2011 ACRE Payment Triggered for Okla. Wheat

The prices and yields used in the 2011 ACRE calculation for Oklahoma wheat and oats are final. Oklahoma producers enrolled in the 2011 ACRE program may receive an ACRE payment for enrolled wheat acres. However, for ACRE payments to be made, both the state and farm level trigger must be met. Based on the 2011 Oklahoma state yield of 18.3 bu/acre, the state trigger has been met (i.e. the State ACRE Revenue Guarantee is greater than the Actual State Revenue). For the farm trigger to be met, the Farm ACRE Revenue Guarantee must be greater than the Actual Farm Revenue. Once both triggers are met, producers enrolled in ACRE will be eligible for an ACRE payment for enrolled wheat acres. The actual ACRE payment for each producer will vary based on the farm benchmark yield. The table below provides an example of a range of ACRE payments based on farm benchmark yields from 20 – 40 bu/acre. The state benchmark yield is 27.5 bu/acre. If the farm benchmark yield is equal to the state benchmark yield, the payment will be $19.27/acre. The payment will be higher or lower than $19.27 if the farm benchmark yield is higher or lower than 27.5 bu/acre. The maximum ACRE payment is $37.94/acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farm Benchmark Yield</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>27.5</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Benchmark Yield</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm/State Benchmark Yield Ratio</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACRE Payment</td>
<td>$14.01</td>
<td>$17.52</td>
<td>$19.27</td>
<td>$21.02</td>
<td>$24.52</td>
<td>$28.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initially, it did not appear that Oklahoma would trigger for an ACRE payment based on the state yield of 22 bu/acre reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) earlier this year. However, the Farm Service Agency (FSA) also considers failed acres when calculating the average state yield for the ACRE payment calculation. The FSA divides NASS total production by NASS harvested acres plus FSA’s “failed” acres and that lowers the state yield. Therefore, it is extremely important for producers to report failed acreage to the FSA each year. An ACRE payment will not be triggered for oats. However, it is very likely that a few other crops will also trigger, but the prices and yields are not final as of this date.

Upcoming Agricultural Events

- Sept. 13: Fall Cotton Tour / Merlin Shantz Farm / north of Hydro, OK / 9:00 am / Topics include; Cotton Test Plot, Module Building Problems
- Sept. 16-Sept. 23: State Fair of Oklahoma / Oklahoma County Fairgrounds / Oklahoma City, OK
- Sept. 17: Caddo County Cattlemen’s Educational Meeting / Caddo-Kiowa Technology Center / Fort Cobb, OK / 6:30 pm / Topic: Cattle Eye Issues
- Sept. 17-Sept. 18: Goat AI School / Porum, OK / Registration $225 / For information call 918-686-7800 or website: http://oklagoats.okstate.edu/
- Sept. 20: Apache COOP Meeting / Canadian Valley Technology / Chickasha, OK / 6:30 pm / Farm Bill Update, Crop Insurance Info., and Feed Outlook / RSVP at your local AFC
- Sept. 25: Caddo Peanut and Cotton Research Tour / Caddo Peanut Research Station / Fort Cobb, OK / 4:00 pm
Crop Insurance Boll Count Adjustment Date
Nears  From OSU Cotton Comments –Sept. 4, 2012

Surviving dryland fields with little or no yield as well as some very low yield potential irrigated fields will soon be eligible for crop insurance adjustment. The accepted date for moving from the stand count adjustment method to the boll count method is September 15. Many producers who have fought a hard battle with the elements this year should be lining up crop insurance adjusters to obtain a yield determination based on the boll count method. A large number of irrigated fields may also be lost due to low yield potential.

The main thing to remember from a soil stewardship perspective is to leave an acceptable amount of crop residue in the field. What this may mean is that for fields which have been released due to low yield potential, it would be a good idea to terminate this cotton with a high dose rate of paraquat or even shredding rather than running a disk for crop destruction. Any cover left will provide potential to reduce wind erosion. Hopefully it will rain soon and a cover crop can be planted.

Caddo County Cattlemen to Begin Fall Educational Meetings September 17th

Dr. Bruss Horn, DVM and Dr. Clay McKinney, DVM from the Verden Veterinary Clinic will kick off our first Cattlemen’s Meeting of the Fall on Monday, September 17th at 6:30 pm. They will be discussing eye issues and other drought illnesses that cattlemen were facing this year. This meeting will be held at the Caddo-Kiowa Technology Center in Fort Cobb. The meal is sponsored by the Apache Banking Center.

David L. Nowlin
Ext. Educator: Agriculture, 4-H, & C.E.D.
david.nowlin@okstate.edu

Oklahoma State University, in compliance with Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246 as amended, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and other federal laws and regulations, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, disability, or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices, or procedures. This includes but is not limited to admissions, employment, financial aid, and educational services. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. Robert Whitson, Director of Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. This publication is printed and issued by Oklahoma State University as authorized by the Dean of the Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources at a cost of $8.00 for 300 copies.