We do not use a blend of mycorrhizae and trichoderma for the following reasons:

If you Google Mycorrhiza, effects of trichoderma, you will have a number of papers come up with the same conclusion.
There doesn't appear to be any problem in the soil when Mycorrhiza is used to colonize roots and trichoderma such as BioWork's Rootshield is used for pathogen suppression. The reason for this is that the **trichoderma will feed on mycorrhizal spores if it does not have a food source available**.
Putting trichoderma and Mycorrhiza into the same bag would be like putting snakes and baby bunnies in the same cage.

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Abstract The interaction between *Trichoderma pseudokoningii* (Rifai) 511, 2212, 741A, 741B and 453 and the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi *Glomus mosseae* (Nicol. & Gerd.) Gerdemann & Trappe BEG12 and *Gigaspora rosea* Nicolson & Schenck BEG9 were studied in vitro and in greenhouse experiments. All *T. pseudokoningii* strains inhibited the germination of *G. mosseae* and *Gi. rosea* except the strain 453, which did not affect the germination of *Gi. rosea*. Soluble exudates and volatile substances produced by all *T. pseudokoningii* strains inhibited the spore germination of *G. mosseae*. The germination of *Gi. rosea* spores was inhibited by the soluble exudates produced by *T. pseudokoningii* 2212 and 511, whereas *T. pseudokoningii* 714A and 714B inhibited the germination of *Gi. rosea* spores by the production of volatile substances. The strains of *T. pseudokoningii* did not affect dry matter and percentage of root length colonization of soybean inoculated with *G. mosseae*, except *T. pseudokoningii* 2212, which inhibited both parameters. However, all *T. pseudokoningii* strains decreased the shoot dry matter and the

percentage of AM root length colonization of soybean inoculated with *Gi. rosea*. The saprotrophic fungi tested seem to affect AM colonization of root by effects on the presymbiotic phase of the AM fungi. No influence of AM fungi on the number of CFUs of *T. pseudokoningii* was found. The effect of saprotrophic fungi on AM fungal development and function varied with the strain of the saprotrophic species tested.

Keywords Arbuscular mycorrhiza - *Glomus mosseae* - *Gigaspora rosea* - *Glycine max* - Saprotrophic fungi

RTI produces several strains of arbuscular mycorrhizae as follows:

Glomus intraradices 801, G intraradices 602, G clarum, G claroideum, G etunicatum, G deserticola, G mosseae

RTI products are used for post fire rehab in the West, habitat restoration of gas and oil exploration roads, hydro seeding as well as general AG and horticulture applications.
My recommendations to Giant Pumpkin Growers will always be G intraradices 801 because this particular strain has given the best results in growth and yield of agricultural crops.
I don't think growers in New England would benefit much from G. deserticola, an isolate from the Mojave Desert.
RTI's G etunicatum originated in hardwood forests in the Northern Midwest and RTI's clarum and claroideum came from selections made by Brazilian scientists.
RTI's isolates have an accession record at INVAM (Institute of Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhizae Cultures, U of WV) except for 801 which was an isolate that can from a now defunct UT company and RTI's G mosseae which is isolated in CA.
RTI offers growers a 3 species blend of G intraradices, G clarum and G claroideum because they have good growth and yield properties.