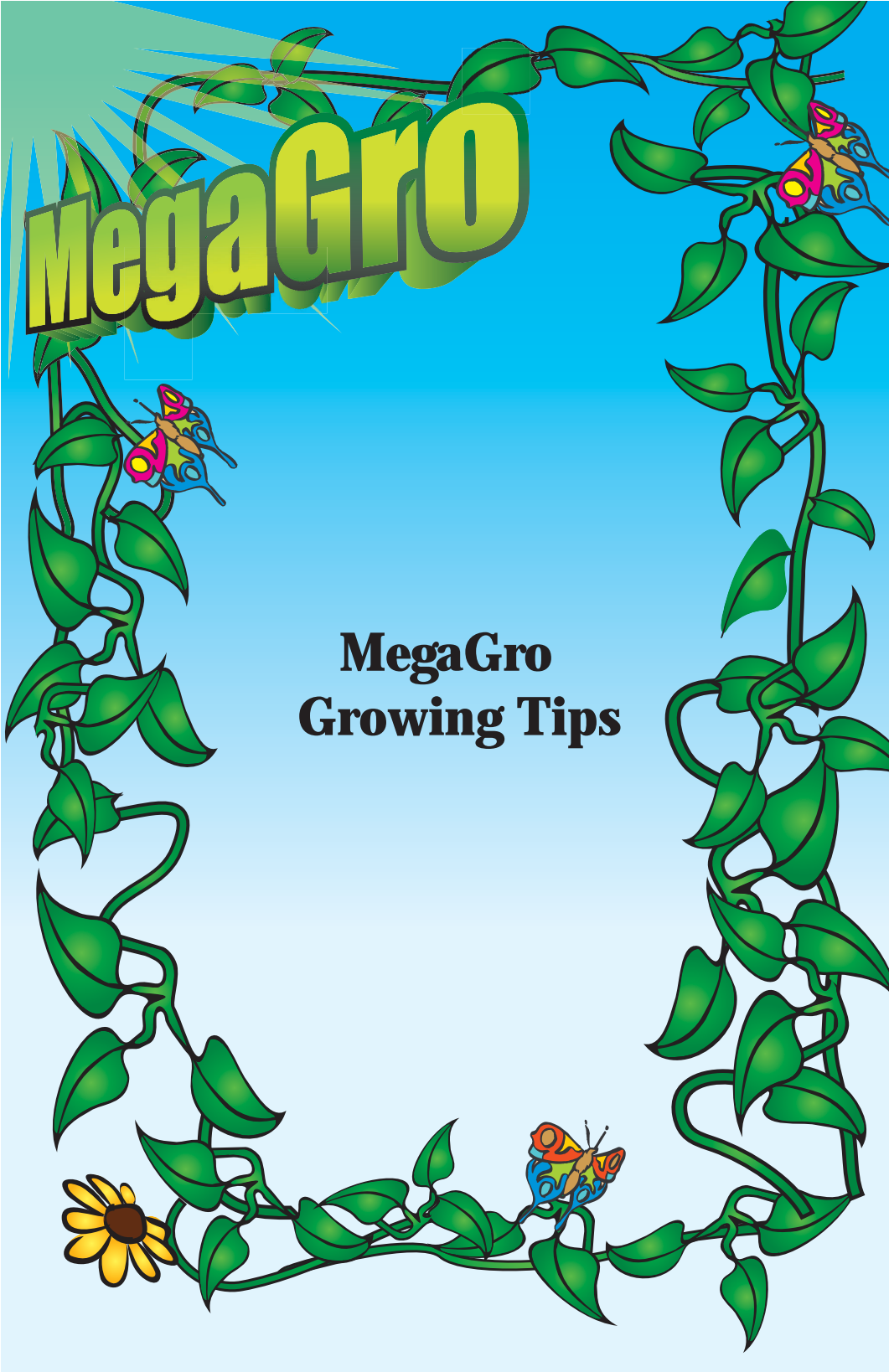




# MegaGro



## MegaGro Growing Tips



Dear Friend,

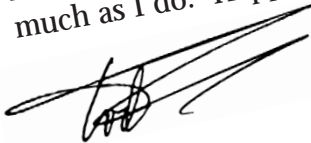
Welcome to MegaGro!

Whether you're an experienced gardener or just learning how to care for your new plants, you'll find this guide handy for a variety of purposes. Basic plant growth instructions, use guidelines for our product and helpful hints in giving you a "green thumb".

If you have questions about our products or usage instructions, please feel free to contact us at:

[www.MegaGro.com](http://www.MegaGro.com)

I know you will enjoy our great products as much as I do. Happy growing.



Todd Winey  
President  
W.A. Industries, Inc.

# Table of Contents

---

The MegaGro Story	4	Corn plant	10
General Plant Care	5	Dragon Tree	10
Choosing The Right Plant for the Right Place	5	Song of India	10
Light	5	Devil's ivy	10
Temperature	6	Spurge	10
Moisture and Watering	6	Weeping Fig	10
Fertilizer and Feeding	6	India Rubber tree	10
Using MegaGro	7	Swiss Cheese plant,	
Mixing Special Concentrations	7	Mexican Breadfruit plant	10
Ornamentals	8	Philodendron	10
General Instructions	8	Mother-in-law's tongue	11
Flossflower, Pussyfoot	8	Umbrella Tree	11
Coleus (Flame Nettle)	8	Goosefoot plant	11
Jade Tree	8	Boston Fern	11
Golden Bells	8	Peace Lily	11
Fuchsia	8	Peace Lily (Flowering)	11
Gloxinia	8	Fire Fern	11
Holly	8	Honey plant	11
Common Ivy	8	Creeping fig	11
Peperomia	8	False aralia, Finger aralis	11
Burro's Tail, Donkey's Tail	8	Variegated laurel	11
Inch Plant, Wandering Jew	8	Flowers	12
Spineless Yucca	8	General Instructions	12
Glossy privet	8	Camellias	12
Maple	8	Common Gardenia, Cape Jasmine	12
Oak	8	Indian Azalea	12
Poplar	8	Geraniums	12
Yellow Cedar	9	Azalea	12
Walnut	9	African violets	12
Willow	9	Alpine Violet, Florist's cyclamen	12
Maidenhair Fern	9	Oxalis	13
Chinese Evergreen	9	Gardenias	13
Chinese Evergreen (Flowering)	9	Hydrangeas	13
Medicine Plant	9	Geraniums	13
Pineapple	9	King Begonia	13
Norfolk Pine	9	Begonia	13
Cast-iron plant	9	Touch-me-not, jewelweed	13
Bamboo	9	Paperwhite	13
Ponytail plant	9	Fruits & Vegetables	14
Spider plant	9	Lettuce (all varieties)	14
Areca palm	10	Peas	14
Starfish plant	10	Radishes	14
Sago palm	10	Tomatoes	14
Dumb cane	10	Cherries	14
Dumb cane (Flowering)	10	Potatoes	14
Striped dracaena	10	Summer Squash	14
		Peaches	14

# The MegaGro Story

---

I was first introduced to Gibberellic acid by a high school science teacher. In my junior year biology class, we performed an experiment, now repeated thousands of times in classrooms across America. The experiment demonstrated the incredible effect gibberellic acid can have on young developing plants.

Since that experiment, I have been fascinated by the ability of Gibberellic Acid to produce remarkable effects on nearly every variety of plant I have used it on, from my mother's Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila muralis*) to the ficus (*Ficus benjamina*) I have in my home today.

Unfortunately, throughout the years I was unable to consistently find a ready source of easy to use Gibberellic Acid. Each product I found would inevitably be out of stock because the manufacturer was no longer in business.

That's when I made up my mind to rectify that situation and found a company to bring the benefits of using Gibberellic Acid to everyday gardeners and houseplant owners who often struggle to grow and maintain beautiful houseplants.

I hope you have tremendous success with our products and you are able to enjoy the benefits of having beautiful, thriving plants in your home or garden.



# General Plant Care

---

Many people choose not to bring plants into their lives by a perceived inability to grow and care for them. Often a little success is all it takes for someone to catch the gardening bug and develop a full fledged “green thumb”. MegaGro is designed to help kick-start that process by instructing your plants to grow, but in order to successfully grow plants you should follow a few basic principals.

## *Choosing The Right Plant for the Right Place*

Most house plants are comfortable in the same temperatures we are. Coming from tropical climates, they feel most at home temperatures from 65 to 75° F. Some, like cactus and succulents can tolerate much higher and lower temperatures having evolved in desert climates with very high and low temperature extremes. It is important that you take into consideration the place of origin of a plant and try to match it to the micro-environment you are trying fill.

If the area is next to the oven or on a hot window sill, then a desert plant such as an Aloe vera will do well in the higher temperatures and light that area of your home generally experiences. If you are looking to fill a space in your bathroom, where it will be moist and shady, think of a fern. Finding the right plant for the right area is probably the most important factor in ensuring a healthy plant.

## *Light*

All plants need light to grow, but the amount will vary by type. Most will need moderate to high light, but only a few such as cactus can tolerate direct sunlight. Houseplants can be grown using only artificial light, but most will need some exposure to natural sunlight to thrive. The natural sunlight will provide the full spectrum of light needed to maintain all life-cycle processes. This is particularly true for flowering varieties.

Direct sun can be very harsh on most plants, particularly when it is magnified through window glass. Make sure you provide some filter for full summer sun, either by pulling the shades or periodically moving the plant out of the direct rays.

Most houseplants are generally classified according to four basic light requirements; full sun, semi-sun, semi-shade and shade.

### *Temperature*

Temperature is key to a plant's growth since most will go dormant if the temperature drops to low. As noted previously, when trying to find the appropriate place for a plant, take note not only of the "average" temperature of the area, but also if the area gets frequent drafts, such as a doorway. As general rule, avoid placing plants too close to windows since the air near the window can experience much higher or lower temperatures than that of the rest of the room.

Most plants can generally tolerate a much larger variation in temperatures than most people would expect. But if you think this might be the case, you need to adjust your care accordingly. For example, if you expect the temperature to be below the ideal range, such as in winter, reduce the watering amount or frequency. If the temperature will be higher than expected, give the plant additional water to maintain humidity.

### *Moisture and Watering*

Watering is probably the most problematic area of houseplant care. Most people over water and this can quickly kill the plant. Most plants should be kept moist but not wet and there are a number of ways to provide the plant with water that do not involve direct watering. The simplest way to maintain humidity is to mist the plants regularly or to use a hydrophilic gel product such as MegaGro AquaRocks. Room humidifiers can also be used to increase overall air humidity.

When watering a particular plant, you should pay attention to the variety, as some such as cyclamen will benefit from bottom watering. Otherwise, watering from the top will suit most plants just fine

### *Fertilizer and Feeding*

MegaGro is designed to trigger plant growth, but in order to make sure your plants have the raw materials to grow you will need to feed regularly. This will provide the building blocks necessary to produce new leaves and flowers. Because MegaGro prompts the plants to be in an active growth mode, you may need to increase fertilizer levels when using MegaGro.

There are a wide variety of fertilizer forms, such as spike, pills, powder and liquid all of which work well in providing basic nutrients. If you have a wide variety of plants, a general purpose fertilizer will probably work best. For certain varieties, such as African violets, a fertilizer high in acids is recommended. It is suggested you talk to your local gardening professional to select the right formula for your needs.

# Using MegaGro

---

MegaGro has been developed to be a flexible, multi-purpose solution that will benefit nearly all species and varieties of plants. The following Applications table outlines which MegaGro product will be right for the desired effect.

For most ornamental houseplants, simply use the MegaGro spray as formulated to increase the size, height and leaf area. If you want add an additional delivery mechanism for the Gibberellic acid, use the concentrate as a watering additive. This works well for dormant plants to reset their growing cycle.

## Mixing Special Concentrations

---

For some species, a special mixture is required to produce specific effects, such as flower or larger blooms. When a special mixture is called for, the mixture is identified in PPM or parts per million. The MegaGro concentrate was specially formulated to make it easy to create varying PPM mixtures using only the product cap.

The concentrate will create a 10 ppm solution for each capful that is added to 32 oz of water. To create a stronger solution, simply add more capfuls to the same amount of water or reduce the amount of water. The table below outlines some basic values.

Capfuls	Water	PPM Concentration
1	32 oz	10
2	32 oz	20
3	32 oz	30
4	32 oz	40
5	32 oz	50
10	32 oz	100
25	32 oz	250

If you do not find specific instructions for your particular species, you can follow these basic rules of thumb.

- 50ppm - Early flowering
- 200ppm - Early flowering
- 800ppm - Blossom set
- 1600ppm - Seed germination

# Ornamentals

General Instructions-MegaGro Spray increases size, height and leaf area. Spray at weekly intervals as needed.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Product	Effects	Special Instructions	Notes
Flossflower, Pussyfoot	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Coleus (Flame Nettle)	<i>Coleus blumei</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Jade Tree	<i>Crassula argentea</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Golden Bells	<i>Forsythia</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	delay flowering and stimulate rapid growth. produce tree-type plants
Gloxinia	<i>Sinningia</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera Helix</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Peperomia	<i>Peperomia caperata</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Burro's Tail, Donkey's Tail	<i>Sedum morganianum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Inch Plant, Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Spineless Yucca	<i>Yucca elephantipes</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Glossy privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray plants after last frost in Spring. Apply at intervals of 2-3 weeks. Stop treatment well before first frost.	
Maple	<i>Acer</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray young plants after last frost in Spring. Apply at intervals of 2-3 weeks. Stop treatment well before first frost.	
Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray young plants after last frost in Spring. Apply at intervals of 2-3 weeks. Stop treatment well before first frost.	
Poplar	<i>Liriodendron</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray young plants after last frost in Spring. Apply at intervals of 2-3 weeks. Stop treatment well before first frost.	

# Ornamentals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Product	Effects	Special Instructions	Notes
Yellow Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray young plants after last frost in Spring. Apply at intervals of 2-3 weeks. Stop treatment well before first frost.	
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Apply near terminal bud. Repeat process 3 times during summer growing season	GA produces increased growth during the growing season by stimulating more or less constant growth during the season. Department of Agriculture experiment produced growth of 8.5 ft. for treated trees vs. only 1.5 ft. for untreated trees
Willow	<i>Salix</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray young plants after last frost in Spring. Apply at intervals of 2-3 weeks. Stop treatment well before first frost.	
Maidenhair Fern	<i>Adiantum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Chinese Evergreen	<i>Aglaonema</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Chinese Evergreen (Flowering)	<i>Aglaonema</i>	100-400 ppm	Induce flowering and increase number of inflorescences per plant	Osmocote were sprayed once on the upper and lower leaf surfaces until runoff	
Medicine Plant	<i>Aloe vera</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Pineapple	<i>Ananas bracteatus</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Norfolk Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Cast-iron plant	<i>Aspidistra</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Ponytail plant	<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Spider plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	

# Ornamentals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Product	Effects	Special Instructions	Notes
Areca palm	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Starfish plant	<i>Crytanthus</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Sago palm	<i>Cycas revolutia</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Dumb cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Dumb cane (Flowering)	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	250-500 ppm	Induce uniformity of flowering and increase number of inflorescences per plant	Single foliar spray	
Striped dracaena	<i>Dracaena deremensis</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Corn plant	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Dragon Tree	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Song of India	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Devil's ivy	<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia trigona</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Weeping Fig	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
India Rubber tree	<i>Ficus elastica robusta</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Swiss Cheese plant, Mexican Breadfruit plant	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	

# Ornamentals

---

Common Name	Scientific Name	Product	Effects	Special Instructions	Notes
Mother-in-law's tongue	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Goosefoot plant	<i>Syngonium</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Boston Fern	<i>Nephrolepis</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Peace Lily	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Peace Lily (Flowering)	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	200-400 ppm	Induce flowering and increase number of inflorescences per plant	Single foliar spray	
Fire Fern	<i>Oxalis hedysaroides</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Honey plant	<i>Hoya carnososa</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Creeping fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
False aralia, Finger aralis	<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	
Variegated laurel	<i>Codiaeum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray at weekly intervals as needed	

# Flowers

General Instructions-Apply directly to young plant, repeat as needed to sustain flowering. Concentrations may need to be higher for female flowers.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Product	Effects	Special Instructions	Notes
Camellias	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Spray at regular intervals to well developed flower bud.	The time when first to apply gibberellic acid differs geographically. It is usually the end of August or the first of September before the flower buds are well-formed enough. It is best to gib weekly or at other intervals rather than in one session. This will ensure that you have flowers over a longer period of time. Camellias set flower buds only once a year, so an autumn gibbed bud will not be replaced for spring. The larger the bush, the more buds you can treat. Most people like to leave about 80% untreated. Apply gibberellic acid very sparingly to a young plant. The terminal vegetative buds on treated stems usually fail to make normal growth in the spring. Therefore, it is usually best to cut treated flowers or to prune the stems back.
Common Gardenia, Cape Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Spray at regular intervals at the time of first color appearance.	25%-50% increase in flower size
Indian Azalea	<i>Azalea indica</i>	50 ppm	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Apply directly to young plant, repeat as needed to sustain flowering	
Geraniums	<i>Pelargonium</i>	250 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Apply spray weekly for four weeks before flowering or weekly for five weeks just after potting	delay flowering and stimulate rapid growth. produce tree-type plants
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i>	100 ppm	Increased size, height and leaf area	Spray young plants after last frost in Spring. Apply at intervals of 2-3 weeks. Stop treatment well before first frost.	
African violets	<i>Saintpaulia</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms. more flowers	Spray all leaf surfaces at any stage growth	
Alpine Violet, Florist's cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms. more flowers	Spray all leaf surfaces at any stage growth as needed	accelerate flowering by 4-5 weeks

# Flowers

---

<b>Oxalis</b>	<i>Oxalis purpurata</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms. more flowers	Spray all leaf surfaces at any stage growth	
<b>Gardenias</b>	<i>Gardenia augusta</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Spray at regular intervals at the time of first color appearance.	25%-50% increase in flower size
<b>Hydrangeas</b>	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	50 ppm	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Apply spray weekly for five weeks after flower buds are established	
<b>Geraniums</b>	<i>Pelargonium</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Spray at regular intervals at the time of first color appearance.	25%-50% increase in flower size
<b>King Begonia</b>	<i>Begonia rex</i>	50 ppm	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Apply directly to young plant, repeat as needed to sustain flowering	Concentrations may need to be higher for female flowers
<b>Begonia</b>	<i>Begonia elatior</i>	50 ppm	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Apply directly to young plant, repeat as needed to sustain flowering	Concentrations may need to be higher for female flowers
<b>Touch-me-not, jewelweed</b>	<i>Impatiens hawkeri hybrida</i>	50 ppm	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Apply directly to young plant, repeat as needed to sustain flowering	Concentrations may need to be higher for female flowers
<b>Paperwhite</b>	<i>Narcissi grandiflora</i>	MegaGro Spray	earlier flowering and larger blossoms	Spray at regular intervals at the time of first emergence	

# Fruits and Vegetables

Common Name	Scientific Name	Product	Effects	Special Instructions	Notes
Lettuce (all varieties)	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased yield	Apply to leaves at regular intervals	
Peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased yield	Apply to leaves at regular intervals	
Radishes	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	MegaGro Spray	Increased yield	Apply to leaves at regular intervals	
Tomatoes	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Improved fruit set	Spray blooms at 2 week intervals	May produce seedless fruit
Cherries	<i>Prunus avium</i>	MegaGro Spray	Improved fruit set	Apply 3-4 weeks after bloom	
Potatoes	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	MegaGro Spray	Break dormancy, promote germination		Earlier sprouting
Summer Squash	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	50 ppm	Increased yield	Apply when the first true leaf was one to two cm in diameter and repeated on the third day following the first treatment.	Application of GA at 50 or 100 ppm caused significant reductions in the ratio of pistillate to staminate flowers and the average number of days from first pistillate to first staminate flower. Many summer squash hybrids begin flowering by producing one to several pistillate flowers before any staminate flowers are produced. The period of time when no staminate flowers, and consequently no pollen, is available can be five to eight days, depending on the hybrid and the season of the year. This usually causes fruit which develop during this time period to either abort immediately or to grow for a few days and then wither and become inedible.
Peaches	<i>Prunus persica</i>	50 ppm	Reduction in flowering and in the time required to hand thin. Also improved fruit size and firmness, and increased juice soluble solids in the year of application.	Application of GA to peach trees 1 to 2 months after anthesis resulted in a satisfactory reduction in flowering and in the time required to hand thin	These important benefits are attributed to reduced competition





# MegaGro™



WA Industries  
Chicago, IL 60607

[www.MegaGro.com](http://www.MegaGro.com)  
888.333.9352

