

YLAD Living Soils *Putting life back into the land*

Myco-Gro Plant Inoculant

Making Nature Work For You

Soil Balancing

Cropping

Pasture & Animal

Foliar & Fertiligation

Improves:

- ✓ Uptake of water
- ✓ Utilisation of fertiliser
- ✓ Plant growth

Mycorrhizas

Mycorrhizas – What are they?

Mycorrhizas are fungi that grow as minute filaments attaching and penetrating the roots of most plants.



What do they do?

The thin filaments absorb water and nutrients from the soil and deliver them to the plant. In return the plant provides essential sugars and other nutrients to the fungus.

Mycorrhizas excrete compounds that stimulate the plant to produce additional roots on which the fungi can grow. This in turn supports better plant growth.

Improve uptake of water and nutrients

Numerous studies demonstrate that Mycorrhiza improves a plant's ability to tolerate and recover from water deficits/stress (Allen et.al.1991; Amaranthus 1993; Koske et.al 1995*).

Non-Inoculated

Inoculated

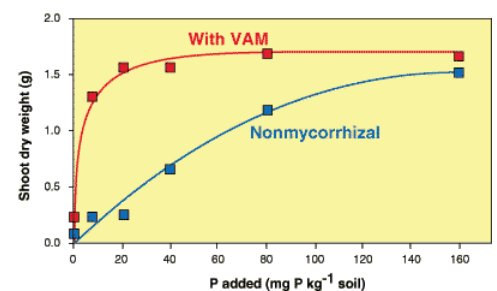
The fungi also form an extensive filament system within the soil that is invisible to the naked eye, and many times larger than the plant root system. *references available on request.

Mycorrhiza fungi produce compounds that dissolve hard to absorb elements such as phosphorous, iron and other partially soluble soil nutrients. These extraction processes are particularly important in plant nutrition and partly explain why mycorrhizal symbiosis improves plant growth (Gemma and Koske 1989; Sylvia and Burks 1988; Hall et. al. 1984*).



Non-Inoculated

Inoculated



Phosphate uptake by plants in soils with varying concentrations of Phosphate (P). Note- improved plant growth with Myco-Gro at low P concentrations in the soil.



Myco-Gro Inoculant contains VA Mycorrhiza fungi that grow as minute filaments. The fungi will only grow in association with plant roots.

The fungus filaments:

- grow inside the roots of plants.
- grow into the soil extending the root system.
- absorb water and transport the water back into the plant.

Turf Grown in Sand



Pots sown, fertilised and watered the same.
 ▲ Inoculated ▲ Non-Inoculated

Tomatoes in Potting Mix



▲ Inoculated ▲ Non-Inoculated

Storage and Handling

Myco-Gro inoculant is a fine dry powder containing the species *Glomus intraradices* at 150 spores/gram carrier. Best stored at 4°C to 10°C. **Do not freeze.** Do not allow powder to become damp during storage. Shelf life 2 years.

Some commercially important plant groups that do not benefit from Myco-Gro Inoculant

- Azalea
- Banksia
- Birch
- Beet
- Broccoli
- Brussels Sprout
- Cabbage
- Canola
- Carnation
- Cauliflower
- Douglas-fir
- Hazelnut
- Oak/Beech
- Orchid
- Pine
- Poplar
- Protea
- Rhododendron
- Rape
- Sedge
- Spruce
- Walnut

Application

Myco-Gro inoculant must come into contact with the growing root to be effective.

Myco-Gro can be applied as a dry powder, mixed with water and sprayed onto soil around the plant, coated onto the seed, or by water injection. Soil surface application needs to be watered into the root zone.

Vegetables:

In an 18 to 30 millilitre cell-seedling tray, apply to seed or the potting mix before germination at one gram of powder per 10 to 12 seedling cells (198 cell tray requires 20 grams of powder). Product can be mixed with water and evenly watered over the tray or mixed with the potting mix prior to planting.

Mix into Bulk Potting Mixes:

Mixing into planting soil before potting – 50 grams per 25 litre bag of potting mix. For commercial applications to seedlings aim to apply 10 and 20 spores per individual germinating plant. Product contains 150 spores / gram.

Strawberries and Tomatoes:

For freshly transplanted small plants apply greater than 15 spores per plant.

Some plant groups that benefit from Myco-Gro Inoculant

- Acacia
- Agapanthus
- Alder
- Almond
- Apple
- Apricot
- Araucaria
- Artichoke
- Ash
- Asparagus
- Avocado
- Bamboo
- Banana
- Barley
- Bayberry
- Bean
- Beech
- Begonia
- Black Cherry
- Blackberry
- Black Locust
- Blue Gramma
- Box Elder
- Boxwood
- Brazi Rubber
- Bulbs, all
- Burning Bush
- Green Ash
- Guayule
- Grape
- Cedar
- Celery
- Cherry
- Chinese Tallow
- Chrysanthemum
- Citrus, all
- Clover
- Coconut
- Coffee
- Coral Tree
- Corn
- Cotton
- Cottonwood
- Cowpea
- Crab Tree
- Creosote Bush
- Cucumber
- Currant
- Cypress
- Dogwood
- Eggplant
- Eucalyptus
- Fern
- Fescue
- Fig
- Forsythia
- Fountain Grass
- Fuchsia
- Gardenia
- Garlic
- Grape - Raisin
- Grape - Table
- Grape - Wine
- Pineapple
- Holly
- Impatiens
- Jojoba
- Juniper
- Kiwi
- Leek
- Lettuce
- Ligustrum
- Magnolia
- Mahonia
- Maiden Grass
- Mango
- Maples, all
- Marigold
- Mesquite
- Millet
- Mimosa
- Mondo Grass
- Morning Glory
- Mount Laurel
- Nasturtium
- Okra
- Olive
- Olive Palm
- Onion
- Pacific Yew
- Palms, all
- Passion Fruit
- Paw Paw
- Peach
- Sorghum
- Pecan
- Pepper
- Pistachio
- Pittosporum
- Plum
- Podocarpus
- Poinsettia
- Potato
- Rephiolepis
- Raspberry
- Redwood
- Rice
- Rock Melon
- Rose
- Ryegrass
- Sagebrush
- Saltbush
- Sequoia
- Snapdragon
- Sourwood
- Soybean
- Spengeri Fern
- Squash
- Strawberry
- Sudan Grass
- Sugar Cane
- Sunflower
- Sweet Potato
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Tomato
- Wheat

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