PrairieFood

PrairieFood vs. No PrairieFood

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Dryland corn in central Kansas on July 21, 2022 shows significant drought stress where no PrairieFood was applied (left) compared to where PrairieFood was applied at 40 GPA (right) in the same field, with the same fertility program. PrairieFood builds resiliency against drought and other stresses.
Photo credit: Mark Hinze, Carbon Agronomist

No PrairieFood

PrairieFood

No PrairieFood

PrairieFood

Soybean plants from same field in central Kansas on July 23, 2022. The fertility program is identical except PrairieFood was applied in the part of the field pictured at right. The soybeans with no PrairieFood have very little nodulation while PrairieFood-treated soybeans have substantial nodule growth.
Photo credit: Mark Hinze, Carbon Agronomist

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NOTES FROM THE FIELD

No PrairieFood PrairieFood

Irrigated corn in central Nebraska shows that enhanced root development with PrairieFood starts early and continues throughout the growing season. Higher root density means that plants can access more resources, both water and nutrients. In addition, stock diameter is higher with PrairieFood, which translates to more biomass. At V4, PrairieFood-treated plants (right) had three times the root biomass and twice the above-ground biomass compared to the control (left). Photo credit: PrairieFood staff Data source: Regen Ag Lab

No PrairieFood

PrairieFood

Central Nebraska field corn (irrigated) at green silk stage on July 27, 2022. This regenerative farm has built soil organic matter to 2.6% in this field. Both plots within the field received the same fertility program. PrairieFood was applied at a rate of 40 GPA on the plants pictured at right. Clearly the root mass and fine root hair development have helped these corn plants outperform the plants with no PrairieFood. Photo credit: Mike Sughroue, Carbon Agronomist