

TOMATOES

Sow the seed with 1 gallon GMS diluted in 100 gallons water per acre in the row. For transplanting, use the same mixture for a transplant solution. If seedlings are planted in peat pots, use 2 gallons GMS in the transplant water. Three weeks after transplanting, foliar spray with 2 gallons GMS per acre. Thereafter, spray 2 to 3 gallons GMS per acre every two weeks.

For greenhouse and staked tomatoes, 2 weeks after transplanting, foliar spray 1 gallon GMS per acre every week.

Transplanting Solutions: Dilute one gallon of GMS in 100 gallons of water. Eight ounces of this mixture may be applied directly to the roots of plants when they are set in the soil. Because roots need air, soil should be pulled around them without packing, especially if wet, for the best response from transplanting solutions.

This mixture can also be used when transplanting shrubs and trees, however one to five gallons may be required depending on the plant's size and the soil conditions.

Foliar Feeding: Research has shown during times of stress, nutrients sprayed on leaves can be found in the smallest roots within an hour after spraying.

Early morning or late afternoon sprayings are most effective, and cloudy weather can be a good time to foliar spray. GMS sprays are most effective when dew is on the leaves. Because of rapid evaporation when applied during hot, dry days, foliage sprays may lose their effectiveness.

Foliage sprays should be applied in a fine mist. Larger droplets may cause burning of the foliage due to magnification of the sun's rays, even though only 2 gallons of GMS in water are applied. For this reason a sprinkling can or a broad jet spray may cause burning and is not recommended for this purpose.

Growers

MINERAL SOLUTIONS

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USING

Growers

MINERAL SOLUTIONS

ON

VEGETABLE CROPS

All Vegetables

It is important all vegetables be foliar sprayed consistently time wise. Through the years the most successful growers following the Grower Program say the best recommendation they could give others is to spray GMS at 1 gallon per acre every week starting close to the first blossom set and continuing on until 6 to 10 gallons of GMS per acre have been applied over the season. Others spray 2 gallons per acre every other week, but also limit it to 6 to 10 gallons for the season.

When planting or transplanting vegetables, apply GMS at 1 gallon per acre in a transplanting solution (usually 1 gallon GMS diluted in 100 gallons of water). When placing GMS on vegetable seeds, use less volume when the seed coat is softer or when the soil moisture is lower. Use more GMS volume when the seed coat is harder and the soil moisture is higher. Ex.: Very early planted sweet corn could use up to 5 gallons GMS per acre on the seed, while later planted pumpkins should receive closer to 1 gallon per acre.

ASPARAGUS

This crop thrives on heavily limed soils. Deep soil preparation is very important to obtain large yields. Seed should be sown with 2 gallons of Growers Mineral Solutions (GMS) per acre applied directly to the seed when it is sown. When the tops are 8 to 10 inches tall, foliage spray with a mixture of 1 gallon of GMS and 1 gallon of water per acre.

When these roots are dug and set in the permanent field, they should be sprayed with a transplant solution using 1 gallon of GMS per acre in the transplanting water. Apply a foliage spray of 2 gallons of GMS per acre in July and again in early September.

Old cutting beds should be sprayed with 2 gallons of GMS per acre when the brush is two feet tall again in late August.

ALL DRY BEANS, LIMA, SNAP AND STRING (both bush and pole)

Plant with 2 gallons GMS per acre in the row. **Snap beans** are foliage once just before flowers open with 2 gallons GMS per acre. **Lima beans and pole beans** should be foliage sprayed at a rate of 2 gallons GMS per acre 2 or 3 times at 2 week intervals beginning when the buds are ready to open.

BEETS, BROCCOLI, BRUSSEL SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, ENDIVE, ESCAROLE, GLOBE ARTICHOKE, LETTUCE, MUSTARD, OKRA, ONIONS, PARSLEY, PARSNIPS, RADISHES, RUTABAGAS, SALSIFY, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD, TURNIPS

Sow the seed with a starter solution of 1 gallon of GMS diluted in 100 gallons of water per acre. This mixture can also be used as a transplant solution. After the plants are established, foliar spray with 1 to 2 gallons GMS every 7 to 14 days until harvest.

For greens that will be cut a second time, foliage spray 7 to 10 days after the first cutting with 2 to 3 gallons of GMS per acre.

CELERY

Sow the seeds with a starter solution of 1 gallon of GMS diluted in 100 gallons of water per acre. Also use this mixture as a transplant solution. Apply 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of GMS per acre as a foliage spray every 2 to 3 weeks.

SWEET CORN

Apply 2 gallons GMS in the row. Foliage spray with 2 gallons per acre when the corn is 2 feet tall and again just before tassels appear. Growers Nutritional Additive (GNA) in the last spray at the rate of 1 gallon of GNA per 15 acres usually returns large dividends.

CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH, WATERMELON AND OTHER VINE CROPS

Plant seeds in hills with a starter solution of 1 gallon of GMS per acre diluted in 100 gallons of water. Foliage spray with 2 gallons of GMS per acre when the flowers begin to appear. Repeat in 2 to 3 weeks and again in 4 to 6 weeks.

PEAS (English)

Plant with 2 gallons GMS per acre in the row. Foliage spray at first bloom with 2 to 3 gallons GMS per acre.

KALE AND COLLARDS

Sow the seed with a starter solution of 1 gallon GMS per acre diluted with 100 gallons of water. This mixture can also be used as a transplant solution. After the plants have a 12 inch spread of leaves, foliar spray with 2 gallons GMS per acre.

PEPPERS

Sow the seeds with 2 gallons GMS per 900 square feet of bed. Use 1 gallon GMS per acre in the transplant water. At early bloom, foliage spray with 1 to 2 gallons GMS per acre. Continue this every 10 to 14 days until crop is harvested and after each picking.

POTATOES (Irish)

Growers Mineral Solutions have given some exceptionally good increases in potato yields at less than one half the cost of other fertilizer methods. These recommendations are for trial purposes to determine the best practice for your general farming techniques.

For best results, the available calcium on potato land should be at 85% of base saturation. This must be determined by a soil test given free of charge by Growers Mineral Solutions. A pulverized high calcium liming source should be used to increase available calcium. Also, it is important a rotation be used so that potato ground be in grass sod at least one in four years. Soils tending to bake may cause scabby potatoes.

At planting, use 4 gallons GMS per acre in the row as a starter. Foliar feed with 1 gallon per acre per week in the regular spray program for the next 8 to 10 weeks. This will improve specific gravity, better netting and keeping in storage, higher percentage of number one potatoes, all resulting in better net profit per acre.

SWEET POTATOES

Apply 2 gallons of GMS for each 500 square feet of bed. For faster growing and better plants, foliar feed with 2 to 3 gallons of GMS per acre when the ground is covered and repeat after pulling.

For a quick start, when transplanting in the field, use 2 gallons GMS per acre in the transplanting water.

For extra quality, smoothness and better keeping with high sugar content, foliar spray when plants have a good start, 10 to 15 inches, using 2 gallons GMS per acre. Repeat in 2 weeks with 2 gallons GMS per acre and again 2 weeks later with a third 2 gallon GMS per acre spray.

RHUBARB

Set rhubarb roots with transplanting solution of 1 gallon GMS per acre diluted in 100 gallons of water. Spray 2 gallons GMS per acre on the foliage at least twice during the first year. In succeeding years after the first crop of stalks have been cut, foliar spray with 2 gallons of GMS per acre.