



# Soft fruit cultivation program

for open ground and container cultivation

## Container cultivation

Container cultivation potting	Method	Dosage
Biovin powder	mix	3-5 kg / m <sup>3</sup>
Mini Plug or VA-PWI*	mix / spray and mix	Mini Plug: depending on pot size 25-50 gr / m <sup>3</sup> VA-PWI: 1 kg / 10,000 plants
OPF Granular	mix	3-5 kg / m <sup>3</sup>
Compete Plus	irrigate	2 kg / ha
Container cultivation treatment	Method	Dosage
Compete Plus	pour	2 kg / ha
OPF Liquid	spray / add to irrigation water	3-5 L / ha
OPF Liquid	irrigation	10 l per ha + 3 l Fulvic25
Fulvic 25	spray / add to irrigation water	1-2 L / ha
ColorTect @	spray	1,5-2 kg / ha

## Open ground cultivation

Plants (bare roots)	Method	Dosage
TerraPulse	spread	500-600 kg / ha
MycorDip Universal* or Injectable Universal2.0*	dip/spray	MycorDip Universal: details on packaging Injectable Universal 2.0: 3 packaging / ha
Plants (plugs/pots/root ball)	Method	Dosage
TerraPulse	spread	500-600 kg / ha
Injectable Universal2.0*	spray	3 packaging / ha
Crop care	Method	Dosage
FrosTect 2.0 @	spray	150 gr / ha
OPF Liquid	spray	3-5 L / ha
Fulvic 25	spray	1-2 L / ha
Natural Green	spray	0.5-3 kg / ha
ColorTect @	Spray	1,5-2 kg /ha

## Water management

Moisture regulation/hygiene	Method	Dosage
Yuccah	pour	depending on the application
AgroAcid	add to irrigation water	depending on the application
Pond Saver	add to water basin	initial dosage 1-2g / m <sup>3</sup> , maintenance 0.25g / m <sup>3</sup>

\*Not for blueberries. Mycorrhizae cannot form a symbiosis with blueberries  
@ Frostect 2.0 and ColorTect not allowed in Organic



Profitable and sustainable growing



PHC cultivation programs are developed specifically to improve the health of soil, plants, people and animals while, at the same time capturing much more CO<sub>2</sub> in the soil. Poor soils can be recovered within 1 to 3 years. This program aims to limit the use of synthetic fertilizer as far as possible.

Organic fertilization is needed to build humus levels, soil life and mineral stocks. Optimum plant nutrition is more than just adding a few minerals. The health of trees and plants largely depends on the soil. Many plant diseases can be prevented simply by ensuring healthy soil, good growing conditions and a root system with mycorrhizae.

If you have questions or need advice: please send an e-mail to [info@phc.eu](mailto:info@phc.eu) or call +31 (0)13 7 200 300

## Planting preparation



To enable plants to grow, all soils need to meet three conditions. The soil must have sufficient rooting penetrability, the right minerals need to be present in the best

proportion and the soil biology must be correct.

Before planting, soil is often worked so intensively that there is hardly any (healthy)

“ Foliar feeds manage perishability ”

soil life left. That is why PHC recommends administering useful root bacteria (Biovin, TerraPulse and Compete Plus) and fungi (Mini Plug and Injectable Universal2.0). Mycorrhizal fungi can be applied to the soil prior to or during planting. Using mycorrhizal spores strengthens soil life and improves the root environment.

## Improve root environment



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

New and sterile soil, such as potting soil or steamed soil contains

no mycorrhizae and bacteria and making a planting hole in the ground will severely disturb the soil biology. The pure germinative mycorrhizal spores and selected useful soil bacteria in VA-PWI and MycorDip are easy to apply, enabling plants to establish better and ensuring a vital growth.

## Natural fertilization



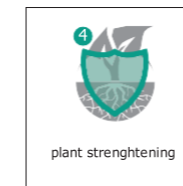
A healthy soil can only be created if fertilization methods are adapted.

Chemically fertilized soils will lose all factors that contribute to the build-up of a healthy soil within a couple of years.

It is better to use primarily natural fertilizers like OPF. 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.



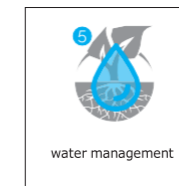
## Plant strengthening and resistance



A plant is subject to stress during growing and is affected by various environmental factors and/or cultivation operations.

Following extreme weather conditions, such as heavy rainfall, hail, storm or frost, plants are often damaged, providing a breeding ground for fungi and bacteria. Cultivation operations such as potting, placing overwintered plants outside or pruning, also cause stress in plants. Using natural plant enhancers (ColorTect) and foliar feeds OPF based on amino acids, can activate the plant's own antibodies in anticipation of stressful situations.

## Water management



Water is essential for all forms of life.

Too little water in the ground results in dehydration in plants and soil life. And too much water results in a lack of oxygen. This kills soil life, makes absorption of nutrients impossible and plants start to struggle.

A good moisture balance is vital to healthy plant growth. As well as the amount of water, irrigation water quality is also very important. The bicarbonate level in the water and ground should be at the right level for optimum fertilization, with good pH control being essential for this.



Demo: FroSTect 2.0  
2018 Plant: Wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*)

Application of PHC FroSTect 2.0 36 hours prior to frost (-4,5 °C).  
Left untreated, right treated



We Grow Soil.