

BIO LEAF K-LITE 12-1-1-10Ca-3Mg

Bio Leaf K-Lite is formulated from small granules and powders, and is stored in an air tight plastic tub.

APPLICATION RATES FOR K-LITE 12-1-1

The application rates shown below are the suggested rates for *weekly* application of K-Lite.

An application rate of 75 parts per million (ppm) Nitrogen (N) per week is a good starting point for most orchids. If you do not have access to a scale, this will equate to a very slightly heaped teaspoon mixed in 10 litres (L) of water.

WEEKLY APPLICATION RATES				
PPM Nitrogen	EC (mS/cm)	grams/litre	grams/5 litre	grams/10 litre
25	0.18	0.19	0.95	1.90
50	0.35	0.38	1.90	3.80
75	0.53	0.57	2.85	5.70
100	0.71	0.77	3.85	7.70
125	0.88	0.96	4.80	9.60
150	1.06	1.15	5.75	11.50

If you are growing orchids that require less nitrogen use 50 ppm N per week.

It is accepted that it is better to feed your orchids every time you apply water. This is similar to how orchids are fed in their natural environments. Every time it rains, nutrients are washed over the orchid roots.

If you are watering 3 times per week and you wish to feed at every watering, then divide the ppm N rate by the 3 waterings. For example at 75 ppm N per week split by 3 waterings, you will need to use 25 ppm N at each watering.

Below are a few tips to consider when you are working with K-Lite:

- Be diligent to keep the lid on the jar when you are not working with K-Lite. K-Lite is hygroscopic and will absorb moisture from the atmosphere, this may cause the product to form lumps. If this does happen give the tub a good shake and the lumps should breakdown.
- Dissolve the K-Lite Powder in a little warm water first then add it to your final volume of water.
- Experiment with using lemon juice to adjust the pH of your fertiliser solution to between 5.8 and 6.2. Lemon juice contains citric acid, malic acid, sugars and many other beneficial compounds.
- The great thing about citric acid is that it is a vital part of the Krebs Cycle (aka Citric Acid Cycle) that all living things use to create energy to grow and live, and it boosts the plants energy intake/output when you add it to your plants diet. It also provides a large part of the carbon needed by plants.
- The citric acid does not interact with NPK's or other fertilizers, or change them except that it probably helps the nutrients to be absorbed more readily.



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