

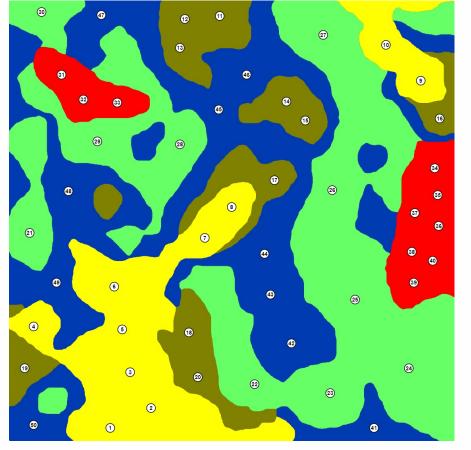
ZONES

Fields are zoned with up to five management zones, creating our Vision Ag Zone Map.

Our zone maps may include up to two topography zones (Zone 1, 2, or, 3) and low, medium, or high yield-potential zones (Zones 5, 8, or 11). Topography and a yield-potential layer are used to create the management zones. The yield-potential layer is established using satellite imagery or yield data. Topography data is derived from LiDAR, which is an optical remote sensing technology.

ZONE BENEFITS

- Multiple yield goals to manage the variability across each field
- Sampling points are georeferenced for better tracking year after year
- Zones are composite sampled with 8-10 points per zone
- Reduced lab fees compared to standard grid samples
- Same maps can be used for VR fertilizer and seed prescriptions



ZONE SAMPLING MISSION





GRID SAMPLING

Grid sampling is a simple and unbiased method for site-specific soil management. After soil samples are pulled, georeferenced, and analyzed, a map is created by assigning soil test values to a grid, revealing soil nutrient levels and variability.

Grid size typically depends on economics and desired variability. Smaller grid sizes provide a better understanding of a field's variation, while large grids are generally used for manure management plans.

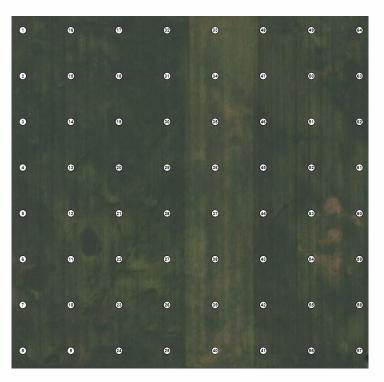
HYBRIDIZED GRIDS

Hybridized grids uses the same approach as a standard grid mission, but takes it a step further.

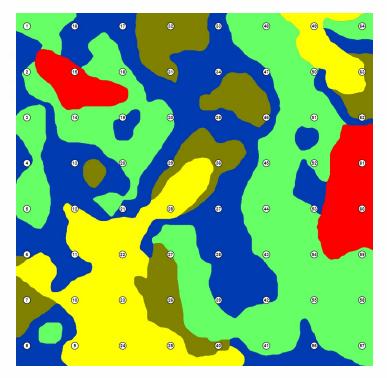
With our Hybridized approach, we take the grid data and overlay it on top of a zone map. This gives the grower the ability to use multiple yield goals across the field for more intense management strategies and greater ROI on every acre.

BENEFITS OF HYBRIDIZED GRIDS

- Use any grid size layout
- Use existing grid soil sample data
- Set variable yield goals
- Same maps can be used for VR fertilizer and seed prescriptions



STANDARD GRID



HYBRIDIZED GRID