# 16-4-12 Easter Lily Special

| PRODUCT FEATURES | STOCK NO. 91100 |
|---|---|
| • Proven performer for Easter lily growers for over 20 years | • 4-1-3 has been ideal N-P-K ratio for Easter Lilies |
| • Neutral activity of product helps maintain pH in proper range to reduce "leaf scorch" | • Maximum solubility 5 lb./gal. |

## GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

For Continuous Liquid Feed Programs

Total Nitrogen (N) ..... 16%
- 1.0% ammoniacal nitrogen
- 9.9% nitrate nitrogen
- 5.1% urea nitrogen

Available phosphate ($P_2O_5$) ..... 4%
Soluble potash ($K_2O$) ..... 12%
Magnesium (Mg) (Total) ..... 0.05%
- 0.05% water soluble magnesium (Mg)

Boron (B) ..... 0.009%
Copper (Cu) ..... 0.0036%
- 0.0036% chelated copper (Cu)

Iron (Fe) ..... 0.05%
- 0.05% chelated iron (Fe)

Manganese (Mn) ..... 0.025%
- 0.025% chelated manganese (Mn)

Molybdenum (Mo) ..... 0.0009%
Zinc (Zn) ..... 0.0089%
- 0.0089% chelated zinc (Zn)

Derived from: ammonium phosphate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, urea, magnesium sulfate, boric acid, copper EDTA, iron EDTA, manganese EDTA, ammonium molybdate, zinc EDTA.

Potential Basicity: 75 lb. calcium carbonate equivalent per ton.

PETERS PROFESSIONAL®

PROFESSIONAL HORTICULTURE

Water Soluble Fertilizers

Distributed By:

The Scotts Company
14111 Scottslawn Road • Marysville, Ohio 43041
1-800-492-8255



**H4055** Revised 7/00

# Peters Professional® 16-4-12 Easter Lily Special

## Water Soluble Fertilizer

## *(Suggestions for Commercial Growers)*

| 100 ppm N Solution Contains the Following Elemental ppm | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonium-N | ($NH_4$ – N) | 6.2 |
| Nitrate-N | ($NO_3$ – N) | 61.9 |
| Urea-N | (Urea-N) | 31.9 |
| Phosphorus | (P) | 10.9 |
| Potassium | (K) | 62.4 |
| Calcium | (Ca) | 0 |
| Magnesium | (Mg) | 0.31 |
| Boron | (B) | 0.056 |
| Copper | (Cu) | 0.023 |
| Iron | (Fe) | 0.313 |
| Manganese | (Mn) | 0.156 |
| Molybdenum | (Mo) | 0.006 |
| Zinc | (Zn) | 0.056 |

| Crop Type | Continuous Feeding ppm N (Constant Liquid Feeding) | Periodic Feeding ppm N (Pulse Feeding) |
|---|---|---|
| Bedding Plants | 50–150 | 150–250 |
| Containerized Woody Plants | 50–100 | 200–350 |
| Cut Flowers | 175–225 | 300–450 |
| Potted Chrysanthemums | 200–300 | 350–400 |
| Potted Easter Lilies | 200–300 | 350–400 |
| Potted Tropical Foliage | 150–200 | 250–300 |
| Potted Geraniums | 200–300 | 350–400 |
| Potted Poinsettias | 200–300 | 350–400 |
| Plugs (All Types) | 50–125 | 175–225 |

| Ounces of Peters Professional 16-4-12 Easter Lily Special Per Gallon of Concentrate | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrogen | Injector Ratios* | | | | | E.C.** |
| ppm N | 1:15 | 1:100 | 1:128 | 1:200 | 1:300 | mmhos/cm |
| 25 | 0.3 | 2.11 | 2.70 | 4.22 | 6.33 | 0.17 |
| 50 | 0.6 | 4.22 | 5.40 | 8.44 | 12.66 | 0.34 |
| 75 | 0.9 | 6.33 | 8.10 | 12.66 | 18.99 | 0.51 |
| 100 | 1.3 | 8.44 | 10.80 | 16.88 | 25.32 | 0.68 |
| 150 | 1.9 | 12.66 | 16.20 | 25.32 | 37.98 | 1.02 |
| 200 | 2.5 | 16.88 | 21.61 | 33.76 | 50.64 | 1.36 |
| 300 | 3.8 | 25.32 | 32.41 | 50.64 | 75.96 | 2.04 |
| 400 | 5.1 | 33.76 | 43.21 | 67.52 | *** | 2.72 |

| Approximate Gallons Required to Dissolve One 25 lb. Bag of 16-4-12 Easter Lily Special | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nitrogen | Injector Ratios*** | |
| ppm N | 1:100 | 1:200 |
| 25 | 190 | 95 |
| 50 | 95 | 48 |
| 75 | 64 | 32 |
| 100 | 48 | 24 |
| 150 | 32 | 16 |
| 200 | 24 | 12 |
| 300 | 16 | 8 |
| 400 | 12 | 6 |

* Use the oz./gal. to obtain suggested or desired ppm. To customize, values are additive. For example, if 275 ppm N is desired, using a 1:100 injector, add 16.88 oz. (200ppm N) and 6.33 oz. (75ppm N) to yield 23.21 oz./gal. concentrate. To convert oz./gal. to grams/liters, multiply by 7.5.

** E.C. measurements do not include E.C. of plain water. For more information contact your Scotts representative or Scotts Customer Service at 1-800-492-8255 or the Scotts Testing Laboratory at 1-800-743-4769. E.C. calculations are based upon a 100 ppm nitrogen solution with a water alkalinity of less than 100 ppm $CaCO_3$ (100 mg $CaCO_3$/l).

***Limit of solubility 5 lbs./gal. (80 oz./gal.) Dissolves fast with hot water.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR USE

The chemical composition of the irrigation water applied to crops has a major influence on the nutrients available to plants in the long term. Before selecting and/or designing a fertilizer program, first test the irrigation water to better understand pH and alkalinity.

Continuous feeding is recommended over periodic or pulse feeding as this practice provides a more uniform and optimal feed program.

**Use a reputable laboratory such as the Scotts Testing Laboratory for more reliable media, solution and tissue test results.**

**H4055** Revised 7/00