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Agtrinsic launches AI engine to predict crop disease risks before they escalate

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The company's new Disease Intelligence Engine uses continuously evolving field data to provide earlier insights into disease threats and support faster scouting and crop protection decisions

Agtrinsic is betting that the next frontier in crop protection will be defined not simply by better forecasting, but by agricultural systems capable of continuously learning and responding as disease risks evolve.

The US-based agricultural technology company has launched its Disease Intelligence Engine, an artificial intelligence platform designed to improve how growers, agronomists and agricultural organisations identify, predict and manage crop disease risks.

The technology has been tested under commercial field conditions across Central Illinois during the 2026 growing season. According to Agtrinsic, the working models have demonstrated a high level of predictive accuracy while providing earlier visibility into changing disease conditions than traditional forecasting approaches.

For decades, disease prediction in agriculture has largely been built around established models such as the disease triangle, historical weather information, fixed environmental thresholds and visual symptoms observed in the field. While these tools remain important, they can provide only a partial picture of a disease environment that changes continuously.

Agtrinsic's new platform is designed around a different premise: disease risk is dynamic, and the intelligence used to manage it must evolve at the same pace.

The Disease Intelligence Engine creates a continuously updated assessment of crop disease risk as conditions change in the field. Rather than relying solely on periodic forecasts or visible symptoms, the platform is intended to provide an ongoing view of emerging threats, helping agricultural professionals identify where attention may be needed before disease pressure becomes more apparent.

That could have important implications for how scouting and crop protection resources are deployed. Earlier and more targeted intelligence could allow growers and agronomists to prioritise field inspections, evaluate emerging risks and make

better-timed decisions around crop protection interventions.

“We did not set out to make a minor improvement to our currently patented disease modeling,” said Scott Plato, Director of Agronomy Innovation and Technology at Agtrinsic. “We set out to rethink how crop disease should be predicted.”

Plato said the technology was designed around the understanding that disease conditions are constantly changing and that agricultural decision-making systems need to become more adaptive.

The company's broader ambition is to move crop disease management away from a largely periodic and reactive model towards one that is more predictive and continuously informed. Agtrinsic believes the technology could eventually support increasingly autonomous decision-making systems capable of assessing risk and determining appropriate actions over time.

“Our goal is to give agriculture more time to act and greater confidence in what action to take,” said Matt Free, Vice President of Agronomy. “This technology has the potential to influence how the industry identifies risk, deploys scouting resources and executes crop protection decisions.”

The Disease Intelligence Engine has been designed as a scalable platform rather than a single-crop or single-market application. According to Agtrinsic, the technology can support multiple crops, diseases, geographies and production systems.

The company expects the platform to form the technological foundation for future grower-facing applications, enterprise-level tools, industry integrations and strategic partnerships. The underlying technology is also the subject of pending patent applications in the United States and internationally.

The launch comes as artificial intelligence increasingly moves deeper into production agriculture, with technology companies seeking to use data and predictive models to help growers respond to increasingly complex and variable production environments.

For crop disease management, the value of such technology may lie less in replacing agronomists or existing forecasting tools and more in expanding the industry's ability to process changing conditions and identify risks earlier.

Agtrinsic plans to continue field evaluations across the US Midwest for the remainder of the 2026 growing season while expanding testing into additional international regions.

If those trials continue to validate the technology's performance across different crops and production environments, Agtrinsic's Disease Intelligence Engine could represent a shift in how the agriculture industry approaches one of its most persistent challenges—from responding to disease after the threat becomes visible to continuously anticipating where the next risk may emerge.