

FloraMaX



Veg-1

If ease-of-use is as important to you as yield and flavor then FloraMax Veg-1 should be your #1 choice in nutrients

FLORAMAX VEG-1 is the ultimate base nutrient for both simplicity and performance in hydroponics, coco coir or soil.

- VEG-1 has unique 1-part technology that provides vigorous growth for seedlings then all-the-way through to harvest, in both hard or soft water.
- VEG-1 provides exceptional pH stability and far fewer plumbing blockages than other popular nutrient systems.
- VEG-1 utilizes high grade ingredients that are stabilized and carefully balanced to avoid any unnecessary excess and ensure the best flavoured fruits.
- Dosage 3-6ml/L | Available in: 1L // 5L // 20L // 200L

TESTIMONIES

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"I've been growing for 15 years so I was skeptical before using Veg-1. How could a single bottle compare with 2 or 3 parts? ...and no separate 'grow' or 'bloom'! So I followed the feedchart... the Veg-1 regime way outperformed our best ever yields. I am sold!"

"Growing is so much easier, not to mention LESS CLUTTERED, now that we only need a single nutrient bottle all the way through"

"...amazing yield and taste, 100% perfectly healthy plants. Very simple and clean. The Veg-1 range is the key to bigger yields!"

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The performance of a nutrient solution is not guaranteed by simply using a quality brand. Proper dosing procedures and ongoing maintenance are necessary to obtain maximum performance.

DOSING PROCEDURE

1. Always use a professional liquid nutrient, ideally one formulated specifically for use with the medium being used. Be sure to use the associated additives as overall performance can depend on these.

2. Use clean and sterile water. This helps to prevent diseases. Use either fresh reverse osmosis water (ideal due to its low nuisance salt content) or fresh treated tap water.

3. Add nutrients and additives to water: Always add the majority of water before adding nutrients and additives. Never mix any nutrients or additives together in their concentrated form. Once a nutrient or additive is added to the water, stir well before adding the next. High pH additives should be added last, pre-diluted into a cup of water before being added, quickly stirred and the pH checked.

4. Measure the nutrient solution's strength (EC) and pH. Check this once the total solution is made and 'before' feeding to the plants. For most species, use the following as a guide:

- **pH: Maintain between 5.0 to 6.5.** Within this range all essential nutrient elements will remain soluble and available for root uptake. To adjust pH, add pH DOWN (often required) or pH UP (rarely required). Add little by little until the pH falls within the correct range. To measure pH use a pH indicator or digital pH meter that has been calibrated in both pH BUFFER 4.0 and 7.0 (essential for accuracy).

- **Nutrient strength (EC):** Test using a conductivity (EC, mS, cF) or TDS meter. For seedlings or clones use 0.6 to 0.9mS. For vegetative phase use 1.3 to 1.8mS. For flower use 1.8 to 2.4mS (Use the lower levels during heatwaves or if plants are stressed). The 'meter' reading indicates the concentration of salt based solutions. Hence, a higher reading implies a higher concentration. Therefore, if your meter's reading is too low, simply add more nutrient. Obviously if it is too high then add more water. *TIP: Always stir the nutrient solution well before taking readings.*



Fig 1. This is what can happen to a working nutrient solution when pH is above 7. Calcium, sulfate, copper, iron, manganese and zinc can precipitate on the bottom of the reservoir. In this form and location, they become unavailable to the roots. Further, precipitates can also cause plumbing blockages. To help prevent precipitation, use a nutrient that possesses a high pH buffering capacity.

- **For recirculating hydroponic systems only:** As plants grow they simultaneously remove both water and nutrients from the nutrient solution. Ensure the water level is kept relatively constant. When this is done, the concentration (EC) will be relatively predictable. It will move up or down depending upon the size and growth rate of plants and the salinity of the top-up water.

5. Tepid solution. Use a nutrient thermometer to monitor the temperature of your nutrient solution.



Fig 2a. This is what can happen when an undiluted, high pH additive is added to the working nutrient solution.



Fig 2b. Unless pH is quickly corrected to below 6.0-6.5, the precipitate will remain. A similar result can also be expected when other dosing techniques are not followed.

The ideal is 20 °C (68 °F). Too warm and you risk promoting root diseases or suffocating the root zone with low dissolved oxygen levels. Too cold and you will shock the roots and slow plant metabolism to a crawl. Your nutrient solution should feel sort of "silky" and tepid—neither warm or cold.

6. Water thoroughly. When hand watering or top feeding, do so slowly, evenly and gradually. Water the surface of the medium at as many points as possible otherwise areas of the root-zone will risk being left un-watered. Devices such as water-rings or spray nozzles are a good alternative to single point drippers. Aim for around twenty percent of the nutrient solution to run out of the bottom of the pots. Run-off helps to keep the root zone cleaner with less salt build-up.

7. Check run-off. For run-to-waste coco coir or soil systems, periodically collect some of the run-off and check the EC. If it measures more than 0.5mS (500 uS or cF 5.0) above your input nutrient solution consider flushing through with a milder solution (or even pure water) to help clear the root zone of excess salts. For example, if your nutrient solution is EC 1.6mS but your run-off measures 2.1 mS (or more) then it is time to flush.

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