Hydroponic growing

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Technology based on coir fiber

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From the soil to the hydroponic system, why coir fiber?

Coir fiber, also known as coco peat in the sector, is a 100% natural, organic and renewable product.
Coco peat combines a high water holding capacity with properties that ensure excellent aeration and oxygenation.

- Golden Grow coconut fibre is a lightweight and easy-to-handle material.
- The combination of high porosity and high water retention promotes excellent root development.
- Water holding capacity of around 9 times its weight.
- pH appropriate for the vast majority of species (5.5 – 6.5).
- Non-compactable and allows for easy rehydration, thereby guaranteeing a rapid recovery of the structure.
- Contained in easily washable soluble salts, achieving the appropriate levels of electrical conductivity for the development of the plants (it can also be supplied washed).
  Free of seeds, diseases and pesticides.
- OMRI certified.

Coconut fibre is an excellent substrate for multiple applications, both on its own and combined with other products, with major benefits for plant root development.

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Range of Golden Grow products

BRICKS | DISCS | BLOCKS

GROW BAGS | EASYPLANTER

What composition should you choose?

- AIR

Standard
Balance
Superior
Premium
Premium Crush

+ AIR

Low Technology	Little knowledge	Roots resistance	3 years
↓	↓	↓	↓
High Technology	High knowledge	Sensitive roots	1 year

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How do I start using the grow bags?

1.

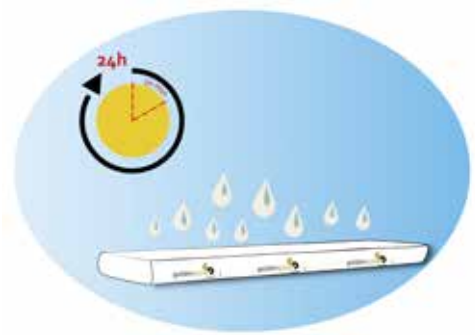
POSITIONING

Place the grow bag on its respective surface, taking into account that the bags should be placed at least 2 centimetres apart. To ensure the content remains in the correct position in the container, the compressed bag should be right in the centre of its packaging. You will know it is in the correct position if you can read the printed text on the container.

2.

MOISTENING

Moisten the bag by sprinkling drops on top of it. Apply water at short intervals and wait for 10 minutes. The necessary amount of water per bag will be 75% of the final expansion volume, which will be reached after 24 hours.



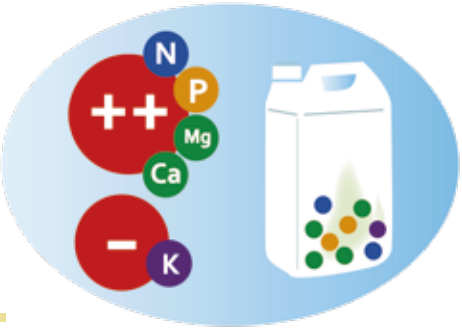
3.

NEUTRALIZING

The coconut fibre must be neutralized in order to prevent the natural cations contained in this material (sodium and potassium) from causing an imbalance in the nutritive solution in the early stages of the plant. This process is extremely simple:

a) At the time of expansion, we add divalent calcium (Ca^{+2}) and magnesium (Mg^{+2}) cations to displace the potassium (K+) and sodium (Na+) cations present in the coconut fibre.

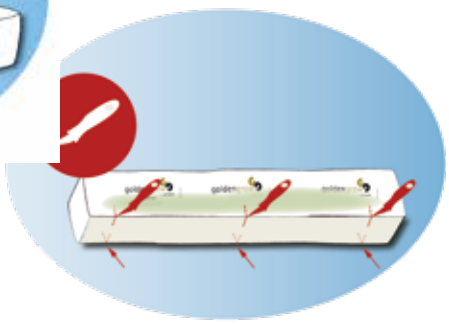
b) We then use a mixture of 1 kg of calcium nitrate (CaNO3) and 300 grams of magnesium sulphate



4.

DRAINAGE AND PLANTING HOLES

In the case of grow bags that have not been pre-drilled, the drainage and planting holes need to be executed. After the expansion process, drainage holes need to be made in the packaging, by making 3 small cuts at the bottom of each side of the bag. We also make several cuts in the top through which to insert the plant (planting holes).



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How do I start using the grow bags?

5.

WASHING
Wash the bags with water only to ensure the calcium (Ca^{+2}) and magnesium (Mg^{+2}) remain and the sodium (Na^{+}) and potassium (K^{+}) disappear.

6.

CHECKING CONDUCTIVITY
Check the electrical conductivity of the water drained from the bag (outgoing water) until the conductivity values are similar to those of the irrigation water (incoming water).

7.

SATURATING WITH NUTRITIVE SOLUTION
Saturate the substrate with the initial nutritive solution and leave it in contact for 24 hours.

TRANSPLANTING
Conduct the transplant by inserting the plant through the planting holes in the bag, irrigate and add nutrients.

8.

CONTROLLING PH DURING CULTIVATION
The electrical conductivity and pH should be controlled on a continuous basis throughout the cultivation process, while maintaining the appropriate drainage levels in order to prevent salt from accumulating in the substrate.

9.

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