Soil Tech

Letter to 2003 Soil Amendment Inventor - Reprinted with Permission

Thank you for the opportunity to test your newest formulation. I applied it to a number of plant variety ants and was impressed with my results. In all cases, the treated plants outperformed the controls. In an orange grove test, I applied Soil Amendment (SA) to the roots of 3,000 mal-nourished orange trees in Collier County Florida. The owner reported ample fertilization, but the trees were still in poor health, producing below normal yields. Per your suggestion, I added one (1) ounce of SA per five (5) gallons of water and soaked the root areas. The cost was less than $1 per tree. Within six weeks, the trees were nearly disease-free and flourishing. The owners are pleased and anticipate an improved harvest. In my opinion, SA displays significant potentials for increasing food production. I present the following observations and opinion as why it appears so impressive. You have my permission to use my conclusions as you wish:

- SA appears to be exceptionally effective dissolving (chelating) both organic and some inorganic ions in the soil. Because natural plants and synthetic fertilizers are incompatible, it is difficult for plants to absorb minerals such as iron, zinc and synthetic fertilizers. In some cases, plants absorb as little as 30% to 50% of applied fertilizers and minerals. As much as 50% to 70% of applied fertilizers remain unused.
- After multiple years of pesticide and synthetic fertilization applications, millions of acres of agricultural soils are saturated with synthetic contaminants. In many areas hair roots are unable to penetrate the soil and absorb minerals, moisture, inorganic nutrients or oxygen. Applying additional fertilizers does not help. Plants remain malnourished and yields are diminished. Much of the money spent on fertilization is wasted.
- SA appears to offer the solution. SA improves the absorption of nutrients and chelates the contaminants. It helps loosen clogged soils and restore those soils to productivity. A single application appears to loosen and restore the soil to arability and increased yields.
- SA separates (chelates) and breaks down metallic and synthetic molecules into nano sized particles so small that plants can absorb them. This even includes traces of metal ions such as residues of copper insecticides.

This explains why growers are able to reduce the cost of fertilizers the first season. The savings achieved in reduced fertilizer costs can exceed the price of the SA application. Agronomists describe the process as "cation exchange." SA appears to be an exceptionally effective cation exchange stimulant.

A word about chelation: The word "chelate" is derived from the Greek word Chel or crab claw referring to the pincer movement in dissecting metallic ions. Chelation is a process of dissolving metal and/or synthetic ions. Chelating agents dissolve relatively insoluble iron and other mineral nutrients, making them more absorbable for plants. The benefit for plants: Increased availability and absorbability of nutrients, thus enhancing cation exchange. SA a wide and versatile selection of plant sourced chelators.

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