

## 8. THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD QUALITY WATER CANNOT BE OVERSTRESSED

Unfortunately, for various reasons including mismanagement and heavy e-coli counts, excessive amounts of chlorine are sometimes added to municipal water. This will hurt and may even kill your plants and will drastically reduce your harvest. The use of rain water (install collection tanks) or clean water from natural sources is advised. Water quality differs between municipalities and treatment plants. If you have no viable alternative to municipal water and there are any doubts about your water quality then the installation of at least an in-line activated charcoal filter at your water supply is strongly recommended. It may also assist to allow the water to stand for several days before use but a decent filtration unit is the way to go.

## 9. PLANTS GENERALLY REQUIRE FRESH AIR, LIGHT AND GOOD QUALITY WATER (PLUS NUTRIENTS) TO THRIVE. When growing indoors under artificial light seek advice from your hydroponic supplier as to the appropriate lighting system. Fresh air (supplying carbon dioxide during the day and oxygen at night) is essential and indoor plants will not grow well without a steady supply. Proper air flow and circulation are extremely important.

IF YOUR PLANTS ARE BEING DROWNED BY POOR DRAINAGE, SUFFOCATED BY LACK OF AIR, STARVED OF LIGHT, POISONED BY CHLORINE ETC, THEY WILL NOT GROW OR YIELD AS THEY SHOULD, WHATEVER NUTRIENTS YOU USE.

USED AS RECOMMENDED ABOVE THIS PRODUCT WILL ENSURE BIG HEALTHY PLANTS AND BUMPER HARVESTS.

**HAPPY GROWING!**



**EHG**  
Easy Hydro Grow  
For Soil & Hydroponics

# NUTRIENT GUIDE

Week	1	2	3		1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
mls per 10 litres	18 H <sub>2</sub> O				12 H <sub>2</sub> O								
Grow	2.5	2.5	7	F	20	20	0	F	0	0	0	Ph Balanced Water Only	
Micro	2.5	2.5	7	L	10	10	10	L	10	10	10		
Bloom	2.5	2.5	7	U	0	0	20	S	20	20	20		

PLEASE NOTE: This guide is not intended as a comprehensive grow guide but designed to ensure proper utilization of these nutrients. For further information consult your hydroponics supplier, appropriate literature, experienced growers or reliable internet sources.

1. The EHG 3 part nutrient formulation is concentrated and precisely designed to deliver the correct nutrients for every stage of your plants' growth, whether growing in soil or any hydroponic system. The quick reference chart shown on the front of this guide and on the label of the micro bottle assumes a 3 week vegetative period (18 to 24 hours of light) and an 8 week bloom and maturation period (12 hours of light). If your vegetative period is longer than 3 weeks, simply extend the 7:7: ratio (at week 3 of the vegetative period on the chart) for as many weeks as necessary. If your bloom period is longer than 8 weeks (while this is the norm, it depends on your strain) then enter the 0:10:20 ratio (shown at week 6 of the bloom period on the chart) as required. (Figures shown are per 10 litres of water) In the last two weeks before harvest only clean PH balanced water should be given to the plants (no nutrients).

2. Proper PH control after mixing is vital at a range of around 5.8 to 6.2 to ensure nutrient uptake. Nutrients that claim to be PH buffered usually aren't or the buffers are ineffective. There is no substitute for proper PH monitoring. Use PH up or PH down to maintain the required level. In recirculating systems, as your plants take up nutrients the PH will change and it must be corrected. Check PH on at least a daily basis unless you are completely familiar with the PH changes of your growing system. Change your reservoir solution at least once a week. PH colour test kits are inexpensive and reliable. (EHG nutrients will drop the PH to around the required range but proper control and monitoring remains essential)

3. The nutrient strength suggested in the chart is a general guide suitable for most plants and strain. For some heavy feeding plants the recommended ratios can be as much as doubled (to a maximum EC reading of around 2.2 - 2.4) with good results. Any increases must be made with caution only by experienced growers and according to your particular plants' requirements. Particular care is required in aeroponic, nutrient film and deep water culture systems where the plants' roots are constantly exposed to the nutrient solution.

4. Only vibrant, healthy plants can benefit from gradual increases in nutrient strength. If your plants are sickly, increased nutrient strength will not assist. Generally, larger bushier plants can utilise higher nutrient concentration. Classic signs of overfeeding (in soil or hydro) include leaf curl and drying of the leaf tips. If this is noticed flush your medium with PH balanced pure water and drop your nutrient strength by 10 % or more.

5. The flush shown in blue on the chart at week 3 veg and week 3 bloom is required to remove salt build up and is particularly important for hydro systems. To flush, run PH balanced pure water through recirculating systems for at least one 24 hour cycle and then resume feeding as scheduled. In soil and run to waste systems flush with 2-3 times the volume of the plant container.

6. Soil is more forgiving in many respects and is recommended for inexperienced growers. A good quality potting soil should be used, with the addition of +/-20% perlite or buffered coco to ensure drainage and aeration. Make sure your plant container has sufficient drainage holes. (4cm of expanded clay pellets at the bottom of the container will also assist drainage). Do not over-water. Thoroughly drench the soil then do not water again until the top of the soil appears dry. Larger plants use more water and will dry out quickly. Do not allow stagnant water to collect around your containers or on the floor after watering.

7. It is important to remember that if you follow the recommended feeding regime, your plants will not suffer from a nutrient deficiency. Damaged or rotting roots, for example, (due to poor drainage or excessive chlorine in your water) will often manifest as visible nutrient deficiency in the leaves simply because the damaged roots are unable to supply the plant with the nutrients it needs and not because there are insufficient nutrients in solution.