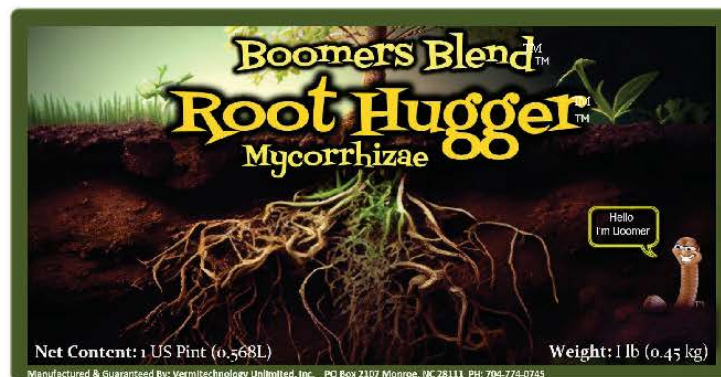




TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Boomers Blend™ Root Hugger™



Form 08.21 Rev RHP8212024

SPEC for Trees, Shrubs & Ornamentals Applications

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND MANUFACTURER

1.1 Product Identifier

NAME OF PRODUCT: Boomers Blend Root Hugger™

CATEGORY OF THE PRODUCT: Arbuscular mycorrhizal inoculum

DISTRIBUTOR INFORMATION: Vermitechnology Unlimited, Inc. PO Box 2107 Monroe, NC 28112 Phone: 704-774-0745

SOLUTIONS FOR A BETTER SOIL

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

VIALE MICROORGANISMS' QUANTITY:

Endomycorrhizal fungi: 200 spores/g

Species Endomycorrhizae: Funneliformis mosseae, Rhizophagus Intradices, Rhizophagus, Glomus dussii Rhizophagus clarus, Septoglomus deserticola Glomus microaggregatum

Ectomycorrhizal Fungi: 440,259 spores/g

Species Ectomycorrhizal: Pisolithus tinctorius and Rhizopogon

SECTION 3: STORAGE AND SAFETY

STORAGE & HANDLING:

Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid high temperatures and direct sunlight.

Product shelf life is up to 24 months.

HEALTH & SAFETY:

Inhalation: If dusty conditions exist, wear a mask

Ingestion: Drink large amounts of water, induce vomiting & seek medical attention

Eyes: Flush with large amounts of water

Safety: Product becomes slippery when wet

SECTION 4: QUALI-QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Root Hugger is a natural product composed of propagules of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi homogeneously mixed with inert sunstracks. Propagules are present in the product as root fragments colonized by fungi and microscopic structures from them

SECTION 5: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Granulometry: 0.5-1 mm, gray color powder

Apparent density or specific weight: 0.5-0.9kg/L

Odor: earth

Dry matter: 95%

Organic matter: 7.5%

pH in water: (1:5): 7

N: 0.5%

P2O5: 0.4%

Total K2O: 0.3%

RECOMMENDED RATES

Trees, shrubs & ornamentals: Mix with water at a rate of 32 ounces per 100 gallons of solution. May water in as a soil drench (for porous soils only) or via deep root. Injection site should be 2"-3" apart and 12" to 15" deep on a radial grid pattern.

Turf: Apply using a rate sufficiently diluted inoculant for use within 12 hrs. One gallon treats 150,000 square feet. Can be diluted or mixed with other compatible liquids after a compatibility test.

MIXING WITH FUNGICIDES:

The application of fungicide treatments, fertilizers with high phosphorus content as well as soil disinfectants can affect or inhibit the development of mycorrhizal fungi.

Agitate well, mixed solution, prior to adding to tank

Turf Spec Follows these 5-pages

The information in this document does not exempt the reading of the label & the corresponding safety





TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Boomer's BlendTM Root HuggerTM

For Trees, Shrubs & Ornamentals Applications

Mycorrhizal roots protect
the plant from predators and



increases
the
surface area
for the
absorption
of water



Stimulates the:

- ~ Growth of fine roots
- ~ Speeds the tree's growth
- ~ Lengthens the life of the root system

Form 08.21 Rev RHP8212024

SECTION 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBSTRATE

Boomers Blend Root HuggerTM is a natural product composed of fungal propagules forming arbuscular mycorrhizae homogeneously mixed with organo-mineral substrates which are a mixture of inert clays and zeolites, previously calcined at 1000° C and high-quality organic matter that allows the formulated to stimulate the colonizing activity of the mushrooms. The riches that these substrates confer to the inoculum in terms of nutritional elements, as well as other physical-chemical characteristics, are expressed in the previous section about "physical and chemical properties"

SECTION 7: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS& ACTION METHOD IN PLANTS

Boomers Blend Root HuggerTM, when formulated for application in the field, provides the following important benefits to plants:

- Better absorption of water & mineral nutrients from the soil
- Increased transplant survival
- Increased resistance and/or tolerance to certain soil pathogens as well as saline stress
- Can be applied directly in the planting hole, at time of transplanting

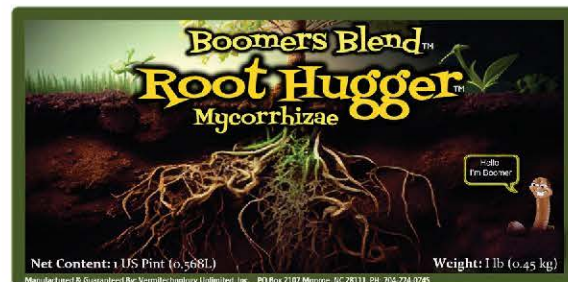
The application of fungicide treatments, fertilizers with high phosphorus content as well as soil disinfectants can affect or inhibit the development of mycorrhizal fungi. However, test carried out showed that some fungicidal substances are compatible such as.....

Clortalonil	Maneb	...and are suitable, when applied at recommended rate, for use in all plant species except: Fir, poplar, cork, hazel, azalea, blueberry, chestnut, carnation, cabbage, oak, beech, laurel, orchid, pines, quercus, radish, beet, oak and rhododendron.
Ciproconazole	Methyl	
Dimetomorph	thiophanate	
Iprodione	Mefenoxam	
Flutolanil	Copper	
Fosetil AI	oxychloride	
Metalaxil	Propamocarb	
Himexazol	Propiconazole	
Mancozeb	Quinsol	
Maneb	Triforina	

Information on this sheet is relative to the product and according to the specifications of the manufacturer. The information contained is based on the knowledge of the product on the date shown in the heading of each label.

LIMITED WARRANTY: All Information contained herein is offered in good faith. There are no warranties or merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose which extend beyond the information contained herein. Liability is limited to replacement of any product that does not meet these specifications. This product may not be registered in all states.

All sales are final. Replacement of same product may occur only if company is notified within 24 hours of receipt of product and documentation is made between receiver and shipper that is to be emailed to vernamejor@gmail.com showing proof of damage



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Form 08.21 Rev JFT8212024

For Trees, Shrubs & Ornamentals Applications

SECTION 8: **ENDOMYCORRHIZA** COMPATIBILITY

Endomycorrhiza symbiotically associate with about 90% of the plant kingdom. These organisms date back to 350-460 million years ago and were important in the colonization of land by vascular plants. Endomycorrhiza (fungi) form an intercellular attachment with plant roots, penetrating their cells walls and forming branched structures called arbuscules within root cells. These arbuscules provide a large surface area for nutrient exchange through the cell membrane which is beneficial for plants as it allows them access to nutrients from soil that surrounds them; mycelia extend from these fungi into surrounding soil gathering nutrients and water before bringing it back to plant's roots.

Commonly Utilized Plant Species That benefit from Endomycorrhiza*

Acacia	Beech	Cherry	Eggplant
Agapanthus	Begonia	Chinese Tallow	Eucalyptus
Alder	Black Locust	Chrysanthemum	Euonymus
Almond	Blackberry	Citrus, all	Fern
Apple	BlueGrama	Clover	Fescues
Apricot	BoxElder	Coconut	Fig
Aspen	Boxwood	Coffee	Flowers, almost all
Araucaria	Brazilian Rubber	CoralTree	Forsythia
Artichoke	Bulbs,all	Corn	Fuschia
Ash	Burning Bush	Cotton	Gardenia
Asparagus	Cacao	Cottonwood	Garlic
Avocado	Cactus	Cowpea	Geranium
Bamboo	Camellia	Crab Tree	Grapes,all
Banana	Carissa	Creosote Bush	Grasses, almost all
Barley	Carrot	Cucumber	Green Ash
Basil	Cassava	Currant	Guayule
Bayberry	Ceanothus	Cypress	Gum
			Hemp
Bean	Cedar	Dogwood	Herbs, all
Hibiscus	Mesquit	Pittosporum	Sourwood
Holly	Millet	Plum	Soybean
Hops	Mimosa	Podocarpus	Squash



Hostas	Morning Glory	Poplar	Strawberry
Impatiens	Mountain Laurel	Poinsettia	Succulents
Joboba	Nasturtium	Potato	Sugar Cane
Juniper	Okra	Pumpkin	Sumac
Kiwi	Olive	Raspberry	Sunflower
Leek	Olive Palm	Redwood	Sweet Gum
Lettuce	Onion	Rhaphiolepis	Sweet Potato
Ligustrum	Palms, all	Rice	Sycamore
Lily	Papaya	Rose	Tea
Magnolia	Passion Fruit	Russian Olive	Tobacco
Mahonia	Paw Paw	Ryegrass	Tomato
Mango	Peach	Sagebrush	Walnut
Maples, all	Peanut	Saltbush	Wheat
Marigold	Pecan	Sequoia	Willow
Mellon, all	Peppers, all	Snapdragon	Yam
	Pistachio		Yew, all

*This list is not complete

SECTION 9: **ECTOMYCORRHIZA** COMPATIBILITY

Ectomycorrhiza are a type of fungi that form an extracellular attachment with about 5% of the plant kingdom, mostly conifers and a few deciduous hardwood trees. They work by creating fungal sheaths around root tips and expelling organic substances to make them more permeable for gas exchange as well as water uptake. The mycelium of the fungi also forages into soil great distances to transport nutrients back to their root tips- transporting what they find until they die off in one place or another.

Commonly Utilized Plant Species That Benefit from Ectomycorrhiza*

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

*This list is not complete



SECTION 10 & 11: PLANT GROUPS THAT **BENEFIT/ DO NOT BENEFIT** FROM ENDO & ECTOMYCORRHIZAE

For Trees, Shrubs & Ornamentals Applications

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Form 08.21 Rev JFT8212024

PLANT GROUPS THAT BENEFIT FROM **BOTH** ENDO & ECTOMYCORRHIZAE

Alder	Eucalyptus
Aspen	Poplar
Cottonwood	Willow

*This list is not complete

PLANT GROUPS THAT **DO NOT** BENEFIT FROM BOTH ENDO **or** ECTOMYCORRHIZAE

Brassica Family

Broccoli
Brussels
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Collards
Kale
Rutabaga

Others

Beet
Carnation
Mustard
Orchids
Protea
Rush
Sedge
Spinach

Ericaceae Family

Azalea
Blueberry
Cranberry
Heath
Huckleberry
Lingonberries
Rhododendron

*This list is not complete





TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Root Hugger™

SPEC for Turf Applications

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND MANUFACTURER

1.1 Product Identifier

NAME OF PRODUCT: Boomers Blend Root Hugger™

1.2 CATEGORY OF THE PRODUCT: Arbuscular mycorrhizal inoculum

DISTRIBUTED EXCLUSIVELY BY: Vermitechnology Unlimited, Inc. PO Box 2107 Monroe, NC 28112

SECTION 2: DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

VIABLE MICROORGANISMS' QUANTITY:

Endomycorrhizal fungi: 200 spores/g

Species Endomycorrhizae: Funneliformis mosseae, Rhizophagus Intradices, Rhizophagus, Glomus dussii Rhizophagus clarus, Septoglomus deserticola Glomus microaggregatum

Ectomycorrhizal Fungi: 440,259 spores/g

Species Ectomycorrhizal: Pisolithus tinctorius and Rhizopogon

SECTION 3: STORAGE AND SAFETY

STORAGE & HANDLING:

Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid high temperatures and direct sunlight. Product shelf life is up to 24 months.

HEALTH & SAFETY:

Inhalation: If dusty conditions exist, wear a mask

Ingestion: Drink large amounts of water, induce vomiting & seek medical attention

Eyes: Flush with large amounts of water

Safety: Product becomes slippery when wet

SECTION 4: QUAL-QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Root Hugger is a natural product composed of propagules of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi homogeneously mixed with inert sunstracks. Propagules are present in the product as spores & root fragments colonized by fungi and microscopic structures from them

SECTION 5: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Granulometry: 0.5-1 mm, gray color powder

Apparent density or specific weight: 0.5-0.9kg/L

Odor: earth

Organic matter: 7.5%

pH in water: (1:5): 7

N: 0.4%

P2O5: 0.4%

Total K2O: 0.03%

Liquid Extract

SOLUTIONS FOR A BETTER SOIL

RECOMMENDED RATES

All types of Turf: Apply sufficiently diluted inoculate for use within 12 hrs. Apply 1-2 gallons per acre. Spray out at least 50 gallons water per acre. Water in promptly after aerification.

Pages 5 & 6 discuss pH

MIXING WITH FUNGICIDES:

The application of fungicide treatments, fertilizers with high phosphorus content as well as soil disinfectants can affect or inhibit the development of mycorrhizal fungi.

Please note that the application of Root Hugger of up to 7' of Gypsum favors AMF diversity while high rates of Gypsum promote changes & reduction in the Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi

please refer to additional pages of tech sheet for a breakdown of which effects have NO Inhibitory Effect as well as which DOES have Inhibitory Effects

Agitate well, mixed solution, prior to adding

The information in this document does not exempt the reading of the label & the corresponding safety





Healthy Soil = Healthy Roots

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Root Hugger

For Turf Applications

Form 04.24

SECTION 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBSTRATE

Root Hugger Mycorrhizae is a natural product composed of fungal propagules forming arbuscular mycorrhizae homogeneously mixed with organo-mineral substrates which are a mixture of inert clays and zeolites, previously calcined at 1000° C and high-quality organic matter that allows the formulated to stimulate the colonizing activity of the mushrooms. The riches that these substrates confer to the inoculum in terms of nutritional elements, as well as other physical-chemical characteristics, are expressed in the previous section about “physical and chemical properties”

SECTION 7: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS & ACTION METHOD IN PLANTS

Root Hugger Mycorrhizae, when formulated for application in the field, provides the following important benefits to plants that may be surrounding the area you are treating:

- Better absorption of water & mineral nutrients from the soil
- Increased transplant survival
- Increased resistance and/or tolerance to certain soil pathogens as well as saline stress
- Can be applied directly in the planting hole, at time of transplanting

The application of fungicide treatments, fertilizers with high phosphorus content as well as soil disinfectants can affect or inhibit the development of mycorrhizal fungi. However, test carried out showed that some fungicidal substances are compatible such as.....

Clortalonil	Maneb
Ciproconazole	Methyl
Dimetomorph	thiophanate
Iprodione	Mefenoxam
Flutolanil	Copper
Fosetil AI	oxychloride
Metalaxil	Propamocarb
Himexazol	Propiconazole
Mancozeb	Quinsol
Maneb	Triforina

.....and are suitable, when applied at recommended rate for use in all surrounding plant species except: Fir, poplar, cork, hazel, azalea, blueberry, chestnut, carnation, cabbage, oak, beech, laurel, orchid, pines, quercus, radish, beet, oak and rhododendron

Turf Fungicides with NO Inhibitory Effect and WITH Inhibitory Effect are listed on the next pages

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Information on this sheet is relative to the product unchanged and according to the specifications of the manufacturer. The information contained is based on the knowledge of the product on the date shown in the heading of this document.



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Root Hugger

For Turf Applications

Form 04.24

SECTION 8: FUNGICIDE USE WITH MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI

THINGS TO REMEMBER:

- Fungicides typically can be used at any time.
- Avoid using soil drench fungicides too close to time of inoculation, 2 weeks before inoculation (longer if systemic) and 4 weeks after inoculation.

SECTION 9: INHIBITORY FUNGICIDAL EFFECTS **ENDOMYCORRHIZAL**

Fungicides with NO Inhibitory Effect:

Carbamate (Ferbam, Fermate)
Carbendazim (Bavistan)
Chloroneb (Tersan, Demosan)
Chlorothalonil (Bravo, Daconil-2787, Exotherm)
Difolatan (Sulfonimide, Difosan, Captafol)
Fludioxonil
Mancozeb (Dithane M-45, Manzate; Fore)
Manate (Dithane M-22, Maneb)
Rovral (Chipco-26019)
Thiabendazole (Mertect)
Thiram (Tersan 75, Arasan)

REMEMBER:

Inhibition occurs with soil drench application,
not with foliar spray application

Fungicides WITH Inhibitory Effect:

Aliette (Fosetyl-Al)
Benomyl (Benlate, Tersan-1991)
Captan (Orthocide)
Copper Oxychloride Sulfate (CDCS)
Formalin (Formaldehyde)
Metalaxyl = Mefenoxam (Subdue, Ridomil)
PCNB (Terrachlor, Tri-PCNB)
Phaltan (Folpet; Thiophal)
Terrazole (Truban, ETMT)
Tilt (CGA-65250, Banner, Propiconazol)
Thiophanate Methyl (Cleary 3336)
Triadimefon (Bayleton)
Vitavax (Carboxin, DCMO)
Strobilurins such as Azoxystrobin (Abound, Dynasty, Heritage, Protégé, Quadris, Quilt, Soyard, Uniform)
Kresoxim-methy (Cygnus, Sovran)
Fenpropimorph (fungistatic effect)
Fenhexamid (fungistatic effect)
Topsin-M (Easout, Fungo, Duosan)

SECTION 10: INHIBITORY FUNGICIDAL EFFECTS **ECTOMYCORRHIZAL**

Fungicides with NO Inhibitory Effect:

Aliette (Fosetyl-Al)
Benomyl (Benlate, Tersan-1991) below 100 µg/g
Captan (Orthocide) below 100 µg/g
Carbamate (Fermate, Ferbam)
Carbendazim (Funaben T)
Dexon
Dichlofluanid (Euparen 50WP)

Difolatan (Sulfonimide, Difosan, Captafol)
Fuberidazole
Metalaxyl (Subdue, Ridomil)
Prpoamocarb (Banol, Prevex, Previcur, Tattoo, Dynone, Filex, Proplant)
Thiophanate Methyl (Cleary 3336; Topsin M70)
Thiram (Arasan) below 100 µg/g



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Root Hugger

For Turf Applications

Fungicides WITH Inhibitory Effect Ectomycorrhizal:

Banrot
Chlorothalonil (Daconil-2787, Bravo)
Mancozeb (Dithane)
PCNB (Terraclor, Tri-PCNB)
Triadimefon (Bayleton)
Zineb (Ziram, Zerlate)
Hymexazol (Tachigaren)
Iprodione (Rovral, Chipco 26019)

*This list is not complete

PLEASE NOTE

For this list, a fungicide is considered to have no detrimental effect whether it had no effect, or whether it had a positive effect on mycorrhizal development.

No fungicide eradicates mycorrhizae; they only decrease development for a short time after application. The time of this effect depends on the duration in which the chemical persists in the environment.

Most foliar spray fungicides, if applied correctly (except those that are systemic, like Bayleton), do not affect mycorrhizae because the fungicide does not come in contact with the mycorrhizae in the soil (in significant quantities).

OTHER PESTICIDES: There are no reports of any insecticide or herbicide, applied at label rates, affecting mycorrhizal development. Of course, herbicides can affect mycorrhizal fungi indirectly by harming or killing their host plant.

SECTION 11: DMI FUNGICIDES COMPATIBILITY IN TURFGRASSES

Demethylation Inhibitor (DMI) fungicides are commonly used in turf grass management. Let's explore their potential impact on mycorrhizal development in turf:

1. Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) and Turf grasses:

- AMF can form beneficial symbiotic relationships with turf grasses. Benefits of AMF include improved biomass, nutrient content, decreased weed incidence, and reduced disease severity in turf grasses. Various turf-grass species, including Kentucky bluegrass, creeping bentgrass, and perennial ryegrass, can indeed form beneficial associations with mycorrhizal fungi¹². These fungi help improve the turf's nutrient uptake, drought resistance, and overall health

2. DMI Fungicides and Their Impact:

- DMI fungicides are commonly used to control fungal diseases in turf.
- Concerns about phytotoxicity arise when applying DMI fungicides during summer.
- However, it seems unlikely that DMI fungicides, when applied without additional labeled plant growth regulators (PGRs), will significantly negatively affect foliar and root growth of creeping bentgrass in New England.

3. Phosphates and Mycorrhizal Development:

- High levels of available soil phosphate (soluble phosphates) can reduce root colonization by mycorrhizal fungi.
- Insoluble phosphate does not significantly affect mycorrhizal development.
- Natural soils often contain insoluble phosphate, which constitutes a large portion of the soil's total phosphate content.

Using DMI (Demethylation Inhibitor) fungicides with Mycorrhizae requires careful consideration. DMI fungicides may inhibit the production of ergosterol, a crucial component of fungal cell membranes. Here are some key points to keep in mind:

Timing: It's important to avoid applying DMI fungicides too close to the time of mycorrhizal inoculation. Ideally, you should wait at least two to three weeks after applying the fungicide before inoculating with Mycorrhizae.

Application Method: Foliar applications of non-systemic fungicides generally have minimal impact on mycorrhizal fungi, as they primarily reside in the roots. However, soil drench applications can be more harmful, especially if done before the Mycorrhizae have colonized the roots.

Systemic vs. Non-systemic: Systemic fungicides, which are absorbed and transported within the plant, can accumulate in root tissues and negatively affect mycorrhizal fungi³. Non-systemic fungicides, which remain on the surface, are typically less harmful

Compatibility: Some fungicides are compatible with mycorrhizal fungi, while others are not. It's essential to check specific compatibility charts or guidelines to ensure the fungicide you are using won't harm the Mycorrhizae.

Soil conditions, turf grass species, and other factors play crucial roles in determining the overall outcome.



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Root Hugger

For Turf Applications

Form 08.23 Rev RHP408024



SECTION 13: MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI AND pH

Mycorrhizal fungi in general have some issues when it comes to soil pH

- RootHugger™ Mycorrhizae contains a mixture of several species of Endo as well as Ecto mycorrhizae which, in turn, makes it more cohesive (not only the pH).
- The Endomycorrhizal Improves biomass: AMF can enhance the growth of turfgrass and contributes to better nutrient uptake by turfgrasses. Plants that associate with VAM (endo) fungi occur across a broad pH range, both acid and alkaline, with more species occurring in the alkaline range compared to ectomycorrhizal plant species

I. Mycorrhizal fungi and adjusting soil pH:

- The Ectomycorrhizal mycorrhizal fungi can surround the roots with a more tolerable pH environment. This is particularly true with ectomycorrhizal fungi, which characteristically produce a tightly woven fungal sheath wrapped around the mycorrhizal root. The pH inside the sheath can be at or near the optimum pH for root growth compared to the pH of the bulk soil. This protection of the root afforded by the fungal sheath can allow growth in extremely acidic soil, such as abandoned coal mine sites.
- It is often a good practice to incorporate a soil-acidifying additive (like sulfur) along with your mycorrhizal inoculum. While this will only reduce the pH temporarily (a few weeks), it will allow the mycorrhizal fungi to colonize the roots while the pH is low. Once the fungi set up residence within the root tissue, they can take refuge from the higher soil pH and work to increase acidity inside the fungal sheath. ***Subsequently, as soil pH gradually rises, the mycorrhizal fungi are already well-established and capable of controlling the pH of the roots' micro-environment.***

Mycorrhizae can reduce stress from moisture loss in grass and result in lawns that spring back quickly from wilting caused by dry conditions. A 2005 study co-authored by Amaranthus and six other plant and soil specialists and published in the Journal of Turfgrass and Sports Surface Science, examined the establishment of creeping bent grass. The examination revealed better root formation and density with the application of mycorrhizal fungi.³ This superior root formation resulted in grass that withstood drought much longer than grass that hadn't been treated.

- I. Across the globe, there are approximately 300 "endo" (in-root) mycorrhizal species that form symbiotic relationships with more than 400,000 plant species, according to Amaranthus. ***"All turfgrass species will form mycorrhizae," he says, "but no one mycorrhizal fungus has everything needed to benefit turf grass. Some are better at helping turf withstand drought, while others excel at producing the enzymes that allow for the uptake of nutrients such as phosphorus and iron."***



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Root Hugger
For Turf Applications



Form 08.23 Rev RHP408026

SECTION 13: MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI AND pH continued

1. Apply RootHugger™ Mycorrhiza When Roots are Active
2. Your goal is to get the mycorrhizae to the root zone of your turf. So, the best time to apply RootHugger™ is in the spring or fall when roots are active. Whether you choose to seed or lay turf, mix the fertilizer containing mycorrhizae into the soil according to package directions. To get the fungi to the roots of established lawns, apply the mycorrhizae when you core or aerate. If the soil is porous, broadcast the fertilizer containing the RootHugger™ over the top of the lawn and water sufficiently, so that the spores filter to the root zone of the turf.
3. Overfertilizing turf, at the appropriate time of year is key to maintaining healthy mycorrhizal fungus populations in turf.

Conclusion

4. Mycorrhizae are microscopic but play a big part in the vigorous growth of lush turf. By taking a few essential steps, you can enjoy a perpetually healthy turf.
5. While turf and mycorrhizal fungi may have preferences regarding soil pH, these are not absolute. And there are various strategies to accommodate any such preference. For example, Root Hugger contains a mixture of several species of mycorrhizal fungi. These species can have different preferences regarding soil types, climate, pH, and other parameters. By offering a mixture of different preferences, you broaden the effective range of the inoculum across several parameters at once (not only the pH).
6. The ideal pH range is between 6.0-7.0 – Your turf is considered acidic when the pH of the soil falls below 6.0