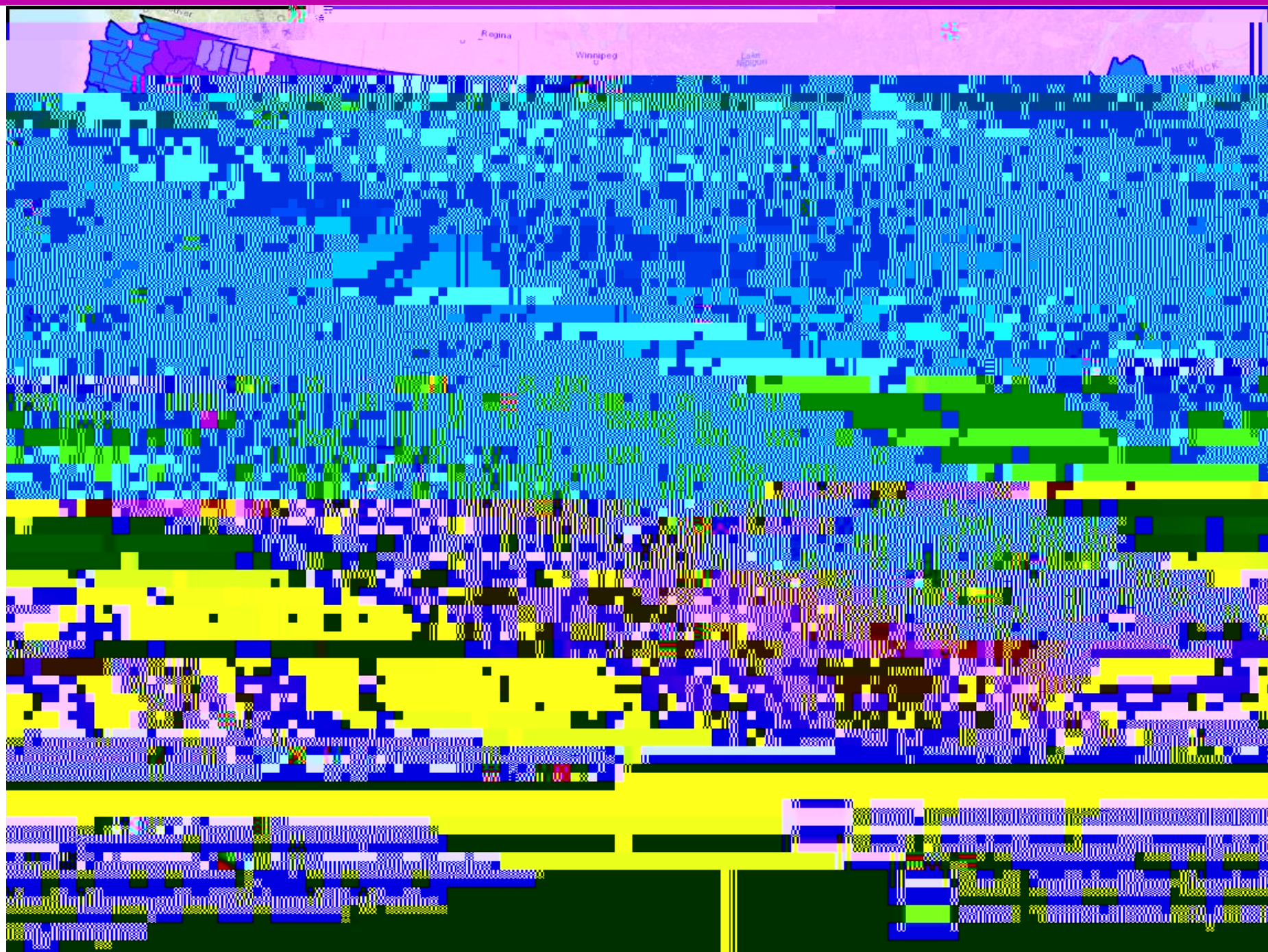


Cover Crops and Crop Insurance Overview – What you need to know as a producer:

Prior to the passage of the 2018 Farm Bill, the NRCS Cover Crop Termination Guidelines (Guidelines) had to be followed, or a deviation had to be approved in advance, for insurance to attach to a crop. **LIBRARY** **OP** In advair; · iÅj ·b> È` tPα" Ūê¢ 1â"%Gîi~yp,Å ~y eV® @–9† šăĩ ÎQ jîÉ-p™fa |à theTw (tTj -0.lasto7e79.otS

W K H X H G H O L Y Q H U V W R K D U H
O L W H U D W X U H D Q G P O D W D V W D N H K R O G H U V
F R Q W K P R U D O 15&6 R I I L F H



Additional ZoneGuidance

í X , IW KFR Y H U RLS/ é%†•Â)– f 4sv–_ 7b@ D 'ž E L V R S

Nurse crop (companion crop) ± A crop planted into the same acreage as another crop, that is intended to be harvested or terminated separately, and which is planted to improve growing conditions for the crop with which it is grown. Short season cover crops are nurse crops in specific cropping situations, where the producer will plant the intended crop, plus a short-term seasonal cover crop (NRCS CPS Cover Crop, (Code 340)) prior to or at the same time as planting the main or insured crop. In this case the seasonal cover emerges first and provides short term wind erosion protection until the main crop becomes established and provides its own protection from wind erosion. These seasonal cover crops are terminated by cultivation, frost /winterkill, or herbicides once the main crop is established. The seasonal covers used for the purpose of early crop establishment must be appropriate species for the area and the planned purpose and permit separate agronomic maintenance or management that will not impact the yield or harvest