



Pure Coco - *Power HP/Power 50*

Instruction Guide

1. Positioning the bags

The compressed dry bags can be placed directly on the benches or ground spaced out as you desire. They must be placed completely flat, so drain water can drain out completely during the cultivation process. Make sure there is always a gap of at least 5 cm or 2 inches between each of the bags.

Each bag has 2x pre-drilled drip stake holes for easy expansion. Drippers should be placed in each of these holes to ensure uniform expansion. If you only have 1 dripper per plant you will need to alternate between the 2 holes. You can also expand the bags by pouring water slowly into each bag. Drainage slits are pre-cut in the cover at the bottom of the bags.

2. Expanding the bags

To expand the bags, we recommend that water is added slowly in small quantities of 50 to 75 ml per dripper at a time, with an interval of 5 to 10 minutes between waterings. This minimizes water losses, and allows the bags to expand completely and evenly over 1-2 hours. It is important to continue watering until the bags are completely saturated, to ensure that the bags expand fully and properly. *TIP: using warm water increases the rate of expansion but cold water is fine too.*

The volume of water needed to make the bag expand completely can be calculated by referring to the maximum moisture percentage of the bag at full saturation below. This is called the *Field Capacity*.

| Coco Blend | Minimum Air % | Maximum Moisture % |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| POWER HP | 25 | 65 |
| POWER 50 | 20 | 70 |

1 Gallon bags (3.8L) will need approximately 0.7 gallons (2.3 Liters) of water to reach Field Capacity.

2 Gallon bags (7.2L) will need approximately 1 gallon (4.6 Liters) of water to reach Field Capacity.

Once the Field Capacity has been reached, water will start to drain from the bottom of the bag. Since our coco is produced from superwashed coco material, drip irrigation expansion of the bag can be stopped at this time. Additional irrigation to wash any excess salt from the coco material is unnecessary. The top layer of coco material in the bag may feel dry. However, after placing the starter block on top, this layer will quickly saturate evenly, enabling the roots to grow into the flower bag without any problems.

Bags must be kept moist for at least 48 hours to allow them to expand completely. Keeping the bags moist for 48 hours according to the irrigation schedule is also important to give the coco material enough time for the buffering process. We recommend following the irrigation schedule below.

For the first 2 weeks the irrigation water should be extra rich in calcium, because the coco material absorbs calcium during the first 2 weeks. To compensate for this loss of calcium, extra calcium should be given from the time that the bags start to expand until the third or fourth week of the crop's development. We recommend setting the pH value to at least 5.2. The pH in the bags will increase in the first weeks after planting. In contrast to rock wool, drip irrigation with water with a pH of 5.2 is not a problem. During cultivation, continue to use irrigation water with a pH of 5.2. Aim for a pH of 5.5 - 6.0 to a maximum of 6.5 in the drainage water.

3. Rooting in the Veg blocks

The flower bags drain easily due to their porous design. During the first week after planting starter blocks on top, the best method is to drip irrigate frequently, so that the starter block makes good contact with the bottom flower bags. In this phase, we recommend 75-100 ml per dripper, per dose. As soon as the veg starter block is firmly fixed to the bottom flower bag and roots are nicely established, the irrigation frequency may be gradually reduced.

The irrigation frequency and EC strength depends on the desired crop growth; generative or vegetative. For the first three weeks of veg phase cultivation, we recommend vegetative irrigation steering - smaller shot sizes, smaller dryback, a lower substrate EC, higher frequency of waterings.

4. Flowering Phase

During the flower phase, continue irrigating as required. We still recommend multiple irrigation events per day. We recommend a generative steering irrigation strategy be used in flower - larger shot sizes, larger drybacks, a higher substrate EC, lower frequency of waterings.

Note on steering: Vegetative and Generative cues can be used in both veg and flower to guide plant structure and direct their focus to your desired growth. When Generative steering is used in veg the plants will grow more compact with shorter internode spacing.

When Vegetative steering is used after week 3 of flower, it helps to bulk the flowers up to a larger size than they would achieve otherwise.

5. Irrigation Frequency

The irrigation frequency is determined by any number of factors including, but not limited to - size of plants, amount of light and co2, vapor pressure deficit and rate of photosynthesis. We strongly suggest using a substrate sensor such as the [SOLUS Teros 12](#) to monitor water content and for following vegetative & generative irrigation steering for maximum plant performance. Refer to our *Pure Products Cultivation Guide* for more information on crop steering and best irrigation practices.

General Guide for shot sizes:

| COCO BLEND | WATER DOSE (ml) PER SHOT |
|------------|--------------------------|
| POWER HP | 100-150 ml |
| POWER 50 | 150-200 ml |

Table: Amount of each water dose based on type of PURE Coco

6. Start/Stop Times

For best results you should water with smaller, frequent shots - between 5 and 10x irrigations per lights on event (day). Start your first watering approx. 30 mins after lights on or sunrise. Finish your last irrigation approx. 2 hours prior to sunset/lights out to minimize ambient humidity going into night time. Water throughout the day as needed to achieve a minimum 15% runoff (leachate) before the last irrigation event.

To keep the root system in optimum condition, we recommend allowing at least 10% of the moisture content to be absorbed each night. This absorption (aka dryback) can be monitored by for example (moisture) sensors like the [SOLUS Teros 12](#).

WHAT IS MY DRY BACK?

It is the difference in Volumetric Water Content (VWC) from the last irrigation event of a given day (maximum saturation) to the first irrigation event of the following day (lowest VWC level). It is measured as the decrease of VWC% during that time.

Example - if your VWC at the end of the day is 68.7% and then before the next day's irrigation events start it is at 33.2% the overnight DryBack would = $(68.7\% - 33.2\%) = 35.5\%$

If the weight loss during the night represents less than 10% of the moisture, watering should be stopped earlier in the afternoon.

A [SOLUS Teros 12](#) (moisture) sensor can be used to gain better insight into your best method of watering and how to adjust the irrigation strategy. Proper measuring provides a clear picture of what is happening in the substrate around the roots. All Pure Substrates have all been designed with crop steering in mind.

This is general advice only to be used as a guideline. We are not responsible for crop performance.

The above product information was prepared to the best of our knowledge and under the responsibility of our Head of Quality. This information supersedes and replaces any previous versions. We reserve the right to make changes. All applications and usage recommendations must be understood as non-binding guidelines and must be adjusted to meet local circumstances and code of practice. Pure Products cannot be held responsible for any adverse consequences that may arise when using the data from this form.