Product program

When planting

	Method	Dose
MycorDip Universal	Root dip for plants 500-1000 plants	425 gr

Biological soil improvement

	Method	Dose
Biovin	Spread before planting in the open field	1000 kg/ha
	Row application	300 kg/ha
Biovin Granular	Spread before planting in the open field	600 kg/ha
	Row application	200 kg/ha
Fulvic 25	Spray during the growth season	20 l /ha
MooR	Spray during the growth season	20 l /ha

Foliar fertilizer

	Method	Dose
Natural Green Classic	Spray before blossoming/after fruit onset	1,5 kg/ha
PreTect *	Spray before blossoming/after fruit onset	1 kg/ha
Fulvic 25	Add to all foliar sprays	1 liter/ha
OPF 7-2-3	Spray weekly until June drop	3 liter/ha
OPF 4-2-8	Spray weekly until June drop	3 liter/ha
ColorTect	Spray 3 and 2 weeks before harvesting	2 kg/ha

When planting**

	Method	Dose
OPF Granular	Spread in spring (March) on weed strip	400 kg/ha

Frost protection

	Method	Dose
FrosTect*	Spray 2 days prior to the onset of frost	150 gr/ha

** Not allowed in organic crops.*

*** The quantity described is, of course, only a guideline. This can be adjusted depending on fertilization already applied.*

PHC
Plant Health Cure

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Cultivation program top fruit

For profitable and sustainable cultivation

PHC
Plant Health Cure

We Grow Soil.

PHC cultivation programs are developed specifically to improve the health of soil, plants, humans and animals, while simultaneously fixing more CO_2 in the soil. This program restricts the use of synthetic fertilizers to the greatest extent possible.

Organic fertilizers are needed to increase the humus content, soil life and the mineral supply. Optimum plant nutrition is more than simply the sum of various minerals. The health of trees and plants depends, above all, on the soil. The majority of plant diseases can easily be prevented by ensuring healthy soil, good growing conditions and a root zone colonized with mycorrhizae.

For questions and advice:
send an email to info@phc.eu
or call +31 (0)13 7 200 300

Plant preparation

To enable plants to grow, every soil needs to meet three requirements. The soil must be easily penetrated by roots, the right minerals must be present and the soil biology must be in order.

Soil is often tilled so thoroughly before planting that very little healthy soil life – or any soil life at all – remains. This is why PHC advises growers to apply useful rhizobacteria and fungi before planting. Mycorrhizal fungi and rhizobacteria can be administered to the soil during planting via dipping treatments, or by injection.

This will enhance soil biology and improve the environment in which the plant's roots grow.

Optimizing rhizosphere

The absorption of water and minerals is controlled by the root system. The more roots a plant has, the better.

When planting fruit trees you will hardly ever find a root ball in which root hairs and a healthy biology is present. The roots are often naked, coarse and with hardly any root hairs, and therefore lacking in the mycorrhizal fungi and rhizo bacteria that are important to plant growth. The soil biology is seriously disrupted when digging holes for planting.

PHC's pure germinable mycorrhizal spores and selected beneficial soil bacteria are easy to apply and ensure a better plant response and a more vigorous growth.

Natural fertilization

Healthy soil can only be achieved by changing your fertilizer application method.

Chemically fertilized soils deplete all the factors that contribute to the building up of healthy soil in just a few years.

It is better to use primarily natural fertilizers. This stimulates soil life, while strongly improving root penetration and absorption capacity. At the same time, the bond between mineral particles and organic substances is restored. A healthy soil will, as a result, need considerably less fertilizer.

Defence strenghtening & resilience

Fruit trees experience stress under influence of various environmental factors and cultivation operations while they are being grown.

Following extreme weather conditions such as torrential rain, hail, storm or frost, plants often become damaged, making them an ideal breeding ground for bacteria and fungi.
Long periods of drought and a low relative humidity are additional stress factors during the exhaustive flowering period. This also applies to long periods of overcast weather, or if the anti-hail nets are closed. As a result, fruit-setting and subsequently drop can have an impact on the harvest. It is crucial to reduce the impact of environmental factors on the crop to the greatest extent possible. Fruit trees also suffer when bearing too much fruit. This will hinder next year's bud formation and have a negative impact on the storability of the fruit. The higher the nutrient density and the SAR (systematic acquired resistance), the longer the fruit can be stored.
The application of natural plant strengtheners and foliar fertilizers based on amino acids can anticipate stressful situations by prompting the plant to create its own antibodies.

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Watermanagement

Water is crucial to all forms of life.

Not enough water in the soil will cause the plants and soil life to dry out, whereas too much water will result in an oxygen deficiency. This will cause soil life to die, nutrient uptake will become impossible and the plant will experience difficulties.

A good moisture balance can be achieved through active soil life. This will promote the build-up of organic matter and hummus. As a result, the plant will be provided water and nutrients for longer in the event of persistent drought through the minerals and capillary water held in the capillary pores (micro pores). Mycorrhizae and glomaline are crucial to this process. A good moisture balance is of paramount importance to healthy plant growth.

We Grow Soil.