

Mycorrhizal fungi

Endo Mycorrhizae • Ecto Mycorrhizae • Seaweed • Time Release Fertilizer

Mycorrhizal is nature's own fertilizer that naturally occurs in healthy soils and is often lost when soils are disturbed or overworked. Adding Mycorrhizal to the soil begins the process of forming a symbiotic relationship between the plant roots and soil food web allowing plant to take up water and nutrients.



“Mycor” – Fungus | “rhiza” – Root

Plant Success Tablets are mycorrhizal tablets consisting of 17 carefully selected species of endomycorrhizae and ectomycorrhizae that are well suited to a variety of soils, climates and plants. Plant Success tablets contain mycorrhizal fungi that colonize roots and extend into the surrounding soil forming an essential link between the plant and the soil resources. In nature, about 90% of the world's plant species form a beneficial relationship with mycorrhizal fungi. Their compact size and ease of use make them ideal for the modern landscaper.

TABLETS - Feeding Chart

Transplanting

- Place tab at bottom of planting hole and into root ball of plant.

Existing & Container Plants

- Make hole around plant 6" apart and place tab in hole. Make holes approx. 3-5" deep.

Seeds

- Place the tablet 1" from the seed beneath the soil surface.

TABLETS MUST TOUCH ROOTS

of tablets to use per plant

- Use 1 tablet: seeds up to 2" pots
- Use 2 tablets: up to 1 gal. pots
- Use 4 tablets: up to 3 gal. pots
- Use 8 tablets: up to 5 gal. pots
- Use 10 tablets/inch stem width

Specifications:

Reduces transplant shock, fertilizer use, and plant diseases. Improves plant growth, nutrient uptake, and root growth.

Benefits:

Reduces:

- Drought stress
- Water and fertilizer needs

Increases:

- Flowering and fruiting
- Water/nutrient storage & uptake
- Root growth

Promotes:

- Extensive root system
- Soil structure
- Plant establishment

Plant Success Tablets are available at Lane Forest Products!
541-345-9085 | www.laneforest.com



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Types of Mycorrhizal Plants

Endomycorrhizal Plants - 90% of plants

Mostly green, Leafy Plants and most Commercially Produced Plants. Shrubs and foliage plants except for Rhododendron, Azalea, and Heath; Berries except for blue-berries, cranberries and lingonberries; Nut trees except pecan, hazelnuts and filberts. Flowers, Vegetables except Brassica and beets, cultivated grasses except weedy grasses; Fruit Trees including tropical fruits; many wetland/aquatic species except rushes and horsetails.

Acacia	Box Elder	Crab Tree	Green Ash	Mango	Pistachio	Squash
Agapanthus	Boxwood	Creosote	Guayule	Maples, all	Persimmon	Star Fruit
Alder	Buckeye	Cryptomeria	Gum	Marigolds	Pittosporum	Strawberry
Alfalfa	Bulbs, all	Cucumber	Hackberry	Mesquite	Plum	Succulents
Almond	Cacao	Currant	Hawthorn	Millet	Podocarpus	Sudan Grass
Apple	Cactus	Cypress	Hemp	Mimosa	Poinsettia	Sugar Cane
Apricot	Camellia	Dogwood	Herbs, all	Morning Glory	Poplar	Sumac
Artichoke	Carrisa	Eggplant	Hibiscus	Mulberry	Potato	Sunflower
Ash	Carrot	Elm	Holly	Myrtle	Pumpkin	Sweet Gum
Asparagus	Cassava	Eucalyptus	Hostas	Nasturtium	Raspberry	Sweet Potato
Aspen	Ceanothus	Euonymus	Impatiens	Okra	Redwood	Sycamore
Avocado	Cedar	Fern	Jatropha	Olive	Rice	Taxus
Bamboo	Celery	Fescue	Joboba	Onion	Rose	Tea
Banana	Cherry	Fig	Juniper	Pacific Yew	Rubber	Tobacco
Barley	Chrysanthemum	Flax	Kiwi	Palms, all	Ryegrass	Tomato
Basil	Citrus, all	Flowers, most	Leek	Pampas Grass	Sagebrush	Violets
Bayberry	Clover	Forsythia	Lettuce	Passion Fruit	Saltbrush	Wheat
Beans, all	Coconut	Fuchsia	Ligustrum	Papaya	Serviceberry	Yam
Beech	Coffee	Gardenia	Lily	Paw Paw	Sequoia	Yucca
Begonia	Coral Tree	Garlic	Locust	Peas	Shallot	Willow
Black Cherry	Corn	Geranium	Lychee	Peach	Snapdragon	
Blackberry	Cotton	Grapes, all	Mahogany	Peanut	Sorghum	
Black Locust	Cottonwood	Grasses,	Magnolia	Pear	Sourwood	
Blue Gramma	Cowpea	Perennials	Mahonia	Peppers, all	Soybean	

Ectomycorrhizal Plants 5% of plants

Alder	Douglas Fir	Manzanita
Arborvitae	Eucalyptus	Oak
Arctostaphylos	Filbert	Pecan
Aspen	Fir	Pine
Basswood	Hazelnut	Poplar
Beech	Hickory	Spruce
Birch	Hemlock	Walnut
Chestnut	Larch	Willow
Chinquapin	Linden	
Cottonwood	Madrone	

Non-mycorrhizal Plants 5% of plants

Brassica Family:	Ericaceae Family:	Others:
Broccoli	Azalea	Beet
Brussels	Blueberry	Carnation
Cabbage	Cranberry	Mustard
Cauliflower	Heath	Orchids
Collards	Huckleberry	Protea
Kale	Lingonberries	Rush
Rutabaga	Rhododendron	Sedge
		Spinach

Over 95% of the world's plant species form with mycorrhizae and require the association for maximum performance in the field.

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