Profitability and Conservation Practices Results from Precision Conservation Management











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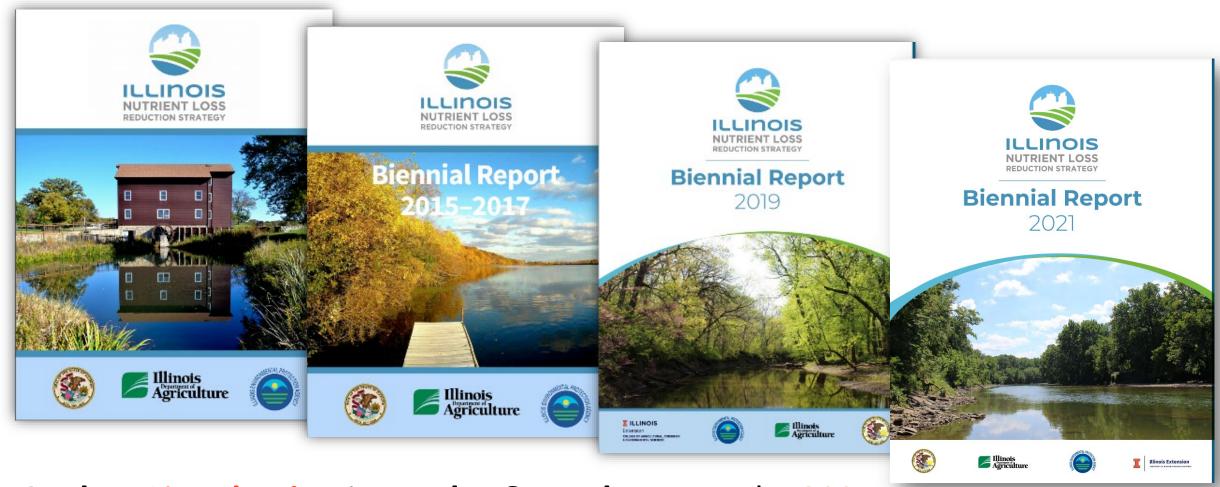
- Understand how conservation practices impact farm net returns
- Address water quality concerns. Prevent agricultural regulation
- Position farmers to benefit from positive conservation outcomes
- 1-on-1 technical support
- Data collection platform
- Individualized yearly RAAP report
 - Economic cost tables
 - Environmental assessments
 - Local practice comparisons
- \$750 participation payment
- Exclusive program offers cost share, other practice assistance



Precision Conservation Management

Networking & education opportunities

Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction Strategy



Goal: 45% Reduction in Total N & Total P Losses by 2035

Interim: 15% Reduction in NO₃-N & 25% Reduction in Total P by 2025

https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/excess-nutrients/nutrient-loss-reduction-strategy.html







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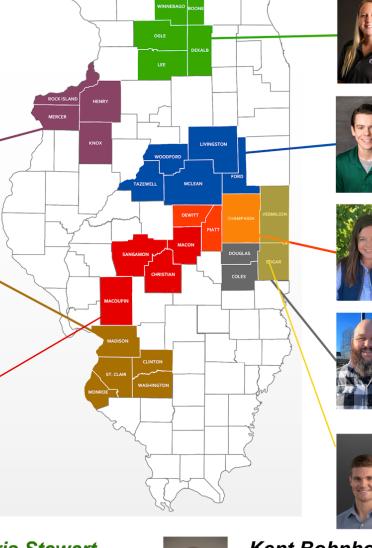
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United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service





2015-2022 DATA SUMMARY

The Business Case for Conservation

Cost-Benefit Analysis of Conservation Practices









Annual Data Booklet in PRAIRIE FARMER



Incentives through USDA Climate Smart Grants





Incentive Programs

- Payments coming from USDA and PepsiCo/Walmart
- PepsiCo and Walmart sharing claim on the carbon asset



The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture



COVER CROPS	NO-TILL/STRIP-TILL	MRTN/10% NITROGEN REDUCTION
\$15 , 1st/2nd year	\$10 , 1st/2nd year	\$10 , 1st year
\$10 , 3+ year OLD	\$5 , 3+ year OLD	_
	\$25 , 1st/2nd year NEW	\$15 , 3+ year OLD
\$20 , 1st/2nd year	\$15 , 3+ year OLD	_
PERCIOO		\$15 , 1st/2nd year



Incentive Programs

Transition Incentive Payments (TIP)

NEW cover crop acres

- \$25/acre Year 1
- \$15/acre Year 2
- \$10/acre Year 3
- Can enroll up to 1,000 acres/farmer
- Look back period for eligibility is 1 year (i.e. if field was not cover cropped previous year, it is eligible as a "new" field/acre)

Signing Incentive Payments (SIP)

OLD cover crop acres

- \$2/acre payment for 1 year (up to 600 acres)
- Access to DTN's Digital Marketplace connecting you to other ecosystem service opportunities





Have you tried cover crops?

- **ONo**
- **OYes, next crop soybeans**
- OYes, next crop corn
- OYes, for both soybeans and corn as next crop
- OI'm not eligible (not a farmer)





















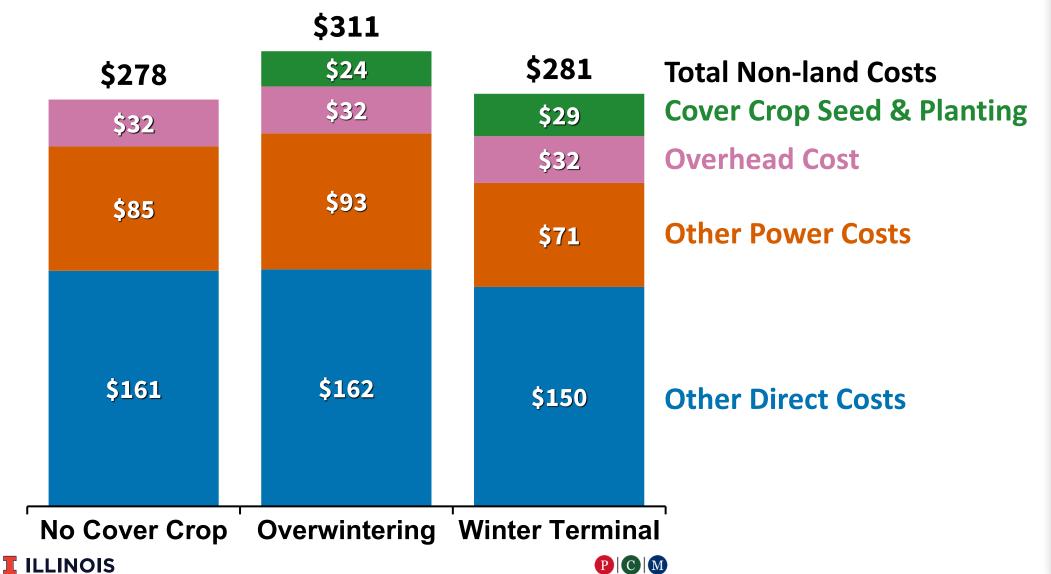
Cover CropsSoybean, High SPR, Average from 2015 to 2022

	No Cover Crop	Overwintering	Winter Terminal
Number of fields	3,750	918	33
Yield per acre	70	68	69
Soil Productivity Rating	140	139	139
Gross Revenue	\$717	\$710	\$688
Total Non-land Costs	\$278	\$311	\$281
Operator & Land Return	\$439	\$399	\$407





Cover CropsSoybean, High SPR, Average from 2015 to 2022





Tillage

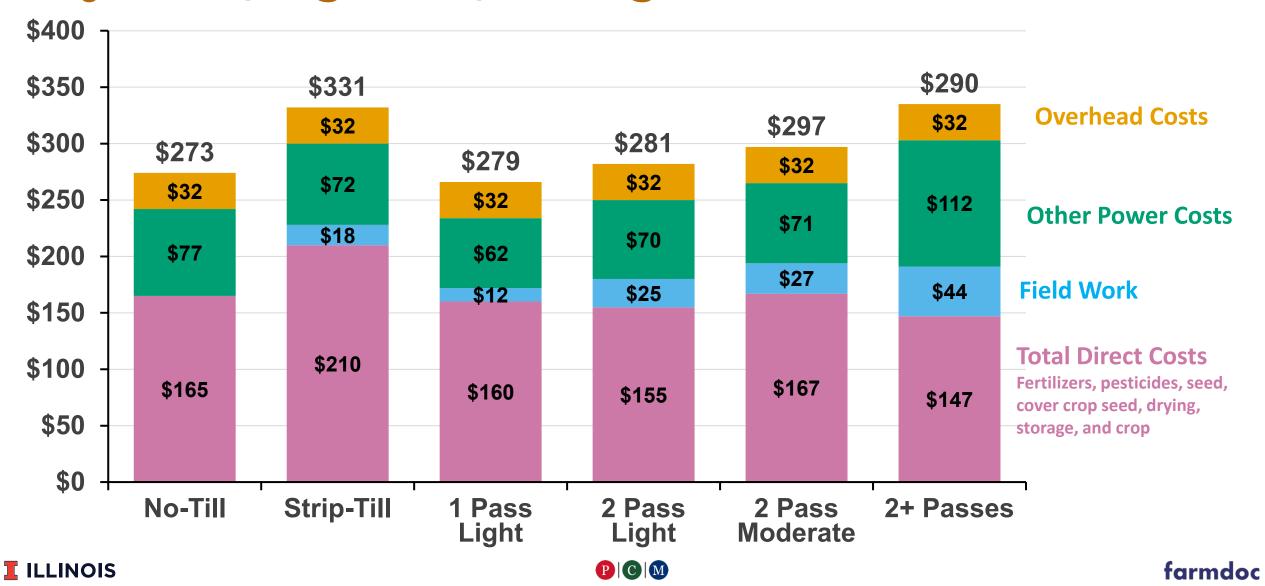
Soybeans, High SPR, Average from 2015 to 2022

	No-Till	Strip-Till	1 Pass Light	2 Pass Light	2 Pass Moderate	2+ Passes
# fields	2,284	114	751	237	816	423
Yield per acre	68	72	70	69	71	70
Gross Revenue	\$697	\$755	\$718	\$716	\$737	\$719
Total Non-land Cost	\$273	\$331	\$279	\$281	\$297	\$290
Operator & Land Return	\$424	\$424	\$439	\$436	\$440	\$429



Tillage

Soybeans, High SPR, Average from 2015 to 2022



Soybeans: Statistical Results from Sarah Sellars Dissertation

Yields

- Later planting date reduced yields
- Cover crops no impact on yields
- No-till has lower yields

 (1.1 bushels less than one-pass system)
- Weather has a big impact

Returns

- Later planting date reduces returns
- Cover crops reduce returns (-\$30 per acre)
- Two-plus systems have lower returns (more than one pass tends to reduce yields, No-till not significant different)
- Weather has a large impact



Soybeans: Over-winter Cover Crops What we see more of in the most profitable 25%

- Cereal rye (true also in low 25%), barley is next
- Drilled number 1 application system (followed by broadcast with fertilizer, one-till pass)
- \$25 per acre less in pesticide costs
- Higher yields



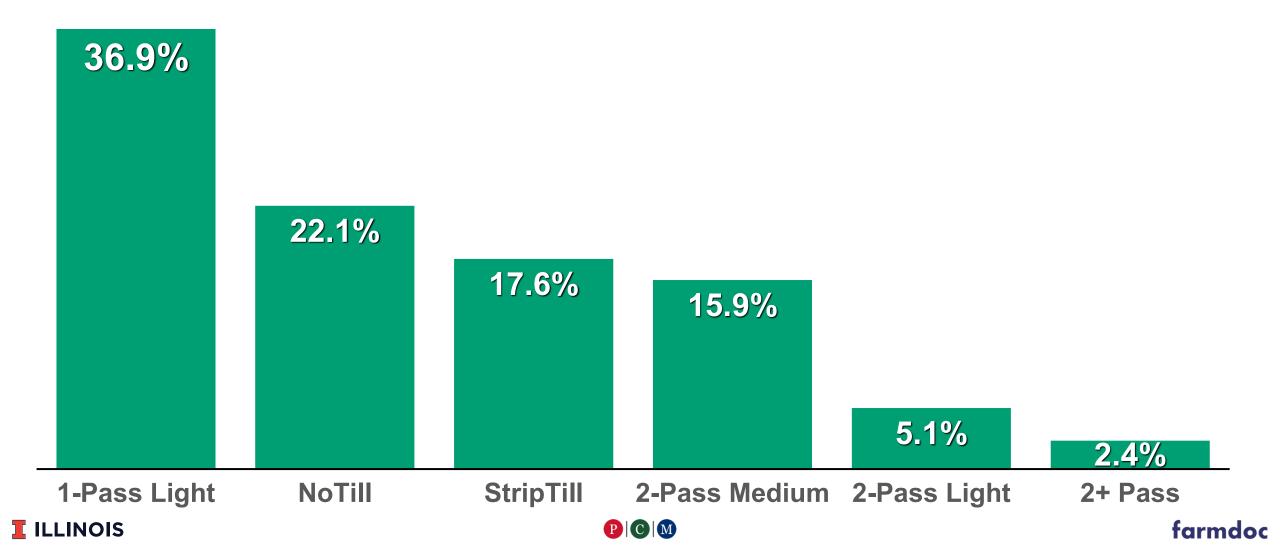


Cover CropsCorn, High SPR, Average from 2015 to 2022

	No Cover Crop	Overwintering	Winter Terminal
Number of Fields	4,502	380	164
Yield per Acre	222	215	217
Soil Productivity Rating	140	139	140
Gross Revenue	\$938	\$922	\$918
Total Non-land Cost	\$543	\$598	\$572
Operator & Land Return	\$395	\$324	\$346



Most Profitable Fields by Tillage Class Corn, High SPR, Average from 2015 to 2022



Corn: Statistical Results from Sarah Sellars Dissertation

Yields

- Later planting date reduced yields
- Cover crops no impact on yields
- Two pass systems had positive impact on yields (3 bushels per acre over one pass system)
- Above MRTN nitrogen rates increased yields
- Corn-after-corn reduced yields (-6 bushels per acre)

Returns

- Later planting date reduces returns
- Cover crops reduce returns (-\$43 per acre)
- Tillage had no impact on returns
- Above MRTN nitrogen rates no impacts on returns (sign was negative)
- Corn-after-corn reduced returns (-\$30 per acre)



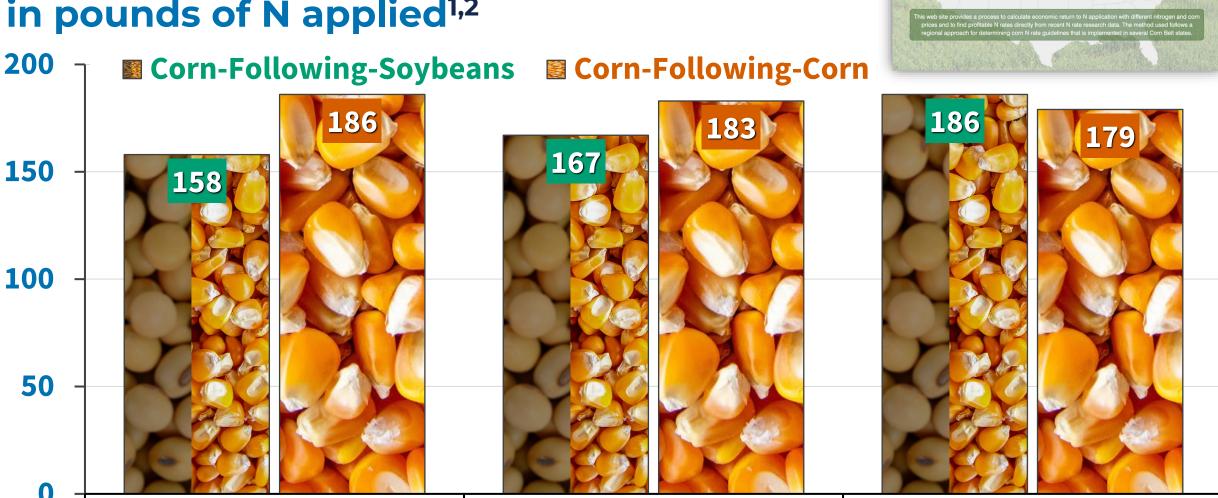


Net Financial Returns and N Fertilizer Timing Corn, Hi SPR 2015-22 Average Values

		Mostly	Mostly	50% Pre/	
	>40% Fall	Preplant	Sidedress	50% Sidedress	3-way Split
NUE (lb N/bu grain)	0.98	0.92	0.91	0.94	0.92
# fields	1,876	1,126	1,189	367	477
Yield per acre	222	218	221	220	224
Gross Revenue	\$941	\$918	\$933	\$929	\$948
N Fertilizer	\$93	\$87	\$86	\$96	\$92
Other Direct Costs*	\$335	\$308	\$321	\$324	\$348
Total Direct Costs*	\$428	\$395	\$407	\$420	\$440
Field Work	\$16	\$15	\$16	\$15	\$18
Other Power Costs**	\$102	\$94	\$100	\$100	\$100
Total Power Costs	\$118	\$109	\$116	\$115	\$118
Overhead Costs	\$38	\$38	\$38	\$38	\$38
Total Non-land Costs	\$585	\$542	\$561	\$573	\$596
Operator & Land Return	\$356	\$376	\$371	\$356	\$352

Illinois 2022 MRTN Recommendation in pounds of N applied^{1,2}

North



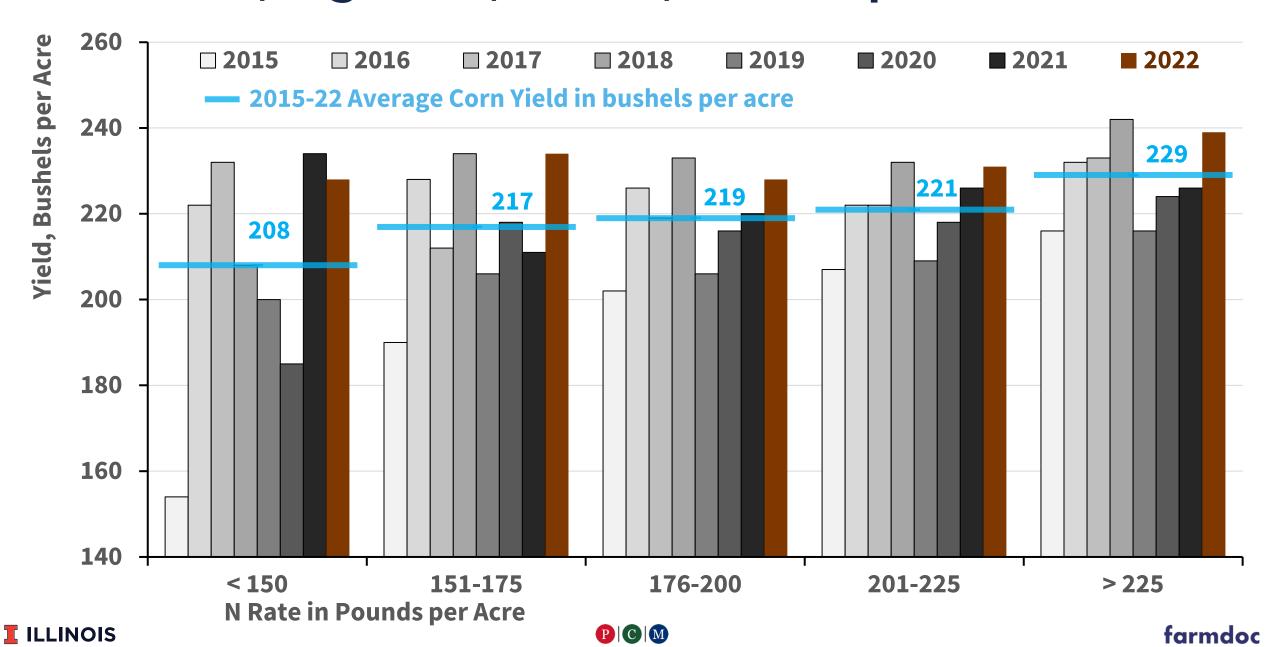




South

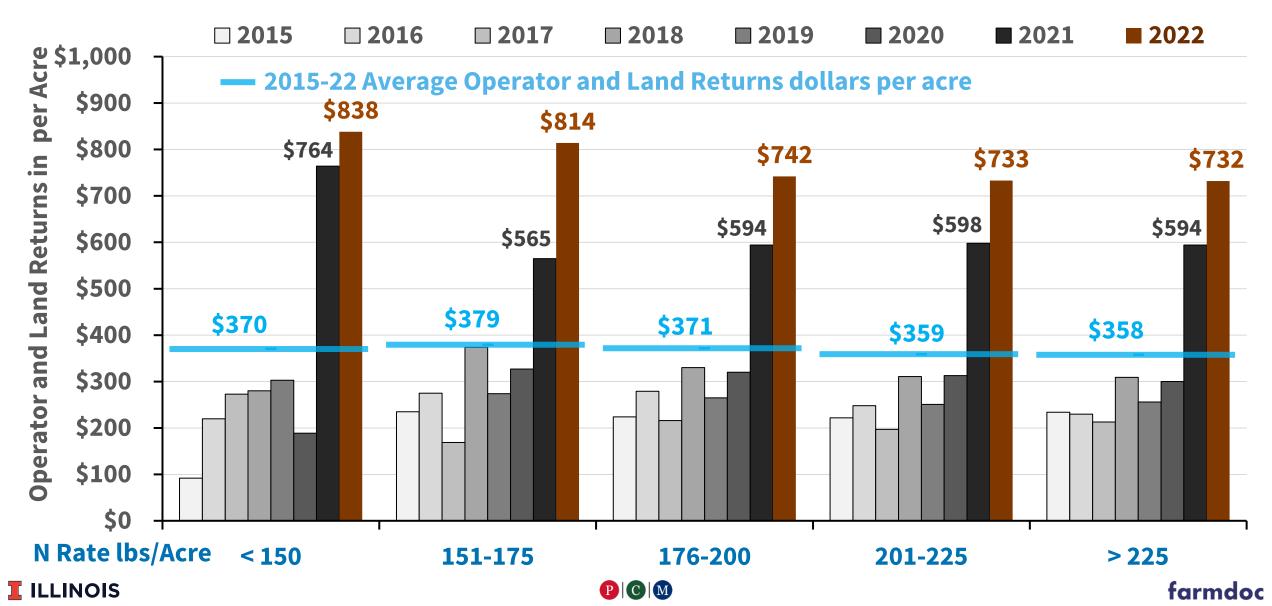
Central

Corn Yield, High SPR, N Rate, Pounds per Acre



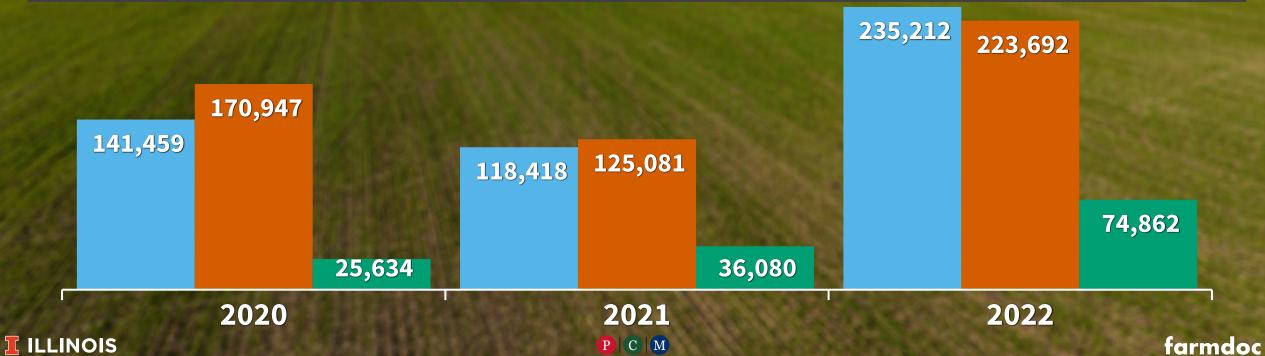
Operator and Land Returns

Corn, High Soil Productivity Rating (SPR)

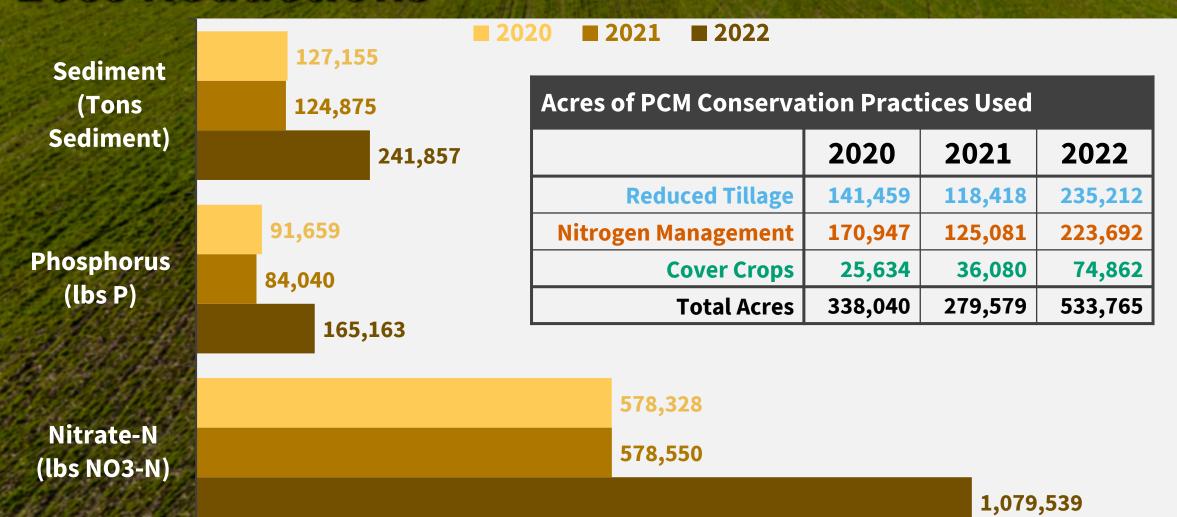


PCM Conservation Practices, Acres

	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Reduced Tillage	141,459	118,418	235,212	495,089
Nitrogen Management	170,947	125,081	223,692	519,719
Cover Crops	25,634	36,080	74,862	136,576
Total Acres	338,040	279,579	533,765	1,151,384



PCM Conservation Practices Loss Reductions



What value would you place on a ton of soil loss?

- >>5 per ton
- **0\$5 to \$10 per ton**
- >\$10 to \$25 per ton
- >\$25 to \$40 per ton
- ○>\$40 per ton













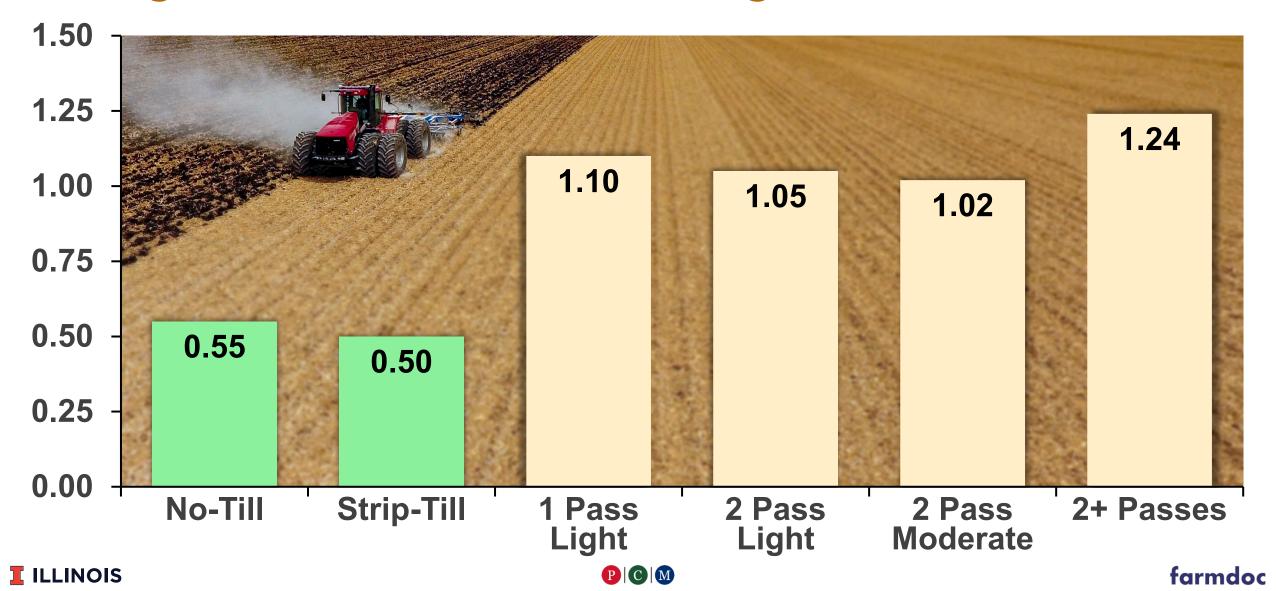






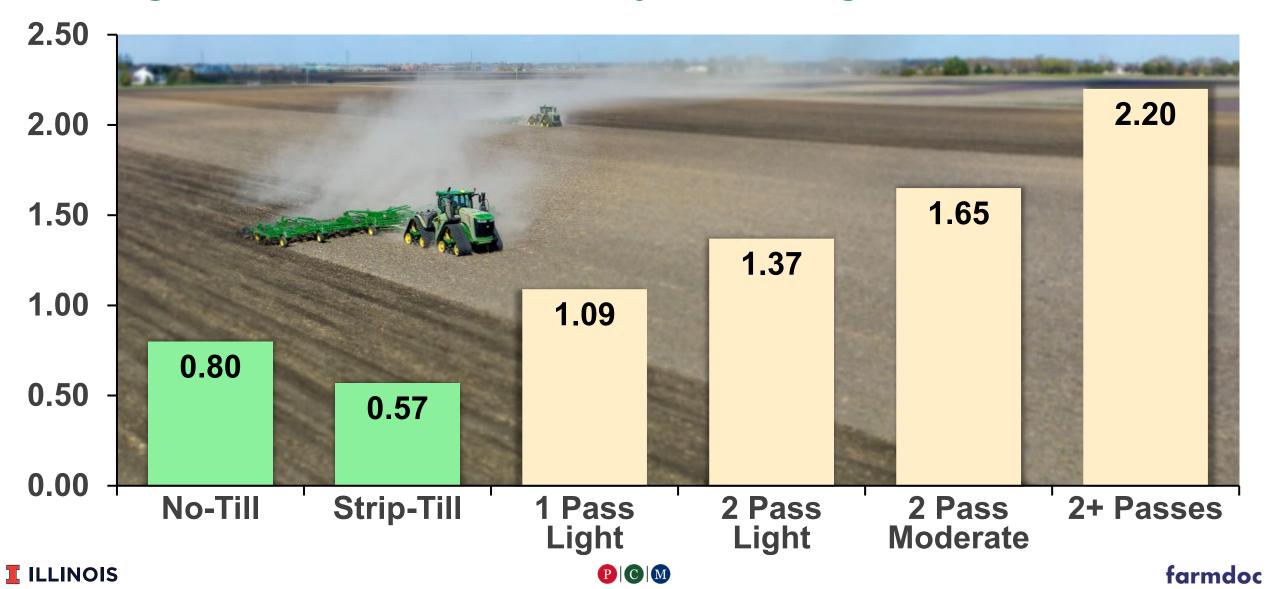
Soil Loss (Tons/acre), by Tillage Class

Averages from 2015 to 2022, Corn, High SPR



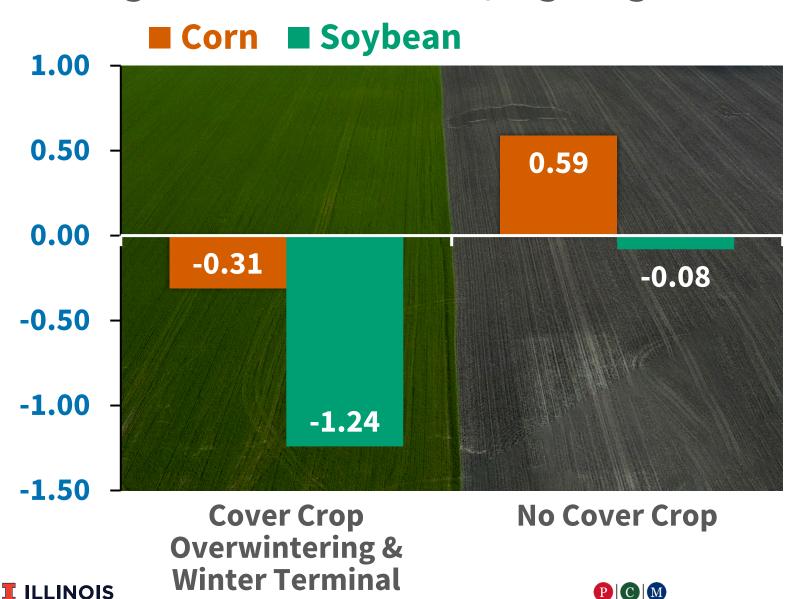
Soil Loss (Tons/acre), by Tillage Class

Averages from 2015 to 2022, Soybeans, High SPR



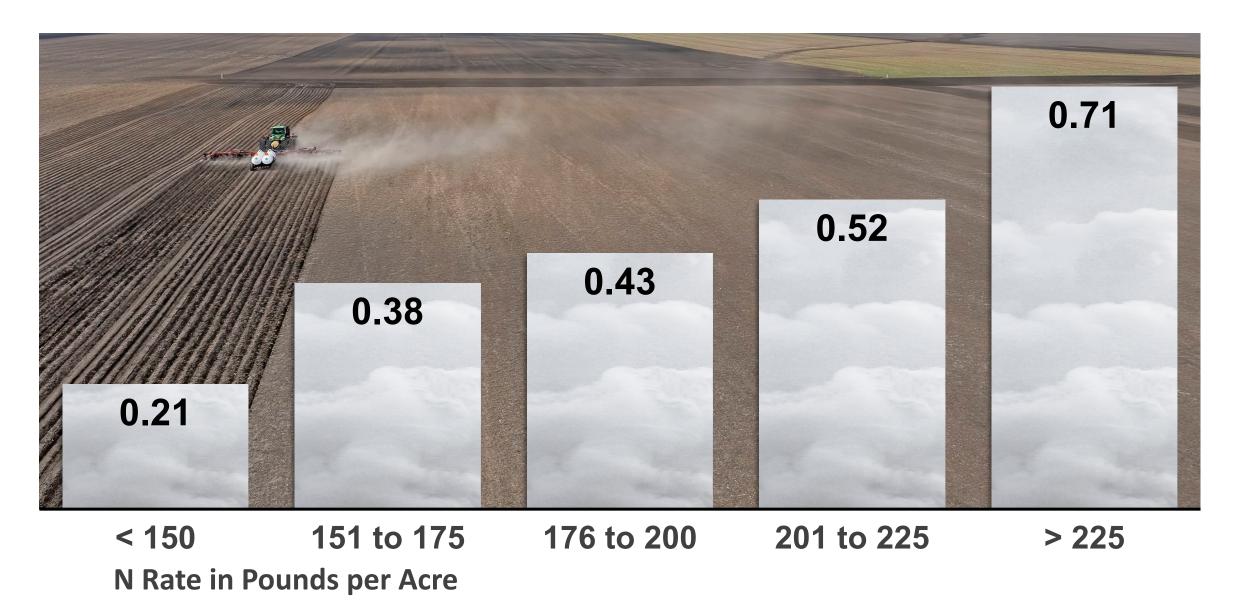
GHG emissions in metric tons CO²e/acre

Averages from 2015 to 2022, High High Soil Productivity Rating (SPR)





GHG Emissions in metric tons CO2e/acre









Megan Miller

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Carbon markets?

- Already using
- O Been approached by a carbon market
- Have not been approached by a carbon market
- Not interested
- I'm not eligible (not a farmer)





















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Goal is to reduce their Scope 3 emissions

by 40% by 2030

Scope Emissions Defined

Scope 1 Emissions

Are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.

Scope 2 Emissions

Are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy consumed by a company. This typically includes emissions from the generation of electricity, heat, or steam purchased by the company from utility providers.

Scope 3 Emissions

Are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream.





VOLUNTARY CARBON MARKETS - SIMPLIFIED



Farmer learns about program and is willing to implement a conservation practice that **reduces** the production of GHG or sequesters carbon in the soil



The farmer then...

- Completes enrollment forms
- Signs a contract
- Begins implementing the practice(s)



Buyer is outside of Ag industry

Examples: transportation & manufacturing companies



Farmer works with **Project Manager** to compile data used to estimate GHG reductions



Farmer provides data used to estimate GHG reductions (which may require delivery of grain to the buver)





Project Manager combines GHG reductions from multiple farms and sells credits to a third party that uses the credits to offset their (Scope 1) emissions



Ag corporation combines reductions for all participating farms within its supply chain and claims reductions in their Scope 3 emissions



Buyer is inside of Ag industry

Examples: input suppliers & grain buyers



Verification process includes additional reporting to confirm practice change and GHG reduction.



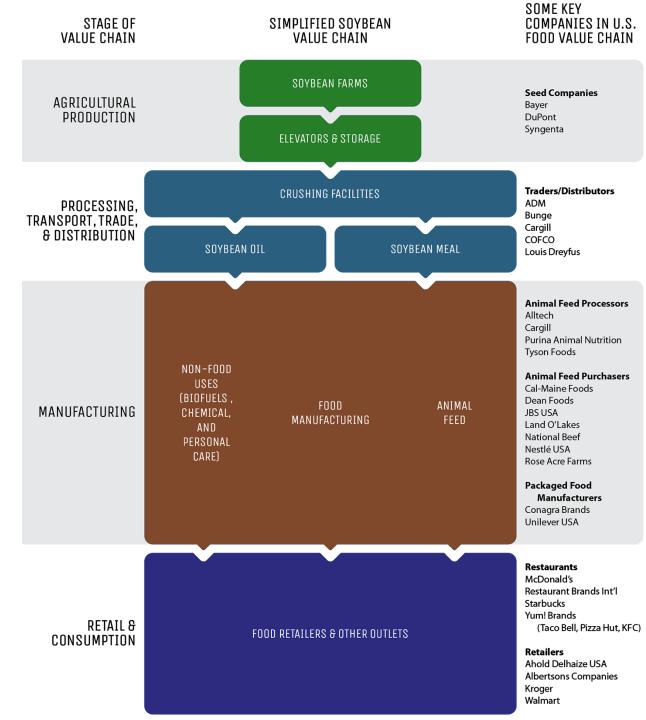






per credit sold or a premium per unit of grain sold

Row crops are ingredients sold by small businesses to publicly traded companies



An Overview of Voluntary Carbon Markets for Illinois Farmers



- 15 Ecosystem Service Markets are available in Illinois
- Payment Types
 - Pay for Practice
 - Pay for outcomes (per Tonnes of CO2e)
 - Pay for outcomes (per bushel)
- Combinations of pay for practice + Pay for Outcome
- Confirmed 760,979 acres enrolled (2.8% of IL Farmland)
- Average price of CO2e = \$19.27 per tonne CO₂e





\$3.1 billion in funding nationwide

23 projects available in Illinois

- Row crop, specialty crop, forestry, and livestock projects
- All multi-state projects
- \$844,112,299 total across all states included
- \$45,855,218 estimated to be in Illinois

How to prepare for market enrollment?

Understand your conservation goals

Carbon markets may not be the best financial mechanism to help you achieve your goal

Its probably too early to enroll the whole farm Start with a few fields at a time

Be prepared with good conservation agronomy Find a conservation agronomist to help you with your transition into conservation agriculture

Get your data ready

Records and data are the key to receiving the highest dollar for your work

Visit www.ilsoyadvisor.com/carbon-data-guidebook







CARBON & DATA GUIDEBOOK

ORGANIZE THE DATA HOUSE TO UNLOCK \$\$ FOR YOUR FARMING OPERATION

It's been nearly a decade since Monsanto announced its \$1 Billion acquisition of Climate Corp. It's been even longer for farmers waiting to realize the full yield and cost savings promises of precision ag, much less getting paid for their farm data. Sometimes progress is more of a slow march than a forward leap.

The carbon and ecosystem programs that have exploded onto the scene in the last couple years, however, are starting to look like the first real circumstance where good farm data converts into – or at least is required to access – hard dollars. Whether or not your farming operation is pursuing a carbon or conservation program, it's time to take a harder look at how you are collecting, managing, and storing your farm data.

In the following pages, this Carbon and Data Guidebook covers the basics of emerging carbon and ecosystem programs, their farm data needs, and how you can better position your farm operation for *any* program or precision ag initiative.



Pay attention to

Contract length v land rental agreements

Will you be farming that field for the length of your contract?

Inset v Offset

Are you enrolling in an inset market or an offset market?

Contract fine print

Understand the full terms of your agreement

Data usage

How will the carbon market use your data?



Pay attention to

Verification methods

Receipt audits, field visits, modeling, satellites all common

Program Exclusion

Whether enrollment excludes the grower from participating in other markets or government programs

Cost-share programs

Many non-governmental cost share programs are now associated with a carbon asset



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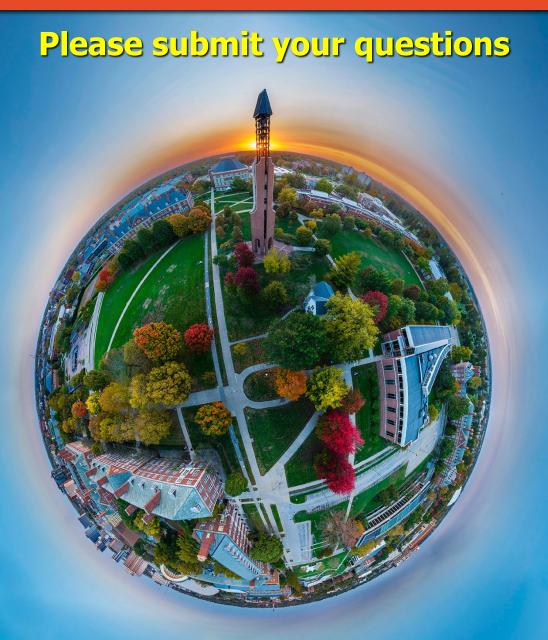
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