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Corporation

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SILAGE SORGHUM PILOT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2021 and Succeeding Crop Years

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

TITLE: Silage Sorghum Pilot Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook	NUMBER: FCIC-25840
EFFECTIVE DATE: 2021 and Succeeding Crop Years	ISSUE DATE: November 24, 2020
SUBJECT: Provides the procedures and instructions for administering the Silage Sorghum Pilot crop insurance program	OPI: Product Administration and Standards Division APPROVED: John W. Underwood for 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. Revised the handbook to incorporate the most recent FCIC loss adjustment handbook standards format and standard language. Many paragraphs and sections within the handbook were rewritten or relocated to increase clarity and understanding. Throughout the handbook, references were revised to reflect the new handbook format, removal and rearrangement of various sections and tables. Throughout the amended pages, changes were made to correct spelling, punctuation, formatting and to correct subparagraph and section numbering.
2. Reformatted the handbook into Parts, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sections, subsections and exhibits in accordance with the new handbook standards format.

SILAGE SORGHUM PILOT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

CONTROL CHART

Silage Sorghum Pilot Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook							
	TP Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit	Exhibit Page(s)	Date	FCIC Number
Remove	Entire Handbook					12-2013	FCIC-25840-1
Current Index	1-2	1-2	1-17	1-15	18-62	11-2020	FCIC-25840

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

This handbook replaces the 2014 Silage Sorghum Pilot Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook, FCIC-25840-1 (12-2013). This handbook is effective for the 2021 and succeeding crop years and is not retroactive to any 2020 or prior crop year determinations.

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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	Provides general crop insurance information.
LAM	Provides overall general loss adjustment (not crop-specific) process.

- (1) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions general (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the GSH and the LAM.
- (2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions specific to Silage Sorghum Pilot 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.

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. 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 - 6 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 - 6. The current Non-Discrimination Statement and Privacy Act Statement can be found on the RMA website at: www.rma.usda.gov or successor website.
- (3) The certification statement required by the current DSSH must be included on the PW directly above the insured's signature block immediately followed by the statement below:

"I understand the certified information on this PW 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 or successor website.

3-10 (Reserved)

PART 2 POLICY INFORMATION

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

- (1) The insured must have the BP, the CP, and, if applicable, the CAT Endorsement, in force before electing this endorsement (refer to the Silage Sorghum Pilot Endorsement).
- (2) The crop insured will be all the silage sorghum planted in the county for which a premium rate is provided by the county actuarial documents, in which the insured has a share; and:
 - (a) That is adapted to the area based on days to maturity and is compatible with agronomic and weather conditions in the area; and:
 - (b) That is planted for harvest as silage,
 - (c) That is not:
 - (i) a combine-type hybrid grain sorghum (grown from hybrid seed);
 - (ii) Sudan, Sudax, or Sudex varieties, varieties developed for haying and grazing, or any other variety not intended for the production of silage.
 - (iii) interplanted with another crop; or
 - (iv) planted into an established grass or legume.
- (3) 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 the definition of “Practical to Replant.” Refer to the LAM for replanting provision issues. Refer to Part 3 of this handbook for replanting payment procedures.
- (4) No written agreements may be authorized under the Pilot Silage Sorghum Endorsement to modify any terms of the contract or to extend coverage to any county for which actuarial documents are not filed.
- (5) In addition to the requirements in section 14 of the BP, the insured must notify the AIP at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the harvest of any acreage of the silage sorghum crop if the silage will be placed in silage bags, or at least seven (7) calendar days prior to utilizing any acreage in any manner other than for the production of silage (uses other than silage may include, but are not limited to, harvest as grain or hay, or grazing).
 - (a) Acreage must be appraised prior to harvest, or appraised for loss purposes after harvest, from representative strips designated by the AIP prior to harvest.

11 Insurability (Continued)

- (b) Any production placed in silage bags or utilized in any manner other than for the production of silage must be appraised prior to harvest.
- (c) Production to count for indemnity purposes will be based on the AIP's silage tonnage appraisal. This requirement also applies when a notice of loss has not been filed.
- (6) In addition to the provisions in the CP, the total production to count will include appraised production of not less than the production guarantee for any acreage for which the insured failed to give notice or leave the representative samples required in the Silage Sorghum Pilot Endorsement.
- (7) All production to count of silage sorghum will be increased to a 32 percent dry matter basis equivalent (68 percent moisture basis) if it is harvested or appraised after the normal end of the harvest period or after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.
- (8) The provisions contained in section 9 (i) of the CP do not apply.
- (9) Under section 15 (j) of the BP, if due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised insured crop or production to be destroyed, 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.

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.

13-20 (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.

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 “Silage Sorghum 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

Unless otherwise specified in the SP, the maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lesser of:

- (1) 20 percent of the production guarantee per acre, times the insured’s price election, times the insured’s share; or
- (2) The product of multiplying the maximum tons per acre allowed in the policy (1.0 tons) by the insured’s price election, and by the insured’s share in the crop.

23 Maximum Replanting Payment (Continued)

Determine the number of tons per acre allowed for replanting as follows. Show all calculations in the narrative of the PW or on a Special Report.

Example 1: Owner/operator (100% share)
30 acres replanted
20% of prod. guar (15.0 tons x 20%) = 3.0 tons x 1.000 (share) = 3.0 tons.
1.0 tons (max. tons per acre allowed in policy) x 1.000 (share) = 1.0 tons
The lesser of 3.0 tons or 1.0 tons is 1.0 tons.
Actual tons per acre allowed = 1.0 tons.

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

Example 2: Landlord/tenant on 50% share
30 acres replanted
20% of prod. guar (15.0 tons x 20%) = 3.0 tons x .500 (share) = 1.5 tons.
1.0 tons (max. ton amount allowed in policy) x .500 (share) = .5 tons
The lesser of 1.5 tons or .5 tons is .5 tons.
Actual tons per acre allowed = .5 tons.

Enter the number of tons per acre allowed (.5 tons) if share has been applied, or the number of tons per acre allowed (1.0 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 adjusted potential has/has 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 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.

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.

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

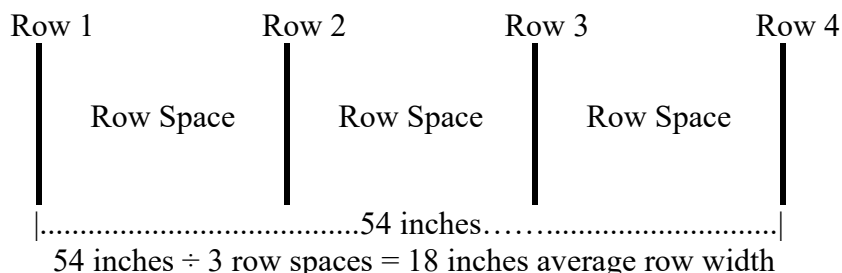
- (1) Split the field into subfields when:
 - (a) Variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field; or
 - (b) The insured wishes to destroy a portion of a field.
- (2) Each field or subfield must be appraised separately.
- (3) Take not less than the minimum number (count) of representative samples required in exhibit 7 (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 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 in whole inches.

Example:



33 Measuring Row Width for Sample Selection (Continued)

- (3) Apply the average row width to exhibit 8 to determine the required length of sample row.
- (4) When two or more rows are used for a pattern, divide the length of a single row pattern by the number of rows in the pattern. The combined length of all rows must equal the single row length.
- (5) Where rows are skipped for tractor and planter tires, refer to the LAM.
- (6) For broadcast acreage, use a 6.6-foot square grid.

34 Stages of Growth for Silage Sorghum

- (1) Actual leaf count is used to determine the stage of growth until all the leaves are exposed.
 - (a) Start with the rounded tip leaf, count all leaves developed up to, and including the stage indicator leaf. The stage indicator is that leaf which is at least 50 percent exposed. It is usually the uppermost leaf tip that is pointing below a horizontal line.
 - (b) The node identification system will be used if the rounded tip leaf cannot be determined (refer to exhibit 15):
 - (i) Pull up the entire plant and carefully split the stalk to expose stalk nodes and root whorls.
 - (ii) The seventh leaf attaches to the top of the first noticeable elongation between the nodes (an internode).
 - (iii) After the seventh leaf node is identified, count upward to the stage indicator leaf.
 - (iv) In the early stages of the plant's development, the nodes are very compact and difficult to distinguish; by stage nine or ten, the internode elongation should be easily found.
- (2) The head development determines the stage of growth after the boot stage. Refer to exhibit 15, Stage Characteristics (Heading through Maturity).
- (3) Stage Definitions: the definitions listed in exhibit 15 are based on the average normal conditions for a 20-leaf, 115-day plant.

A. General Information

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 until the milk stage for heading varieties or until approximately 80 days after planting for non-heading varieties.
Hail Damage Method	Beginning with the 10th leaf stage and until the silage sorghum is ready to be harvested.
Headed Weight Method	For all grain appraisals after the stand reduction method no longer applies through the date the crop is ready for harvest.

- (1) A separate worksheet is required for each unit inspected.
- (2) Refer to paragraph 32 and 33 for sampling and row length requirements.

B. Stand Reduction

- (1) Use the Stand Reduction Appraisal Worksheet and stand reduction method from emergence until the crop reaches the milk stage for heading varieties (approximately 80 days after planting for other varieties) or until the tonnage method can be used. The exact dates depend upon the variety planted by the producer.
- (2) If the reduction in stand is solely 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) This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length or a 6.6 foot square grid for broadcast planted seeds.
 - (b) Surviving plant counts are converted to tons per acre by multiplying the percent of potential remaining by the approved base yield per acre.
 - (c) Prior to the 20th leaf stage, the “Stand Reduction Chart” in exhibit 9 is used to determine the percent of potential remaining.
 - (d) After the 19th leaf stage to the milk stage, the yield and stand reductions are on a one-to-one ratio. (Example: 80% stand = 80% potential.)
 - (e) Samples consist of 1/100 acre, unless the crop is broadcast. Use 6.6 feet by 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre) as the sample area for broadcast silage sorghum. Refer to Row Width and Length Chart (exhibit 8) for other appropriate sample sizes.

C. Hail Damage

Use the Hail Damage Appraisal Worksheet for hail-damaged silage sorghum appraisals beginning with the 10th leaf stage.

- (1) This method is based on the calculation of direct and indirect damage from hail to determine the percent of potential remaining, converted to a tons-per-acre appraisal.
- (2) For damage due to hail, inspections for immature silage sorghum must be delayed at least 7 to 10 days after the damage for a more accurate damage assessment.
- (3) Direct damage includes stand reduction and damage to the stalk.
 - (a) Stand Reduction
 - (i) Hail damage stand reduction prior to the 10th leaf stage is considered recoverable since the plant growing point is largely protected to this stage and re-growth will usually show no adverse effects in silage yield.
 - (ii) In the 10th leaf stage and beyond, the “Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart” in exhibit 9 is used to determine percent of damage due to stand reduction.
 - (b) Stalk Damage

Plants having bruises on the stalk should not be counted as destroyed until such time as they actually fall over and is not able to be harvested. Young bruised plants will usually produce a normal or near-normal amount of vegetative growth even though stalk damage is present. When considerable bruising is evident, the adjustment should be deferred until the actual loss can be determined.
- (4) Indirect damage is caused by defoliation (the loss of leaf area) due to hail. To determine the amount defoliation and subsequent yield loss:
 - (a) Select representative plants;
 - (b) Remove the leaves that were exposed at the time of hail damage;
 - (c) Determine the percent of leaf area destroyed (missing or brown areas) on each removed leaf;
 - (d) Total the leaf-area-loss percentages; and
 - (e) Divide the total percentage by the total number of leaves to determine the average percent. Apply the average percent (to the nearest 5 percent) to the Leaf Loss Chart in exhibit 10.

C. Hail Damage (continued)

- (f) Determine the ultimate number of leaves 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. 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 the percent of defoliation as of the date of hail loss. No further determination of defoliation should be made unless further damage occurs.

D. Tonnage Method

Use the Tonnage Method (Weight Method Appraisal Worksheet, Part I) for all silage appraisals (including appraisals on test strips) beginning approximately 80 days after planting for varieties that do not produce heads or beginning at the milk stage for varieties that do produce heads. This method should be applied only to silage sorghum that has achieved a stage of growth in which producers in the area typically would begin to harvest the crop as silage. Tonnage method appraisals are to be made as near as possible to the time harvest normally occurs in the area.

- (1) This method is based on weighing the production in a fraction of an acre, then converting the production to tons per acre. Use a sample size of:
 - (a) 1/2000 acre if the stand is uniform and high tonnage is expected.
 - (b) 1/1000 acre for other silage.

Refer to exhibit 8 for appropriate row lengths for the respective sample sizes.

- (2) Measure all production in the sample area by cutting the stalks at normal machine harvesting height for silage and weighing.
- (3) Multiply average sample weight by:
 - (a) 1.0 if sample size selected was 1/2000 acre.
 - (b) 0.5 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre.
 - (c) The results will be the tons per acre of potential production.
- (4) For silage appraisals made after the normal end of harvest or after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period, determine the tonnage appraisal, and convert to equivalent tons of 68 percent (%) moisture silage (32 percent dry matter basis equivalent) by determining the actual moisture percent and applying the factor from exhibit 11.

36 Calculating Quantity of Silage

Warning: There is danger of gases in tightly constructed silos. The AIP shall establish safety 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) 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, panicle percent, etc.). Exhibits 13 and 14 provides 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, and then divide by 2000 to determine tons.
- (3) Silage weight factors are determined as follows:
 - (a) For unpacked, unsettled silage in round structures, use the tonnage recorded for depth from exhibit 14. 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 (3)(b) is then applicable.
 - (b) For unpacked, settled silage in round structures, use the silage weight factor for the silage depth from exhibit 13. Silage is to be considered settled if it is of normal silage moisture and the silage has been undisturbed for at least two weeks.
 - (c) 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. (Refer to the LAM.) Determine the cubic foot volume per load and multiply by;
 - (iii) 10 pounds per cubic foot for silage sorghum that was under 4 feet tall, drought stricken, or frozen.
 - (iv) 15 pounds per cubic foot for silage sorghum that was of uneven height, partially dry or frozen.
 - (v) 20 pounds per cubic foot for all other silage sorghum.
 - (d) For silage stored in a trench, bunker, mechanically packed piles, and for all other structures and all other situations, determine quantity of silage by multiplying the average width, depth, and length to determine the total cubic feet. Use 40 pounds per cubic foot for the silage weight factor.

36 Calculating Quantity of Silage (Continued)

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:

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

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

Short Method

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

$$(40 \text{ lbs./cu. ft.} \div 2000 \text{ lbs./ton} = .02 \text{ tons/cu. ft.})$$

- (e) For upright silos containing production from other units or the previous year, determine the production not to count from the unit as shown in the following example.

An adjuster must pre-measure the production from other units or the previous year prior to new production being added. The adjuster also must pre-measure production for each unit added to the silo prior to production from another unit being added unless the AIP has provided authorization to the insured for bin marking or load records in accordance with the LAM.

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 (unpacked, settled). The production not to count is 42.4 tons, derived from exhibit 13 as follows:

$$\text{Volume} = \text{Dia}^2 \times .7854 \times \text{depth}$$

$$20^2 \text{ ft.} \times .7854 \times 30 \text{ ft. depth} = 9,425 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$9,425 \text{ cu. ft.} \times 47.4 \text{ lbs. (exhibit 13)} \div 2000 \text{ lbs. per ton} = 223.4 \text{ total tons}$$

$$20^2 \times .7854 \times 25 \text{ ft. depth} = 7,854 \text{ cu. ft.}$$

$$7,854 \text{ cu. ft.} \times 46.1 \text{ lbs. (exhibit 13)} \div 2000 \text{ lbs. per ton} = 181.0 \text{ tons}$$

Total tonnage 223.4 tons – 181.0 tons new silage = 42.4 tons of production not to count.

36 Calculating Quantity of Silage (Continued)

Gross production recorded on the PW could be the old-and-new silage 30-ft. depth with 42.4 tons listed as production not to count. Actual old silage tonnage will be greater than 42.4 tons (due to pack) but by listing 42.4 tons, we effectively remove old silage volume from the total silage volume.

- (i) Where new silage is stored on pre-measured, unpacked new silage (from another unit, etc.), use exhibit 14 to compute gross tonnage and the tonnage associated with the depth of the silage from another unit. The entire silo will be measured and the earlier silage will be shown as production not to count.
 - (ii) Where unpacked new silage is stored on pre-measured, packed old silage (from another unit, last year's silage, etc.), use exhibit 13 to compute gross tonnage of old silage and exhibit 14 to compute gross tonnage of new silage for associated with the depth of the silage. The entire silo will be measured and the earlier silage will be shown as production not to count.
 - (iii) Where new settled silage is stored on pre-measured, unpacked, settled new silage from another unit, use exhibit 13 to compute gross tonnage and the tonnage associated with the depth of the silage from another unit. The entire silo will be measured and the earlier silage will be shown as production not to count.
- (f) Where new silage is stored on pre-measured, 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."
 - (b) If the insured chooses to harvest "low moisture" silage, the reduction in moisture is not due to an insurable cause and "1.00" should be entered as the test weight factor. Low moisture silage must be adjusted to 68 percent moisture by a factor from exhibit 11 (recorded in item 59b of the PW).
 - (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.
 - (d) To determine the test-weight factor:
 - (i) Weigh an empty five-gallon bucket in pounds to tenths.
 - (ii) Fill the bucket to slightly more than level with fluffed silage (Do Not Pack). Using a yardstick or similar object, level with zigzag sweeps, then weigh the full bucket, in pounds to tenths.

36 Calculating Quantity of Silage (Continued)

- (iii) Subtract weight of the empty bucket, determine test-weight factor from exhibit 12, and record, to hundredths, in item 60b of the PW.

Example: Empty 5 gallon bucket weighs 2 lbs.
After filling and leveling the bucket the weight is 15.0 lbs.
 $15.0 \text{ lbs.} - 2.0 \text{ lbs.} = 13.0 \text{ lbs. of silage.}$
Factor from exhibit 12 = 1.08.
Enter "1.08" in Section II, column 60b of the PW.

37 Appraisal Deviations and Modifications

A. Deviations

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

B. Modifications

Modifications require authorization from the AIP. Refer to the LAM for further information.

Use the following appraisal modifications in conjunction with the appropriate silage sorghum appraisal method for damage due to insured causes.

Permanent Wilt (Not applicable to irrigated practice).

- (1) When permanent wilt is present:
 - (a) Plants are damaged to the point that the leaves remain tightly rolled throughout the night; and
 - (b) The four lower leaves of the plant are brown and brittle and during the day will crumble when rolled between the hands.
- (2) When all plants are permanently wilted and stand reduction appraisal is appropriate, note on the appraisal sheet "no production potential due to permanent wilt," and enter zero appraisal for acreage so affected.
- (3) When permanent wilt has been determined in the area, but not all (or none) of the plants in the field or sub-field have been affected, appraise in the normal manner unless the insured agrees to leave representative areas for later appraisal. Inform insured to request another appraisal within 30 days of this inspection.
- (4) Acreage affected by permanent wilt should be inspected in early-morning hours to confirm turgor has not been restored overnight. Make observations before 9 A.M. if possible. Plants will be considered permanently wilted if they are damaged to the extent that they will die even if supplied moisture.

38 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 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 - 5. Example appraisal worksheets are also provided to illustrate how to complete item entries.
- (6) For all zero appraisals, refer to the LAM.

39-50 (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 (including “No Indemnity Due” claims) 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

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
DSSH	Document and Supplemental Standards Handbook
FAD	Final Agency Determination
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
GSH	General Standards Handbook
LAM	Loss Adjustment Manual
PPSH	Prevented Planting Standards Handbook
PW	Production Worksheet
RIV	Reduction in Value
RMA	Risk Management Agency
SP	Special Provisions
SRA	Standard Reinsurance Agreement
UUF	Uninsured Unavoidable Fire

Definitions

Approved Yield means the actual production history (APH) yield, calculated and approved by the verifier, used to determine the production guarantee by summing the yearly actual, assigned, adjusted or unadjusted transitional yields and dividing the sum by the number of yields contained in the database, which will always contain at least four yields. The database may contain up to 10 consecutive crop years of actual or assigned yields. The approved yield may have yield adjustments elected under exhibit 36 in the CIH, revisions according to section 3, or other limitations according to FCIC issued procedures applied when calculating the approved yield.

Dual Purpose Sorghum means varieties that may be harvested either for grain production or as silage (tons per acre) and that are not insurable under the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions for the production of grain.

Established Price means the price determined by multiplying the projected price for corn silage by 80 percent. In lieu of any policy provisions that specify that the price election will be released by the contract change date, the silage sorghum established price will be determined by RMA and released by January 31 of the crop year on RMA's website.

Photoperiod Sensitive Sorghum means varieties that will not produce grain because of unique genetics that prevent flowering under normal growing conditions and that have been bred specifically for the production of silage.

Silage sorghum means dual purpose grain sorghum varieties (a variety used for both grain and silage), male sterile grain sorghum varieties, or photo-period sensitive grain sorghum varieties that have been developed to produce green matter to be ensiled.

Sterile Sorghum means varieties that will not produce grain because the plants are sterile and have been bred specifically for the production of silage.

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 38.

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	"Silage Sorghum."
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	Average row width to nearest inch. If broadcast, enter "B." Refer to paragraph 33 for row width determination information.
9. Base Yield	Enter the approved (base) yield to nearest tenth of a ton, after verifying to be correct.
10. Sample No.	If there are preprinted sample numbers, make no entry. Otherwise, number samples sequentially.
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 (for broadcast seeded, 6.6 feet X 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre)).
12. No. of Surviving Plants 1/100 acre	Number of surviving plants in the same sample.
13. Percent of Stand	Result, rounded to nearest tenth, of dividing the number of surviving plants (item 12) by the normal plant population (item 11).
14. Round Col. 13 to nearest 5 percent	Percent of stand (item 13) rounded to nearest 5 percent.

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 20th leaf stage, use Stand Reduction Chart (exhibit 9) and entry in item 14. c. After the 19th leaf stage, repeat entry from item 14.
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 STAND REDUCTION APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn and Grain Sorghum, HYBRID SEED CORN, HYBRID SORGHUM SEED, POPCORN)			COMPANY ANY COMPANY		1. INSURED'S NAME I.M. INSURED		2. POLICY NUMBER XXXXXXXX		
			3. UNIT NO. 0001-0001OU	CLAIM NUMBER XXXXXX		4. CROP Silage Sorghum		5. CROP YEAR YYYY	
			6. FSA FARM NO. FN-123	7. FIELD NO. A	NO. OF ACRES 76.0	8. ROW WIDTH 38"	9. BASE YIELD 20.0		
COMPUTATIONS									
SAMPLE NO. 10	NORMAL PLANT POPULATION 1/100 ACRE 11	NO. OF SURVIVING PLANTS 1/100 ACRE 12	HYBRID SORGHUM SEED AND SILAGE SORGHUM ONLY		PERCENT OF POTENTIAL 15	BASE YIELD 16	APPRaisal FOR SAMPLE (COL. 15 X 16) 17		
			PERCENT OF STAND 13	ROUND COL. 13 TO NEAREST 5 PERCENT 14					
1	320	21	6.6	5	9	X 20.0	= 1.8		
2	320	17	5.3	5	9	X 20.0	= 1.8		
3	320	36	11.3	10	17	X 20.0	= 3.4		
4	320	39	12.2	10	17	X 20.0	= 3.4		
5	320	47	14.7	15	26	X 20.0	= 5.2		
6						X	=		
7						X	=		
8						X	=		
9						X	=		
10						X	=		
11						X	=		
12						X	=		
18. TOTAL							15.6		
19. STAGE OF GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE 9th Leaf			20. TOTAL APPRAISALS FOR ALL 15.6		21. NO. OF SAMPLES 5		22. APPRAISAL PER ACRE/FIELD 3.1 ton		
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 38.

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	"Silage Sorghum"
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	Enter the ultimate number of leaves.
9. Base Yield	The approved (base) yield in tons to tenths from the silage sorghum approved yield form, after verifying to be correct.
10. Sample No.	If there are preprinted sample numbers, make no entry.
11. Normal No. of Plants 1/100 acre	Normal plant population - determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing, and non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre (for broadcast seeded, 6.6 feet X 6.6 feet (1/1000 acre)).
12. No. Plants Totally Destroyed 1/100 acre	Number of plants totally destroyed in the sample row length. 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	Count the number of plants remaining in the sample, or enter the result of subtracting the 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 by dividing remaining plants (item 13) by the normal plant population (item 11). Round to the nearest 5 percent, and apply result to exhibit 9 “Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart.” Enter percent of damage from the table.
15. % Cripples (Corn Only)	Make no entry
16. % Head Damage (Grain Sorghum)	Make no entry
17. Total Direct Damage	Repeat item 14.
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, rounded to the nearest 5 percent.
20. % Damage for Leaf Destruction	Percent of damage for leaf destruction (from exhibit 10) based on items 19 and 27, and the ultimate number of leaves (item 8). Example 1: A silage sorghum plant is determined to have an ultimate number of leaves of 18. The stage of growth is 15th leaf, with 55 percent leaf defoliation. The percent of damage would be 16 percent. Example 2: A silage sorghum plant is determined to be in the bloom stage, with a 45 percent leaf defoliation percent. The percent of damage would be 24 percent.
21. Net Indirect Damage	Result of multiplying potential remaining (item 18) by percent damage for leaf destruction (item 20) and dividing by 100, rounded to the nearest tenth.
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 (refer to paragraph 34).
28. Total All Samples	Repeat entry from item 26.
29. No. Samples	Enter total number of samples.
30. Per Acre Appraisal Bu.	Strike through “Bu.” and enter Result, rounded to tenths, of dividing total appraisals for all samples (item 28) by the total number of samples (item 29).

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Hail Damage (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
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)															
HAIL DAMAGE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn and Grain Sorghum)				1. INSURED'S NAME I. M. INSURED				2. POLICY NO. XXXXXXX				3. UNIT NUMBER 0002-0001OU		4. CROP Silage Sorghum	
				5. CROP YEAR YYYY		6. FSA FARM NO. FN-123		7. FIELD NO. A		No. of Acres 24.2		8. ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES 20		9. BASE YIELD 20.0	
COMPUTATIONS															
SAMPLE NO.	NORMAL NO. OF PLANTS 1/100 ACRE	NO. PLANTS TOTALLY DESTROYED 1/100 ACRE	REMAINING STAND NO. PLANTS	% DAMAGE 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	APPRAISAL FOR SAMPLE (23 X 24)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	320	176	144	55	-		55	45	90	66	29.7	84.7	15.3	20.0	3.1
2	320	206	114	65	-		65	35	95	72	25.2	90.2	9.8	20.0	2.0
3	320	191	129	60	-		60	40	90	66	26.4	86.4	13.6	20.0	2.7
4	320	194	126	60			60	40	95	72	28.8	88.8	11.2	20.0	2.2
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
26. TOTAL														10.0	
27. STAGE OF PLANT GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE Full-leaf development						28. TOTAL ALL SAMPLES 10.0		29. NO. SAMPLES 4		30. PER ACRE APPRAISAL BU. = 2.5					
31. REMARKS: Very wet and cool.															

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

Form Standards – Appraisal Worksheet for Tonnage Method

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 38. 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	"Silage Sorghum"
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 and enter in col. 10 part 1.	Write in "Silage Sorghum – SS" and circle "SS."
Part I – Weight Method	
Use the weight method appraisal for all grain appraisals from milk stage through maturity.	
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 "SS."
11. Fraction of Acre	Enter "1/2000" if the silage is planted in rows, the stand is uniform and the potential appears to be above the approved (base) yield. Enter "1/1000" in all other cases and for broadcast seeded silage.
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 1/1000, enter "0.50." If entry in item 11 is 1/2000, enter "1.00."
17. Per Acre Yield	Circle tons and enter result, rounded to tenths, of multiplying average sample weight per field (item 15) by the yield factor (item 16). Show calculation on worksheet.
18. Moisture Percentage	Record moisture percentage only when the silage tonnage must be corrected due to late harvest and moisture content is less than 68 percent.

Form Standards – Tonnage Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
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 – Tonnage Appraisal Worksheet (Continued)

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY

WEIGHT METHOD APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn, Popcorn, Hybrid Seed Corn, Hybrid Seed Sorghum, Grain Sorghum, and Silage)										
COMPANY		CLAIM NUMBER			1. INSURED-S NAME		2. POLICY NO.		3. UNIT NO.	7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE AND
ANY COMPANY		XXXXXX			I.M. INSURED		XXXXXX		0002-0002 BU	ENTER IN COL. 10 PART I GRAIN SORGHUM - GS EAR CORN - EC POPCORN - PEC CORN SILAGE - CS GRAIN SORGHUM, SILAGE - GSS Silage Sorghum - SS
4. CROP		5. CROP YR	6. FSA FARM NO.		YIELD FACTOR					7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE AND
SILAGE SORGHUM		YYYY	FN-123		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	7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE AND

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	AVERAGE SAMPLE WEIGHT PER FIELD 15	YIELD FACTOR 16	PER ACRE YIELD (CIRCLE ONE) 17	FOR MATURE CORN POPCORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM	
				4.3	5.2	8.4	7.1	8.1						18. MOISTURE	19. SHELLING
F	10.1	SS	1/2000						= 33.1	□□÷ 5	= 6.6	x 1.00	= <u>BUSHEL S TONS POUNDS</u> 6.6	15.1	
G	10.1	SS	1/2000	4.0	5.1	7.8	6.9	7.9	= 31.7	□÷□ 5	= 6.3	x 1.00	= <u>BUSHEL S TONS POUNDS</u> 6.3		
									=)	=	x	= BUSHEL S TONS POUNDS		

PART II - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (For ear corn from milk stage to 40% moisture)																		
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	REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Popcorn)		
			Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5	Plot 6	Plot 7	Plot 8	Plot 9		Corn	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.	
	1/4	1/100										=	X	1.148	40.0	=		
		1/1000										=	X	11.48	400.0	=		
	1/2	1/100										=	X	1.057	42.0	=		
		1/1000										=	X	10.57	420.0	=		
	3/4	1/100										=	X	1.009	45.0	=		
		1/1000										=	X	10.09	450.0	=		
	Doughy	1/100										=	X	1.052	47.0	=		
		1/1000										=	X	10.52	470.0	=		
	Extended	1/100										=	X	1.187	59.0	=		
		1/1000										=	X	11.87	590.0	=		

REMARKS:												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 #	"Silage Sorghum" (0059).
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).

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard												
<p>6. Insured Cause %</p>	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>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%.</p> <p>If there is no insurable cause of loss, and a no indemnity due claim will be completed, make no entry.</p> <p>Example entries for items 4-6 and the Narrative, reflecting entries for multiple dates of damage, the corresponding insured causes of damage and insured cause percentages:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="505 856 1297 1016"> <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> </table> <p>Narrative: Additional date of damage – SEP 5; Cause of Damage – Freeze; Insured cause percent - 10%.</p>	4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	AUG	5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Hail	Drought	6. Insured Cause %	40	20	30
4. Date(s) of Damage	MAY	JUN 30	AUG										
5. Cause(s) of Damage	Excess Moisture	Hail	Drought										
6. Insured Cause %	40	20	30										
<p>7. Company/Agency</p>	<p>Name of company and agency servicing the contract.</p>												
<p>8. Name of Insured</p>	<p>Name of the insured that identifies exactly the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.</p>												
<p>9. Claim #</p>	<p>Claim number as assigned by the AIP.</p>												
<p>10. Policy #</p>	<p>Insured’s assigned policy number.</p>												
<p>11. Crop Year</p>	<p>Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.</p>												
<p>12. Additional Units</p>	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If more spaces are needed for non-loss units, enter the unit numbers, identified as “Non-Loss Units,” in the Narrative or on an attached Special Report.</p>												

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Estimated yield per acre, in tons to tenths, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.</p>
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss	<p>Preliminary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Date the first or second notice of damage or loss was given for the unit in item 2, in the 1st or 2nd space, as applicable. Enter the complete date (MM/DD/YYYY) for each notice. b. A notice of damage or loss for a third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of PWs. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set of PWs. c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of PWs for the date of notice for the final inspection. d. If the inspection is initiated by the AIP, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date. e. If the notice does not require an inspection, document as directed in the Narrative instructions. <p>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.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
15. Companion Policy(s)	<p>a. If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), make no entry.</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the AIP for further instructions.</p> <p>c. Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.</p>

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 quality adjustment 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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
16. Field ID	<p>The field or subfield identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative.</p> <p>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.</p>
17. Multi-Crop Code	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>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.</p>
18. Reported Acres	<p>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.</p>
19. Determined Acres	<p>Refer to the LAM for definition of acceptable determined acres used herein. Enter the determined acres to tenths for the field or subfield for which consent is given for other use and/or:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Put to other use without consent; b. Abandoned; c. Damaged by uninsured causes; or d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production. <p>Refer to the LAM for procedures regarding when estimated acres are allowed and documentation requirements.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Preliminary and Final: Determined acres to tenths.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
19. Determined Acres (Continued)	<p>Acreage breakdowns within a unit or field may be estimated (refer to the LAM) if a determination is impractical.</p> <p>Account for all planted acreage in the unit.</p>
20. Interest or Share	<p>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.</p>
21. Risk	<p>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.</p> <p>Unrated land is uninsurable without a written agreement.</p>
22. Type	<p>Three-digit code, 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 from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a type is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
23. Class	<p>Three-digit code, 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 from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a class is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
24. Sub-Class	<p>Three-digit code, 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 from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If a sub-class is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>
25. Intended Use	<p>Three-digit code, 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 from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an intended use is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard												
26. Irr. Practice	Three-digit code, 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 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, entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents for the cropping practice (or practice) carried out by the insured. If “No Cropping Practice” or “No Practice Specified” is shown in the actuarial documents, enter the appropriate three-digit code 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, 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 from the actuarial documents (e.g., 997). If an organic practice is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry.												
29. Stage	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table data-bbox="500 1010 1312 1230"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="500 1010 846 1045"><u>STAGE</u></th> <th data-bbox="867 1010 1105 1045"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 1045 846 1115">“R”</td> <td data-bbox="867 1045 1312 1115">Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 1115 846 1150">“NR”</td> <td data-bbox="867 1115 1312 1150">Acreage not replanted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 1150 846 1186">“RN”</td> <td data-bbox="867 1150 1312 1230">Acreage replanted and not qualified for a replanting payment.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>FINAL: Stage abbreviation as shown below.</p> <table data-bbox="500 1339 1279 1623"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="500 1339 618 1375"><u>STAGE</u></th> <th data-bbox="889 1339 1128 1375"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 1375 846 1623">“P”</td> <td data-bbox="889 1375 1279 1623">Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production to the AIP.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“R”	Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.	“NR”	Acreage not replanted.	“RN”	Acreage replanted and not qualified for a replanting payment.	<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“P”	Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production to the AIP.
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Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard																		
29. Stage (Continued)	<p>“H”..... Harvested</p> <p>“UH”..... Unharvested or put to other use with consent</p> <p>“TZ” UUF/Third Party Damage – Zero production on same acreage.</p> <p>“TA” UUF/Third Party Damage – Appraised production on same acreage.</p> <p>“TH” UUF/Third Party Damage- Harvested production on same acreage.</p> <p>Prevented Planting: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>Gleaned Acreage: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>																		
30. Use of Acreage	<p>Use of acreage. Use the following “Intended Use” abbreviations.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="505 968 570 999"><u>USE</u></th> <th data-bbox="886 968 1114 999"><u>EXPLANATION</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1003 854 1035">“Replant”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1003 1114 1035">Acreage replanted</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1039 854 1071">“Not Replanted”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1039 1162 1071">Acreage not replanted</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1075 854 1106">“To Millet”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1075 1195 1106">Use made of the acreage</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1110 854 1142">“WOC”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1110 1211 1142">Other use without consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1146 854 1178">“SU”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1146 1097 1178">Solely uninsured</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1182 854 1213">“ABA”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1182 1235 1213">Abandoned without consent</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1218 854 1249">“H”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1218 1016 1249">Harvested</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1253 854 1285">“UH”.....</td> <td data-bbox="886 1253 1049 1285">Unharvested</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.”</p> <p>Prevented Planting: Refer to the PPSH for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.</p> <p>Gleaned Acreage: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.</p>	<u>USE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>	“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
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Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
31. Appraised Potential	<p>Replant: Enter the tons per acre allowed for replanting to the nearest tenth as determined from the replant calculation documented in the Narrative. (Refer to Part 3, for qualifications and computations.)</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Per-acre appraisal in tons, to tenths, of potential production for the acreage appraised as shown on the appraisal worksheet. Refer to Part 4, "Appraisal Methods" for additional instructions.</p> <p>If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter "0.0." Refer to the LAM for procedures for documenting zero yield appraisals.</p>
32a. Moisture %	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Moisture percent (if less than 68.0 percent and crop is appraised or harvested after the normal date of harvest or after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period) to nearest tenth. If moisture is 68.0 percent or above, make no entry.</p>
32b. Factor	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Moisture factor from exhibit 11 if there is an entry in 32a.</p>
33. Shell %, Factor, or Value	Make no entry.
34. Production Pre QA	<p>Replant: Enter the result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Result of multiplying column 31 times column 19, and if applicable, multiplying this result times columns 32b, in tons rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 31, make no entry.</p>
35. Quality Factor	Refer to paragraph 11 (9) if, due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed, otherwise make no entry.
36. Production Post QA	<p>Replant: Transfer the entry in item 34.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Result of multiplying column 34 times column 35, in tons, rounded to tenths. If no entry in column 35, transfer entry from column 34.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
37. Uninsured Cause	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>a. Hail and Fire exclusion not in effect.</p> <p>(1) Enter the result of multiplying column 19 entry by not less than the insured's production guarantee per acre in 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.</p> <p>(2) On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes separate from other production. Refer to the LAM for information on how to determine uninsured cause appraisals.</p> <p>(3) For acreage that is damaged partly by uninsured causes, enter the result of multiplying the appraised uninsured loss of production per acre, in tons to tenths, by column 19 entry for any such acreage.</p> <p>b. When there is late-planted acreage, the applicable production guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee per-acre that has been reduced for late-planted acreage, multiplied by column 19 entry.</p> <p>c. Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire.</p> <p>d. Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to hail and fire exclusion appraisals.</p> <p>e. For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.</p>

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard															
38. Total to Count	Result of adding item 36 and item 37, to tenths.															
39. Total	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant and Final: Total determined acres (column 19), to tenths.</p>															
40. Quality	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Check all qualifying conditions that apply to the unit’s appraised and harvested production (refer to the CP and SP), otherwise check “None.”</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="483 625 1333 1171"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="483 625 1333 661">Qualifying QA Condition:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 661 1333 697">Test Weight (TW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 697 1333 732">Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 732 1333 768">Garlicky (Grade)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 768 1333 804">Aflatoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 804 1333 840">Vomitoxin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 840 1333 875">Fumonisin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 875 1333 911">Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 911 1333 947">Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 947 1333 982">Ergoty (Grade)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 982 1333 1018">COFO (commercially objectionable foreign odor) (includes Musty and Sour Odor)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1018 1333 1054">Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1054 1333 1089">None</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1089 1333 1125"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1125 1333 1161"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="483 1207 1498 1276">a. For all qualifying conditions checked, in the Narrative (or on a Special Report):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="557 1312 1498 1453">(1) Document the level for each qualifying condition as indicated by approved test results, and the name and location of each testing facility that verifies the presence of the qualifying condition and the date of the test(s); or <li data-bbox="557 1459 1498 1564">(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 condition). <p data-bbox="483 1600 1372 1669">b. If “Other” is checked, in addition to the above documentation requirements, document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="532 1705 1161 1740">(1) A description of the qualifying condition; <li data-bbox="532 1768 1490 1837">(2) The name of the controlling authority that considers this qualifying condition to be injurious to human or animal health and why. <p data-bbox="492 1873 1466 1938">Refer to paragraph 11(9) if, due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed</p>	Qualifying QA Condition:	Test Weight (TW)	Kernel Damage (KD) and Total Defects	Garlicky (Grade)	Aflatoxin	Vomitoxin	Fumonisin	Dark Roast (for Sunflowers only)	Sclerotinia (for Sunflowers only)	Ergoty (Grade)	COFO (commercially objectionable foreign odor) (includes Musty and Sour Odor)	Other	None		
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Other																
None																

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State, or other health organization maximum limits. Check "Yes:"	<p>Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Preliminary and Final: Check "Yes" if any mycotoxins listed in item 40 (including any identified as "Other") exceed the FDA, state, or other health organization maximum limits, otherwise leave blank. Document in the Narrative (or on a Special Report), the disposition of the production that was:</p> <p>a. Sold, document the name and address of the buyer; or</p> <p>b. Not sold, document the date(s) of the disposition, how the production was used, or how it was destroyed.</p> <p>Refer to the LAM and the SP for additional information on claims involving mycotoxins</p>
42. Totals	Total of entries in columns 34, 36, 37 and 38, to tenths. If a column has no entries, make no entry.

NARRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

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

a.	If no acreage is released on the unit, enter "No acreage released," adjuster's initials, and date.
b.	If notice of damage was given and No Inspection is required, enter "No Inspection," the unit number(s), date, and adjuster's initials (do not enter unit numbers for which notice has not been given). The insured's signature is not required.
c.	Explain any uninsured causes, unusual, or controversial cases.
d.	If there is an appraisal in Section I, column 37 for uninsured causes due to 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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

k.	<p>Attach a sketch map or aerial photo to identify the total unit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use or to replant; (2) If acreage has been replanted to a practice uninsurable as an original practice; (3) If uninsured causes are present; or (4) For unusual or controversial cases. <p>Indicate on the aerial photo or sketch map, the disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.</p>
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 qualifications 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 tons allowed for replanting have/have not been reduced for share on the PW according to individual AIP guidelines.
v.	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. Refer to the LAM for additional documentation requirements.
w.	Document field IDs, date, and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested silage 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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

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 silage 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.
- (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, etc.). Average percent of moisture can be entered when determined average is acceptable to the adjuster. Separate line entries are not otherwise required. Refer to the LAM for instructions.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

- (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 silage in the structure. For computing the production in cones and conical piles, refer to the LAM.
 - (g) Varying types in the same unit. If there are multiple types planted within the same unit, the AIP may complete a separate PW for each type in the unit.
- (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.
- (10) For mycotoxin damage, refer to the LAM for special instructions.

Element/Item Number	Standard
<p>43. Date Harvest Completed: (Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.)</p>	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>Replant and Final:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The earlier of the date the entire acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) 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?	<p>Preliminary: Make no entry.</p> <p>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.</p>
45. Assignment of Indemnity	Check “Yes” only if an assignment of indemnity is in effect for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity	Check “Yes” only if a transfer of right to indemnity is in effect for the unit for the crop year; otherwise, check “No.” Refer to the LAM.
47a. Share	Record only varying shares on same unit to three decimal places.
47b. Field ID	<p>a. If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, make no entry.</p> <p>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).</p>
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	<p>Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop.</p> <p>a. Length if rectangular.</p> <p>b. Diameter if round or conical pile. Refer to the LAM to convert circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.</p>
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	Make no entry.
55. Gross Prod.	Make no entry.
56. Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.	Circle "Ton" in column heading. Enter the gross production in tons to tenths in accordance with paragraph 36 of this handbook.
57. Shell/Sugar Factor	Make no entry.
58a. FM %	Make no entry.
58b. Factor	Make no entry.
59a. Moisture %	Enter moisture percent to tenths if the silage is harvested or appraised after the normal date for harvest or after the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.
59b. Factor	If silage moisture entry in 59a is less than 68 percent, enter the moisture factor from the silage sorghum moisture adjustment factor to two decimal places (exhibit 11). For moisture 68 percent and over, make no entry.
60a. Test Wt.	Enter test weight (only when storage structure measurements are entered) in pounds to tenths. Refer to paragraph 36 of the handbook for silage test weight determination instructions.
60b. Factor	Enter the test weight factor from exhibit 12 if there is an entry in 60a. Otherwise, make no entry.
61. Adjusted Production	Result of multiplying 56 x 59b x 60b (in tons rounded to tenths).
62. Prod. Not to Count	<p>Net production not to count, in tons to tenths, when acceptable records identifying such production are available, from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the guarantee per acre, or from other sources (e.g., other units or uninsured acreage) in the same storage structure (if the storage entries include such production).</p> <p>This entry must never exceed production shown on the same line. Document in the narrative the total storage structure(s) content (silage depth in silo, bunker, etc.) And any "production not to count."</p> <p>Make no entry if only the depth for production to count 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.</p>
63. Production Pre-QA	Result of subtracting column 62 from column 61, to tenths.
64a. Value	Make no entry.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
64b. MKT Price	Make no entry.
65. Quality Factor	Refer to paragraph 11(9) if, due to insured causes, a Federal or State agency has ordered the appraised crop or production to be destroyed, otherwise make no entry.
66. Production to Count	If there is no entry in column 65, transfer entry from column 63. Otherwise, enter the result of multiplying column 63 times column 65 in tons, rounded to tenths.
67. Total	Total of column 63, to tenths. If no entry in column 63, make no entry.
For items 68 – 72. When separate line entries are made for varying shares, APH yields, types, etc., within the unit, and totals need to be kept separate for calculating indemnities, make no entry and follow the AIP's instructions; otherwise, make the following entries.	
68. Section II Total:	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Total of column 66, to tenths.</p>
69. Section I Total	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Enter figure from Section I, column 38 total.</p>
70. Unit Total	<p>Preliminary and Replant: Make no entry.</p> <p>Final: Total of column 68 and column 69, to tenths.</p>
71. Allocated Prod	Refer to the LAM for instructions for determining allocated production. Enter the total production in 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.

Form Standards - Production Worksheet (Continued)

Element/Item Number	Standard
The following required entries are not illustrated on the PW example below.	
73. Insured's Signature and Date	<p>Insured's (or insured's authorized representative's) signature and date. Before obtaining the signature, review all entries on the PW with the insured (or insured's authorized representative), particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.</p> <p>Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.</p>
74. Adjuster's Signature, Code #, and Date	<p>Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed after the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. For an absentee insured, enter adjuster's code number only. The signature and date will be entered after the absentee has signed and returned the PW.</p> <p>Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.</p>
75. Page	<p>Preliminary: Page numbers – "1," "2," etc., at the time of inspection.</p> <p>Replant and Final: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).</p>

Form Standards – Production Worksheet (Continued)

PRODUCTION WORKSHEET

1. Crop/Code # SILAGE SORGHUM 0059	2. Unit # 0002-0001 BU	3. Location Description SW1-96N-30W	7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY REPLANT SILAGE SORGHUM EXAMPLE	8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED
4. Date(s) of Damage JUN 10	AUG			9. Claim # XXXXXXXX
5. Cause(s) of Damage HAIL	Drought			11. Crop Year YYYY
6. Insured Cause % 40	60			10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX
12. Additional Units 0002-0002 BU				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss MM/DD/YYYY
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre 20				15. Companion Policy(s)

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL															B. POTENTIAL YIELD								
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32a.	32b.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Type	Class	Sub-Class	Intended Use	Irr Practice	Cropping Practice	Organic Practice	Stage	Use of Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count	
A	NS		24.2	1.000		125					002		UH	PLOWED	2.5			60.5		60.5		60.5	
C	NS		18.0	1.000		125					002		P	WOC							234.0	234.0	
D	NS		56.0	1.000		125					002		H	H									
39. TOTAL			98.2	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												42. TOTALS	60.5		60.5	234.0	294.5		
												41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>											

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Silage sorghum sold to Acme Feedlot. Test weight 11 lbs. Field C – put to other use without consent. Field C&D determined from FSA permanent field measurements. Field A – wheel measured. See attached special report for measurements and calculations. Sorghum Silage stored in bunker has been packed.

SECTION II – DETERMINED HARVESTED PRODUCTION

43. Date Harvest Completed MM/DD/YYYY						44. Damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>						45. Assignment of Indemnity Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						46. Transfer of Right to Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
A. MEASUREMENTS						B. GROSS PRODUCTION						C. ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION												
47a.	47b.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58a.	58b.	59a.	59b.	60a.	60b.	61.	62.	63.	64a.	64b.	65.	66.
Share	Multi-Crop Code	Length or Diameter	Width	Depth	Deduction	Net Cubic Feet	Conversion Factor	Gross Prod.	(Bu) Ton Lbs. CWT	Shell/Sugar Factor	FM% Factor	Moisture % Factor	Test WT Factor	Adjusted Production	Prod. Not to Count	Production Pre-QA	Value Mkt. Price	Quality Factor	Production to Count					
	NS	ACME FEEDLOT ANYTOWN, ANY STATE							480.0						480.0		480.0							480.0
	NS	40.0	10.0	8.0		3200.0			64.0			55.0 1.41	11.0 0.92	83.0		83.0								83.0
67. TOTAL																	563.0	68. Section II Total					563.0	
																	69. Section I Total					294.5		
																	70. Unit Total					857.5		
																	71. Allocated Prod.					234.0		
																	72. Total APH Prod.					623.5		

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 # SILAGE SORGHUM 0059	2. Unit # 0001-0001 OU	3. Location Description SW1-96N-30W	7. Company Agency ANY COMPANY ANY AGENCY REPLANT SILAGE SORGHUM EXAMPLE	8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED
4. Date(s) of Damage JUN 10	5. Cause(s) of Damage HAIL	6. Insured Cause % 100	12. Additional Units	13. Est. Prod. Per Acre
9. Claim # XXXXXXXX				11. Crop Year YYYY
10. Policy # XXXXXXXXXX				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 1st MM/DD/YYYY
				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss 2nd MM/DD/YYYY
				14. Date(s) Notice of Loss Final MM/DD/YYYY
15. Companion Policy(s)				

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL														B. POTENTIAL YIELD										
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32a.	32b.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	
Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Type	Class	Sub-Class	Intended Use	Irr Practice	Cropping Practice	Organic Practice	Stage	Use of Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count		
A			30.0	1.000		125					002		R	REPLANTE D	1.0			30.0		30.0		30.0		
			68.2	1.000		125					002		NR	NOT REPLANTE D										
39. TOTAL			98.2	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>														42. TOTALS		30.0		30.0		30.0
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>																								

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Example above shows allowance when 20% of the production guarantee is greater than the maximum allowance. 15.0 tons/acre x 20% = 3.0 tons/acre (greater than 1.0 tons maximum allowed). Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee (15.0 x 90% = 13.5 tons/acre → appraised potential = 3.1 tons/acre). Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations.

SECTION I – DETERMINED ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. ACTUARIAL														B. POTENTIAL YIELD										
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32a.	32b.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	
Field ID	Multi-Crop Code	Reported Acres	Determined Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Type	Class	Sub-Class	Intended Use	Irr Practice	Cropping Practice	Organic Practice	Stage	Use of Acreage	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell %, Factor, or Value	Production Pre QA	Quality Factor	Production Post QA	Uninsured Causes	Total to Count		
A			30.0	.500		125					002		R	REPLANTE D	0.5			0.5		0.5		0.5		
			68.2	.500		125					002		NR	NOT REPLANTE D										
39. TOTAL			98.2	40. Quality: TW <input type="checkbox"/> KD <input type="checkbox"/> Aflatoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Vomitoxin <input type="checkbox"/> Fumonisin <input type="checkbox"/> Garlicky <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Roast <input type="checkbox"/> Sclerotinia <input type="checkbox"/> Ergoty <input type="checkbox"/> CoFo <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>																0.5		0.5		0.5
41. Mycotoxins exceed FDA, State or other health organization maximum limits? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>																								

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) Example above shows allowance when 20% of the production guarantee is greater than the maximum allowance when share is considered. 15.0 tons/acre x 20% x .500 share = 1.5 tons/acre (greater than maximum allowed - 1.0 tons/acre x .500 share = 0.5 tons/acre). Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee (15.0 x 90% = 13.5 tons/acre → appraised potential = 3.1 tons/acre). Total acreage from FSA permanent field measurement. Field A wheel measured. See attached Special Report for measurements and calculations.

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:

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

Example:

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

Stand Reduction Factors

% OF STAND REMAINING	(ROUNDED PERCENT OF STAND TO THE NEAREST 5 PERCENT)																			
	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
% of Potential Production Remaining Through the 19th Leaf Stage	100	98	96	93	91	88	85	82	79	76	72	68	63	57	50	44	35	26	17	9
% of Potential Production Remaining After the 19th Leaf Stage	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5

HAIL STAND REDUCTION LOSS CHART																				
% OF STAND REMAINING	(ROUNDED PERCENT OF STAND TO THE NEAREST 5 PERCENT)																			
	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
% of Damage Beginning With 10th Leaf Stage Through the 19th Leaf Stage	0	2	4	7	9	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	37	43	50	56	65	74	83	91
% of Damage After the 19th Leaf Stage	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95

Leaf Loss Factors

ULTIMATE NUMBER OF LEAVES ON PLANTS									PERCENT DEFOLIATION (ROUND % OF LEAF AREA DESTROYED TO NEAREST 5%)																		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
* STAGES OF GROWTH									PERCENT OF DAMAGE																		
					11	11	11	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
		11	11	12	12	13	13	14	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5
	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8
11	12	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	12	14	15	16
11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24
12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17	18	3	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	31	33
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19	3	4	5	7	9	10	11	13	14	16	19	22	24	27	30	32	35	38	41
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	20	4	5	7	8	10	12	14	15	17	20	23	26	30	33	36	39	43	47	50
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	4	6	7	9	11	14	16	18	20	23	26	30	34	37	41	44	49	53	57
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5	7	8	11	13	15	18	20	22	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	56	61	65
FULL LEAF DEVELOPMENT									6	8	10	13	15	18	21	24	26	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	66	72	77

Silage Moisture Factors

Moisture factors used to determine normal tonnage of dry silage appraised or harvested after normal time of harvest or the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.

Percent Moisture	Adjustment Factor	Percent Moisture	Adjustment Factor	Percent Moisture	Adjustment Factor
1	3.09	26	2.31	51	1.53
2	3.06	27	2.28	52	1.50
3	3.03	28	2.25	53	1.47
4	3.00	29	2.22	54	1.44
5	2.97	30	2.19	55	1.41
6	2.94	31	2.16	56	1.38
7	2.91	32	2.13	57	1.34
8	2.88	33	2.09	58	1.31
9	2.84	34	2.06	59	1.28
10	2.81	35	2.03	60	1.25
11	2.78	36	2.00	61	1.22
12	2.75	37	1.97	62	1.19
13	2.72	38	1.94	63	1.16
14	2.69	39	1.91	64	1.13
15	2.66	40	1.88	65	1.09
16	2.63	41	1.84	66	1.06
17	2.59	42	1.81	67	1.03
18	2.56	43	1.78	68	1.00
19	2.53	44	1.75		
20	2.50	45	1.72		
21	2.47	46	1.69		
22	2.44	47	1.66		
23	2.41	48	1.63		
24	2.38	49	1.59		
25	2.34	50	1.56		

Example: Determined moisture is 20 percent. Multiply factor 2.50 X tons of dry silage = tons at normal time of harvest (68 percent moisture equivalent).

Silage Test Weight Factors

SAMPLE WEIGHT POUNDS	FACTOR	SAMPLE WEIGHT POUNDS	FACTOR	SAMPLE WEIGHT POUNDS	FACTOR
14.4 and up	1.20	10.9	0.91	7.9	0.66
14.3	1.19	10.8	0.90	7.8	0.65
14.2	1.18	10.7	0.89	7.7	0.64
14.1	1.18	10.6	0.88	7.6	0.63
14.0	1.17	10.5	0.88	7.5	0.63
13.9	1.16	10.4	0.87	7.4	0.62
13.8	1.15	10.3	0.86	7.3	0.61
13.7	1.14	10.2	0.85	7.2	0.60
13.6	1.13	10.1	0.84	7.1	0.59
13.5	1.13	10.0	0.83	7.0	0.58
13.4	1.12	9.9	0.83	6.9	0.58
13.3	1.11	9.8	0.82	6.8	0.57
13.2	1.10	9.7	0.81	6.7	0.56
13.1	1.09	9.6	0.80	6.6	0.55
13.0	1.08	9.5	0.79	6.5	0.54
12.9	1.08	9.4	0.78	6.4	0.53
12.8	1.07	9.3	0.78	6.3	0.53
12.7	1.06	9.2	0.77	6.2	0.52
12.6	1.05	9.1	0.76	6.1	0.51
12.5	1.04	9.0	0.75	6.0	0.50
12.4	1.03	8.9	0.74	5.9	0.49
12.3	1.03	8.8	0.73	5.8	0.48
12.2	1.02	8.7	0.73	5.7	0.48
12.1	1.01	8.6	0.72	5.6	0.47
12.0	1.00	8.5	0.71	5.5	0.46
11.9	0.99	8.4	0.70	5.4	0.45
11.8	0.98	8.3	0.69	5.3	0.44
11.7	0.98	8.2	0.68	5.2	0.43
11.6	0.97	8.1	0.68	5.1	0.43
11.5	0.96	8.0	0.67	5.0 & below	0.40
11.4	0.95				
11.3	0.94				
11.2	0.93				
11.1	0.93				
11.0	0.92				

Unpacked, Settled Silage Sorghum Conversion Table (Round Structures)

Depth of Settled Silage (Feet) <u>1/</u>	Average Weight Per Cubic Foot (Pounds)	Depth of Settled Silage (Feet) <u>1/</u>	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
29	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)

Depth (feet)	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
	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)

Depth feet	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
	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

Stages of Growth for Silage Sorghum

Stage Characteristics (Emergence Through Boot)

Name of Stage (one-half of the actual leaf is exposed)	Average Time Interval	Collar of this leaf is visible	Tip of this leaf is visible	Percent of total leaf area exposed
Emergence to 11th Leaf	32 days			
11th Leaf	4 days	9th	13th	12
12th Leaf	4 days	10th	14th	20
13th Leaf	3 days	11th	15th	28
14th Leaf	3 days	12th	16th	39
15th Leaf	3 days	13th	17th	50
16th Leaf	3 days	14th	18th	62
17th Leaf	3 days	15th	19th	72
18th Leaf	2 days	16th	20th (flag leaf)	79
19th Leaf	2 days	17th	Part of 20th (flag leaf) is visible	85
20th Leaf	3 days			92
Full Leaf Development (Early Boot)	3 days	All leaves fully extended and exposed. Head has started to swell and is extended to just below the flag leaf.		100
Boot	2 days	Head has reached almost full size and has started to emerge from the sheath of the flag leaf.		

Stages of Growth for Silage Sorghum (Continued)

Stage Characteristics for varieties that produce heads (Heading Through Maturity)

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

Name of Stage	Average Time	Characteristics
Just Headed	2 days	50 percent of the heads emerged from the boot. No blooms showing.
Bloom	5 days	All heads emerged from the boot and 50 percent are showing yellow pollen tubes over 50 percent of each head.
Blister	4 days	Grain is in a watery form and only partially formed--no color to liquid.
Early Milk	6 days	Grain is fully formed. Substance is clear to slightly white, milky liquid. Removal of fluid would leave only the grain hull.
Milk	7 days	Substance is thick milky liquid, no solids.
Late Milk	7 days	Grain has reached a semi-solid form.
Soft Dough	6 days	Grain can be crushed and a white substance emerges in a semi-solid form.
Dough	5 days	Grain can be crushed and a white substance emerges in an almost solid form.
Hard Dough	6 days	Grain is firm enough that when crushed there is no emergence.
Mature		Physiological maturity has been reached. Less than 40 percent moisture content.

Stages of Growth for Silage Sorghum (Continued)

Illustration of Stage Characteristics:

