

Welcome to growing high-brix cannabis! This Beginner's Guide has been designed as a reference and includes an example feeding schedule for the 'typical' 10-week strain.

This is where the Minerals, Microbes, and Magic[™] begins. Follow the Recipe below to create your soil. After 30 days of "cooking," it is ready for planting seeds or clones.



• 3-5 gallon Water

• 30 lbs Organic

Castings (EWC)

Earthworm





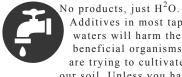
- 20 oz. 1st Run Soil Amendment
- X-Large (50 gal) Container
- 3.8 cu.ft. Promix Tool for mixing eg: shovel

1) Mix. Thoroughly mix 1st RUN AMENDMENT with EWC and Promix.

2) Hydrate. Water newly combined soil with 3-5 gal. of filtered water.

3) "Cook" Let soil sit in container insulated from the ground for a minimum of 30 days. Keep above 60°F (15.6°C)

FILTERED WATER



Additives in most tap waters will harm the beneficial organisms we are trying to cultivate in our soil. Unless you have

low PPM and low Total Alkalinity water, use filtered water. Some tap water is fine, but many times it is NOT. (TIP: Don't water wet soil!)

Overwatering will suffocate your roots.



Fill 1-gallon pot with "Cooked" soil. Dig hole for seed or clone. Dust hole with ROOTS! powder. Insert seed or clone, cover and water throughly the first time with a mixture of 1/2 oz TRANSPLANT per gallon of water. Follow subsequent waterings with plain water until plant has 5 internodes, then begin using drenches and foliars in VEG CALENDAR.

Once your seedling becomes a mature plant (with 5+ internodes), look to the 4-Week Veg Calendar on back for feeding guidance.

TRANSPLANTING

When moving your plant into a larger container: dig a hole in new container so that the root-ball fits easily and securely. Sprinkle ROOTS! in the hole and on the root-ball, and if you have extra, feel free to mix more in layers in the soil. Bury plant, then water-in with TRANSPLANT DRENCH solution.

RECHARGE



Helps remineralize and recharge soil. Distribute evenly into topsoil among all plants in Week1 or Week2 of flower. Add a couple handfuls of Earthworm Castings with RECHARGE around each plant for best results.

DRENCHES

Reference the calendars for which Drench to use. Add required Drench to however much water you'd need to sufficiently hydrate all of your plants. Then use mixture to water plants. Drenches may be used heavily, even tripled in strength without harming most plants.

TRANSPLANT DRENCH

Feeds the microbes and boosts energy in the soil. Add loz - 3oz of Transplant and 1 tsp TEA for 5 gallons of water.

GROWTH

IONIC DRENCH

Increases calcium and soil energy. Add loz -2oz of Growth Ionic Drench and 1 tsp TEA per 5 gallons of water. We often prefer this as the last Drench before harvest.

CATIONIC DRENCH

Use when buds begin to set, usually around the 4th week of flower. Add 1 oz of Drench and 1 tsp TEA for every 5 gallons of water.



Add TEA to all drenches. Mix 2 drops (0.1 mL) TEA for every gallon of soil being fed. Alternatively, use 1 tsp for every 5-gallon bucket of drench prepared.

FOLIAR SPRAYS

Apply foliar sprays right before or just after lights come on and focus spray on the undersides of the leaves. This allows the plants to more easily absorb nutrients.





BRIX

(1:64)

Once mixed use immediatly. Do not store used solution.

(1:32)

May be used at 1/4strength for faster rooting of clones. Can be stored in fridge up to 1 week.



RESCUE DRENCH

Not required; but sometimes things go wrong, and plants need a boost. For this,

add 1oz TRANSPLANT drench per gallon of water along with 6 mL of TEA. It will re-colonize the roots and get things back on track.

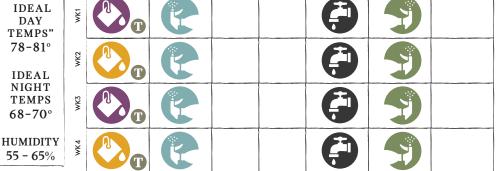
REUSING SOIL

After your harvest, you can recharge and reuse your soil. Empty the used soil from your growing pots into a large container. Distribute an additional 30lbs EWC and 20oz. 1st RUN AMENDMENT (sold separately) into old soil. Mix, hydrate, and let "cook" for another 30 days; then use as desired. For best results keep all soil, pots, and containers insulated from the ground.

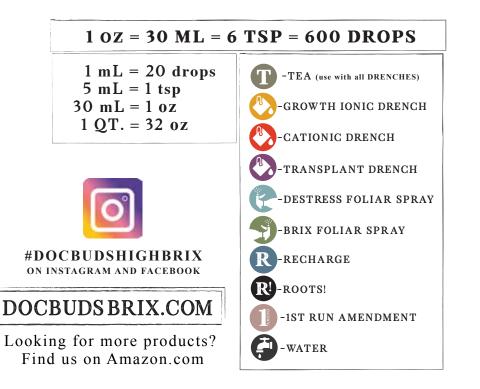
Match the symbol in the calendar to its corresponding product and use as directed on the bottle. We've provided alternate directions and conversion notes so you may easily scale feeding for larger or smaller grows. If you plan on vegging plants longer than 30 days, simply repeat Veg Calendar until your plant is strong and ready to transfer to a larger container- then begin flowering.

(PLANT RECIEVES MORE THAN 12 HOURS OF LIGHT PER DAY) S M T W T F

S



DO NOT FEED OR WATER WET SOIL. Often our soil has not had a chance to dryout between waterings/feedings. If soil remains wet after several days and it's time for the next drench, simply keep waiting; Only apply the next drench/watering once the soil has dried- then continue to alternate the drenches in the order the calendars suggest, ignoring the 'timing' in favor of wet/dry soil cycles. In flower, we water when the soil is moist (NOT wet!)



FLOWER CALENDAR

(PLANT RECIEVES LESS THAN 12 HOURS OF LIGHT PER DAY)

BEGIN FLOWERING CALENDAR ONCE PLANT HAS ALTERNATING INTERNODES OR ONCE ROOTBALL IS SUFFICIENTLY DEVELOPED

IDEAL DAY TEMPS 78-81°, IDEAL NIGHT TEMPS 68-70, HUMIDITY 45 - 55%

WK1	HOW TO TRANSPLANT INSTRUCTIONS ON FRONT, IF NECESSARY	P	R		Ģ	5	
WK2					Ģ	5	
WK3		E				5	
WK4		F				5	
WK5	A	F				5	
WK6		P				5	
WK7	Ĵ	P				5	
WK8	9	P				5	
WK9		F				5	
WK10	CUT & WASH ⁺ WHEN RIPE						

+ <u>BUDWASHING</u> "WASH, RINSE, RINSE, HANG"

Material Needed:

- 1/4 cup Baking soda
- 1/4 cup Lemon juice (bottled OK)
- 3 Five-gallon-buckets filled with water

1) Make a surfactant washing solution by mixing lemon juice and baking soda into the 1st bucket of water.

2) Being careful not to touch

the sides of the buckets, softly submerge, swish, and agitate branches 15-30 seconds in each bucket.

3) Hang to drip dry then cure as normal.