

34th Annual
**NATIONAL
NO-TILLAGE
CONFERENCE**

January 6-9, 2026 • St. Louis, Mo.

What's Happening in Biologicals for Pest Management & Plant Health

Pam Marrone, PhD



All Three Categories of Biologicals are Rapidly Growing

\$9.0B (+12% CAGR)

**Biopesticides
Biocontrol
Bioprotection**



Regulated by the EPA & States

\$5.0B (+12% CAGR)

Biostimulants
Crop Enhancement
Stress Reduction



Regulated state by state; National biostimulant standards pending

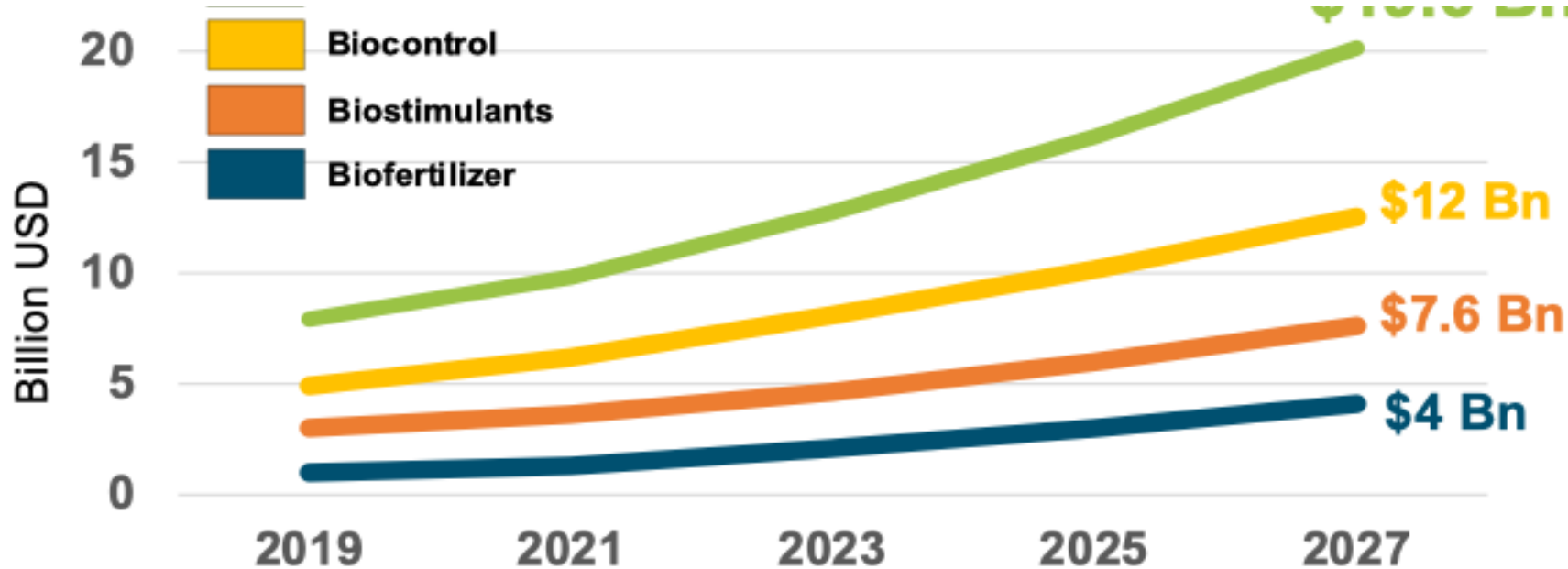
\$2.5B (+11% CAGR)

**Biofertilizers
Bionutrients**



- Microorganisms, some plant extracts, pheromones, other natural materials and substances
- **Sulfur, copper, pyrethrum, spinosad are NOT biopesticides**

Continued Growth of Biologicals



Enables value **creation**
Enables value **capture**

Biocontrol market: 2010 - Now

2010

- Global value US\$1.5B
- Global CAGR >16%
- Many small companies
- Few companies >\$100M
- US & EU dominate

3 Pivotal Moments

**Global Companies Enter
Strong Investment
Brazil Row Crops**

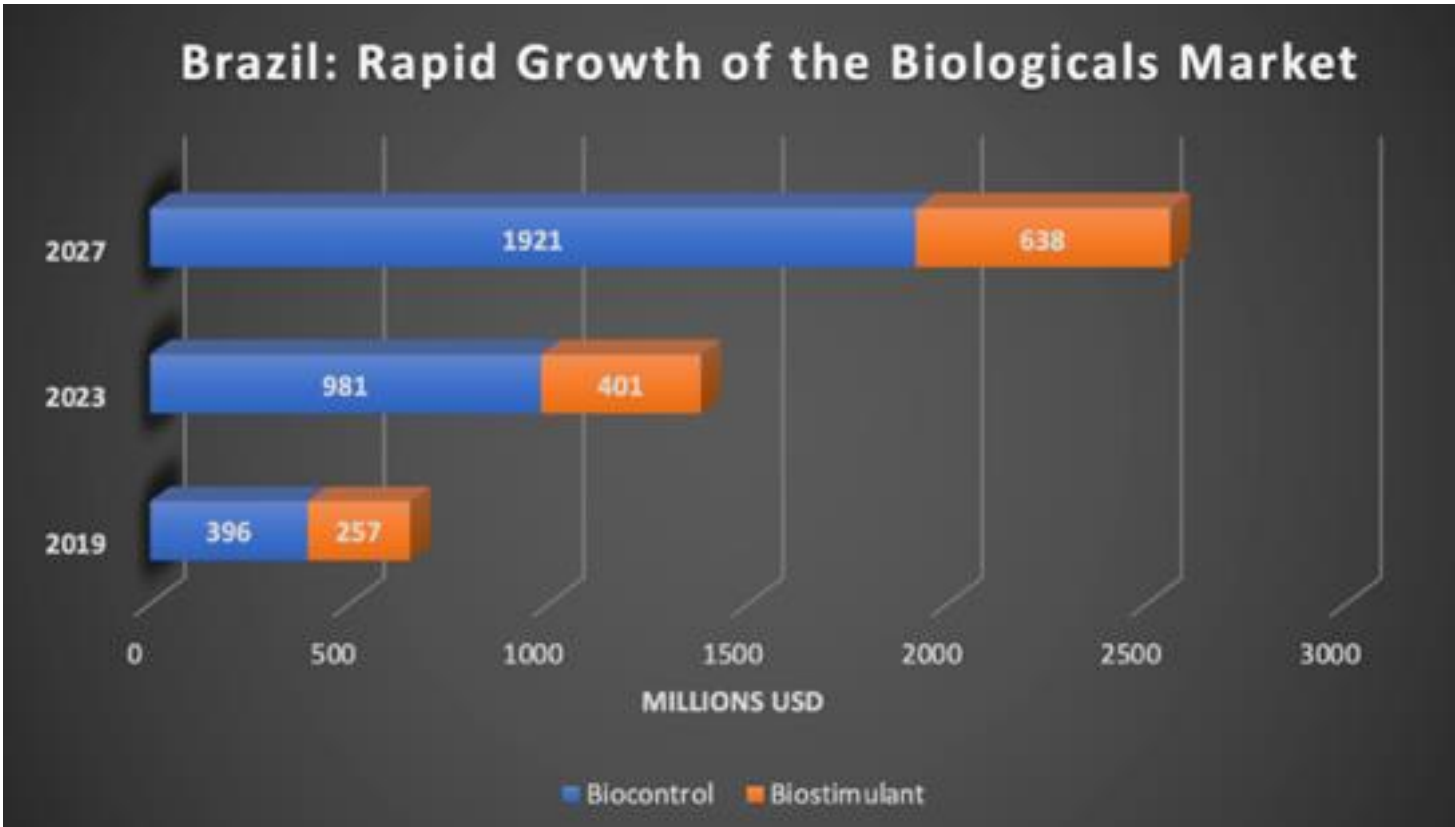
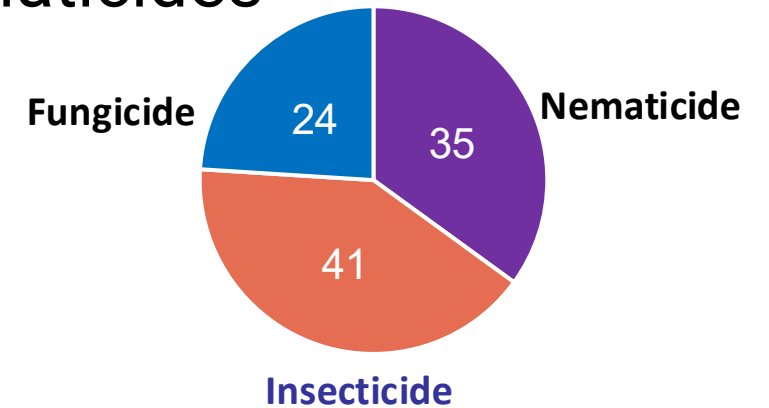
2024

- Global value near US\$9B
- Global CAGR 12%
- Increasing consolidation
- Several companies >\$500M
- LATAM drives growth

Brazil Continues its Biologicals Juggernaut *Led by Row Crops*



- 13 months for a new biopesticide registration
- Registered ~500 biopesticides in 9 years!
- Bionematicides outsell synthetic chemical nematicides



New and Old Drivers Continue to Spark Growth

Grower ROI

The data continue to support their value

CO₂

Soil Health

AI Omics  **ML**

New Science Tools Drive Efficacy & Scale

The Fundamentals

<\$5 million

<4 years to develop

Biodiversity

Safety & Labor Flexibility

No Resistance

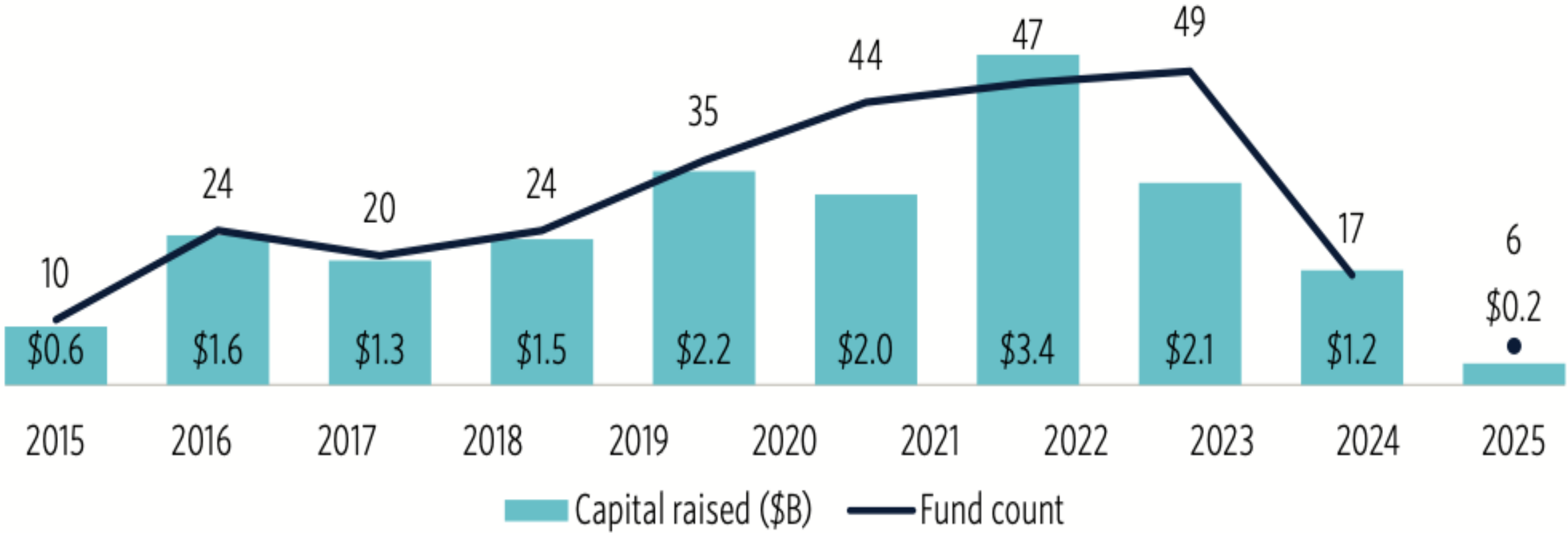
No Residues



**More than 70% of
Biologicals are Used
by Conventional
Growers
But They are Often
Seen as
“Just for Organic”**
















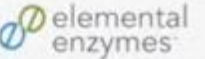














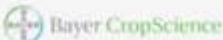






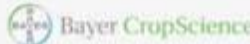

Agrifood VC fundraising activity

Billions of Investment has Driven Growth



Source: PitchBook • Geography: Global • As of June 30, 2025

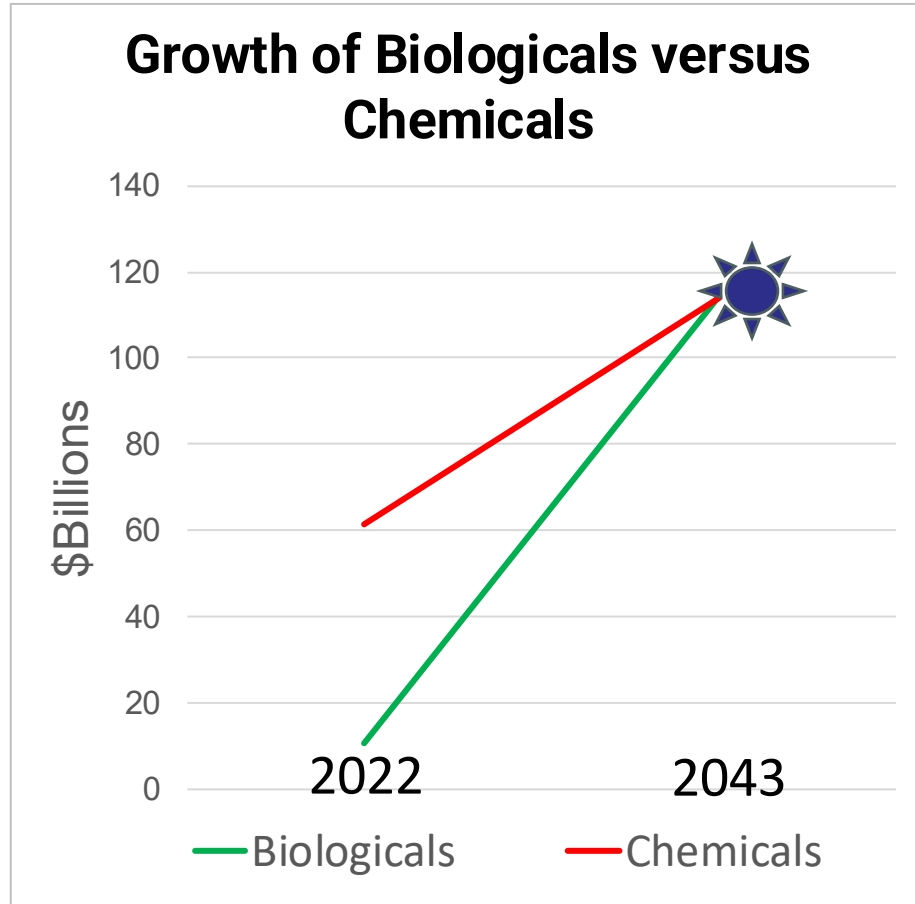
Many Deals Among Small and Large Companies

COMPANY	TYPE	AGRIBUSINESS PARTNERS/INVESTORS
	Peptides	 
	Peptides	 
	Peptides	  
	Peptides	 
	Extremophiles for nutrient uptake	
	Enzymes, Peptides	
	Peptides	    
	Phytosterols for water stress	  
	Endophytes as biostimulants	
	Multiple	    
	Nanobodies	  

Adapted from



Biologicals Market Equal Chemicals in ~20 Years!



Growth rate (CAGR)		12 %
Number of periods	Biologicals	21
Initial value		10,600,000,000 \$
Final value		114,520,791,603.36 \$

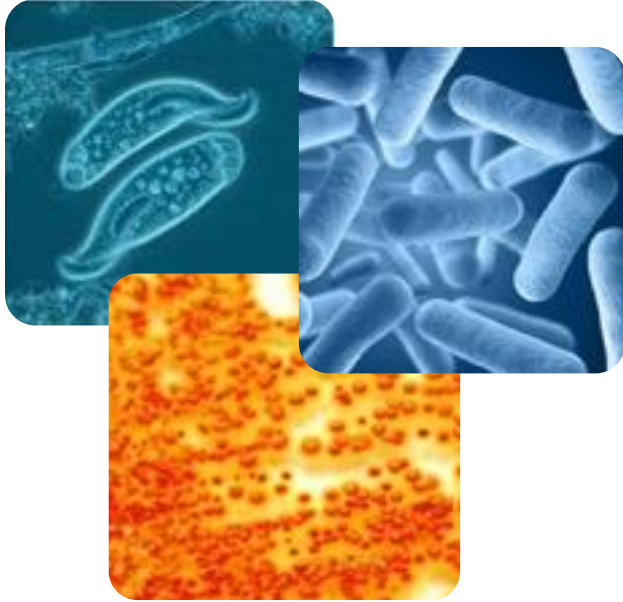
Growth rate (CAGR)		3 %
Number of periods	Synthetics	21
Initial value		61,300,000,000 \$
Final value		114,036,057,245.79 \$

Adapted from Shane Thomas, Upstream Insights



70-80 New Biological Active Ingredients at the Biopesticide Pollution Prevention Division (BPPD) of the EPA

Microbials



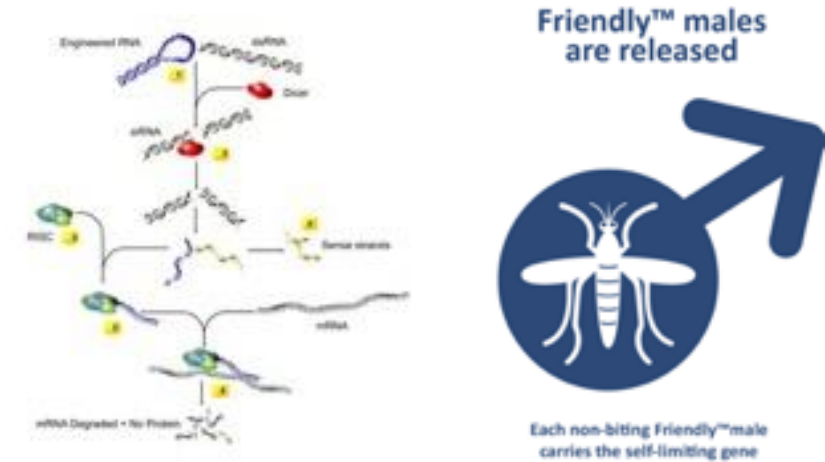
*Fungi, Bacteria,
Viruses, and
Protozoa*

Biochemicals



*Plant Extracts (some), Pheromones,
Soaps, and Fatty Acids*

Emerging Technologies



*Engineered plants,
microorganisms, peptides
and insects; RNAi*

A 70-year history of safe use of biopesticides

US EPA Biopesticide Registration



Biopesticide Pollution Prevention Division (BPPD)

Tiered Data requirements; Start with Tier I:

- Rat Acute Studies - Oral, Inhalation, Intravenous, Dermal; Rabbit Eye; Guinea pig skin sensitization
- Product chemistry, 5-batch analysis
- Microbiology/QC: no human pathogens
- Ecological effects (non-target birds, fish, *Daphnia*, honeybees, lacewings, ladybeetles, parasitic wasps)
- Endangered species review
- Exemption from tolerance petition (for food use)

California Dept. of Pesticide Regulation requires efficacy data

Chemicals & Biologicals: Different Business Models

Average Chemical Pesticide

Discovery *~12 Years & ~\$300 Million Development Time & Cost* **Launch**

- Massive upfront capital
- Thousands of global field trials on many crops and pests
- Global launch with large marketing spend; Peak sales in 3 years

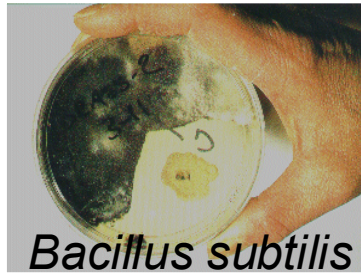
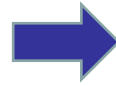
Biopesticide

Discovery **Launch**

3-5 Years & <\$10 Million

- Lower cost to develop but peak sales take longer
- EPA registration granted with small number of pests & crops on label
- Commercial development of new versions continues while selling

Examples of Biopesticide Improvements Through Time



Bacillus subtilis
QST #713



Version 1.0



Version 2.0



Version 5.0



Microbe #396
Burkholderia rinojensis sp. nov.



Version 2.0



Version 3.0



We Have Only Tapped a Small Portion of Microbial Diversity

Novel microbes from nature:

- Fix Nitrogen  
- Sequester carbon  
- Nutrient use efficiency  
- Crop residue breakdown 
- Control difficult pests and pathogens



LALGUARD JAVA WP
Cordyceps
javanica fungus to control
whitefly



Fermentation-enhanced microbial metabolites

Amping up the pesticidal activity

- Reducing the use rate
- Compete with chemicals



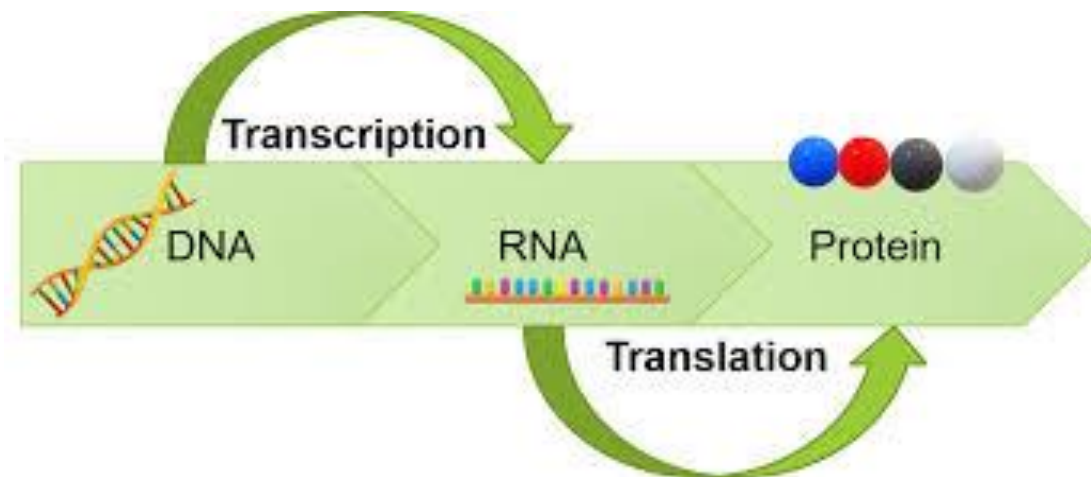
Amoeba
extracts as
fungicides



RNAi is Quickly Moving Ahead for Crop Protection

RNA is present in all known life forms and plays an essential role in numerous biological processes.

RNAi is short for “RNA interference” and it refers to a **phenomenon where small pieces of RNA can shut down protein translation by binding to the messenger RNAs that code for those proteins.** RNA interference is a natural process with a role in the regulation of protein synthesis and in immunity.



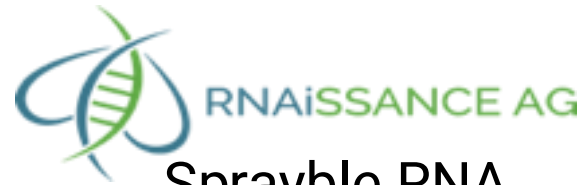
Steady Progress on RNAi Production, Formulation & Delivery



Agrisomes for delivering RNAi for caterpillars, beetles & bugs



RNAi for powdery mildew & Botrytis



Sprayable RNA pesticides for insect control



Platform for engineered microbes to deliver dsRNA (soybean biofungicide)



Our delivery platform enables an effective and practical way to insert RNA into plant cells



- EPA approval CPB, Varroa
- Brazil entry
- Palmer amaranth control
- Submitted for powdery mildew



Naturally occurring microbes from crops to deliver the power of RNA (1st product is for *Botrytis*)



Soybean cyst nematode control



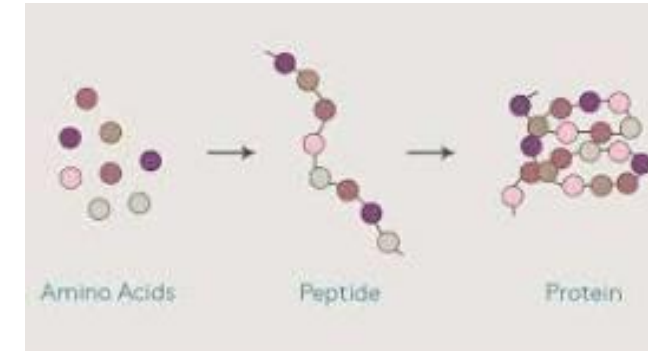
Modified RNAs for crop pests, diseases, weeds



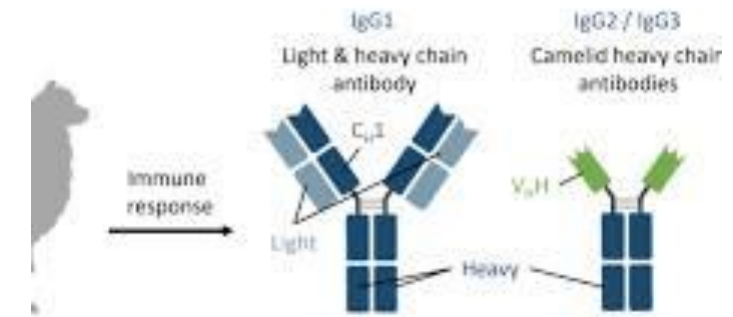
Delivery via Agricell encapsulation technology

Peptide and Nanobodies Innovations are Exploding

Peptides are short chains of amino acids, the fundamental building blocks of proteins. Amino acids are like Lego[®] bricks; peptides are small Lego structures, while proteins are much larger, complex ones.



Nanobodies are small antibodies that can bind to specific fungal proteins or lipids, disrupting vital functions.



Proteins, Peptides, Antibodies Companies



Insect neuropeptides
that disturb pest
physiological processes



Single Domain Antibody
BioControl as Insecticides



Antimicrobial
peptide (AMP)
technology



Spider venom peptides
for insect, nematode
control



Harpinaß and
PREtec Elicitors,
Fungicides &
Nematicides



Harnessing naturally
occurring enzymes, peptides &
biochemistries



AGROBODY Foundry™ for
rapid generation of solutions
for a wide range of crop pests
and diseases



Peptide innovations to
address Citrus Greening



Antifungal peptide
platform; first is for
late blight



Platform to find
Micropeptides of about
10-30 amino acids



Bringing the power of genAI to create
effective and affordable biology-based
solutions for crop protection



Delivery of proteins &
peptides in seeds

Natural Compounds/Plant Extracts for IPM, Plant Health & Yield



Cerevisane, a purified extract of the yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Strain LAS117 biofungicide



'Signal' molecule capable of 'priming' crops to cope with abiotic stresses as seed treatment



Target essential soil and plant health through enzyme, peptide and biochemistry solutions



Phytosterol compounds for water stress tolerance



Nature-identical signaling molecules to attract beneficial microbes to the root for N & P uptake



Microbe signaling compounds to control fungal & bacterial diseases

Insecticide Modes of Action

Biological

Biologically Derived

IRAC
Insecticide Resistance Action Committee
Mode of Action Classification

The chart displays 28 groups of insecticides, each with a target site and representative chemical structures. The groups are:

- Group 1: Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors (1A Organophosphates, 1B Carbamates)
- Group 2: GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists (2A Phenylpyrazoles, 2B Cyclopyrimidines)
- Group 3: Sodium channel activators (3A Pyridines, 3B Pyridopyrimidines)
- Group 4: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive antagonists (4A Neonicotinoids, 4B Imidacloprid, 4C Fipronil, 4D Spirotetramethrin)
- Group 5: Insecticide-gated chloride channel (IGCC) activators (5A Benzoxazinoids, 5B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 6: Voltage-gated sodium channel (VGSC) blockers (6A Pyrazolopyrimidines, 6B Pyrazolopyrimidines)
- Group 7: Juvenile hormone esterase (JHE) inhibitors (7A Methoxybenzoxazinoids, 7B Methoxybenzoxazinoids)
- Group 8: Mitochondrial complex I electron transport inhibitors (8A Hydroxamate, 8B Spiroindolizines, 8C Thiopyridines, 8D Spiroindolizines)
- Group 9: Mitochondrial complex II electron transport inhibitors (9A Spiroindolizines, 9B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 10: Mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitors (10A Spiroindolizines, 10B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 11: Mitochondrial complex IV electron transport inhibitors (11A Spiroindolizines, 11B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 12: Inhibitors of fatty acid synthase (12A Spiroindolizines, 12B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 13: Mitochondrial complex I electron transport inhibitors (13A Spiroindolizines, 13B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 14: Mitochondrial complex II electron transport inhibitors (14A Spiroindolizines, 14B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 15: Mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitors (15A Spiroindolizines, 15B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 16: Mitochondrial complex IV electron transport inhibitors (16A Spiroindolizines, 16B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 17: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase (17A Spiroindolizines, 17B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 18: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 1 (18A Spiroindolizines, 18B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 19: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 2 (19A Spiroindolizines, 19B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 20: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 3 (20A Spiroindolizines, 20B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 21: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 4 (21A Spiroindolizines, 21B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 22: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 5 (22A Spiroindolizines, 22B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 23: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 6 (23A Spiroindolizines, 23B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 24: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 7 (24A Spiroindolizines, 24B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 25: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 8 (25A Spiroindolizines, 25B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 26: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 9 (26A Spiroindolizines, 26B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 27: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 10 (27A Spiroindolizines, 27B Spiroindolizines)
- Group 28: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting chitin synthase, type 11 (28A Spiroindolizines, 28B Spiroindolizines)

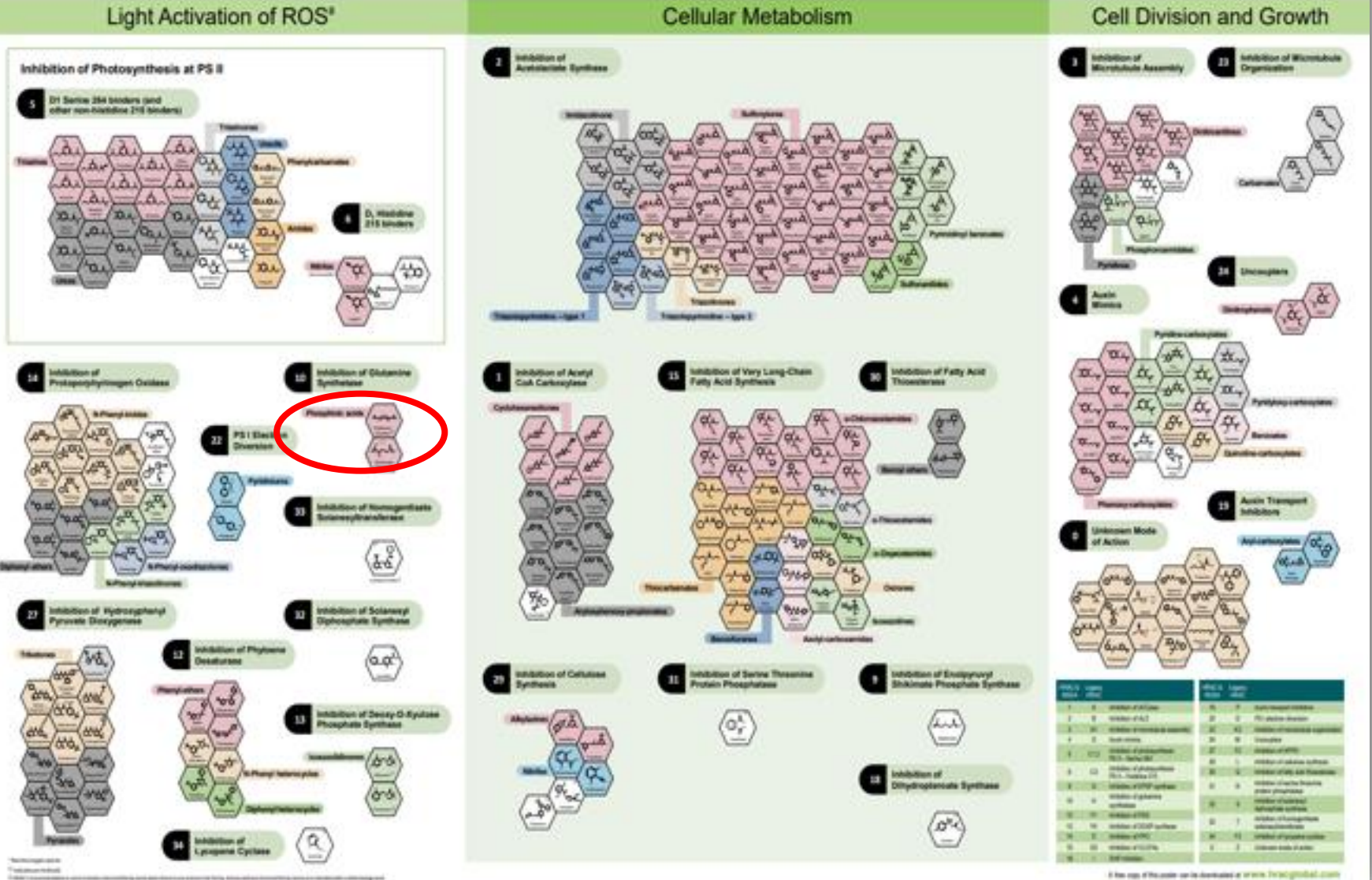
Key highlights from the image:

- Group 3 (Sodium channel activators):** Highlighted with a purple box.
- Group 4 (nAChR competitive antagonists):** Highlighted with a purple box.
- Group 5 (IGCC activators):** Highlighted with a purple box.
- Group 11 (Mitochondrial complex IV inhibitors):** Highlighted with a red box.
- Group 14 (Mitochondrial complex II inhibitors):** Highlighted with a red box.
- Group 28 (Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis):** Highlighted with a red box.

Use of Groups and Subgroups:
 - Parentheses represent an indication of compounds between two groups where resistance for target site mutation applications are expected to be high among different insecticide groups.
 - Asterisks (*) indicate that a compound may be suitable for both target sites, but resistance development of a pest should not be expected for compounds from the same MoA group.
 - Local insecticide groups should be labeled with their own group name and insecticide name.
 - In the registration process, the MoA of a compound is not always clear from the registration application. In such cases, the MoA of a compound should be determined based on the MoA of the active ingredient.
 - Compounds that are not registered in a country should be labeled with their own group name and insecticide name.
 - The group MoA is not always applicable and therefore this is only applicable for the insecticide MoA of the active ingredient, and not for the MoA of the active ingredient.
 - The MoA of a compound is not always clear from the registration application. In such cases, the MoA of a compound should be determined based on the MoA of the active ingredient.
 - The MoA of a compound is not always clear from the registration application. In such cases, the MoA of a compound should be determined based on the MoA of the active ingredient.

Key for Target Properties:
 - Insecticide: Blue
 - Fungicide: Green
 - Herbicide: Red
 - Nematicide: Orange
 - Miteicide: Purple
 - Plant Growth Regulator: Grey

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 Poster Edition 1 August 2015. Based on the MoA Classification Version 9



Herbicide Modes of Action

No Biologicals

Phosphinic acids: bio-derived

Organic and Other Biologically-derived Herbicides

- Contact
- Non-selective
- Short residual
- High volume
- High cost



Ammonium Soap of Fatty Acids



Capric + Caprylic acids



Citrus Oil



Clove Oil
Peanut Oil
Palm Oil



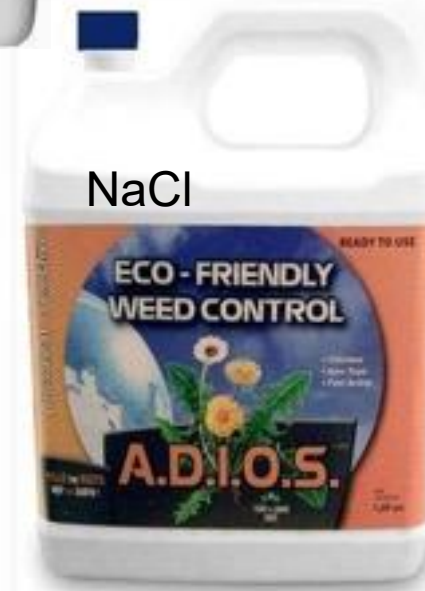
Pelargonic Acid



Ammonium Nonanoate



Acetic Acid



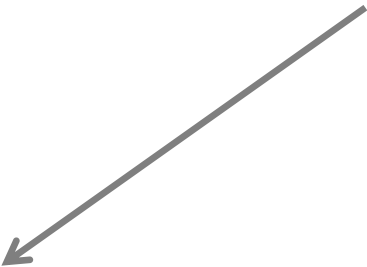
NaCl



FeHEDTA

Bioherbicide Research Has Typically Focused on Living Plant Pathogens

Pathogen → Infection →



Phytotoxicity



Photo Credit: K. Loeffler and A. Collmer, Cornell University.

Criteria for Competitiveness – a High Bar for Bioherbicides

Systemic

Selective

Reliable >
90% control

Low volume

Low price

Long
Residual

Bioherbicides are coming

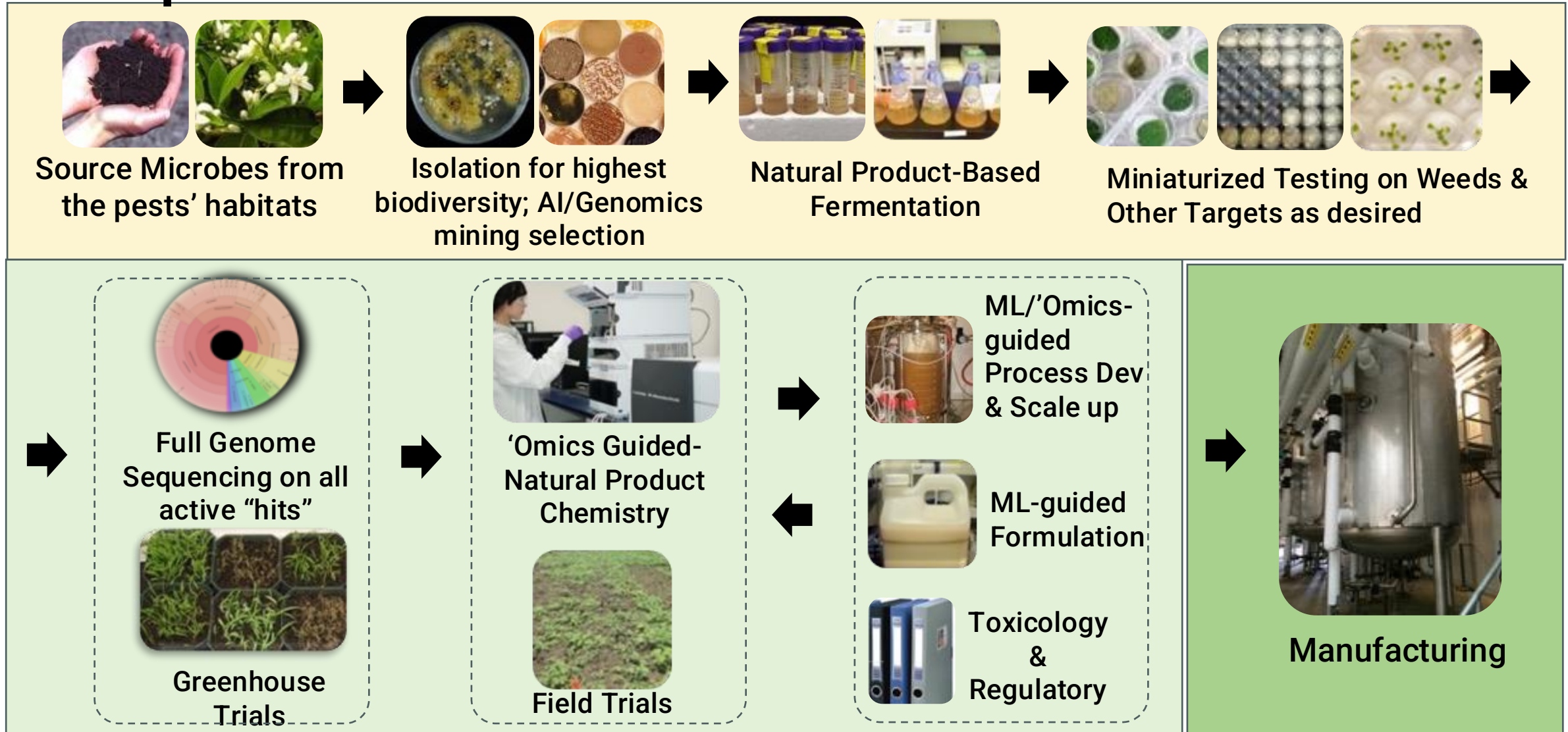
They kill weeds that chemicals can't but still face big challenges

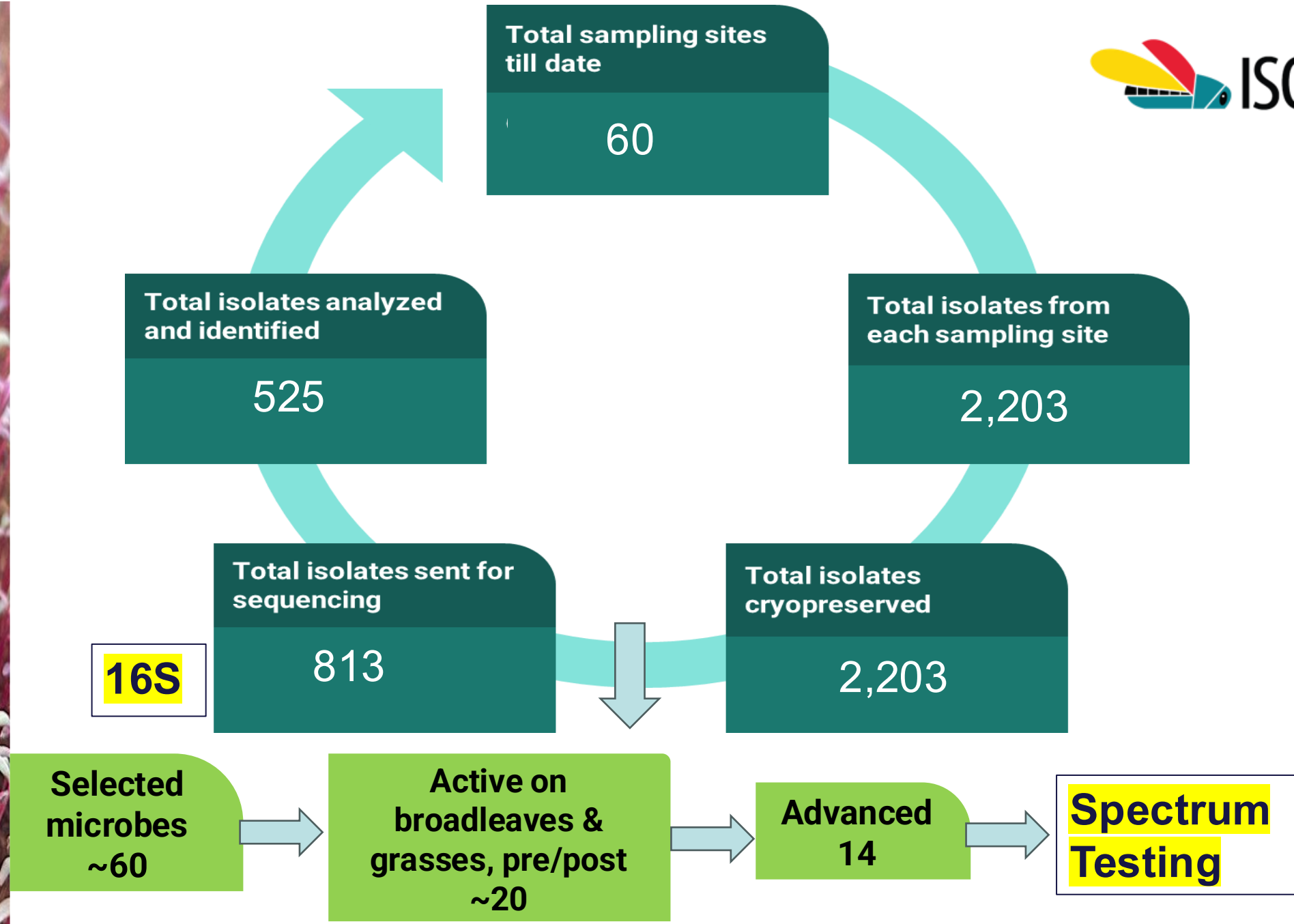
P.26



- Novel microbes/strains
- Novel compounds
- Directed & high throughput screening
- Synthetic biology
- AI/ML/Genomics tools

Our AI/ML/Genomics-Led Process to Rapidly Discover & Develop Microbial Natural Products





We Have Selected Two From 14 Tested

- First is broad spectrum (see weeds tested below) with **both post and pre-emergence activity** (grasses and broadleaves)
- Second is **broad spectrum post emergence activity** on both grasses and broadleaves
- We used bioinformatics to identify gene clusters coding for the possible pesticidal compounds; now embarking on the full pesticidal chemistry ID
- Next: Identify chemistry; field trials and tox testing

Palmer
Amaranth



Redroot
Pigweed



Watercress



Lambsquarters



Bermuda grass



Barnyard grass



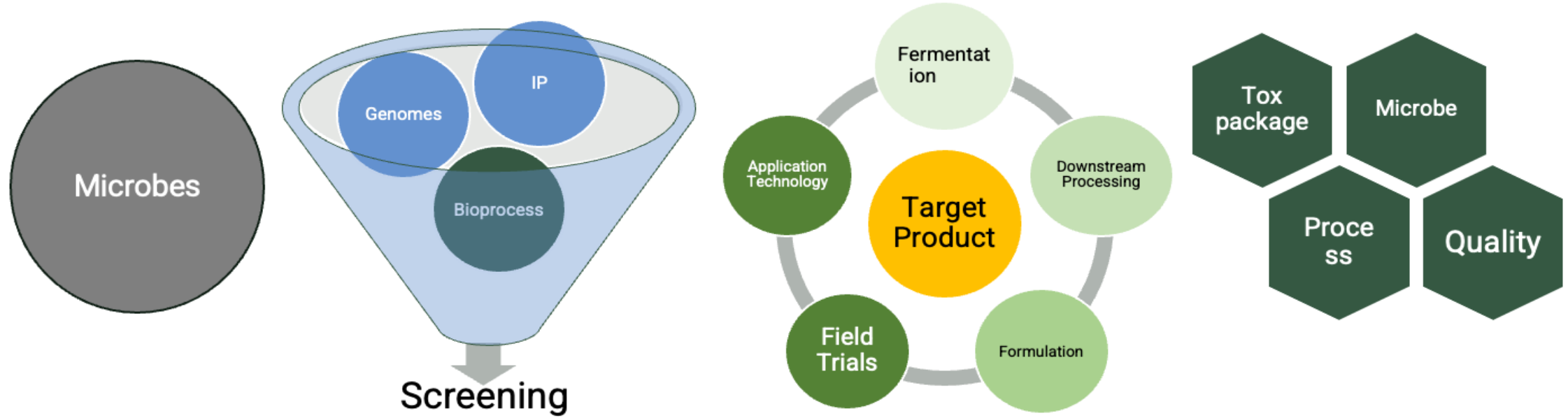
Crabgrass



Bluegrass



From Discovery to Product: Development of a Biopesticides is Complex



- Targeted Collection
- Purification and Storage
- Identification-16S
- Literature/database-guided Selection

- Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS)
- Bioinformatics to ID Biosynthetic Gene Clusters (BGC)
- Novel Gene and metabolite ID
- Surrogate target species for Bioassay
- Sample prep with bioactivity localization
- Microbe selection with high IP potential

- Precision Fermentation Process Dev
- Downstream Processing
- RNA Dynamics via Gene Expression Profiling
- Tracking known metabolite pathways (chem.)
- Metabolomics to ID bioactives
- On-line and Off-line Data Monitoring
- Product concentration technology
- Field studies with Whole Plant Scanning, in-situ monitoring
- Iterative formulation tech development

- Regulatory Package
- Microbe ID, Genome
- Process SOPs and Documentation
 - Fermentation
 - Downstream Processing
 - Formulation formats
 - End-product
 - Delivery Technology
- Product Chemistry
- Product Efficacy, Mode of Action
- Toxicology Package

BIOSTIMULANTS and BIOFERTILIZERS


















The Biofertilizer Market



- **Field Crops** dominate the biofertilizer market, with **71%** of the global market.
- **Legumes** (e.g., soybeans) constitute the predominant market segment, representing **46% of the market**.
- Within legumes, the main crop driver has been **soybeans (34% of the market)**.
- **Nitrogen-fixers** have been used historically; this market is maturing. Among Microbial types, **Rhizobia products are the most used (38%) with *Bradyrhizobium* spp. dominating (25%)**.
- ***Bacillus* are the most used after Rhizobia** accounting for 20% of the global market.
- **N-fixers for non-leguminous crops** began their commercial development in the last decade, initially in Latin America with *Azospirillum* and now there are many products.

Many Companies Working on N-Fixing and Nutrient Uptake

COMPANY	PRODUCT(S)	COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE	ACTIVE(S)
	Utrisha-N	Yes	<i>Methylobacterium symbioticum</i>
	PROVEN 40, RETURN, G3	Yes	<i>Kosakonia sacchari</i> and <i>Klebsiella variicola</i>
	SOURCE	Yes	maltol lactone + flavenoids
	Envita	Yes	<i>Gluconocetobacter diazotrophicus</i>
	Juno, Rosetta	Yes	<i>Curtobacterium salicis</i> and <i>Pseudomonas siliginis</i>
	MicroAZ-ST	Yes	<i>Azospirillum spp.</i>
	Agriflora PRO	Yes	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> & <i>B. amyloliquefaciens</i>
	Kula-N	Yes	<i>Xanthobacter autotrophicus</i>
	Vixeran, NUELLO® iN	Yes (UK)	<i>Azotobacter salinestris</i>
		Yes (2025)	Unknown (3-way MoA)
 	-	Not commercial	<i>paenibacillus polymyxa</i>
	NA	Not Commercial	NA
	Bayer Crop Science/Ginkgo Bioworks JV	Not Commercial	NA



Current National Biostimulant Definition

“Plant biostimulant” means a substance or microorganism, or mixtures thereof, that, when applied to seeds, plants, the rhizosphere, soil, or other growth media, act to support a plant’s natural nutrition processes independently of the biostimulant’s nutrient content.

The plant biostimulant thereby may improve nutrient availability, uptake, or use efficiency, tolerance to abiotic stress, and consequent growth, development, quality, or yield.

Acid-based biostimulants like humic and fulvic acids

Seaweed and plant extracts

Beneficial microbial biostimulants

Plant Biostimulant Act Reintroduced in Both House and Senate

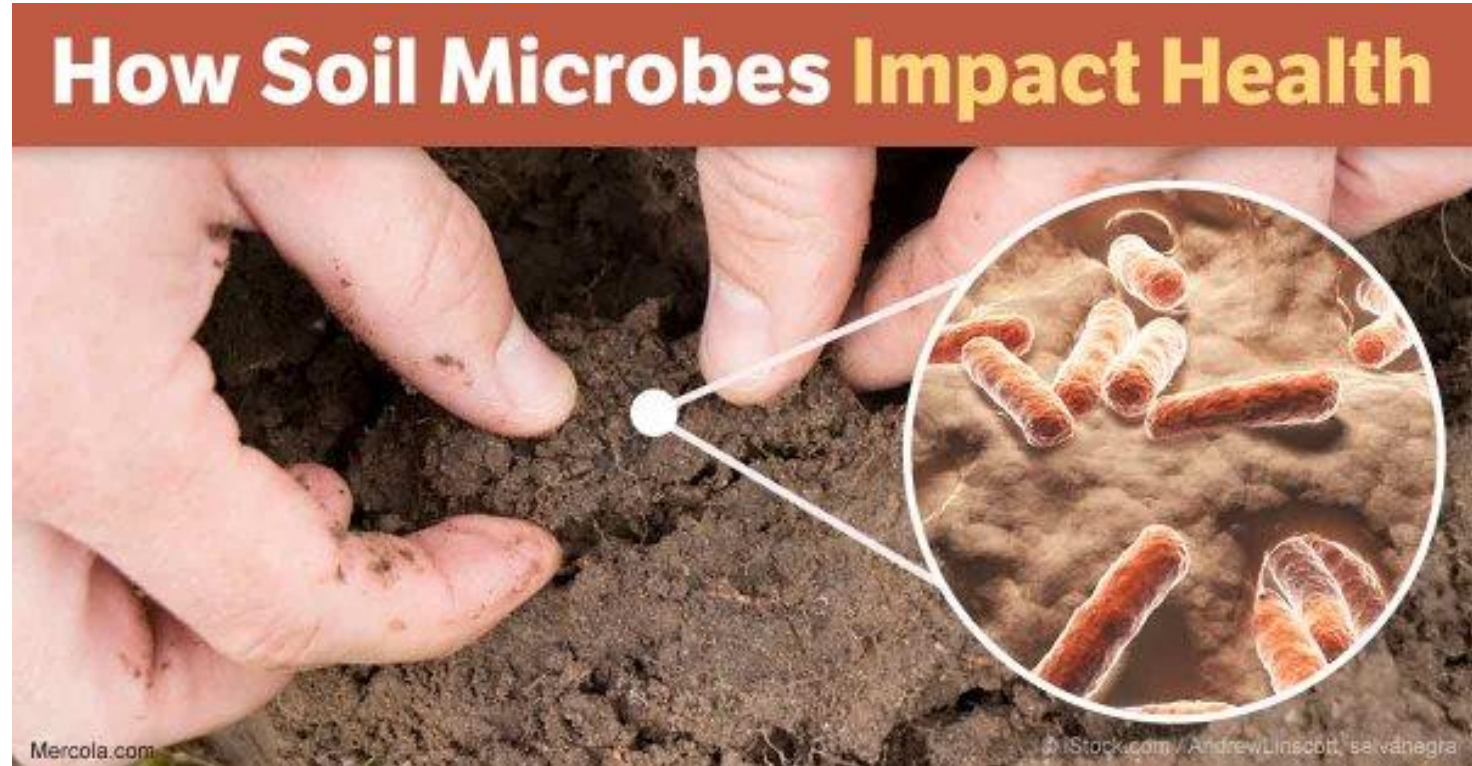
The Plant Biostimulant Act would:

- ✓ Amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to define plant biostimulants
- ✓ Direct the EPA to revise the Code of Federal Regulations to reflect the new definition
- ✓ Require the USDA to study the contributions of plant biostimulants to soil health and sustainability

Biologicals and Soil Health



“Soil health is the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals and humans*”



An intense area of interest: Farmers asking crop input suppliers what their products do to soil health



Bacteria



Fungi



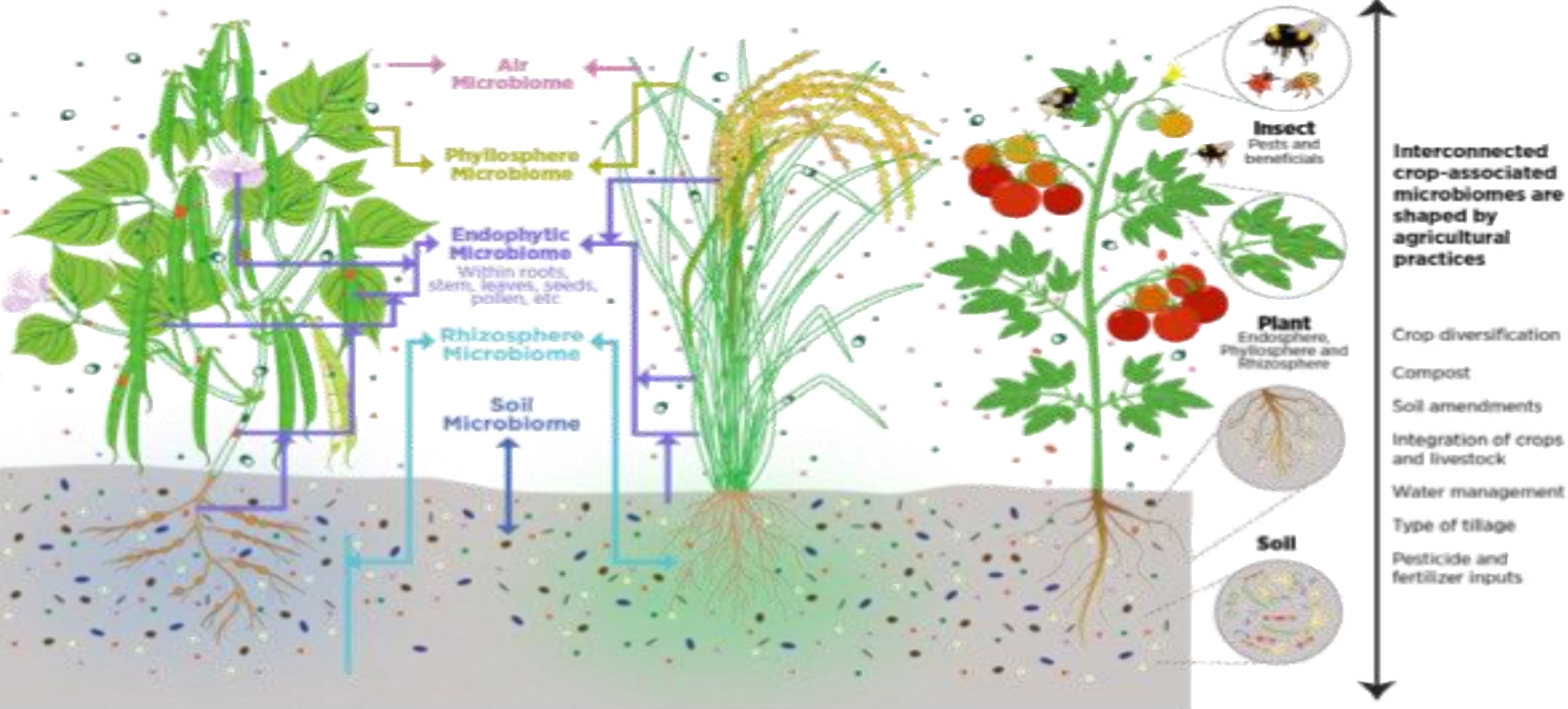
Algae



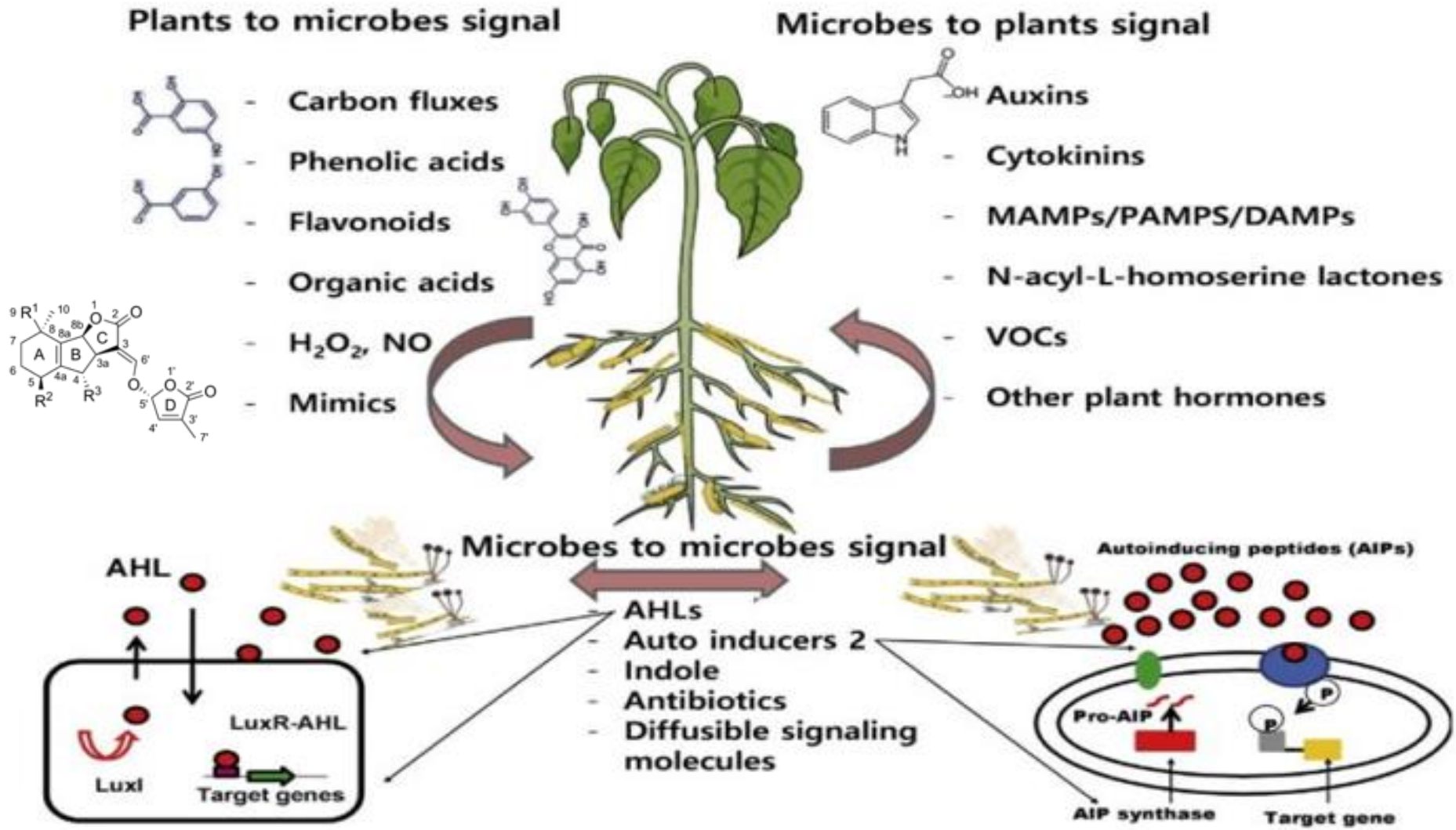
Protozoa

*Lehmann, J., Bossio, D.A., Kögel-Knabner, I. *et al.* The concept and future prospects of soil health. *Nat Rev Earth Environ* 1, 544–553 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43017-020-0080-8>

Microbiomes are Shaped by Agricultural Practices



Microbes and Plants Actively Signal Each Other



Genes Controlling Mycorrhizal Colonization Discovered in Soybean



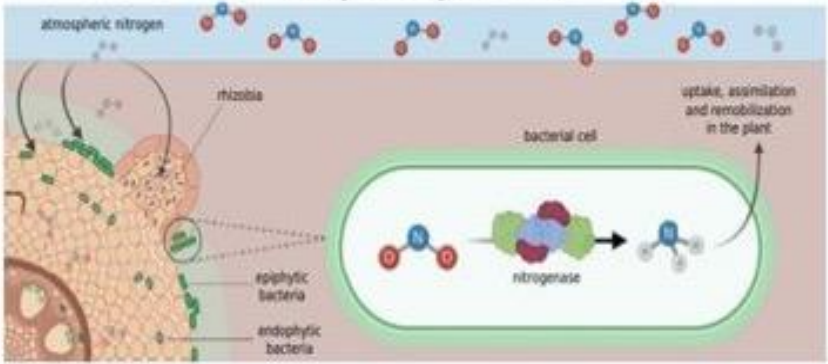
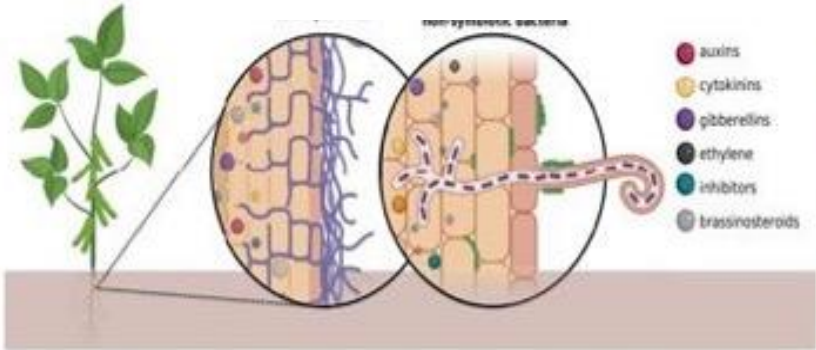
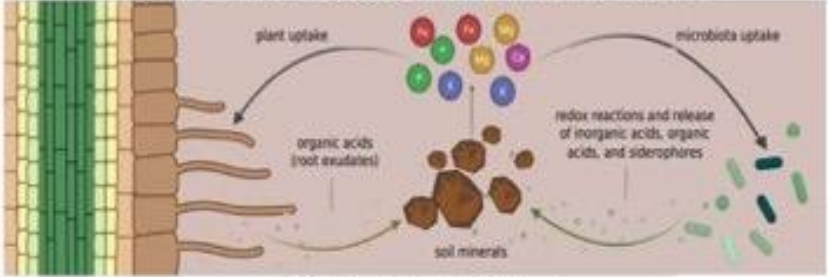
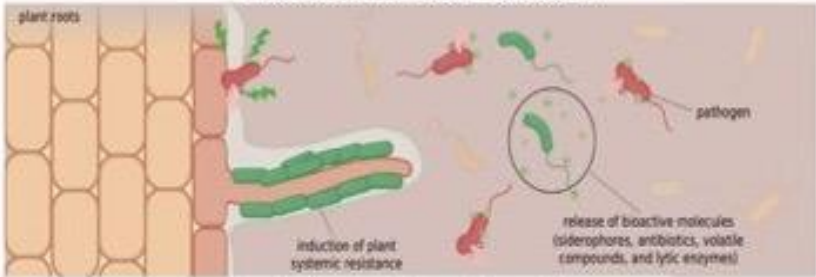
[“Whole-genome resequencing identifies quantitative trait loci associated with mycorrhizal colonization of soybean,”](#) *Theoretical and Applied Genetics* [DOI: 10.1007/s00122-019-03471-5]. By Michelle Pawlowski, Tri Vuong, Babu Valliyodan, Henry Nguyen, and Glen Hartman. Funding was obtained from the United Soybean Board and the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

Biologicals Can Have a Positive Effect on Soil Health

Increase Microbial Biodiversity & Shift Functionality

Solubilization of Phosphorous, Potassium and Micronutrients

Biological Control of Plant Pathogens/Pests



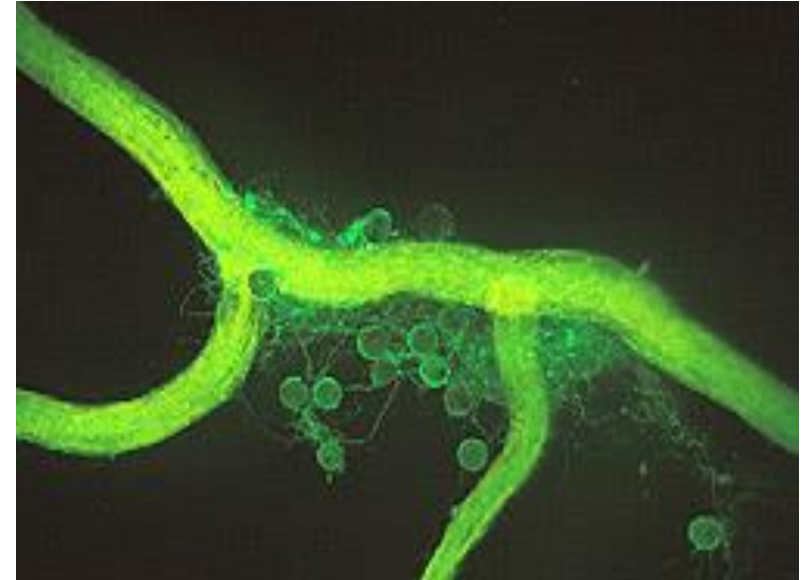
Production of Plant Growth Regulators
Reduce Sun/Heat and Water stress

Biological Nitrogen Fixation
Carbon Sequestration

Companies need to have data on what their products are doing to soil health and the microbiome

Mycorrhizal Inoculants are an Effective Method for Carbon Sequestration

- **Glomalin** is unique in its ability to store carbon over decades & can be considered a persistent and stable carbon sink
- Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) are the only known source of glomalin, and are in fact its namesake
- Once recognized as an acceptable method of carbon sequestration, farmers should benefit from carbon credits



Glomalin, dyed green, shown to completely cover mycorrhizal corn root and fungal spores
Photo by Sara Wright

3 Ways To Enhance No-Till Farming With Biologicals

- 1. Accelerated Growth in Cooler Soils:** Biological products containing beneficial microbes can accelerate early season root growth and vegetative development, giving a boost right after planting.
- 2. Expanded Root Systems to Access Nutrients:** The beneficial microbes in biologicals colonize the root system and support expanded lateral and vertical root growth. This allows crops to access more nutrients and moisture deeper in the soil profile.
- 3. Potential to Translocate and Cycle Nutrients Deeper into Soils:** Biologicals that contain endophytic microbes – microorganisms that enter into and live within plant tissues – have the potential to translocate and cycle nutrients deeper into the root zone where they are more available to the crop.

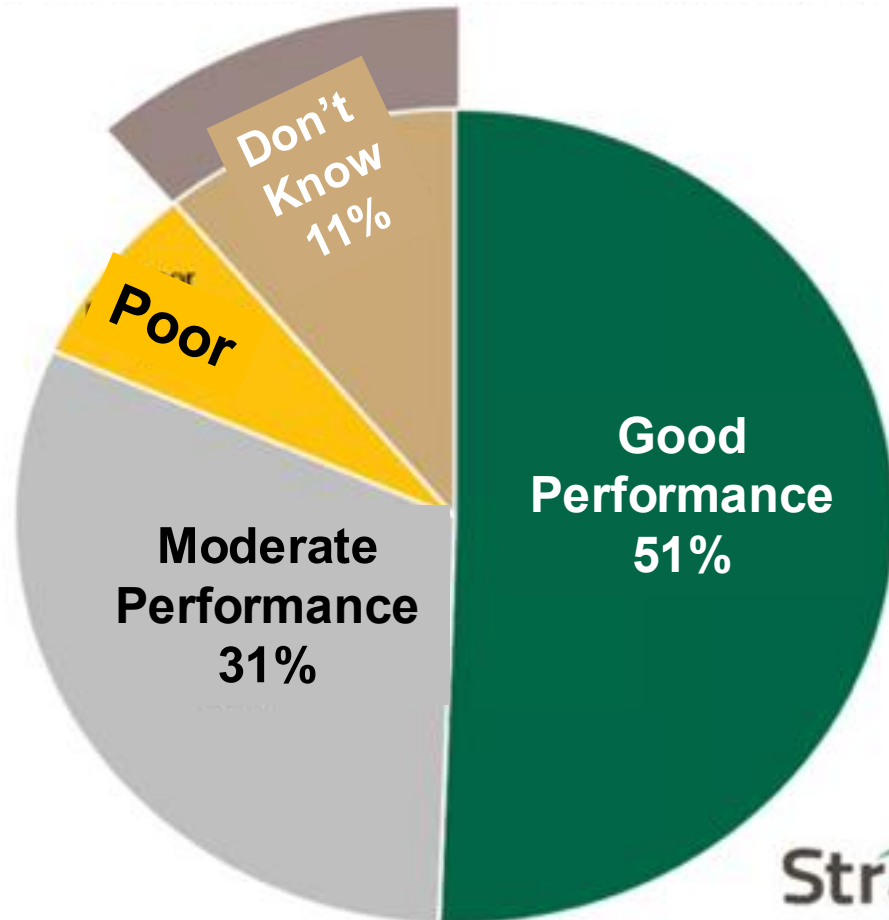
What do Farmers Think About Biologicals?



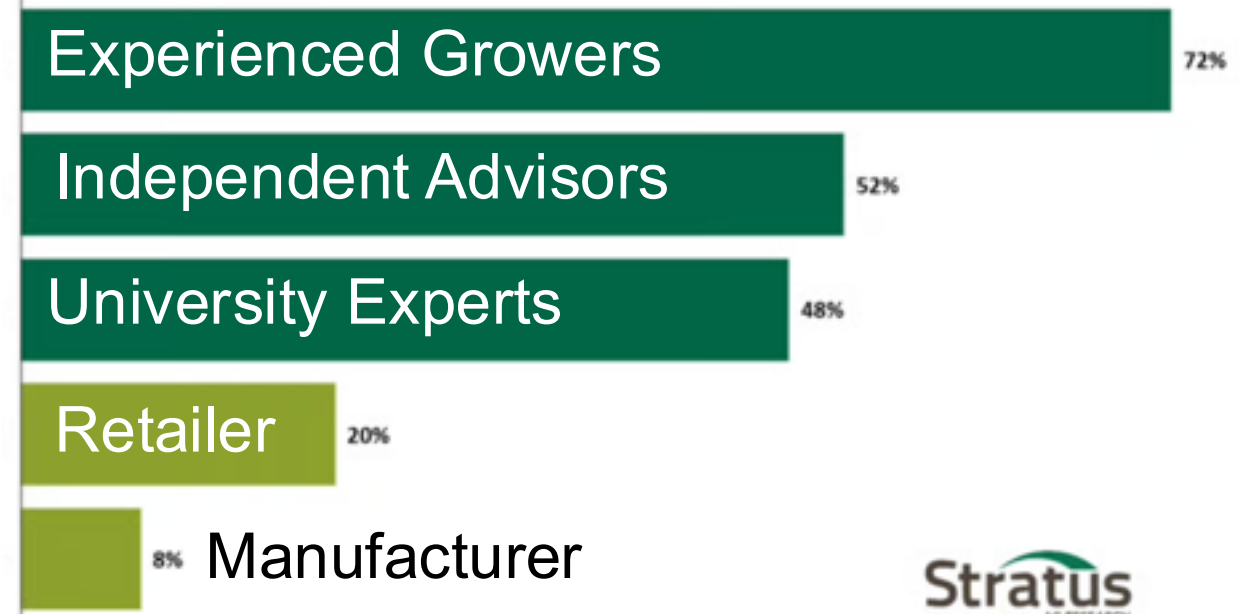
Stratus Survey on Biostimulants

Nice to have but not essential for US Growers

Retailer Assessment of Biostimulant Brand Performance

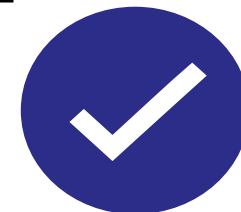


Sources of Biostimulant Information % ranked #1 or #2



What Did You Like Best About Your Experience With Biologicals?

Ease of use and the boost in yield were the best aspects of using biologicals



*CURRENTLY
USE*



What Did You Like Least? N=185

The cost and the extra work were the most maligned aspects

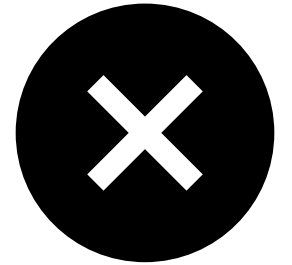


*CURRENTLY
USE*



(ONLY if answered NO in Used Biological in the Past) Why Have You Chosen Not To Use Any Of These Product Types? N=270

Producers who have never used biologicals believe they are not proven, or have a lack of knowledge on the subject



**NEVER
USED**



When Farmers Learn How to Use Biologicals, They Score Them Highly

Biological user-farmers rate their experience with biologicals a 7.14/10, showing a positive perception



CURRENTLY
USE

On a scale of 0-10, with 0 being “terrible” and 10 being “fantastic” how would you rate your experience with biological products? N=185



0-3:

4-6

7-10

Producers feel positive about their experience using biologicals

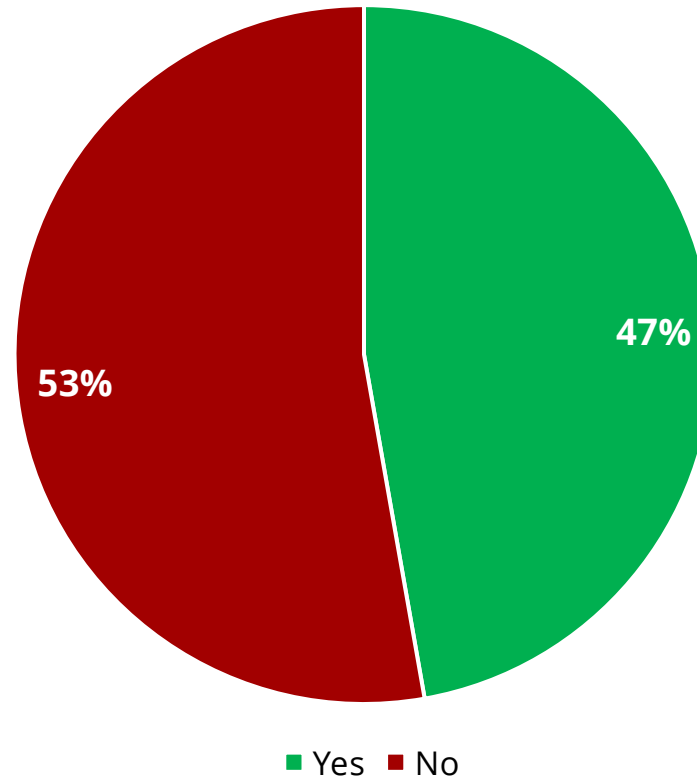


Have you been educated about biologicals? Such as the benefits, limitations, or available options?

Overall

Education on biologicals is still lacking and is one of the major things holding acceptance back

**EDUCATION
EDUCATION
EDUCATION**



In any survey, the percentage of farmers who say they they are not educated about biologicals has remained at ~50% **for the past 5 years**

New Entrants Need to Have Differentiated Technology With Clearly Articulated Competitive Advantages



Fill an Unmet Need!



Biological Products Industry Alliance

Advancing Sustainability
Through Biological
Solutions

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