

ACTIVATE MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI



Mycorrhizal fungi play an important role regulating plant growth. These beneficial fungi form a symbiotic relationship with the plant's roots. In exchange for simple sugars, the fungi pump phosphate and trace elements into the roots. Mycorrhizal fungi have also been shown to stimulate plant immune systems and new root activity.

BioStart Mycorrcin is powered by signal molecule technology. Mycorrcin contains a combination of fermentation extracts, enzymes and signal molecules to activate indigenous populations of beneficial soil microbes including mycorrhizal fungi. Mycorrcin can be used to activate mycorrhizal fungi, remedy compaction, repair soil aggregate, increase calcium and phosphate uptake and increase brix.

Mycorrcin is recommended for Top fruit, Vegetables, Hydroponics, Container crops, Turf, Cereals, Pasture and Lucerne.

- Activates mycorrhizal fungi
- Improves soil structure
- Increases calcium and phosphate uptake
- Remedies compaction
- Suppresses soil disease development.

For specific crop recommendations contact your local BioStart representative. For best results avoid applying Mycorrcin in the heat of the day.

Mycorrcin is compatible with commonly used herbicides, fertigation nutrients and suspension fertiliser.

Pack sizes available: 10 and 20 litre

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Crop	Timing	Application rate
Grapes broadcast	Bud Break	4-6lt/ha
	Added to weed spray	2lt/ha
	Autumn root flush	2-4lt/ha
Grapes fertigation	Bud Break	4-6lt/ha
	From inflorescence to harvest	1lt/ha/month
	Autumn root flush	2-4lt/ha

Mycorrcin

MYCORRHIZAL ACTIVATOR

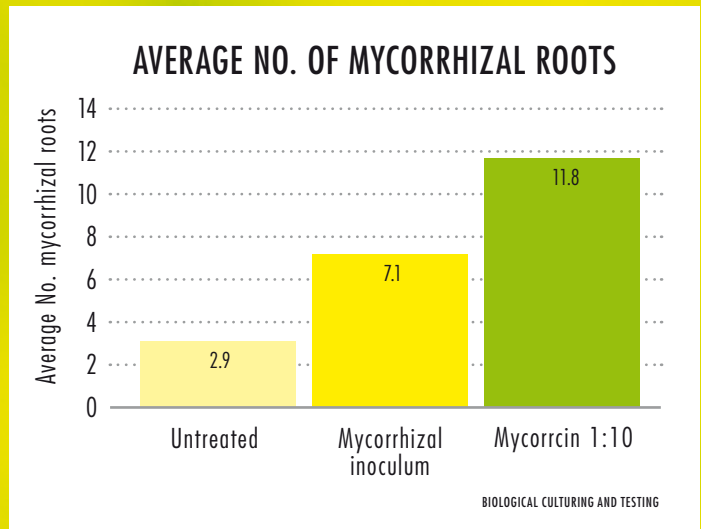


MADE IN NEW ZEALAND



Increased Mycorrhizal activity

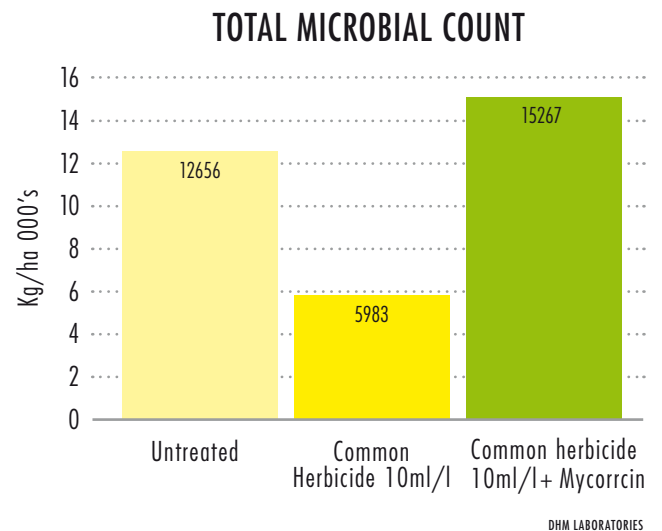
Mycorrhizal fungi form a symbiotic relationship with many plants. In exchange for simple sugars, the fungi source nutrients and moisture for the plant. In this trial pine seedlings were used to assess three treatments; untreated, a mycorrhizal inoculum and Mycorrcin. The number of mycorrhizal roots were counted 160 days after planting. The application of Mycorrcin resulted in the highest number of mycorrhizal roots.



Offset the detrimental impact of weedsprays on soil microbes

Weedsprays are an important management tool but they can disrupt soil microbial populations. In this trial three treatments were assessed; untreated, a commonly used herbicide and a combination of the herbicide and Mycorrcin. A Soil Microbial Indicator test was used to measure the effect of the treatments on total microbial counts.

The herbicide suppressed the total microbial count. The addition of Mycorrcin to the herbicide increased the total microbial count.



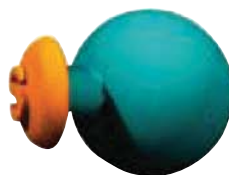
Signal molecule technology

Microbes have the ability to communicate. They can send and receive signals. This ability allows them to sense the presence of other microbes (quorum sensing) and plants and change their metabolic function. It's therefore important that the right microbes receive the right signals at the right time in order to maintain a healthy soil microbial biomass.

The signal molecules in Mycorrcin target the pre-cursors for mycorrhizal fungi, 'signalling' them to wake up and reproduce. This leads to a rapid rise in their populations and the activation of mycorrhizal fungi.



Signal molecule docks with a dormant targeted organism



Once docked the signal is received and metabolic function is changed



The signal molecule is released and the organism begins reproduction