Top ten reasons to tile.

ADS™
Our reason is water.™

1 **HIGHER YIELDS**
Proper subsurface field drainage improves crop yields by 30% on average.

2 **LOWER BREAK-EVEN PRICE**
Tiled land yields more bushels per acre and lowers the break-even price.

3 **HIGH RETURN ON INVESTMENT**
Tiling has one of the highest returns on your investment — more than large items like equipment and building improvements.

4 **HIGHER LAND VALUE**
Tiling adds value to the land, making subsurface drainage an excellent investment.

5 **LONGER GROWING SEASONS**
Accelerated drying allows for earlier planting in an environment where plants can thrive.

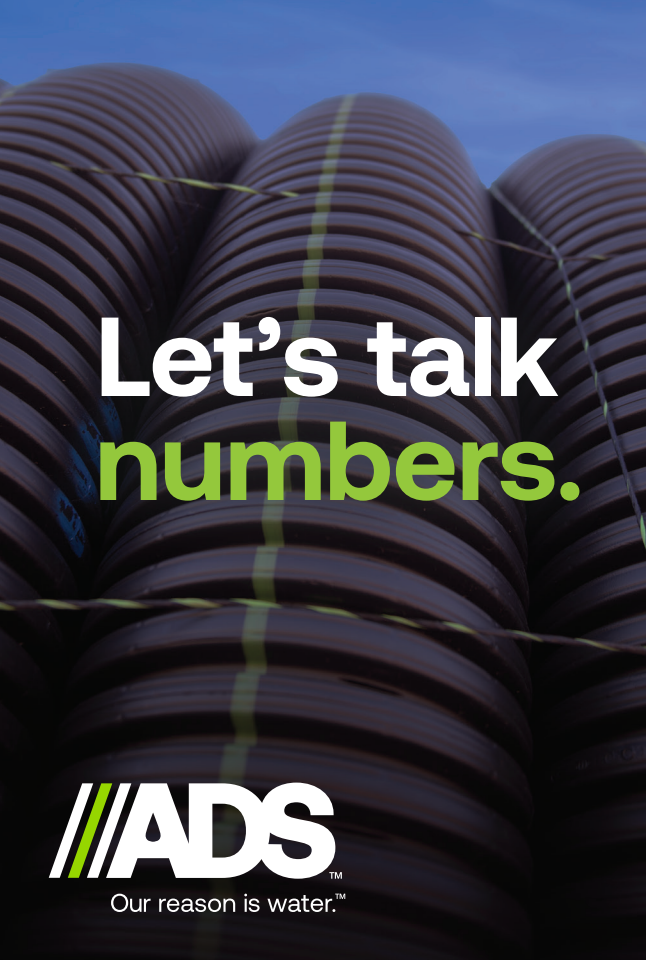
6 **HEALTHIER ROOTS**
Tiling lowers the water table, so root systems seek deeper moisture and grow better, even in drought years.

7 **REDUCES EROSION**
Subsurface drainage enables the soil to hold more moisture, reducing runoff and soil erosion.

8 **REDUCES SOIL COMPACTION**
Tiling reduces standing water and the compaction it causes so roots can easily penetrate the soil for better overall plant health.

9 **SUPERIOR SOIL STRUCTURE**
Tiled land creates porous soil with more air and water reaching plants' roots, crucial for healthy growth.

10 **IMPROVED WEED CONTROL**
Subsurface drainage creates healthier plants that can better resist weeds and diseases.



30%
YIELD INCREASE[1]

25-year studies show that tiling increased corn and soybean yield by 30%.

>42.88"
AVG PRECIPITATION[2]

According to the National Climate Control, 2018 was one of the wettest years on record in the Midwest.

UP TO
$1.90
PAYBACK[3]

Every dollar invested in drainage improvement creates a payback of at least $1.20 when growing soybeans, and $1.90 when growing corn.

[1]Reeder, 2011, Conservation Tillage Conference, Ada, OH
[2]National Climatic Data Center. National Climate Report – Annual 2018, https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/national/201813#MRCC
[3]Brown, L.C., Overholt Drainage School – Annual land improvement and drainage contractor training school. Presentations, field practical, training exercises, and reference materials provided to participants. Ohio State University, Department of Food, Ag and Biological Engineering, Columbus, OH. Miscellaneous Bulletin OAWMGWP No. 1-1/2009. 2011