

Attachment 1

Legume / 'Rhizobia' Cross-Inoculation Groups

Rhizobium

Trifolium clovers	R. leguminosarum trifolii
Red clover	(sub group B)
Ladino & white clover	(sub group B)
Alsike clover	(sub group B)
Crimson clover	(sub group A)
Berseem clover	(sub group A)
Kura clover	(sub group H)
Subterranean clover	(special sub group)
Peas	R. leguminosarum viciae
Hairy & common vetch	R. leguminosarum viciae
Field beans	R. leguminosarum viciae
Lentils	R. leguminosarum viciae
Phaseolus, beans	R. leguminosarum phaseoli
	R. etli phaseoli
	R. giardinii
Lupins	Rhizobium – special strain
Chickpeas	Rhizobium – special strain
Sanfoin	Rhizobium – special strain
Fababean	Rhizobium – special strain
Crownvetch	Rhizobium – special strain

Mesorhizobium

Birdsfoot trefoil	M. loti
Cicer milkvetch	M. huakuii
	M. mediterraneum
Chickpeas	M. ciceri

Sinorhizobium

Alfalfa	S. meliloti
	Rhizobium mongolense
Sweetclover	S. meliloti
Annual medics	S. medicae

Bradyrhizobium

Soybean	B. japonicum B. elkanii B. liaoningense Sinorhizobium fredii
Lupins	Bradyrhizobium – associated strains

Note! The next four species all take the same inoculant.

Common & korean lespedeza	<u>Rhizobium</u> for
sericea lespedeza	“peanut/lespedeza”
cowpea	“peanut/lespedeza”
mung bean	“peanut/lespedeza”
adzuki bean	“peanut/lespedeza”

Recommendation to seed marketers and producers: Contact the firms that are supplying the inoculants, to determine the inoculum (name or number) that you plan to use is the proper one for the legume of interest. Some of these will be special order, so plan ahead and give the supplier and yourself adequate lead time.

Microbiologists are using molecular methods to further clarify these relationships, so expect some changes.