

# May Newsletter



## Replanting Payments On An Insured Crop By Bob Bruch

There are three different and separate payments a grower may receive when there is a specific loss on a crop covered by crop insurance. They're replanting payments, prevented planting payments, and indemnity payments. This article focuses on replanting payments.

### Special Points of Interest

- To receive a replanting payment a crop insurance policyholder must obtain consent from their insurance provider prior to replanting
- If planting is delayed because of an insurable cause, a Delayed Planning Period is available for many crops for varying lengths of time
- Organic and conventional tomato growers who grow a significant number of heirloom tomatoes should consider using the hot water seed treatment to help reduce the chances for bacterial problems

To receive a replanting payment, a crop insurance policyholder **must** obtain written consent from the Approved Insurance Provider prior to replanting. A crop insurance policy only provides authority for a replanting payment when a specific sequence of events occurs: first, damage must occur; second, the Approved Insurance Provider (AIP) must be timely notified by the policyholder; third, the AIP must provide written consent for replanting the damaged crop; and fourth, the replanting must occur.

The written consent provided by the AIP determines that it is practical to replant.

Further, a replanting payment may be made on an insured crop replanted after written consent has been given and the acreage replanted is 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). If the crops to be replanted are in a whole-farm unit, the 20 acres or 20 percent requirement is to be applied separately to each crop to be replanted in the whole-farm unit.

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As an example for soybeans, the maximum amount of the replanting payment per acre will be the lessor of:

- 1) The product of multiplying the maximum bushels allowed in the policy (3 bushels) by the projected price of the replanted type, times the Insured's share in the crop, or
- 2) 20 percent of the production guarantee times the applicable projected price of the replanted type times the insured's share.

For additional information on replanting payments covered under your crop insurance policy contact your crop insurance agent.

Sources: *Final Agency Determination FAD-259, Risk Management Agency, USDA, April 4, 2016 Replanting Payment Procedures, FCIC-25440-1 Soybeans, November 2012*



## Final Planting Dates For Some Spring Planted Crops Are Quickly Approaching!

Some final planting dates have passed but there are still some deadlines approaching. If you have a crop insurance policy for any of the crops listed below make sure to plant those crops by their final planting date!

### Final planting dates:

6/10/16:

- \* Tomato Final Planting Date
- \* Corn Final Planting Date

6/20/16:

- \* Grain Sorghum Final Planting Date

6/30/16:

- \* Fresh Market Sweet Corn Final Planting Date

7/5/2016

- \* Soybean Final Planting Date

## Prevented Planting and Delayed Planting

If you are prevented from planting your crops before these deadlines pass and you have prevented planting provisions in your crop insurance policy you may be eligible to plant your crop after these final planting deadlines. If planting is delayed because of an insurable cause, a Delayed Plan-

ning Period is available for many crops for varying lengths of time. For example, for corn and soybeans, the Delayed Planting Period extends the planting deadline an additional 25 calendar days. During this period however, your guarantee is reduced 1% per day that the crop isn't put in the

ground, and the producer has the option of whether or not to insure the acreage. Should the need arise, contact your crop insurance agent for additional information regarding your policies for prevented planting or delayed planting.

## Greenhouse Disease Management: Seed Treatment By Andy Wyenandt

All seed used in transplant production, as well as any transplants brought into the greenhouse should be certified 'clean' or disease-free. Important diseases such as Bacterial leaf spot of tomato and pepper can cause major problems in transplant production if introduced in the greenhouse. Bacterial leaf spot of tomato and pepper can be seed-borne and infested seed can be a major source of inoculum in the greenhouse and cause problems in the field later in the growing season.

As a rule for any crop, any non-certified or untreated seed should be treated, if applicable, with a Clorox treatment, or hot-



water seed treatment, or dusted to help minimize bacterial or damping-off diseases. Organic and conventional tomato growers who grow a significant number of heirloom tomatoes should consider using the hot water seed treatment to help reduce the chances for bacterial problems.

For more information on seed treatments and products labeled for use in the greenhouse please see Tables E-13 and E-14 or specific crop sections in the 2016 Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide.

## Greenhouse Disease Management: Transplant Production By Andy Wyenandt

Proper greenhouse sanitation is important for healthy, disease-free vegetable transplant production. Efforts need to be made to keep transplant production greenhouses free of unnecessary plant debris and weeds which may harbor insect pests and disease.

- All equipment, benches, flats, plug trays and floors should be properly cleaned and then disinfested prior to use and efforts need to be taken throughout the transplant production season to minimize potential problems.
- Any weeds in or around the greenhouse structure should be removed *prior* to and *after* any production.
- Any transplant brought into the greenhouse from an outside source needs to be certified 'clean', as well as visually inspected for potential insects and diseases once it reaches your location.

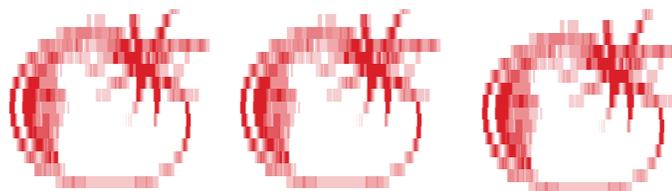
Remember, disinfectants, such as Clorox, Green-Shield, or hydrogen dioxide products (Zerotol – for commercial greenhouses, garden centers and Oxidate – commercial greenhouse and field), kill only what they come into direct contact with so thorough coverage and/or soaking is necessary. The labels do not specify time intervals for specific uses, only to state that surfaces be 'thoroughly wetted'. Therefore, labels need to be followed precisely for different use patterns (i.e., disinfesting flats vs. floors or benches) to ensure proper dilution ratios. Hydrogen dioxide products work best when diluted with water containing little or no organic matter and in water with a neutral pH. There are a number of conventional and organic products labeled for disease control during transplant production in the greenhouse. Please see Table E-14 in the 2016 Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Guide.

# A Brief Look at Crop Insurance Participation Throughout The Years In New Jersey

## 15 Year Crop Insurance History for New Jersey

Year	Policies Earning Premium	Net Acres Insured	Liability	Gross Premium	Losses	Loss Ratio
2001	1,118	166,748	62,302,628	2,862,035	790,649	0.28
2002	1,158	164,670	66,449,047	3,014,706	3,751,661	1.24
2003	1,078	149,378	63,366,499	3,356,025	1,636,166	0.49
2004	1,096	161,091	72,698,186	3,621,223	1,205,756	0.33
2005	1,066	156,842	87,429,768	3,483,354	1,516,429	0.44
2006	994	148,034	78,353,813	3,064,897	715,307	0.23
2007	971	144,709	89,441,344	4,175,927	2,154,874	0.52
2008	981	156,108	105,045,352	6,044,286	4,206,555	0.70
2009	1,107	160,326	100,401,996	6,371,236	1,193,104	0.19
2010	1,054	153,522	85,756,159	5,888,156	5,097,264	0.87
2011	1,133	189,461	110,896,764	8,955,523	3,149,413	0.35
2012	1,139	233,128	113,619,057	8,033,001	3,482,641	0.43
2013	1,156	175,071	107,295,111	8,495,332	4,250,771	0.50
2014	1,146	172,822	81,683,173	7,161,062	2,543,313	0.36
2015	1,067	197,211	77,165,625	5,986,400	4,369,991	0.73

Data current as of February 22, 2016. For current data go to [RMA's Summary of Business tool](#).



This newsletter is brought to you by the Garden State Crop Insurance Education Initiative, a partnership between the USDA Risk Management Agency, New Jersey Department of Agriculture and Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Salem County.

For additional information about crop insurance visit our website

<http://saalem.rutgers.edu/cropinsurance>,

call our toll free hotline 1-800-308-2449

<http://www.rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html>

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David Lee; Rutgers Salem County Ag. Agent