**Soil Biology Report Performed By:**

Lab name: Rewild Ecosystem Services

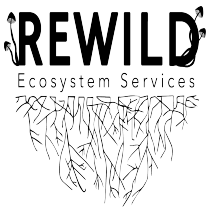
4160 Concession 7

Uxbridge, Ontario, L9P 1R4

Email: rewildecoservices@gmail.com

Phone: 905-260-1954

Website: www.rewildecosystemservices.com




**Client:**

Name: Example - CC10

Organization: Rewild

Uxbridge Ontario

Email: rewildecoservices@gmail.com

Date Observed: 10-05-2021

**Sample Name: Compost Pile 10**

**Sample Type: Compost**

**Plants Present/Desired:**

**Plant Succession: Shrubs, Bushes, Vines**

## Beneficial Microorganisms

| | Recommended Range | | Sample Results | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fungi (ug/g) | 270 | 6,750 | 346 | Good: The fungal biomass is within the recommended range for your plant's stage in succession. |
| Standard Deviation | | | 489 | Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low. |
| Bacteria (ug/g) | 135 | 1,350 | 149 | Good: The bacterial biomass is within the recommended range for your plant's stage in succession. |
| Standard Deviation | | | 55 | Distribution of organisms was somewhat uneven, resulting in an acceptable degree of variation. |
| Actinobacteria (ug/g) | 1 | 4 | 2.83 | Good: The actinobacterial biomass is within the recommended range for your plant's succession. |
| Standard Deviation | | | 3.95 | Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low. |
| F:B Ratio | 2:1 | 5:1 | 2.28 | The F:B ratio is within the desired range for your plant's succession. Great! |

| | Minimum Value | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Protozoa (Total) | > 50,000 | 269,178 | Good: The number of beneficial protozoa is above the minimum requirement. |
| Standard Deviation | | 164,170 | Target organisms were present in the sample, but extremely patchy in distribution. Precision is poor. |
| Flagellate (#/g) | *(See Total)* | 221,676 | |
| Standard Deviation | | 141,624 | |
| Amoebae (#/g) | *(See Total)* | 47,502 | |
| Standard Deviation | | 70,812 | |

Nematodes

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacterial-feeding (#/g) | 300 | 130 | Low: Bacterial-feeding nematodes help keep bacterial populations in balance and enhance nutrient cycling. |
| Fungal-feeding (#/g) | 200 | 0 | None detected: Fungal-feeding nematodes help to release nutrients from fungal hyphae to the plants. |
| Predatory (#/g) | 100 | 0 | None detected: Predatory nematodes help reduce root-feeding nematode numbers. |

## Detrimental Microorganisms

| Disease-Causing Fungi | Maximum Value | Sample Results | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oomycetes (ug/g) | 0 | 0 | None detected: No disease-causing fungi were observed in the sample. Great! |
| Standard Deviation | | 0 | Distribution of the target organisms in the sample was uniform; variation was small. |

| Anaerobic Protozoa | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ciliate (#/g) | 0 | 31,668 | Ciliates were detected, but the sample is not necessarily anaerobic, especially if flagellates and amoebae were present in high numbers. |
| Standard Deviation | | 43,363 | Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low. |

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

**Additional Comments:** This pile is young (2mo). With aging, appropriate moisture/light/feeding, the diversity and overall numbers should increase.

Check again after spring thaw.