



Regenerative Agriculture Newsletter – March 2026



Helping Farmers Cultivate a Better Future

Regenerative—What’s Driving the Movement?

By Melvin Fisher

Regenerative agriculture is gaining recognition by leaps and bounds—it’s the buzzword, and rightfully so—it has the potential to reduce many problems we are facing as a society.

Why is this happening? How have we come to a point where consumers are demanding this type of food?

For the last 70-80 years, we have accepted less than healthy food. One example is wheat: one hundred years ago, a great sample weighed 65 pounds per bushel, the acceptable standard was 63 pounds per bushel, and a completely unacceptable bushel of wheat was 60 pounds.

What is the acceptable standard today? 60 pounds.

This scenario is not only true for wheat, but many other crops. We have largely accepted poor quality food as the standard. Excessive use of chemicals and synthetic fertilizers haven’t help the situation either.

This, in part, has led us to the dilemma we’re in today. As of 2025, the CDC says this: “Approximately 6 in 10 Americans (60%) have at least one chronic disease, and about 4 in 10 have two or more chronic diseases.”

Consumers are realizing that we have to change our approach. They are getting tired of conventional medicine and are turning back to real food. Food as Health, as Steve Groff would say. And they are having great results. And they’re sharing these results with others.

AND NOW THE GOVERNMENT HELPS ALONG

In the newly-released Dietary Guidelines for Americans, RFK and Rollins have this to say: “The message is simple: eat real food. To make America healthy again, we must return to the basics. American households must prioritize diets built on whole, nutrient dense foods—protein, dairy, vegetables, fruits, healthy fats, and whole grains. Paired with a dramatic reduction in highly processed foods laden with refined carbohydrates, added sugars, excess sodium, unhealthy fats, and chemical additives, this approach can change the health trajectory for so many Americans.” “We are putting real food back at the center of the American diet. Real food that nourishes the body. Real food that restores health....”

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Jumpstart Your Soil

BioQuest Foundation is a powerful microbial inoculant designed to jumpstart soil health. It contains over 41 billion microbes per ounce. Can be applied at 1 pound per acre for as low as \$27.59. Available in: 1 lb, 5 lb, 20 lb, and 100 lb sizes.

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Transitioning to a Regenerative, Biological System

Adapted from John Kempf's February presentation at Keystone Bio-Ag

If you boil it down to the fundamentals, it's about how to provide an on-ramp for biology and biological nutrition, while facilitating an off-ramp for chemistry. In this conversation, we'll be using corn as an example, but you can take these concepts and apply them to any crop.

You have to earn the right to reduce nitrogen. The challenge is that biology is suppressed by chemistry. Every time you apply a water-soluble fertilizer, you are suppressing soil biology substantially.

THE ON-RAMP FOR BIOLOGY

Fall applications of a microbial inoculants, preferably in conjunction with living roots, will give that inoculant time to grow and build a population throughout the winter months. This is important – when soils are colder, it is easier to build large microbial populations that release a lot of nutrients so that you have a nutrient strong nutrient availability the following spring. We don't see the same degree of building soil biology with spring applications. The spring applications are also very beneficial. They're valuable. But fall applications move the needle more than the spring applications do. Keystone is using Root Primer, BioQuest Foundation, and EnSoil Algae as their soil primer products.

Another very important part is inoculating seeds with beneficial biology at planting. BioQuest Magnifier is applied to seed at a rate of 2 ounces per 50 pounds of seed and generally only costs several dollars per acre. This is usually the higher ROI you get on any input.

THE OFF-RAMP FOR SOLUBLE FERTILIZERS

The challenge here is that soluble nutrients are very harsh on soil biology. At the same time, we also have to earn the right to stop using them, especially in drug addicted soils. So the approach is to split up the applications – to put on as little as possible at planting and at the side dress, and then apply the rest as a foliar later on. We also want to stabilize all the soluble nutrients that are applied to soil, with the eventual goal of weaning off of these products as the soil regenerates.

We'll be using nitrogen on corn as an example, although these principles can be used on any crop conceptually. They might need some tweaking – they are not meant as a blanket, one-size-fits-all recommendation.

Conventional wisdom is that it takes about one pound of nitrogen to grow a bushel of corn. Well, we know that a pound of nitrogen is not a pound of nitrogen. There are many organic growers who are adding much

less nitrogen without taking a yield hit. Some are down to half a pound of nitrogen per bushel of corn. And the protein content is higher—it's more efficient conversion.

So, let's say that you usually use 200 units of nitrogen, and are producing about 150 to 170 bushels per acre of corn. That's all the context I have.

This is what I would want nitrogen management to look like. I would reduce the total units of nitrogen applied down to 100, so a 50% reduction. Then I would split that up into four applications. All rates are per acre.

First application - at planting (or right before), apply 40 units of nitrogen, as nitrate or ammonium (if organic, Keystone offers a blend of organic ammonia and amino acids, sold as Conductor 10-0-0. Very useful to stimulate early growth). Avoid applying to seed or right beside it (minimum of 2x2). We want that root system to be colonized with bacteria and mycorrhizal fungi immediately after germination. And the best way to shut that down is to have high concentrations of electrolytes right there in the furrow at planting. Ammonium or nitrate nitrogen is preferred at this stage because they have a hormonal effect where it stimulates auxins, gibberellins, and cytokinin synthesis. And we build large root biomass and large vegetative biomass with this approach. However, the liquid nitrogen needs to be stabilized and you do that by blending in ammonium thiosulfate, ATS, enough to give a minimum of a 10 to 1 nitrogen to sulfur ratio. We want a minimum of 25 lbs. of sulfur. The next component is adding HumaCarb at 3% of the solution, and we put in a touch of molybdenum to the rate of 1 pt of molybdenum per acre. The purpose is that when that nitrogen gets added to the soil, it is immediately consumed by bacteria and held inside bacterial cells. Now, it's no longer water-soluble. Now, it's plant available, but it doesn't leach. That is the most valuable form of nitrogen that you can have. And it's also no longer in the electrolyte form.

Second application – Side dress 40 units of nitrogen, same recipe as above.

Third application – foliar 10 units of nitrogen as Greenhouse Grade Urea (22 pounds Urea), with a low concentration of biuret. Biuret is a metabolite; a secondary compound that is produced in the urea manufacturing process. And it does not have a significant negative effect when you apply it to soil. Soil biology degrades it pretty quickly. But when you put it on as a foliar, if you do repeat applications, it can become toxic to plants. So, very important to use urea that has a low concentration

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Pinion—Reducing the Need for Fungicides

Excerpts from John Kempf's February presentation at Keystone Bio-Ag

Let's move on to talk about fungicides. Why is it that fungicides have such a detrimental impact? The reason is that a mycorrhizal fungi network makes this entire plant and soil communication system that we've been talking about possible. This entire communication process, that all plants engage in, can be destroyed with fungicide applications.

What do fungicides kill? They kill fungus. What's mycorrhizal fungi? It's a fungus. As long as we are regularly using fungicides, we should not expect to see the emergence of quorum sensing behavior in our ecosystems. And that leads me to this product that I'm really excited about.

Pinion is a broad-spectrum bio-control we just released that works on both bacterial and fungal diseases. How does Pinion work? Pinion does not contain any toxins. What it does is change plants' redox environment so that diseases don't thrive. Many diseases require an oxidative environment in order to express themselves. Pinion is a reducer – it can change the leaf surface from an oxidized environment to a reduced environment, which creates an environment that shuts down the expression of a broad range of diseases in minutes.

We recommend Pinion as a pre-

ventative, but growers are actually using it as a treatment. They're able to put on foliar applications after downy or powdery mildew is already present, and it cleans it up, in a matter of a day or two.

Pinion is not a microbial inoculant – it just changes the environment to allow the microbes that are present to express themselves fully & develop a very disease suppressive environment.

But then it does something else. Inside the plant, there are dozens of genes that activate different immune pathways. You have two macro immune pathways. You have the SAR pathway, and you have the ISR pathway – and it is very seldom that those two pathways get turned on at the same time. What usually happens in biological systems is that one or the other gets turned on. Pinion seems to be activating both of them at the same time. Which means that the production of immune compounds is elevated dramatically and immediately.

Pinion should not be used with oxidizing products because there have the effect on cancelling these effects. 🌻

The opinions expressed in this article are not necessarily those of Keystone Bio-Ag. We haven't trialed Pinion extensively in our local region. Use your own discretion.

Listen to the presentation by dialing our main number: 717-354-2115, press option 1, then select ID 2691.



Pinion

Controls crop diseases caused by various fungi and bacteria

Pinion is AEA's first disease control product designed to protect the leaf surface from a wide range of fungal and bacterial pathogens—without disrupting the plant microbiome. Safe, effective, and easy to apply, Pinion creates an inhospitable environment for disease-causing organisms, helping crops resist new infections and suppressing existing foliar disease pressure.

Fruits, Vegetables and Broad Acre Crops: Dilute with water to make a 1% solution. As a foliar preventative, apply 2–3 qt. per acre ~30 days after germination.

Please check with your certifier prior to use.

Stock Sizes: 1 gal. jug, 2.5 gal. jug, 5 gal. box

Upcoming Events

June 24, 2026 | Natural Hope Herbals' 7th annual Health & Wellness Day. 466 Ernest Rd, Dornsife. Visit our booth. Melvin teaching seminar on "Healthy Soils, Nourishing Food, and Human Wellness; the Connection and Practical Application."

July 1, 2026 | Keystone Bio Ag Field Day & Customer Appreciation event. New Holland, Pennsylvania. No cost to attend; preregistration requested by Friday, June 26. Call 717-354-2115.

July 24, 2026 | Family Days on the Farm, held at 740 Hartman Station Road, Lancaster Pennsylvania. Visit our booth. Melvin teaching 2 seminars, one on "Low Chemical, Regenerative Orchard and Berry production". No need to register.

August 11-13, 2026 | Ag Progress Days, PA.

December 1-4, 2026 | Acres Eco-Ag Conference.

Feb. 10, 2027 | Keystone Bio-Ag's annual meeting.

Strawberry Management

By Melvin Fisher

Strawberries can be a very profitable crop if managed well. Unfortunately, they can also have some serious challenges that are important to be aware of, depending on your local climate and conditions.

RECOMMENDED STEPS FOR SPRING

In late February/early March, observe the plants. Remove straw—right away if you notice yellow discoloration coming from not getting sunlight. Also, split some crowns to check for winter damage. If you see some brown discoloration, you may want to call and discuss options.

If soil biology is poor, you might consider applying some soil primers like Root Primer, BioQuest Foundation, and EnSoil Algae through drip irrigation. This is a multi-pronged approach to ramp up the soil biology and prime the roots before they start growing aggressively.


In late March/early April, I usually start fertilization. Call us for our recommendation sheet if you need one.

For an early harvest, you may want to cover them with floating row cover to get more heat to them during the day, which will wake them up faster. However, if you do that, keep in mind that you'll then have blossoms and fruit set earlier, which need to be protected during freezes. This could require multiple layers of floating row cover and/or misting with water during these freeze events.

Adequate soil moisture is needed during bloom and fruit fill. This promotes calcium and potassium uptake, which promote higher quality berries.

Diseases can be reduced substantially by balancing plant nutrition and addressing soil biology. I'm also quite particular about applying microbial inoculants in early bloom stage, such as BioQuest CropShield, which contain Trichoderma and will suppress diseases such as gray mold and anthracnose. As shown in the New York study I sometimes talk about, early applications—during bloom—are critical for optimal control without chemicals.

I am also interested in seeing what Pinion can do for strawberries. We have much less experience with it so at this point we are mostly relaying what Kempf has told us. Definitely an interesting concept.

We are also releasing a new product called Micro-Force, formulated as an easy go to for foliar applications of micronutrients, as well as magnesium and sulfur, without staining. The ratios were put together to improve photosynthesis and protein synthesis all at the same time, which could be huge for reducing pest pressure. Thank-you! 



Dial-in: 717-354-2115

2 REWIND 3 FORWARD 8 PAUSE

Recordings: Keystone Bio Ag's Regenerative Farming Conference: February 11, 2026

<u>ID</u>	<u>Topic</u>
2690	Melvin Fisher—Welcome Message
2690	Steve Groff—Why Regenerative
2691	John Kempf—Forenoon Session
2692	John Kempf—Afternoon Session
2693	Q&A with John Kempf & Steve Groff

Hotline Recordings (Highlights from 2025):

<u>ID</u>	<u>Topic</u>
2506	Enhance Nutrient Uptake w Amino Acids
2508	Developing and Keeping Aggregated Soils
2509	Algae's Role in Soil
2510	Reducing Heat Stress in Plants
2511	Benefits of Seed Inoculants
2512	Grow Greenhouse Tomatoes Successfully
2513	Managing Phytophthora in Vine Crops
2514	How to Increase Soil Biology
2516	Pectin, Building Insect/Disease Resistance
2517	Growing Better Brussel Sprouts
2518	What's the Question?
2519	Transplant Solutions
2520	Managing Soil Borne Fungal Pathogens
2521	Root Rot Nematode Treatment Options
2522	Managing Cucumber Beetles
2523	Influencing Fruit Size and Quality
2524	Maximizing Plants' Water Use Efficiency
2525	Benefits of Foliar Feeding
2526	Helpful to Know Nutrient Interactions
2527	The Calcium Controversy
2530	Grazing Management Principles
2531	Foundational Practices / Soil Regeneration
2546	Stop Spinning Your Wheels, part 1
2547	Stop Spinning Your Wheels, part 2

Growing Quality, High Fat Content Forages

By Melvin Fisher

High energy forages should be the backbone of a good dairy ration. This is true for all farms, but especially grass-based dairies where grains cannot be supplemented to make up for poor quality forages.

While I will be using forages as an example, many of these concept hold true for other plants.

CRITICAL MINERALS TO ADDRESS

Boron, sulfur, humus, and available calcium applications—such as gypsum—are usually quite effective at enhancing forage quality, when applied at spring green-up. These are good starting points—boron and sulfur are anions that tend to leach and thus need to be applied annually until organic matter levels have been restored.

Calcium is an important mineral, one that is almost completely misunderstood. We really don't understand calcium—it does so many things and is foundationally important to make almost everything else work—and most farms are low in calcium availability. Calcium is very important for high quality growth.

Boron is critical for good calcium availability. Our strategy, one we've had a lot of success with, is using higher rates of boron than is common in the industry. My rule of thumb is to dry broadcast 2.5 pounds actual boron per 1000 ppm soil calcium—although more can be used when high rates of available calcium are applied at the same time. When applied as slow-release form (10% boron products only), and used in ratio to calcium, I don't believe I've ever seen a negative response; only positive. What usually happens is that the calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium numbers on the forage tests all increase substantially as a result of boron applications—especially when combined with elemental sulfur in high pH situations. This is usually a spring-green up application, although fall applications have merit as well.

HIGH BRIX—A CRITICAL STARTING POINT

To grow high fat content forages, the volume of photosynthesis needs to be adequate. The brix levels need to be high because everything hinges on this. Proteins are only made if enough sugars & carbohydrates are present, which are made through this photosynthesis process.

The key is to find the limiting factor and address that. Quite often, dry broadcast applications make a big difference, however, more can be gained by focusing specifically on the limiting factors of photosynthesis—usually related to either sunlight, water, carbon dioxide, or chlorophyll, or a combination of these.

Sunlight—obviously, not much sugar will be produced without sunlight, but the bigger question is, “Are

we optimizing photosynthesis when we do have adequate sunlight?” Without sunlight, sugars won't be produced.

Water—many points to consider here, some beyond the scope of this article. Many farmers aren't irrigating forages, but the water cycle can be managed better.

Water cannot be used for photosynthesis until it goes through the water hydrolysis process, which is completely dependent on manganese. When manganese levels are deficient enough, the entire process stops for the rest of the day. So managing manganese levels is critical.

Also, good soil management increases moisture absorption & conservation. Structured soil absorbs more water. Soil with adequate coverage won't dry out as quickly—we don't recommend cutting alfalfa stubble shorter than 3 inches, especially during the summer.

Carbon dioxide—most plants are critically deficient in the essential element. The key to remember here is that the more active the soil biology is, the more carbon dioxide you will have—because they inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. So remember the microbes and treat them well. They make a difference.

Chlorophyll—this is the dark green color that all plants should have. Critical elements here are nitrogen, magnesium and iron. Phosphorus also plays an important role. Unless another mineral is exceptionally low, these are the minerals to focus on for higher brix.

HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT—THE NEXT STEP UP THE LADDER

Once the photosynthesis engine is running well, the protein number will be easy to increase. All proteins are essentially sugar plus nitrogen, and put together by magnesium, sulfur, boron, and molybdenum. So when the brix content is high and these minerals are in adequate supply, then this part becomes quite easy.

And interesting side effect that happens once we are in this stage, is that plants become much more resistant to aphids, leaf hoppers, and other sucking and chewing insects that bother low quality forages.

Some growers have noticed that putting on nitrogen just before harvesting their forages increases the crude protein number. It is important to point out that the crude protein number is actually just a nitrogen calculation, so when nitrogen is applied, then this number will go up and make the forage look better than it is, thus the animals won't like it like you might have expected.

However, when photosynthesis is adequately addressed, and magnesium, sulfur, and molybdenum levels are adequate, then that nitrogen application can make a meaningful difference in quality & protein content.

Protecting Water—Introducing Armor H2O

By John Stoltzfus, Thunder Ridge Outdoors

Maintaining a clean, healthy pond environment depends on the balance of natural biology. When excess nutrients, fish waste, and debris accumulate, ponds quickly develop algae blooms, cloudy water, sludge buildup, and unpleasant odors.

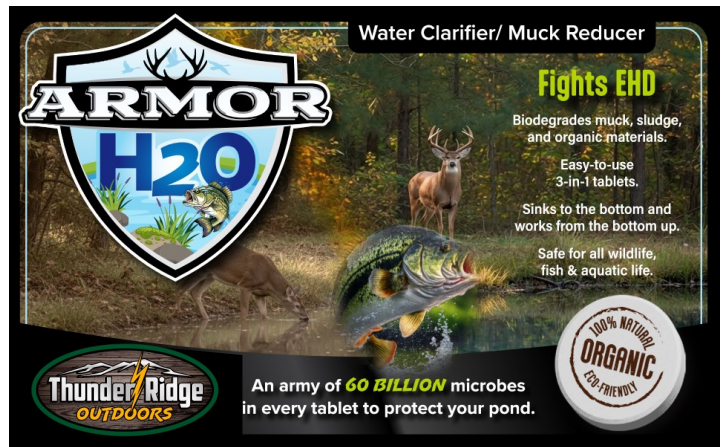
Proactively stewarding your pond may require introducing beneficial bacteria to keep your pond in a thriving condition especially if you have a large number of fish or a lot of run-off water in your pond.

Once introduced, beneficial microbes begin breaking down organic matter and reducing excess nutrients that contribute to poor water quality. They help convert ammonia and nitrites into safer compounds, reduce nitrates and phosphates that feed algae, and digest sludge that accumulates from fish waste and other organic materials on the bottom of the pond.

WORKING WITH NATURE

Armor H2O tablets are designed to support and accelerate the natural processes that keep pond ecosystems healthy. They also help biological and chemical oxygen demands, improving oxygen availability in the water, while eliminating foul odors such as hydrogen sulfide.

Armor H2O uses a proprietary blend of beneficial bacteria to improve water clarity and overall water quality. Each tablet contains over 60 billion microbes across



approximately 70 strains, including aerobic, facultative, and chemoautotrophic bacteria that work in different oxygen conditions throughout the pond.

SIMPLE APPLICATION

Just toss the tablets into the pond—no mixing, measuring, or special equipment. One tablet treats up to 5000 gallons. Shock dose is recommended after water reached 45-50 degrees, then a monthly maintenance dose throughout the summer. Call us for an estimate of what it would cost based on the size of your pond.

John is the manager of Thunder Ridge Outdoors—Keystone Bio-Ag's sister company. Please call 717-989-6239 to order.

Transitioning to a Regenerative, Biological System, continued from page 2

of this compound.

Fourth application – foliar 10 units of nitrogen as Urea (same as above). It has been well documented that a foliar application of 1 pound urea onto plant foliage will produce a yield response equivalent to between 4 and 7 pounds applied to the soil. It's quite significant. So, if you do two of these applications, you get the equivalent yield response of 80 pounds of N from those two foliar applications. The beauty of urea applied as a foliar is that, not only are there significant plant efficiency benefits, but more importantly, it doesn't shut down the rhizophagy cycle. And, it elevates photosynthesis in the plant – you get this tremendous surge of sugar production, and you get this large volume of sugars going out from the plant out through the roots as root exudates. 10 pounds of urea as a foliar will stimulate soil biology, whereas 40 pounds of urea applied to the soil will suppress soil biology. You have a completely different effect on soil biology by putting on foliar applications instead of putting on soil applications. (Keystone now offers a product called KeyFactor Triple 20 that contains urea, trace minerals, organic ac-

ids, and amino acids to help in the transition process to biological farming).

This is how we approach the off-ramp for electrolyte nutrition and the on-ramp for biology. We could have a similar conversation about potassium applications or phosphorus applications or other crops. But the concepts essentially are put on as little as possible at the beginning. Time the applications so that you have the greatest applications at the time of greatest crop need. Do foliar instead of soil as much as possible. You do those things, and you'll start building biology.

Now, you know that those things are not easy. I'm talking about putting on nitrogen four times instead of once. It's four times more difficult, or more. It's easy to put on 200 units of nitrogen up front in one dose. It's also very problematic for your financial health in both the short and the long term.

I'm framing this in terms of conventional agronomy because it's what many of you are familiar with, but you can apply this same thinking to chicken manure and liquid fish etc. It's the same concepts.



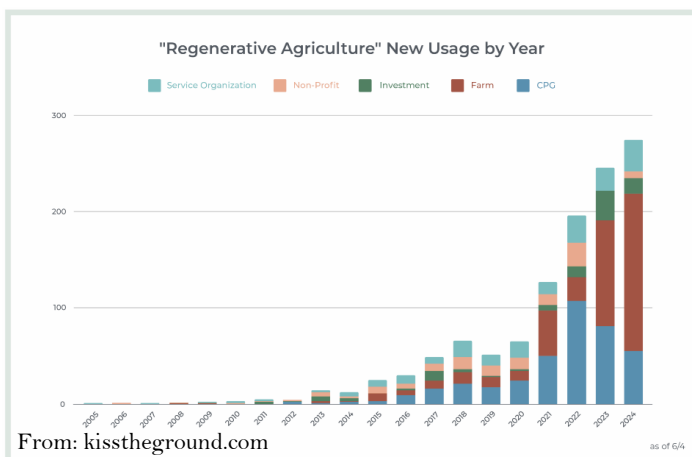
Regenerative—What’s Driving the Movement? continued from page 1

Having experienced the “Food for Health” approach with our son, who has autism challenges, I vouch for that. The results from improved diet have been amazing.

It all comes back to God’s design, even down to the fact that it should be good grassfed beef rather than grain-fed, because grassfed is higher in Omega 3’s.

REGENERATIVE STATISTICS

A report from Kiss the Ground and HowGood, completed in Sept. 2025, reveals that 1192 organizations across 49 countries have made public commitments to regenerative agriculture, a 30% increase since 2023.



It also reports this graph, which is interesting:

FARMERS—YOU NEED TO PREPARE FOR THIS

With “Food for Health” coming down the pike at an incredible speed, farmers should be paying attention. There is now a small device that consumers can use to check the overall health of fruits and vegetables on the store shelf, and we expect that within several years, the general public will have even more access to this. This will differentiate those that truly care about growing

high quality food.

Get started now—it takes time for soils to become healthy. It’s the compounding effect in action—you need to prepare now if you want to be on the cutting edge in several years from now when this hits even more.


Being regenerative is not necessarily about using zero chemicals. Rather, it is about enhancing life more than suppressing it. But it is also about regenerating the financial incomes and creating thriving ecosystems. Farms need to be profitable to remain viable and bring meaningful value to the community.

So when we consult with growers, our goal is to improve both soil regeneration and profitability at the same time. This is something that regenerative agriculture can do very effectively when implemented properly. Usually, the starting point is compaction remediation and then jumpstarting biology with soil priming tools such as Root Primer and BioQuest Foundation (which has 41 billion microbes per ounce, and can be applied at one pound for as low as \$27.59 per acre).

However, it is important that farm context is taken into consideration and that change is made intentionally and with the best long-term outcome in mind.

That’s where we offer our experience. We are here to coach you and to shed some light into your situation.

Ultimately, though, you’re the expert on your own farm. Example: let’s say I hire a business coach. A good business coach won’t tell me what to do. They ask me lots of questions and try to help me understand what they think will make a difference in my situation. They are not here to tell me what all to do or to manage all the small details for me. That’s my responsibility, just like it’s yours to run your farm. But getting input from experienced professionals, and other farmers, can be helpful.

So let us know how we can help. We are here to serve you. Thank-you! 



Salt Solution

For soils with excess salts

BioQuest Salt Solution contains halophilic archaea, an organism that functions in high salt environments, working to remediate excess sodium from the soil and alleviates plant stress caused by excess sodium in the soil.

Trial Results:*

- 38.55% soluble salts reduction;
- 33.76% chloride reduction;
- 45.90% sulfur reduction;
- 33.91% magnesium reduction;

Trials were done in greenhouses using saturated paste reports. Results reflect averages from all trials.

Now Available for Purchase!

Regenerative Agriculture Newsletter

A Note from Melvin

After making presentations at various conferences this winter, I made a lot of interesting connections. I learned a lot from those interactions. Some of you shared personal health challenges. Thanks! We're also on a health journey, with our son, Leon, so I can relate. These conversations strengthened my passion for the work of regenerating the food supply. Another breath of fresh air is RFK and Rollin's work. See cover article of this newsletter.

We've added some more pages to this newsletter in hopes of inspiring more people to go regenerative. Please let us know what you think and give us some suggestions for future topics.



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Please contact us if you no longer wish to receive our newsletter. Thank-you!

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DEALER OPPORTUNITIES:

Do you know someone that might be a good fit? Call our office to explore the possibility.