



## Weekly Farm Economics: Early Planting and Final Planting Dates for Crop Insurance

Gary Schnitkey

Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics  
University of Illinois

March 12, 2013

*farmdoc daily* (3):47

---

Recommended citation format: Schnitkey, G. "Early Planting and Final Planting Dates for Crop Insurance ." *farmdoc daily* (3):47, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, March 12, 2013.

Permalink: <http://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2013/03/early-final-planting-date-crop-insurance.html>

---

COMBO crop insurance products – which include Yield Protection (YP), Revenue Protection with harvest price exclusion (RPwExcl), and Revenue Protection (RP) plans – have earliest planting dates and final planting dates. This year, the Risk Management Agency (RMA) revised earliest planting dates. This post details earliest and final planting dates for corn and soybeans in Illinois. It also provides a description of the impacts of these dates on insurance coverage.

### Earliest Planting Dates

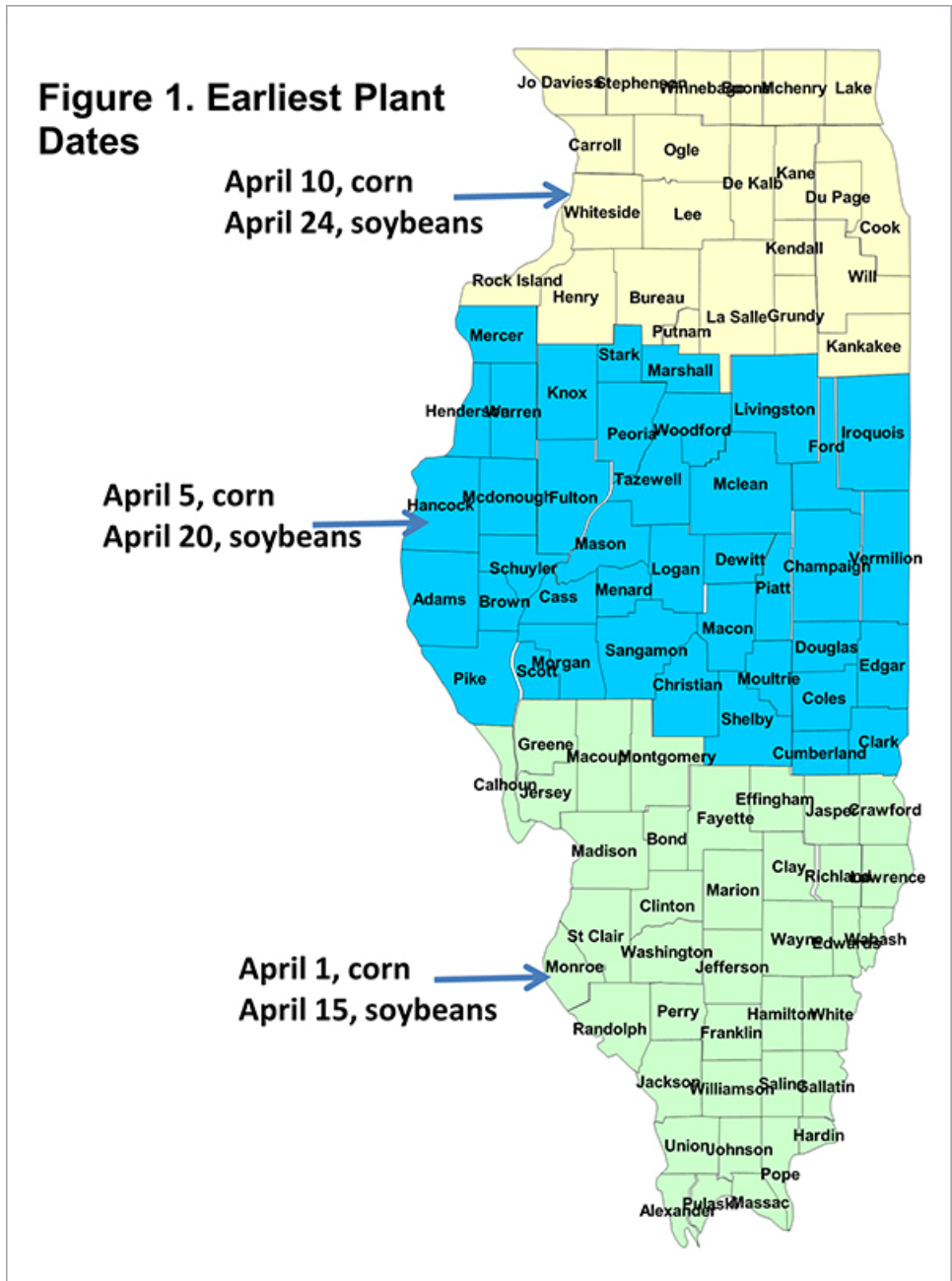
Three regions exist for earliest planting dates in Illinois (see Figure 1). Earliest planting dates in southern Illinois counties are April 1 for corn and April 15 for soybeans. Earliest planting dates in central Illinois are April 5 for corn and April 20 for soybeans. Earliest planting dates in northern Illinois are April 10 for corn and April 24 for soybeans.

Acres planted before the earliest planting date are not eligible for replant payments if those acres need to be replanted. These acres will still receive full coverage for yield or revenue losses if good management practices are followed. For example, take RP with an 80% coverage level having a 170 bushel Trend-Adjusted Actual Production History (TA-APH) yield. With this year's \$5.65 projected price, the minimum guarantee is \$768 (170 bushel TA-APH yield x \$5.65 projected price x .80 coverage level). The \$768 per acre guarantee is in effect whether acres are planted before or after the earliest planting date.

As is the case with planting after the earliest planting date, good farming practices must be followed on acres planted before the earliest planting date. For acres planted before the earliest planting date, this may be a particular issue if the early planted acres result in a poor stand. If good farming practices dictate those acres should be replanted, those acres need to be replanted even though those acres will not receive replant payments.

---

We request all readers, electronic media and others follow our citation guidelines when re-posting articles from *farmdoc daily*. Guidelines are available [here](#). The *farmdoc daily* website falls under University of Illinois copyright and intellectual property rights. For a detailed statement, please see the University of Illinois Copyright Information and Policies [here](#).



In most cases, the replant payment for corn will be \$45.20 per acre for corn and \$38.61 per acre for soybeans. The \$45.20 corn replant payment equals 8 bushels times the 2013 projected price of \$5.65 per bushel. The \$38.61 soybean replant payment equals 3 bushels times the 2013 projected price of \$12.87.

The 8 bushel corn and 3 bushel soybean factor remain the same across years. Projected prices vary by year, resulting in varying replant payments across years.

The \$45.20 corn and \$38.61 soybean payments are maximum payments. If a farm has APH yield below 40 bushels for corn or 15 bushels for soybeans, the replant payment will be the APH yield time 20% times the projected price.

Before replanting, a farmer should discuss replant with the crop insurance agent, assuring that requirements are met to receive replant payments.

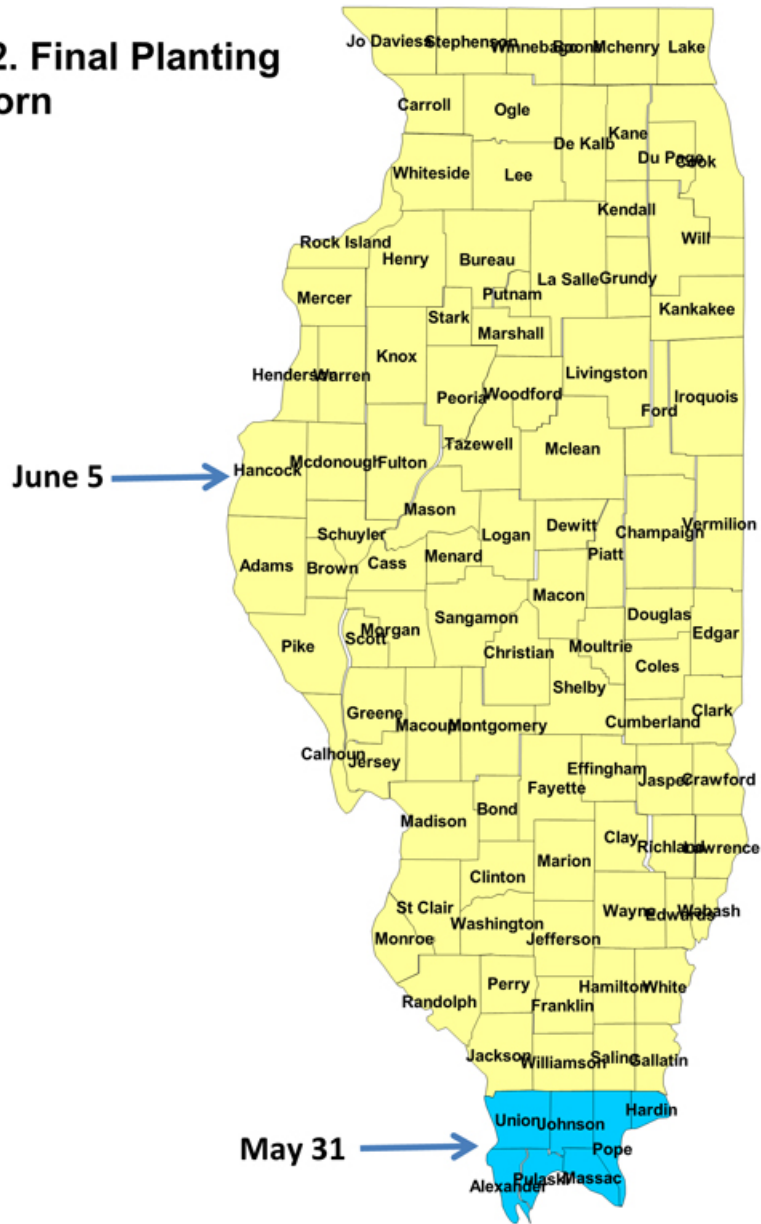
### **Final Planting Dates**

Final planting dates for corn are June 5 for all counties except for seven counties in southern Illinois (see Figure 2). The southernmost counties have a final planting date of May 31. For soybeans, counties in the northern one-third of the state have a final planting date of June 15. The remaining counties have a final planting date of June 20.

Prevented planting payments can be taken if acres have not been planted by the final planting date due to weather problems. For a farmer to take a prevented planting payment, prevented planting must be prevalent on similar type of farmland within the area. The prevented planting payment is 60 percent of the final guarantee, unless the farmer opted for a higher percent level at crop insurance sign-up. As an example, take a corn RP policy with an 80 percent coverage level having an 150 APH yield. The projected price in 2013 is \$5.65. This policy has a minimum guarantee of \$678 per acre (150 bushel APH yield x \$5.65 projected price x .80 coverage level). The prevented planting payment will be \$407 ( $\$678 \times .60$ ).

Farmers cannot plant another crop during the late planting period (25 days after the final planting date.) After the late planting period, another insured crop can be planted, usually resulting in reductions in the prevented planting payment to 35 percent of the above calculated amount. In double-crop situations, obtaining the entire prevented planting payment may be possible.

**Figure 2. Final Planting Date, Corn**



**Figure 3. Final Planting Date, Soybeans.**

**June 15** →

**June 20** →



## **Planting After the Final Planting Date**

Farmers can plant after the final planting date; however, the guarantee will be reduced by 1 percent per day after the final planting date up to 25 days after the final planting date. After 25 days, the guarantee will be 60 percent of the guarantee.

In the above example, a farmer had a minimum guarantee of \$678. Assume this farmer is in a county with a final planting date of June 5. If corn is planted on or before June 5th, the minimum guarantee is \$678 per acre. Planting corn on June 6 will result in a guarantee reduction of 1 percent or \$671 per acre ( $\$678 \times .99$ ). Planting on June 7th results in a 2 percent reduction, or \$664 per acre ( $\$678 \times .98$ ). After 25 days the guarantee is 60% of the original, or \$407 ( $\$678 \times .60$ ).

If prevented planting comes into play, alternatives should be discussed with a crop insurance agent. Prevented planting alternative can be complex, particularly where double-crop soybeans coverage is available.

## **Summary**

By planting before the earliest planting date, acres are not eligible for replant payments. However, those acres still receive full coverage for losses due to reduced yields and/or revenues. Final planting dates impact the availability of prevented planting payments.