

EcoFungi trial in Camelia

Product: EcoFungi
Crop: Camelia

Trial setting: Field trial
Location: Cundinamarca, Colombia

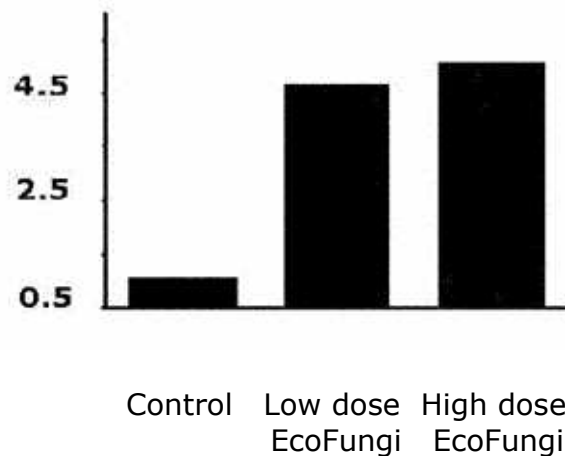
Methods

Rooted Camellia plants variety 'C.N.Wilson' were treated with EcoFungi at different rates. EcoFungi was incorporated into propagation trays at a rate of one pound for 5,000 plants (high dose), one pound for 10,000 plants (low dose), and no EcoFungi was added to the control treatment. Three hundred plants were treated under each treatment. The propagation trays were filled with a soilless media consisting of bark, peat moss, pumice, lime and slow release fertilizer.

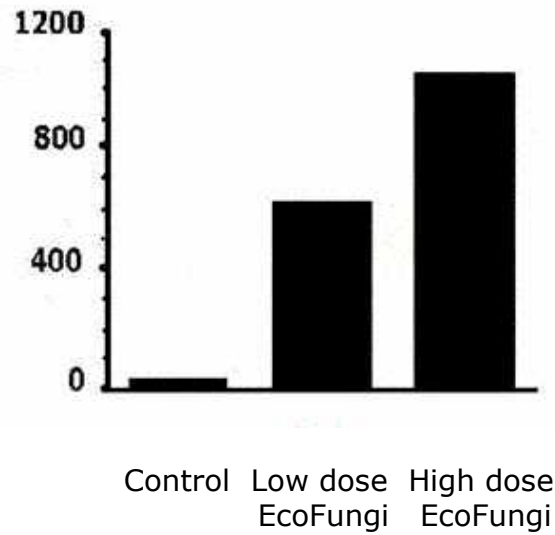
After a period of four months of growth, the roots of each plant were measured and their dry weight determined. Roots were cleared in KOH, stained and measured for mycorrhizal colonization by the grid intercept method.

Results

Average Root length in cm



Average dry weight of roots (grams)



Inoculation of plants with EcoFungi at both doses significantly increased the length and the dry weight of the roots compared with plants in the control treatment ($p < 0.05$). EcoFungi added at the low dose rate increased 4.5 times the length of the roots and 20 times the weight in comparison with control plants. EcoFungi added at the high dose rate increased 5 times the length of the roots and 35 times the weight in comparison with control plants. There was no statistical difference for length or weight between the two dose rates of EcoFungi.

Mycorrhizal colonization averaged less than 1% in the roots of control plants compared with 19 and 28% in EcoFungi treated plants at the low and high dose rate, respectively.