

2015-2025 DATA

The Business Case for Conservation

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Conservation Practices



Precision Conservation Management

A program of the IL Corn Growers Association

Precision Conservation Management (PCM) is a farmer-led program designed to help farms stay profitable while improving the soil and water we all depend on. Through field-level analysis, technical assistance, and trusted partnerships, **PCM helps farmers understand both the financial and environmental outcomes of their management decisions.**

Founded by IL Corn in 2015, PCM works one-on-one with farmers to analyze field data and identify the practices that make the most economic sense for each individual operation. PCM also aggregates and anonymizes this data to identify consistent trends in profitability across tillage systems, nitrogen management strategies, and cover crop adoption.

This publication shares the latest findings from 11 years of detailed, pass-by-pass records from hundreds of thousands of Illinois acres. Our goal is simple: **help farmers make confident decisions using evidence from farms like theirs.**

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Yield ≠ Profitability

Success in farming is often measured in bushels, but it's time to challenge that way of thinking. By analyzing profitability rather than yield, farmers can identify practices that protect margins even in difficult markets. **The most profitable fields in PCM's dataset aren't the highest-yielding — they are the most efficient.**

Farmers shouldn't have to choose between conservation and profitability.

PCM was built by farmers for farmers to identify practices that protect both the land and the bottom line. We do this by analyzing field-level data for both environmental and economic outcomes.

WHAT PCM FARMERS GET

- ✔ **Free to participate.** PCM is fully funded through program partnerships, so there is no cost to enroll.
- ✔ **\$750 sign-up bonus.** Receive a payment just for enrolling and sharing your data.
- ✔ **Your own local specialist.** A dedicated PCM Specialist in your region handles the data collection and paperwork, so there's no extra burden on you.
- ✔ **Annual field-level analysis.** Each year, you receive a Resource Analysis & Assessment Plan (RAAP): a personalized, field-by-field breakdown of your profitability and environmental performance, benchmarked against farms in your area.
- ✔ **Exclusive cost-share opportunities.** PCM connects you with incentive programs you qualify for, including options for both new and existing conservation practices.
- ✔ **No requirement to change.** PCM never asks you to take on risk. The data exists to inform your decisions, not dictate them.
- ✔ **Unmatched data security.** All field data provided to PCM is instantly anonymized in our secure Farmer Portal and never shared without your permission. In fact, your participation in PCM is entirely confidential unless you tell us otherwise.

WHAT FARMERS ARE SAYING



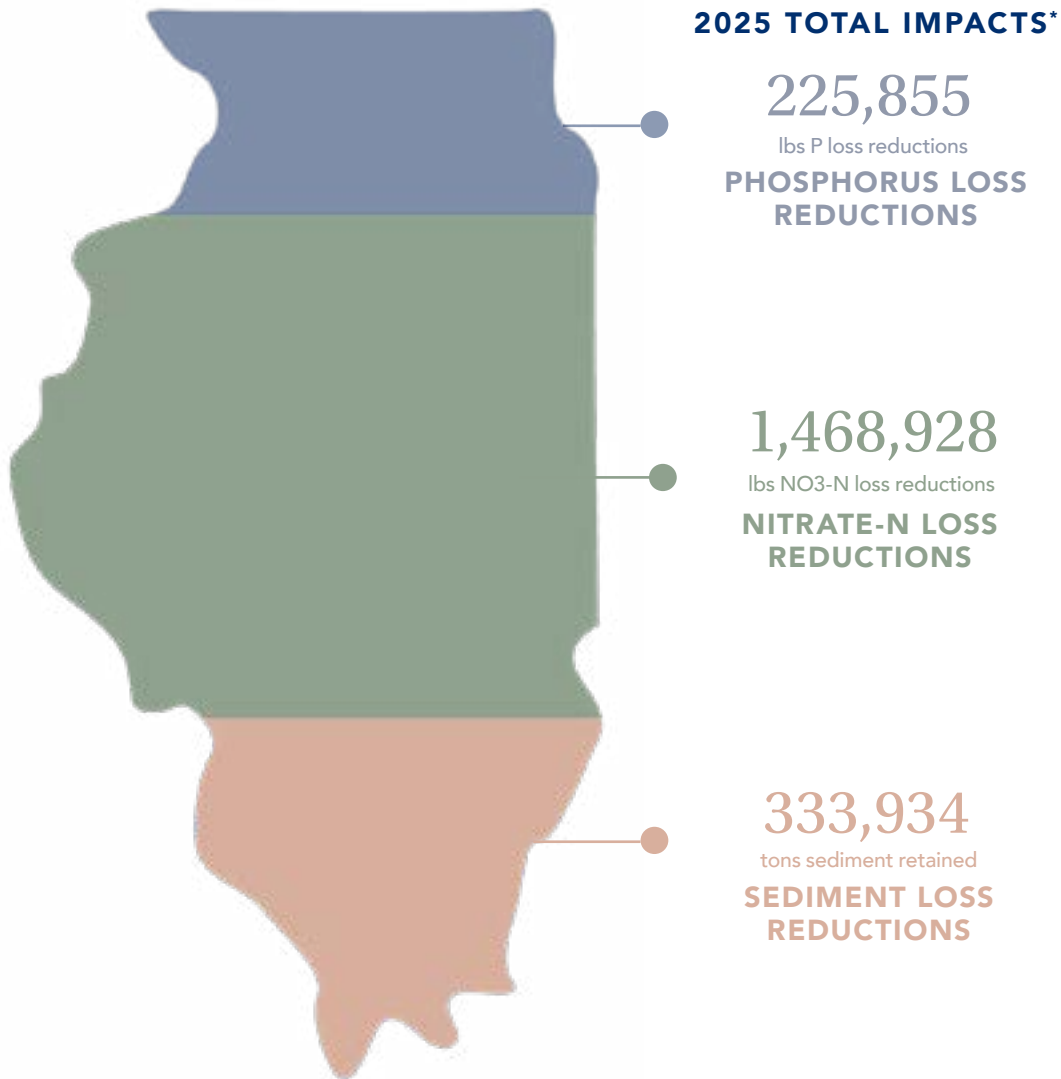
PCM has been a real bonus to us because it has helped us track what we thought were good conservation practices and put some dollars to the data. It has been very easy to incorporate into our farm largely because of PCM team members and how they assist us with gathering data. PCM reports add another dimension to our understanding of farm economics and conservation practices so we can identify those win-win scenarios.

Heather Hampton+Knodle,
Montgomery County, Illinois

PCM focuses on in-field conservation practices that improve water quality, build soil health, and reduce erosion and greenhouse gas emissions. We work with farmers in primary watersheds across four states: Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Nebraska. **The data in this publication represents 11 years of Illinois farm records.**

IN 2025, PCM ENROLLED:

434 Farmers • 6,460 Fields • 444,775 Acres



2025 TOTAL ACRES

REDUCED TILLAGE	IN-SEASON N-APPLICATION	COVER CROPS
321,907	135,731	106,214

* Nutrient and sediment loss reductions are based on assumptions and values taken from the 2015 Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy Science Assessment. N rate reductions, which are based on the reduction in total lbs of N fertilizer applied for the three-year period of 2023-2025 relative to the period of 2015-2017 (the earliest three-year period for our PCM dataset), are the exception.



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NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR:



Eleven years ago, PCM set out to prove that conservation and profitability can coexist, and our data has done exactly that. I'm proud of the robust, farmer-driven dataset we've built together, one that now clearly shows which practices protect our water and soil while keeping farms financially sustainable for years to come. This year, I'm especially excited that PCM has expanded our reach in Nebraska and western Illinois. That growth means more farmers have access to the tools and expertise PCM provides, and it means our dataset will continue to get stronger. The work our farmers and specialists do every day is building something that benefits agriculture well beyond our own field boundaries.

Greg Goodwin,
Director of PCM

SPECIAL THANKS

To the partners and colleagues whose contributions make PCM possible:

Dr. Gary Schnitkey
University of Illinois Extension

Andrew McClintick
Heartland Science & Technology

Gershwin Marks
Heartland Science & Technology

Clay Bess
PCM Operations Manager

Megan Miller
PCM Grants & Programs Manager

Rosalie Trump
PCM Communications Manager

Patrick Morse
PCM Data Specialist

Debbie Malloch
PCM Administrative Manager

Successfully expanding on-farm conservation requires a team effort. PCM's growing network of partners means more resources, more support, and more opportunities for the farmers we serve.

From federal agencies and conservation funders to food companies and industry associations, **our partners share a commitment to investing in farmers and making conservation financially accessible across the supply chain.**

SUPPLY CHAIN PARTNERS



PepsiCo/Walmart: A cost-share program connecting supply chain sustainability goals with on-farm conservation adoption.



Kraft Heinz: A partnership that compensates farmers for conservation practices and supports Kraft Heinz's sustainability goals.



Kentucky Distillers' Association: An industry partnership connecting distilleries with farmers implementing conservation practices across Kentucky's grain supply chain.



Primient: A field-trial collaboration exploring how PCM's data-driven approach can support water quality outcomes within Primient's grain sourcing network.

CONSERVATION PARTNERS



Farmers for Soil Health: A multistate initiative providing direct payments to farmers who adopt cover crops, lowering the financial barrier to one of conservation's most impactful practices.



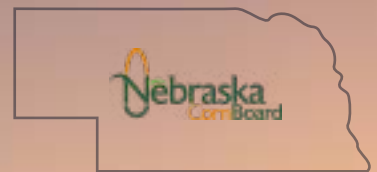
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation: The Conservation Partners Program grant helps PCM provide technical assistance to farmers and expands the accessibility of partner incentive programs.



USDA/Field to Market: Federal support that expands the reach of PCM supply chain incentive programs, giving more farmers the opportunity to take advantage of conservation payments.

Farmers First, Always.

PCM works alongside commodity organizations in each state we serve to ensure our program stays grounded in what farmers actually need.



PCM is grateful for the in-kind support of our partners, whose expertise and collaboration strengthen conservation agriculture across the region: American Farmland Trust, Certified Crop Adviser, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research (FFAR), Illinois Farm Bureau, Illinois Farm Business Farm Management (FBFM), Illinois Land Improvement Contractors Association (IL LICA), Illinois Pork Producers Association, Illinois Sustainable Agriculture Partnership, Illinois Soybean Association, Kentucky Farm Business Management (KFBM), Kentucky Soybean Association, Midwest Row Crop Collaborative, The Nature Conservancy, Sustainable Food Lab, The Walton Family Foundation, University of Illinois, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Zea Mays Foundation.

What stands out in our tillage dataset is that, with the current low-price/high-cost environment, reduced tillage practices are a clear winner for profitability. **One pass of light tillage** was the most profitable class for both corn and soybean fields. **No-till** continues to be the most popular option in soybean fields with respectable profitability.

Across 11 years of data, the pattern is consistent: **Less tillage means lower costs and stronger returns.** There's a clear case for pulling back on tillage passes and protecting your margins in the process.

PCM farmers implementing no-till, strip-till, or one light tillage pass are also eligible to receive conservation payments from PCM partners, making these top-performing practices even more attractive!

Corn HIGH-SPR 2015-25 AVG VALUES	NO-TILL	STRIP-TILL	1-PASS LIGHT	2-PASS LIGHT	2-PASS MODERATE	2+ TILLAGE PASSES
# of fields	1,907	2,671	2,765	1,296	776	139
Yield per acre	223	227	226	229	233	232
GROSS REVENUE	\$951	\$967	\$959	\$975	\$989	\$985
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*	\$457	\$478	\$456	\$461	\$484	\$465
Field work	\$0	\$21	\$12	\$26	\$32	\$44
Other power costs**	\$106	\$108	\$101	\$104	\$103	\$103
TOTAL POWER COSTS	\$106	\$129	\$113	\$130	\$135	\$147
OVERHEAD COSTS	\$42	\$42	\$42	\$42	\$42	\$42
TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS	\$605	\$649	\$611	\$633	\$661	\$654
OPERATOR & LAND RETURN	\$346	\$318	\$348	\$341	\$327	\$331
Estimated soil Loss (tons/a)	1.03	0.89	1.83	1.89	2.29	1.82
Soil Carbon Index (-1 to 1, higher=better)	0.86	0.89	0.72	0.66	0.65	0.62
GHG emissions (metric tons CO2e/a)	1.10		1.30		1.58	

*Direct Costs = fertilizers, pesticides, seed, cover crop seed, drying, storage, and crop insurance

**Power Costs = tillage, fall fertilizer application, spraying, planting, cover crop planting, spring/in-season fertilizer application, harvesting, and grain hauling

This data does not include non-GMO crops or seed-production fields and does not reflect payments received for conservation practices.

PCM FARMER SURVEY RESULT

(Based on PCM data)

52%

of PCM farmers who don't already use reduced tillage practices are likely to reduce or eliminate tillage

This data is for GMO field corn and soybeans only.

Soybean

HIGH-SPR | 2015-25 AVG VALUES

	NO-TILL	STRIP-TILL	1-PASS LIGHT	2-PASS LIGHT	2-PASS MODERATE	2+ TILLAGE PASSES
# of fields	4,410	305	1,472	519	1,211	463
Yield per acre	69	73	72	72	74	71
GROSS REVENUE	\$732	\$786	\$760	\$765	\$782	\$755
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*	\$193	\$236	\$188	\$187	\$195	\$172
Field work	\$0	\$20	\$13	\$27	\$32	\$76
Other power costs**	\$82	\$85	\$81	\$78	\$80	\$46
TOTAL POWER COSTS	\$82	\$105	\$94	\$105	\$112	\$122
OVERHEAD COSTS	\$35	\$36	\$35	\$35	\$35	\$35
TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS	\$310	\$377	\$318	\$328	\$342	\$329
OPERATOR & LAND RETURN	\$423	\$409	\$442	\$437	\$440	\$426
Estimated soil loss (tons/a)	1.73	1.38	1.99	2.65	3.17	3.33
Soil Carbon Index (-1 to 1, higher=better)	0.55	0.65	0.49	0.37	0.26	0.14
GHG emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e/a)	-0.13			0.09		0.30

No-Till = no tillage; **Strip-Till** = less than full-width tillage of varying intensity; **1-Pass Light** = 1 pass w/low-disturbance tillage; **2-Pass Light** = 2 passes w/low-disturbance tillage; **2-Pass Moderate** = 2 passes (1 low-disturbance tillage + 1 high-disturbance tillage); **2+ Tillage Passes** = more than 2 tillage passes, any intensity level

SPR = Soil Productivity Rating

You can find this data for low-SPR fields at precisionconservation.org.

Despite near-record high nitrogen fertilizer prices in 2025, 68% of high-SPR corn acres in our dataset received more than 200 lbs N/a. And yet, the most profitable rate range was less than 150 lbs N/a. **The fields that applied less nitrogen netted \$65/a more than those fields that applied 200+ lbs N/a.**

This isn't just an environmental issue; it's bad business. **Across all 11 years in PCM's dataset, the most profitable N rate has always been below 200 lbs N/a total nitrogen applied.**

Applying nitrogen fertilizer in-season is great for water quality and saves money by eliminating inhibitor costs and reducing total N rate applied relative to fall-applied nitrogen. These differences add up, resulting in mostly preplant edging out fall-applied as the most profitable class.

Corn HIGH-SPR, N TIMING 2015-25 AVG VALUES	>40% FALL	MOSTLY PREPLANT	MOSTLY SIDEDRESS	50% PRE/ 50% SIDEDRESS	3-WAY SPLIT
NUE (lb N/bu grain)	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.91
# fields	3,904	2,025	2,091	669	865
Yield per acre	228	222	227	227	230
GROSS REVENUE	\$972	\$945	\$964	\$965	\$979
N fertilizer	\$104	\$100	\$101	\$115	\$110
Other direct costs	\$367	\$344	\$355	\$364	\$387
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*	\$471	\$444	\$456	\$479	\$497
Field work	\$16	\$16	\$19	\$17	\$21
Other power costs**	\$102	\$97	\$109	\$110	\$109
TOTAL POWER COSTS	\$118	\$113	\$128	\$127	\$130
OVERHEAD COSTS	\$42	\$42	\$42	\$42	\$42
TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS	\$632	\$599	\$625	\$648	\$669
OPERATOR & LAND RETURN	\$340	\$346	\$339	\$317	\$311

*Direct Costs = fertilizers, pesticides, seed, cover crop seed, drying, storage, and crop insurance

NUE = Nitrogen Use Efficiency

**Power Costs = tillage, fall fertilizer application, spraying, planting, cover crop planting, spring/in-season fertilizer application, harvesting, and grain hauling

SPR = Soil Productivity Rating

This data does not include non-GMO crops or seed-production fields and does not reflect payments received for conservation practices.

The University of Illinois' MRTN is the best available tool for predicting profitable nitrogen application rates that won't leave corn short on this key nutrient (if anything, it tends to overestimate rates).



Find the recommended rate for your region at CornNRRateCalc.org

PCM FARMER SURVEY RESULT
(Based on PCM data)

79%

of PCM farmers who don't already use MRTN rates say that they are likely to apply nitrogen at MRTN rates

59%

of PCM farmers who don't already apply nitrogen in season say that they are likely to apply nitrogen in season

This data is for GMO field corn and soybeans only.

Corn HIGH-SPR,
N RATE, LBS PER ACRE

<150

151-175

176-200

201-225

225+

	<150	151-175	176-200	201-225	225+
# fields	247	828	2,509	3,654	2,318
2020 Operator & Land Return	\$189	\$338	\$323	\$314	\$306
2021 Operator & Land Return	\$772	\$573	\$589	\$602	\$598
2022 Operator & Land Return	\$765	\$809	\$756	\$767	\$722
2023 Operator & Land Return	\$348	\$314	\$302	\$287	\$253
2024 Operator & Land Return	\$218	\$239	\$252	\$235	\$223
2025 Operator & Land Return	\$304	\$275	\$261	\$237	\$211
AVERAGE OPERATOR & LAND RETURN, 2015-2025	\$343	\$354	\$345	\$336	\$328
AVG Corn Yield (bu/a) 2015-25	211	223	224	227	234
NUE (lb N/bu grain), 2015-2025	0.58	0.75	0.86	0.94	1.06
GHG emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e/a)	0.71	1.00	1.11	1.21	1.46

SPR = Soil Productivity Rating

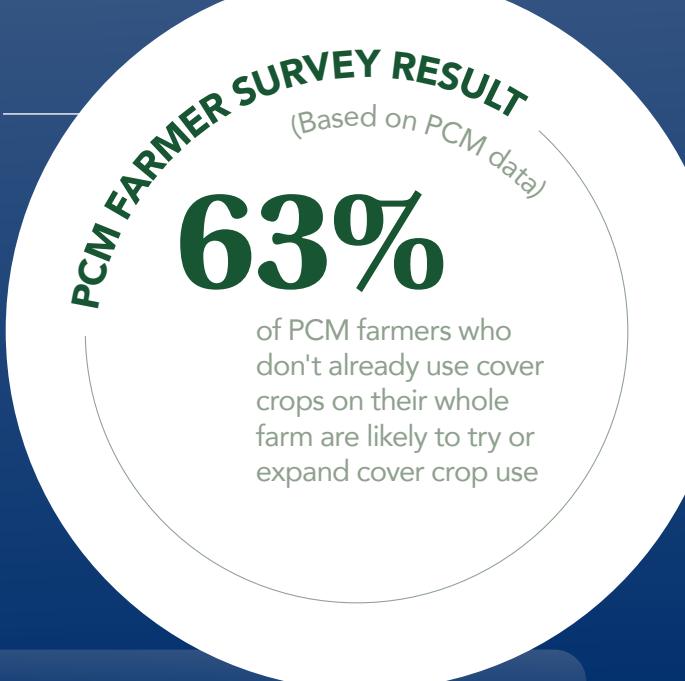
Note: When reviewing these tables, please keep in mind that the nitrogen values represent the TOTAL nitrogen fertilizer application rate, including any nitrogen applied in MAP or DAP or with herbicides or other sources.

You can find this data for low-SPR fields at precisionconservation.org.

PCM Cover Crop Data

On average, a yield reduction is associated with growing cover crops. But remember, yield and profitability are not the same thing. Based on our data, if farmers take advantage of an incentive payment, profitability can be maintained while you also reap the long-term benefits to soil health and water quality.

For many farmers and landowners, a couple of lost bushels are well worth the investment in long-term land productivity. Overwintering cover crops like cereal rye are the most popular choice ahead of soybeans, whereas winter terminal species like oats and radish performed slightly better ahead of corn.



Corn

HIGH-SPR | 2015-25 AVG VALUES

	OVERWINTERING	WINTER TERMINAL	NO COVER CROP
# of fields	917	433	8,206
Yield per acre	222	225	228
Soil Productivity Rating (SPR)	138	140	139
GROSS REVENUE	\$953	\$958	\$969
COVER CROP SEED	\$17	\$16	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*	\$476	\$463	\$466
COVER CROP PLANTING	\$12	\$15	\$0
Other power costs**	\$117	\$119	\$120
TOTAL POWER COSTS	\$129	\$134	\$120
OVERHEAD COSTS	\$43	\$42	\$42
TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS	\$648	\$640	\$628
OPERATOR & LAND RETURN	\$280-\$330	\$294-\$344	\$341
Estimated soil loss (tons/a)	1.06	1.06	1.56
GHG emissions (metric tons CO2e/a)	0.82		1.27

*Direct Costs = fertilizers, pesticides, seed, cover crop seed, drying, storage, and crop insurance

**Power Costs = tillage, fall fertilizer application, spraying, planting, cover crop planting, spring/in-season fertilizer application, harvesting, and grain hauling



I'm saving almost \$60 an acre in chemicals because of the natural suppression of the rye [cover crop]. So, we're making more money on those rye acres — and that's not including government payments stacked on top.

Tony Stierwalt, Champaign County, Illinois

This data is for GMO field corn and soybeans only.

Soybean

HIGH-SPR | 2015-25 AVG VALUES

	OVERWINTERING	WINTER TERMINAL	NO COVER CROP
# of fields	2,153	87	6,176
Yield per acre	69	70	71
Soil Productivity Rating (SPR)	139	140	140
GROSS REVENUE	\$735	\$756	\$756
COVER CROP SEED	\$15	\$18	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*	\$198	\$201	\$190
COVER CROP PLANTING	\$10	\$15	\$0
Other power costs**	\$83	\$85	\$94
TOTAL POWER COSTS	\$93	\$100	\$94
OVERHEAD COSTS	\$35	\$36	\$35
TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS	\$326	\$337	\$319
OPERATOR & LAND RETURN	\$383-\$433	\$394-\$444	\$437
Estimated soil loss (tons/a)	1.68	2.26	2.29
GHG emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e/a)	-0.34		0.07

SPR = Soil Productivity Rating

You can find this data for low-SPR fields at precisionconservation.org.

Here is a look at the top 25% most profitable fields based on tillage practices.

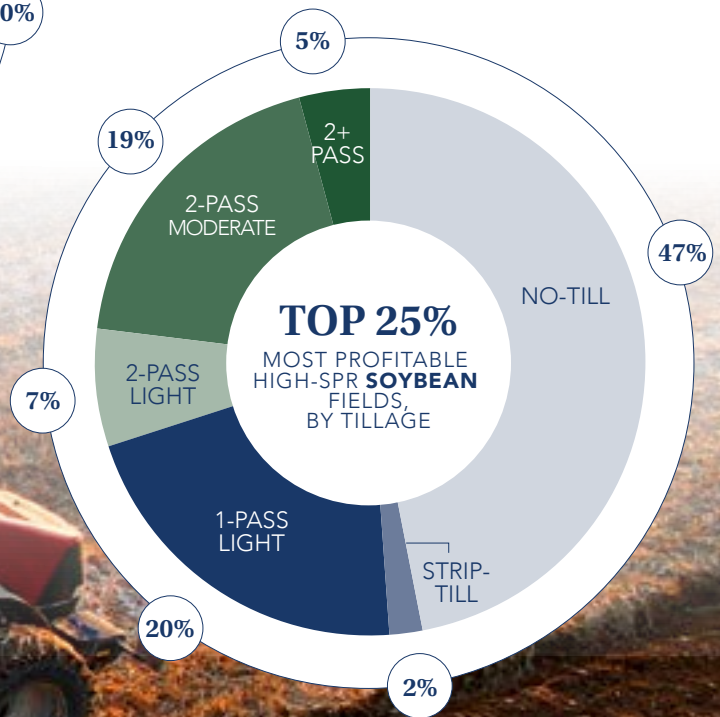
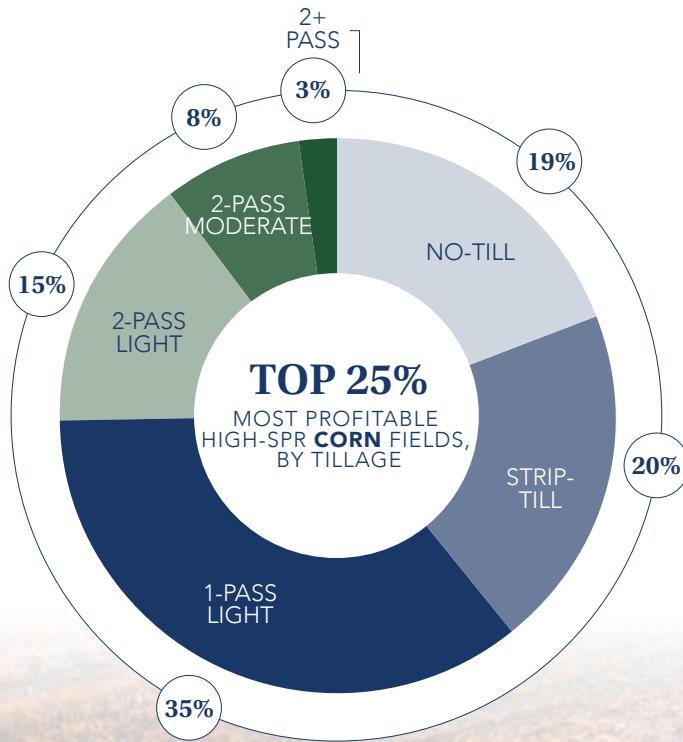
Consistent with previous years, **one pass of light tillage** is the most represented tillage class in the top-performing corn fields, and **no-till** is the most represented in top-performing soybean fields. However, one pass of light tillage is punching above its weight in soybean fields, appearing among the top performers at a higher rate than its overall presence in the dataset would predict.

Strip tillage is becoming more popular in our dataset, especially in corn fields. Strip-till farmers who keep power costs and direct costs low* are seeing a positive net return on those efforts. We also see that farmers who try strip tillage tend to stick with it.



PCM has given me confidence in trying new things. We're trained to focus on yield, and I'm learning to focus more on profitability. With a shortage of help on the farm, if I can reduce my tillage passes and maintain profitability, I'm going to do it.

Steve Hettinger, Champaign County, Illinois
PHOTO CREDIT: Prairie Farmer



Bottom Line:

Using a “less is more” approach to tillage is a financial win.

Whether you use no-till, strip-till or one pass of light tillage on your fields, you are protecting your bottom line. Heavier tillage systems consistently show less profitable outcomes.

**Strip-till costs are difficult to calculate due to the wide range of machinery options and related costs to own and operate. PCM data errs on the side of mid-high costs for the purposes of demonstrating realistic profitability expectations.*

These charts show nitrogen data from the top 25% most profitable corn fields.

We have divided this data into high-profitability years and low-profitability years. As we head into another challenging year for farm margins, the low-profitability year data deserves your full attention.

In low-profitability years, the most profitable fields shared a consistent trait: leaner nitrogen rates. When corn prices are down and input costs are up, your nitrogen rate has more impact on your bottom line than almost any other management decision.

At first glance, fall-applied nitrogen appears most profitable in both high- and low-profitability years. But when you combine PCM's three in-season application categories (mostly pre-plant, mostly sidedress, and 50/50 split) across NUE classes, in-season applications represent almost 60% of the most profitable fields in low-profitability years — edging out fall application at 40%. Part of fall nitrogen's advantage comes from anhydrous ammonia being the most affordable nitrogen source, but in tighter years the flexibility of in-season application shows a financial advantage in the data.

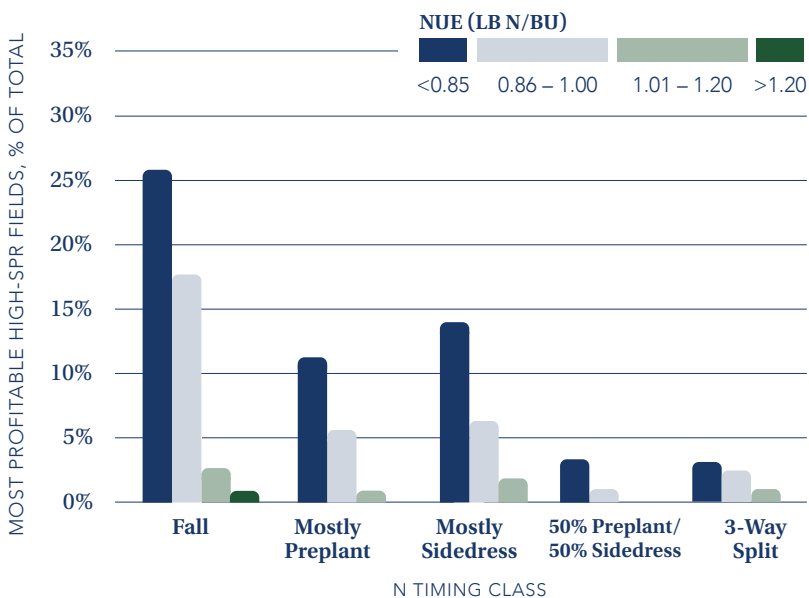
Farmers don't control the cost of nitrogen fertilizer, but they CAN control how much they apply, and when. In low-profitability years, leaner nitrogen rates and well-timed applications are your strongest tools for protecting margins.

What does this mean for your farm?

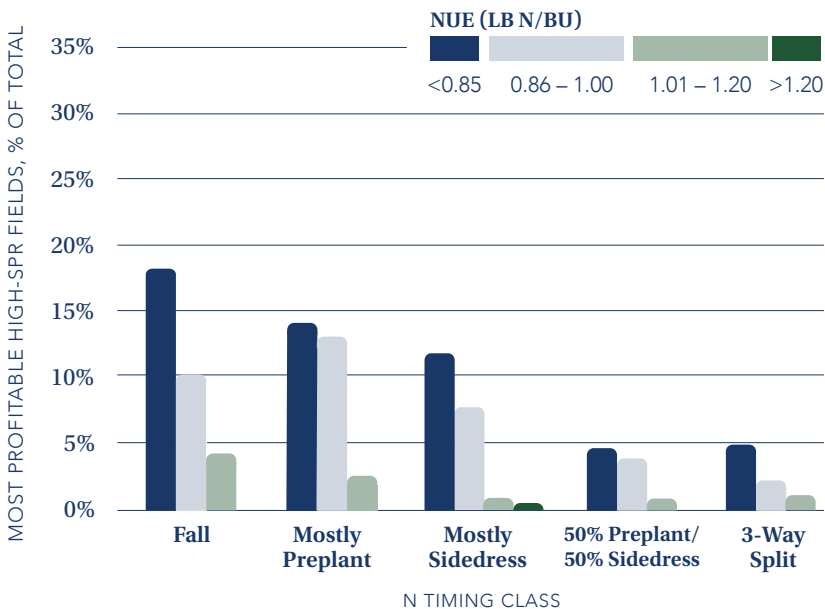
Control what you can.

Leaner nitrogen rates are paying off. Now is the time to chase profit, not yield.

HIGH-PROFITABILITY YEARS*



LOW-PROFITABILITY YEARS**



*High-Profitability Years = 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023

**Average-Profitability to Low-Profitability Years = 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2024, 2025



Reduced tillage pays off.

Between the data-backed profitability shown in this publication and the opportunity for farmers to receive incentive payments for reducing tillage, this is a perfect opportunity for farmers to minimize input costs and labor while maximizing profitability. Do less, profit more!



Lower your N rates!

If you take one thing away from this publication, let it be this! The data is clear: Leaner rates win. Optimizing your N rates is the easiest and most effective strategy for protecting your profits in the season ahead. You can't control the price of nitrogen, but you can control how much you buy and apply.



Cover crops improve soil health, reduce erosion, and increase water holding capacity.

Cover crops also cost money to grow. Our recommendation isn't simply to grow cover crops or to avoid them. It's to make sure you have the right resources if you do. PCM Specialists can help you understand the management decisions that most affect cover crop profitability. There are also incentive payments available that can make cover crops financially viable for your farm. If you're considering cover crops, talk to your PCM Specialist or another trusted advisor first. It's a worthwhile venture, but the details matter.



Your equipment monitors are already collecting data for you, but it's up to you to take advantage of it. What are you doing with your data? If the answer is nothing, it might be worth your time to reach out to a PCM Specialist. We're truly here to help farmers. We don't have anything to sell you.

Jonah Cooley, PCM Conservation Specialist



Introducing PCM Connect

For years, companies and organizations have approached PCM looking for ways to connect with farmers for field trials, pilot programs, sustainability initiatives, and public engagement opportunities. But farmers are already spread thin. To make time for these projects, they need fair contracts and appropriate compensation.

PCM Connect will bridge that gap.

PCM Connect is an upcoming extension of Precision Conservation Management designed to connect PCM farmers with vetted external organizations in a structured, secure way. The goal is to provide companies with unprecedented access to qualified farmers and provide farmers with low-risk, high-value business opportunities.

As interest in conservation and sustainability continues to grow, PCM Connect will ensure that farmers remain at the center of the conversation and are rewarded appropriately for their time, knowledge, and stewardship.

PCM Connect will be overseen by Grower Opportunity Manager Aidan Walton, who also serves as a PCM Specialist working directly with farmers in the field. His experience provides a practical understanding of both farmer priorities and the realities of outside partnerships.

Stay tuned for the official launch of PCM Connect!



Aidan Walton

Grower Opportunity Manager
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While the data in this publication shows you what's possible, PCM Specialists help you apply it to your own farm. Each specialist works one-on-one with farmers in their region, organizing field records, delivering annual reports, and walking through what the numbers mean for real-world profitability. They understand local soil, cropping systems, and the day-to-day decisions that don't fit neatly into a spreadsheet.



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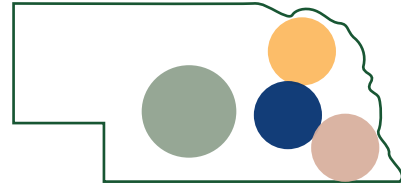
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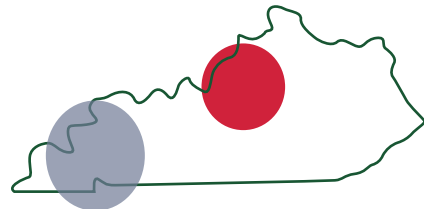
**Coming soon!
Norfolk & Beatrice
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Connect with your PCM Specialist at
PRECISIONCONSERVATION.ORG

Enrolling is as Easy as 1-2-3

1. GET ENROLLED

Fill out a brief interest form at PrecisionConservation.org and get connected with your regional PCM Specialist. They'll answer your questions and walk you through the process.

2. PROVIDE YOUR DATA

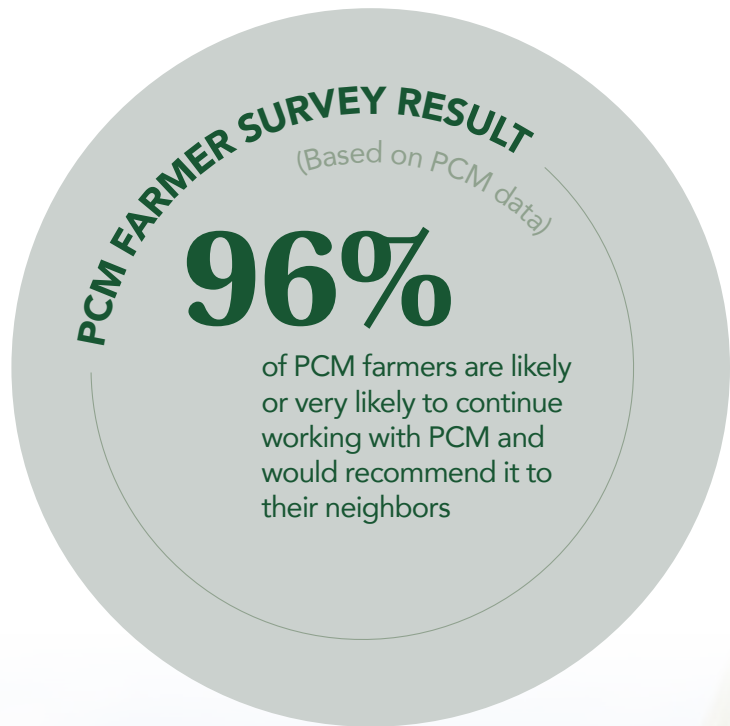
Your specialist assists with data collection and enters everything into PCM's secure Farmer Portal on your behalf. Your individual farm data is immediately anonymized and will never be shared outside the program without your explicit permission.

3. GET YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

Receive your annual RAAP report each February, which includes a field-by-field breakdown of your farm's economic and environmental outcomes. There is no requirement to change your practices, but most farmers find at least one opportunity to cut costs or capture additional income.

Your neighbors are already using their field data to farm more profitably. Are you?

PCM is one of the easiest ways to start leveraging your data, and it's free to participate thanks to support from our program partners — in fact, we'll try to help you *get paid* for conservation!



GET STARTED TODAY

Fill out a brief interest form at PRECISIONCONSERVATION.ORG/FARMERS

Precision Conservation Management (PCM) operates at the intersection of farm economics and conservation using real field data to identify which practices protect farmers' bottom lines and the land they farm.

This report provides data insights gleaned from 11 years of Illinois field data, but the results are relevant and useful for farmers across much of the Midwest to consider regarding nitrogen application, cover crop utilization, and tillage management.

When good conservation is good business, that's a win for all of us.



VISIT [PRECISIONCONSERVATION.ORG](https://www.precisionconservation.org)
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