER STAGE 27
			Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5	Plot 6	Plot 7	Plot 8	Plot 9		Corn	Popcorn	
	¼	1/100										=	x 1.148	40.0	=
		1/1000											11.48	400.0	
ACREAGE IN FIELD TO TENTHS 21	½	1/100										=	x 1.057	42.0	=
		1/1000											10.57	420.0	
	¾	1/100										=	x 1.009	45.0	=
		1/1000											10.09	450.0	
	Doughy	1/100										=	x 1.052	47.0	=
		1/1000											10.52	470.0	
	Extended	1/100										=	x 1.187	59.0	=
		1/1000											11.87	590.0	

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Popcorn)

1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 500 lbs./acre or less.
2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 500 lbs./acre.

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Corn, Grain Sorghum)

1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 20 bushels/acre or less.
2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 20 bushels/acre.

ACREAGE IN FIELD TO TENTHS 21

TOTAL NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS 29	ACRE APPRAISAL 30

REMARKS:

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

28 TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES ÷ =

Form Standards - Production Worksheet

Verify and/or make the following entries for each PW element/item number. A completed PW example is at the end of this exhibit. For general form standards and other general information, see subparagraph 2D and paragraph 51.

Element/Item Number	Standard
1. Crop/Code #	"Corn" (0041).
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	First three letters of the month(s) during which the determined insured damage occurred for the inspection and cause(s) of loss 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. If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Name of the determined insured cause(s) of damage for this crop as listed in the LAM for the date of damage listed in item 4 above. If an insured cause(s) of damage 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 damage in the Narrative (or on a Special Report). Refer to the illustration in item 6 below. 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).

<table>
<tr><th>Element/Item Number</th><th>Standard</th></tr>
<tr><td>6. Insured Cause %</td><td>Preliminary: Make no entry.

Replant and 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%.

If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.

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 percents:

<table>
<tr><td>4. Date(s) of Damage</td><td>MAY</td><td>JUN 30</td><td>AUG</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Cause(s) of Damage</td><td>Excess Moisture</td><td>Hail</td><td>Drought</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Insured Cause %</td><td>40</td><td>20</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of Damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent - 10%.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Company/Agency</td><td>Name of company and agency servicing the contract.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Name of Insured</td><td>Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Claim #</td><td>Claim number as assigned by the AIP.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Policy #</td><td>Insured’s assigned policy number.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Crop Year</td><td>Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Additional Units</td><td>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.

Final: Unit number(s) for all 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.

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.</td></tr>
</table>

Element/Item Number	Standard
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre	**Preliminary and Replant**: Make no entry. **Final**: Estimated yield per acre, in whole bushels or tons to tenths, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss	**Preliminary**: (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. **Replant and Final**: Transfer the last date (in the 1st or 2nd space from the first or second set of PWs) to the final space on the first page of 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.

Element/Item Number	Standard
15. Companion Policy(s)	(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 a 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." (1) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the same AIP services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to AIP instructions. (2) If the other person has a 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. (c) Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

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 QA factors);

(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.

Element/Item Number	Standard
16. Field ID	The field or subfield identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative. Where acreage is partly replanted, omit the field ID symbol for the fields that have not been replanted and that have been consolidated into a single line entry.
17. Multi-Crop Code	**Replant**: Make no entry. **Preliminary and Final**: 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 sub field. If there are no under-reported acres, make no entry.
19. Determined Acres	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: (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. Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements. **Replant**: Determine the total acres, to tenths, of replanted acreage for each field or subfield (do not estimate). Make a separate line entry for any part of a field or subfield not replanted. (a) Determine the planted acreage of any fields or subfield not replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry unless the usual reasons for separate line entries apply. Record the field or subfield identities (from a map or aerial photo) in the Narrative. (b) account for all planted acreage in the unit.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
19. Determined Acres (Continued)	**Preliminary and Final**: Determined acres to tenths. Acreage breakdowns within a unit or field may be estimated (refer to the LAM) if a determination is impractical. Account for all planted acreage in the unit.
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.
21. Risk	Three-digit code for the correct "Rate" specified on the actuarial document maps. 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. Unrated land is uninsurable without a WA.
22. Type	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.
23. Class	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.
24. Sub-Class	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.
25. Intended Use	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.

Element/Item Number	Standard
26. Irr. Practice	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.
27. Cropping Practice	Three-digit code number, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the cropping practice (or 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.
28. Organic Practice	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.
29. Stage	**Preliminary**: Make no entry. **Replant**: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below. **STAGE** — **EXPLANATION** "R"..... Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment. "NR"..... Acreage not replanted. "RN"..... Acreage replanted and not qualified for a replanting payment. **Final:** Stage abbreviation as shown below. **STAGE** — **EXPLANATION** "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.

Element/Item Number	Standard
29. Stage (Continued)	"H"..... Harvested for grain if insured for grain or harvested as silage if insured for silage. "UH"..... Unharvested or put to other use with consent, insured as grain but harvested as silage, or insured as silage but harvested as grain. "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. **Prevented Planting**: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage. **Gleaned Acreage**: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.
30. Use of Acreage	Use of acreage. Use the following "Intended Use" abbreviations. **USE** — **EXPLANATION** "Replant"…… Acreage replanted *** "Not Replanted"……. Acreage not replanted *** "To Millet"……. Use made of the acreage "WOC"…….. Other use without consent "SU"……... Solely uninsured "ABA"…… Abandoned without consent "H"……. Harvested "UH"…… Unharvested "HM/G"…… High moisture grain "S" ……. Appraised silage going into a sealed upright silo. **Example**: Corn insured as grain but requiring a grain appraisal because it is going into high moisture storage would have "UH" entered in Section I, item 29 under "Stage" and "HM/G" entered in Section I, item 30 under "Intended Use." Verify any "Intended Use" entry. If the 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."

Element/Item Number		Standard
30.	Use of Acreage (continued)	**Prevented Planting**: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage. **Gleaned Acreage**: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.
31.	Appraised Potential	**Replant**: Enter the bushels or tons per acre allowed for replanting to tenths as determined from the replant calculation documented in the Narrative. (Refer to Part 3, for qualifications and computations.) **Preliminary and Final**: Per-acre appraisal in bushels or tons, to tenths, of potential production for the acreage appraised as shown on the appraisal worksheet. Refer to Part 4, "Corn Appraisals" for additional instructions. If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter "0.0" Refer to the LAM for procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.
32a.	Moisture %	**Replant**: Make no entry. **Preliminary and Final**: Moisture percent (for appraised mature grain in excess of 15.0 percent) to tenths. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying adjustment for quality.
32b.	Factor	**Replant**: Make no entry. **Preliminary and Final**: Moisture factor – For appraised mature grain production in excess of 15.0 percent, obtain factor from exhibit 23**.**
33.	Shell %, Factor, or Value	**Replant**: Make no entry. **Preliminary and Final**: If a Weight Method appraisal is made in bushels, enter the shelling percentage factor rounded to a two-place decimal (refer to exhibit 17).
34.	Production Pre QA	**Replant**: Enter the result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 31, make no entry. **Preliminary and Final**: Result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, times column 32b, times column 33, if applicable, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.
35.	Quality Factor	**Replant**: Make no entry. **Preliminary and Final**: For mature unharvested production which due to insurable causes qualifies for QA as provided in the CP, enter the QAF as a three-place decimal calculated in accordance with the Quality Statements in the SP (e.g., 1.000 - .750 DF = .250 QAF.)

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
35. Quality Factor (continued)	If the QAF is zero, enter ".000." Document all calculations in the Narrative of the PW, or on a Special Report. Copies of all supporting documentation should be included in the insured's claim file. For additional QA definitions, instructions, documentation, qualifications, and testing requirements, refer to the LAM and the Official United States Standards for the crop. Also, refer to the QA instructions in the Narrative, herein. If appraised mature production is determined by the AIP to have zero market value, enter ".000." Refer to the SP and the LAM.
36. Production Post QA	**Replant**: Transfer the entry in item 34. **Preliminary and Final**: Result of multiplying column 34 times column 35, in bushels or tons, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 35, transfer entry from column 34.
37. Uninsured Cause	**Replant**: Make no entry. **Preliminary and Final**: Result of per acre appraisal for uninsured causes (taken from appraisal worksheet or other documentation) multiplied by column 19, rounded to tenths. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals. If no uninsured causes, make no entry. (a) Hail and Fire Exclusion not in effect. (1) Enter the result of multiplying column 19 entry by not less than the insured's production guarantee per acre for yield protection or for revenue protection not less than the amount of production that when multiplied by the harvest price (projected price for corn insured as silage) equals the revenue protection guarantee, in bushels or tons, to tenths, for the 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. (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.

Element/Item Number	Standard
37. Uninsured Cause (Continued)	(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 or tons to tenths, by column 19 entry for any such acreage. (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 column 19 entry. (c) Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire. (d) Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to Hail and Fire Exclusion appraisals. (e) For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.
38. Total to Count	Result of adding item 36 and item 37, to tenths.
39. Total	**Preliminary**: Make no entry. **Replant and Final**: Total determined acres (column 19), to tenths.
40. Quality	**Replant**: Make no entry. **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). **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

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
40. Quality (Continued)	(a) For all qualifying QA conditions checked, in the Narrative (or on a Special Report): (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). (b) If "Other" is checked, in addition to the above documentation requirements, document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report): (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 Part 2, subparagraph 13 B if, due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed. (c) Check "None" if none of the production qualifies for QA.

Element/Item Number	Standard
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits. Check "Yes:"	**Replant**: Make no entry. **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: (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. Refer to the LAM and the SP for additional information on mycotoxins.
42. Totals	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37 and 38, to tenths. If a column has no entries, make no entry. The following instructions apply if the AIP has given instructions for a one-page PW for corn insured as grain and silage within the same unit. Draw a horizontal line in item 42. Tons will be totaled and entered in upper part of box and bushels will be totaled and entered in the lower part of box.

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 a 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.
k.	Attach a sketch map or aerial photo to identify the total unit: (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. Indicate on the aerial photo or sketch map, the disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.
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 the control measures used and explain why they did not work.
s.	Document the appraisal (plus appraisal for uninsured causes of loss, if applicable) for replanted acreage, and the calculations to show that the qualification for a replanting payment have been met. Refer to Part 3, paragraph 22.

t.	If any acreage to be replanted in the unit does not qualify for a replanting payment, enter Field No., "NOT QUAL FOR RP PAYMENT," date of inspection, adjuster's initials, and reason not qualified.
u.	For replant claims, indicate if the pounds allowed for replanting have/have not been reduced for share on the PW according to individual AIP guidelines.
v.	For production that qualifies for QA (supporting documentation should be included in the insured's claim file): (1) Explain any ".000" QA factor entered in Section I, column 35 or Section II, column 65. (2) Explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that are allowed for QA, as well as any which were not allowed. (3) If mycotoxins are present, document the level based on laboratory test results. (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. (5) Document the DFs or the RIV's and Local Market Price, as applicable, used in establishing the QA factor for mature appraised or harvested production. (6) Refer to the LAM for documentation requirements when any excess transportation costs or conditioning costs are included in the QA factor. (7) Document all calculations used in determining QA factors. (8) Refer to the LAM for additional documentation requirements.
w.	Document field ID's, date, and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested corn if it has no market value. For further documentation instructions, refer to the LAM.
x.	Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.
y.	Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.
z.	Specify in the Narrative when separate PWs are used for grain and silage within a unit.
aa.	For replant claims, indicate if the bushels/tons allowed for replanting have/have not been reduced for share on the PW according to individual AIP guidelines.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

(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.). If possible, use silage appraisals rather than harvest production derived from structure measurements. Tonnage determinations based on volume vary widely due to varying pack, settling with time, moisture content, and coarseness of chop.

(2) Columns 49 through 52 are for structure measurements entries (Rectangular, Round, 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. Convert weighed ear corn to a shelled corn basis before entering production in column 56 (divide ear corn weight by 70 to get grain bushels to enter in column 56, and make usual entries for shelled corn).

(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) There will be no "harvested production" entries for replanting payments.

(6) If acceptable sales or weight tickets are not available, refer to the LAM.

(7) 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, foreign material (FM), test weight, value, etc.). Average percent of FM or 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.

(e) Production from first (original) or second (substitute) crop acreage when a second crop will be or is planted on the first crop acreage within the same crop year.

(f) 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.

(8) There will generally be no harvested production entries in columns 47 through 66 for preliminary inspections.

(9) 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 columns 47 through 66 by type or practice. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.

Element/Item Number	Standard
43. Date Harvest Completed: (Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.)	**Preliminary**: Make no entry. **Replant and Final**: (a) The earlier of the date the entire acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) replanted, (4) put to other use, (5) a combination of harvested, destroyed, or put to other use, or (6) 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, replanting is complete for the unit, etc. Refer to the LAM.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number		Standard
44.	Damage similar to other farms in the area?	**Preliminary**: Make no entry. **Replant and 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.
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	(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.
49.	Length or Diameter	Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop. (a) Length if rectangular. (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. If round, enter "RND." If conical pile, enter "Cone."
51.	Depth	Depth measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in rectangular or round 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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
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 follows: Corn (Shelled)..... 0.8 Corn (Ear) ..... 0.4 Corn (Ground Shelled).....0.7 Corn (Ground Ear).....0.6
55. Gross Prod.	Multiply column 53 times column 54, rounded to tenths of a bushel for grain or ton for silage.
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	Circle "Bu." for grain or "ton" for silage. Grain production in bushels, to tenths, before deductions for grain moisture and foreign material or silage in tons, to tenths, before deduction for grain deficiency or increase due to low silage moisture, for production: (a) Weighed and stored on the farm. (b) Sold and/or 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) **Silage -** Refer to Paragraph 14 to determine quantity of corn silage. (e) For mycotoxin-infected grain, enter all production even if it has no market value.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
57. Shell/Sugar Factor	Enter the shelling percentage factor for ear corn. Refer to subparagraph 34 E (1) (e). **Silage**: Make no entry.
58a. FM %	Enter FM percent to tenths. Refer to the LAM for entry instructions. Refer to the LAM for FGIS definitions of "FM". **Silage**: Make no entry.
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." **Silage**: Make no entry.
59a. Moisture %	Enter moisture percent to tenths. Moisture adjustment is applied prior to applying any qualifying adjustment for quality.
59b. Factor	If grain moisture is more than 15.0 percent, enter the four-place moisture factor from the corn moisture adjustment factors (exhibit 23). **Silage**: If silage moisture is below 65 percent, enter the two-place factor from the silage moisture factors in exhibit 21, (it is applied prior to any adjustment for quality).
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	Combined Test Weight and Pack Factor - – For shelled corn, enter the factor from (exhibit 24) for the square footage of floor space in the storage structure. Refer to the LAM for instructions on calculating floor space of a structure. Combination test weight pack factors are applicable only to shelled corn and not to ear corn, cracked corn, or ground corn. For ear corn, cracked corn, and ground corn (Refer to the LAM for standard test weights) enter the result of dividing the actual test weight by the standard test weight (ear corn must be shelled for sample), to three decimal places. If the AIP instructs test weights to be entered to the nearest tenth, use the nearest ½ pound test weight value on the combination test weight pack factor chart.

Element/Item Number	Standard
60b. Factor (Continued)	For test weights not shown on the chart, multiply the actual test weight by the last available combination test weight pack factor for the appropriate bin size and divide the result by the last available test weight shown on the chart. **Example for test weight not shown on the chart:** Corn with a test weight of 65 pounds stored in a less than 255 Sq. Ft. bin 65 (actual test weight) x 1.135 (last available factor) ÷ 64 (last available test weight) = 1.153 Refer to the LAM for other test weights. For corn silage divide the actual test weight by 12.0. Refer to Paragraph 14 for silage test weight determination instructions.
61. Adjusted Production	Result of multiplying (column 55 or column 56) x 57 x 58b x 59b x 60b (Round to tenths).
62. Prod. Not to Count	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). 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. Make no entry if only the depth for PTC has been entered in column "51," and the depth for production not to count has been entered in the Narrative section. Refer to example in the LAM.
63. Production Pre-QA	Result of subtracting column 62 from column 61, to tenths.
64a. Value	When applicable, enter the RIV. RIVs must be limited to amounts that are usual, customary, and reasonable. (Refer to the SP and the LAM for further instructions.) Make no entry when the DF is obtained from the charts in the SP.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Description
64b. MKT Price	If an entry is in column 64a, enter the Local Market Price for U.S. Grade No. 2 of the crop (refer to the CP). Refer to the LAM for further instructions. Make no entry when the DF is obtained from the charts in the SP.
65. Quality Factor	For production eligible for QA, enter the 3-digit QA factor determined by subtracting the result of column 64a divided by column 64b from 1.000, or 1.000 minus the DF (s) obtained from the SP. **Silage**: For corn insured as silage which due to insurable causes, qualifies for QA for grain deficiency (as documented by a standing-corn grain appraisal), enter the two-place decimal from exhibit 22**.**
66. Production to Count	Enter result from multiplying column 63 times column 65, in bushels or tons rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 65, transfer entry
67. Total of Column 63	Total of column 63. If no entry in column 63, make no entry. The following instructions apply if the AIP has given instructions for a one-page PW for corn insured as grain and silage within the same unit. Draw a horizontal line in item 67. Tons will be totaled and entered in upper part of box and bushels will be totaled and entered in the lower part of box.
For items 68 – 72. When separate line entries are made for varying share, stages, APH yields, projected price or harvest price, 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:	**Preliminary and Replant**: Make no entry. **Final**: Total of column 66, to tenths. The following instructions apply if the AIP has given instructions for a one-page PW for corn insured as grain and silage within the same unit. Draw a horizontal line in Item 68. Tons, to tenths, will be totaled from column 66 and entered in upper part of box and bushels, to tenths, will be totaled and entered in the lower part of box.

Element/Item Number	Standard
69. Section I Total	**Preliminary and Replant**: Make no entry. **Final**: Enter figure from Section I, column 38 total. The following instructions apply if the AIP has given instructions for a one-page PW for corn insured as grain and silage within the same unit. Draw a horizontal line in Item 69. Tons, to tenths, from Section I, column 38 total will be entered in upper part of box and bushels, to tenths, will be entered in the lower part of box.
70. Unit Total	**Preliminary and Replant**: Make no entry**.** **Final**: Total of column 68 and column 69, to tenths. The following instructions apply if the AIP has given instructions for a one-page PW for corn insured as grain and silage within the same unit. Draw a horizontal line in Item 70. Tons, to tenths, from 68 and 69 will be totaled and entered in upper part of box and bushels, to tenths, will be totaled and entered in the lower part of box.
71. Allocated Prod	Refer to the LAM for instructions for determining allocated production. Enter the total production of bushels or tons 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.
72. Total APH Prod.	Result to tenths, of subtracting the total of column 37 (item 42 "Totals") and item 71 (Allocated Prod.) from item 70 (Unit Total). If no entries in item 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. The following instructions apply if the AIP has given instructions for a one-page PW for corn insured as grain and silage within the same unit. Draw a horizontal line in item 72. Tons, to tenths, will be totaled and entered in upper part of box and bushels, to tenths, will be totaled and entered in the lower part of box.

The following required entries are not illustrated on the Production Worksheet example below.	
73. Insured's Signature and Date	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. Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.
74. Adjuster's Signature, Code #, and Date	Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. For an absentee insured, enter adjuster's code number only. The signature and date will be entered after the absentee has signed and returned the PW. Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.
75. Page	**Preliminary**: Page numbers – "1," "2," etc., at the time of inspection. **Replant and Final**: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

1. Crop/Code #	2. Unit #	3. Location Description	7. Company	ANY COMPANY	8. Name of Insured	
Corn 0041	0001-0001 BU	SW1-9N-3W	Agency	ANY AGENCY (GRAIN EXAMPLE)	I.M. INSURED	
4. Date(s) of Damage	Aug 1				9. Claim # XXXXXXXX	11. Crop Year YYYY
5. Cause(s) of Damage	HAIL				10. Policy # XXXXXXX	
6. Insured Cause %	100				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss: 1st MM/DD/YYYY; 2nd; Final MM/DD/YYYY	
12. Additional Units	0002-0002BU				15. Companion Policy(s)	
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre	90					

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage
A	NS		10.0	1.000		016					003		UH	Destroyed
B	NS		10.0	1.000		016					003		UH	Silage
C	NS		30.0	1.000		016					003		H	H
39. TOTAL			50.0											

B. POTENTIAL YIELD

31. Appraised Potential	32a. 32b. Moisture % Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
37.2			372.0		372.0		372.0
10.0			100.0		100.0		100.0
		42. TOTALS	472.0		472.0		472.0

40. Quality: TW ☒ KD ☒ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐
Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes ☐

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Corn at Acme Elevator weighed 46 # per bushel and had 13.0 % kernel damage. Determined acres using MPCI acreage report - would measure within 5 percent.

See attached FGIS Grade Cert. Test Wt. = 46# (DF = .062) + 13.0% Kernel Damage (DF= .082) = .144 1.000 - .144 = .856 QA Factor. Page 1 of 2 represents the grain determined for the unit.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed	44. Damage similar to other farms in the area?	45. Assignment of Indemnity	46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity?
MM/DD/YYYY	Yes X No	Yes No X	Yes No X

A. MEASUREMENTS

47a. 47b. Share Field ID	48. Multi-Crop Code	49. Length or Diameter	50. Width	51. Depth	52. Deduction
	NS	ACME ELEVATOR ANYTOWN, ANY STATE			
	NS	14.0	RND	10.0	

B. GROSS PRODUCTION

53. Net Cubic Feet	54. Conversion Factor	55. Gross Prod.	56. (Bu) Ton Lbs. CWT
			530.1
1539.4	.8	1231.5	

C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION

57. Shell/ Sugar Factor	58a. 58b. FM% Factor	59a. 59b. Moisture % Factor	60a. 60b. Test WT Factor	61. Adjusted Production	62. Prod. Not to Count	63. Production Pre-QA	64a. 64b. Value Mkt. Price	65. Quality Factor	66. Production to Count
				530.1		530.1		.856	453.8
		16.0 .9880	50 .925	1125.5		1125.5			1125.5

67. TOTAL	1655.6	68. Section II Total	1579.3
		69. Section I Total	472.0
		70. Unit Total	2051.3
		71. Allocated Prod.	
		72. Total APH Prod.	2051.3

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

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

1. Crop/Code #	2. Unit #	3. Location Description	7. Company	ANY COMPANY
Corn 0041	0001-0001 BU	SW1-9N-30W	Agency	ANY AGENCY (SILAGE EXAMPLE)
4. Date(s) of Damage	Aug 1			
5. Cause(s) of Damage	HAIL			
6. Insured Cause %	100			
12. Additional Units	0002-0002BU			
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre	6.0			

8. Name of Insured	I.M. INSURED	
9. Claim #	XXXXXXXX	11. Crop Year YYYY
10. Policy #	XXXXXXX	
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

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage
A	NS		10.0	1.000		026					003		H	
B	NS		10.0	1.000		026					003		UH	Pastured
39. TOTAL			20.0											

B. POTENTIAL YIELD

31. Appraised Potential	32a. 32b. Moisture % Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
4.0			40.0		40.0		40.0
42. TOTALS			40.0		40.0		40.0

40. Quality: TW ☒ KD ☐ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐
Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes ☐

Silage was packed and calculated using 40 lbs/cu.ft. Determined acres using MPCI acreage report – would measure within 5 percent . Page 2 of 2 represents the silage determined for the unit.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed	44. Damage similar to other farms in the area?	45. Assignment of Indemnity	46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity?
MM/DD/YYYY	Yes X No	Yes No X	Yes No X

A. MEASUREMENTS

47a. Share 47b. Field ID	48. Multi-Crop Code	49. Length or Diameter	50. Width	51. Depth	52. Deduction
	NS	50.0	10.0	8.0	

B. GROSS PRODUCTION

53. Net Cubic Feet	54. Conversion Factor	55. Gross Prod.	56. Bu (Ton) Lbs. CWT
4000.0			80.0

C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION

57. Shell/ Sugar Factor	58a. 58b. FM% Factor	59a. 59b. Moisture % Factor	60a. 60b. Test WT Factor	61. Adjusted Production	62. Prod. Not to Count	63. Production Pre-QA	64a. 64b. Value Mkt. Price	65. Quality Factor	66. Production to Count
		44.0 1.60	10.8 .90	115.2		115.2			115.2
67. TOTAL						115.2			

68. Section II Total	115.2
69. Section I Total	40.0
70. Unit Total	155.2
71. Allocated Prod.	
72. Total APH Prod.	155.2

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

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

1. Crop/Code #	2. Unit #	3. Location Description	7. Company	ANY COMPANY	8. Name of Insured	
Corn 0041	0001-0001 BU	SW1-9N-3W	Agency	ANY AGENCY (SILAGE AND GRAIN EXAMPLE)	I.M. INSURED	
4. Date(s) of Damage	Aug 1				9. Claim # XXXXXXXX	11. Crop Year YYYY
5. Cause(s) of Damage	HAIL				10. Policy # XXXXXXX	
6. Insured Cause %	100				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss: 1st MM/DD/YYYY; 2nd; Final MM/DD/YYYY	
12. Additional Units	0002-0002BU				15. Companion Policy(s)	
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre	90					

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage
A	NS		10.0	1.000		026					003		H	
B	NS		10.0	1.000		026					003		UH	Pastured
C	NS		30.0	1.000		016					003		H	H
39. TOTAL			50.0											

B. POTENTIAL YIELD

31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % / 32b. Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
4.0T			40.0T		40.0T		40.0T
			40.0T		40.0T		40.0T

40. Quality: TW ☒ KD ☒ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐ Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes ☐

42. TOTALS

Corn at Acme Elevator weighed 46 # per bushel and had 13.0 % kernel damage. Determined acres using MPCI acreage report – would measure within 5 percent. See attached FGIS Grade Certificate . Test Wt. = 46 # (DF = .062) + 13.0% Kernel Damage (DF = .082) = .144 1.000 - .144 = .856 QA Factor. Silage was packed and calculated using 40 lbs./cu.ft.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed	44. Damage similar to other farms in the area?	45. Assignment of Indemnity	46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity?
MM/DD/YYYY	Yes X No	Yes No X	Yes No X

A. MEASUREMENTS

47a. Share / 47b. Field ID	48. Multi-Crop Code	49. Length or Diameter	50. Width	51. Depth	52. Deduction
C	NS	ACME ELEVATOR ANYTOWN, ANY STATE			
A	NS	50.0	10.0	8.0	

B. GROSS PRODUCTION

53. Net Cubic Feet	54. Conversion Factor	55. Gross Prod.	56. (Bu) Ton Lbs. CWT
			530.1
4000.0		80.0T	

C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION

57. Shell/ Sugar Factor	58a. FM% / 58b. Factor	59a. Moisture % / 59b. Factor	60a. Test WT / 60b. Factor	61. Adjusted Production	62. Prod. Not to Count	63. Production Pre-QA	64a. Value / 64b. Mkt. Price	65. Quality Factor	66. Production to Count
				530.1		530.1		.856	453.8bu.
		44.0 / 1.60	10.8 / .90	115.2T		115.2T			115.2T
						115.2 T			115.2T
					67. TOTAL	530.1bu.	68. Section II Total		453.8 bu.
							69. Section I Total		40.0T
							70. Unit Total		155.2T
									453.8bu
							71. Allocated Prod.		
							72. Total APH Prod.		155.2T
									453.8bu

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

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code #	2. Unit #	3. Location Description	7. Company / Agency		8. Name of Insured	
Corn 0041	0001-0001 BU	SW1-9N-3W	ANY COMPANY / ANY AGENCY / REPLANT GRAIN EXAMPLE		I.M. INSURED	
4. Date(s) of Damage	JUN 1				9. Claim # XXXXXXXX	11. Crop Year YYYY
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Ex Moist				10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX	
6. Insured Cause %	100				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss: 1st MM/DD/YYYY; 2nd; Final MM/DD/YYYY	
12. Additional Units						
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre					15. Companion Policy(s)	

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL / **B. POTENTIAL YIELD**

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % / 32b. Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
A			25.0	1.000		016					003		R	REPLANTED	8.0			200.0		200.0		200.0
			25.0	1.000		016					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED								
39. TOTAL			50.0											42. TOTALS				200.0		200.0		200.0

40. Quality: TW ☐ KD ☐ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐ Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes ☐

The example above shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee. The production guarantee of 100.0 bu. x 20% = 20.0 bu. Maximum allowed by the policy is 8.0 bu. The lesser of 20.0 bu. and 8.0 bu. is 8.0 bu. Appraised potential less than 90 percent of production guarantee. 100.0 x 90% = 90 bu./acre Appraisal = 10 bu./acre. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations. Page 1 of 2 represents grain replant for the unit.

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL / **B. POTENTIAL YIELD**

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % / 32b. Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
A			25.0	.500		016					003		R	REPLANTED	4.0			100.0		100.0		100.0
			25.0	.500		016					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED								
39. TOTAL			50.0											42. TOTALS				100.0		100.0		100.0

40. Quality: TW ☐ KD ☐ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐ Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Do any mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes ☐

The example above shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee when share is considered. The production guarantee 100.0 bu./acre x 20% x .500 share = 10.0 bu/acre Maximum allowed by policy is 8.0 bu./acre x .500 share = 4.0 bu. The lesser of 10.0 bu. and 4.0 bu. is 4.0 bu. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee 100.0 x 90% = 90.0 bu./acre Appraisal = 10.0 bu./acre. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See Attached Special Report for measurements and calculations. Page 1 of 2 represents grain replant for the unit.

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

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code #	2. Unit #	3. Location Description	7. Company	ANY COMPANY	8. Name of Insured	
Corn 0041	0001-0001 BU	SW1-9N-3W	Agency	ANY AGENCY REPLANT SILAGE EXAMPLE	I.M. INSURED	
4. Date(s) of Damage	JUN 10				9. Claim # XXXXXXXX	11. Crop Year YYYY
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Ex Moisture				10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX	
6. Insured Cause %	100				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss: 1st MM/DD/YYYY	2nd / Final MM/DD/YYYY
12. Additional Units					15. Companion Policy(s)	
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre						

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL / **B. POTENTIAL YIELD**

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % / 32b. Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
A			25.0	1.000		026					003		R	REPLANTED	1.0			25.0		25.0		25.0
			25.0	1.000		026					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED								

39. TOTAL: 50.0

40. Quality: TW ☐ KD ☐ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐ Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes ☐

42. TOTALS: 25.0 | 25.0

The example above shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee. The production guarantee of 15.0 ton x 20% = 3.0 ton. Maximum allowed by the policy is 1.0 ton. The lesser of 3.0 ton and 1.0 ton is 1.0 ton. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee 15.0 ton guarantee X 90 percent = 13.5 ton/acre – Appraisal = 6.0 tons. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations. Page 2 of 2 represents grain silage replant for the unit.

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL / **B. POTENTIAL YIELD**

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % / 32b. Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
B			25.0	.500		026					003		R	REPLANTED	.5			12.5		12.5		12.5
			25.0	.500		026					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED								

39. TOTAL: 50.0

40. Quality: TW ☐ KD ☐ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐ Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Do any mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes ☐ No ☐

42. TOTALS: 12.5 | 12.5

The example above shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee when share is considered.
The production guarantee of 15.0 ton/acre x 20% x .500 share = 1.5 ton/acre Maximum allowed by the policy is 1.0 ton x .500 share = .5 ton The lesser of 1.5 ton and .5 ton is .5 ton. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee 15.0 ton guarantee x 90 % = 13.5 tons/acre ---Appraisal = 6.0 tons. Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field B wheel measured. Page 2 of 2 represents grain silage replant for the unit. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations.

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

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code #	2. Unit #	3. Location Description	7. Company	ANY COMPANY	8. Name of Insured	
Corn 0041	0001-0001BU		Agency	ANY AGENCY	I.M. INSURED	
		SW1-9N-3W	REPLANT CORN AND SILAGE EX.		9. Claim #	11. Crop Year
4. Date(s) of Damage	JUN 1				XXXXXXXX	YYYY
5. Cause(s) of Damage	HAIL				10. Policy #	XXXXXXXXXX
6. Insured Cause %	100				14. Date(s)	1st / 2nd / Final
12. Additional Units					Notice of Loss	MM/DD/YYYY / MM/DD/YYYY
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre					15. Companion Policy(s)	

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL | **B. POTENTIAL YIELD**

16. Field ID	17. Multi-Crop Code	18. Reported Acres	19. Determined Acres	20. Interest or Share	21. Risk	22. Type	23. Class	24. Sub-Class	25. Intended Use	26. Irr Practice	27. Cropping Practice	28. Organic Practice	29. Stage	30. Use of Acreage	31. Appraised Potential	32a. Moisture % / 32b. Factor	33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	34. Production Pre QA	35. Quality Factor	36. Production Post QA	37. Uninsured Causes	38. Total to Count
B			25.0	1.000		026					003		R	REPLANTED	1.0	-------		25.0T		25.0T		25.0T
			25.0	1.000		026					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED		-------						
A			25.0	1.000		016					003		R	REPLANTED	8.0	-------		200.0Bu		200.0 Bu.		200.0Bu
			25.0	1.000		016					003		NR	NOT REPLANTED		-------						
39. TOTAL			100.0															25.0T		25.0T		25.0T
															42. TOTALS			200.0Bu		200.0Bu.		200.0Bu.

40. Quality: TW ☐ KD ☐ Aflatoxin ☐ Vomitoxin ☐ Fumonisin ☐ Garlicky ☐ Dark Roast ☐
Sclerotinia ☐ Ergoty ☐ CoFo ☐ Other ☐ None ☐

41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits. Yes ☐

The example above for silage shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee. The production guarantee of 15.0 ton x 20% = 3.0 ton. Maximum allowed by the policy is 1.0 ton. The lesser of 3.0 ton and 1.0 ton is 1.0 ton. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee 15.0 ton guarantee x 90 percent = 13.5 ton/acre Appraisal = 6.0 ton.

The example above for grain shows allowance when the maximum allowance in the policy is less than 20% of the production guarantee. The production guarantee of 100.0 bu x 20% = 20.0 bu. Maximum allowed by the policy is 8.0 bu. The lesser of 20.0 bu. and 8.0 bu. is 8.0 bu. Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee 100.0 bu guarantee x 90 percent = 90.0 bu./acre - Appraisal = 10.0 bushels.

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

ROW WIDTH (INCHES)	ROW LENGTH (FEET) FOR 1/100 ACRE	ROW LENGTH (FEET) FOR 1/1000 ACRE	ROW LENGTH (FEET) FOR 1/2000 ACRE
42	124.5	12.4	6.2
40	130.7	13.1	6.5
38	137.6	13.8	6.9
36	145.2	14.5	7.3
34	153.7	15.4	7.7
32	163.4	16.3	8.2
30	174.2	17.4	8.7
28	186.7	18.7	9.3
26	201.0	20.1	10.1
24	217.8	21.8	10.9
22	237.6	23.8	11.9
20	261.4	26.1	13.1
18	290.4	29.0	14.5
16	326.7	32.7	16.3
14	373.4	37.3	18.7

For row widths not listed in Exhibit 10, use the following formula:

$$\frac{43{,}560 \text{ sq. ft./acre} \div \left[\frac{\text{row width in inches}}{12"}\right]}{\begin{array}{ccccc}100 \text{ ft.} & \text{or} & 1000 \text{ ft.} & \text{or} & 2000 \text{ ft.} \\ \text{(for 1/100 acre)} & & \text{(for 1/1000 acre)} & & \text{(for 1/2000 acre)}\end{array}}$$

Example:

$$\frac{43{,}560 \text{ sq. ft./acre} \div \frac{25"}{12"}}{100 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{43{,}560 \text{ sq. ft.} \div 2.083}{100 \text{ ft.}} = \frac{20{,}912.146}{100 \text{ ft.}} = 209.121 \text{ ft. or } 209.1 \text{ ft. row length}$$

Corn Stand Reduction - Percent of Potential Remaining from Emergence through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth

Use from emergence through 10th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE AFTER 10TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100) ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND
400	100	100	99	98	98	97	97	97	96	95	94	92	91	89	87	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	64	61	58	55	52	48	43	37	31	24	19	14	10	5	400
390	100	100	100	99	98	97	97	97	96	95	94	93	91	89	87	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	49	44	38	32	25	20	15	10	5	390
380		100	100	99	99	98	98	97	96	95	94	93	91	89	87	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	49	44	39	33	26	21	16	10	5	380
370			100	100	99	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	90	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	49	44	39	34	27	22	16	11	5	370
360				100	100	99	99	98	97	96	94	93	93	91	89	87	85	83	81	78	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	59	56	53	50	46	41	35	28	22	17	11	6	360
350					100	100	99	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	90	88	86	84	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	66	64	61	58	55	51	47	42	36	29	23	17	12	6	350
340						100	100	99	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	90	88	85	83	81	79	76	74	72	69	67	64	61	58	55	51	47	42	36	30	24	18	12	6	340
330							100	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	91	89	86	84	82	80	78	75	73	70	68	65	62	59	55	51	47	42	37	31	25	19	12	6	330
320								100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	89	87	84	82	79	77	74	71	68	65	62	59	55	51	47	43	38	32	26	20	14	8	320
310									100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	90	88	86	84	81	79	76	73	70	67	64	61	57	53	48	44	39	33	27	21	15	9	310
300										100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	91	89	88	86	83	80	77	75	72	69	66	63	59	55	50	45	40	34	29	23	17	11	300
290											100	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	90	89	87	85	82	79	77	74	71	68	65	61	57	52	47	42	36	31	25	19	11	290
280												100	99	98	97	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	84	81	79	76	73	70	66	63	59	54	49	43	37	33	27	21	12	280
270													100	99	97	96	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	84	82	79	76	72	69	65	60	55	50	45	39	34	28	22	13	270
260														100	99	97	96	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	84	81	78	75	71	67	62	57	52	47	41	36	30	23	14	260
250															100	99	98	97	96	94	93	92	90	88	86	83	80	77	73	69	64	59	54	49	43	37	30	23	15	250
240																100	99	98	97	96	95	94	91	90	88	85	82	78	74	71	66	60	55	50	44	38	31	24	15	240
230																	100	99	98	97	96	95	92	91	89	86	83	79	75	71	67	61	56	51	45	38	31	24	15	230
220																		100	99	98	97	96	93	92	90	87	84	80	76	72	67	62	57	52	46	40	33	25	16	220
210																			100	99	98	96	94	93	91	88	84	80	76	73	68	63	58	53	47	41	34	25	16	210
200																				100	99	97	95	94	92	89	85	81	77	73	69	64	59	54	48	42	35	26	17	200
190																					100	98	96	95	93	90	86	83	79	75	70	65	60	55	49	43	36	27	17	190
180																						100	98	96	94	91	88	85	81	77	72	67	62	57	51	45	36	27	17	180
170																							100	98	96	93	90	87	83	79	74	69	64	59	53	46	37	27	18	170
160																								100	98	95	92	89	85	81	76	71	66	61	55	46	38	28	18	160
150																									100	97	95	92	88	84	79	74	69	64	58	47	38	28	18	150
140																										100	97	94	90	86	82	77	72	67	61	48	39	29	19	140
130																											100	97	94	90	85	80	75	70	64	49	39	29	19	130
120																												100	97	93	88	83	78	73	67	50	40	30	21	120
110																													100	97	92	88	83	78	72	51	40	30	23	110
100																														100	96	92	88	83	77	52	41	31	23	100
90																															100	96	92	87	81	53	41	31	24	90
80																																100	96	91	85	54	42	32	25	80
70																																	100	96	91	55	42	32	26	70
60																																		100	95	56	43	33	27	60
50																																			100	57	43	33	28	50
ORIGINAL STAND	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND

EXAMPLE:
To interpolate for 39 remaining plants and 240 original plants (236 original plants, rounded to 240):
39 is .9 of difference between 30 and 40; .9 x 7 (38 - 31) = 6.3
31 plus 6.3 = 37.3 (rounded to 37)

EXAMPLE: (For Remaining Plants of 0 – 10)
To interpolate for 6 remaining plants and 240 original plants:
(236 original plants, rounded to 240)
6 is .6 of difference between 0 and 10;
.6 x 15 (15-0) = 9
0 + 9 = 9

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100 ACRE)

Corn Stand Reduction - Percent of Potential Remaining 11th Leaf through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth

Use from 11th leaf through 17th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE BEFORE 11TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE
400	98	96	94	92	91	89	88	87	86	84	83	82	80	79	78	76	74	73	71	69	66	64	62	59	56	53	50	47	44	40	37	33	29	25	21	17	13	8	4	400
390	100	98	96	94	92	91	89	88	87	85	84	83	81	80	79	77	75	74	72	70	68	65	63	60	57	54	51	48	45	41	37	34	30	26	21	17	13	9	4	390
380		100	98	96	94	92	90	89	88	86	85	84	82	81	79	78	76	75	73	71	69	66	64	61	58	55	52	49	46	42	38	34	30	26	22	18	13	9	4	380
370			100	98	95	94	92	90	89	87	86	85	83	82	80	79	77	76	74	72	70	67	65	62	60	57	53	50	47	43	39	35	31	27	23	18	14	9	5	370
360				100	98	95	93	92	90	88	87	86	84	83	81	80	78	77	75	73	71	69	66	64	61	58	55	51	48	44	40	36	32	28	23	19	14	9	5	360
350					100	97	95	93	91	90	88	87	85	84	82	81	79	78	76	74	72	70	67	65	62	59	56	52	49	45	41	37	33	28	24	19	14	10	5	350
340						100	97	95	93	91	90	88	86	85	84	82	80	79	77	75	73	71	69	66	63	60	57	54	50	46	42	38	34	29	25	20	15	10	5	340
330							100	97	95	93	91	89	88	86	85	83	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	67	65	62	58	55	51	47	43	39	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	330
320								100	97	95	93	91	89	87	86	84	83	81	79	78	76	73	71	69	66	63	60	56	53	49	45	40	36	31	26	21	16	11	5	320
310									100	97	95	93	91	89	87	85	84	82	81	79	77	75	72	70	67	64	61	58	54	50	46	41	37	32	27	22	16	11	5	310
300										100	97	95	92	90	88	87	85	83	82	80	78	76	74	71	69	66	62	59	55	51	47	43	38	33	28	22	17	11	6	300
290											100	97	94	92	90	88	86	85	83	81	79	77	75	73	70	67	64	60	57	53	48	44	39	34	29	23	17	12	6	290
280												100	97	94	92	90	88	86	84	82	81	79	76	74	71	69	65	62	58	54	50	45	40	35	30	24	18	12	6	280
270													100	97	94	92	89	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	73	70	67	64	60	56	51	47	41	36	31	25	19	13	6	270
260														100	97	94	91	89	87	85	83	81	79	77	74	72	69	65	61	57	53	48	43	37	32	26	19	13	7	260
250															100	97	94	91	89	87	85	83	81	78	76	73	70	67	63	59	55	50	44	39	33	27	20	14	7	250
240																100	96	93	91	88	86	84	82	80	78	75	72	69	65	61	56	51	46	40	34	28	21	14	7	240
230																	100	96	93	90	88	86	84	82	79	77	74	70	67	63	58	53	48	42	35	29	22	15	7	230
220																		100	96	93	90	88	85	83	81	78	75	72	69	65	60	55	49	43	37	30	23	15	8	220
210																			100	96	93	90	87	85	82	80	77	74	71	67	62	57	51	45	38	31	24	16	8	210
200																				100	96	92	89	87	84	82	79	76	73	69	64	59	53	47	40	33	25	17	8	200
190																					100	96	92	89	86	84	81	78	75	71	66	61	55	49	42	34	26	18	9	190
180																						100	95	92	88	86	83	80	77	73	69	64	58	51	44	36	28	19	9	180
170																							100	95	91	88	85	82	79	75	71	66	60	54	46	38	29	20	10	170
160																								100	95	91	87	84	81	78	73	69	63	56	49	40	31	21	11	160
150																									100	95	90	87	83	80	76	71	66	59	51	43	33	22	11	150
140																										100	94	90	86	82	79	74	69	62	54	45	35	24	12	140
130																											100	94	89	85	81	77	72	65	57	48	37	26	13	130
120																												100	93	88	84	80	75	69	61	51	40	28	14	120
110																													100	93	88	83	78	72	65	55	43	30	15	110
100																														100	92	87	82	76	69	59	47	33	17	100
90																															100	92	86	80	73	64	51	36	19	90
80																																100	91	84	78	69	56	40	21	80
70																																	100	90	82	74	62	45	24	70
60																																		100	88	80	69	51	28	60
50																																			100	87	76	59	33	50
	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

Hail Stand Reduction Loss – Corn for 7th Leaf through 10th Leaf Stages of Growth

Use from 7th through 10th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE AFTER 10TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100) ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND
400	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	36	39	42	45	48	52	57	63	69	76	81	86	90	95	400
390	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	51	56	62	68	75	80	85	90	95	390
380		0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	51	56	61	67	74	79	84	90	95	380
370			0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	51	56	61	66	73	78	84	89	95	370
360				0	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	7	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	28	31	33	35	38	41	44	47	50	54	59	65	72	78	83	89	94	360
350					0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	34	36	39	42	45	49	53	58	64	71	77	83	88	94	350
340						0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	31	33	36	39	42	45	49	53	58	64	70	76	82	88	94	340
330							0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	14	16	18	20	22	25	27	30	32	35	38	41	45	49	53	58	63	69	75	81	88	94	330
320								0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13	16	18	21	23	26	29	32	35	38	41	45	49	53	57	62	68	74	80	86	92	320
310									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16	19	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	43	47	52	56	61	67	73	79	85	91	310
300										0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	12	14	17	20	23	25	28	31	34	37	41	45	50	55	60	66	71	77	83	89	300
290											0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	15	18	21	23	26	29	32	35	39	43	48	53	58	64	69	75	81	89	290
280												0	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	19	21	24	27	30	34	37	41	46	51	57	63	67	73	79	88	280
270													0	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	21	24	28	31	35	40	45	50	55	61	66	72	78	87	270
260														0	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	19	22	25	29	33	38	43	48	53	59	64	70	77	86	260
250															0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	17	20	23	27	31	36	41	46	51	57	63	70	77	85	250
240																0	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	12	15	18	22	26	29	34	40	45	50	56	62	69	76	85	240
230																	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	11	14	17	21	25	29	33	39	44	49	55	62	69	76	85	230
220																		0	1	2	3	4	7	8	10	13	16	20	24	28	33	38	43	48	54	60	67	75	84	220
210																			0	1	2	4	6	7	9	12	16	20	24	27	32	37	42	47	53	59	66	75	84	210
200																				0	1	3	5	6	8	11	15	19	23	27	31	36	41	46	52	58	65	74	83	200
190																					0	2	4	5	7	10	14	17	21	25	30	35	40	45	51	57	64	73	83	190
180																						0	2	4	6	9	12	15	19	23	28	33	38	43	49	55	64	73	83	180
170																							0	2	4	7	10	13	17	21	26	31	36	41	47	54	63	73	82	170
160																								0	2	5	8	11	15	19	24	29	34	39	45	54	62	72	82	160
150																									0	3	5	8	12	16	21	26	31	36	42	53	62	72	82	150
140																										0	3	6	10	14	18	23	28	33	39	52	61	71	81	140
130																											0	3	6	10	15	20	25	30	36	51	61	71	81	130
120																												0	3	7	12	17	22	27	33	50	60	70	79	120
110																													0	3	8	12	17	22	28	49	60	70	77	110
100																														0	4	8	12	17	23	48	59	69	77	100
90																															0	4	8	13	19	47	59	69	76	90
80																																0	4	9	15	46	58	68	75	80
70																																	0	4	9	45	58	68	74	70
60																																		0	5	44	57	67	73	60
50																																			0	43	57	67	72	50
	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	

REMAINING PLANTS IN SAMPLE (1/100) ACRE

EXAMPLE: To interpolate for 89 remaining plants and 240 original plants
(236 original plants rounded to 240):
89 is .9 of difference between 90 and 80;
.9 x 6(40 - 34) = 5.4
40 minus 5.4 = 34.6 (rounded to 35)

EXAMPLE: (For Remaining Plants of 0 – 10)
To interpolate for 6 remaining plants and 240 original plants:
(236 original plants rounded to 240)
6 is .6 of difference between 0 and 10;
.6 x 15 (100 – 85) = 9
100 minus 9 = 91

Hail Stand Reduction Loss – Corn for 11th Leaf through 17th Leaf Stages of Growth

Use from 11th leaf through 17th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (DO NOT USE BEFORE 11TH LEAF STAGE.)

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	ORIGINAL STAND 1/100 OF AN ACRE
400	2	4	6	8	9	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	20	21	22	24	26	27	29	31	34	36	38	41	44	47	50	53	56	60	63	67	71	75	79	83	87	92	96	400
390	0	2	4	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	19	20	21	23	25	26	28	30	32	35	37	40	43	46	49	52	55	59	63	66	70	74	79	83	87	91	96	390
380		0	2	4	6	8	10	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	21	22	24	25	27	29	31	34	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	87	91	96	380
370			0	2	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	26	28	30	33	35	38	40	43	47	50	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	82	86	91	95	370
360				0	2	5	7	8	10	12	13	14	16	17	19	20	22	23	25	27	29	31	34	36	39	42	45	49	52	56	60	64	68	72	77	81	86	91	95	360
350					0	3	5	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24	26	28	30	33	35	38	41	44	48	51	55	59	63	67	72	76	81	86	90	95	350
340						0	3	5	7	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	29	31	34	37	40	43	46	50	54	58	62	66	71	75	80	85	90	95	340
330							0	3	5	7	9	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	33	35	38	42	45	49	53	57	61	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	330
320								0	3	5	7	9	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	27	29	31	34	37	40	44	47	51	55	60	64	69	74	79	84	89	95	320
310									0	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	16	18	19	21	23	25	28	30	33	36	39	42	46	50	54	59	63	68	73	78	84	89	95	310
300										0	3	5	8	10	12	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	29	31	34	38	41	45	49	53	57	62	67	72	78	83	89	94	300
290											0	3	6	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	30	33	36	40	43	47	52	56	61	66	71	77	83	88	94	290
280												0	3	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	21	24	26	29	31	35	38	42	46	50	55	60	65	70	76	82	88	94	280
270													0	3	6	8	11	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	27	30	33	36	40	44	49	53	59	64	69	75	81	87	94	270
260														0	3	6	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	26	28	31	35	39	43	47	52	57	63	68	74	81	87	93	260
250															0	3	6	9	11	13	15	17	19	22	24	27	30	33	37	41	45	50	56	61	67	73	80	86	93	250
240																0	4	7	9	12	14	16	18	20	22	25	28	31	35	39	44	49	54	60	66	72	79	86	93	240
230																	0	4	7	10	12	14	16	18	21	23	26	30	33	37	42	47	52	58	65	71	78	85	93	230
220																		0	4	7	10	12	15	17	19	22	25	28	31	35	40	45	51	57	63	70	77	85	92	220
210																			0	4	7	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	29	33	38	43	49	55	62	69	76	84	92	210
200																				0	4	8	11	13	16	18	21	24	27	31	36	41	47	53	60	67	75	83	92	200
190																					0	4	8	11	14	16	19	22	25	29	34	39	45	51	58	66	74	82	91	190
180																						0	5	8	12	14	17	20	23	27	31	36	42	49	56	64	72	81	91	180
170																							0	5	9	12	15	18	21	25	29	34	40	46	54	62	71	80	90	170
160																								0	5	9	13	16	19	22	27	31	37	44	51	60	69	79	89	160
150																									0	5	10	13	17	20	24	29	34	41	49	57	67	78	89	150
140																										0	6	10	14	18	21	26	31	38	46	55	65	76	88	140
130																											0	6	11	15	19	23	28	35	43	52	63	74	87	130
120																												0	7	12	16	20	25	31	39	49	60	72	86	120
110																													0	7	12	17	22	28	35	45	57	70	85	110
100																														0	8	13	18	24	31	41	53	67	83	100
90																															0	8	14	20	27	36	49	64	81	90
80																																0	9	16	22	31	44	60	79	80
70																																	0	10	18	26	38	55	76	70
60																																		0	12	20	31	49	72	60
50																																			0	13	24	41	67	50
	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	

REMAINING STAND IN 1/100 OF AN ACRE

Leaf Loss Chart

Stage of Growth	Percent Leaf Area Destroyed																		
	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
	Percent Production Lost																		
7-leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	9
8-leaf	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
9-leaf	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	13
10-leaf	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	11	13	14	15	16
11-leaf	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	22
12-leaf	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	11	13	15	16	18	20	23	26	28
13-leaf	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	25	28	31	34
14-leaf	0	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	13	15	17	20	22	25	28	32	36	40	44
15-leaf	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	17	20	23	26	30	34	38	42	46	51
16-leaf	1	2	3	4	6	8	11	14	18	20	23	27	31	36	40	44	49	55	61
17-leaf	2	3	4	5	7	9	13	17	21	24	28	32	37	43	48	53	59	65	72
18-leaf	2	3	5	7	9	11	15	19	24	28	33	38	44	50	56	62	69	76	84
19-21 leaf	3	4	6	8	11	14	18	22	27	32	38	43	51	57	64	71	79	87	96
Tassel	3	5	7	9	13	17	21	26	31	36	42	48	55	62	68	75	83	91	100
Silked	3	5	7	9	12	16	20	24	29	34	39	45	51	58	65	72	80	88	97
Silks brown	2	4	6	8	11	15	18	22	27	31	36	41	47	54	60	66	74	81	90
Pre-blister	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	32	37	43	49	54	60	66	73	81
Blister	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	19	22	26	30	34	39	45	50	55	60	66	73
Early milk	2	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	20	24	28	32	36	41	45	50	55	60	66
Milk	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	37	41	45	49	54	59
Late milk	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	35	38	42	46	50
Soft dough	1	1	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	17	20	23	26	29	32	35	38	41
Early dent		0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	18	21	23	25	27	29	32
Dent	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	20	21	23
Late dent	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nearly mature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8
Mature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Actual Leaves at Date of Loss	TOTAL ACTUAL LEAVES TO BE PRODUCED (ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES)													
	12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**
	MODIFIED STAGE													
5	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	5	5				
6	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	6	5			
7	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	5		
8	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	5	
9	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	7	6	5
10	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	10	9	8	7	6
11	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	10	9	8	7
12	19/21	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	11	10	9	8
13		19/21	18	17	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	11	10	9
14			19/21	18	17	16	15	14	14	14	13	12	11	10
15				19/21	18	17	16	15	15	15	14	13	12	11
16					19/21	18	17	16	16	16	15	14	13	12
17						19/21	18	17	17	17	16	15	14	13
18							19/21	18	18	18	17	16	15	14
19								19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17	16	15
20									19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17	16
21										19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17
22											19/21	19/21	19/21	18
23												19/21	19/21	19/21
24													19/21	19/21
25														19/21

Shelling Percentage Factors - Ear Corn

Wt. Of Ear Corn Sample: (lbs.)	Wt of Shelled Corn Sample: (lbs.)	Shelling Percentage Factor
5	4.4	1.10
5	4.3	1.08
5	4.2	1.05
5	4.1	1.03
5	4.0	1.00
5	3.9	.98
5	3.8	.95
5	3.7	.93
5	3.6	.90
5	3.5	.88
5	3.4	.85
5	3.3	.83
5	3.2	.80
5	3.1	.78
5	3.0	.75
5	2.9	.73
5	2.8	.70
5	2.7	.68
5	2.6	.65
5	2.5	.63
5	2.4	.60
5	2.3	.58
5	2.2	.55
5	2.1	.53
5	2.0	.50

Silage Test Weight Factors

Sample Weight Pounds	Factor	Sample Weight Pounds	Factor	Sample Weight Pounds	Factor
14.4 and up	1.20	10.9	.91	7.9	.66
14.3	1.19	10.8	.90	7.8	.65
14.2	1.18	10.7	.89	7.7	.64
14.1	1.18	10.6	.88	7.6	.63
14.0	1.17	10.5	.88	7.5	.63
13.9	1.16	10.4	.87	7.4	.62
13.8	1.15	10.3	.86	7.3	.61
13.7	1.14	10.2	.85	7.2	.60
13.6	1.13	10.1	.84	7.1	.59
13.5	1.13	10.0	.83	7.0	.58
13.4	1.12	9.9	.83	6.9	.58
13.3	1.11	9.8	.82	6.8	.57
13.2	1.10	9.7	.81	6.7	.56
13.1	1.09	9.6	.80	6.6	.55
13.0	1.08	9.5	.79	6.5	.54
12.9	1.08	9.4	.78	6.4	.53
12.8	1.07	9.3	.78	6.3	.53
12.7	1.06	9.2	.77	6.2	.52
12.6	1.05	9.1	.76	6.1	.51
12.5	1.04	9.0	.75	6.0	.50
12.4	1.03	8.9	.74	5.9	.49
12.3	1.03	8.8	.73	5.8	.48
12.2	1.02	8.7	.73	5.7	.48
12.1	1.01	8.6	.72	5.6	.47
12.0	1.00	8.5	.71	5.5	.46
11.9	.99	8.4	.70	5.4	.45
11.8	.98	8.3	.69	5.3	.44
11.7	.98	8.2	.68	5.2	.43
11.6	.97	8.1	.68	5.1	.43
11.5	.96	8.0	.67	5.0 & below	.40
11.4	.95				
11.3	.94				
11.2	.93				
11.1	.93				
11.0	.92				

Unpacked, Settled Corn Silage Conversion (Round Structures)

Depth of Settled Silage (Feet) 1/	Average Weight Per Cubic Foot (Pounds)	Depth of Settled Silage (Feet) 1/	Average Weight Per Cubic Foot (Pounds)
1	17.7	41	49.7
2	23.5	42	49.9
3	26.9	43	50.0
4	29.5	44	50.2
5	31.6	45	50.3
6	33.3	46	50.5
7	34.7	47	50.6
8	36.0	48	50.8
9	37.1	49	50.9
10	38.1	50	51.0
11	39.0	51	51.2
12	39.8	52	51.3
13	40.6	53	51.5
14	41.2	54	51.6
15	41.8	55	51.7
16	42.4	56	51.9
17	43.0	57	52.0
18	43.5	58	52.1
19	43.9	59	52.2
20	44.3	60	52.4
21	44.7	61	52.5
22	45.1	62	52.6
23	45.5	63	52.7
24	45.8	64	52.8
25	46.1	65	52.9
26	46.4	66	53.0
27	46.7	67	53.2
28	46.9	68	53.3
9	47.2	69	53.4
30	47.4	70	53.5
31	44.7	71	53.6
32	47.9	72	53.7
33	48.1	73	53.8
34	48.3	74	53.9
35	48.5	75	54.0
36	48.7	76	54.1
37	48.9	77	54.1
38	49.1	78	54.2
39	49.3	79	54.3
40	49.5	80	54.4

Depth is rounded down to nearest whole foot.
1/ Conical piles use 1/3 of the actual depth.

Unpacked, Unsettled Silage Capacity of Round Upright Silos (Tons)

	DIAMETER (Round to nearest foot)																				
	10	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
Depth feet	TONS																				
11	16	19	23	28	35	41	46	52	59	66	73	80	88	96	105	114	123	133	143	154	165
12	17	22	25	30	39	45	51	58	65	72	80	88	97	106	116	125	136	147	158	169	181
13	19	23	28	33	42	49	56	63	71	79	87	96	106	116	126	137	148	160	178	185	198
14	20	25	30	36	46	53	60	68	77	85	95	105	115	126	137	149	161	174	187	201	215
15	22	28	33	39	50	57	65	74	83	92	102	113	124	136	148	161	174	188	202	217	232
16	23	30	36	42	53	61	70	79	89	99	110	121	133	146	159	173	187	202	217	233	250
17	27	31	38	44	57	65	75	84	95	106	118	130	143	156	170	185	200	216	233	250	267
18	28	33	41	47	61	70	79	90	101	113	125	138	152	166	181	197	213	230	248	266	285
19	30	36	42	50	64	74	84	96	107	120	133	147	162	177	193	210	227	245	264	283	303
20	31	38	45	53	68	78	89	101	114	127	141	156	171	187	204	222	241	260	280	300	322
21	33	39	47	56	72	83	94	107	120	134	149	164	181	198	216	235	254	275	296	318	340
22	34	42	50	59	75	87	99	112	126	141	157	173	191	209	228	248	268	290	312	335	359
23	36	44	53	63	79	91	104	118	133	148	165	182	200	220	240	260	282	305	328	353	378
24	38	45	55	66	83	96	109	124	139	156	173	191	210	230	252	273	296	320	345	370	397
25	39	48	58	69	87	100	114	130	146	163	181	200	220	241	264	287	311	335	361	388	416
26	41	50	61	72	91	105	119	135	152	170	189	209	230	253	276	300	325	351	378	406	436
27	42	53	63	75	94	109	125	141	159	178	198	219	241	264	288	313	339	367	395	425	455
28	45	55	66	78	98	113	130	147	166	185	206	228	251	275	300	326	354	382	412	443	475
29	47	56	69	81	102	118	135	153	172	193	214	237	261	286	313	340	369	398	429	461	494
30	48	59	70	84	106	122	140	159	179	200	223	247	271	298	325	354	383	414	446	480	514
31	50	61	73	88	110	127	145	165	186	208	231	256	282	309	337	367	398	430	464	498	534
32	52	63	77	91	114	132	151	171	192	215	240	265	292	320	350	381	413	446	481	517	554
33	53	66	78	94	118	136	156	177	199	223	248	275	303	332	363	395	428	463	499	536	575
34	55	67	81	97	122	141	161	183	206	231	257	284	313	344	375	408	443	479	516	555	595
35	56	70	84	100	126	145	166	189	213	238	265	294	324	355	388	422	458	495	534	574	615
36	59	72	88	103	130	150	172	195	220	246	274	304	334	367	401	436	473	512	551	593	636
37	61	73	89	106	133	154	177	201	227	254	283	313	345	379	414	450	488	528	569	612	657
38	63	77	92	109	137	159	182	207	234	262	291	323	356	390	426	464	504	545	587	631	677
39	64	78	95	113	141	164	188	213	241	270	300	332	366	402	439	478	519	561	605	651	698
40	66	81	97	116	145	168	193	219	247	277	309	342	377	414	452	492	534	578	623	670	719
41	67	83	100	119	149	173	198	225	254	285	318	352	388	426	465	507	550	595	641	690	740
42	69	86	103	122	153	178	204	232	261	293	326	362	399	438	478	521	565	611	659	709	761
43	70	88	106	125	157	182	209	238	268	301	335	371	410	449	491	535	581	628	678	729	782
44	73	89	108	128	161	187	214	244	275	309	344	381	420	461	504	549	596	645	696	749	803
45	75	92	111	133	165	192	220	250	282	317	353	391	431	473	518	564	612	662	714	769	824

Unpacked, Unsettled Silage Capacity of Round Upright Silos (Tons) (continued)

	DIAMETER (Round to nearest foot)																				
	10	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
Depth feet	**TONS**																				
46	77	94	114	136	169	196	225	256	289	325	362	401	442	485	531	578	628	679	733	788	846
47	78	97	116	139	173	201	231	263	297	333	371	411	453	498	544	593	643	696	751	808	868
48	80	98	119	142	177	206	236	269	304	340	380	421	464	510	557	607	659	713	770	828	889
49	81	100	122	145	181	210	242	275	311	348	388	431	475	522	571	622	675	731	788	848	911
50	83	103	125	148	185	215	247	281	318	356	397	441	486	534	584	636	691	748	807	869	932
51	86	105	127	152	189	220	252	288	325	364	406	451	497	546	597	651	707	765	826	889	954
52	88	108	130	155	193	224	258	294	332	372	415	460	508	558	611	665	723	782	845	909	976
53	89	109	133	158	198	229	263	300	339	380	424	470	519	570	624	680	739	800	863	929	998
54	91	113	136	161	202	234	269	306	346	388	433	480	530	583	637	695	755	817	882	950	1020
55	92	114	138	164	206	239	274	313	353	396	442	490	541	595	651	710	771	835	901	970	1042
56	94	116	141	169	210	243	280	319	360	404	451	501	553	607	664	724	787	852	920	991	1064
57	95	119	144	172	214	248	285	325	368	413	460	511	564	619	678	739	803	870	939	1011	1086
58	98	120	147	175	218	253	291	331	375	421	469	521	575	632	691	754	819	887	958	1032	1108
59	100	123	148	178	222	258	296	338	382	429	478	531	586	644	704	769	835	905	977	1052	1130
60	102	125	152	181	226	262	302	344	389	437	487	541	597	656	719	784	852	922	996	1073	1153
61	103	128	155	184	230	267	307	350	396	445	496	551	608	669	732	799	868	940	1015	1094	1175
62	105	130	158	188	234	272	313	357	403	453	505	561	620	681	746	813	884	958	1035	1114	1197
63	106	131	159	191	238	277	318	363	410	461	515	571	631	694	759	828	900	976	1054	1135	1220
64	108	134	163	194	242	281	324	369	418	469	524	581	642	706	773	843	917	993	1073	1156	1242
65	111	136	166	198	246	286	329	376	425	477	533	591	653	718	787	858	933	1011	1092	1177	1265
66	113	139	169	202	250	291	335	382	432	485	542	602	665	731	801	873	950	1029	1112	1198	1287
67	114	141	170	205	254	296	340	388	439	493	551	612	676	743	814	888	966	1047	1131	1219	1310
68	116	144	173	208	258	301	346	395	446	502	560	622	687	756	828	903	982	1065	1151	1240	1332
69	117	145	177	211	262	305	352	401	454	510	569	632	699	768	842	919	999	1083	1170	1261	1355
70	119	147	180	214	267	310	357	407	461	518	578	642	710	781	856	934	1015	1101	1189	1282	1378
71	120	150	181	217	271	315	363	414	468	526	587	653	721	793	869	949	1032	1119	1209	1303	1401
72	123	152	184	220	275	320	368	420	475	534	597	663	733	806	883	964	1048	1137	1228	1324	1423
73	125	155	188	225	279	324	374	426	482	542	606	673	744	819	897	979	1065	1155	1248	1345	1446
74	127	156	191	228	283	329	379	433	490	550	615	683	755	831	911	994	1082	1173	1268	1366	1469
75	128	159	192	231	287	334	385	439	497	559	624	693	767	844	925	1009	1098	1191	1287	1388	1492
76	130	161	195	234	291	339	390	445	504	567	633	704	778	856	938	1025	1115	1209	1307	1409	1515
77	131	163	198	238	295	344	396	452	511	575	642	714	789	869	952	1040	1131	1227	1327	1430	1538
78	133	166	202	241	299	348	401	458	519	583	652	724	801	881	966	1055	1148	1245	1346	1452	1561
79	136	167	205	244	303	353	407	464	526	591	661	734	812	894	980	1070	1165	1263	1366	1473	1584
80	138	170	206	248	307	358	413	471	533	599	670	745	824	907	994	1086	1181	1281	1386	1494	1607

To determine the production for depth not listed in the chart, use the following procedure:

The difference between 39.0 and 39.8 is 0.8 or 80% of the difference between values for 39.0 and 40.0 foot depth. The table value difference between 39.0 and 40.0 is 15.0 tons, 0.8 or 80% of which is 12.0 tons. The table value tonnage for 39.0-foot depth is added to the 0.8 foot depth tonnage (519.0 & 12.0) to provide the tonnage for 39.8 feet of silage depth (531.0 tons).

Silage Moisture Factors

Moisture factors used to determine normal tonnage of dry silage appraised or harvested after normal time of harvest, or September 30.

Percent Moisture	Adjustment Factor	Percent Moisture	Adjustment Factor
1	2.83	33	1.91
2	2.80	34	1.89
3	2.77	35	1.86
4	2.74	36	1.83
5	2.71	37	1.80
6	2.69	38	1.77
7	2.66	39	1.74
8	2.63	40	1.71
9	2.60	41	1.69
10	2.57	42	1.66
11	2.54	43	1.63
12	2.51	44	1.60
13	2.49	45	1.57
14	2.46	46	1.54
15	2.43	47	1.51
16	2.40	48	1.49
17	2.37	49	1.46
18	2.34	50	1.43
19	2.31	51	1.40
20	2.29	52	1.37
21	2.26	53	1.34
22	2.23	54	1.31
23	2.20	55	1.29
24	2.17	56	1.26
25	2.14	57	1.23
26	2.11	58	1.20
27	2.09	59	1.17
28	2.06	60	1.14
29	2.03	61	1.11
30	2.00	62	1.09
31	1.97	63	1.06
32	1.94	64	1.03

Example: Determined moisture is 20 percent. Multiply factor 2.29 x tons of dry silage = tons at normal time of harvest (65 percent moisture equivalent).

Grain-Deficient Silage: Appraisal Factors

Bushels Per Ton	Factor	Bushels Per Ton	Factor
4.4	.99	2.1	.76
4.3	.98	2.0	.75
4.2	.97	1.9	.74
4.1	.96	1.8	.73
4.0	.95	1.7	.72
3.9	.94	1.6	.71
3.8	.93	1.5	.70
3.7	.92	1.4	.69
3.6	.91	1.3	.68
3.5	.90	1.2	.67
3.4	.89	1.1	.66
3.3	.88	1.0	.65
3.2	.87	0.9	.64
3.1	.86	0.8	.63
3.0	.85	0.7	.62
2.9	.84	0.6	.61
2.8	.83	0.5	.60
2.7	.82	0.4	.59
2.6	.81	0.3	.58
2.5	.80	0.2	.57
2.4	.79	0.1	.56
2.3	.78	0.0	.55
2.2	.77		

Example: 10 tons per acre - silage appraisal
40 bushels per acre - grain appraisal
40
10 = 4.0 bu./ton = .95 factor to multiply times the production.

Corn Moisture Adjustment Factors

Whole Moisture Percent	Tenths of Percent - Moisture									
	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
15	1.0000	.9988	.9976	.9964	.9952	.9940	.9928	.9916	.9904	.9892
16	.9880	.9868	.9856	.9844	.9832	.9820	.9808	.9796	.9784	.9772
17	.9760	.9748	.9736	.9724	.9712	.9700	.9688	.9676	.9664	.9652
18	.9640	.9628	.9616	.9604	.9592	.9580	.9568	.9556	.9544	.9532
19	.9520	.9508	.9496	.9484	.9472	.9460	.9448	.9436	.9424	.9412
20	.9400	.9388	.9376	.9364	.9352	.9340	.9328	.9316	.9304	.9292
21	.9280	.9268	.9256	.9244	.9232	.9220	.9208	.9196	.9184	.9172
22	.9160	.9148	.9136	.9124	.9112	.9100	.9088	.9076	.9064	.9052
23	.9040	.9028	.9016	.9004	.8992	.8980	.8968	.8956	.8944	.8932
24	.8920	.8908	.8896	.8884	.8872	.8860	.8848	.8836	.8824	.8812
25	.8800	.8788	.8776	.8764	.8752	.8740	.8728	.8716	.8704	.8692
26	.8680	.8668	.8656	.8644	.8632	.8620	.8608	.8596	.8584	.8572
27	.8560	.8548	.8536	.8524	.8512	.8500	.8488	.8476	.8464	.8452
28	.8440	.8428	.8416	.8404	.8392	.8380	.8368	.8356	.8344	.8332
29	.8320	.8308	.8296	.8284	.8272	.8260	.8248	.8236	.8224	.8212
30	.8200	.8180	.8160	.8140	.8120	.8100	.8080	.8060	.8040	.8020
31	.8000	.7980	.7960	.7940	.7920	.7900	.7880	.7860	.7840	.7820
32	.7800	.7780	.7760	.7740	.7720	.7700	.7680	.7660	.7640	.7620
33	.7600	.7580	.7560	.7540	.7520	.7500	.7480	.7460	.7440	.7420
34	.7400	.7380	.7360	.7340	.7320	.7300	.7280	.7260	.7240	.7220
35	.7200	.7180	.7160	.7140	.7120	.7100	.7080	.7060	.7040	.7020
36	.7000	.6980	.6960	.6940	.6920	.6900	.6880	.6860	.6840	.6820
37	.6800	.6780	.6760	.6740	.6720	.6700	.6680	.6660	.6640	.6620
38	.6600	.6580	.6560	.6540	.6520	.6500	.6480	.6460	.6440	.6420
39	.6400	.6380	.6360	.6340	.6320	.6300	.6280	.6260	.6240	.6220
40	.6200	.6180	.6160	.6140	.6120	.6100	.6080	.6060	.6040	.6020

Corn – Combined Test Weight and Pack Factors

Test Weight	Less Than 255 Sq. Ft. -	255 Sq. Ft. to 461 Sq. Ft. -	462 Sq. Ft. to 767 Sq. Ft. -	768 Sq. Ft. to 1384 Sq. Ft. -	1385 Sq. Ft. to 2289 Sq. Ft. -	2290 or Over Sq. Ft. -
30.0	0.587	0.594	0.603	0.610	0.610	0.610
30.5	0.596	0.603	0.612	0.619	0.619	0.619
31.0	0.605	0.612	0.622	0.628	0.628	0.628
31.5	0.614	0.621	0.631	0.638	0.638	0.638
32.0	0.623	0.630	0.640	0.647	0.647	0.647
32.5	0.632	0.639	0.649	0.656	0.656	0.656
33.0	0.641	0.648	0.658	0.665	0.665	0.665
33.5	0.649	0.657	0.667	0.674	0.674	0.674
34.0	0.658	0.665	0.676	0.684	0.684	0.684
34.5	0.667	0.674	0.685	0.693	0.693	0.693
35.0	0.676	0.683	0.694	0.702	0.702	0.702
35.5	0.684	0.692	0.703	0.711	0.711	0.711
36.0	0.693	0.701	0.712	0.720	0.720	0.720
36.5	0.702	0.709	0.721	0.729	0.729	0.729
37.0	0.710	0.718	0.730	0.738	0.738	0.738
37.5	0.719	0.727	0.739	0.747	0.747	0.747
38.0	0.727	0.736	0.748	0.756	0.756	0.756
38.5	0.736	0.744	0.757	0.765	0.765	0.765
39.0	0.744	0.753	0.765	0.774	0.774	0.774
39.5	0.753	0.761	0.774	0.783	0.783	0.783
40.0	0.761	0.770	0.783	0.791	0.791	0.791
40.5	0.770	0.779	0.792	0.800	0.800	0.800
41.0	0.778	0.787	0.800	0.809	0.809	0.809
41.5	0.787	0.796	0.809	0.818	0.818	0.818
42.0	0.795	0.804	0.818	0.841	0.853	0.871
42.5	0.803	0.812	0.826	0.849	0.861	0.879
43.0	0.812	0.821	0.835	0.857	0.869	0.887
43.5	0.820	0.829	0.843	0.865	0.877	0.895
44.0	0.828	0.838	0.852	0.873	0.885	0.903
44.5	0.836	0.846	0.860	0.881	0.893	0.911
45.0	0.845	0.854	0.869	0.889	0.901	0.919
45.5	0.853	0.862	0.877	0.897	0.909	0.927
46.0	0.861	0.871	0.886	0.905	0.917	0.935
46.5	0.869	0.879	0.894	0.913	0.925	0.943
47.0	0.877	0.887	0.902	0.921	0.933	0.951
47.5	0.885	0.895	0.911	0.929	0.941	0.959
48.0	0.893	0.903	0.919	0.937	0.949	0.967
48.5	0.901	0.912	0.927	0.945	0.957	0.975
49.0	0.909	0.920	0.935	0.953	0.965	0.983
49.5	0.917	0.928	0.944	0.961	0.973	0.991

Corn – Combined Test Weight and Pack Factors (continued)

Test Weight	Less Than 255 Sq. Ft. -	255 Sq. Ft. to 461 Sq. Ft. -	462 Sq. Ft. to 767 Sq. Ft. -	768 Sq. Ft. to 1384 Sq. Ft. -	1385 Sq. Ft. to 2289 Sq. Ft. -	2290 or Over Sq. Ft. -
50.0	0.925	0.936	0.952	0.969	0.981	0.999
50.5	0.933	0.944	0.960	0.978	0.990	1.009
51.0	0.941	0.952	0.968	0.986	0.998	1.017
51.5	0.949	0.960	0.976	0.994	1.006	1.025
52.0	0.956	0.968	0.984	1.003	1.015	1.034
52.5	0.964	0.975	0.992	1.011	1.024	1.043
53.0	0.972	0.983	1.000	1.019	1.032	1.051
53.5	0.980	0.991	1.008	1.027	1.040	1.059
54.0	0.987	0.999	1.016	1.036	1.049	1.069
54.5	0.995	1.007	1.024	1.044	1.057	1.077
55.0	1.003	1.015	1.032	1.052	1.065	1.085
55.5	1.010	1.022	1.040	1.060	1.073	1.094
56.0	1.018	1.030	1.048	1.068	1.081	1.102
56.5	1.026	1.038	1.056	1.076	1.089	1.110
57.0	1.033	1.045	1.064	1.084	1.097	1.118
57.5	1.041	1.053	1.071	1.092	1.105	1.126
58.0	1.048	1.061	1.079	1.100	1.113	1.134
58.5	1.056	1.068	1.087	1.108	1.122	1.143
59.0	1.063	1.076	1.095	1.116	1.130	1.151
59.5	1.070	1.083	1.102	1.123	1.138	1.160
60.0	1.078	1.091	1.110	1.131	1.146	1.168
60.5	1.085	1.098	1.118	1.139	1.153	1.175
61.0	1.093	1.106	1.125	1.147	1.161	1.183
61.5	1.100	1.113	1.133	1.155	1.169	1.191
62.0	1.107	1.120	1.140	1.163	1.177	1.199
62.5	1.114	1.127	1.147	1.171	1.185	1.207
63.0	1.121	1.134	1.154	1.179	1.193	1.215
63.5	1.128	1.141	1.161	1.187	1.201	1.223
64.0	1.135	1.148	1.168	1.195	1.209	1.231

Applicable only to shelled corn. If the actual test weight is not shown on the chart, refer to exhibit 8, Section II, column 60b for instructions.

Corn Stage Characteristics

All Stage are based on 50 percent of the plants in the sample at or beyond a given phase of development.

STAGE OF GROWTH (LEAF IS 40 TO 50 PERCENT EXPOSED AND IS USUALLY THE UPPERMOST LEAF TIP POINTING BELOW A HORIZONTAL LINE	AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL (THIS STAGE TO NEXT)	COLLAR OF THIS LEAF IS VISIBLE	TIP OF THIS LEAF IS VISIBLE	PERCENT OF LEAF AREA EXPOSED
7th Leaf	3 days	5th	9th	6
8th Leaf	3 days	6th	10th	10
9th Leaf	3 days	7th	11th	16
10th Leaf	3 days	7th	12th	23
11th Leaf	3 days	8th	13th	31
12th Leaf	3 days	9th	14th	41
13th Leaf	3 days	10th	15th	50
14th Leaf	3 days	11th	16th	60
15th Leaf	3 days	12th	17th	69
16th Leaf	3 days	13th	18th	77
17th Leaf	3 days	14th	---	84
18th Leaf	2 days	15th	----	94
19-21 Leaf	2 days	Tassel and ear shoot emerging but not fully extended. Removal of husks will show the silk to be shorter than cob. The last leaves of the plant are in the process of becoming fully extended. Elongation of upper nodes is not complete.		96

Corn Stage Characteristics (continued)

NAME OF STAGE	AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL (THIS STAGE TO NEXT)	CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF LEAF AREA EXPOSED
Tasseled	4 days	Tassel fully extended; ear shoot exposed but no silk showing. Husks opened on the ear shoot would show the silk longer than cob. No pollen evident. Plant has reached maximum size.	99
Silked	4 days	Pollination period. Silks have emerged. Tassel is shedding pollen.	100
Silks Brown	5 days	Pollination period almost complete. Seventy-five percent of silks on ear shoot showing a purple to brown color. Silks are not dry to the touch even though the color has changed to purplish brown.	
Pre-Blister	4 days	Pollination period is complete. Silks are brown but not dry. No fluid in seed coat and kernel has appearance of a pimple.	
Blister	4 days	Kernels on cob appear as watery blisters. Kernel is white fluid is colorless. Removal of fluid from kernel would leave only hull.	
Early Milk	4 days	Beginning of roasting ear stage. Kernels changing in color from white to yellow. Kernels of seed coat starting to show slight yellow appearance. Thin chalky or milky substance in kernels.	
Milk	5 days	Prime roasting ear stage. Full yellow color. Cob has reached its maximum length. Milky fluid in kernel, no solid substance.	
Late Milk	4 days	Milky fluid thickening and solids forming at the end opposite point of kernel.	
Soft Dough	5 days	Past prime roasting ear stage. Pasty or semi-solid. First few dents are showing near butt end. Kernels still produce a milky substance when squeezed.	
Early Dent	5 days	Kernels along entire ear beginning to dent. Thick gummy substance will be evident when kernel is squeezed but kernels will squirt milk when mashed.	
Dent	5 days	Most kernels dented or denting. Kernel can be cut easily with fingernail. While most kernels will not squirt milk when squeezed, there will be evidence of milk in the top of some kernels.	
Late Dent	5 days	All kernels are dented. The kernels are drying down from the top where a small hard white layer of starch is forming.	
Nearly Mature	5 days	Hull on opposite side of embryo has a shiny hardened appearance nearly halfway to cob. Kernel is not hard or brittle.	
Fully Mature	----	Physiological maturity has been reached and the moisture level is below 40 percent on most Corn Belt hybrids. Shiny hardened appearance of hull on opposite side of embryo has extended to the cob. Dry matter accumulation has ceased.	

Note: See exhibit 26, Figure A, B, and C Descriptive Pictures of the Corn Plant.

Corn Plant and Kernel Characteristics

Figure A

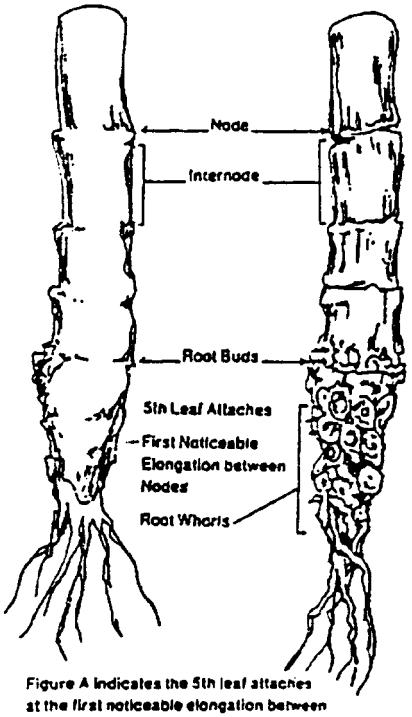


Figure A indicates the 5th leaf attaches at the first noticeable elongation between nodes starting at the root end.

Figure B

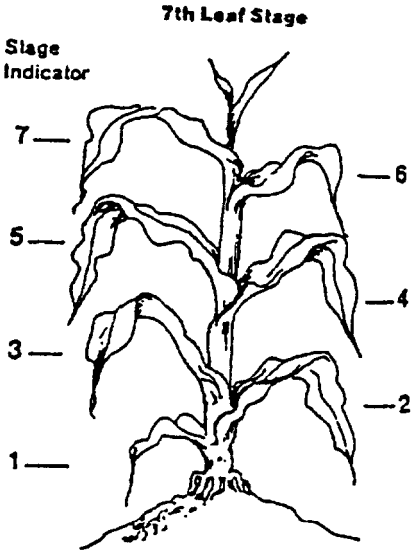


Figure B indicates that the stage indicator leaf is that leaf which is 40 to 50 percent exposed and is usually the uppermost leaf that is pointing below a horizontal line.

FIGURE C