

SiLICICIUM

Science

SiLicium is beneficial for the regulation and the absorption of macro and micronutrients by the plant via xylem to the shoots and leaves.

Silicon is translocated as anion, monosilicic acid, resulting as a silicon cellulose membrane throughout the epidermal tissue.

Found to have association with *phosphorous and calcium* ions, this process in which plant biomass enriches its level of silicon is called monosilicic acid polymerization.

The application of SiLicium through the root system results in increased resistance and protection against diseases, drought, heat and other environmental stressors during vegetative and budding development. Using SiLicium, your plants will root faster and develop stronger stems, leaves, and plant biomass overall.

SiLicium mono-silicic acid also ensures that the plant stomata diameter is decreased, which helps regulates moisture loss thereby enhancing the mobility of various macro and micro nutritional elements throughout the crop.



Dosage

Use a minimum of 15 mL per 100 liters OR .5mL per GAL of feeding water throughout the growing cycle.

Instructions

Always mix SiLicium with tap or RO water before any other fertilizers are added.

Derived From

Boric Acid, Potassium Silicate, Sodium Molybdenum

Non-Plant Food Ingredients: Soluble Silicon (H_4SiO_4) @ less than or equal to 1%

Guaranteed Analysis

Soluble potash (K2O)	0.860%
Silicon (Si)	0.911%
Boron (B)	0.118%
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.002%

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BLOOM

During 12/12 flower cycles, switch to SiLicium Bloom in efforts to promote larger flowers and fruits as well as regulate "salt stress" caused from excess K/Na molecules. The ancillary effect of monosilicic acid and fulvic agents encourage the facilitation of *phosphorous and calcium*, but also simultaneously reduce toxicity of heavy metals, aluminum, and manganese within the plant system.

Formulated specifically for budding and fruiting cycles, SiLicium Bloom™ provides silicon in the conjugal form serving as a biological chelate.

Performance

- Silicon rich cell structure increases the transport of calcium, phosphorus and other essential elements.
- Tighter nodal stacking results in more flowering sites potentiating higher production.

Protection

- Thicker cell walls offer support to various stressors caused from temperature, drought, pests and disease.
- SiLicium controls stomatic diameter, reducing moisture loss and transpiration rates resulting in increased water transport.

Effect

- Increased yields result from the accelerated growth rates; all correlating back to SiLicium enriched plant cells.
- Accelerated growth rates occur from enhanced cellular structure within the plant.



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