



DATA PROVIDED BY
TOMMIE TRICHROME



BLUE DREAM & SOUR DIESEL SATIVA

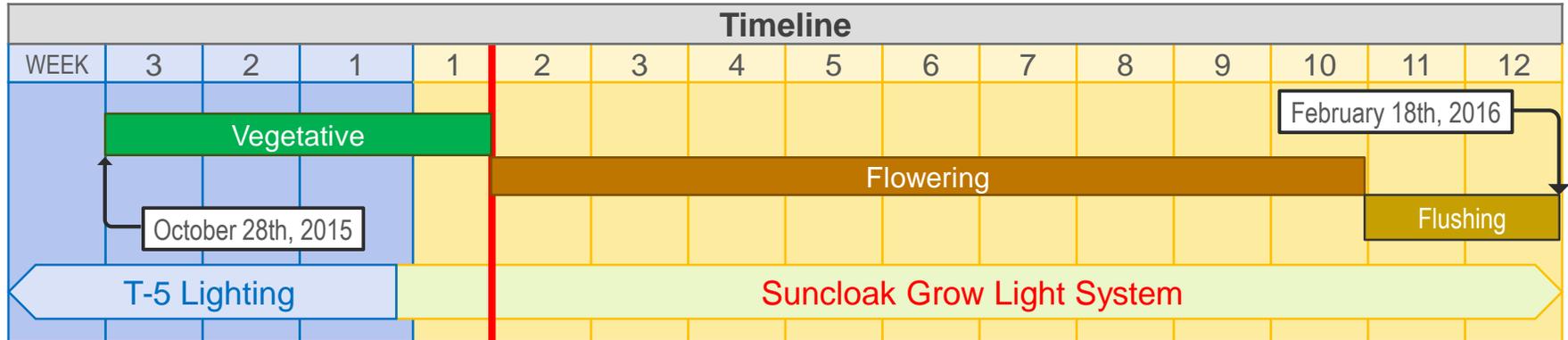


METHODOLOGY

Strain *Blue Dream & Sour Diesel*
 Type *Sativa Dominant*
 Lighting *Suncloak 4816 LED System*
 Grow Area *4' x 4' Grow Tent*
 Container *7 Gallon Round*
 Tent *yes*
 Medium *Soil+Coco mix*
 Water *Hydrologic Reverse Osmosis*
 Nutrients *Sensi Grow & Bloom A/B*
 Superthrive
 Overdrive
 SM-90
 Bud Candy



9 Plants per Table
 Spacing 16" on Center
 48" LED Strip Height
 3 X 3 Plant Matrix

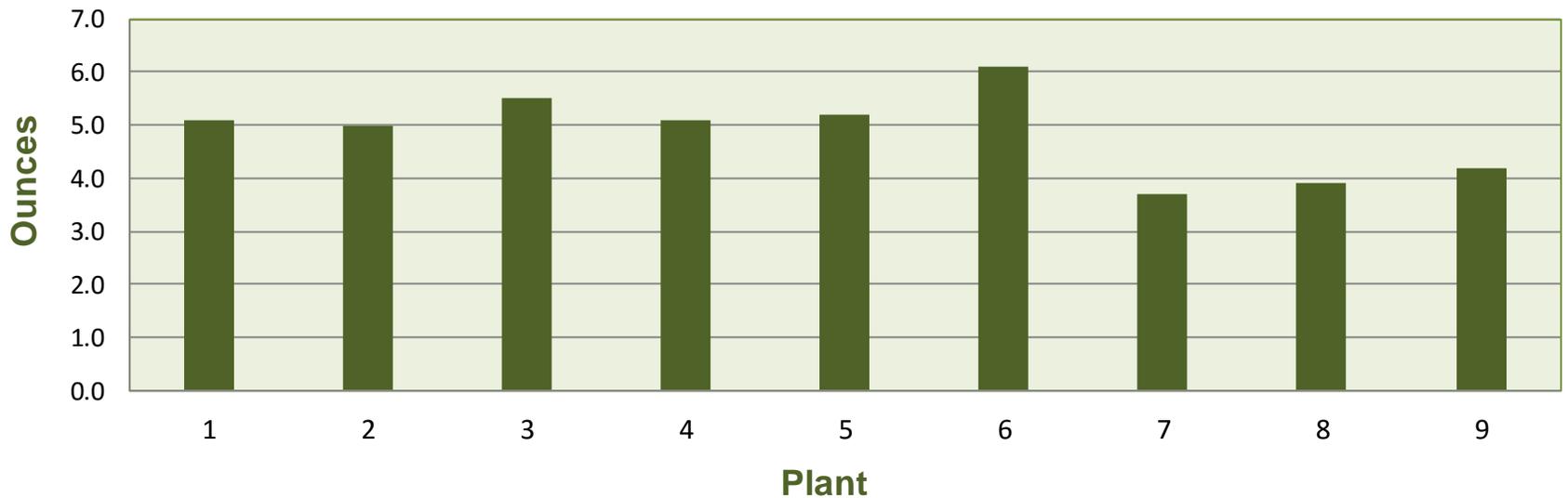


Environment			
Stage	Vegetative	Flowering	Flushing
Temperature	75° - 80°F (24° - 27°C)	75° - 80°F (24° - 27°C)	75° - 80°F (24° - 27°C)
Humidity	55-65% RH	50-60% RH	45-55% RH
Co2	1200 - 1500 ppm	1200-1500 ppm	N/A
Light Cycle	18 ON - 6 OFF	12 ON - 12 OFF	12 ON - 12 OFF

YIELD & PERFORMANCE

Plant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ounces	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	6.1	3.7	3.9	4.2
grams	145	142	156	145	147	173	105	111	119
lbs	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.23	0.24	0.26

Dry Ounces Per Plant on 4' x 4' Table



OUTPUT Parameters for 4' x 4' Grow Table				
43.8 oz	2.7 lbs	1242 grams	600 watts	16 sqft
4.9 oz/plant			9 plants	94,500 lumens

PERFORMANCE Parameters				
2.7 oz/sqft	0.17 lbs/sqft	78 g/sqft	2.1 g/watt	10,500 lms/plant

QUALITY RESULTS



[Click Here for Sour Diesel SC Labs Results](#)



[Click Here for Blue Dream SC Labs Results](#)

SC Labs Test Results		
Total THC	Δ^9 THC+THCA	18.32/18.37%
Total CBD	CBD+CBDa	0.06/0.07%
Total CBN	Total CBN	18.38/18.43%

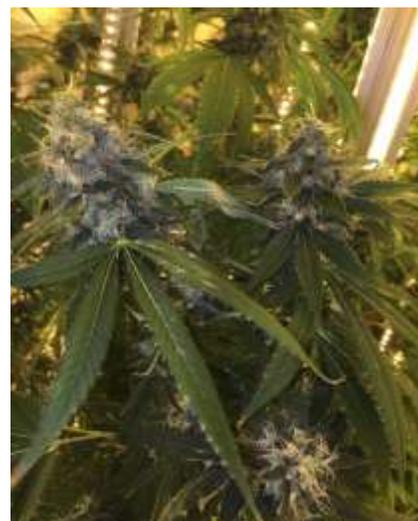


PHOTO GALLERY



11-18-15 Plants put into veg



12-6-15 Plants had to be LST trained



12-17-2015 Vigorous bud sites



2-1-16 Blue Dream yielding enormous buds



2-1-16 2 Diff. Phenos of Blue Dream



2-1-2016 SD calyxes swell chunky



1-11-16 SD's Growing large buds



2-28-16 Dried SD bud from left pic



2-28-16 Dried SD prior to manicure

SUMMARY

- Growing Sativas (Blue Dream & Sour Diesel) proved to be successful for maximizing the tall vertical LED blades of the Suncloak System.
- Due to the taller vertical growth that characterizes sativas, I was able to achieve a tall (5 foot +) canopy of flowering plants that had a general unison of yield and quality amongst the strains grown.
- No lower branches were trimmed. Heat generation of the Suncloak System was so low it was not necessary to trim for “air flow”.
- Light Penetration throughout the plant was amazing and because we allowed the plant to grow taller, rather than bushier, the light penetration made the entire plant illuminated.
- These plants grew fast and big requiring greater nutrient supply. This soil medium needed nearly 2 times the nutrient supply to maintain a soil PH of 5.5-6.5. this remained true in both strains and the fact 7 gallon containers were used with the same water/nutrient uptake from the plants suggests that they could most likely take even more feeding during peak growth stages.
- The 7 gallon containers did allow the plants to grow a larger rootball mass, with in turn allowed for taller plants with heavier branching. The secondary branches from these sativas were easily the size of smaller plants in and of themselves.
- With the 48” Suncloak LED blades it would be desired to have a plant canopy of about 4.5 feet +, due to the size of the containers and to maximize the space of the grow area. Plants grown under the suggested height, using the 48” blades, are not utilizing the potential lumens and light coverage available and thus might experience a loss in yield. For this reason I am suggesting Sativas grown to a even canopy of 5ft.
- To achieve this taller canopy I added a week to my vegetative growth schedule.
- The sativas are generally a 10-12 week variety and as such, they require longer growth, which means taking precautions to have the environmental controls in the room dialed in. Temperature and humidity should be monitored closely.
- Uniform plant growth...plants on the edge of the table will be similar in size to those in the center of the table.
- Multitudes of bud sites of uniform size from the top to the bottom of the plant (top slightly larger than bottom).
- Did produce massive colas at the top of the plant, in addition to many secondary and lower colas from the multitude of branching.