

# PCM Analysis

## Lower Soil Productivity Rating (SPR) Fields



Precision Conservation Management

**farmdoc**



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# Precision Conservation Management Practice Standards

**Reduced Tillage**

**Nutrient Management**

**Cover Crops**

PCM data identifies conservation practices that effectively address environmental issues without risking the farmers' bottom line.



Precision Conservation Management

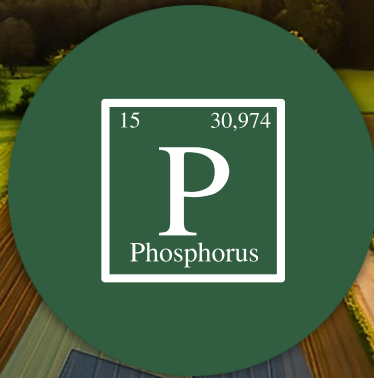
## 2023 IMPACTS

**Precision Conservation Management worked with 499 farmers in 2023 to adopt in-field conservation practices that benefit water quality and address climate change concerns.**



**1,154,702**

lbs NO<sub>3</sub>-N loss reductions



**174,983**

lbs P loss reductions



**258,963**

tons sediment retained

# PCM Impact, 2023

## Conservation Acres

**247,391**

**Reduced  
Tillage**

**257,009**

**In-Season  
N Fertilizer  
Application  
(corn)**

**84,614**

**Cover Crops**



[www.precisionconservation.org](http://www.precisionconservation.org)

# PCM Data Publications


A program of the IL Corn Growers Association and the Illinois Soybean Association

2015-2023 DATA SUMMARY

## The Business Case for Conservation

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Conservation Practices

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2015 -2023 Data Book

### Most Profitable Acres by Tillage Practice

at the top 25% most profitable fields farmers are doing and what farmers learn from them. This analysis lets profitable corn and soybean fields asset, broken out by higher and lower normalized by year, to account for levels across time.

8,151 and 5,939 soybean fields in profitable fields this year.


These trends: The most profitable systems were 1-pass light (most profitable fields) and no-till (most profitable fields). Also, strip-till was frequently used and more frequent in recent years. In profitable corn fields were increased to 31%.



## Managing Risks with Cover Crops

A case-study of the most profitable Illinois farms using cover crops

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**Financial Analysis: Keeping Costs Low is Key to Remaining Profitable with Cover Crops.**

We suggest that farmers without experience with cover crops start with cover beans. A low cost, low risk plan is to:

- Broadcast cereal rye without termination before planting and/or when cereal rye is relatively small.
- Terminate before planting and/or when cereal rye is relatively small.

In high yield fields with cover crops and those without, systems generally come from reduced herbicide cost, and

Soil costs do not entirely offset the cost of cover crop.

Revenue from another source should be used to cover the BEOP and CIP, 2) pay-for-practice programs like PCM, and

See programs get below:

Program	Cost	Revenue	Net
NO-TILL COSTS	\$25	\$33	\$8
OPERATION & LAND RETURN	\$475	\$492	\$17

**JASON LAY**  
MCLEAN COUNTY  
Courtesy of Soil Health Partnership

Cover Crop Guide



Access both publications at [www.PrecisionConservation.org](http://www.PrecisionConservation.org)



Check us out online: [www.precisionconservation.org](http://www.precisionconservation.org)



Precision Conservation Management



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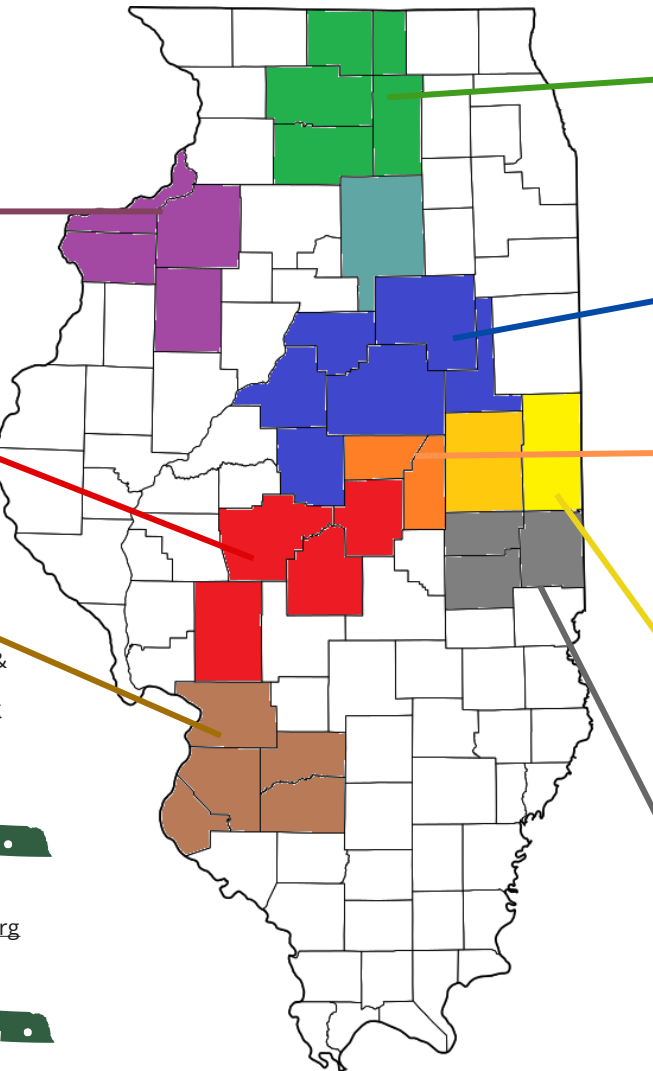
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# Understanding Soil Productivity Ratings in Illinois

- Soil Productivity Rating (SPR) or Soil Productivity Index (PI) assigns values to ~800 soil types in Illinois
- Ratings based on expected dryland crop yields under optimum 1990 management practices
- Muscatine silt loam serves as benchmark with optimum PI of 147
- PI range: 47 to 147 for all soil types
- PCM uses 135 as cutoff between "low" and "high" SPR, reflecting farmers' perceptions of productive soils



# <http://soilproductivity.nres.illinois.edu/>

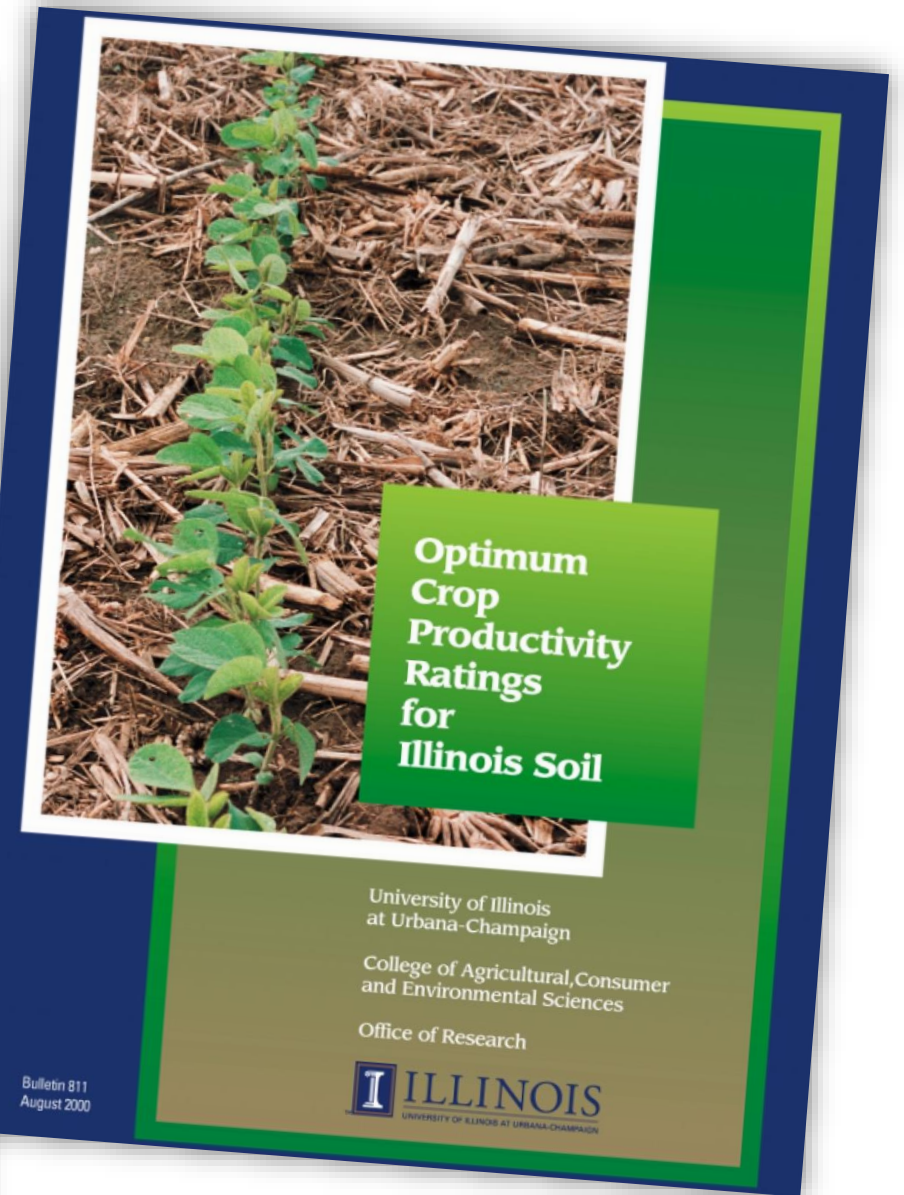
## Illinois Soil Productivity Publications

### Soil Productivity Index Ratings for Illinois Soils

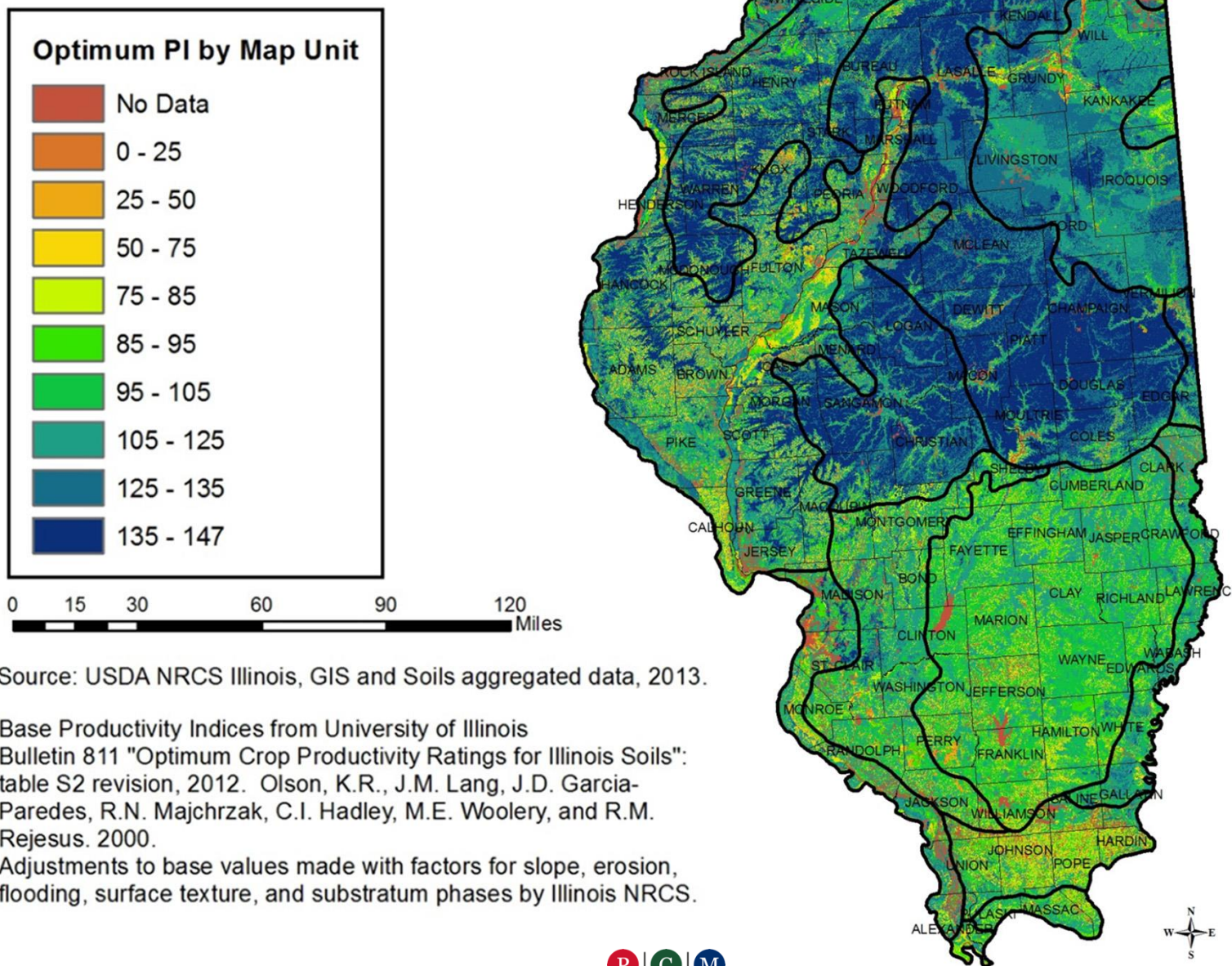
You have reached the web page for the Soil Productivity Index Ratings for Illinois soils. This information was published in August of 2000 in two research bulletins by the Office of Research, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The Bulletins listed below are linked to files that can be read using an Adobe Acrobat Reader. The table of contents are linked to the specific pages, text, tables or figures. Once selected, the page can be enlarged or printed. The crop, pasture, and forestry yields and productivity index ratings in Bulletin 810 are for the average level of management used by all farmers in Illinois in the 1990s. The crop yields represent a mean annual yield for a 10-year period. Bulletin 811 provides crop yields and productivity indices under an optimum level of management used by the top 16% of farmers in Illinois in the 1990s.

Prime agricultural land classes (Class A, Class B, and Class C) previously provided in Circular 1156 (Soil Productivity in Illinois) were not included in Bulletin 811. The prime agricultural class of any soil type can be determined by using the optimum productivity index (PI) shown in Table S2 of Bulletin 811 and the following author recommended prime agricultural class scale. Soil types with optimum PI's from 133-147 are in Class A, from 117-132 are in Class B, and from 100-116 are in Class C. Soil types in Bulletin 811 with optimum PI's equal to or below 99 are in the other agricultural land class and not considered prime agricultural land. If the soil type is in a soil map unit which is not on A slope or not slightly eroded, the user will need to determine if the soil type has a favorable or unfavorable subsoil for rooting (3rd column in Table S2 of B811) and make an erosion and/or slope adjustment using either Figure S1 (B811) or Table S3 (B811) prior to utilizing the scale and prime agricultural land class limits provided above.

Since the year 2000, more than 80 new soil types and soil complexes have been identified on Illinois county soil survey maps. Crop yields and productivity ratings under both average management (B810, Table 2 revised) and optimum management (B811, Table S2 revised) have been added to the existing values provided either in the published paper copies of the Bulletin 810 and Bulletin 811 or the previously revised tables (in 2001) within the electronic copies of these Bulletins linked to this soil productivity web site. All new soil symbols are followed by an "\*\*\*". Please click on either Bulletin 810, Table 2 revised or Bulletin 811, Table S2 revised links provided below if you can not find the appropriate soil ratings (crop yields and PI's) in electronic copy (.pdf) of B810 and B811 which is also linked to this web page.



# Illinois Productivity Index 2013



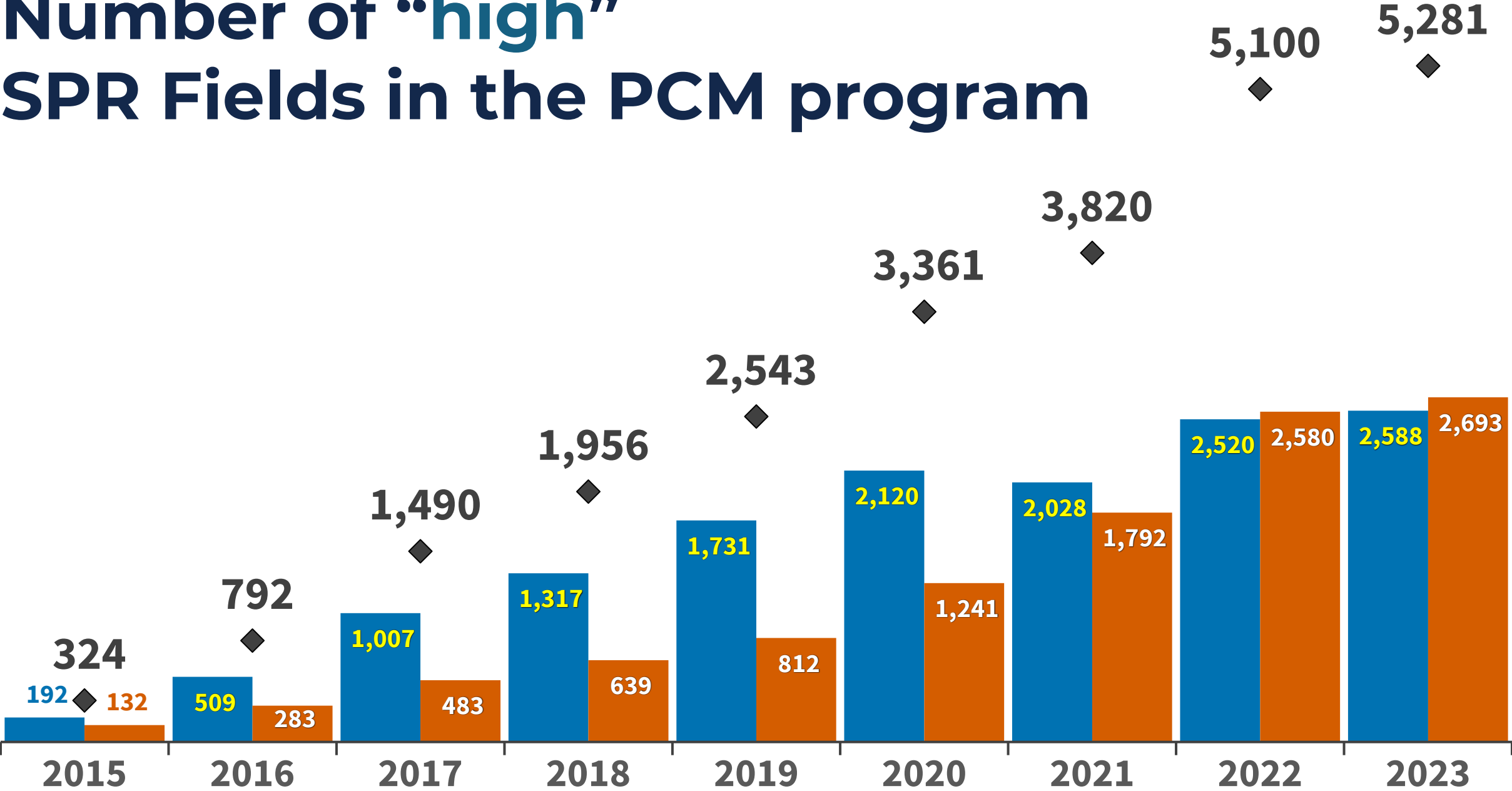
Source: USDA NRCS Illinois, GIS and Soils aggregated data, 2013.

Base Productivity Indices from University of Illinois Bulletin 811 "Optimum Crop Productivity Ratings for Illinois Soils": table S2 revision, 2012. Olson, K.R., J.M. Lang, J.D. Garcia-Paredes, R.N. Majchrzak, C.I. Hadley, M.E. Woolery, and R.M. Rejesus. 2000.

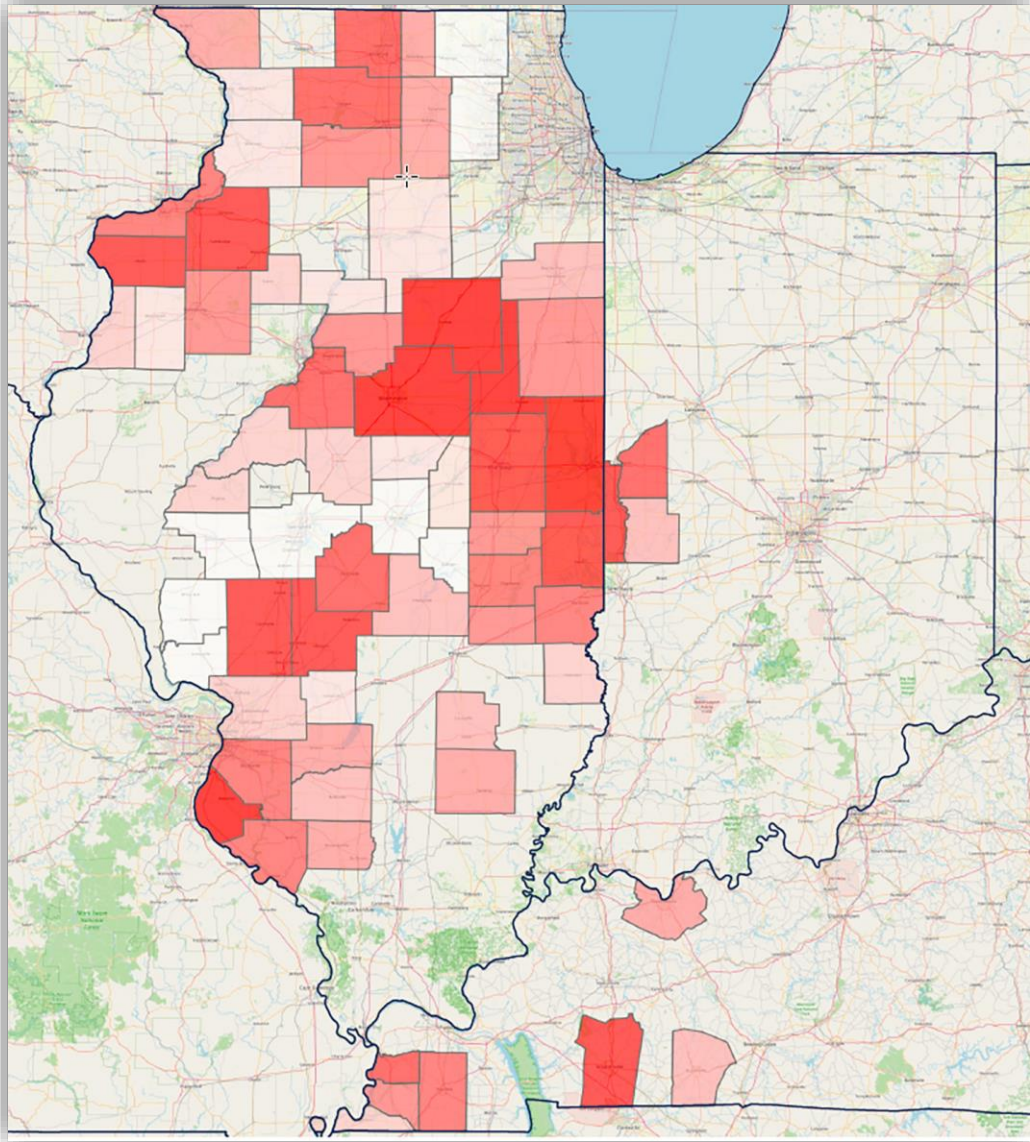
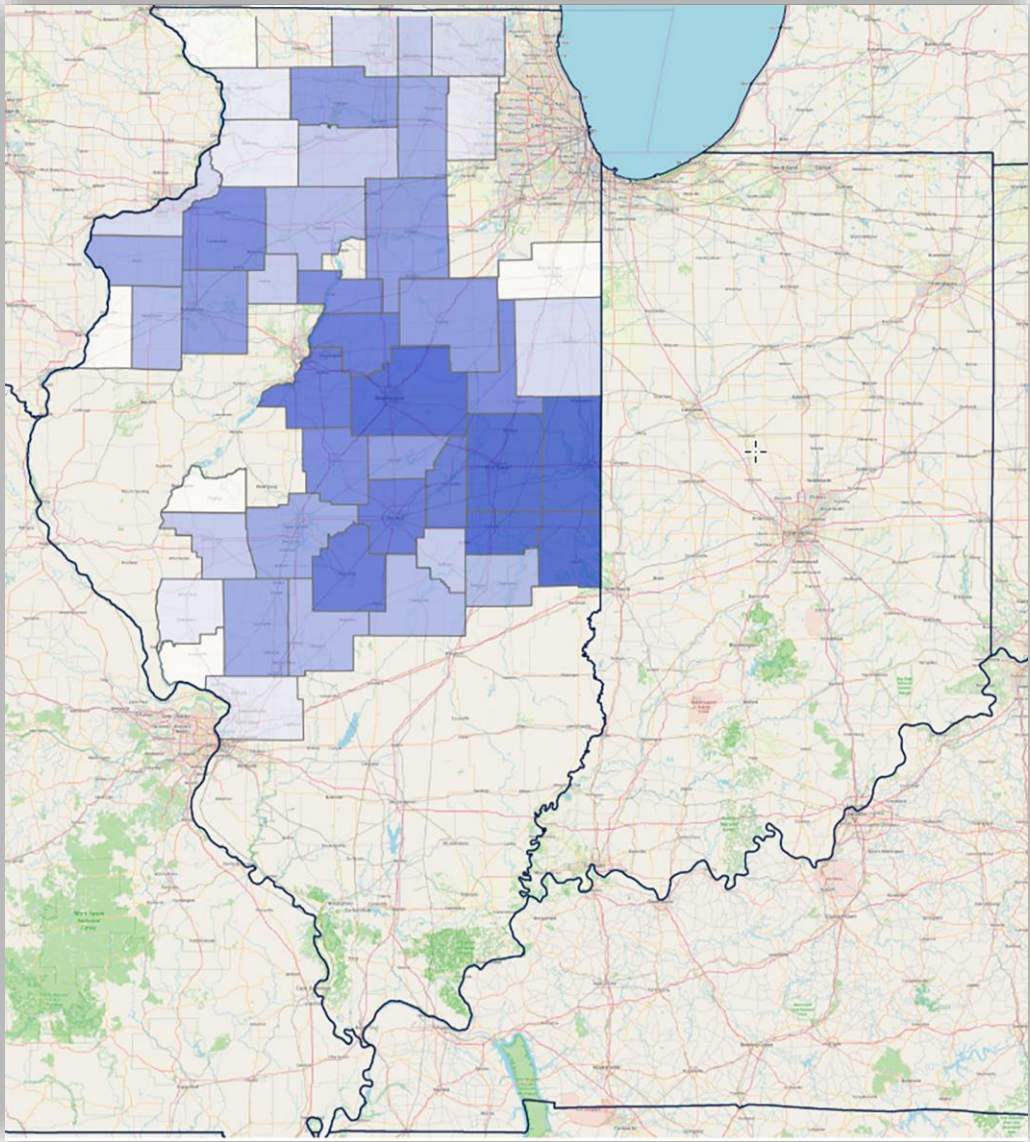
Adjustments to base values made with factors for slope, erosion, flooding, surface texture, and substratum phases by Illinois NRCS.

Source:  
Factors for Estimating  
Productivity and Yield  
Indices of Illinois  
Soils; Aggregation to  
the Map Unit; and  
Adjustments to  
Reflect Phase  
Differences

# Number of “high” SPR Fields in the PCM program



# Where are the **high** and **low** SPR fields in PCM?



# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields –TILLAGE, CORN

<b>CORN, Low SPR</b>						
<b>2015-23 AVG VALUES</b>	<b>No-till</b>	<b>Strip Till</b>	<b>1-Pass Light</b>	<b>2-Pass Light</b>	<b>2-Pass Moderate</b>	<b>2+ Tillage Passes</b>
<b># fields</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Yield per acre</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>GROSS REVENUE</b>	<b>\$824</b>	<b>\$881</b>	<b>\$840</b>	<b>\$888</b>	<b>\$848</b>	<b>\$901</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*</b>	<b>\$405</b>	<b>\$443</b>	<b>\$418</b>	<b>\$415</b>	<b>\$412</b>	<b>\$441</b>
<b>Field Work</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$21</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$27</b>	<b>\$40</b>
<b>Other power costs**</b>	<b>\$106</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$99</b>	<b>\$98</b>	<b>\$97</b>
<b>TOTAL POWER COSTS</b>	<b>\$106</b>	<b>\$121</b>	<b>\$111</b>	<b>\$124</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$137</b>
<b>OVERHEAD COSTS</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$39</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS</b>	<b>\$551</b>	<b>\$604</b>	<b>\$569</b>	<b>\$578</b>	<b>\$576</b>	<b>\$618</b>
<b>OPERATOR &amp; LAND RETURN</b>	<b>\$273</b>	<b>\$277</b>	<b>\$272</b>	<b>\$310</b>	<b>\$272</b>	<b>\$283</b>
<b>Estimated Soil Loss (Tons/acre)</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.38</b>
<b>GHG emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/a)</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.75</b>				<b>0.95</b>

# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields –TILLAGE, SOYBEAN

<b>CORN, Low SPR</b>						
<b>2015-23 AVG VALUES</b>	<b>No-till</b>	<b>Strip Till</b>	<b>1-Pass Light</b>	<b>2-Pass Light</b>	<b>2-Pass Moderate</b>	<b>2+ Tillage Passes</b>
<b># fields</b>	<b>2940</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Yield per acre</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>GROSS REVENUE</b>	<b>\$655</b>	<b>\$770</b>	<b>\$653</b>	<b>\$676</b>	<b>\$677</b>	<b>\$690</b>
<b>Direct Costs*</b>	<b>\$173</b>	<b>\$226</b>	<b>\$167</b>	<b>\$163</b>	<b>\$163</b>	<b>\$157</b>
<b>Field Work</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>\$44</b>
<b>Other Power Costs**</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$91</b>	<b>\$75</b>	<b>\$73</b>	<b>\$71</b>	<b>\$72</b>
<b>Overhead Costs</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$33</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS</b>	<b>\$286</b>	<b>\$374</b>	<b>\$287</b>	<b>\$293</b>	<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$305</b>
<b>OPERATOR &amp; LAND RETURN</b>	<b>\$369</b>	<b>\$395</b>	<b>\$366</b>	<b>\$382</b>	<b>\$385</b>	<b>\$385</b>
<b>Estimated Soil Loss (Tons/acre)</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.97</b>
<b>GHG emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/a)</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-0.02</b>				<b>0.16</b>

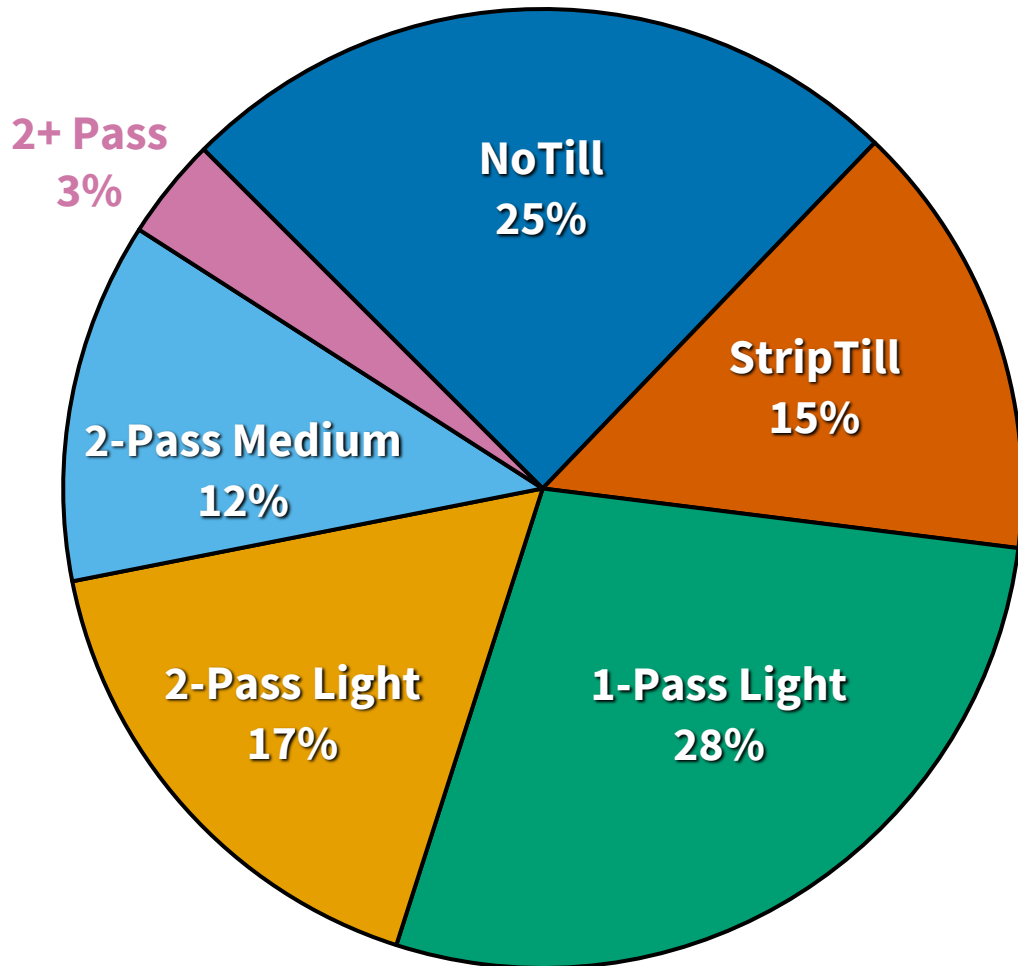
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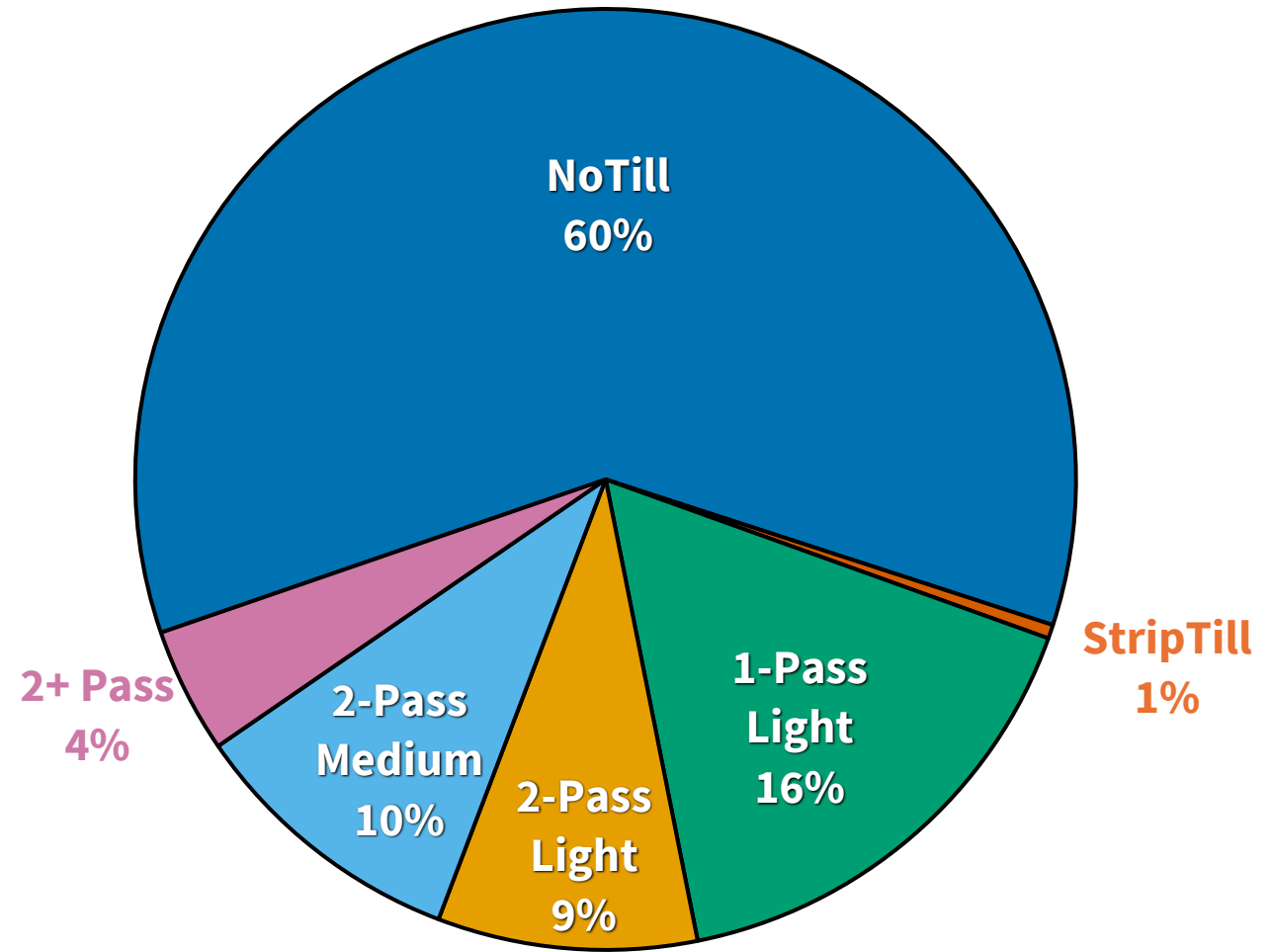
# Most Profitable Fields by Tillage Practice

Top 25% most profitable fields, low SPR, 2018-2023

## Corn



## Soybean





# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields –COVER CROP, CORN

2015-23 Average Values	Overwintering	Winter Terminal	No Cover Crop
# fields	670	173	3846
Yield per acre	195	205	200
Soil Productivity Rating	115	121	117
<b>GROSS REVENUE</b>	<b>\$832</b>	<b>\$923</b>	<b>\$861</b>
COVER CROP SEED	\$14	\$16	\$0
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*	\$421	\$459	\$419
Cover crop planting	\$13	\$15	\$0
Other power costs**	\$122	\$112	\$114
<b>TOTAL POWER COSTS</b>	<b>\$135</b>	<b>\$127</b>	<b>\$114</b>
OVERHEAD COSTS	\$39	\$40	\$39
<b>TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS</b>	<b>\$595</b>	<b>\$626</b>	<b>\$573</b>
<b>OPERATOR &amp; LAND RETURN</b>	<b>\$210-\$260</b>	<b>\$274-\$324</b>	<b>\$288</b>
Estimated Soil Loss (Tons/a)	1.47	1.16	1.57
GHG emissions (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> e/a)	0.31		0.73

# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields –COVER CROP, SOYBEAN

2015-23 Average Values	Overwintering	Winter Terminal	No Cover Crop
# fields	1258	50	3216
Yield per acre	63	59	62
Soil Productivity Rating	116	114	117
<b>GROSS REVENUE</b>	<b>\$664</b>	<b>\$639</b>	<b>\$662</b>
<b>COVER CROP SEED</b>	<b>\$14</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*</b>	<b>\$181</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>\$167</b>
Cover crop planting	\$14	\$13	\$0
Other power costs**	\$92	\$90	\$83
<b>TOTAL POWER COSTS</b>	<b>\$106</b>	<b>\$104</b>	<b>\$83</b>
<b>OVERHEAD COSTS</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>\$33</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS</b>	<b>\$319</b>	<b>\$317</b>	<b>\$283</b>
<b>OPERATOR &amp; LAND RETURN</b>	<b>\$318 to \$368</b>	<b>\$296 to \$346</b>	<b>\$379</b>
Estimated Soil Loss (Tons/a)	1.91	1.90	2.32
<b>GHG emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/a)</b>	<b>-0.44</b>		<b>-0.05</b>

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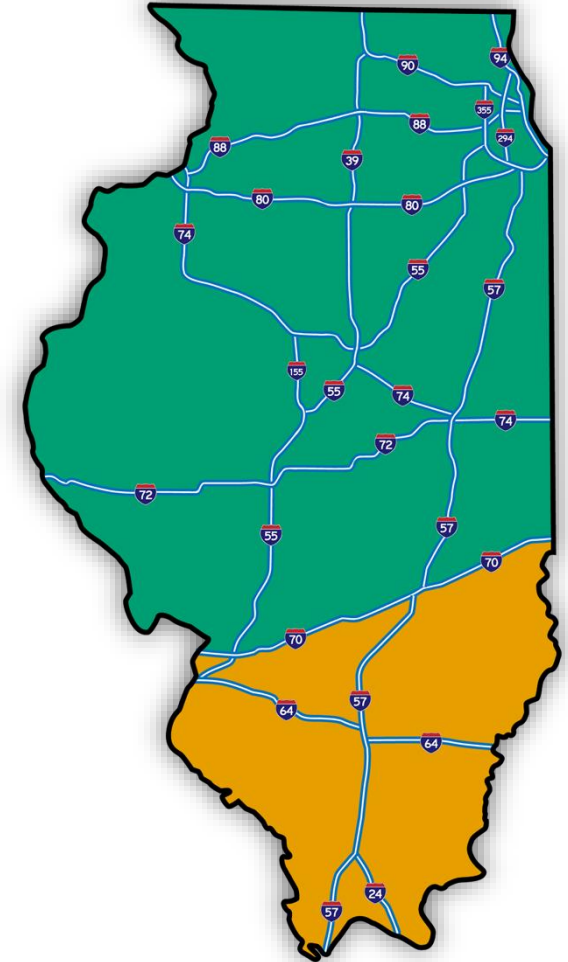
# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields N Timing, Corn – North of I-70



2015-23 AVG VALUES	>40% Fall	Mostly Preplant	Mostly Sidedress	50% Pre/ 50% Sidedress	3-way Split
NUE (lb N/bu grain)	1.04	1.03	0.98	0.99	1.07
# fields	936	1,142	1,135	253	296
Yield per acre	208	196	201	205	199
<b>GROSS REVENUE</b>	<b>\$901</b>	<b>\$846</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>858</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS</b>	<b>\$601</b>	<b>\$561</b>	<b>\$574</b>	<b>\$590</b>	<b>\$605</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>\$409</b>	<b>\$419</b>	<b>\$425</b>	<b>\$448</b>
<b>TOTAL POWER COSTS</b>	<b>\$120</b>	<b>\$113</b>	<b>\$116</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$118</b>
<b>OVERHEAD COSTS</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$39</b>
<b>OPERATOR &amp; LAND RETURN</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$285</b>	<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$304</b>	<b>\$253</b>

# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields N Timing, Corn – South of I-70

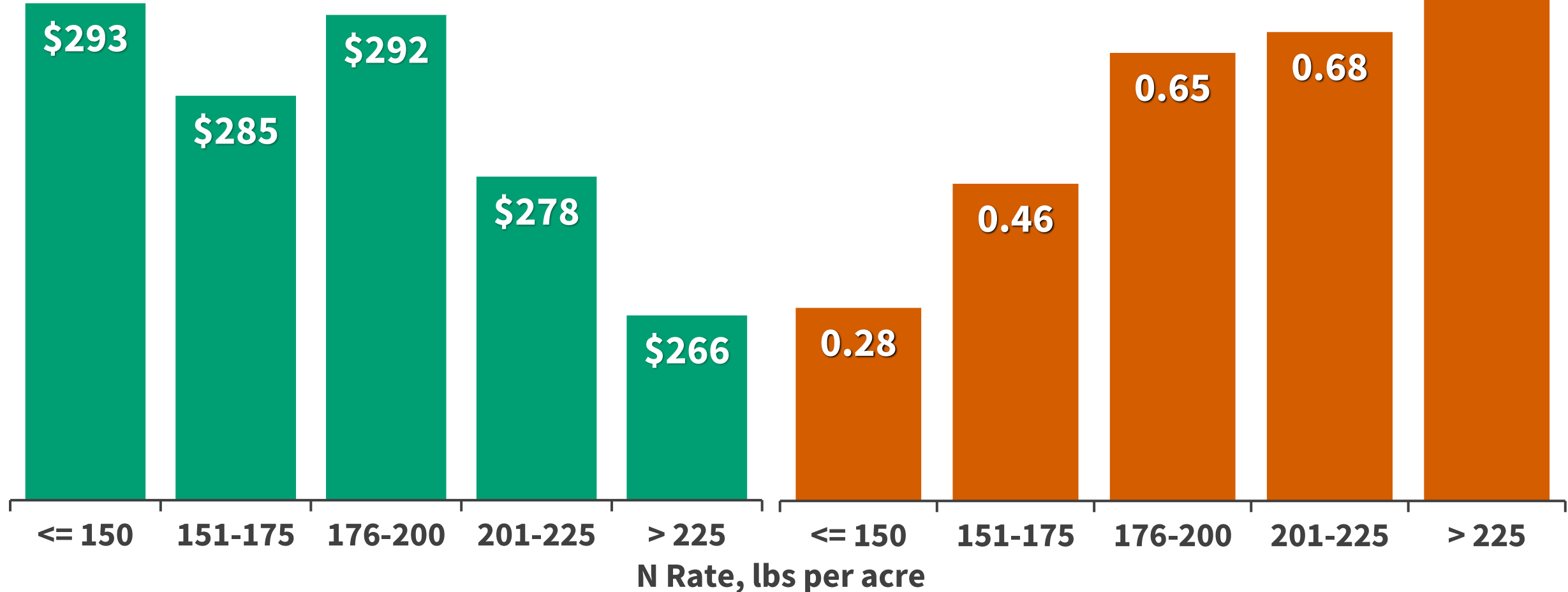
2015-23 AVG VALUES	Mostly Preplant	Mostly Sidedress	50% Pre/ 50% Sidedress
NUE (lb N/bu grain)	1.07	1.03	0.92
# fields	542	228	36
Yield per acre	175	185	167
<b>GROSS REVENUE</b>	<b>\$770</b>	<b>\$839</b>	<b>\$906</b>
<b>N fertilizer</b>	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$101</b>	<b>\$123</b>
<b>Other direct costs*</b>	<b>\$267</b>	<b>\$304</b>	<b>\$339</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS*</b>	<b>\$357</b>	<b>\$405</b>	<b>\$462</b>
<b>Field Work</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>\$8</b>
<b>Other power costs**</b>	<b>\$98</b>	<b>\$103</b>	<b>\$108</b>
<b>TOTAL POWER COSTS</b>	<b>\$120</b>	<b>\$112</b>	<b>\$116</b>
<b>OVERHEAD COSTS</b>	<b>\$40</b>	<b>\$41</b>	<b>\$44</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-LAND COSTS</b>	<b>\$517</b>	<b>\$557</b>	<b>\$622</b>
<b>OPERATOR &amp; LAND RETURN</b>	<b>\$253</b>	<b>\$282</b>	<b>\$284</b>



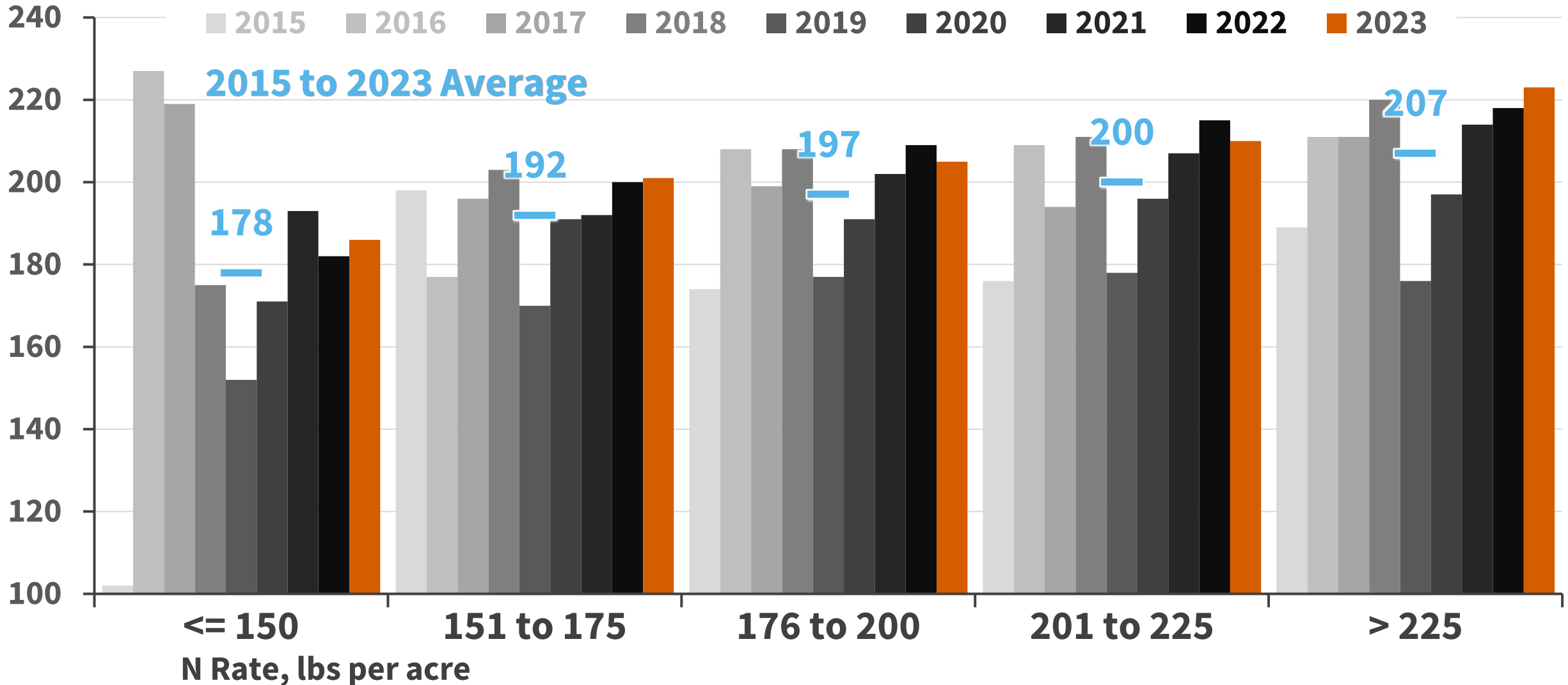
# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields, Corn

Operator & Land Return, 2015-23  
in dollars per acre

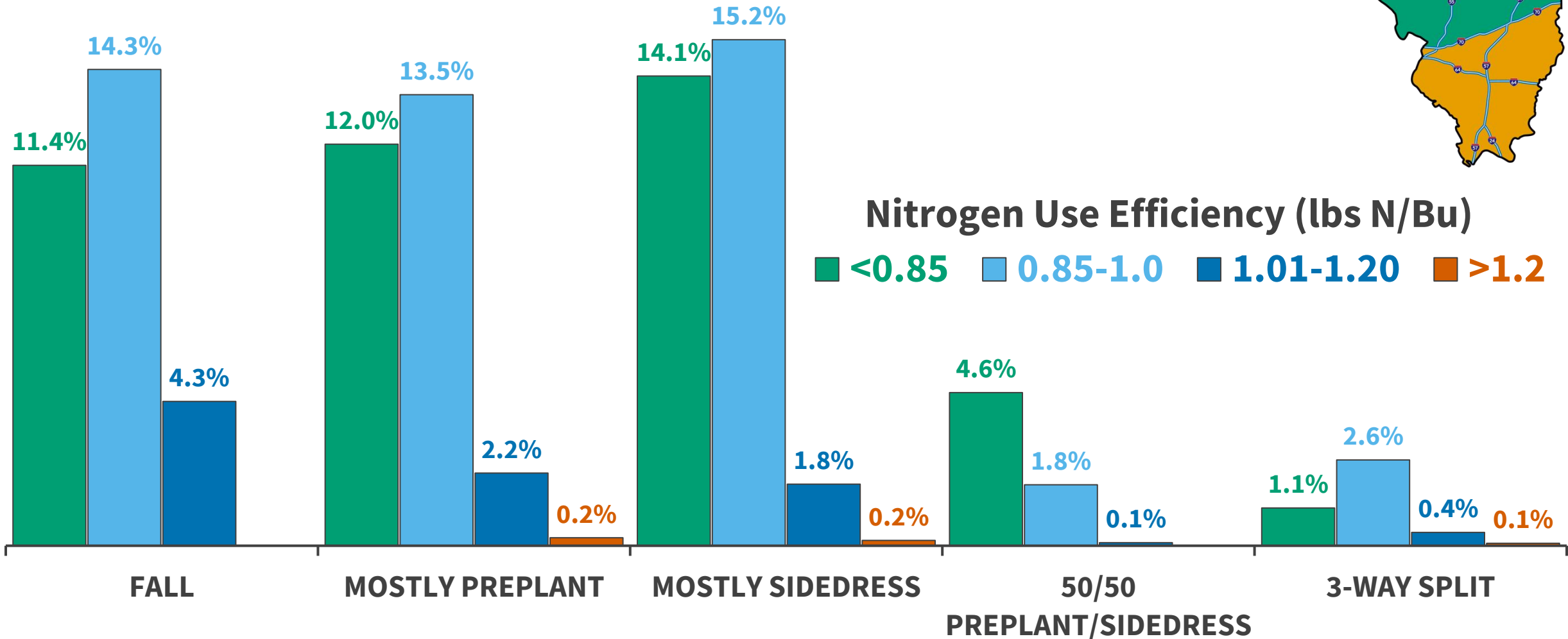
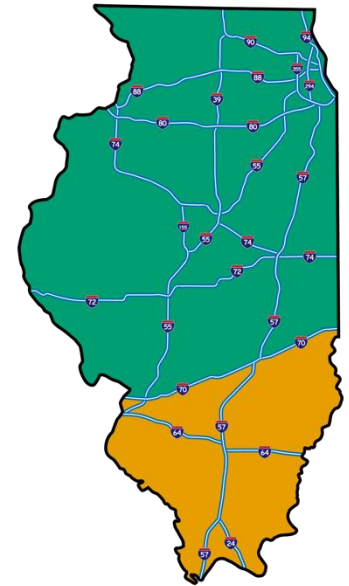
GHG Emissions  
in metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/a



# Conservation Practices and Financial Results for Lower SPR Fields, Corn Yield, Bushels per Acre

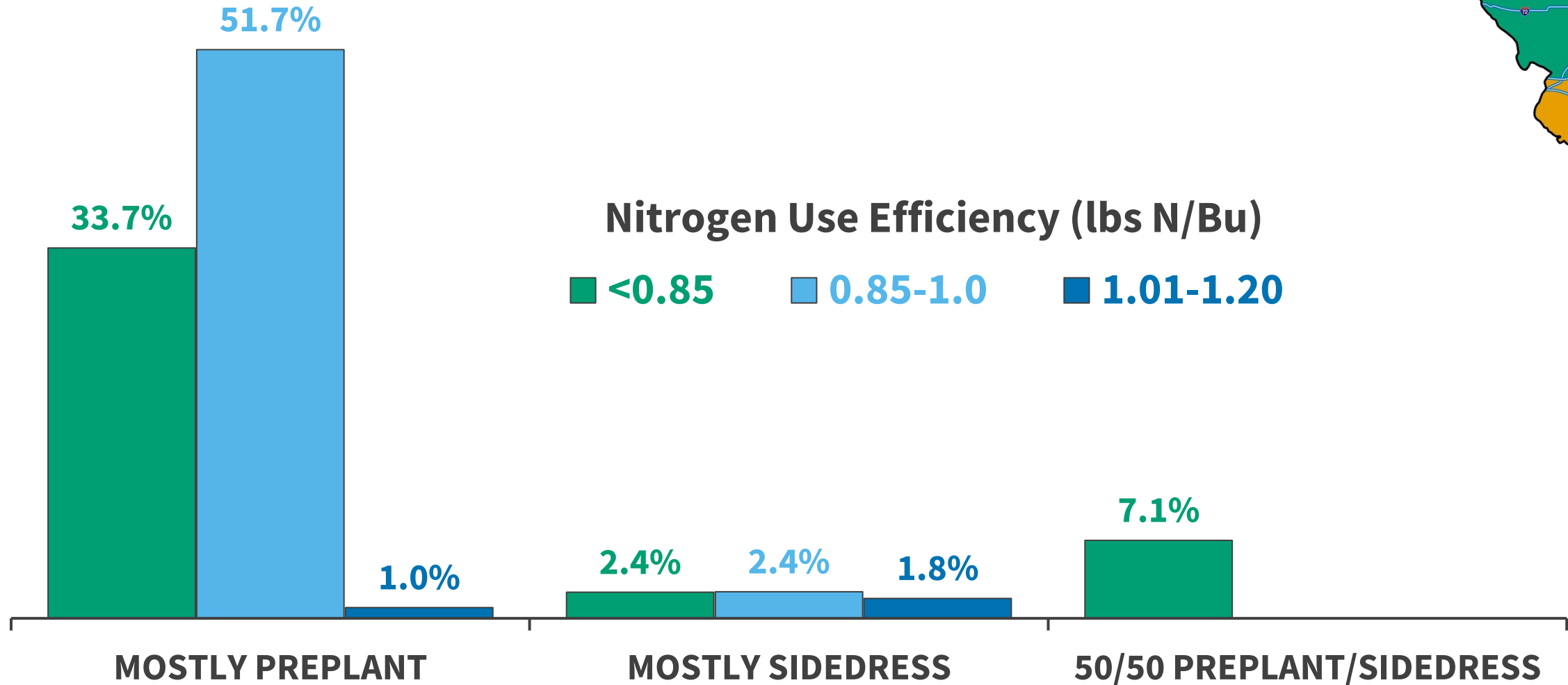


# Top 25% Most Profitable Corn Fields (Low SPR) by N Management - North of I-70





# Top 25% Most Profitable Corn Fields (Low SPR) by N Management - South of I-70



# PCM Recommendations

## Tillage

Less is More - Consider one less tillage pass to reduce fuel costs, save soil, & increase profitability.

Light Tillage - More than two passes of heavy tillage is never more profitable than other tillage management systems in our dataset.

## Nitrogen Management

MRTN Rates - Nine years of data show that applying rates above MRTN is less profitable.

In-Season Application - The most profitable acres in our dataset use preplant or side-dress N applications. This practice also improves water quality!

## Cover Crops

For Beginners - Farmers new to cover crops should start with cereal rye ahead of soybeans.

Keep Costs Low - Protect your profitability by managing seed, planting and termination costs. Consider cost-share programs like PCM to help cover costs.

[www.precisionconservation.org](http://www.precisionconservation.org)

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