

These recipes superceed any recipe on the product labels.

			Z ⁷ Enzyme Cleanser (per Gallon of water) Root Feed	Elite Micro (per Gallon of water) Root Feed	Elite Grow (per Gallon of water) Root Feed	Elite Bloom (per Gallon of water) Root Feed	On Schedule Root and Leaf Feed	Flora Extract (per Gallon of water) Root Feed	USB (per Gallon of water) Root Feed	Cal Mag eXtreme (per Gallon of water) Root Feed
Week	Phase	Light Hours								
1	Rooted Cuttings*	18	½ ml each part	¼ tsp (200ppm)	⅓ tsp (50ppm)	⅓ tsp (50ppm)	---	¼ ml	½ ml	
2	Vegetation**	18	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	½ tsp (200ppm)	---	---	¼ ml	½ ml	
3	Pre Bloom	18	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	½ tsp (200ppm)	---	3 tsp/quart † ⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	
4	Transition to Bloom	18	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	¼ tsp - ½ tsp (100ppm-200ppm)	⅓ tsp - ¼ tsp (50ppm-100ppm)	3 tsp/quart † ⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)
5	Early Bloom	12	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	¼ tsp - ½ tsp (100ppm-200ppm)	⅓ tsp - ¼ tsp (50ppm-100ppm)	⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)
6	Early Bloom***	12	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	¼ tsp - ½ tsp (100ppm-200ppm)	⅓ tsp - ¼ tsp (50ppm-100ppm)	⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)
7	Mid Bloom***	12	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	¼ tsp - ½ tsp (100ppm-200ppm)	⅓ tsp - ¼ tsp (50ppm-100ppm)	⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)
8	Mid Bloom	12	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	¼ tsp - ½ tsp (100ppm-200ppm)	⅓ tsp - ¼ tsp (50ppm-100ppm)	⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)
9	Late Bloom	12	½ ml each part	½ tsp (400ppm)	½ tsp (200ppm)	¼ tsp - ½ tsp (100ppm-200ppm)	⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)
10	Late Bloom****	12	½ ml each part	¼+⅓ tsp - ½ tsp (300ppm-400ppm)	---	¼ tsp - ½ tsp (100ppm-200ppm)	⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)
11	Pre-Harvest §	12	½ ml each part	---	---	---	⅓ ml/gallon ‡	¼ ml	½ ml	½ - 1 tsp (200ppm-400ppm)

If you start off by using the minimum amount of fertilizer and the plant shows signs of light color or yellowing increase to the maximum amounts of each part shown on the feeding schedule. If the plants look good at the higher dosage keep using the higher dosage. If you are at the higher dosage and the plants look good overall but they are a darker green than you would like to see, reduce the dosage of the Elite Grow a little at a time until the perfect dosage of the elite Grow is obvious. In other words, your perfect dosage may be ½ tsp (400ppm) Elite Micro and ¼ + ⅙ tsp (150ppm) Elite Grow, a reduction of ⅙ tsp (50ppm) of Elite Grow from the maximum dosage stated on the feed chart. Allow at least 72 hours for leaf color changes before making another dosage adjustment.

Use the Flying Skull greenhouse log to record your final recipe for each week of plant growth. If you are using ppm/TDS instead of volume measurements, please use the feeding schedule to cross reference volume to ppm/TDS. When using the Flying Skull line the general rule is to increase the ppm/TDS of the nutrient as the plant and pot/root system size increases; ppm/TDS levels to adequately grow the plants will rarely exceed 900ppm. Use the least amount of plant food needed to grow the plants.

Note: It is normal for many strains to have some minor tip burn in the later weeks of bloom when the plants are producing heavily.

The feeding chart's dosage shows both tsp and ppm per gallon. The reasoning is simple; sometimes you need more accurate dosage than tsp per gallon. To use ppm per gallon simply fill or top off your reservoir with water and take note of this starting ppm reading. As an example, add Elite Micro until you get a reading 400ppm above your start reading. Now add Elite Grow until you get 100ppm higher. Now add Elite Bloom until you get 50ppm higher. You will have added ½ tsp of Elite Micro, ¼ tsp Elite Grow and ⅙ tsp of Elite Bloom. These ppm/TDS to Volume numbers are approximate.

If the dry plant food seems to take too long to dissolve in tanks you may make a liquid concentrate. You can add two cups of Elite Micro to an empty gallon jug and add warm (not hot) water, screw on a cap and shake. Do this same procedure with Elite Grow and Elite Bloom in separate containers. You now have liquid nutrients to place into the feed barrel or use with a Dosatron auto feed system. This will make mixing a batch of nutrients go much faster as the nutrients are in already in solution. We suggest you use ppm or EC to make your recipe. This method is outlined in the information below.

You can also use weights to mix up your nutrients. Approximate ratios (as the fertilizer's absorption of water will effect weight):

Elite Micro ½ tsp = 400ppm = 0.8 EC = 2 grams
Elite Grow ½ tsp = 200ppm = 0.4 EC = 2 grams
Elite Bloom ½ tsp = 200ppm = 0.4 EC = 2.8 gram

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TAKEN FROM OUR WEBSITE WWW.FLYINGSKULL.NET

What is the best range of plant food strength?

Smaller plants in smaller pots may do better using the minimum dosage on the feed chart while larger plants in larger pots will likely benefit from the higher dosage.

A grower's custom bloom recipe for large plants in large containers that like a good dose of nitrogen throughout bloom could look like this:

½ tsp (400ppm) Elite Micro – ½ tsp (200ppm) Elite Grow – ½ tsp (200ppm) Elite Bloom

Similarly, a recipe for large plants that don't like a higher nitrogen dose throughout bloom might look like this:

½ tsp (400ppm) Elite Micro – ¼ tsp (100ppm) Elite Grow – ½ tsp (200 ppm) Elite Bloom

Can I increase the amount of Elite Micro, Elite Grow or Elite Bloom fertilizers beyond what the feed schedule states?

While Flying Skull is great for the hobby grower, the line was created for commercial operations where you use the least amount of plant food possible. It is recommended that you increase or decrease all 3 base parts (Elite Micro, Elite Grow or Elite Bloom) of the fertilizer proportionally to obtain your desired results. Older plants in bloom rarely use less than 300ppm of Elite Micro.

However, the grower has the ability to raise or lower the strength of each part whenever it is desired. You can create your own custom recipe from the base recipe by simply adjusting one or all of the parts to suit special plant strain/variety needs. If you want the plant to be greener and you are satisfied that the lighter green color is not from a micro-nutrient deficiency, add more Elite Grow. If the plant shows signs of purple stem from a lack of phosphorus, add more Elite Bloom. If you see signs of yellowing on new growth but the older growth is fine, add more Elite Micro. If you see signs of tip burn you can reduce all three to a level that eliminates the tip burn. Do these additions or subtractions of each part of the plant food line (Elite Micro, Elite Grow or Elite Bloom) by 25-50 ppm/TDS at a time. Rarely is there a need for Cal Mag eXtreme unless you are growing in coco coir, so much so that we don't list it on the feed schedule. The Cal Mag eXtreme is useful to strip the sodium and potassium from the coco coir before the initial planting. This is done by soaking the coir with Cal Mag eXtreme for a few hours then rinsing it out. Begin by adding 3 tsp (15mL) of Cal Mag eXtreme to each gallon of water, then apply to the coco coir. At the end of the wait time rinse it out, the ppm/TDS of the runoff from the coir should match the water supply's ppm/TDS.

Plants growing in soils fortified with organics and or slow release fertilizers should feed in the lower ppm/TDS ranges (250-400ppm) as organic and slow release fertilizers can build up and release all at once under certain atmospheric and feeding conditions. This could cause overfeeding issues.

How can I be better and faster when mixing the nutrients into the barrel?

This is a great way to mix your plant food. Let's say you're making a 600ppm batch of vegetative food in a tank. Your water supply is 50ppm and you know that ½ tsp Elite Micro = 400ppm and ½ tsp Elite Grow = 200ppm. Fill your tank with water. Pour the Elite Micro into the tank until you get 450ppm, then add the Elite Grow until you get to 650ppm.

What is the best way to apply the fertilizer?

Automated low strength constant feeding in conjunction with ECWAM methodology will continue to be the best all-around feeding application whether it is feed to waste or feed to recirculate. Please see the Growers Log you were issued at the time of purchase. We suggest the use of Dosatron equipment for accurate automated feedings.

Alternate feedings to watering can be productive but they can be hard to master for consistent growth rates needed for today's market. A feed schedule that is feeding one day then watering the next day might be done in this fashion: Apply Flying Skull recipe until the runoff matches the feed target on day 1, then day 2 water to saturation and stop.

The 3 keys to alternating feedings and watering's are:

1. Make sure the nutrient never builds up too high in the growing medium. The buildup of fertilizer in the growing medium can restrict water flow into the plant's root system altering the optimum water to mineral ratio.
2. Make sure the plant has access to water at all times. Without access to water the growth of the plant stalls and the plant becomes dehydrated. Plants that don't have access to water may look OK but their growth rates will stall until the supply of water has been restored. By allowing the soil to dry out you make the plant food strength many times stronger than the fertilizer application you poured into the soil.
3. Make sure the feed/water has been fully oxygenated. Oxygen is the key to proper root growth and health, this includes a symbiotic relationship with micro-organisms.

Tips for increased yield, floral enhancement and oil content:

1. Switching from Elite Grow to Cal Mag eXtreme in week four or five of the Bloom stage can increase the yield/bulking and form better buds in some strains of plants. Should you want to try this, we suggest that you stop using the Elite Grow and add just enough Cal Mag eXtreme to keep the plant leaves green but not too much that the plant leaves become very dark green. Maintain ECWAM growing methods.
2. Plants growing in soil or soil-less growing media can find benefit by allowing the growing mediums to dry out from 50% to 75% moisture content during the later stages of Late Bloom and Pre-Harvest growth. Maintain ECWAM growing methods. If excessive leaf curl or signs of toxicity become apparent as the fertilizer becomes stronger from a lack of water, a reduction in the Feed Target strength should be administered.