Soil Biology Report Performed By:

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BIOTA REGEN

Client:

Name: Winn's Compost

Organization: Dig In Consulting

120 Ohio Gulch Rd

Hailey ID 83333

Email:

Date Observed: 06-20-2023

Sample Name: Green Waste Compost

Sample Type: Compost

Plants Present/Desired:

Plant Succession: Vegetables, Early Successional Grasses

Beneficial Microorganisms

	Recommended Range		Sample Results	
Fungi (ug/g)	68	225	187	Good: The fungal biomass is within the recommended range for your plant's stage in succession.
Standard Deviation			285	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.
Bacteria (ug/g)	135	450	7,379	The bacterial biomass is significantly greater than the maximum recommended level. Please contact your Soil Biology Consultant.
Standard Deviation			996	Distribution of the target organisms in the sample was uniform; variation was small.
Actinobacteria (ug/g)	10	16	3.41	Low: The actinobacterial biomass is below the expected range. This is not a problem.
Standard Deviation			2.77	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.
F:B Ratio	0.4:1	0.6:1	0.03	The F:B ratio is low. Increase fungal biomass or reduce bacterial biomass, and check predators to assess balance. Please contact your Soil Biology Consultant.

	Minimum Value	Sample Results	
Protozoa (Total)	> 10,000	264,480	Good: The number of beneficial protozoa is above the minimum requirement.
Standard Deviation		287,366	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.
Flagellate (#/g)	*(See Total)*	88,160	
Standard Deviation		197,132	
Amoebae (#/g)	*(See Total)*	176,320	
Standard Deviation		184,400	

Nematodes			
Bacterial-feeding (#/g)	200	0	None detected: Bacterial-feeding nematodes help keep bacterial populations in balance and enhance nutrient cycling.
Fungal-feeding (#/g)	0	0	None detected: Fungal-feeding nematodes help to release nutrients from fungal hyphae to the plants.
Predatory (#/g)	0	0	None detected: Predatory nematodes help reduce root-feeding nematode numbers.

Detrimental Microorganisms

Disease-Causing Fungi	Maximum Value	Sample Results	
Oomycetes (ug/g)	0	4	Some oomycetes detected. Beneficial fungi should be more than double the disease-causer's biomass to outcompete them and hold the disease fungi in check.
Standard Deviation		8	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.

Anaerobic Protozoa			
Ciliate (#/g)	0	0	None detected: No ciliates were observed in the sample. Aerobic conditions prevail. Great!
Standard Deviation		0	Distribution of the target organisms in the sample was uniform; variation was small.

Nematode			
Root-feeding (#/g)	0	0	None detected: No root-feeding nematodes were observed. Great!

Additional Comments: High amount of amoeba cysts, cilliate cysts, fungal spores, and nematode eggs