



**Grower's Solution**

Your Online Greenhouse & Nursery Supplier

1-931-528-3390



## **Blood Meal Usage Do's, Don'ts, and Details**

**Produced by Grower's Solution**

If you have any questions or comments, feel free to contact us.

Phone: 1-931-528-3390

Toll-Free: 1-866-928-3390

Fax: 1-775-640-4505

[crf@growerssolution.com](mailto:crf@growerssolution.com)

or visit us at:

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

More information and tutorials are available at:

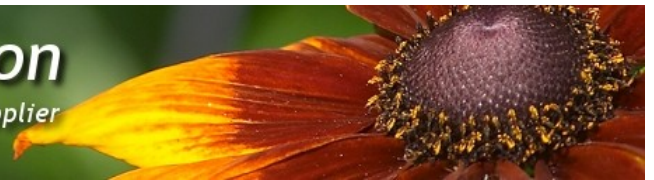
[www.growerslearning.com](http://www.growerslearning.com)



# Grower's Solution

Your Online Greenhouse & Nursery Supplier

1-931-528-3390



## Do. . .

- Apply during the growing season
- Use to repel animals like deer and rabbits, but only effective if it remains dry. I suggest placing it in containers.
- Incorporate to balance the carbon content when digging in a high carbon brown mulch - otherwise nitrogen is robbed from the soil.
- Use on nitrogen hungry greens:- broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, spinach, brussel sprouts; also lettuce, and on corn-cob ...
- Sprinkle over compost heap if high carbon content brown matter like paper, chipped twigs, straw and if it is in excess of nitrogenous green leafy matter.

## Don't. . .

- Don't apply to seedlings.
- A fast-acting organic feed and care should be taken not to apply too much. Rapid decomposition when conditions are warm and moist could be damaging
- Don't apply to peas and beans and other legumes. They have root nodules with bacteria that fix atmospheric nitrogen.
- Don't exceed recommended amount on label. Blood meal is dried, powdered blood collected from cattle slaughterhouses. It is a rich source of nitrogen, so rich, in fact, that it may burn plants if used in excess. In addition to nitrogen, blood meal supplies some essential trace elements, including iron.

## Details

Action On Plants - the analysis shows that nitrogen is the major constituent of blood meal as it is a constituent of blood protein. These blood proteins are rapidly broken down to ammonia by soil bacteria. In warm moist conditions that favor bacterial growth, blood meal decomposition can be too rapid. Ammonia may be released in large enough quantity to damage delicate roots. As it is a fast acting organic feed, care should be taken not to apply too much, especially in warm moist conditions. Blood Meal could be used to effectively balance carbons in the compost heap or when digging in.

Blood meal is dried, powdered blood collected from cattle slaughterhouses. It is a rich source of nitrogen, so rich, in fact, that it may burn plants if used in excess. Gardeners must be careful not to exceed the recommended amount suggested on the label. In addition to nitrogen, blood meal supplies some essential trace elements, including iron.