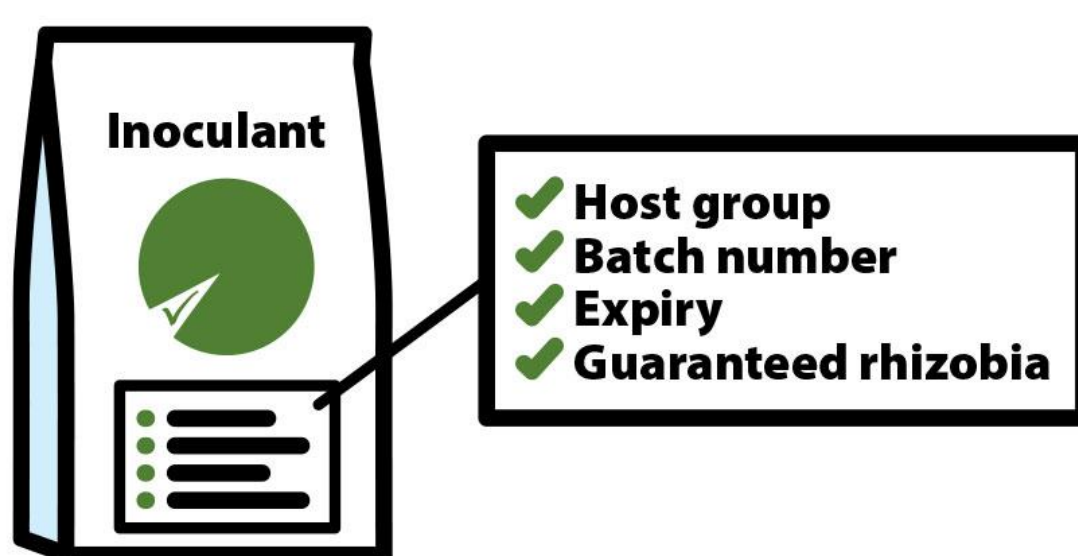




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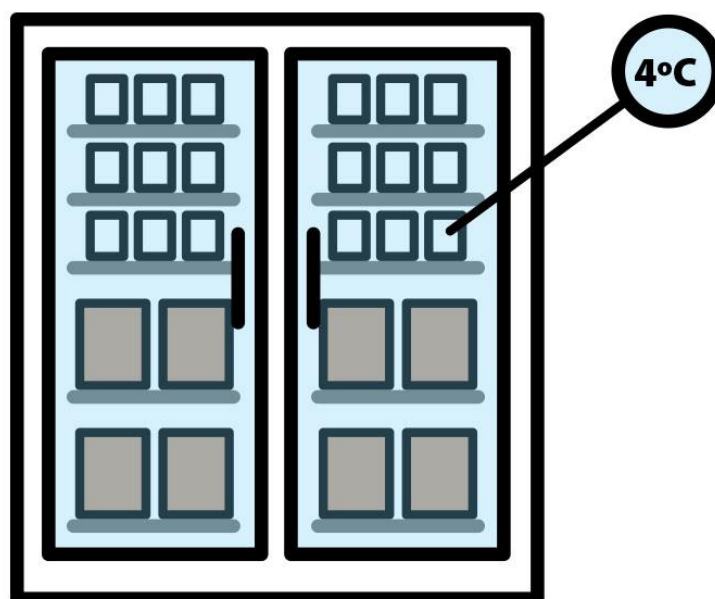
Purchasing and caring for biological inoculants

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.



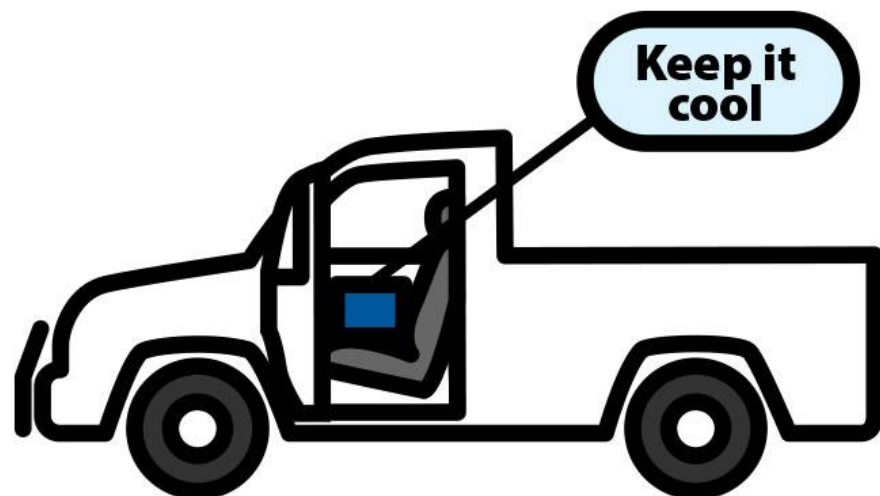
Product selection check

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



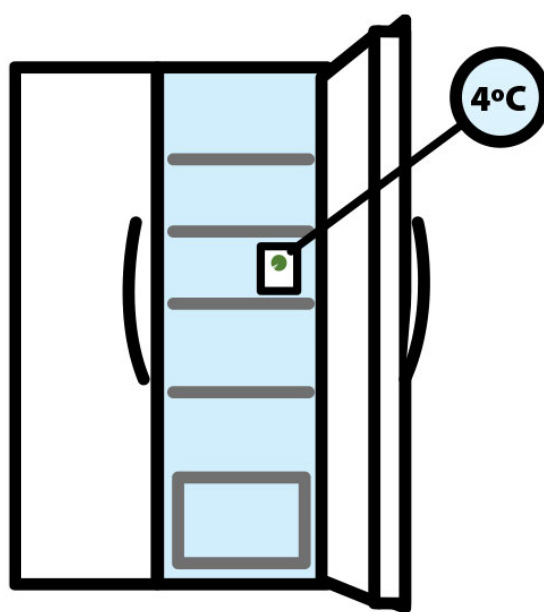
In-store storage check

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