



DIRECT TO RESERVOIR

Mixing Instructions



More Info

USA - GRAM/GAL, ML/GAL 

1. Fill reservoir to target volume; begin agitation.
2. Add **Front Row Si***; agitate 3-5 minutes.
3. Add **Part A**; agitate 3-5 minutes.
4. Add **Part B**; agitate 3-5 minutes.
5. Add **Bloom**; agitate 3-5 minutes.
6. Add **Clean Up** in 0.05 g/gal steps until target pH is achieved.
7. Validate pH/EC and adjust as necessary.

*Only use Front Row Si if reservoir will be fully used within 48 hours.

DIRECT TO RESERVOIR NOTES

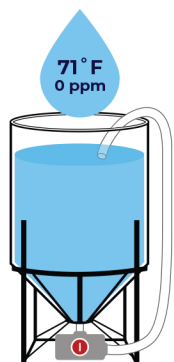
- When using Front Row Si, reservoirs should be fully used within 48 hours.
- Without Front Row Si, reservoirs should be used within 5-7 days.
- Avoid mixing strong oxidizers, especially peroxides into reservoirs. If running a sterile reservoir, use calcium hypochlorite at 1-3g / 100 gallons.
- All feed charts are based on using RO water. If your starting water has any EC, be sure to account for that in the total EC.
- If using PhosZyme, add with Part B.

STEP-BY-STEP

1

ADD R.O. WATER

Fill RTU batch tank to final target volume



2

ADD FRONT ROW while agitating. Wait 3-5 minutes between each component addition.



3

MIX
Continue agitation, adjust pH and check solution after 5 - 10 minutes



FEED CHART NOTES

These feed charts are not a prescription, but an example of the general ranges and relationship of EC and recipes that can be used. Each facility and cultivation methodology will require customization of EC values. See "EC Considerations".

EC CONSIDERATIONS

Given the variance in facility infrastructure, cultivation methods, and cultivars, it's impossible to give a specific EC prescription that applies to all scenarios. Most facilities feed at 2.0-3.0 EC with Front Row Ag, and our "Standard" and "High Strength" Feed Charts reflect effective feeding strategies in this range.

FEED EC vs Si USAGE RATE

Feed EC	Si Usage Rate (ml/gal)
< 2.3	0.5
2.3-2.7	0.375
2.7-3.1	0.25
3.1-3.5	0.125
> 3.5	0

HIGHER EC

Smaller pots
Frequent irrigation
Consistent runoff
Substrate monitoring
Higher PPFd
Heavy feeding strains
Higher CO2
Tight environmental control

LOWER EC

Larger pots
Infrequent irrigation
Less runoff
No substrate monitoring
Lower PPFd
Lower feeding strains
Lower CO2
Less environmental control