Coir Series Feed Chart

Feed chart based on 8 week bloom finishing time genetics. Some genetics take longer to finish and, as a result, feed recommendations should be adapted to suit. Switch down times from the18 hour lights on vegetative phase to the 12 hour lights on bloom phase will be determined by plant genetics and the desired finishing height of the plant/crop.

Always ensure pH and EC meters are calibrated correctly before taking readings

MED TEK

The Mark of Quality

manufactured and marketed with integrity

www.medteknutrients.com.au

Vegetative Phase

	CUTTING	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4
COIR VEGA A & B	1ml/L	1.5 ml/L	2.0 ml/L	2.0 ml/L	2.0 ml/L
Nutrient Strength EC mS/cm	0.827	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
RHIZO PLUS	2ml/L	2ml/L	2ml/L	2ml/L	
SUPER SILICA	0.1ml/L	0.15ml/L	0.25ml/L	0.25ml/L	0.25ml/L

ECs are established using demineralized/RO water. Consumers should take into consideration the quality of their local water supply before adding nutrients and additives.

Note on using Super Silica

When mixing a fresh tank/res, add Super Silica first and pH adjust to pH 6.0 - 7.0 before adding A and B nutrients

or

Predilute Super Silica in water and pH adjust to 6.0 - 7.0 before adding to existing (mixed) nutrient solution

Vegetative Phase Grow Tips

* Run an 18/6 light cycle throughout the vegetative cycle
* Keep lights high above the crop for the first 3 – 5 days to reduce the potential for plant settling stress
* Maintain a slightly cooler air temperature at 24 – 25°C (75.2 – 77°F) for first 3 – 5 days to reduce the potential for plant settling stress
* Ideally veg under blue spectrum lighting such as MH or 4000 Kelvin CMH etc to promote a better plant structure /shape
* For optimum nutrient availability maintain pH at between 5.5 - 5.8

Bloom Phase Grow Tips

* Too many plants crowded into too small a space will compete for available light and as a result stretch as they compete for light.

  Therefore overcrowding causes stem elongation (stretch) and less than optimal yields.

  Because of this it is imperative that plants aren't overcrowded and competing for light. This means that appropriate plant spacing needs to be considered as an optimal growing practice.
* Flowering plants require uninterrupted darkness during the lights off hours. Do not enter the growroom when the lights are off.
* Avoid using synthetic chemical PGRs. Their use reduces essential oil production by between 30 -40%. Their use also results in potentially toxic, harmful to human health residues in the plant tissue after harvest.

Bloom Phase

	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
COIR FLORES A & B	2.5ml/L	2.5ml/L	3.0ml/L	3.0ml/L	3.0ml/L	3.0ml/L	2.0ml/L	NIL
Nutrient Strength EC	1.5	1.5	1.9	↓	↓	↓	1.3	
PK ELICIT				1.0ml/L	2.0ml/L	1.0ml/L		NIL
Coir Flores + PK Elicit EC				2.1	2.5	2.1		
SUPER SILICA	0.25ml/L	0.25ml/L	0.25ml/L	0.25ml/L	0.25ml/L	0.25ml/L	0.1ml/L	NIL
CONNOISSEUR BLOOMS			1.0ml/L	1.0ml/L	1.0ml/L	1.0ml/L	1.0ml/L	1.0ml/L
RESIN FINISH							0.5ml/L	2.0ml/L
EC mS/cm TOTALS	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.35	0.05

Feed charts should be seen as a guide only. Optimum EC is influenced by factors such as feed/fertigation frequency, temperature and humidity. Feed charts act to help less advanced growers (newbies) refine and develop a more sophisticated fertigation strategy relevant to their style of growing.

For comprehensive grow info visit www.medteknutrients.com.au

Please note: we do not list in ppm, as some manufacturers do, because all ppm meters first measure in EC (electric conductivity) and then run a conversion program to display the reading in ppm. There are three different conversion factors (standards) that various manufacturers use for converting from EC to ppm.

These can be stated as:

USA 1 mS/cm (EC 1.0 or CF 10) = 500 ppm
European 1 mS/cm (EC 1.0 or CF 10) = 640 ppm
Australian 1 mS/cm (EC 1.0 or CF 10) = 700 ppm

Always read the manufacturer literature supplied with your ppm meter to establish what EC to ppm conversion factor is being used.

To convert the EC listed on the feed chart to ppm

If the conversion factor on your ppm meter is e.g. 1 EC = 700 ppm then take the EC listed on the feed chart and multiply it by 700. e.g. 1 EC = 1 x 700 = 700 ppm; 1.5 EC = 1.5 x 700 = 1050 ppm; 2 EC = 2 x 700 = 1400 ppm etc

Environmental Optimums

Air Temperature

Day (lights on)

26 – 30°C (78.8 – 86°F) dependent on genetics.
Optimum will generally be around 28°C (82.4°F)

Night (lights off)

6 – 10°C (42.8 – 50°F) cooler than day temperatures at approx. 18 – 22°C (64.4 - 71.6°F)

Nutrient Solution Temp

Between 20 – 23°C (68 – 73.4°F)

Relative Humidity

Between 45 – 75%

It is important to note that higher levels of humidity can promote/encourage flower fungal infections (e.g. Botrytis and Powdery Mildew) and, therefore, the lower end of the humidity range (45 - 50% RH) is recommended once flowers begin forming.

pH

For optimum nutrient availability maintain pH at between 5.5 - 5.8

MED TEK