



SPECIALTY CROP  
management

**Midwestern BioAg's CSA Program is designed to meet the unique challenges of a CSA farm.**

The products in our CSA program meet all NOP guidelines for use on organic farms.

CSAs and other highly diversified vegetable operations need a flexible program that allows the fertilization of multiple crops that have widely varying nutritional needs without too complicated of a system. Our program allows for just such flexibility with our three Veggies line fertilizers.



**Our Products:**

**VEGGIES PLUS:** Veggies Plus is a blend of trace minerals, calcium, and soil stimulants. This product is designed to work as the base for fertilization on a CSA farm. This product contains a well-balanced blend of soluble calcium and trace minerals in the form of HumaCal<sup>®</sup> and MicroHume<sup>®</sup> ensuring that you can put this down at the start of the season and the fertility will be there when you plant your crop. It also contains many sources of trace minerals, including naturally mined sources. SuperRoot, kelp, and compost are also included to aid in deterring transplant shock and encouraging vigorous rooting.

**VEGGIES NKO:** Veggies NKO is formulated for usage on a wide variety of crops, from asparagus to zucchini. This blend has nitrogen and potassium available in several forms as well as soluble magnesium. Veggies NKO is for use on those crops with a N:K requirement of 1:1. NKO is meant to be used along with a base of Veggies Plus.

**VEGGIES SOL:** Veggies Sol is a special blend made for plants in the Solinacious family, with the exception of potatoes. This family includes eggplants, peppers, tomatoes, and tomatillos. It has an N:K ratio of 1:3 to meet the nutrient requirements of this family. Sol is meant to be used alongside Veggies Plus as a base product.

**Application**

**Veggies Plus** 300 lbs/Acre  
This is the base product and is to be applied at a standard rate regardless of what is being fertilized.

**Veggies NKO**  
6-1-6 analysis  
Balanced for general vegetable needs.

Brassicas	400 lbs/Acre
Cucurbits	400 lbs/Acre
Root Crops	200-300 lbs/Acre
Potatoes	600-1000 lbs/Acre
Asparagus	400-600 lbs/Acre
Strawberries	400 lbs/Acre

- Application rate can be increased for kale production if trying to prolong the season. For asparagus, less Veggies NKO should be used when establishing a crop and more when in full production.

**Veggies Sol**  
4-1-12 analysis  
Balanced for crops in the Solinacious family

Tomatoes	600 lbs/Acre
Peppers	400 lbs/Acre



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## SPECIALTY CROP management

### **About Our Program**

As a producer our program will help to improve your soil quality and feed your crop its specific nutritional needs with the highest quality products that will not cause root damage and will help you achieve maximum production.

### **Soil Balancing**

Midwestern BioAg's soil balancing program starts with a soil test. From the soil test we create a plan for how to balance your soils that will help ensure that your plants will be growing in an optimal environment and will be able to reap the maximum benefits from a fertilization program.

### **Crop Fertilization**

#### **BALANCE**

A fertilizer should have a balance of nutrients needed for optimum plant growth, yield and feed quality beyond NPK. It should include calcium, sulfur, trace minerals, plus some carbon and sugar to feed the soil microbes and make nutrients more available to the plant.

#### **SOLUBLE TO SLOW RELEASE**

Most fertilizers are highly soluble, which gives the plant a quick charge but then becomes deficient later when the plant needs the most nutrients. By balancing soluble to slow release, the plant receives adequate nutrients throughout the growing season.

#### **pH**

When the pH is within a range of 5.5 to 6.5, nutrients are more available to the plant with less chance of being tied up in the soil. A lower pH fertilizer also creates availability of other nutrients for greater uptake in the root zone of the plant.

#### **NON-HARMFUL**

A fertilizer should be gentle on the soil, roots and soil microbes. For example high levels of chloride and ammonia have a negative effect. By keeping them to a minimum and supplying root and biological stimulants, you can have a positive effect on yield.

*Grow your passion for farming. We'll show you how.*