

# DESCRIPTION ENDOPLANT

**ENDOPLANT** is a natural biological product consisting of spores and propagules of endomycorrhizal fungi. Mixed with organo-mineral substrates. It also contains natural plant compounds and water superabsorbent agents

**ENDOPLANT** is a formulation specifically studied for a quick and practical plant mycorrhization in nursery or field (established plants or during the transplant). The main benefits are: better water and soil minerals absorption, increased survival, increased resistance and/or tolerance to certain soil pathogens as well as water and saline stress. Other benefits include increased plant root system and reduced fertilizer and water application.

The application of soil disinfectant, fungicide treatments and fertilizers high in phosphorus, can affect or inhibit the development of mycorrhizal fungi.

## Formats

- ENDOPLANT tablet: it can be supplied in bags of 500 units.
- ENDOPLANT Liquid: bags can be supplied in packs of 500 g or 1 Kg



# ENDOPLANT DATASHEET

## Tablets

**Genera and species of fungi:** *Glomus intraradices*, *Glomus mosseae*

**Number of viable microorganisms:** > 1000 propagules

**Composition:** the product is composed of spores, vesicles and fragments of mycelium, supported by inert, inorganic clays and agents for pelleting

### Physical-chemical analysis of the product:

Volume of product per unit: 7cc

Weight unit:	5g
Smell:	soil
Dry matter:	96%
pH in water (1:5):	6.5-7
N(total):	0.4 %MS (Materia Seca)
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> :	0.5 % MS
K <sub>2</sub> O interchangeable:	0.5 % MS
Organic matter:	12 % MS

### Expiration of the product

18 months if you follow the following safety measures: Do not expose to direct sunlight, keep in a cool and dry place

### Instructions for use

For reforestation or transplant

Place ENDOPLANT under the plant in direct contact with the roots.

### Dosage

One tablet for plant



# ENDOPLANT DATASHEET

## Líquid

**Genera and species of fungi** *Glomus intraradices*, *Glomus mosseae*

**Number of viable microorganisms:** > 1000 propagules/cc

**Composition:** the product is composed of spores, vesicles and fragments of mycelium, supported by inert, inorganic clays

### Physical-chemical analysis of the product

#### Wettable powder (particle size 0-150 $\mu$ m)

Dry matter:	90 %
pH in water (1:5):	6.5-7
N(total):	2 %
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> :	0.5 %
K <sub>2</sub> O total:	2.7 %
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.1 %
SiO <sub>2</sub> :	61 %
CaO:	2.3 %
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> :	10.1 %
Solubility:	14 % of the product

### Expiration of the product

18 months if you follow the following safety measures: Do not expose to direct sunlight, keep in a cool and dry place

#### Instructions for use

Formulated for all types of field crops or nursery. Mix the product with water that normally would use to water the plant and apply. Once applied to soft watering the end to penetrate the product. A percentage of the product is insoluble in water, so you must remove the irrigation system filters below 150 microns for avoiding fillings

#### Dosage

<b>SPRINKLER IRRIGATION</b>	<b>4 Kg/Ha</b>
<b>DRIP IRRIGATION</b>	<b>2 Kg/Ha</b>
<b>ORCHARDS &amp; VINEYARDS</b>	<b>1-2 g/plant</b>



# SAFETY DATA ENDOPLANT

Product and manufacturer

Trade name: Endoplant

Product Category: concentrate of beneficial microorganisms for forest plants  
(fungi forming ectomycorrhiza)

Identification of potential hazards: no

First Aid Measures: In case of entry into the eyes, rinse with water if necessary

Fire-fighting measures: non-relevant (non-flammable product)

Measures in case of accidental spillage: retrieve the product and use it if it has not been in contact with other inert substrates

Precautions for handling and storage: Normal handling.  
Store in cool, dry place

Personal Protection: no

Stability and Reactivity: Stable product with no hazardous reactions

Toxicological information: Inhalation of copious quantities of dust due to handling the product may cause temporary respiratory distress.



**APPENDIX: 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            |
| • Agapanthus        | • Ceanothus              | • Garlic              |
| • Alder (Endo/Ecto) | • Cedar                  | • Geranium            |
| • Alfalfa           | • Celery                 | • Grapes, all         |
| • Almond            | • Cherry                 | • Grasses, perennials |
| • Apple             | • Chrysanthemum          | • Green Ash           |
| • Apricot           | • Citrus, all            | • Guayule             |
| • Artichoke         | • Clover                 | • Gum                 |
| • Ash               | • Coconut                | • Hackberry           |
| • Asparagus         | • Coffee                 | • Hawthorn            |
| • Aspen(Endo/Ecto)  | • Coral Tree             | • Hemp                |
| • Avocado           | • Corn                   | • Herbs, all          |
| • Bamboo            | • Cotton                 | • Hibiscus            |
| • Banana            | • Cottonwood (Endo/Ecto) | • Holly               |
| • Barley            | • Cowpea                 | • Hostas              |
| • Basil             | • Crab Tree              | • Impatiens           |
| • Bayberry          | • Creosote               | • Jatropha            |
| • Beans, all        | • Cryptomeria            | • Jojoba              |
| • Beech             | • Cucumber               | • Juniper             |
| • Begonia           | • Currant                | • Kiwi                |
| • Black Cherry      | • Cypress                | • Leek                |
| • Blackberry        | • Dogwood                | • Lettuce             |
| • Black Locust      | • Eggplant               | • Ligustrum           |
| • Blue Gramma       | • Elm                    | • Lily                |
| • Box Elder         | • Eucalyptus             | • Locust              |
| • Boxwood           | • Euonymus               | • Lychee              |
| • Buckeye           | • Fern                   | • Mahogany            |
| • Bulbs, all        | • Fescue                 | • Magnolia            |
| • Cacao             | • Fig                    | • Mahonia             |
| • Cactus            | • Flax                   | • Mango               |
| • Camellia          | • Flowers, most all      | • Maples, all         |
| • Carrisa           | • Forsythia              | • Marigolds           |
| • Carrot            | • Fuchsia                |                       |

- 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
- Ryegrass
- 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
- Walnut
- Wheat
- Yam
- Yucca
- Willow
- (Endo/Ecto)

