

www.atlanticgold.eu

Manufactured by Atlantic Gold Ireland. 23 Rathgar Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin 6. Dublin. Ireland. T: +353 83 333 8885 Alginate's are present in the Natural Soil Conditioner at levels of between 16% and 26%. Microbial population size has been found to increase dramatically in the presence of alginate gels. This is why Natural Soil Conditioners are also excellent compost activators: the rate of composting is increased by the resulting increased microbial activity. It is well documented that soil health and associated plant growth is directly proportional to the presence or absence of soil microbes. Alginate's also absorb large volumes of water thus increasing the moisture in the soil.

APPLICATION:

- Increased Yield
- · Improved soil germination
- Increased Uptake of soil nutrients
- Increased resistance to pests, insects and disease
- Resistance to frost

TYPICAL ANALYSIS (MINIMUM VALUE'S)

Organic Matter	77.81%
Nitrogen	0.64%
Phosphorus	0.15 %
Potassium	1.28 %
Sulphur	1.25 %
Calcium	0.71%
Magnesium	0.76 %
Draduct Formulation Cran	

Product Formulation: Granular



ATLANTIC GOLD SEAWEED NATURAL SOIL CONDITIONER

APPLICATION:

Colf greens, sports turf 25kg bag per 500 square metres

Lawns and grasses 5kg per 100 square metres,

50 - 75g per square metre (Apply Spring & Autumn)

Well-structured top soils ______25 - 50kg per 500 square metres

Poorly structured top soils _____50 - 75kg per 500 square metres

Sub soil 75 - 150kg per 500 square metres

Compost 1 part soil conditioner to 50 parts compost during maturation period

Vegetables ______100 - 150g per square metre

Flowers, shrubs 100 - 150g per square metre

Storage requirement:

Store out of direct sunlight in a cool frost free place, between 0 degrees C and 30 degrees C. This product is concentrated you can add small amounts to other soil feeds or conditioner. Do not apply directly to plant. Add small amounts to soil. Seller guarantee shall be limited to the terms set out on the label and subject thereto.

DID YOU KNOW?

In Famine times, those potato crops that were fertilised with seaweed had no problems with potato blight, a fungus that affected Irish potato crops and led to the Great Famine in the mid-19th century.