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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Transplanting</strong></th>
<th><strong>Existing &amp; Container Plants</strong></th>
<th><strong>TABLETS MUST TOUCH ROOTS</strong></th>
<th><strong>Seeds</strong></th>
<th><strong>Specifications:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Place tab at bottom of planting hole and into root ball of plant.</td>
<td>• Make hole around plant 6” apart and place tab in hole. Make holes approx. 3-5” deep.</td>
<td># of tablets to use per plant</td>
<td>• Place the tablet 1” from the seed beneath the soil surface.</td>
<td>Reduces transplant shock, fertilizer use, and plant diseases. Improves plant growth, nutrient uptake, and root growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefits:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use 1 tablet: seeds up to 2” pots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Drought stress</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use 2 tablets: up to 1 gal. pots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Water and fertilizer needs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use 4 tablets: up to 3 gal. pots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flowering and fruiting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use 8 tablets: up to 5 gal. pots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water/nutrient storage &amp; uptake</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use 10 tablets/inch stem width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Root growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Promotes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Extensive root system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Soil structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Plant establishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plant Success Tablets are available at Lane Forest Products!  
541-345-9085 | www.laneforest.com
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
- Agapanthus
- Alder
- Alfalfa
- Almond
- Apple
- Apricot
- Artichoke
- Ash
- Asparagus
- Aspen
- Avocado
- Bamboo
- Banana
- Barley
- Basil
- Bayberry
- Beans, all
- Beech
- Begonia
- Black Cherry
- Blackberry
- Black Locust
- Blue Gramma
- Box Elder
- Boxwood
- Buckeye
- Bulbs, all
- Cacao
- Cactus
- Camellia
- Carissa
- Carrot
- Cassava
- Ceanothus
- Cedar
- Celery
- Cherry
- Chrysanthemum
- Citrus, all
- Clover
- Coconut
- Coffee
- Coral Tree
- Corn
- Cotton
- Cottonwood
- Cowpea
- Crab Tree
- Creosote
- Cryptomeria
- Cucumber
- Current
- Cypress
- Dogwood
- Eggplant
- Elm
- Eucalyptus
- Euonymus
- Fern
- Fescue
- Fig
- Flax
- Flowers, most
- Forsythia
- Fuchsia
- Gardenia
- Garlic
- Geranium
- Grapes, all
- Grasses, Perennials
- Green Ash
- Guayule
- Gum
- Hackberry
- Hawthorn
- Hemp
- Herbs, all
- Hibiscus
- Holly
- Hostas
- Impatiens
- Jatropha
- Jojoba
- Juniper
- Kiwi
- Leek
- Lettuce
- Ligustrum
- Lily
- Locust
- Lychee
- Mahogany
- Magnolia
- Mahonia
- Mango
- Maples, all
- Marigolds
- Mesquite
- Millet
- Mimosa
- Morning Glory
- Mulberry
- Myrtle
- Nasturtium
- Okra
- Olive
- Onion
- Pacific Yew
- Palms, all
- Pampas Grass
- Passion Fruit
- Papaya
- Paw Paw
- Peas
- Peach
- Peanut
- Pear
- Peppers, all
- Pistachio
- Persimmon
- Pittosporum
- Plum
- Podocarpus
- Poinsettia
- Poplar
- Potato
- Pumpkin
- Raspberry
- Redwood
- Rice
- Rose
- Rubber
- Rye Grass
- Sagebrush
- Saltbrush
- Serviceberry
- Sequoia
- Shallot
- Snapdragon
- Sorghum
- Sourwood
- Soybean
- Squash
- Star Fruit
- Strawberry
- Succulents
- Sudan Grass
- Sugar Cane
- Sumac
- Sunflower
- Sweet Gum
- Sweet Potato
- Sycamore
- Taxus
- Tea
- Tobacco
- Tomato
- Violets
- Wheat
- Yam
- Yucca
- Willow

**Ectomycorrhizal Plants 5% of plants**

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

**Non-mycorrhizal Plants 5% of plants**

- *Brassica Family:*
  - Broccoli
  - Brussels
  - Cabbage
  - Cauliflower
  - Collards
  - Kale
  - Rutabaga

- *Ericaceae Family:*
  - Azalea
  - Blueberry
  - Cranberry
  - Heath
  - Huckleberry
  - Lingonberries
  - Rhododendron

- *Others:*
  - Beet
  - Carnation
  - Mustard
  - Orchids
  - Protea
  - Rush
  - Sedge
  - Spinach

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