PCU1

Agri

Raising your floor – Crop Insurance APH Considerations

Proactively managing risk is critical given the variables outside of one's control - and crop insurance should be a key element of your risk management plan.

Increasing *average yields* is the goal, which means

- Starting organic production sooner can increase the APH used for insurance purposes (see example)
- Practices that support good yields e.g., soil health practices, smart rotations, cover crop usage, etc. – will pay positive dividends

Diversify crops grown each crop year (e.g., split fields)

- Increase the pace of building APH yields (vs. t-yields) for a variety of crops to raise crop insurance protection levels
- Splitting 1 field up into different section can build APH quicker (see example)

Consult your crop insurance agent when...

- Growing crops without local yield history
- Selecting crop insurance policies to make sure you understand levels of protection and protection triggers
- To confirm your agent has knowledge & experience insuring organic production

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Example – Raising your Organic Yield History

Assuming the county organic feed corn t-yield is 100 bushels per acre. For a new organic farmer, their insurance APH would be the t-yield. As outlined below, growing organic corn in the county each year could help increase the insurance APH (assuming yields exceed 100 bu/acre).

