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SILAGE SORGHUM PILOT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK

2005 and Succeeding Crop Years

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250**

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE HANDBOOK		NUMBER: 25840
SUBJECT: SILAGE SORGHUM PILOT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK 2005 and Succeeding Crop Years	DATE: September 30, 2004	
	OPI: Product Development Division	
	APPROVED: <i>/S:/ Tim B. Witt</i> Deputy Administrator, Research and Development	

THIS HANDBOOK CONTAINS THE OFFICIAL FCIC-APPROVED LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS FOR THIS CROP FOR THE 2005 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS. IN THE ABSENCE OF INDUSTRY-DEVELOPED, FCIC-APPROVED PROCEDURE FOR THIS CROP FOR 2005 AND SUCCEEDING CROP YEARS, ALL REINSURED COMPANIES WILL UTILIZE THESE STANDARDS FOR BOTH LOSS ADJUSTMENT AND LOSS TRAINING.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART

Control Chart For: Silage Sorghum Pilot Loss Adjustment Standards Handbook						
	SC Page(s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Reference Material	Date	Directive Number
Current Index	1-2	1-2	1-46	47-56	09-2004	FCIC-25840

SILAGE SORGHUM PILOT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDSHANDBOOK

SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART (Continued)

(RESERVED)

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1. INTRODUCTION

THIS HANDBOOK MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LOSS ADJUSTMENT MANUAL (LAM).

This handbook identifies the crop-specific procedural requirements for adjusting Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) losses in a uniform and timely manner. These procedures, which include crop appraisal methods and claims completion instructions, supplement the general (not crop-specific) procedures, forms, and manuals for loss adjustment identified in the LAM.

2. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

This handbook remains in effect until superseded by reissuance of **either** the entire handbook **or** selected portions (through slipsheets or bulletins). If slipsheets have been issued for a handbook, the original handbook as amended by slipsheet pages shall constitute the handbook. A bulletin can supersede either the original handbook or subsequent slipsheets.

A. DISTRIBUTION

The following is the minimum distribution of forms completed by the adjuster and signed by the insured for the loss adjustment inspection:

One legible copy to the insured. The original and all remaining copies as instructed by the insurance provider.

It is the insurance providers' responsibility to maintain original insurance documents relative to policyholder servicing as designated in their approved plan of operations.

B. TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

- (1) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions **general** (not crop specific) to loss adjustment are identified in the LAM.
- (2) Terms, abbreviations, and definitions **specific** to silage sorghum loss adjustment and this handbook, which are not defined in this section, are defined as they appear in the text.
- (3) Abbreviations:

CAT	Catastrophic Risk Protection
CIH	Crop Insurance Handbook

(4) Definitions:

Approved Yield

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 section 36, revisions according to section 3, or other limitations according to FCIC approved procedures applied when calculating the approved yield.

Approved (indexed) Yield

The insured's approved yield as defined in the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions multiplied by the yield index.

Average County Yield

If the insured reported at least four years of actual production history, the sum of the county average yields shown in the actuarial documents for the same years for which the insured reported actual production history divided by the number of years that the insured reported. In all other cases, average county yield is the sum of the county average yields shown in the actuarial documents for the last ten crop years divided by ten.

County Average Yield

The estimate of the average productivity per acre of silage sorghum for a previous crop year contained in the actuarial documents. This value represents the estimated total production of silage sorghum in the county divided by the estimated planted acres for a crop year.

County Expected Yield

A value included in the actuarial documents that represents the estimate of the county average yield that would be achieved for the crop year under normal production conditions. This value is based on statistical analysis of the trends in production in the county.

Dual Purpose

Sorghum 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.

Photoperiod Sensitive	Sorghum 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	Dual purpose grain sorghum varieties (a type used for both grain and forage), male sterile grain sorghum varieties, or photo-period sensitive grain sorghum varieties, that have been developed to produce green matter to be ensiled. Varieties not covered under this endorsement include Sudan, Sudax, haying and grazing varieties, or any other variety not intended for the production of silage.
Sterile	Sorghum varieties that will not produce grain because the plants are sterile and have been bred specifically for the production of silage.
Yield Index	<p>The ratio calculated by dividing the county expected yield by the average county yield.</p> <p>The Yield Index is used to adjust the Approved APH Yield for purposes of calculating the production guarantee (per acre) for Silage Sorghum.</p>

3. INSURANCE CONTRACT INFORMATION

The insurance provider is to determine that the insured has complied with all policy provisions of the insurance contract and the Silage Sorghum Endorsement. Crop provisions that are to be considered in this determination include (but are not limited to):

A. INSURABILITY

- (1) 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, and is not:
 - 1 a grain sorghum hybrid (a variety insurable under the terms of section 5(d) of the Coarse Grains Crop Provisions);
 - 2 a variety developed for haying or grazing only;
 - 3 interplanted with another crop; or

4 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 insurance provider agrees that it is not practical. Refer to the LAM for replanting provision issues. Refer to Section 4 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.

B. PROVISIONS NOT APPLICABLE TO CAT COVERAGE

- (1) Optional units.
- (2) Hail and Fire Exclusion provisions (also not applicable if additional coverage is less than 65/100 or equivalent coverage).
- (3) High Risk Land Exclusion.
- (4) Replanting Payments.

Refer to the CIH and LAM for other provisions not applicable to CAT.

C. UNIT DIVISION

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

D. CALCULATING QUANTITY OF SILAGE SORGHUM – SEE WARNING BELOW!

WARNING: THERE IS DANGER OF GASES IN TIGHTLY CONSTRUCTED SILOS. The insurance provider shall establish methods to be used, depending on the TYPE OF STRUCTURE INVOLVED.

Quantity of silage in storage is calculated by determining the volume, in cubic feet, occupied by the silage, correcting for packing depth (sample weight factor) 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.). **TABLES G and H** 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 factors are determined as follows:
- (a) For PACKED silage such as that in a trench, bunker or mechanically packed piles, use the factor of 40 POUNDS per cubic foot.
 - (b) For UNPACKED, UNSETTLED silage in round structures, use the tonnage recorded for depth from **TABLE H**. If only part of the unmeasured silage has been stored for two weeks in the structure, defer measurement until all silage in the structure has been undisturbed for at least two weeks. Item (c) is then applicable.
 - (c) For UNPACKED, SETTLED silage in round structures, use the silage weight factor for the silage depth from **TABLE G**. Silage is to be considered settled if it is of normal silage moisture and the silage has been undisturbed for at least two weeks.
 - (d) For FRESH CHOPPED SILAGE not going into storage:
 - 1 Use weight records, if satisfactory weight records were maintained.
 - 2 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;
 - a 10 pounds per cubic foot for silage sorghum that was under 4 feet tall, drought stricken, or frozen.
 - b 15 pounds per cubic foot for silage sorghum that was of uneven height, partially dry or frozen.
 - c 20 pounds per cubic foot for all other silage sorghum.
 - (e) 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.

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:

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

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

SHORT METHOD

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

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

- (f) 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 insurance provider has provided authorization to the insured for bin marking or load records in accordance with Par. 105 of the LAM.

- 1 Where new silage is stored on pre-measured, unpacked new silage (from another unit, etc.), use **TABLE H** 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.
- 2 Where unpacked new silage is stored on pre-measured, packed old silage (from another unit, last year's silage, etc.), use **TABLE G** to compute gross tonnage of old silage and **TABLE H** 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.
- 3 Where new settled silage is stored on pre-measured, unpacked, settled new silage from another unit, use **TABLE G** 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.

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 tons. This is derived from **TABLE G** as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (g) Gross production recorded on the claim form could be new silage 25-ft. depth OR old-and-new silage 30-ft. depth with 42 tons listed as production not to count. ACTUAL old silage tonnage will be greater than 42 tons (due to pack) but by listing 42.0 tons, we effectively remove old silage VOLUME from the total silage volume.
- (h) 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 65 percent moisture by a factor from **TABLE E** (recorded in item L₂ of the claim form).
- (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:
- 1 Weigh an empty FIVE-gallon bucket in pounds to tenths.
 - 2 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.
 - 3 Subtract weight of the empty bucket, determine test-weight factor from **TABLE F**, and record, to hundredths, in item M₂ of the claim form.

EXAMPLE:

- Empty 5 gal. bucket weighs 2 lbs.
- After filling and leveling the bucket the weight is 15.0 lbs.
- 15.0 lbs. – 2.0 lbs. = 13.0 lbs. of silage
- Factor from **TABLE F** = 1.08
- Enter “1.08” in Section II, column M₂ of the PW.

4. REPLANTING PAYMENT PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- (1) Replanting payments made on acreage replanted by 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 one replanting payment has already been allowed for the crop year.

B. QUALIFICATIONS FOR REPLANTING PAYMENT

To qualify for a replanting payment, the:

- (1) insured crop must be damaged by an insurable cause of loss;
- (2) insurance provider must determine that it is practical to replant;
- (3) acres must have been planted on or after the "Initial Planting" date if such date has been established by the Special Provisions;
- (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 section 5, "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) insurance provider has given consent to replant.

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

C. MAXIMUM REPLANTING PAYMENT

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

- (1) the insured's actual replanting cost;
- (2) the product of multiplying the maximum tons allowed in the policy (**1.0 tons**) by the insured's price election, and the insured's share in the crop; or
- (3) 20 percent of the production guarantee times the applicable price election times the insured's share.

Compute the number of tons per acre allowed for a replanting payment by dividing the maximum replanting payment by the price election. Show all calculations in the Narrative of the claim form or on a Special Report.

EXAMPLE 1

Owner/operator (100% share)

30 acres replanted.

Actual cost to replant = \$18.00 per acre.

Price election = \$15.10.

20% of production guarantee (20.0 x 20%) = 4.0 x \$15.10 (price election) x 1.000 share = \$60.40.

1.0 ton (max. amount allowed in policy) x \$15.10 (price election) x 1.000 share = \$15.10.

The lesser of \$18.00, \$60.40 and \$15.10 is \$15.10.

Actual tons per acre allowed = 1.0 (\$15.10 ÷ \$15.10).

Enter 1.0 in Column "N" of the Production Worksheet.

EXAMPLE 2

Landlord/tenant (50/50 share)

No agreement exists that allows the tenant to have the landlord's share of the replanting payment.

30 acres replanted.

Actual cost to replant = \$9.00 per acre (insured's share of cost).

Price election = \$15.10.

20% of production guarantee (20.0 x 20%) = 4.0 x \$15.10 (price election) = \$60.40 x .500 (share) = \$30.20.

1.0 tons (max. amount allowed in policy) x \$15.10 (price election) x .500 (share) = \$7.55.

The lesser of \$9.00, \$30.20 and \$7.55 is \$7.55.

Actual tons per acre allowed = 0.5 (\$7.55 ÷ \$15.10).

Enter 0.5 in Column "N" of the Production Worksheet.

Enter 0.5 in Section I, "Adjusted Potential" column of the claim form if share has been applied or 1.0 if share has yet to be applied. (Follow individual insurance provider guidelines). Indicate in the Narrative if adjusted potential has/has not been reduced for share on claim form according to individual insurance provider guidelines.

D. REPLANTING PAYMENT INSPECTIONS

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

5. SILAGE SORGHUM APPRAISALS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

B. SELECTING REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FOR APPRAISALS

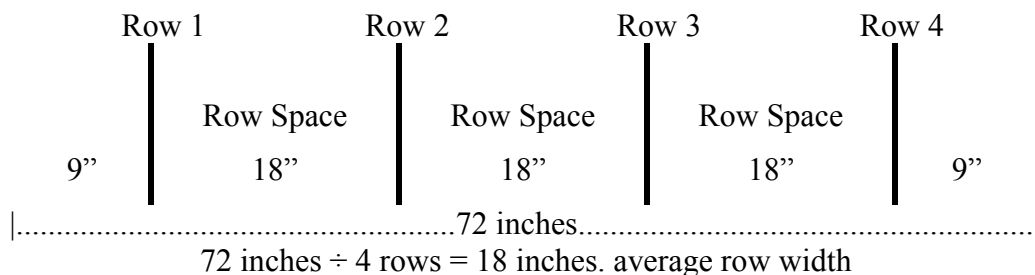
- (1) Determine the minimum number of required samples for a field or subfield by the field size, the average stage of growth, age (size) and general capabilities of the plants, and variability of potential production and plant damage within the field or subfield.
- (2) Split the field into subfields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

C. 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 **FOUR OR MORE** rows, from the center of the first row **space** to the center of the fifth row **space** (or as many rows as needed), and divide the result by the number of rows measured across, to determine an average row width in whole inches.

EXAMPLE:



- (3) Apply the average row width to **TABLE B** 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.

D. 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 that 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 **subsection 5 D (6) Figure A**):
 - 1 Pull up the entire plant and carefully split the stalk to expose stalk nodes and root whorls.
 - 2 The SEVENTH leaf attaches to the top of the first noticeable elongation between the nodes (an internode).
 - 3 After the seventh leaf node is identified, count upward to the stage indicator leaf.
 - 4 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 for varieties that develop panicles. (Refer to Stage Characteristics (Heading through Maturity), in **subsection D (5)**).

(3) Stage Definitions. The definitions listed in subsections (4) and (5) below are based on the average normal conditions for a 20-leaf, 115-day plant.

(4) 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 beyond full leaf for varieties that produce heads.

(5) 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. Adjustment of weight due to low moisture will be needed.

[†] Stages beyond full leaf for varieties that produce heads.

^{††} Dual purpose varieties are harvested for silage during these stages. Adjustment for low moisture may be needed.

(6) Illustration of Stage Characteristics:

Figure A

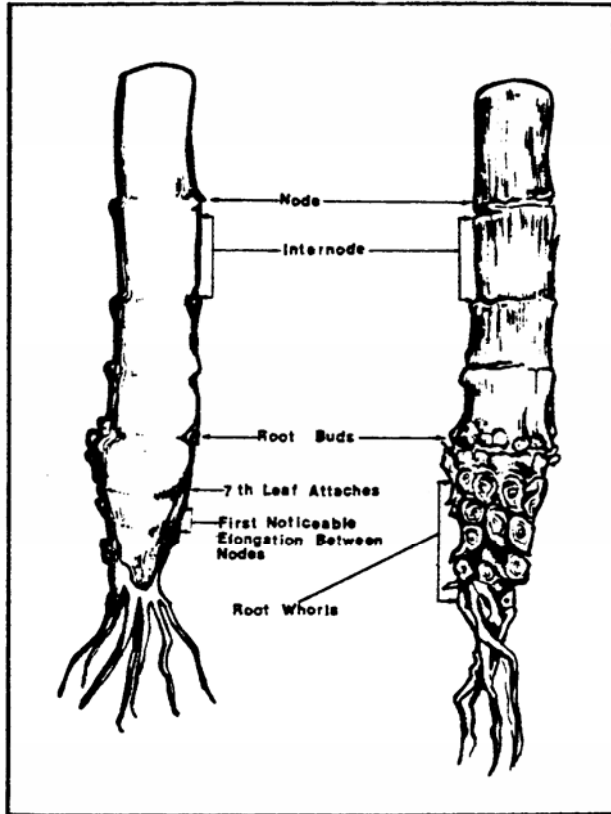


Figure B

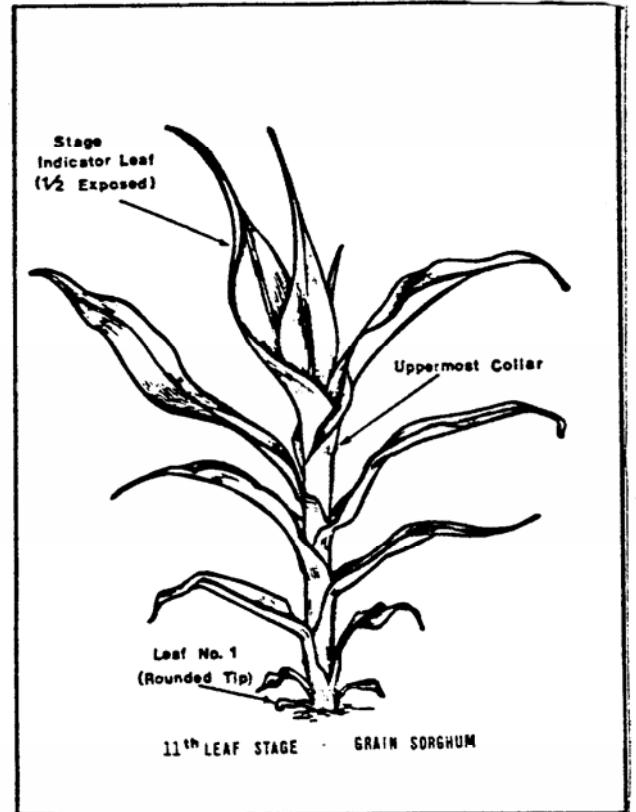
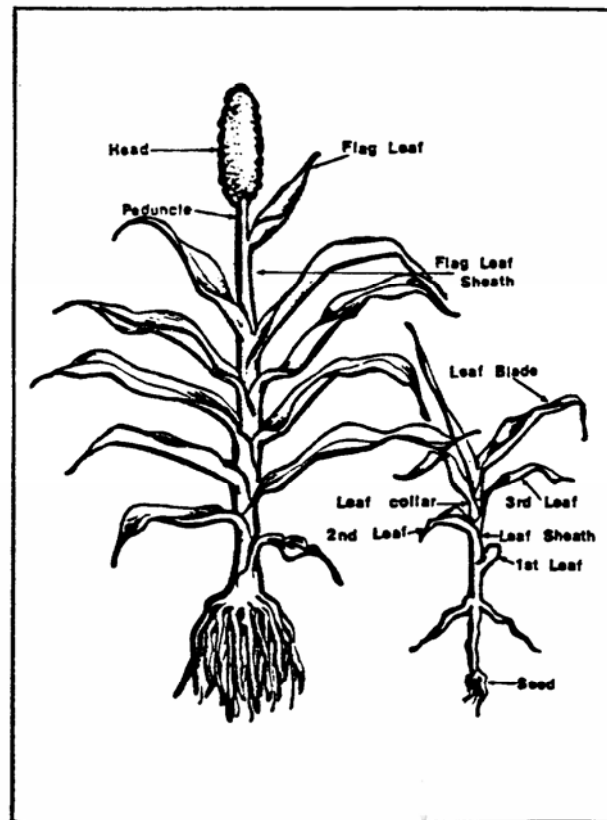


Figure C



6. APPRAISAL METHODS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

These instructions provide standards for selecting representative samples and appraising production to count utilizing three 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.
Tonnage Method	for all silage appraisals after the stand reduction method no longer applies through the date the crop is ready for harvest.

B. STAND REDUCTION METHOD

- (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.

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.

- (2) 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.
- (3) Surviving plant counts are converted to tons per acre by multiplying the percent of potential remaining by the approved (indexed) yield per acre.
- (4) Prior to the 20th leaf stage, the "Stand Reduction Loss Chart Other Than Hail" in **TABLE C** is used to determine the percent of potential remaining.
- (5) After the 19th leaf stage until the crop is ready for harvest, the yield and stand reductions are on a one-to-one ratio. (**EXAMPLE:** 80% stand = 80% potential.)
- (6) 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.

C. HAIL DAMAGE METHOD

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

- 1 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.
- 2 In the 10th leaf stage and beyond, the “Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart” in **TABLE C** 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 become unharvestable. 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 **TABLE D**.

- (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 Weight Method Appraisal Worksheet, Part I, for all silage appraisals 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.

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

Refer to **TABLE B** 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.

The results will be the tons per acre of potential production.

- (4) For silage appraisals made after the normal time 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 by determining the actual moisture percent and applying the factor from **TABLE E**.

7. 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 insurance provider. 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.

8. APPRAISAL WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- (1) Include the insurance provider's name in the appraisal worksheet title if not preprinted on the insurance provider's worksheet, when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (2) Include the claim number on the appraisal worksheet (when required by the insurance provider) when a worksheet entry is not provided.
- (3) Separate appraisal worksheets are required for each unit appraised and for each field or subfield that has a differing base (indexed) yield or farming practice (applicable to replant, preliminary, and final claims). Refer to **section 5** for sampling requirements.
- (4) Standard appraisal worksheet items are numbered consecutively in subsection B. An example appraisal worksheet is also provided to illustrate how to complete entries.

B. WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

STAND REDUCTION METHOD

Verify or make the following entries:

**Item
No.**

Information Required

Company: Name of insurance provider, 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.:** Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).
Claim Number: Claim number as assigned by the insurance provider.
4. **Crop:** Enter "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 serial 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 **section 5 C** for row width determination information.
9. **Base Yield:** Enter the approved (indexed) 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:** Enter number of surviving plants in the sample.
13. **Percent of Stand:** Result of dividing number of surviving plants (item 12) by the normal plant population (item 11) x 100 and round to the nearest tenths.
14. **Percent of Stand (rounded to nearest 5 percent):** Percent of stand (item 13) rounded to nearest 5 percent.
15. **Percent of Potential:** Enter percent of potential as follows:
 - a. Determine stage at time of damage and enter in item 19.
 - b. Before 20th leaf stage, use “Stand Reduction Chart Other Than Hail” from **TABLE C** and enter in item 15.
 - c. After the 19th leaf stage, repeat entry from item 15.
16. **Base Yield:** Repeat entry from item 9.
17. **Appraisal for Sample:** Result, to nearest tenth, 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 nearest tenth).
19. **Stage of Growth at Time of Damage:** Stage of growth at time of damage (Refer to **section 5 D**).
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 (to nearest tenth) by 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, conditions in general, etc. (e.g., very hot and dry).
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, 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 the 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 Production Worksheet.

Page Number: Page numbers - (EXAMPLE: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

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 XXXXXX
	3. UNIT NO. 00200	CLAIM NUMBER XXXXXX		4. CROP SILAGE SORGHUM	5. CROP YEAR YYYY
	6. FSA FARM NO. FSA-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							=
7						X	=
8						X	=
9						X	=
10						X	=
11						X	=
12						X	=

18. TOTAL	15.6
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19. STAGE OF GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE 9th Leaf	20. TOTAL APPRAISALS FOR ALL SAMPLES 15.6	21. NO. OF SAMPLES 5	22. APPRAISAL PER ACRE/FIELD 3.1 Ton
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23. NOTES AND CALCULATIONS

24. INSURED'S SIGNATURE I. M. INSURED	DATE MM/DD/YYYY
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25. ADJUSTER'S SIGNATURE I. M. ADJUSTER	CODE NO. XXXXX	DATE MM/DD/YYYY
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C. WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

HAIL DAMAGE METHOD

Verify or make the following entries:

Item

No.

Information Required

Company: Name of insurance provider, if not preprinted on the worksheet. (Company Name)

Claim No.: Claim number as assigned by the insurance provider.

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.:** Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct. (e.g., 00100)
4. **Crop:** Enter "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 Serial 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 (indexed) 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. Otherwise, number samples sequentially.
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)) for the row width. Refer to **TABLE B**.

12. **No. of Plants Totally Destroyed 1/100 Acre:** Number of plants totally destroyed in the sample. 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).
14. **% Damage from Stand Reduction (Chart):** Determine by dividing remaining plants (item 13) by the normal plant population (item 11). Round to the nearest 5 percent, enter percent of damage from “Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart” in **TABLE C**.
15. **% Cripples:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
16. **% Ear Damage (Corn):** MAKE NO ENTRY.
17. **Total Direct Damage:** Repeat item 14.
18. **Potential Remaining:** Result of subtracting total direct damage (item 17) from 100.
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 **TABLE D**) 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 15 leaf, with 55 percent leaf defoliation. The percent of damage would be at a level of 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 30 percent.
21. **Net Indirect Damage:** Result (to tenths) of multiplying potential remaining (item 18) by percent damage for leaf destruction (item 20), rounded to the nearest tenth.
22. **% Damage from Hail:** Sum of total direct damage (item 17) and net indirect damage (item 21), to nearest tenth.
23. **% Potential Production Remaining:** Result of subtracting percent damage from hail (item 22) from 100 (to nearest tenth).
24. **Base Yield:** Repeat entry from item 9.
25. **Appraisal for Sample:** Result, to nearest tenth, 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 Subsection 5 D).
28. **Total All Samples:** Repeat entry from item 26.
29. **No. Samples:** Enter total number of samples.
30. **Per-Acre Appraisal:** Result, to nearest tenth, of dividing total appraisals for all samples (item 28) by the total number of samples (item 29).
31. **Remarks:** Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general, etc. (e.g., Very wet and cool).
32. **Insured's Signature and Date:** Insured's (or insured's authorized representatives) signature and date. BEFORE obtaining insured's signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the Appraisal Worksheet WITH THE INSURED, particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.
33. **Adjuster's Code No., Signature, 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 the 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 Production Worksheet.

Page Number: Page numbers - (EXAMPLE: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

COMPANY: **ANY COMPANY**

CLAIM NO.: **XXXXXX**

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY HAIL DAMAGE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET (Corn, Grain Sorghum)	1. INSURED'S NAME I. M. INSURED		2. POLICY NO. XXXXXXX		3. UNIT NO. 00100	4. CROP SILAGE SORGHUM
	5. CROP YEAR YYYY	6. FSA FARM NO. FSA-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 1/100 ACRE	% 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															
10															

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 2.5 TONS
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31. REMARKS
Very wet and cool.

32. INSURED'S SIGNATURE I. M. INSURED	DATE MM/DD/YYYY
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33. ADJUSTER'S CODE NO. & SIGNATURE XXXXXX I. M. ADJUSTER	DATE MM/DD/YYYY
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PAGE 1 OF 1

D. WORKSHEET ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

TONNAGE METHOD

Verify or make the following entries:

**Item
No.**

Information Required

Company: Name of insurance provider, if not preprinted on the worksheet. (Company Name)

Claim Number: Claim number as assigned by the insurance provider.

1. **Insured's Name:** Name of person that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
2. **Policy No.:** Insured's assigned policy number.
3. **Unit No.:** Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).
4. **Crop:** Enter "Silage Sorghum."
5. **Crop Yr:** Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim has been filed.
6. **FSA Farm No.:** Enter the FSA farm serial number.
7. **Circle Appraisal Code:** Write in "Silage Sorghum – SS" and circle "SS."

PART I - WEIGHT METHOD

8. **Field ID:** Field or sub-field identification symbol.
9. **Acres in Field:** Number of determined acres, to tenths, in field identified by item 8.
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 (indexed) 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:** Enter number of sample plots.

15. **Average Sample Weight per Field:** Result, 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, 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.
19. **Shelling:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- Remarks:** Remarks pertinent to the appraisal, sampling, conditions in general, etc. (e.g., Very hot and dry).
- 20.-30. MAKE NO ENTRY.
31. **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, 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 the 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 Production Worksheet.
- Page Number:** Page numbers - (EXAMPLE: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY

WEIGHT METHOD APPRAISAL WORKSHEET

(Corn, Popcorn, Hybrid Seed Corn, Hybrid Seed Sorghum, Grain Sorghum, and Silage)

COMPANY ANY COMPANY	CLAIM NUMBER XXXXXX	1. INSURED=S NAME I. M. INSURED	2. POLICY NO. XXXXXXXX	3. UNIT NO. 00200	7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CODE AND 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 SILAGE SORGHUM	5. CROP YR YYYY	6. FSA FARM NO. FSA-123	YIELD FACTOR 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		

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	Weight Per Sample 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	1.00	6.6		
													BUSHEL TONS POUNDS		
G	10.1	SS	1/2000						31.7	5	6.3	1.00	6.3		
													BUSHEL TONS POUNDS		

PART II - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (FOR EAR CORN FROM MILK STAGE TO 40% MOISTURE)

FIELD ID 20	STAGE 22	FRACTION OF ACRE 23	Record in Each Block the Pounds per Sample Plot to Tenths 24									TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS 25	YIELD FACTOR 26		APPRaisal PER STAGE 27	REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES (Popcorn) 1. 1/100 acre if potential appears to be 500 lbs./acre or less. 2. 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be in excess of 500 lbs./acre.
			Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5	Plot 6	Plot 7	Plot 8	Plot 9		Corn	Popcorn		
	1/4	1/100											.7092	40.0		
		1/1000											7.0920	400.0		
ACREAGE IN FIELD TO TENTH 21	1/2	1/100											.7463	42.0		
		1/1000											7.4630	420.0		
	3/4	1/100											.8000	45.0		
		1/1000											8.000	450.0		
	Doughy	1/100											.8475	47.0		
		1/1000											8.4750	470.0		
	Extended	1/100											1.0638	59.0		
		1/1000											10.6380	590.0		

REMARKS:	28. TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES)	=	31. INSURED=S SIGNATURE I. M. INSURED	DATE MM/DD/YYYY	32. ADJUSTER=S SIGNATURE I. M. ADJUSTER	CODE NO. XXXXXX	DATE MM/DD/YYYY
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9. CLAIM FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION PROCEDURES

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- (1) The claim form (hereafter referred to as “Production Worksheet”) is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all preliminary, replant, and final inspections on a unit.
- (2) If a Production Worksheet 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 reporting 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 Prevented Planting Handbook 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 insurance provider.
- (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.

B. FORM ENTRIES AND COMPLETION INFORMATION

Verify or make the following entries:

**Item
No.**

Information Required

1. **Crop/Code #:** "Silage sorghum" (0059).
2. **Unit #:** Five-digit unit number from the Summary of Coverage after it is verified to be correct (e.g., 00100).
3. **Legal Description:** Section, township, and range number, or other legal description that identifies the location of the unit.
4. **Date of Damage:** First three letters of the month during which MOST of the insured damage (including progressive damage) occurred for each inspection. Include the SPECIFIC DATE where applicable as in the case of hail damage (e.g., AUG 11).
5. **Cause of Damage:** Name of insured cause(s) of loss for **this crop** as listed in the LAM. If it is evident that no indemnity is due, enter "NONE." If an insured cause of loss is coded as "Other," explain in the "Narrative."

Refer to the Basic Provisions and the crop provisions for this crop for information pertaining to insured and uninsured causes of loss.
6. **Primary Cause %:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

REPLANT AND FINAL: Percent of damage for the cause of damage listed in item 5 above that is determined to be the primary cause of damage, to the nearest whole percent. The primary cause of damage must exceed 50 percent (e.g., 51% or greater). Enter an "X" for the major secondary cause of damage.
7. **Company/Agency:** Name of company and agency servicing the contract.
8. **Name of Insured:** Name of the insured that identifies EXACTLY the person (legal entity) to whom the policy is issued.
9. **Claim #:** Claim number as assigned by the insurance provider.
10. **Policy #:** Insured's assigned policy number.
11. **Crop Year:** Four-digit crop year, as defined in the policy, for which the claim is filed.

12. **Additional Units:**

PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Unit number(s) for ALL non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection. A non-loss unit is any unit for which a Production Worksheet has not been completed. Additional non-loss units may be entered on a single Production Worksheet.

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.

13. **Est. Prod. Per Acre:**

PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Estimated yield per acre, in whole tons, of all non-loss units for the crop at the time of final inspection.

14. **Date(s) Notice of Loss:**

PRELIMINARY:

- a. Date the notice of damage was given for the unit in item 2.
- b. A third preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of Production Worksheets. Enter the date of notice for a third preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set.
- c. Reserve the “Final” space on the first page of the first set of Production Worksheets for the date of notice for the final inspection.
- d. If the inspection is initiated by the insurance provider, enter “Company Insp.” instead of the date.

REPLANT AND FINAL: Transfer the last date in the 1st or 2nd space to the FINAL space if a final inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Always enter the complete date of notice (month, day, year) for the FINAL inspection in the FINAL space on the first page of the first set of Production Worksheets. For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.

15. **Companion Policy(s):**

- a. If no other person has a share in the unit (insured has 100 percent share), MAKE NO ENTRY.
- b. In all cases where the insured has LESS than a 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the OTHER person sharing in the unit has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.). If the other person does not, enter “NONE.”

- (1) If the other person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and it can be determined that the SAME insurance provider services it, enter the contract number. Handle these companion policies according to insurance provider instructions.
- (2) If the OTHER person has a multiple-peril crop insurance contract and a DIFFERENT insurance provider or agent services it, enter the name of the insurance provider and/or agent (and contract number) if known.
- (3) If unable to verify the existence of a companion contract, enter “Unknown” and contact the insurance provider for further instructions.
- (4) Refer to the LAM for further information regarding companion contracts.

SECTION I – ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

Make separate line entries for varying:

- (1) Rate classes, types, or farming practices;
- (2) Approved (indexed) yields;
- (3) Appraisals;
- (4) Adjustments to appraised mature production (moisture 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.

Verify or make the following entries:

**Item
No.**

Information Required

- A. **Field ID:** The field identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. Refer to the Narrative. In the margin (or in a separate column), enter the date of inspection for the last line entry of each inspection.

REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRIES OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.

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.

- B. **Preliminary Acres:**

PRELIMINARY: The number of acres, to tenths, (include “E” if estimated), for which consent for other use has been given. Determine actual acreage, to tenths, when the boundaries of the appraised acreage may not be determined later.

REPLANT AND FINAL: MAKE NO ENTRY.

C. **Final Acres:** Refer to the LAM for definition of acceptable determined acres used herein.

Determined acres to tenths (include "E" if estimated) for which consent is given for other use and/or:

- a. Put to other use without consent.
- b. Abandoned.
- c. Damaged by uninsured causes.
- d. For which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production.

REPLANT: Determine the total acres, to tenths, of replanted acreage (DO NOT ESTIMATE). Make a separate line entry for any PART of a field or subfield NOT replanted.

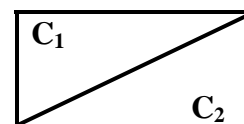
- a. Determine the planted acreage of any fields or subfields NOT replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry UNLESS the usual reasons for separate line entries apply. Record the field or subfield identities (from a map or aerial photo) in the Narrative.
- b. ACCOUNT FOR ALL PLANTED ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.

FINAL: Determined acres to tenths.

Acreage breakdowns WITHIN a unit may be estimated (enter "E" in front of the acres) if a determination is impractical AND if authorization was received from the insurance provider. Document authorization in the Narrative.

ACCOUNT FOR ALL ACREAGE IN THE UNIT. In the event of over-reported acres, handle in accordance with individual insurance provider instructions. In the event of under-reported acres, draw a diagonal line in Column "C" as shown.

- C₁ Enter the ACTUAL acres for the field or subfield.
- C₂ Enter the REPORTED acres for the field or subfield.



D. **Interest or Share:** Insured's interest in the crop to three decimal places as determined at the time of inspection. If shares vary on the same UNIT, use separate line entries.

E. **Risk:** Three-digit code for the correct "Rate Class" specified on the actuarial documents. If a "Rate Class" or "High Risk Area" is not specified on the actuarial documents, make no entry. Verify with the Summary of Coverage and if the Rate Class is found to be incorrect, revise according to the insurance provider's instructions. Refer to the LAM.

F. **Practice:** Three-digit code number entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, for the practice carried out by the insured. If "No Practice Specified," enter appropriate 3-digit code number from the actuarial documents.

G. **Type/Class/Variety:** Three-digit code number entered exactly as specified on the actuarial documents, for the type grown by the insured. If "No Type Specified," enter appropriate 3-digit code number from the actuarial documents.

H. Stage:

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

REPLANT: Replant stage abbreviation as shown below.

<u>STAGE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
“R”	.....Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment.
“NR”	.....Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replanting payment. Enter “NR” if the combined potential production appraisal and uninsured cause appraisal totals 90 percent or more of the guarantee for replant claims.

FINAL: Stage abbreviation as shown below.

<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 records of production that are acceptable to the insurance provider.
“H”	.....Harvested.
“UH”	.....Unharvested or put to other use with consent.

PREVENTED PLANTING: Refer to the Prevented Planting Handbook for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.

GLEANED ACREAGE: Refer to the LAM for information on gleaning.

I. Intended or Final Use: Use of acreage. Use the following “Intended Use” abbreviations.

<u>USE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
“Replant”	.....Acreage replanted and qualifying for replanting payment
“Not Replanted”	.....Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replanting payment
“To Millet,” etc.	.....Use made of the acreage
“WOC”	.....Other use without consent
“SU”	.....Solely uninsured
“ABA”	.....Abandoned without consent
“H”	.....Harvested
“UH”	.....Unharvested

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.”

PREVENTED PLANTING: Refer to the **Prevented Planting Handbook** for proper codes for any eligible prevented planting acreage.

GLEANED ACREAGE: Refer to the **LAM** for information on gleaning.

J. Appraised Potential:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY. (Enter the replant appraisal in the Narrative. Refer to **Section 4.**)

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Per-acre appraisal in tons, to tenths, of **POTENTIAL** production for the acreage appraised. Refer to section 5, "Silage Sorghum Appraisals" for additional instructions.

If there is no potential on UH acreage, enter "0."

K₁. Moisture %:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

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 above 68.0 percent, make no entry.

K₂. Factor:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Moisture factor - Enter factor from **TABLE E** if there is an entry in K₁.

L. Shell and/or Quality Factor: MAKE NO ENTRY.

M. + Uninsured Cause:

REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: EXPLAIN IN THE NARRATIVE.

a. Hail and Fire exclusion NOT in effect.

- (1) Enter 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 insured's Approved (Indexed) Yield per acre) for any "P" stage acreage.

On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged SOLELY by uninsured causes separate from other production.

(2) For acreage that is damaged PARTLY by uninsured causes, enter the APPRAISED UNINSURED loss of production per acre in tons, to tenths, for any such acreage.

- b. When there is late-planted acreage, the applicable per-acre production guarantee for such acreage is the production guarantee that has been reduced for late-planted acreage.
- c. Refer to the LAM when a Hail and Fire Exclusion is in effect and damage is from hail or fire.
- d. Enter the result of adding uninsured cause appraisals to hail and fire exclusion appraisals.
- e. For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.

N. **Adjusted Potential:**

REPLANT: Enter the tons per acre, to tenths, allowed for replanting. (Refer to section 4 for qualifications and computations.)

PRELIMINARY AND FINAL: Column "J" times Column "K₂" times Column "L" plus Column "M."

O. **Total to Count:** Column "C" or "C₁" (**actual** acres) times Column "N," rounded to tenths.

P. **Per Acre:** Per-Acre Guarantee - Enter the per-acre production guarantee from the insured's policy. Refer to the LAM for late planting procedures.

Q. **Total:** Column "C₂" (**reported** acres; "C" if acreage is not under-reported) times Column "P," to tenths.

16. **Total Acres:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

REPLANT and FINAL: Total Actual Acres [Column "C" (or "C₁" if there are under-reported acres)] to tenths.

FOR ITEM 17. WHEN SEPARATE LINE ENTRIES ARE MADE FOR VARYING SHARES, STAGES, APPROVED INDEX YIELD, PRICE ELECTIONS, TYPES, ETC., WITHIN THE UNIT, AND TOTALS NEED TO BE KEPT SEPARATE FOR CALCULATING INDEMNITIES, MAKE NO ENTRY AND FOLLOW THE INSURANCE PROVIDER'S INSTRUCTIONS; OTHERWISE, MAKE THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

17. **Totals:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

REPLANT and FINAL: Total of Column "O" and total of Column "Q."

NARRATIVE:

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

- 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 necessary, enter the unit number(s), "No Inspection," date, and adjuster's initials. 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 "M" 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 "O," and/or any production not included in Section II, item I or columns "B" – "E" 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 19.
- k. Attach a sketch map or aerial photo to identify the total unit:
 - (1) If consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use or to replant;
 - (2) If acreage has been replanted to a practice uninsurable as an original practice;
 - (3) If uninsured causes are present; or
 - (4) For unusual or controversial cases.

Indicate on the sketch map or aerial photo, the disposition of acreage destroyed or put to other use with or without consent.

- l. Explain any difference between date of inspection and signature dates. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter the date of the inspection AND the date of mailing the Production Worksheet 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 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 insurance provider’s instructions.
- o. Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.
- p. Document any authorized estimated acres shown in Section I, column “C” as follows: “Line 3 ‘E’ acres authorized by insurance provider MM/DD/YYYY.”
- 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. Explain why control measures did not work.
- s. Document the appraisal (plus appraisal for uninsured causes of loss, if applicable) for replanted acreage, and the calculations to show that the qualification for a replanting payment have been met. Refer to section 4.
- 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. Document field ID’s. For further documentation instructions refer to the LAM.
- v. Document the name and address of the charitable organization when gleaned acreage is applicable. Refer to the LAM for more information on gleaning.
- w. Document any other pertinent information, including any data to support any factors used to calculate the production.

SECTION II - HARVESTED PRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (1) Account for ALL HARVESTED PRODUCTION (for **ALL ENTITIES** sharing in the crop) except production appraised BEFORE harvest and shown in Section I because the quantity cannot be determined later (e.g., Sorghum Silage going into air-tight storage, released for other uses, etc.).
- (2) Columns “B” through “E” are for structure measurement entries (Rectangular, Round, Square, Conical Pile, etc.). If structures are a combination of shapes, break into a series of average measurements, if possible. Enter “Odd Shape” if production is stored in an odd shaped structure. Document measurements on a Special Report or other FCIC-approved 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 “B” through “E.” Refer to the LAM for acceptable weight tickets.
- (4) For production commercially stored, sold, etc., make entries in columns “B” through “E” 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, test weight, value, etc.).
 - (d) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on same unit.
 - (e) Conical piles. Do **NOT** add the cone in the top or bottom of a silo to the height of other silage in the structure. For computing the production in cones and conical piles, refer to the LAM.
- (8) There will generally be no harvested production entries in columns “A” through “S” for preliminary inspections.

- (9) If there is harvested production from more than one insured practice (or type) and a separate approved (indexed) yield has been established for each, the harvested production also must be entered on separate lines in columns “A” through “S” by type or practice. If production has been commingled, refer to the LAM.

Verify or make the following entries:

Item

No. Information Required

18. **Date Harvest Completed: (Used to determine if there is a delayed notice or a delayed claim. Refer to the LAM.)**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

REPLANT AND FINAL:

- a. The earlier of the date the ENTIRE acreage on the unit was (1) harvested, (2) totally destroyed, (3) put to other use, (4) a combination of harvested, destroyed, or put to other use, or (5) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.
- b. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), there is any unharvested insured acreage remaining on the unit that the insured does not intend to harvest, enter “**Incomplete.**”
- c. If at the time of final inspection (if prior to the end of the insurance period), **none** of the insured acreage on the unit has been harvested, and the insured does not intend to harvest such acreage, enter “**No Harvest.**”
- d. If the case involves a Certification Form, enter the date from the Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use, replanting is complete for the unit, etc. Refer to the LAM.

19. **Similar Damage:**

PRELIMINARY: MAKE NO ENTRY.

REPLANT AND FINAL: Check “Yes” or “No.” Check “Yes” if 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.

20. **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.

21. **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.

- A₁. **Share:** RECORD ONLY VARYING SHARES on SAME unit to three decimal places.

- A₂. **Field ID:**
- a. If only one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, MAKE NO ENTRY.
 - b. If more than one practice and/or type of harvested production is listed in Section I, and a separate approved (indexed) yield exists, indicate for each practice/type the corresponding Field ID (from Section I, column “A.”)

REFER TO THE LAM FOR INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ENTRIES OF FIRST CROP AND SECOND CROP CODES.

- B. **Length or Diameter:** Internal measurement in feet to tenths of structural space occupied by crop.
- a. Length if rectangular or square.
 - b. Diameter if round or conical pile. Refer to the LAM to convert circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.
- C. **Width:** Internal width measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in structure if rectangular or square. If round, enter “RND.” If conical pile, enter “Cone.”
- D. **Depth:** Depth measurement in feet to tenths of space occupied by crop in rectangular, round, or square structure. If conical pile, enter the height of the cone. If there is production in the storage structure from other units or sources, refer to the LAM.
- E. **Deduction:** Cubic feet, to tenths, of crop space displaced by chutes, vents, studs, crossties, etc. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
- F. **Net Cubic Feet:** Net cubic feet of crop in the storage structure. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.
- G. **Conversion Factor:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- H. **Gross Prod.:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- I. **Bu., Ton, Lbs., Cwt.:** Circle “Ton” in column heading. Production in tons to tenths as determined in accordance with **section 3 D** of this handbook.
- J. **Shell/Sugar Factor:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- K₁. **FM %:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- K₂. **Factor:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- L₁. **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.

- L₂. **Factor:** If silage moisture entry in L₁ is less than **68 percent**, enter the moisture factor from the silage sorghum moisture adjustment factor to two decimal places (**TABLE E**). For moisture 68 percent and over, MAKE NO ENTRY.
- M₁. **Test Wt.:** Enter test weight (ONLY when storage structure measurements ARE entered) in pounds to tenths. Refer to **section 3 D** of the handbook for silage test weight determination instructions.
- M₂. **Factor:** Enter the test weight factor from **TABLE F** if there is an entry in M₁. Otherwise, MAKE NO ENTRY.
- N. **Adjusted Production:** Result of multiplying “I” x “L₂” x “M₂” (Round to nearest tenth).
- O. **Prod. Not to Count:** 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).

THIS ENTRY MUST NEVER EXCEED PRODUCTION SHOWN ON THE SAME LINE. EXPLAIN THE TOTAL STORAGE STRUCTURE CONTENTS (silage depth in silo, bunker, etc.) AND ANY “PRODUCTION NOT TO COUNT” IN THE NARRATIVE.

Make no entry if only the depth for production to count has been entered in column D, and the depth for production not to count has been entered in the Narrative. Refer to the example in the LAM.

- P. **Production:** Result of subtracting the entry in Column “O” from Column “N,” to tenths.
- Q₁. **Value:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- Q₂. **Mkt. Price:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- R. **Quality Factor:** MAKE NO ENTRY.
- S. **Production to Count:** Enter result from Column “P.”

FOR ITEMS 22 - 24. WHEN SEPARATE LINE ENTRIES ARE MADE FOR VARYING SHARES, STAGES, APPROVED (INDEXED) YIELDS, PRICE ELECTIONS, TYPES, ETC., WITHIN THE UNIT, AND TOTALS NEED TO BE KEPT SEPARATE FOR CALCULATING INDEMNITIES, MAKE NO ENTRY AND FOLLOW THE INSURANCE PROVIDER’S INSTRUCTIONS; OTHERWISE, MAKE THE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

22. **Section II Total:**

PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Total of Column “S,” to tenths.

23. **Section I Total:**

PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Enter figure from Section I Column "O" total.

24. **Unit Total:**

PRELIMINARY AND REPLANT: MAKE NO ENTRY.

FINAL: Total of 22 and 23, to tenths.

25. **Adjuster's Signature, Code #, and Date:** Signature of adjuster, code number, and date signed **after** the insured (or insured's authorized representative) has signed. For an absentee insured, enter adjuster's code number **ONLY**. The signature and date will be entered **AFTER** the absentee has signed and returned the Production Worksheet.

Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.

26. **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 Production Worksheet **WITH THE INSURED**, particularly explaining codes, etc., that may not be readily understood.

Final indemnity inspections and final replanting payment inspections should be signed on bottom line.

27. **Page Numbers:**

PRELIMINARY: Page numbers - "1," "2," etc., at the time of inspection.

REPLANT AND FINAL: Page numbers - (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 1 of 2, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

1 Crop/Code# SILAGE SORGHUM 0059	2 Unit # 00100	3 Legal Description SW1 - 96N - 30W
4 Date of Damage JUN 10		
5 Cause of Damage HAIL		
6 Primary Cause % 100		
12 Additional Units 00200		
13 Est. Prod. Per Acre 20		

**PRODUCTION WORKSHEET
(FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY)**

7 Company ANY COMPANY
Agency ANY AGENCY

8 Name of Insured I. M. INSURED			
9 Claim # XXXXXX	11 Crop Year YYYY		
10 Policy # XXXXXXX			
14 Date(s) Notice of Loss	1 st MM/DD/YYYY	2 ⁿ	Final MM/DD/YYYY
15 Companion Policy(s)			

SECTION I – ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

ACTUARIAL										POTENTIAL YIELD					STAGE GUARANTEE	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K ₁ K ₂	L	M	N	O	P	Q
Field ID	Prelim Acres	Final Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Practice	Type Class	Stage	Intended or Final Use	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell and/or Quality Factor	Uninsured Cause	Adjusted Potential	Total to Count (C x N)	Per Acre	Total (C x P)
A M/D		24.2	1.000		002	997	UH	Plowed	2.5				2.5	60.5	13.0	314.6
C M/D		18.0	1.000		002	997	P	WOC				13.0	13.0	234.0	13.0	234.0
D M/D		56.0	1.000		002	997	H	H							13.0	728.0
16 TOTAL		98.2											17 TOTALS	294.5	1,276.6	

NARRATIVE (IF MORE SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH A SPECIAL REPORT) Silage sorghum sold to Acme Feedlot. Test weight 11#. Field C - put to other use without consent. Fields C & D determined from FSA permanent field measurements. Field A - wheel measured. See attached special report for measurements and calculations. SORGHUM SILAGE IN STORAGE HAS BEEN PACKED.

SECTION II – HARVESTED PRODUCTION

18 Date Harvest Completed MM/DD/YYYY	19 Is damage similar to other farms in the area? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	20 Assignment of Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21 Transfer of Right To Indemnity? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	---	--	---

MEASUREMENTS					GROSS PRODUCTION				ADJUSTMENTS TO HARVESTED PRODUCTION												
A ₁ A ₂	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K ₁ K ₂	L ₁ L ₂	M ₁ M ₂	N	O	P	Q ₁ Q ₂	R	S			
Share	Length of Diameter	Width	Depth	Deduction	Net Cubic Feet	Conversion Factor	Gross Prod. (F x G)	Bu., (Ton), Lbs., Cwt.	Shell/Sugar Factor	FM% Factor	Moisture% Factor	Test Wt. Factor	Adjusted Production HorLxJxK ₂ xL ₂ xM ₂	Prod. Not To Count	Production (N – O)	Value Mkt. Price	Quality Factor (Q ₁ ÷ Q ₂)	Production To Count (P X R)			
Acme Feedlot Anytown, Any State													480.0						480.0	480.0	480.0
	40.0	10.0	8.0		3,200.0			64.0					83.0		83.0			83.0			
											1.41	0.92									

I certify the information provided above, to the best of my knowledge, to be true and complete and that it will be used to determine my loss, if any, to my insured crops. I understand that this Production Worksheet and supporting papers are subject to audit and approval by the company. I understand that this crop insurance is subsidized and reinsured by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States. I understand that any false or inaccurate information may result in the sanctions outlined in my policy and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1006 and 1014, 7 U.S.C. § 1506, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729 and other federal statutes	22 Section II Total	563.0
	23 Section I Total	294.5
	24 Unit Total	857.5

25 Adjuster's Signature and Code Number	Date	26 Insured's Signature	Date
1 st Inspection I. M. ADJUSTER XXXXX	MM/DD/YYYY	1 st Inspection I. M. INSURED	MM/DD/YYYY
2 nd Inspection		2 nd Inspection	
Final Inspection I. M. ADJUSTER XXXXX	MM/DD/YYYY	Final Inspection I. M. INSURED	MM/DD/YYYY
27 Page 1 of 1			

1. Crop/Code # SILAGE SORGHUM 0059	2. Unit # 00100	3. Legal Description SW1-96N-30W
4. Date of Damage JUN 10		
5. Cause of Damage HAIL		
6. Primary Cause % 100		
12. Additional Units		
13. Est. Prod. Per Acre		

**FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY
REPLANT EXAMPLES
PRODUCTION WORKSHEET**

7. Company **ANY COMPANY**
Agency **ANY AGENCY**

8. Name of Insured I.M. INSURED			
9. Claim # XXXXXX		11. Crop Year YYYY	
10. Policy # XXXXXXXX			
14. Date(s) Notice of Loss	1 st MM/DD/YYYY	2 nd	Final MM/DD/YYYY
15. Companion Policy(s)			

SECTION I - ACREAGE APPRAISED, PRODUCTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

ACTUARIAL									POTENTIAL YIELD						STAGE GUARANTEE	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K ₁	L	M	N	O	P	Q
Field ID	Prelim Acres	Final Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Practice	Type Class Variety	Stage	Intended or Final Use	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell and/or Quality Factor	+ Uninsured Cause	Adjusted Potential	Total To Count (C x N)	Per Acre	Total (C x P)
A M/D	30.0	30.0	1.000		002	997	R	Replant					1.0	30.0	20.0	600.0
		40.0	1.000		002	997	NR	Not Replanted							20.0	800.0
16. TOTAL		70.0												17. TOTALS	30.0	1400.0

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) **Example above shows allowance when the actual cost and/or 20% of the production guarantee is greater than the maximum allowance.** Insured's actual cost to replant - \$18.00/acre. Price election - \$15.10. $\$18.00 \div \$15.10 = 1.2$ tons. $20.0 \text{ tons/acre} \times 20\% = 4.0 \text{ tons/acre}$ (actual cost greater than 1.0 tons maximum allowed). Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee ($20.0 \times 90\% = 18.0 \text{ tons/acre}$ — 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 II - HARVESTED PRODUCTION

ACTUARIAL									POTENTIAL YIELD						STAGE GUARANTEE	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K ₁	L	M	N	O	P	Q
Field ID	Prelim Acres	Final Acres	Interest or Share	Risk	Practice	Type Class Variety	Stage	Intended or Final Use	Appraised Potential	Moisture % Factor	Shell and/or Quality Factor	+ Uninsured Cause	Adjusted Potential	Total To Count (C x N)	Per Acre	Total (C x P)
A M/D	30.0	30.0	.500		002	997	R	Replanted					0.5	15.0	20.0	600.0
		40.0	.500		002	997	NR	Not Replanted							20.0	800.0
16. TOTAL		70.0												17. TOTALS	15.0	1400.0

NARRATIVE (If more space is needed, attach a Special Report) **Example above shows allowance when the actual cost and/or 20% of the production guarantee is greater than the maximum allowance when share is considered.** Insured's share of actual cost to replant - \$9.00/acre. Price election - \$15.10. $\$9.00 \div \$15.10 = 0.6$ tons. $20.0 \text{ tons/acre} \times 20\% \times .500 \text{ share} = 2.0 \text{ tons/acre}$ (actual cost greater than maximum allowed - 1.0 tons/acre x .500 share = 0.5 tons/acre). Appraised potential less than 90% of the production guarantee ($20.0 \times 90\% = 18.0 \text{ tons/acre}$ — 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.

10. REFERENCE MATERIAL

TABLE A - MINIMUM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

ACRES IN FIELD	MINIMUM NO. OF SAMPLES
0.1 - 10.0	3
10.1 - 40.0	4

Add one additional sample for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or subfield.

TABLE B - ROW WIDTH AND SAMPLE LENGTH CHART

Row Width	Row Length for 1/100 Acre	Row Length for 1/1000 Acre	Row Length for 1/2000 Acre
42 inches	124.5 feet	12.4 feet	6.2 feet
40 inches	130.7 feet	13.1 feet	6.5 feet
38 inches	137.6 feet	13.8 feet	6.9 feet
36 inches	145.2 feet	14.5 feet	7.3 feet
34 inches	153.7 feet	15.4 feet	7.7 feet
32 inches	163.4 feet	16.3 feet	8.2 feet
30 inches	174.2 feet	17.4 feet	8.7 feet
28 inches	186.7 feet	18.7 feet	9.3 feet
26 inches	201.0 feet	20.1 feet	10.1 feet
24 inches	217.8 feet	21.8 feet	10.9 feet
22 inches	237.6 feet	23.8 feet	11.9 feet
20 inches	261.4 feet	26.1 feet	13.1 feet
18 inches	290.4 feet	29.0 feet	14.5 feet
16 inches	326.7 feet	32.7 feet	16.3 feet
14 inches	373.4 feet	37.3 feet	18.7 feet
Broadcast		6.6 X 6.6	

For row widths not listed in **TABLE B**, 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:

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

TABLE C - STAND REDUCTION CHARTS

STAND REDUCTION LOSS CHART OTHER THAN HAIL																				
% 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

TABLE C - STAND REDUCTION CHARTS (CONTINUED)

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

TABLE D - LEAF LOSS CHART

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

TABLE E - SILAGE MOISTURE FACTOR

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		

Do not apply any factors to silage containing more than 68% moisture

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).

TABLE F - 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				

TABLE G - 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.

TABLE H - 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

**TABLE H - UNPACKED, UNSETTLED SILAGE CAPACITY OF ROUND UPRIGHT SILOS (TONS)
(CONTINUED)**

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