

Endomycorrhizal Plants: About 85% 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 lingon-berries; 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.

Some of the commercially important plant groups that benefit from **ENDO**-mycorrhizal fungi:

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

Ectomycorrhizal Plants: About 10% of Plants—Mainly Conifers, Oaks, and Hardwoods—more woody plants.

Some commercially important plant groups that benefit from **ECTO**-mycorrhizal fungi:

Alder (Endo/Ecto)	Birch	Filbert	Linden	Poplar
Arborvitae	Chestnut	Fir	Madrone	Spruce
Arctostaphylos	Chinquapin	Hazelnut	Manzanita	Willow (Endo/Ecto)
Aspen (Endo/Ecto)	Cottonwood (Endo/Ecto)	Hickory	Oak	
Basswood	Douglas fir	Hemlock	Pecan	
Beech	Eucalyptus	Larch	Pine	

5% Form Other Relationship Types or are “Non-mycorrhizal”—The following Plants or Plant Groups “do not” respond to ENDO or ECTO Mycorrhizal fungi:

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

Over 95% of the world’s plant species form with mycorrhizae and require the association for maximum performance in the field. For more information on your specific plants, contact us at inquiries@mycorrhizae.com or visit us on the internet at www.mycorrhizae.com

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