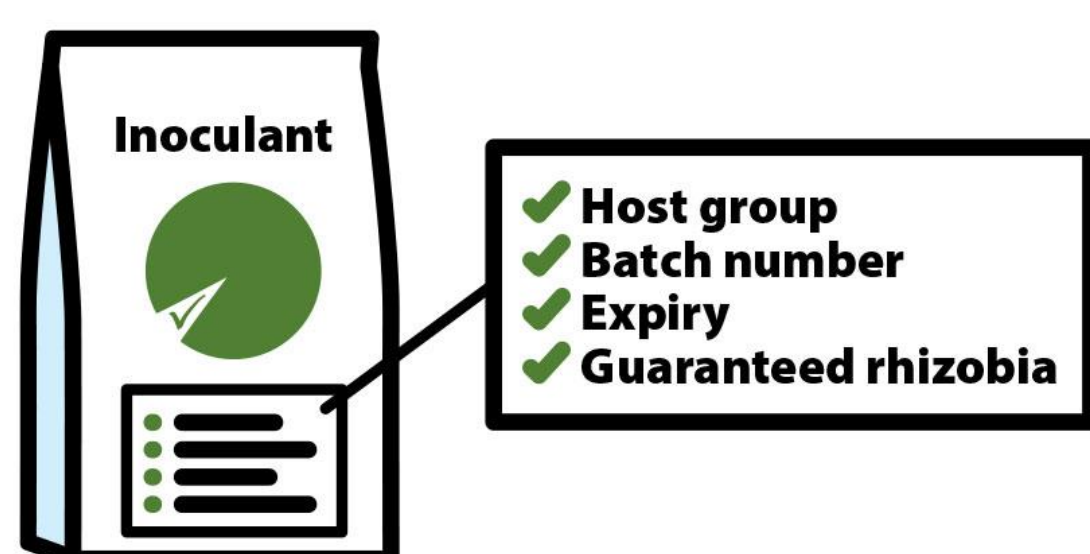


## Australian Inoculants Research Group

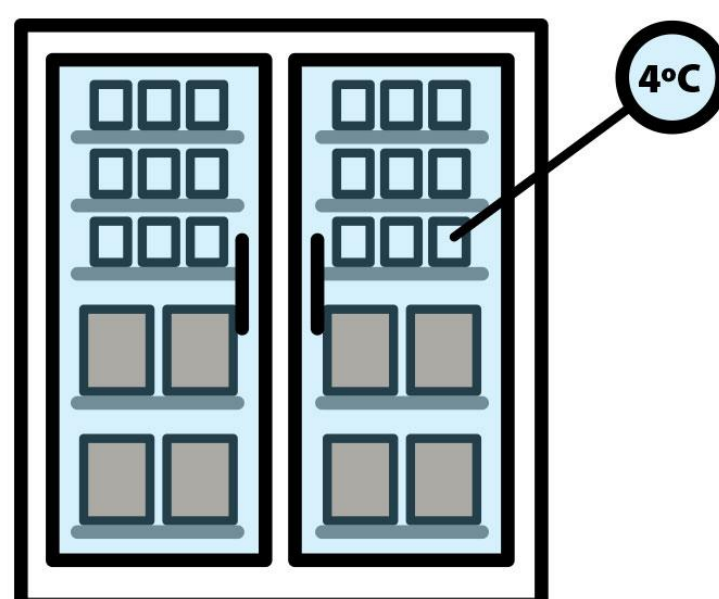
# Purchasing and caring for biological inoculants

**Fresh is best** when it comes to the purchase and care of biological inoculant products as they contain living rhizobia. The decisions made in selecting the right product, and transporting and handling products appropriately, will optimise the results of legume nodulation and maximise yield potential.



### Product selection check

Green Ticked for product quality assurance  
Correct inoculant host group for each legume  
Optimal soil pH for rhizobia strain  
Within expiry date for peat inoculants



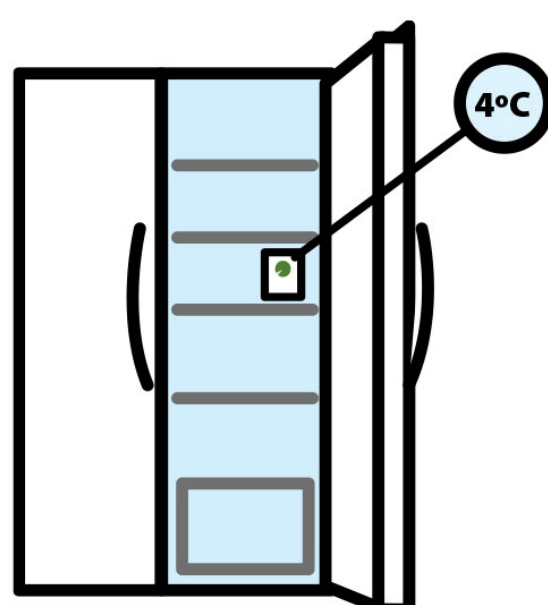
### In-store storage check

Peat products are refrigerated at 4 °C  
Pre-coated seed is not in direct sunlight  
Pre-coated seed is stored below 25 °C  
Viable bare seed is used for custom inoculation



### Transport check

Carry products out of direct sunlight and in a cool esky from store to farm



### On-farm storage check

Peat products are refrigerated at 4 °C  
Pre-coated seed is not in direct sunlight  
Pre-coated seed is stored below 25 °C  
Custom store inoculated seed is used fresh



### On-farm use check

Soil pH is optimal for rhizobia strain  
Potable water supply used in treatment process  
Avoid crushing or cracking seed  
Limit rhizobia/ fungicide exposure time  
Sow into a moist soil after inoculation: <24hrs peat & <6hrs liquid or freeze dried products