



— AITERRA · NOVEMBER 2026

# Aiterra in Brief

Agronomy for all, on demand, and how we test it

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ISSUED US PATENTS ON MANAGEMENT-ZONE  
DELINEATION

Fields vary. Most input plans still don't. University of Georgia Extension puts it plainly: a uniform rate "can leave parts of the field with too little or too much fertilizer and lime." Extension research from Oregon State, Maryland and Iowa State agrees, and adds a caution: the results of zone management depend on the soil information behind them.

That is where Aiterra starts. **Fieldhand AI**, our agronomy agent, works from a grower's own fields, plans and soil history. It builds management zones and variable-rate fertility and lime prescriptions. Rates are computed by tools, and each one traces to its source, whether a land-grant guideline, 4R guidance or the grower's own protocol. Each draft prescription is reviewed with the grower or their advisor before it goes to an applicator. Fieldhand AI has been live since June 2026, and anyone can try it at [fieldhand.aiterra.ag](https://fieldhand.aiterra.ag). About 15,600 acres are on the platform. We are pre-revenue, with paid billing starting in the 2027 season.

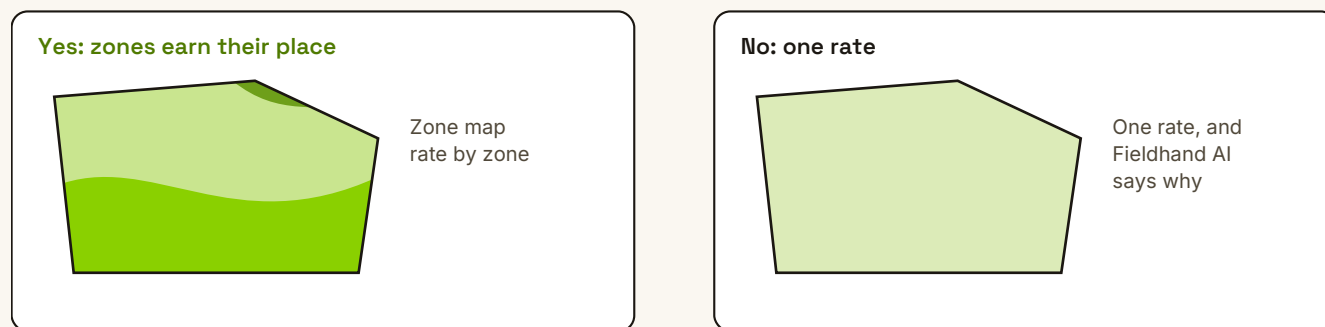


From soil test to prescription: the language model handles the conversation, and software tools compute every rate.

## It tells you when zones don't pay.

Before Fieldhand AI recommends zones for a property, it checks on held-out samples whether those zones beat a single field-average rate. If they don't, it recommends a single rate and says why. On a repeatedly sampled Northern Iowa field, smooth maps beat the field average in all 18 tests, yet two-zone maps cleared the confidence bar in only 5 of the 18, and phosphorus never did. For phosphorus, Fieldhand AI recommended a single rate.

### Held-out check: do zones beat one field-average rate?



Zones only when they earn their place: the same held-out check either keeps a zone map or falls back to one rate.

We hold our uncertainty to the same standard. In held-out spatial backtests, our stated 90% ranges contained the measured lab value 93.4% of the time across 743 Upper Midwest points and 94.2% across 2,284 Pacific Northwest points. On the Northern Iowa field, 197 of 210 later lab values fell inside their ranges. From public soil data alone, with no local samples, we estimate pH, CEC, base saturation and texture with held-out  $R^2$  of 0.38 to 0.69. P, K and pH decisions go to targeted sampling instead. When growers share records, they help: on two limed fields, adding the recorded lime rates cut pH error from 0.48 to 0.30.

Our validation data hold 77,639 laboratory values across 41 analytes, from about 13,630 analyzed acres and 137 fields in three US regions, mostly historical grid samples from 2016 to 2021. Aiterra holds three issued US patents on management-zone delineation, co-assigned with NC State University and the Iowa State University Research Foundation, and was selected for the 2024 AgLaunch365 accelerator cohort through a process that included farmer voting.

Next, we are testing how more kinds of grower records improve estimates across fields. This is research in progress, and we will report results as they are validated.

#### NEXT PROOF POINT

We are working with our growers to bring in yield, fertilizer-use and lime-use records, and we are adding those outcomes to the validation as each season's data arrives.

*Our team and advisors bring experience from Uber, IBM, Google, Bayer and Land O'Lakes; Ben Booth is CEO. Aiterra · Austin, TX · [support@aiterra.ag](mailto:support@aiterra.ag) · [fieldhand.aiterra.ag](https://fieldhand.aiterra.ag)*