BioBizz Autoflower Feeding Schedule (Soil)

What This Schedule Is For

This feeding schedule is designed specifically for **autoflowering cannabis plants grown in soil or light-mix substrates**, using the **BioBizz organic nutrient range**.

It is intended as a **balanced, plant-led framework**, not a maximum-strength feeding chart. The goal is healthy growth, steady development, and clean flavour — not forcing plants beyond what they can comfortably handle.

Growing Assumptions

This schedule assumes the following setup:

- **Plant type:** Autoflowering genetics
- **Medium:** Soil or light-mix (not coco)
- **Pot size:** 10–12 L (Air Pots or fabric pots work well)
- **Lighting:** LED grow light
- **Light cycle:** 18/6 throughout the grow
- **Grow length:** Approximately 10–12 weeks from seed
- **Feeding style:** Organic, soil-based (feed every other watering unless stated)

If your setup differs significantly, use this schedule as a **starting reference**, not a rigid rulebook.

What This Schedule Is NOT

To avoid confusion, this feeding schedule is **not suitable** for:

- Coco coir or hydroponic systems
- Photoperiod plants
- High-frequency run-to-waste feeding
- Synthetic nutrient lines
- “Push-to-the-limit” yield chasing

Using this schedule outside its intended context may lead to deficiencies, toxicity, or inconsistent results.

How to Use This Schedule

- Start **lighter rather than stronger** if plants are small or sensitive
- Feed **every other watering** unless plants show clear hunger
- Always water evenly and avoid dry pockets in the soil
- Observe leaf colour, growth rate, and posture — adjust gradually

Organic growing rewards patience. Small adjustments, made slowly, are more effective than aggressive corrections.

Important Note on Variability

Every plant is different.

Genetics, environment, pot size, temperature, and watering habits all affect nutrient demand. This schedule provides a **stable baseline**, but your plants should always have the final say.

When in doubt:

> Reduce strength slightly and allow the plant time to respond.

This document pairs with the full week-by-week feeding breakdown that follows.

Mixing & Watering Rules (BioBizz – Soil Grows)

Correct mixing and watering matter just as much as nutrient amounts. Most feeding issues come from **application**, not the schedule itself.

Use the rules below to get consistent results and avoid common mistakes.

Mixing Order (Important)

Always mix nutrients into **water first**, one at a time, in the following order:

1. **Bio·Grow**
2. **Bio·Bloom**
3. **Top·Max**
4. **Bio·Heaven**
5. **Root·Juice** (early stages only)

Stir well between each addition.

Do not add multiple products at once. Proper mixing helps prevent nutrient lockout and uneven distribution in organic feeds.

Water First, Feed Second

- Never feed **dry soil**
- Always water evenly across the entire pot
- Allow the medium to absorb moisture before runoff begins

Dry patches lead to inconsistent uptake and can cause sudden nutrient stress.

Feeding Frequency

- Feed **every other watering** as standard
- Use plain water between feeds

- In hot conditions or rapid growth phases, plants may accept slightly more frequent feeding

If unsure, feed less often rather than more.

Watering Volume Guidance

Use volume as a **flexible guide**, not a fixed target:

- Small plants → reduce volume, keep strength
- Large plants → increase volume, same strength
- Avoid frequent shallow watering

Aim for **10–20% runoff** to refresh the root zone and prevent salt buildup.

Strength Adjustments

If plants appear stressed:

- Reduce **overall strength by 20–25%**
- Do not remove a single nutrient unless deficiency is clear
- Allow 3–5 days before making another change

Organic nutrients work gradually — patience matters.

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pH Guidance (Soil)

- Target pH: **6.2–6.5**
- Minor drift is normal in organic soil
- Do not chase numbers aggressively

If pH is within range and plants look healthy, leave it alone.

Key Rules to Remember

- Less is easier to fix than more
- Watch leaf colour and posture, not just growth speed
- Adjust slowly, one change at a time
- Let the plant respond before intervening again

This section supports the stage-by-stage feeding schedule and should be followed throughout the entire grow.

BioBizz Autoflower Feeding Schedule – Quick Reference

This table is designed as a **glance-and-go reference** you can check during a grow without rereading the full guide.

It assumes:

- Soil or light-mix
- Autoflower genetics
- 10–12 L pots
- LED lighting (18/6)
- Feeding every other watering

Use the detailed schedule and adjustment notes elsewhere in the document to fine-tune if needed.

Week(s)	Growth Stage	Bio·Grow	Bio·Bloom	Top·Max	Bio·Heaven	Root·Juice
1–2	Seedling / Early Veg	2 ml	–	–	2 ml	2 ml
3–4	Late Veg / Pre-flower	3–4 ml	1–2 ml	1 ml	2 ml	–
5–6	Early Flower	3 ml	3 ml	1 ml	2 ml	–
7–8	Mid Flower	2 ml	4 ml	2 ml	2 ml	–
9–10	Late Flower	1 ml	4 ml	4 ml	2 ml	–
Final 7–10 days	Flush	–	–	–	–	–

How to Use This Table

- Amounts are **per litre of water**
- Reduce all values by **20–25%** for sensitive strains
- Increase volume before increasing strength
- Always observe plants and adjust gradually

This table works best when paired with the **Mixing & Watering Rules** and **Adjustment Guidance** sections.

How to Adjust This Feeding Schedule Safely

This feeding schedule is designed as a **stable baseline**, not a rigid formula. Autoflowers vary widely by genetics, size, and environment, so small adjustments are often necessary.

Use this section to make changes **confidently and safely**, without chasing problems or overcorrecting.

The Golden Rule of Adjustments

Make **one change at a time**, then wait **3–5 days** before adjusting again.

Organic nutrients work gradually. Quick, repeated changes often cause more stress than the original issue.

Hungry vs Sensitive Strains

Hungry / Heavy-Feeding Strains

Some autoflowers (especially larger or sativa-leaning genetics) demand more nitrogen and overall feed.

Signs:

- Rapid vertical growth
- Pale lower leaves during early flower
- Strong daily water uptake

Adjustments:

- Keep **Bio·Grow higher for longer** (as shown in weeks 5–6)
- Increase **watering volume before strength**

- Avoid dropping nitrogen too early

Sensitive / Light-Feeding Strains

Compact or indica-leaning autos often prefer gentler feeding.

Signs:

- Dark green leaves
- Downward clawing
- Burnt or yellow leaf tips

Adjustments:

- Reduce **all nutrients by 20–25%**
- Maintain ratios — do not remove a single product unless deficiency is clear
- Extend time between feeds if needed

How to Respond to Common Signals

Pale or Yellow Lower Leaves

- Often normal during late flower
- If early: slightly increase **Bio·Grow** or feed frequency

Dark Green Leaves / Nitrogen Claw

- Reduce **Bio·Grow first**, not Bloom
- Allow soil to dry slightly more between waterings

Burnt Leaf Tips

- Reduce **overall strength**, not just one bottle
- Resume feeding only after new growth appears healthy

Slow Growth or Dull Colour

- Check watering habits before increasing feed
- Ensure roots are not staying cold or waterlogged

Light Before Feed

Before increasing nutrients, always check:

- Light height and intensity
- Signs of bleaching or stress
- Leaf posture during peak light hours

Light stress is often mistaken for nutrient deficiency.

When to Do Nothing

Sometimes the best adjustment is **no adjustment at all**.

If:

- Growth is steady
- New leaves look healthy
- Buds are forming normally

Then stay the course. Autoflowers prefer consistency over perfection.

This adjustment guide works alongside the feeding schedule and mixing rules to help you respond to real-world plant behaviour.

Common Problems & Fixes (Autoflower Soil Grows)

This section helps you **diagnose issues quickly** and respond calmly, without overfeeding or chasing multiple problems at once.

Most issues in organic soil grows come from **watering habits, environment, or timing**, not a lack of nutrients.

Pale or Yellowing Lower Leaves

Likely causes:

- Normal nitrogen fade (late flower)
- Mild nitrogen deficiency (early flower)
- Roots not accessing nutrients due to dry pockets

What to do:

- If late flower: do nothing — natural fade is expected
- If early flower: maintain or slightly increase **Bio·Grow**
- Ensure full pot saturation when watering

Avoid reacting aggressively unless multiple leaves are affected rapidly.

Dark Green Leaves or Nitrogen Claw

Likely causes:

- Excess nitrogen
- Feeding too frequently
- Soil staying wet for too long

What to do:

- Reduce **Bio·Grow first**, not Bloom
- Increase dry-back slightly between waterings
- Resume feeding at reduced strength after recovery

Nitrogen toxicity is easier to fix early than late.

Burnt or Yellow Leaf Tips

Likely causes:

- Overall nutrient strength too high
- Light intensity too strong for current growth stage

What to do:

- Reduce **all nutrients by 20–25%**
- Check light height before changing feed again
- Wait for healthy new growth before resuming normal strength

Burnt tips are a warning, not an emergency.

Rust Spots or Interveinal Yellowing

Likely causes:

- Calcium or magnesium uptake issues
- pH drift outside optimal soil range

What to do:

- Confirm pH is between **6.2–6.5**
- Improve watering consistency
- Consider gentle Cal-Mag support if deficiency persists

Do not stack supplements unless symptoms are clear and progressing.

Drooping Leaves

Likely causes:

- Overwatering (most common)

- Underwatering
- Root-zone temperature stress

What to do:

- Check pot weight before watering
- Ensure proper drainage and airflow
- Avoid watering on a fixed schedule

Droop direction and recovery speed tell you more than colour alone.

Slow Growth or Small Plants

Likely causes:

- Insufficient light intensity
- Cold root zone
- Early overwatering

What to do:

- Check light distance and output
- Maintain stable temperatures
- Allow soil to dry slightly more between waterings

Feeding harder rarely fixes slow growth in autos.

Bleaching or Foxtailing

Likely causes:

- Excessive light intensity
- Heat stress during flower

What to do:

- Raise light or reduce power slightly
- Improve airflow above canopy
- Avoid increasing nutrients in response

Light stress often masquerades as deficiency.

When to Stop Intervening

If:

- New growth looks healthy
- Buds are forming normally
- No rapid deterioration is visible

Then pause. Autoflowers respond best to **consistency**, not constant adjustment.

This diagnostic guide should be used alongside the feeding schedule and adjustment framework to resolve issues without panic feeding.

pH & EC Guidance (Keep It Simple)

pH and EC matter — but in **organic soil grows**, they should be used as **guides**, not obsessions.

This section explains what to aim for, what to ignore, and when to intervene.

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pH Guidance for Soil Grows

For BioBizz nutrients in soil or light-mix:

- **Target pH range: 6.2 – 6.5**
- Occasional drift between **6.0 – 6.7** is normal
- Stability matters more than perfection

Organic soil buffers pH naturally. Constant correction often causes more harm than good.

When to Adjust pH

You should adjust pH **only if**:

- You see ongoing deficiency symptoms
- Growth is slowing without an obvious cause
- Runoff readings are consistently far outside range

If plants look healthy and are growing well, **do not chase numbers**.

How to pH Safely

- Always pH **after** nutrients are fully mixed
- Adjust gradually — small changes go a long way
- Use gentle pH-down products suitable for organic growing

Avoid aggressive correction. Organic systems respond slowly and steadily.

EC & PPM: What to Know (and What to Ignore)

In organic soil grows:

- **EC/PPM readings are unreliable indicators of feed strength**
- Organic nutrients are not fully soluble
- Runoff EC often reflects soil biology, not toxicity

Because of this, EC should not be used to “dial in” feeding levels.

When EC Can Be Useful

EC readings may help in limited situations:

- Comparing **plain water vs feed solution**
- Identifying extreme salt buildup
- Confirming very strong or very weak mixes

Even then, visual plant health always takes priority.

Flushing in Organic Soil

- Flushing is not about stripping nutrients
- Use **plain water at pH 6.2–6.5**
- Allow natural fade to occur
- Stop feeding 7–10 days before harvest

Yellowing leaves at this stage are normal and desirable.

Key Takeaways

- pH matters — but don’t micromanage it
- EC is secondary in organic soil
- Plant signals > meters
- Consistency beats precision

Light & Environment Sanity Check (Autoflowers)

Light and environment have a **bigger impact on nutrient demand than feed strength itself**. Many apparent deficiencies are actually caused by light stress, heat, or poor airflow.

Use this section to check the basics **before changing your feeding schedule**.

Why Light Comes First

Autoflowers respond quickly to changes in light intensity.

- Too much light → nutrient uptake problems, tip burn, bleaching
- Too little light → slow growth, pale colour, weak structure

If light is off, feeding adjustments rarely fix the issue.

Light Height & Power Reference (LED)

Use this table as a **starting point**, not a fixed rule. Always prioritise plant response.

Growth Stage	Light Height	Power %	What to Watch For
Seedling (weeks 1–2)	24–30 in	30–40%	Avoid stretch, gentle leaf angle
Early veg (weeks 3–4)	20–24 in	50–60%	Steady growth, no clawing
Mid veg / pre-flower	18–22 in	60–75%	Preparing for stretch

Early flower	14–18 in	80–100%	Watch tips and leaf posture
Mid–late flower	12–16 in	100%	Max density, avoid bleaching

If leaves taco, bleach, or curl upwards, **reduce light before reducing feed**.

Temperature & Humidity Targets

Stable conditions help plants process nutrients efficiently.

Ideal ranges:

- Day temperature: **22–26°C**
- Night temperature: **18–22°C**
- Relative humidity:
  - Veg: **55–65%**
  - Early flower: **45–55%**
  - Late flower: **40–45%**

Large swings increase stress and nutrient demand.

Airflow & Gas Exchange

Good airflow is essential for nutrient uptake.

- Gentle movement across leaves (not wind burn)
- Fresh air exchange in the grow space
- Avoid stagnant, humid pockets

Plants under poor airflow often show deficiency-like symptoms even with correct feeding.

Root Zone Conditions

Healthy roots are the engine of nutrient uptake.

- Avoid cold floors under pots
- Ensure full drainage after watering
- Do not let pots sit in runoff

Root stress often appears above ground as nutrient problems.

When to Adjust Feed vs Environment

Adjust environment first if:

- Tips burn suddenly after increasing light
- Bleaching appears near the canopy
- Leaves curl without colour change

Adjust feed first if:

- Pale leaves persist under stable conditions
- Growth slows without visible light stress

When in doubt, stabilise conditions and wait.

Key Takeaway

> If the environment is right, feeding becomes easy.

Always confirm light, temperature, and airflow before changing nutrient levels.

This section supports the feeding schedule by helping you rule out environmental causes before adjusting nutrients.

BioBizz Autoflower Feeding Schedule – Stage-by-Stage Guide

This section provides a **clear, practical breakdown of the full autoflower lifecycle**, showing exactly **what to feed, when to feed, and what to watch for** at each stage of growth.

It is designed for:

- Autoflowering cannabis plants
- Soil or light-mix growing
- BioBizz organic nutrients
- LED lighting (18/6)

This is not a rigid formula. Use it as a **guided framework**, adjusting calmly based on plant response. Each stage includes a simple goal and key visual cues so you know when things are on track — and when to intervene.

All feed amounts are per litre of water. Feed every other watering unless plants clearly demand more.

🌱 Stage 1 – Early Veg (weeks 1–2)

Goal: Establish roots and steady early growth

Light: 18/6
Water per plant: ~0.25–0.5 L as needed

Feed mix per litre:

- Bio·Grow: **2 ml**
- Bio·Heaven: **2 ml** (optional)
- Root·Juice: **2 ml**

Watch for: pale new growth (too light), droop from overwatering

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🌿 Stage 2 – Late Veg / Pre-flower (weeks 3–4)

Goal: Build structure and prepare for flower transition

Water per plant: ~0.75–1 L

Feed mix per litre:

- Bio·Grow: **3–4 ml**
- Bio·Heaven: **2 ml**
- Top·Max: **1 ml**
- Bio·Bloom: **1–2 ml**

Watch for: rapid stretch, strong water uptake, early pistils

🌸 Stage 3 – Early Flower (weeks 5–6)

Goal: Support stretch while maintaining nitrogen

Water per plant: ~1–1.25 L

Feed mix per litre:

- Bio·Grow: **3 ml** *(key hungry-strain tweak — do not drop to 1 ml yet)*
- Bio·Bloom: **3 ml**
- Top·Max: **1 ml**
- Bio·Heaven: **2 ml**

Watch for: pale lowers (needs N) vs dark clawing (too much)

🌼 Stage 4 – Mid Flower (weeks 7–8)

Goal: Bulk flower development and controlled nitrogen taper

Water per plant: ~1.25–1.5 L

Feed mix per litre:

- Bio·Grow: **2 ml** *(begin slow taper)*
- Bio·Bloom: **4 ml**
- Top·Max: **2 ml**
- Bio·Heaven: **2 ml**

Watch for: tip burn or bleaching — adjust light before feed

🍂 Stage 5 – Late Flower (weeks 9–10)

Goal: Finish flower while allowing natural fade

Water per plant: ~1–1.25 L

Feed mix per litre:

- Bio·Grow: **1 ml** *(final bit of nitrogen)*
- Bio·Bloom: **4 ml**
- Top·Max: **4 ml**
- Bio·Heaven: **2 ml**

Watch for: yellowing fans (normal), avoid late heavy feeding

🚰 Stage 6 – Flush (last 7–10 days)

Goal: Clean finish and smooth ripening

- Plain water only
- Target pH: **6.2–6.5**
- Continue until runoff EC is low and leaves begin a natural fade

Watch for: steady fade, no forced flushing

Light Height & Power Reference (LED)

Growth Stage	Light Height	Power %	Notes
Seedling (week 1–2)	24–30 in	30–40%	Avoid stretch
Early veg (week 3–4)	20–24 in	50–60%	Build roots & structure
Mid veg / 3rd node (week 5)	18–22 in	60–75%	Prepare for flower stretch
Early flower (week 6–8)	14–18 in	80–100%	Watch leaf tips for stress

Mid–late flower	12–16 in	100%	Maximise density, back off if bleaching

Final Notes (Read This Before You Grow)

This feeding schedule is designed to **support healthy, balanced autoflower growth**, not to push plants beyond their limits.

If you've worked through this guide from start to finish, you'll have noticed a consistent theme:

> **Observe the plant. Adjust calmly. Change one thing at a time.**

That approach will take you further than any aggressive feeding chart ever will.

A Note on Expectations

Autoflowers vary widely.

Even seeds from the same pack can behave differently due to:

- Genetics
- Pot size and root space
- Light intensity
- Temperature and humidity
- Watering habits

This guide provides a **reliable framework**, not a guarantee of identical results.

Start Light, Finish Strong

If you are unsure at any stage:

- Start slightly under the listed amounts
- Increase gradually if the plant asks for more
- Reduce calmly at the first sign of stress

It is always easier to **add feed later** than to undo overfeeding.

When to Trust the Schedule — and When Not To

Trust the schedule when:

- Growth is steady
- New leaves look healthy
- Buds are developing normally

Trust the plant when:

- Leaves change colour rapidly
- Tips burn or curl
- Growth stalls despite correct feeding

Plants speak clearly when conditions are off — meters and charts are secondary.

A Responsible Growing Reminder

Always follow the laws and regulations in your location.

This guide is provided for **educational purposes only** and reflects general organic growing principles. You are responsible for how and where you apply this information.

Continue Your Journey

If you found this guide helpful, you may also enjoy:

- In-depth growing articles and experiments
- Practical, experience-led guides
- Tools and resources for soil growers

All available at **Backyard Farmer**.

Final Thought

Healthy plants come from **consistency, patience, and observation** — not constant intervention.

Stick to the basics, trust your instincts, and let the plant do the rest.

Thanks for growing thoughtfully.