

# Cannabis Fertilizer Program

# Notice: This is a generic program. Many factors can affect your fertilizer needs including soil type, variety, temperature, EC, growing media, etc.

# Seedling/Early Vegetative Stage

Formula: 18-18-18

Rate: 350-700 (EC 0.7 – 1.4)

## Mid To Late Vegetative Stage

Formula: 24-14-14

Formula: 22-14-14 Greenbelt\*

Rate: 700-1000ppm (EC 1.4 – 2.0)

## Flowering Stage

Formula: 6-25-25

Formula: 0-36-36 Greenbelt\*

Rate: First half of flowering 1000-1250ppm (EC 2.0 – 2.5), then reduce to 0-600pm as you prepare for harvest

\*Greenbelt is a premium minor nutrient package added for darker color and healthier plants

**Other Cannabis Blends:**

12-25-25: Made like 6-25-25 but has higher nitrogen

2-4-2 Premix: High calcium soil amendment for outdoor grow

15-5-15 Cal Mag: Cal Mag blend to use in hydroponic environment

0-50-30: High phosphorus flowering fertilizer

Side notes:

* The PPM measurement of soil runoff will be much higher than in coco. Because soil is made up of many different elements they will add to the total measurement. This doesn’t mean the soil is over-fertilized.
* When measuring soil runoff PPM you’re looking for trends and not the exact amount of nutrients in the soil. Big changes in the data are what you need to worry about.
* When you get ready to water your plants, always start by mixing in the nutrients and then adjusting the pH if necessary. After that’s been done, check the solution’s ppm. You should do this every time you [water your plants](https://reefertilizer.com/blog/how-often-should-i-feed-and-water-my-cannabis/?v=7516fd43adaa), and record the data somewhere for reference.
* You only need to check the PPM of your runoff once a month but some like to do it more often.
* Not all water is just “water.” Remember, when we talk about ppm we’re talking about an *extremely* small unit of measurement. Depending on your source, you may need to treat your water before feeding your plants with it, or you may need to change the type of nutrients you are adding. Before adding anything, your tap water should be below 200 at the very most.
* If your tap water’s ppm is too high, you can lower it significantly with carbon filtering, distillation, or reverse osmosis. If that doesn’t work, another option is to switch to a less potent nutrient mix that is designed to be used in hard water.

