

Protocols for Mycormax

Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi
Glomus intraradices, *Glomus mosseae*,
Scleroderma cepa,

Mycormax contains living species of both ecto and endo *Mycorrhizal* fungi
Endo fungi enter the root system to increase nutrient flow from the soil
Ecto cover the root systems protecting them from soil micro fauna and flora such as nematodes

- 1/ Mycormax is used as a soil applied product only (NEVER FOLIAR)
- 2/ Mycorrhizal fungi inoculates only new and growing roots so root flush period application best
- 3/ Best results also will come from early inoculation in nurseries or at planting
- 4/ The main objective is to place the Mycormax as close to the root area as possible, by any feasible means for the grower. *Mycorrhizae* does not move far in the soil profile and is best covered with soil or compost
- 5/ Since Mycormax are in a granular form of different sized grains it cannot be fertigated, or applied through T tape etc. If you are unable to utilize Mycormax in the dry formula or as a T Bag sachet and require it in a liquid formula, please ask for protocols for this application method.
- 6/ Mycormax (Mycorrhizal fungi) will be rendered ineffective in the presence of high P fertilizer; it may also be killed when applied with fungicides, fumigants, ammonia, phosphoric acid and or sulphuric acid
- 7/ If applied with large doses of fertilizer, there is a possibility of salt toxicity to the beneficial fungi
Mycormax may be mixed with numerous JH Biotech products, please refer to RSF for clarification
- 8/ Mycormax is used extensively in viticulture, the product may be stuck to sticks at or just prior to planting with products such as Bentonite (Clay)
- 9/ Mycormax may be applied by hand to pots, as a T Bag placed under the root ball at planting or simply sprinkled in the planting hole
- 10/ Please call Roots Shoots & Fruits if you have any queries or your local RSF technical advisor