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

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)
Arborvitae
Arctostaphylos
Aspen (Endo/Ecto)
Basswood
Beech
Birch
Chestnut
Chinquapin
Cottonwood (Endo/Ecto)
Douglas fir
Eucalyptus
Filbert
Fir
Hazelnut
Hickory
Hemlock
Larch
Linden
Madrone
Manzanita
Oak
Pecan
Pine
Poplar
Spruce
Walnut
Willow (Endo/Ecto)

5% Form other relationship types or are "Non-mycorrhial."

The following Plants or Plant Groups **do not** respond to Endo or Ecto mycorrhial fungi:

Brassica Family
- Broccoli
- Brussels
- Cabbage
- Cauliflower
- Collards
- Kale
- Rutabaga

Ericaceae Family
- Azalea
- Blueberry
- Cranberry
- Heath
- Huckleberry
- Lingonberries
- Rhododendron

Others
- Beet
- Carnation
- Mustard
- Orchids
- Protea
- Rush
- Sedge
- Spinach