

ROOT MAXIMIZER

Beneficial Fungi — Micronized Mycorrhizal Inoculant

Overview

Roots of over 90% of all plants on earth form a necessary relationship with beneficial organisms known as mycorrhizal fungi. Unfortunately, plants may be deprived of this beneficial relationship in soils which are artificial (e.g. potting mixes), composted, depleted, damaged by chemicals, or removed by mining, erosion or construction. In an optimal, controlled environment, ARBICO-Organics' Beneficial Fungi have been created to restore populations of these beneficial microbes. The fungal species in ARBICO-Organics' inoculant are carefully blended with other organic components, and are well suited to a wide variety of soils, climates, and plants. The result is a natural microbial system on the roots of plants that will increase crop productivity, quality, and sustainability.

Key Benefits

- 100% Natural and Organic
- Accelerates and increases plant growth
- Increases plant yield and quality
- Generates more vigorous soil
- Significantly improves transplant success
- Increases absorption of water and nutrients
- Promotes plant tolerance to disease, drought & salinity

Composition:

A natural potting mix containing mycorrhizal spores plus plant root fragments containing mycorrhizal propagules. The mix is free of disease pathogens, nematodes, and weed seeds. There are 3 endomycorrhizal fungi and 5 ectomycorrhizal fungi in this blend. Viable spore/propagule count is 210 million/lb.

Directions for Use:

Inoculant should be placed such so that new roots will come into contact with the mycorrhizal spores.

Dry Application:

Transplant Trees, Vines, and Shrubs: sprinkle approximately 1/4 tablespoon/gal of container size of dry inoculant directly on damp roots/rootball immediately before planting or sprinkle in planting hole. Use 1 tbsp for each 5 gal of transplant size or 0.5 oz/inch of stem diameter.

Small Transplants/seedlings and cuttings: Sprinkle dry inoculant directly on roots or dip rootball in inoculant at rate of 1/4 teaspoon per plant. For cuttings dip moist cut end or roots in dry inoculant. Use 1/2 tsp for larger transplants and cuttings.

Potting Media: Mix evenly 0.25-0.75 lb/cubic yard of potting mix. Use higher rate for small cells.

Drench/Spray Application:

Mix well and keep agitated in water at rate of 2 tbsp/gal. Dip roots or water in as a soil spray or drench. If soil spray, follow with sufficient water to move spores into root zone. For large areas rate is 10 lb/treated acre as the broadcast rate.

Cultural Conditions:

This product contains living microorganisms that are sensitive to certain cultural practices. To achieve best performance do not use high rates of soluble Phosphorus (P).

Target Crops:

Mycorrhizal fungi form beneficial relationships on the roots of more than 90% of the plants on this planet. The following is a condensed list of those families and species that are endomycorrhizal.

Acacia, Agapanthus, Alder, Alfalfa, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Artichoke, Ash, Asparagus, Avocado, Bamboo, Basil, Bayberry, Bean, Begonia, Black Locust, Blackberry, Box Elder, Bulbs, Burning Bush, Cacao, Cactus, Camellia, Carrot, Cassava, Ceanothus, Cedar, Celery, Cherry, Chrysanthemum, Citrus (all), Clover, Coconut, Coffee, Coral Tree, Corn, Cotton, Cottonwood, Cucumber, Currant, Cypress, Dogwood, Eggplant, Elm, Euonymus, Fern, Fescue, Fig, Forsythia, Fountain Grass, Fuchsia, Gardenia, Garlic, Geranium, Grapes (all), Grass, Hibiscus, Holly, Impatiens, Jojoba, Juniper, Kiwi, Leek, Lettuce, Lily, Magnolia, Mahogany, Mahonia, Mango, Maples (all), Marigold, Melons (all), Mesquite, Millet, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Okra, Olive, Onion, Pacific Yew, Palms (all), Pampas Grass, Papaya, Passion Fruit, Paulownia, Paw Pav, Pea, Peach, Peanut, Pear, Pecan, Pepper, Pistachio, Pittosporum, Plum, Poinsettia, Potato, Poplar, Raphiolepis, Raspberry, Redwood, Rice, Rose, Russian Olive, Ryegrass, Sagebrush, Sourwood, Soybean, Squash, Strawberry, Sudan Grass, Sugar Cane, Sumac, Sunflower, Sweet Gum, Sweet potato, Sycamore, Tea, Tobacco, Tomato, Walnut, Wheat, Yam, Yucca, and **many many more.....**

Ectomycorrhizal species are pine, spruce, fir, oak, birch, beech, willows, pecan, poplar, eucalyptus.

Although the majority of plants DO have a favorable response to inoculation with endo or ecto mycorrhizal fungi, some plants DO NOT, including the following:

Heath (Ericaceae), Sedge (Cyperaceae), Rush (Juncaceae), Orchid (Orchidaceae), Protea (Proteaceae), Mustard (Cruciferae), Carnation (Caryophyllaceae), Beet (Chenopodiaceae), Cabbage (Brassica).

CAUTION: Not intended for human or animal consumption.