



Feed Soil Microbes C20 And Release Natural Humates and Humic Acids

Humic acids are products of plant decomposition. Humates are dry versions of humic acids. Fossilized humates, are mined from ancient sea beds and other areas where organic matter accumulated back when dinosaurs roamed the earth. Humates are also “mined” from the peat in bogs where decomposition is extremely slow due to high moisture and low temperatures allowing humates to build up over centuries.



Peat is mined from bogs. Most peat in the U.S. is from northern states or is imported from Canada.



The active natural ingredients in C20 are harvested from U.S. Farms

Various chemical processes are used by manufacturers to extract humic acids from the decomposed and fossilized organic matter. The key characteristic of humates that benefit plants, are their ability to help soils hold positively charged nutrients in solution. Keeping nutrients such as ammonium, iron, and manganese in solution increases their availability for root uptake.

Lignins, proteins, fibers and other carbon rich components harvested from agricultural grain by-products are the primary ingredients in C20. As C20 is fed upon by soil microorganisms, humic acids are released in the process. This active release of humic acids through decomposition provides for better utilization of the nutrients being released by the microbial mineralization processes. Over time, humic acid accumulation results in increased cation exchange capacity that alters the soil chemistry. These “natural” changes can be more favorable for the health of many landscape plants.

Soil fertility is enhanced through the release of natural humates by C20 microbial decomposition. However, humates are just one component of active microbial soil building. Reduced soil bulk density, increased soil porosity and natural nutrient mineralization from C20 fed microbes increases plant root penetration and proliferation resulting in better uptake of water and nutrients.