PEANUT LOSS ADJUSTMENT STANDARDS HANDBOOK 2010 and Succeeding Crop Years
## SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART

The following list contains a significant change to this handbook, as determined by us. It may not represent all changes made. All changes made to this handbook are applicable regardless of whether or not listed.

**Major Changes:** See changes or additions in text, which have been highlighted. Three stars (*** ) identify where information has been removed.

**Change for Crop Year 2010 (FCIC–25320-1) issued NOVEMBER 2009:**

A. Subsection 6 (C) (2) (b) 1: Corrected procedures to require digging or selecting representative plants from the appraised field in the unit, for accuracy.
### CONTROL CHART

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(3) Measuring a Skip

(a) Using a measuring tape marked in inches, measure the total distance between “live” plants within the sample row.

(b) Subtract the standard plant spacing for the type (from 6B(2) above) from the total distance measured between the existing “live” plants. The result is the “net length” of the skip.

**EXAMPLE:**

Distance between existing plants 28”
Less: One standard plant spacing 6”
“Net Length of the skip” 22”

(c) Compute the combined length of skips by adding the “net length” of all skips within the 100-foot sample.

(d) Convert the result to feet and tenths by dividing by 12 and rounding to the nearest tenth of a foot.

**EXAMPLE:** Total combined length of all skips 229” ÷ 12 = 19.1 ft.

(e) Record results for each sample in Part I - Sample Determinations - Stand Reduction Method section, Combined Length of Skips (column 12) of the appraisal worksheet.

(f) Compute the pounds per acre appraisal using the instruction for Part I - Stand Reduction Method and Part II - Stand Reduction Method Computations of section 8C.

Refer to the LAM for instructions on how inches are converted to tenths of a foot.

C. **PLANT AND POD COUNT METHOD – “AFTER PODDING”**

Use this method after kernel development begins within the pods until peanuts are threshed.

(1) Sampling

(a) Measure the row width using the instruction in section 5C.
(b) Select from TABLE C the applicable 1/1000 acre representative sample row length based on the measured row width.

(c) Using a measuring tape marked in tenths, measure a representative row or combinations of rows comprising 1/1000 of an acre.

(d) Select the minimum number of representative samples using the instructions in section 5B.

If peanuts are dug and in the windrow, determine number of rows that the digger combined into one windrow and adjust sample size accordingly.

(2) Plant and Pod Count Computations

(a) Plant Count

1 Count the number of peanut plants in each representative sample.

If the peanuts have not been dug and the number of plants cannot be determined, dig up the plants and count the taproots.

2 Record the results in Part I - Sample Determinations - Plant Count - Number of Plants (column 15) of the appraisal worksheet.

(b) Pod Count

From the appraised field in the unit:

1 Dig or select from the windrows, AT LEAST 30 representative plants from the appraised field in the unit. Exercise caution in:

   a digging or selecting plants from the windrow so that all pods remain attached; and

   b selecting plants, if plants are dug and in the windrow. Healthy plants with high pod count are larger and will be selected out of proportion unless a conscious effort is made to select representative plants.

If less than 30 plants are available for selection, explain in the “Remarks” section of the appraisal worksheet.

2 Count the pods from the representative plants that would normally be picked by the threshing machine.