



**All-purpose, easy to use, economical inoculant
for cover crop legumes**

- Dry, peat-based product that can be applied to the seed either dry or in slurry
- Designed for non-legume seeds to carry inoculant into the soil for greater nodulation and nitrogen fixation of the legumes in the mix
- Includes all rhizobia strains needed to inoculate most legume cover crop mixes in one package
- Can be used effectively on over 50 legumes making it an option for forages as well

TREATMENT SIZES & PACKAGING SPECIFICATIONS

- Unit Treatment Size: 500 Lbs. (29.5 kg)
- Case Treatment Size: 2,000 Lbs.
- 60 ounces per package; 4 packages per case; 54 cases per pallet

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Slurry Method Application

- Dampen the seed with non-chlorinated, clean, cool water at a rate of 17 fl. oz. (500 mL) of water per 100 lbs. (45.4 kg) of seed.
- Add appropriate amount of inoculant, 12.0 oz. (340 g) per 100 lbs. (45.7 kg) of seed, then mix water, seed, and inoculant thoroughly until the seed is uniformly coated.
- This method should be done in a container outside the planter box.
- Allow 1-3 minutes for mixture to dry and then plant as soon as possible.

Dry Application Method

- This product can also be applied directly onto the seed. Mix seed and inoculant thoroughly until seed is uniformly coated. Layering seed and inoculant will aid in this process.
- Applying the inoculant dry is also recommended for seed that is pre-treated with fungicide. However, maximum seed adhesion will not be obtained by applying this product dry.

LEGUMES TREATED

- Beans: Adzuki, Faba, Jackbean, Mung, Tepary, Velvet, and Winged
- Clovers: Alsike, Alyce, Ball, Berseen, Bigflower, Carolina, Cluster, Crimson, Hop, Hungarian, Ladina Red, Large hop, Persian, Puff, Rabbitfoot, Red, Seaside, Slender bushclover, Small hop, White, and Zig-zag
- Peas: Black eyed, Clay, Cowpea, Field, Flat, Garden, Iron, Partridge, Pigeon, Pink eyed purple hull, Rough, Specter, Sweet, Tangier, and Trapper • Vetches: Common, Hairy, Joint, Manantha, Narrow leaf, and Purple
- Misc: Acadia, Centrosema, Crotolaria, Desmodium, False blue indigo, Hairy indigo, Kangaroo thorn, Korean lespedeza, Kudzo, Lentil, Lespedeza, Sericea lespedeza, Siratro, Striped crotolaria, Sunn crotolaria, Sunn hemp, Wild indigo, Winged crotolaria

FAQs:

1) How is LINK applied?

LINK is applied directly to seed in the seed box. Layer the product evenly across the seed. Although not required, mixing helps the inoculant adhere to a higher percentage of seed. Without direct mixing, LINK will filter through the seed box during planting, allowing it to adhere to the seed. Application is flexible; depending on what type of planting method is used, there is always a way to introduce LINK inoculant to the seed.

2) How important is it to apply exactly the right rate? Can the rate be altered slightly to cover any discrepancies with packaging amounts?

Exact rate is not crucial. Since LINK has hundreds of millions of rhizobia per gram, the rate can be stretched up to 20% to cover higher amounts of seed if the rate does not match up perfectly with the amount of seed being planted.

3) Why isn't LINK applied on the seed before bagging?

Rhizobia do not survive on the seed long enough to provide a benefit if applied ahead of time. For optimal nitrogen fixation, it is best to apply the inoculant at planting time.

4) How long will LINK stay viable once applied to seed?

24 hours.

5) Why is LINK applied on all seed, not just the legumes?

Inoculants interact directly with the root system of the plant, so they are most effective when placed directly in the soil. By using the "other" seed in the mix as a carrier, to deliver more inoculant into the soil, the legume roots can interact with higher levels of rhizobia, enhancing nodulation.

6) Is LINK a GMO product?

No. There are no GMO components to LINK.

7) Will LINK cause any ill-effects when mixing with coated seed?

There will not be any difference when using LINK on either raw or coated seed. LINK will work equally as well with both seed types.

8) Does use of LINK affect how quickly seed flows within the seed box?

LINK is applied at a very low rate; this amount of product should not cause any differences in seed flow through planting equipment.

