



Flowering Enhancer

Produces strong and healthy floral blooms and protects against harsh grow room conditions

Flowering Enhancer contains a carefully balanced combination of potassium and phosphorus and is supplemented with calcium and iron chelate to combat harsh grow room conditions:

- Promotes vigorous floral blooms.
- Strengthens plant structure and foliage during heavy fruiting stages.
- Locks nutrient pH below 6.5 and prevents deficiency symptoms, even when hard water or alkaline additives are used.
- Dosage 2ml/L | Available in: 250ml // 1L // 5L // 20L

TESTIMONIES



"The size and weight of our fruits have been really impressive since using Flowering Enhancer."

"Our plants are now a lot stronger and more rigid throughout flowering."

"We use Flowering Enhancer with our regular nutrient and the improvement in pH stability and solubility was obvious from the outset. There is also no more leaf yellowing from early flower."



Insufficient light will produce sparse foliage, spindly branches and poor flowering. To avoid this, pay particular attention to the lamp size, plant height and density, and the distance between the lamp and foliage.

LAMP SIZE

The lamps wattage (W) is essential for ensuring plants receive adequate light. The size of the growing area will partly determine the required wattage - see Fig 1 and Table 1, "Area of coverage".

PLANT HEIGHT

The height of a plant must also be considered when determining lamp wattage. Light intensity diminishes rapidly as distance from the lamp increases. Table 1 shows the drop in intensity from 1ft to 3ft. As an example, imagine your plants covered an area 0.9 x 0.9 m. You may be tempted to use a 400W HPS instead of a 600W HPS - the

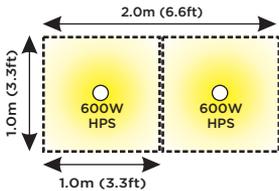


Fig 1 From Table 1 we can estimate that 2 x 600W HPS lamps would be suitable for lighting an area 2.0m x 1.0m (3.3 x 6.6ft).

power costs are 50% less, and it generates less heat. However, if a significant proportion of the foliage is 3ft from the lamp, the intensity is only -5,555 lm/sq.ft for that foliage. This intensity may be insufficient for the plant species being grown. By choosing a 600W HPS, the intensity would be roughly double - assuming the same size gap between the lamp and the foliage.

PLANT DENSITY / SHADING

Shading becomes an issue when plants are positioned too close to one another. It is generally



Fig 2. Strategic pruning (topping) combined with horizontal netting will create a plant that uses light most efficiently.

more productive to plant fewer plants, rather than more.

LAMP HEIGHT

Position the lamp as close as possible to the top of plants without causing photo-respiration or burning of foliage (see Table 1 for "minimum gap" guidelines). This best utilizes lamp output. Air

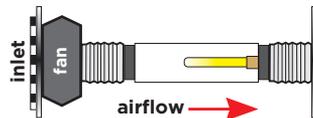


Fig 3 The heat from HID lamps is a big problem, especially in summer. 'Ducting' heat away through 'air cooled' lights enables lights to be positioned closer to foliage.

cooled lights should be used because they enable lamps to be positioned much closer to the foliage. These are particularly beneficial for 1,000W lamps (Fig 3). Ensure lamps are hung so that their height can be easily adjusted as the plants grow.

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For more growroom info please go to our Grow Guide at floramax.com

TABLE 1: Is ALL your foliage getting enough light?				
	250W HPS	400W HPS	600W HPS	1000W HPS
Initial lumen output (lm)	30,000	50,000	90,000	140,000
Intensity at 1ft (lm/sq.ft)	30,000	50,000	90,000	140,000
Intensity at 2ft	7,500	12,500	22,500	35,000
Intensity at 3ft	3,333	5,555	10,000	15,555
Area of coverage**	0.6 x 0.6 m (2 x 2 ft)	0.9 x 0.9 m (3 x 3 ft)	1.0 x 1.0m (3.3 x 3.3 ft)	1.2 x 1.2m (4 x 4 ft)
Minimum gap between lights & foliage***	-15cm (6in)	-25 cm (10in)	-35cm (1.1 ft)	-45cm (1.5 ft)
Approximate coverage area for lamps mounted either vertically or horizontally. *The minimum gap assumes lights are mounted vertically in non-cooled shades. For horizontally mounted lamps the minimum gap must be approximately doubled. The gap can be reduced by using air cooled lights.				