

REED-SEDGE PEAT

WHAT IS FRESHWATER REED-SEDGE PEAT?

- Freshwater Reed-Sedge Peat is organic material from the Menefee Formation — a geological formation in the southwestern U.S. It consists of vegetation and plants that have been slowly decomposing for millions of years. The rich remains of these decomposing reeds, sedges, plants, vegetation, and forests have left us with valuable mineral deposits that provide a unique source of biologically active humic substances.
- What makes Freshwater Reed-Sedge Peat so special is the water in which the decomposition occurred. Unlike most other forms of reed-sedge peat that decomposed in salt water, the decomposition of plants and vegetation in the Menefee Formation occurred in freshwater. This means it does not contain the high salt levels and the heavy metal contamination often found in bituminous and anthracite coals.
- In addition, the Menefee Formation has been able to remain in a pristine condition because it has not been disturbed by human progress. This has helped to prevent any environmental contaminants from infiltrating the source material.

PEAT VS. FRESHWATER REED-SEDGE PEAT — A QUICK COMPARISON

Peat and Freshwater Reed-Sedge Peat are in the same family. They're both decomposing material that confers some similar benefits. But Freshwater Reed-Sedge Peat is much richer and more effective at low rates.

Peat is partially decayed vegetation forming near wetlands, bogs, and swamps. Freshwater Reed-Sedge Peat, as its name suggests, consists mostly of decomposing reeds and sedges.

Freshwater Reed-Sedge Peat is much older, and consists of far richer, decomposing forests and wetlands. Far more material has been collected and aged. The humus level is higher, the carbon level is higher, and the humic acid level is likely higher.

	Reed-Sedge Peat	Freshwater Reed-Sedge Peat
Appearance	Brown	Rich Black
Constitution	30-60% plant fibers Lower Humus	Fully Decomposed High Humus
Carbon	Low-Medium Carbon	Medium-High Carbon
Richness	Low Density	High Density (Lower expense and application)
Consists	Reeds, Sedges, Bacteria	Enormous ancient forests, both flora and fauna
Benefits to Animals	Depends on manufacturer's claims	Increased immunity, boosted microbiome, lowered stress, increased feed intake, higher milk production, lower mortality rates, etc.
Application	Higher quantity and cost	Lower quantity and cost

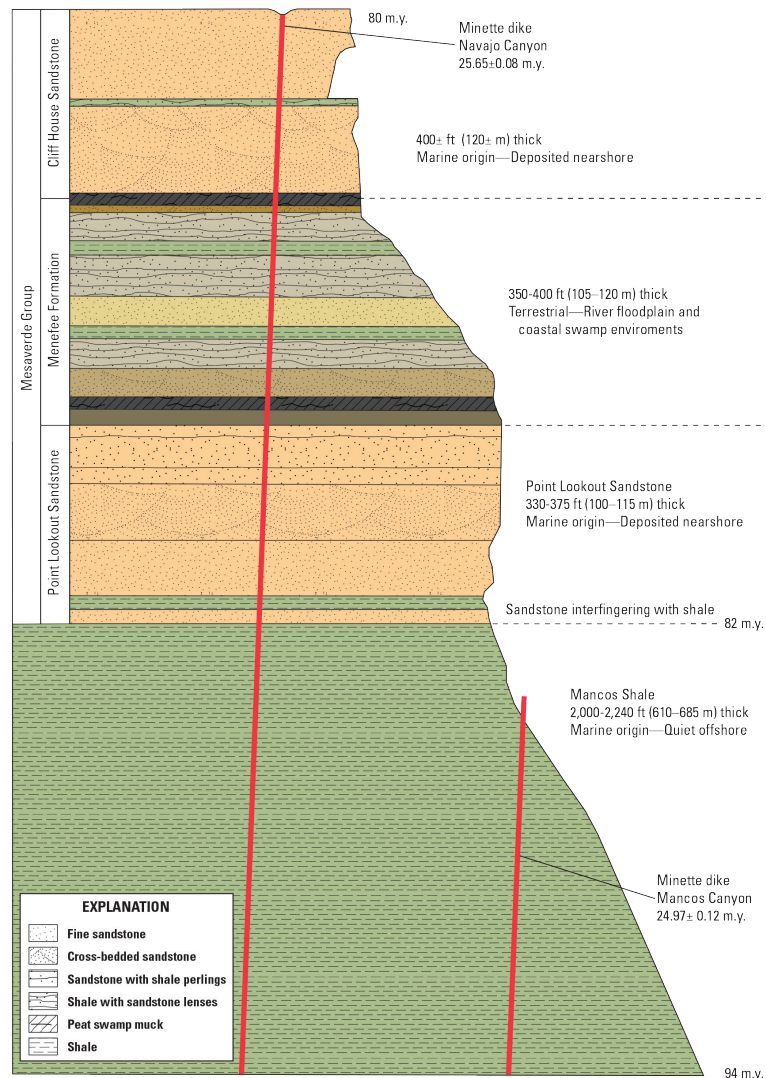
WHERE DOES FRESHWATER REED-SEDGE PEAT COME FROM?

The Menefee Formation began over 100 million years ago at a time when prehistoric plants and animals of immense size and beauty roamed the earth. The rich remains of that vegetation, sea life, and wildlife consist of valuable mineral deposits that are crucial to both plant and animal nutrition today.

The naturally occurring mineral material includes over 60 percent freshwater carbon — a unique food source for indigenous microorganisms. The material also includes a broad spectrum of organic acids and vital trace minerals that enhance maintenance of a “living soil.” Most other humic products are derived from leonardite, a lignite coal void of freshwater carbons and micronutrients.

Stratigraphic units showing Menefee Formation location

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological. Surficial Geologic Map of Mesa Verde National Park, Montezuma County, Colorado. Scientific Investigations Map 3224.



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