INSTRUCTIONS 130405

Using liquid fertilisers correctly

General use of liquid fertiliser solutions (concentrates)

1. Never fertilise dry compost or growing media: fertilisers are nutrient salts and, in direct contact with the roots, can damage or kill your plants. **Water first, then fertilise.** If possible, fertilise only during the growing season. For most plants this is from April/May to August/September.

2. Fertilising is no substitute for poor, old or over-fertilised compost and growing media. New, fresh compost that suits the plant is the basis for the fertiliser to work at its best. Fertiliser does not make up for a pot that is too small either.

3. **More does not help more.** Overdosing can damage your plants and pollutes the environment. If you are unsure, start with half the dose.

4. The water you use should be lime-free, unless the plants you are fertilising tolerate lime. Rainwater, for example, is very low in lime. Alternatively, our range includes demineralised water (“Regulator BW Kalkfrei Plus”) and the anti-limescale concentrate “Kalk-Frei” for softening tap water. The lime content of the water does not, however, affect how the fertiliser itself works.

5. Applying the diluted liquid fertiliser to the root zone is soil or root feeding. Use enough ready-to-use solution to saturate the growing medium around the roots.

6. For foliar feeding, wet both the upper and the lower side of the leaves – only then are the nutrients taken up well. **Do not spray onto the flowers!**

7. Do not fertilise in direct sun or at temperatures below 5 °C or above 30 °C. This can damage your plants and limit nutrient uptake. In summer we recommend the early morning hours before the sun is out. Amount: 10–20% of the volume of root ball and growing medium. A container plant with 10 litres of compost is therefore given 1–2 litres. **Rule of thumb: height (m) × width (m) × 3–4 litres of ready-to-use solution.**

8. Sensitive and young plants should be given half the dose. Always try a different dose on a test plant first and watch it for a few days or weeks, depending on the species. If damage occurs, stop fertilising.

9. **Shake well before use:** changes in temperature, storage time and light can cause crystals, colour changes, fibres and streaks through reversible phase separation. This does not affect the quality or the intended physiological effect of the fertiliser solution.

10. **Always wear protective clothing** (rubber gloves, safety glasses) and use absolutely clean, chemical-resistant tools and containers for mixing and applying the fertiliser.

11. Well-founded changes to the dose and the feeding intervals can give considerably better results, depending on season and crop. An exact dose is based on the condition, location, age and size of the plant and on a leaf and soil analysis. Very heavy feeders can – provided they tolerate it – be given up to five times the dose.

12. The dosing instructions and recommendations for use are based on experience. As every plant reacts differently to fertiliser depending on location, soil type, condition and history, we accept no liability for damage if the product is used in any other way.

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