

General Hydroponic Recipes - Salt Fert Recipes

Geezz i like answers like this. This is the kind of discussions i am looking for. I wish i was as diplomat and fine writer like you. But unfortunately i am not :) I am a rough, short fused, undiplomatic and grouchy old fart. maybe reading messages like yours and ~shabang~ will teach me how to act properly here. I am working on it :) You got it right bro. If i would be newbie, i would not start with salt fert. It is simply too complicated. But when i did start growing many years ago, GH wasn't on the market yet, so i have had to learn to work with salt fert. And since then i can compare the difference between both type of fert. from seeing other crop of my friends who are using GH. And they keep asking me how to get the harsh taste out of their weed. But they wouldn't switch for salts, so i sure don't expect to convert everyone here :) I never did work with organic fert, since i wouldn't have a clue about what is going on in the substrate when i would be adding some chem fert like GH. Impossible to know because of the large amount of mineral in organic fert, combine with Chemical fert, end up being a brew too hard to control. I don't like to not knowing what is going with my fertilization. The only thing i can say is as long as urea nitrate is used, it will be very hard to get a smooth taste with the finished product. urea Nitrate seem to stick forever in the plant and is so hard to wash out. My friend have tried to rinse with water only for 2 weeks prior harvesting and they still have this harsh taste, and i don't. I don't cure neither. It is on the market 5 days after harvesting with no harsh taste and very sweet. Those who are using organic fert should not add micronutrient before half way thru the growing process. It is less harmful to lack a bit of micronutrient than to have too much of them. Many peoples are overfeeding, wich create super problems. Don't forget that the guys selling the product wants you to use as much as possible, they want to make money. I suggest to those who want to do a test, to have a few plants with half the fert you are using for the other plants and see for yourself. Can you believe i have been fertilizing my KONG weed only twice a week so far? and do they ever grow fast these guys. You can see when your plant is ready for another shot of fert because of the top leaves getting paler green. The main thing is better less fert than too much. when nutrient start to lock up it is very hard to know what to use to undo this since we can't know exactly what is locked up with what. if you don't overfertilize you won't get fert lock up. Micronutrient are the most touchy part about fertilizing. It has to do with the kind of water you are using. Other thing that growers should know is the amount of oxygen the roots system get. OK, P₂O₅ has 5 atoms of oxygen for 2 phosphorus, but as soon as you balance your ph the O₅ is reacting and oxydize turning iron to rust and zn to who knows what, instead of giving the oxygen to the roots. This is why it is an incredible mess to describe. If anyone wants to learn more about all of this go to this url. EVERYTHING is there. Full course on nutrient and all.:<http://res.agr.ca/harrow/bk/toma99.htm> Doesn't matter if they talk about tomatoes, super site to learn about ferts. read the section about Soil reaction (ph) they know what they are talking about. Will save me a lot of typing :) i hope this help Bye for now and thanx for the input. I needed that :)

I would give some tricks about salt fert only if there are someone using this kind of fertilizer right now, or intend too. It would be useless for me to post on salt fert if nobody plan to use it. If there is someone who is starting with salt fert, let me say this: don't be surprise to see larger leaves and paler as well. Don't overuse Nitrate to try to get the same dark green as GH would do, the leaves are very happy with this paler green. The plant will grow much faster than with other type of fert so you will have to watch closely cause it will go fast and you will have to keep track of the calcium Nitrate, because it is the only Composant of all the family to watch for. Calcium Nitrate does wonder but can kill the plant too if missused. The other composants will stay the same ratio during all the plant life, only the amount will vary. You don't have to use K₂SO₄, instead raise the KH₂PO₄ and KN₃, slightly. Overfeeding is easily recognised with salt Fert because of the rapidity of this type of ferts to work. If you start seeing Nitrate overfert, Rinse the medium and let the plant drink the water. you won't burn them unless you fertilize when the medium is too dry. Over feeding with P or K is very rare with salt fert. The only one to watch for will be the Micro nute, don't overuse it, and the Calcium Nitrate. If i get some peoples interested on this subject, i will post later on the WONDER of Calcium Nitrate and all the Good things this stuff can do to your plant. Friendly yours Frenchie ... O.M. is gone

I hand water, in Promix#4, i use a garbage container about 80 liter. One is filled with water and Monophosphate potassium KH₂PO₄ (one small plastic fert cup) Micro nutes and one tea spoon of MgSO₄ (half a fert cup) depending if the water in your locality is hard or soft. hard water contain enough Magnesium, Calcium and sulfates to do the job. I use this Mix for Washing twice a week. If the promix is too dry, use plain water, wait 2 hours then fertilize. The other container is filled with the full recipe. Smaller the plant, more water i use (to let the medium get dry, good for the roots). The solution has to be as fresh as possible, not cold. When you fill up the reservoirs, make sure to make as much bubbling with the hose to oxygenate the water. At the rate the plants will drink, you should never have some old solution. When flowering, i use half and half (both reservoir) so i can play with the Nitrates. Fresh Promix should keep his PH in good shape aqll the way. Overwatering degrade the peatmoss. With salt ferts to tell you the thruth, the last time i did check the PH was 15 years ago and was neutral so i never checked it again since. The only way i can see if something goes wrong is by looking at the leaves and the way they grow. The growth will be very consistant, so if something goes wrong, you can see it. The only fert to watch is like i said calcium Nitrate, this stuff on an very thirsty (dry) will kill it in 4 hours. If you see the tip of the leaves turning brown, flush with water and let it dry and pray. I'll stop here for now. waiting for questions.

Calling it monophosphate potassium may get some strange looks across the counter, better to call it monopotassium phosphate. True there is only one phosphorus atom per molecule and thus "mono = one" says monophosphate is fine, the ambiguity in the compound is the number of potassium atoms present as the phosphate can attract one, two or three potassiums, thus it is better to specify "monopotassium phosphate" and there'll be no ambiguity as to the number

of potassium atoms per phosphate compound. Using a heater would do, just make sure you make some Bubbling each day to keep the oxygen level nice. if you go with a Pump system, then the water gets oxygenated with the flow and spraying. One can for example: make a new solution, go with it for one day, if half the solution is left in the reservoir, add water for the next day. Then discard what's left, to get a fresh solution on the third day. The best is to be able to use the solution as quickly as possible but i sometime use the same solution for up to 4 days if i don't have enough plants and too much solution. After stretching which was minimal the Kong went down to a more normal level as water intake.... When one plant is processing at least one liter of fluid a day, you can say ...it is in shape and growing. 2 liter a day, you're in business. :)