

LITERATURE CITED

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“Collection and Use of Native Plants in the Landscape”**Question-Answer Period**

KATHY ECHOLS: Are you marketing the products you are currently using?

MIKE EVANS: Yes. It is labelled in California as a soil conditioner with the name VAM80.

LAINÉ MCLAUGHLIN: Do we have reason to think that this same fungus will work up here in the northwest or will we have to start from scratch?

MIKE EVANS: That's a good question; will it work here. Bob Linderman at Oregon State is one of the premiere researchers in the world and we've been in contact with him. We're working on some strains of *Glomus* that will tolerate acid soils, but *G. interadices* has not been very promising under acid conditions. It grows best in the pH 6.5 range and even slightly alkaline soils.

HANK BROKAW: I would like to know if you find different concentrations of the mycorrhizae with different depths in your 15-gal containers? If so, to what do you attribute that?

MIKE EVANS: Yes, we do find different concentrations. We discard the entire top (3 inches of medium) simply because there are not many roots there and that's where there would be any contamination from surrounding fields (weed seed, etc.). I think it relates directly to the quantity of roots in that part of the container and that's why we use SpinOut™ in an attempt to get a uniform distribution of roots throughout the whole container volume. The spores and hyphae, of course, attach themselves to the roots and prefer the cooler temperatures in the center of the container.

LIBBY DAVISON: Do you know anything about the temperature sensitivities of various VAM fungi?

MIKE EVANS: It's a good question. Inoculum laying out under the full sun for as little as a half-day will be damaged. However, within the container, as long as roots are surviving the fungus will be in good condition. We paint the containers white to minimize the build-up of heat in the soil medium.