

# Calculator: nutritive solutions for hydroponics

note: to use the links, download this file and use a pdf-viewer on your PC.

A nutrient solution for hydroponics is the result of diluting one or more fertilizers in water. Obviously the elements present in the used water influence the composition of the final solution. To have a perfect nutritive solution for the plants we want to grow, which corresponds to our tastes and needs, we need to go through the following steps:

1. Identify an ideal 'target' recipe, linked to a production program.
2. Choose which water to use.
3. Identify the fertilizers to use, their ratio and the dilution to obtain a nutritive solution similar to the 'target'
4. Prepare the stock solution
5. Make the nutritive solution, adjust the pH, check the EC.
6. Keep a diary of cultivation, check expectations

I have created a calculator that simplifies the calculations required in points 2, 3 and 4, essentially for my convenience. After a few years of use I decided to publish it so that other hydroponics fans can simplify their lives.

*Concerning the Phalaenopsis orchids (the plants I am growing now in hydroponics with the Ebb and Flow method, v <https://github.com/msillano/Sonoff-ebb-and-flow/blob/master/orchis-sonoff-en01.pdf>) I also provide some notes that can be used as a guide for point 1.*

For all other hydroponic cultivations the use of the calculator is always a very valuable help, but you will not find here indications to define the ideal solution.

## Installation sw

- Windows, Linux, OS X: download **OpenOffice** from <http://www.openoffice.org/>
- Android: install **AndrOpenOffice** from *GooglePlay*  
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.andropenoffice&hl=en>

Download from <https://github.com/msillano/MyHydroponics/tree/master/recipes> the water\_en.ods file and copy it to a known location, for example: documents/hydroponics for Windows or internal memory/hydro for Android ( to copy the file you must use a management program on the PC suitable for your mobile phone).

Launch *OpenOffice* / *AndrOpenOffice*, then from the **File / open** menu upload water\_en.ods.

Associate '.ods' files with *OpenOffice* / *AndrOpenOffice* to open them automatically.

You can also create a shortcut to the water\_en.ods file to launch it quickly.

**note: spreadsheet sheets are protected only to avoid accidental changes. The password, for those who want to change them is 'recipe'.**

## Step 2: Calculator AQUA MIX

Select two different waters and the respective volumes.

Based on available data, the calculator will calculate EC and quantity in ppm of the salts in the mixture, limited to the elements of nutritional interest.

### Which water for orchids?

Tap water varies from aqueduct to aqueduct. Its composition can be found updated 'on-line' at the various service companies.

For example, the water in an area of Rome has the following composition:

AGGIORNAMENTO: Giugno 2018

Parametro	Unità di misura	Limiti D. Lgs 31/2001 e s.m.i.**	Valori medi rilevati
Conc. ioni idrogeno	pH	6,5 - 9,5 (*)	7,47
Cond. elettrica a 20°C	µS/cm	2.500	580
Bicarbonati	mg/L HCO <sub>3</sub>		403
Durezza totale	°F	15 - 50 (*)	33,2
Calcio	mg/L Ca		103,2
Magnesio	mg/L Mg		18,07
Residuo fisso calcolato	mg/L	1.500	415
Cloro residuo libero	mg/L Cl <sub>2</sub>	0,2	0,13
Ammoniaca	mg/L NH <sub>4</sub>	0,5	<0,03
Nitrati	mg/L NO <sub>3</sub>	50	2,92
Nitriti	mg/L NO <sub>2</sub>	0,5	<0,01
Cloruri	mg/L Cl	250	8,2
Fluoruri	mg/L	1,50	0,19
Potassio	mg/L K		3,32
Sodio	mg/L Na	200	6,4
Solfati	mg/L SO <sub>4</sub>	250	17,02
Arsenico	µg/L As	10	<1,0
Manganese	µg/L Mn	50	0,73

The parameters that I can easily measure (EC and pH) are practically identical to those indicated.

As you can see they are very mineralized waters and not suitable to be used for Orchids, for which it is recommended (2) a water with EC <500.

Note: If tap water contains Chlorine, exposure to 24 hours on the sun (UV) is sufficient. If it contains Chloramine, 1g of vitamin C (ascorbic acid, 30 US\$/Kg) per 80 liters (50mg/gallon), dissolve and wait for 12 hours..

What are the alternatives?

AQUA MIX	
Choose	litres
1: <b>Acqua Roma</b>	3
2: <b>Sant'Anna</b>	1.5
<b>Mix</b>	
Total amount ( l )	4.50
Conducibilità EC (µS/cm)	381.33
<b>Nutrients (ppm)</b>	
Nitrogen N	0.50
Phosphorus P	0.00
Potassium K	2.21
Calcium Ca	69.63
Magnesium Mg	12.05
Sulfur S	3.79
Boron B	0.00
Chlorine Cl	5.47
Copper Cu	0.00
Iron Fe	0.00
Manganese Mn	0.05
Sodium Na	4.77
Zinc Zn	0.00
Molybdenum Mo	0.00
Nickel Ni	0.00
Silicon Si	0.00
Cobalt Co	0.00

The water of S.F. Circeo (LT) has instead this other composition:

Comune di S.F. Circeo			
Approvvigionamento Acquedotto "Sardellane" / Sorgente Ninfeo / Pozzi Selvapiana			
Punto di prelievo Serbatoio "Mezzomonte Basso"			
Periodo di monitoraggio: I semestre 2018			
Prova	Unità di misura	Limite (D.Lgs 31/01)	Valore
pH	pH	6,5<pH<9,5	7,39
Temperatura	°C	25	15,9
Colore		incolore	incolore
Odore		inodore	inodore
Conducibilità elettrica	µS/cm <sup>1</sup> a 20°C	2500	938,3
Ossidabilità	mg/L O <sub>2</sub>	5	< 0,5
Torbidità	NTU	s.v.a.*	< 0,4
Durezza	°F	50	40,7
Residuo secco a 180 °C	mg/L	1500	579,5
Ione ammonio	mg/L	0,5	< 0,01
Sodio	mg/L	200	83,2
Potassio	mg/L	n.d.**	4,0
Magnesio	mg/L	50	29,1
Calcio	mg/L	n.p.	112,5
Nitrito	mg/L	0,5	< 0,05
Nitrato	mg/L	50	1,8
Cloruro	mg/L	250	170,9
Fluoruro	mg/L	1,5	0,2
Fosfato	mg/L	n.p.	< 0,2
Solfato	mg/L	250	28,4
Ferro	µg/L	200	22
Manganese	µg/L	50	18
Arsenico	µg/L	10	6
Disinfettante residuo	mg/L	> 0,2***	0,21
Coliformi totali	ufc/100 ml	0	0
Enterococchi	ufc/100 ml	0	0
Escherichia Coli	ufc/100 ml	0	0

\* senza variazioni anomale

\*\* non definito

\*\*\* valore consigliato

- Bidistilled water: almost 0  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ; almost 0 ppm
- Osmosis/demineralized/deionized water: 0 - 5  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ; 0 – 2.5 ppm@0.5
- Rainwater: 5 – 20  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ; 2.5 - 10 ppm@0.5
- Mineral water (bottled): 20 – 100  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ; 10 – 50 ppm@0.5

Not having rain water, osmosis water is widely used. But here I found various surprises (Italian market):

- 1) Purified water (bought in drugstore) EC measured 2  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  (3 €/liter)
- 2) Demineralized water, non-potable, industrial uses (from Maury's shop) EC nominal 100  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , measured 190  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  !! (0.24 €/l)
- 3) Demineralized water, non-potable, industrial uses (from Esselunga shop) EC nominal (?), measured 14  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  (0.30 €/l)

Some bottled mineral waters have low salinity, for example:

- 4) Acqua Sant'Anna (fonte Rebruant) EC nominal 25,4  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , measured 24  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  (0.33 €/l)

Personally I find much more interesting mineral waters than osmosis waters, for the following aspects:

- guarantee of potability, absence of bacteriological pollutants
- absence of chemical pollutants, e.g. PVC
- chemical composition known, constant over time
- presence of micro-nutrients
- ease of supply

NATURALE	
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO - DIP. BMSS	
ANALISI del 23/03/2016	
Residuo fisso a 180 °C	mg/l 22,0
Durezza totale	°F 0,9
Sodio	mg/l 1,5
Temperatura alla sorgente	°C 5,7
Conducibilità elettr. spec. a 20°C	$\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ 25,4
Anidride carbonica libera	mg/l 2,0
pH alla sorgente	6,9
SOSTANZE DISCIOLTE IN UN LITRO D'ACQUA (mg/l)	
Bicarbonati	10,0
Calcio	2,9
Fluoruri	<0,10
Nitrati	0,81
Ammoniaca e Nitriti	non rilevati

The use of pure osmosis water is not recommended by various sources (1,4) due to the absence of calcium and micro-nutrients essential to plants, which must be added to the fertilizer used.

*So the idea behind this calculator is the following: use tap water mixed, if necessary, with other waters with lower EC to obtain the desired EC value and at the same time you know the amount (ppm) of the various elements present in the mixture resulting.*

*For orchids, the following limits should be kept in mind (8):*

Water Quality Parameters						
	pH (units)	Alkalinity (ppm)	Calcium (ppm)	Magnesium (ppm)	TDS (ppm)	Sodium (ppm)
<i>Desirable Levels</i>	6 – 7.5	< 150	40 - 100	20 – 50	< 500	< 10

## Step 3: Calculator RECIPE

Choose up to 4 fertilizers and the respective total amounts in grams or ml.

The water volume is automatically taken by the AQUA MIX calculator, or you can choose 1 US Gallon (many recipes are in ml/Gallon)  
N.B. This volume is conventional and will be modified by calculating the stock solution.

In the target column, enter the desired values as a reference (optional).

The calculator provides both an EC estimate of the solution and its composition in ppm.

You can use both complete commercial fertilizers and individual components.

This calculator does not have the goal of designing fertilizers (like SOL-NUTRI (14)) but is a guide to calibrate simple recipes.

### Notes for Phalaenopsis

The Phalaenopsis are the most popular orchids grown today and offer everything that orchid growers admire: they are quick and easy to grow, they bloom for many months; their flowers are elegant and are available in a wide range of colors. They have fairly modest light requirements and grow well in the temperatures commonly found in homes. There is no specific type that is easier to grow, so we can choose the plants that most appeal to us.

A first consideration is to always keep in mind the link between the main variables that regulate the metabolism of an orchid: temperature, light, nourishment.

A good starting point is the following table which presents a production schedule for Phalaenopsis (from 6, modified) :

Simplified program for the production of phalaenopsis orchids in 5-inch (12.5 cm) pots.						
		Production phase				
	Units	Vegetative growth	Cooling (*)	Finishing (to flowers)		
Duration	weeks	until plant maturity	4 a 6	20	14	10
Temperature	°C	28 - 32	17 - 25	17	20	23
	F	82 - 90	63 - 77	63	68	73
Light intensity	lux	5000 - 15000	10000 - 15000	10000 - 15000		
	foot-candles	500 - 1500	1000 - 1500	1000 - 1500		

(\*) In addition to thermal shock, flowering can be induced by chemical shock: 30 days of 10 g/liter (1tbsp/gal) of magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts) instead of the usual nutrient solution (7).

The screenshot shows the AQUA MIX calculator interface. At the top, there's a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Data. Below the menu, the 'RECIPE' section is active, showing a list of fertilizers and their amounts. The 'nutrient solution' section is also visible, displaying a table of target values for various nutrients and their corresponding ppm values. The interface is designed for mobile use, with a status bar at the top showing battery level and time, and a navigation bar at the bottom.

target	Nutrients	ppm
100-200	Nitrogen N	184.05
25-50	Phosphorus P	38.59
200-300	Potassium K	196.77
40-100	Calcium Ca	93.34
20-50	Magnesium Mg	44.05
25-50	Sulfur S	33.01
< 0,8	Boron B	0.47
< 50	Chlorine Cl	5.47
<0,2	Copper Cu	0.17
0,5-2	Iron Fe	2.20
0,2-2	Manganese Mn	0.80
<50	Sodium Na	4.77
1-2	Zinc Zn	0.20
<0,05	Molybdenum Mo	0.08
	Nichel Ni	0.00
	Silicon Si	0.00
	Cobalt Co	0.00



Another important factor is the cultivation support used: in particular its ability to retain moisture, to promote the aeration of roots and the ability to supply nutrients to orchids, in particular micro-nutrients.

Comparison between some substrates for Orchids (10):

CHARACTERISTIC	BARK	PEAT	ROCK-WOOL	PERLITE
pH OF MEDIUM	SL ACID	ACID	SL ALK	NEUT
FERT. CONTROL	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	v-GOOD
LEACHING	EASY	FAIR	FAIR	v-EASY
AERATION	GOOD	FAIR	FAIR	v-GOOD
DISPOSAL	EASY	EASY	HARD	EASY
HEALTH HAZARD	CARE	CARE	CARE	CARE
STERILITY	NO	NO	YES	YES
MANAGEMENT	f-EASY	f-EASY	f-EASY	v-EASY
SIMPLICITY	FAIR	FAIR	FAIR	v-SIMPLE
WEEDING	f-EASY	f-EASY	f-EASY	v-EASY
AVAILABILITY	GOOD	V-GOOD	FAIR	v-GOOD
<b>COST</b>	<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	COMPETATIVE
EASE OF POTTING	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	v-GOOD
REPOTTING TIME	1-2 YRS	1-2 YRS	1-2 YRS	2 YRS ++
NUTRIENT	MIN.	MIN.	NIL	NIL
OVERWATERING	YES	YES	YES	NO
REWETTING CATION	FAIR	FAIR	v-POOR	EASY
EXCHANGE	YES	YES	NO	NO
BUFFERING	SLIGH	ACID	NO	NO

The orchid grower tends to use a substrate that brings him closer to the hydroponic culture. If the substrate is inert (rook-wool, perlite, expanded clay...) we are in full hydroponics. This requires us to supply the nutritive elements from the outside with each irrigation to achieve optimal and balanced growth.

Personally I have chosen the controlled pH expanded clay, cheap and easy to find. (2,7,13).

In general, for the Orchids we can consider the following table (8):

Table 5 - Mineral Nutrition for Orchids		
	Continuous Feed (ppm) Fertilize at Least Weekly	Periodic Feed (ppm) Fertilize Less than Weekly
<b>Macronutrients</b>		
Nitrogen, N	60 - 100	100 - 200
Phosphorus, P	10 - 20	20 - 40
Potassium, K	60 - 100	100 - 200
Calcium, Ca	40 - 80	80 - 160
Magnesium, Mg	20 - 40	40 - 80
Sulfur, S	15 - 25	25 - 50
<b>Micronutrients</b>		
Boron, B	trace	< 0.8
Iron, Fe	>0.5	2
Manganese, Mn	> 0.2	2
Zinc, Zn	1	2
Copper, Cu	trace	< 0.2
Molybdenum, Mo	trace	<0.05
Source: adapted from Bob and Lynn Wellenstein, AnTec Laboratory		

In particular, for the Phalaenopsis, (2) recommends:

Nitrogen      100      150      200

Phosphorus	25	50
Potassium	200	300
EC	1000	1500

from (8) we have the further indications:

Calcium	40	100	
Magnesium	20	50	(Calcium/Magnesium = 2)
Sodium	< 50		

Similar values from (9):

*“During the vegetative growth the plants should receive 200 ppm of N for each irrigation, phosphorus only 25-50 ppm. It should also be noted that in colder climates and with flowering, nitrogen levels must be lower than 150 ppm. The pH of the solution must be higher than 5.5 and EC must be kept around 800 - 1200  $\mu$ S/cm. ”*

More specifically, among the indications of special recipes we find:

- from (5): Peters hydrosol + magnesium sulphate  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  + calcium nitrate  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ . (5: 2: 4).  
Nitrogen from 100 to 200 ppm and fixed composition all year long.
- from (7): Peters Excel 21-5-20,  
at 100 ppm of Nitrogen.
- A conservative recipe for perlite substrate is as follows (10):  
Plantprod (Plantex) 7-11-27 + calcium nitrate  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  (3: 2)  
Dilution 1: 100, EC = 600  $\mu$ S / cm, pH = 5.8

Element	ppm	Element	ppm
N	54	Fe	0.31
P	14.7	Cu	0.0136
K	70	Mo	0.027
Ca	37	Zn	0.094
Mg	11.5	Mn	0.27
SO4	15	B	0.08

- More recipes in (8)

These are recipes that use complete commercial fertilizers, to exploit their micro-elements, sometimes in conjunction with corrective components. In general, the more aggressive recipes lead to faster growth, provided that the plants have the optimal temperature and light conditions.

However, a criterion is always valid:

The plants absorb only the nutrient solution that can metabolize, depending on the stage of development, temperature, light: therefore in a recirculation system, if EC falls in the days following the renewal of the solution the plants are absorbing nutrients: it is possible to increase concentrations. On the other hand, if EC rises, the plants absorb more water than nutrients and the concentrations must be reduced.

This test is very simple using Flower Care, see <https://github.com/msillano/Sonoff-ebb-and-flow/blob/master/orchis-sonoff-en01.pdf>, which provides weekly and monthly EC charts

As a consequence, if you grow in a greenhouse with stable and optimal conditions (temperature, light) you can always use the same recipe or vary it only according to the growth stage of the plants. Without stable conditions it may be necessary to change the concentration or the nutritious recipe often.

*With these summary indications it is possible to establish a nutritional strategy for Phalaenopsis according to our needs and preferences.*

*The two references (11) and (12) are useful sources for information on the composition of commercial fertilizers, even if the actual composition may differ from that indicated by the*

*manufacturer. For safety, analysis should be performed.*

## Step 4: Mother solution calculator

After finding the correct recipe (with the RECIPE calculator) we can find the amount of fertilizer to use for any volume of nutritive solution, even concentrated (stock solution).

Being a single mother solution, the concentration can not be too high, but it is always an useful job simplification to have a single solution ready at 1:20.

For simplicity, the quantities are by weight, so a scale is sufficient for precise measurements.

The precautions to be taken to make the stock solution are the usual: dilute the various fertilizers separately, and mix them very carefully. Make the solution to the mark.

Check that no precipitates are formed.

I WIND 100% 09:01

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data ..

### STOCK SOLUTION CALCULATOR

**Nutrient solution:**

GH FloraDuo HW A	g	15
GH FloraDuo B	g	8
none	g	0
none	g	0

**Volume** l 4.5

**Stock solution required:**

Volume	5	liters
Concentration	1: 20	

GH FloraDuo HW A	amount	333.33	g
GH FloraDuo B	amount	177.78	g
none	amount	0.00	g
none	amount	0.00	g

**Stock solution EC** 27783,19  $\mu\text{S/cm}$

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recipe stock sol. Waters / Fe

water\_en.ods - AndrOpen Office Calc



## Table: Waters

This table acts as a database for waters: data of 5 different waters to be mixed can be entered.

The table is prepared for the conversion from Oxides (mg/l) to element (mg/l) (5).

*Starting from the top we have:*

*line-1: name (used in lists)*

*line-2: other information*

*line-3: € / liter as a reminder*

*line-4: nominal EC, used for the factor TDS/EC  
(if unknown, enter the measured value)*

*line-5: measured EC, used in calculations*

*line-6: nominal Total Dissolved Solids*

*line 7: calculated TDS/EC factor*

*other lines: Nutrients: we have 3 cases.*

*1) Simple element (e.g. **Boron B**):  
enter the mg / l value*

*2) Element with Oxides (e.g. **Potassium K \***) and the value for the element is known:  
enter the element value in mg / l*

*3) Element with Oxides (e.g. **Sulfur S \***) and the value for oxides is known:  
enter the mg/l value of the oxide,  
the element is calculated automatically.*

WATERS	Acqua Roma tap	Sant'Anna fonte Rebruant	Osmosis	Kalos-Esselunga 5
€/liter	0.0008...0.0035		0.327	0.300
Nominal EC (µS/cm)	580		25.4	14
Measured EC (µS/cm)	560		24	14
Dry residue 180° (mg/l)	415		22	11
Factor TDS/EC	0.716		0.866	0.786
<b>Nutrients</b>	<b>ppm (mg/l)</b>	<b>ppm (mg/l)</b>	<b>ppm (mg/l)</b>	<b>ppm (mg/l)</b>
Nitrates NO <sub>3</sub>	2.900		0.810	0.000
Nitrites NO <sub>2</sub>	0.000		0.000	0.000
Ammonia NH <sub>3</sub>	0.000		0.000	0.000
UREA **	0.000		0.000	0.000
<b>Nitrogen N *</b>	<b>0.655</b>		<b>0.183</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Phosphorus oxide P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.000		0.000	0.000
<b>Phosphorus P *</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Potassium oxide K <sub>2</sub> O	0.000		0.000	0.000
<b>Potassium K *</b>	<b>3.320</b>		<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Oxide CaO	0.000		0.000	0.000
Calcium carbonate CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0.000		0.000	0.000
<b>Calcium Ca *</b>	<b>103.000</b>		<b>2.900</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Magnesium oxide MgO	0.000		0.000	0.000
<b>Magnesium Mg *</b>	<b>18.070</b>		<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Sulfites SO <sub>3</sub>	0.000		0.000	0.000
Sulfates SO <sub>4</sub>	17.200		0.000	0.000
<b>Sulfur S *</b>	<b>5.683</b>		<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Boron B	0.000		0.000	0.000
Chlorine Cl	8.200		0.000	0.000
Copper Cu	0.000		0.000	0.000
Iron Fe	0.000		0.000	0.000
Manganese Mn	0.073		0.000	0.000
Sodium oxide Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.000		0.000	0.000
Sodium chloride NaCl	0.000		0.000	0.000
<b>Sodium Na *</b>	<b>6.400</b>		<b>1.500</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Zinc Zn	0.000		0.000	0.000
Molybdenum Mo	0.000		0.000	0.000
Nichel Ni	0.000		0.000	0.000
Silicon Si	0.000		0.000	0.000
Cobalt Co	0.000		0.000	0.000
* calculated from the oxides or enter the value (element)				
** for hydroponic cultures always enter 0				

Note: To restore the formula that calculates an element from its oxides, disable sheet protection, show column C, copy cell ## (column C, formulas) in the water column (D-I) of the same row. Set sheet protection.

Note: Due to the high times required for assimilation, UREA is not useful in hydroponic cultures (5): always enter 0 for orchids.

Note: Pay attention to the cases in which the values refer to the element and not to the oxide: e.g. N = 5: 3 (nitrates), 2 (ammonium)

Note: This page is big and will be changed rarely: it is recommended to use the PC to modify it and not the smartphone.

## Table: Fertilizers

This table acts as a database for fertilizers: data from 5 different liquid fertilizers can be entered.

The table is prepared for the conversion from Oxides (%) to element (%) (5).

Starting from the top we have:

line-1: name (used in lists)

line-2: other information

line-3: specific weight, g / ml  
nominal, measured or estimated, used per ml

line-5: measured EC, used in calculations

other lines: Nutrients in% - we have 3 cases

- 1) Simple element (e.g. **Boron B**):  
enter the % value
- 2) Element with Oxides (e.g. **Nitrogen N \***) and the value for the element is known:  
enter the % value of the element
- 3) Element with Oxides (e.g. **Potassium K \***) and the value for oxides is known  
enter the % oxide value,  
the element is calculated automatically.

FERTILIZERS			
	LIDL Pot plant food	GH FloraDuo HW	Grow 5-0-5 (5-0-4 Bl)
g/ml	1.24		1.211
Measured EC (µS/cm) ***	296000		289500
<b>Nutriente</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>%</b>
Nitrates NO <sub>3</sub>	2.100		19.480
Nitrites NO <sub>2</sub>	0.000		0.000
Ammonia NH <sub>4</sub>	1.300		0.773
UREA **	0.000		0.000
<b>Nitrogen N *</b>	<b>3.400</b>		<b>5.001</b>
Phosphorus oxide P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	5.000		0.000
<b>Phosphorus P *</b>	<b>2.182</b>		<b>0.000</b>
Potassium oxide K <sub>2</sub> O	6.000		5.200
<b>Potassium K *</b>	<b>4.981</b>		<b>4.317</b>
Oxide CaO	0.000		1.000
Calcium carbonate CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0.000		0.000
<b>Calcium Ca *</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.715</b>
Magnesium oxide MgO	0.000		0.000
<b>Magnesium Mg *</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.000</b>
Sulfites SO <sub>3</sub>	0.000		0.000
Sulfates SO <sub>4</sub>	0.000		0.000
<b>Sulfur S *</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.000</b>
Boron B	0.010		0.010
Chlorine Cl	0.000		0.000
Copper Cu	0.002		0.005
Iron Fe	0.020		0.060
Manganese Mn	0.010		0.020
Sodium oxide NaO	0.000		0.000
Sodium chloride NaCl	0.000		0.000
<b>Sodium Na *</b>	<b>0.000</b>		<b>0.000</b>
Zinc Zn	0.002		0.005
Molybdenum Mo	0.001		0.002
Nichel Ni	0.000		0.000
Silicon Si	0.000		0.000
Cobalt Co	0.000		0.000
* calculated from the oxides or enter the value (element)			
** for hydroponic cultures always enter 0			
*** EC measured with dilutions			

Note: To restore the formula that calculates an element from its oxides, disable sheet protection, show column C, copy cell ## (column C, formulas) in the fertilizer column (D-H) of the same row. Set sheet protection.

Note: Due to the long times required for assimilation, UREA is not useful in hydroponic cultures (5): always enter 0.

Note: Pay attention to the cases in which the values refer to the element and not to the oxide: e.g. N = 3,4: 2,1 (nitrate), 1,3 (ammonium) = "Total nitrogen 3,4 %: of which 2,1 % from nitrates and 1,3 % from ammonium"

Note: This page is big and will be changed rarely: it is recommended to use the PC to modify it and not the smartphone.

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