Hydrolyzed Fish

Manufacturing process

Hydrolyzed Fish is prepared from several species of fresh deep-sea fish. After removing the flesh parts from the fish, they are cold processed, preserving the vitamins, amino acids, enzymes, oils and growth hormones naturally present in the fish and immediately assimilable by plants.

The procedure (grinding, liquefying and stabilizing fish residues) ensures an indefinite shelf-life, as long as the product is hermetically sealed.

The product is passed through several filters, the final of which is 150 microns. It can therefore be used with any sprayer or drip tape.

Hydrolyzed fish contains:

- Macronutrients (NPK Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium) 2-4-0.5
- Micronutrients
- Trace elements
- Amino acids
- Vitamins
- Mineral enzymes
- Natural growth hormones found in fish
- Omega oils
- Natural wetting agent

Benefits:

- Stimulates roots and flowering
- Corrects deficiencies, improves yield and quality of all plants
- Since nutrients are chelated, nutrient absorption by the root structure is more efficient immediately
- Increases sugar content (Brix level), providing greater value, flavor and resistance to insect damage and disease
- Nourishes biological life, beneficial bacteria and ~~all~~ microbes, resulting in a healthier, looser soil that's better able to drain and trap carbon.
- Natural wetting agent thanks to fish oils
- Bonus: excellent deer repellent!

Hydrolyzed Fish

How to use:

- 1L of hydrolyzed fish per 10 litres of water
- Does not keep once diluted
- Shake well before use

Durability:

Hydrolyzed fish has an indefinite shelf life, until water is added. Always shake well before use. The longer the product is stored, the more you'll need to shake it.

Storage:

Hydrolyzed fish should be stored in a space that avoids wide temperature variations and should not be exposed to freezing.

Leaving the product in direct sunlight encourages the formation of condensation inside the bottle, which can lead to deterioration. Close the lid tightly after each use and shake well before use.

Instructions for mixing and applying Hydrolyzed Fish

Products must be well mixed

The product will divide into two distinct layers, so it's very important to mix well!

Pumps, spray equipment and/or drip lines must be cleaned after each use

To ensure that your equipment works well and lasts as long as possible, it is extremely important to flush your equipment immediately after use with clear water. This will also help prevent any clogging problems due to oil build-up. I wouldn't say that. Ann has never mentioned this in the training.

Do not store diluted product

Once you have mixed ~~our product~~ with water, the solution must be used the same day. The Hydrolyzed Fish is brought to a pH of 3.5 to stabilize the product. Once the water has been added, the pH increases so that the plant can assimilate it. If you store the product diluted, it retains its properties but will become malodorous.

Mix with sufficient water before spraying

Each litre should be mixed with a minimum of 10 litres of water. You can add more water, but don't add less, unless you find a way to raise the pH (otherwise the plants won't be able to assimilate it).

When mixing with other inputs

If you mix hydrolyzed fish with other inputs, always add the fish to the tank last. In almost all cases, you can reduce other inputs by 25% when spraying with hydrolyzed fish.

Tips and reminders

- If you're going into the field to spray anything, add hydrolyzed fish to your mix. Fish will act as a sticker and is also systemic. Hydrolyzed Fish will allow your other inputs to stay in the soil, and on / in the tree longer, and should allow you to reduce your application rates, on those other inputs, by 25%.
- Always run clear water through your sprayer or drip lines immediately after each application, to flush the lines.

You can't overfertilize with hydrolyzed fish, as long as you mix it with enough water. Whenever the plant is under stress, it's wise to spray with hydrolyzed fish. Some people use the product every time they irrigate. It will act as an adjuvant and is systemic, meaning it will be absorbed by the leaf, just like the inputs you use with it.

Remember, it's better to fertilize more often with less than less often with more.

Hydrolyzed Fish

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS in general

We recommend applying 10 litres per acre 4 times a year, minimum. If you can spray more often, you'll see even better results.

- 1st application: Foliar spraying when trees / bushes / plants begin to break dormancy or start a new cycle
- 2nd application: foliar spray when the 1st primary leaves emerge, or if the plant is not shedding leaves, spray halfway between the 1st and 3rd applications.
- 3rd application: foliar spray before flowering
- 4th application: foliar spray before harvest

Vegetable crops:

For vegetable crops and sweet corn, we recommend applying 10 litres per acre 4 times a year.

- 1st application: at planting. Broadcast or in-furrow drip
- 2nd application: Foliar spraying when the first primary leaves appear on vegetables, or on corn when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall.
- 3rd application: Pre-flowering, or with corn, pre-budding
- 4th application: Pre-harvest

Field crops:

On field crops, we recommend 7 to 10 litres per acre 4 times a year. If you have equipment constraints or are unable to access fields four times, apply 30 to 40 litres when you can.

- 1st application: at planting
- 2nd application: when grains are 4 to 5 inches tall, corn 8 to 10 inches tall and beans have their first true leaves.
- 3rd application: pre-start, pre-gland or pre-bloom
- 4th application: pre-harvest

Pasture application rate:

For best results, you should put in 7 to 10 litres per acre mixed with a minimum of 70 to 100 litres of water, per application. For each litre of hydrolyzed fish, you'll need a minimum of 10

litres of water. Ideally, you can spray every 21 days or when the grass is shaved and you're turning the animals. However, every 4 to 6 weeks still shows good results.

Hay application rate:

Apply 7 to 10 litres per acre with a minimum of 70 to 100 litres of water, per application.

- 1st application: When hay emerges from dormancy
- 2nd application: 2 to 3 weeks before cutting, or the last time you can visit the field
- 3rd application: After cutting
- Repeat for each cut