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.

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

Ectomycorrhizal Plants: 5% of Plants—Mainly Conifers & Oaks—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	Walnut
Aspen (Endo/Ecto)	Cottonwood (Endo/Ecto)	Hickory	Oak	Willow (Endo/Ecto)
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, go to **"Ask Dr. Mike"** at www.mycorrhizae.com.