

TYPICAL ANALYSIS OF DRIED KELP

Fair Dinkum Dried Kelp is made from Australian bull kelp (*Durvillea potatorum*) collected from the West Coast of Tasmania. The kelp grows in some of the cleanest seawater in the world and is naturally low in heavy metals and pollutants. The Kelp is sustainably harvested under licence, from the beach, where it is naturally washed up following storms.

The kelp is washed of salt, hung up to dry, then chopped and milled to produce either a granule or meal. It contains no additives or preservatives and does not undergo any further processing. Simply it is chopped, dried Kelp. When applied to the soil, it rehydrates, swelling significantly in size. Once wet it will start to decompose through microbial action, thereby releasing nutrients and growth regulators.

Dried Kelp contains over 70 different mineral elements, including every known essential trace element required for plant growth. Kelp also includes simple and complex carbohydrates, proteins, and a number of plant growth hormones. The mineral elements provide direct fertilizer benefits to the plant. The protein and carbohydrates are important bio-stimulants for soil microflora and fauna as well as providing indirect nutritional value to the plants. The plant growth regulators provide direct hormonal stimulation to the plant, inducing root growth, cell division and chlorophyll development. Being a natural organic product the concentration of each component will vary with season and extraction batch. The following analysis is an average concentration (%w/v) taken from numerous readings of Dried Kelp

Macro and Micro-nutrients

(Carbon, Oxygen and Hydrogen not calculated)

Nitrogen	1.2 %
Phosphorous	0.68 %
Potassium	3.36 %
Calcium	1.4 %
Sulphur	1.2 %
Magnesium	0.69 %
Sodium	1.45 %
Iron	260 ppm
Manganese	8.9 ppm
Zinc	29 ppm
Copper	8.5 ppm
Cobalt	0.14 ppm
Boron	130 ppm
Molybdenum	0.13 ppm

Proteins and Carbohydrates

Alginic acids	28.0 %
Laminarin	1.6 %
Mannitol	2.9 %
Proteins	10.0 %
Crude Fibre	54 %
Ash	26 %