

HYDROLON B

NPKS 0-1- 4.7-1 + Trace elements

A “B” tank all in one hydroponic mix. HYDROLON B for all hydroponic crops must be supplemented with HYDROLON A

BENEFITS OF HYDROLON B

- Specially designed nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus blend with EDTA chelated trace elements suitable for fertigating hydroponic crops grown on run-to-waste or recirculatory systems.
- Free of chlorides, sodium and urea with ideal nutrient ratio.
- High electrical conductivity due to ionic forms of nutrients.
- Also suitable for soil grown crops and for foliar applications.
- Improves crop growth through better uptake of all nutrients.
- Removes nutrients related disorders in crops.
- Can be safely tank mixed with HYDROLON A at 5ml/L to make complete feed nutrient solution for all hydroponic crops.
- Provides metabolically active nitrogen in nitrate and a bit in ammonium form.
- Extremely safe for application to all plants due to its nutrient form.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN, POTASSIUM, PHOSPHORUS & TRACE ELEMENTS

The hydroponic crops are fed regularly with the nutrient rich solution containing the ionic forms of all essential nutrients. Generally, hydroponic growers use two to three different tanks containing nutrient concentrates and inject the required amount into the lines to feed their crops. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and DTPA chelated trace elements have been incorporated into HYDROLON B solution to

feed the crops. In most situations, mixing HYDROLON A and B solutions in the feed tank result in pH between 5.4-6.4, ideal for all hydroponic crops. No acid is required to drop pH.

Regular feeding of nitrogen, the major nutrient is essential to maintain a healthy growth of all plants including nut crops, citrus, spuds, vegetables and vines. Nitrogen in hydroponic crops is predominantly in nitrate form with some ammonium to resist pH drift towards alkaline range. Nitrogen helps in over all growth, amino acid production, production of chlorophyll and proteins. It also helps in the formation of aromatic compounds, growth hormones and nucleic acids in plants. Nitrogen is very mobile and its deficiencies are first seen on the older growth. Nitrate nitrogen travels up the xylem stream regulated through evapotranspiration. In glasshouse conditions, the dry air or air with low humidity drives nitrogen uptake while high humidity often show nitrogen disorders.

Potassium helps in sugar production and its translocation into the fruit. Potassium creates negative water balance in the fruits that pull water into the fruit from the leaves thus helps fruit in the expansion process. Fruits develop better colour, high brix and have better shelf life with potassium application.

Phosphorus plays the most crucial role in the synthesis of sugars, energy production and nucleic acids. Phosphorus deficiencies in hydroponic systems are rarely seen if the trace elements are in DTPA chelate form since they do not react with phosphorus to form insoluble metal phosphates. From fruiting until maturity, the hydroponic crops must be supplemented with additional phosphorus and potassium to improve fruit size and colour. Phosphorus mobilizes sugars and is an essential part of ATP activation process that helps in the energy storage in cells catalysing various enzyme systems that regulate metabolic processes. Correct nutrient ratios must be maintained on the exchange sites to avoid the deficiencies of these vital nutrients.

HYDROLON B

CHARACTERISTICS: pH: 4.5 - 6.5; Specific Gravity: 1.08 - 1.10

AUS Analysis W/V%: 0.2% N, 1.2% P, 4.7% K, 1.2% S, 0.06% Fe, 0.011% Zn, 0.019% Mn, 0.002% Cu, 0.017% B, 0.002% Mo

International Analysis W/V%: 0.18% N, 2.54% P₂O₅, 5.22% K₂O, 1.11% S, 0.055% Fe, 0.010% Zn, 0.017% Mn, 0.0018% Cu, 0.015% B, 0.0018% Mo

APPLICATION

Carnations / Ornamentals: **Feed solution: 2 - 4 ml/L.** Apply from planting through to active growing/fruitletting/flowering period. Feed lower rates during early stages and gradually increase the rates.

Egg plants / cucumbers: **Feed solution: 3 - 5 ml/L.** Apply from early stages of growing season starting lower rate and gradually build up rates until fruiting to harvest.

Blueberries / Strawberries: **Feed solution: 2 - 4 ml/L.** Apply regularly with increasing rates upto first flowering, maintain rates until full harvest. Check EC regularly.

Tomatoes / Bell peppers: **Feed solution: 2 - 5 ml/L.** Increase rates from early vegetative to first truss and maintain high rates until full harvest.

Lettuce / Spinach / Bok choys / herbs: **Feed solution: 1 - 3 ml/L.** Increase rates from first heart until full growth/harvest.

In hot weather, use lower rates. Fertigation rates depend on NPK requirements of each crop.

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NOTE: The suggested rates of application of the Product are designed for typical Australian conditions and should be used as a guide only. Each farmer's climatic conditions, water quality, soil types, application processes and practices may differ and therefore necessitate corrections to ensure optimum results. Good agricultural practice requires that application be avoided under extreme weather conditions such as temperatures over 28°C, high humidity, frost, rain etc. It is recommended that when applying to a crop or area for the first time, or in combination with other chemicals, a small test area should be sprayed and observed prior to the total spray. Where possible, it is recommended that regular leaf tests are conducted to determine actual plant nutrient availability during each growth cycle. Soil tests at least once per year are essential.