FloraMaX

Coco A+B

The new standard in taste, flavour and aroma

COCO A+B is a professional, Dutch-style two-part nutrient that is used throughout both the vegetative and flowering cycle:

- COCO A+B is balanced and buffered specifically for coco coir and contains no unnecessary ingredients. This gives the final harvest a much cleaner taste, better flavours and enhanced aromas.
- COCO A+B is so simple to use. It requires no pH adjustment or complex mixing procedures, and will not clog drippers.
- It has a single A+B formula for seed-to-harvest nutrition. This is less confusing and more convenient than using separate grow and bloom formulations.
- Dosage 1.5 to 3ml/L | Available in: 1L // 5L // 20L // 200L

TESTIMONIES

"FloraMax makes the grow so unbelievably simple. The feed charts and dosing are really basic. I have not needed to use any pH solutions..."

"The flavor and taste of our coco grown fruit is so clean and nice... there's nothing that compares to this"

"The reservoir, lines and drippers are still clean after a long grow"

Good system design is vital for producing consistent and reliable growth. What works best depends on factors such as plant type, water quality, maintenance requirements, set-up costs and whether you are growing indoors or outdoors.

RECIRCULATING SYSTEMS

In a recirculating system the nutrient solution is pumped from a reservoir to the plant's roots. The excess nutrient is then allowed to drain back to the same reservoir. This permits reuse of the nutrient solution until it is either depleted of useful elements or is contaminated. The nutrient solution is then discarded and replaced.

There are several types of recirculating systems in use. Popular types include Nutrient Film Technique (NFT - Fig 1.1), Flood & Drain ("Ebb & Flow" - Fig 1.2), aeroponics and satellite systems.

Advantages of recirculating systems

- Lower water and nutrient consumption.
- Relatively easy to disinfect roots and hardware.
- Regular feeding prevents localised salt build-up in the root zone and maintains uniform root zone pH and conductivity.
- Environmentally friendly - minimal potential for localised groundwater contamination.

Hydro AB runs very clean and requires minimal pH maintenance

RUN-TO-WASTE SYSTEMS

"Run-to-waste" describes those systems where the excess nutrient or "run-off" is not re-circulated. Conventional 'soil culture' is a type of run-to-waste system. Media with a high water holding capacity are used (e.g. soil, coconut fibre, Rockwool). Feeds are small and infrequent. The 'run-off' is either drained directly onto the ground or is collected (Fig 1.3 & 1.4 respectively).

Irrespective of whether the nutrient is collected or drained directly onto the ground, plain water flushes are usually needed at frequent intervals through the same plumbing. This helps minimize salt build-up in the root zone and also helps keep the feed circuit free of blockages.

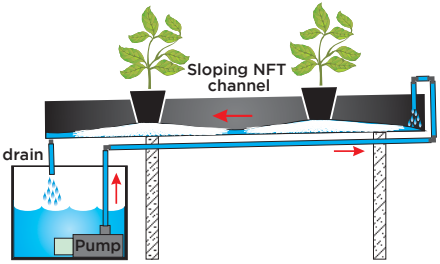

Fig 1.1 NFT system (simplified layout) is a popular type of recirculating system.

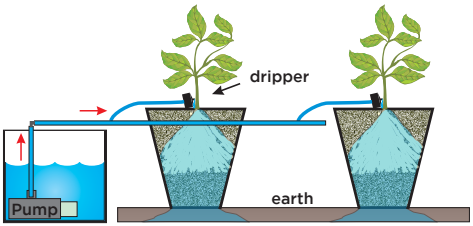

Fig 1.3 Run-to-waste system (simplified layout) where nutrient run-off drains directly onto the ground.

Advantages of run-to-waste systems

- pH and EC of the nutrient feed solution is stable.
- Plants receive fresh nutrient at each feed.
- The use of media having high water holding capacity minimizes the risk of plant death in the event of nutrient pump failure.

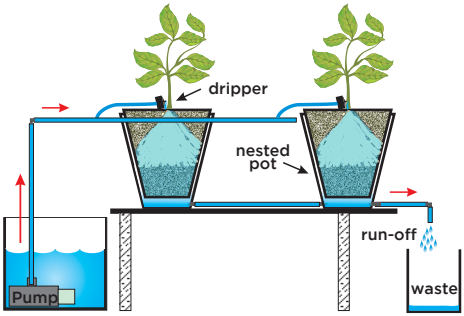

Fig 1.4 Satellite system - Run-to-waste version (simplified layout) where run-off is collected. Note these systems can also be reconfigured into a 'recirculating' mode.

- In the event of root disease outbreak, there is less risk of cross contamination between pots or trays because the nutrient is not recirculated.
- Can be an advantage for higher salinity waters. Unlike recirculating systems, salinity does not build-up in the nutrient solution.

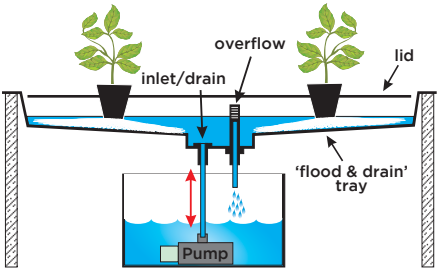

Fig 1.2 Flood & drain system (Basic layout): Diagram shows feed cycle at 'flood'.