HUMIC SUBSTANCES FOR SOIL STABILIZATION AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT IN GULF AGRICULTURE, HUMINTECH GMBH

Author: **Dr. Merve Kaye** Humintech Marketing

he Gulf's sandy,
calcareous soils face
severe challenges—low
organic matter, poor nutrient
retention, high salinity, and
limited water-holding capacity.
These conditions accelerate
soil degradation and threaten
long-term productivity. Humic
substances, derived from
high-quality leonardite, offer
proven solutions to restore
soil health and strengthen
agricultural resilience.

With decades of proven success across the Middle East, Humintech has built strong partnerships and delivered measurable improvements in crop yield, soil quality, and water-use efficiency. This deep regional experience forms the foundation for introducing a new generation of solutions tailored to the Gulf's unique agricultural conditions.

How Humic Substances Improve Soil

Humic acids enhance Cation Exchange Capacity, allowing soils to retain essential nutrients such as potassium, calcium, and magnesium. They also buffer pH, improving micronutrient availability in calcareous soils, and bind excess sodium, reducing salinity stress. This improves soil structure, boosts potassium uptake, and helps plants tolerate drought, heat, and salinity.

Water Retention and Soil Stability

In sandy soils, water drains quickly from the root zone. Humic acids improve aggregation and porosity, increasing water-holding capacity and reducing nutrient leaching. Stronger soil structure prevents wind erosion and moderates rootzone temperatures—critical in the Gulf's hot, arid conditions. These improvements enhance water-use efficiency and lower production costs.

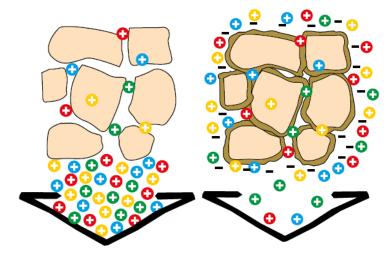
Leonardite: Building Long-Term Humus

Stable humus is essential for lasting soil fertility. It forms when organic carbon binds to clay particles, resisting decomposition for decades. Leonardite—rich in humic and fulvic acids—is a highly effective source of stable

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This figure demonstrates that humic acids not only increase nutrient retention but also fundamentally improve both the physical and chemical properties of sandy soils.

humus, far more concentrated and enduring than manure or compost. Continuous application is necessary to maintain optimal humus levels, as intensive farming can cause annual losses of up to 1 tonne per hectare.

Humintech's SMART Concept

Humintech's SMART framework supports 11 UN Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on:

- Sustainable: Long-term productivity and social impact
- Multifunctional: Enhancing resilience, water efficiency, and biodiversity
- Areal: Adaptable to diverse regions and farming systems
- Regenerative: Supporting microbiome health and ecosystem recovery
- Technology-Advanced:
 Precision farming and digital integration

MICROSENSE®: Next-Generation Biostimulants

Under SMART, MICROSENSE® products address key crop stages and challenges:

- Swift: Enhances

- photosynthesis and stress tolerance
- Bloom: Supports flowering and fruit set
- Ca & B: Corrects calcium and boron deficiencies
- Root: Stimulates root growth and early germination
- Prime: Improves nutrient uptake and overall plant resilience

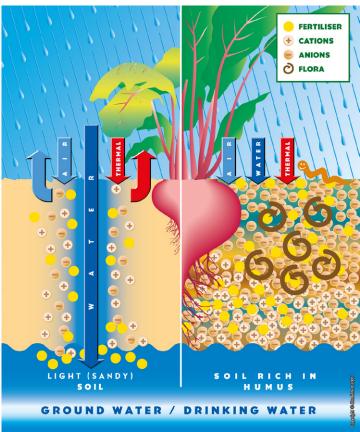
Dr. Yasser Dergham,
Humintech's Technical and
Sales Manager, expressed
his enthusiasm: "This range is
a science-based response to
farmers' real challenges,
offering advanced, field-ready
solutions. I am confident it
will deliver results quickly and
I am fully committed to
supporting its adoption across
the Gulf and beyond."

Proven Field Results

In Egypt, POWHUMUS® increased potato yields up to 33% and boosted the share of marketable tubers up to 40%. For instance, in Jordan's Badia, humic acid applications might support restoration.

Soil as a Climate Solution

Soils store up to three times more carbon than the



This figure highlights how humus-rich soils outperform light sandy soils in retaining water, holding nutrients, and sustaining microbial activity—key factors for Gulf agriculture.

atmosphere. One tonne of humus captures up to 1.8 tonnes of CO₂, making humus-building a powerful climate action strategy. The Gulf region has a unique opportunity to link soil health improvements with carbon sequestration initiatives.

Conclusion

In water-scarce, heat-stressed Gulf agriculture, humus is more than a soil amendment—it is a strategic resource. By enhancing soil fertility, water retention, and climate resilience, humic substances represent a high-impact, future-proof investment for sustainable agriculture in the region.

For more information, visit www.humintech.com