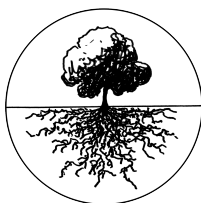


**Soil Biology Report Performed By:**

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 Lincoln, VT, 05443  
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**Client:**

Name: Client  
 Organization:  
 555 Nematode Lane  
 Microbia VT 55555  
 Email: iloveworms@gmail.com  
 Date Observed: 09-18-2023

**Sample Name: Worm Castings**  
**Sample Type: Worm Castings**  
**Plants Present/Desired: Garden Herbs**  
**Plant Succession: Shrubs, Bushes, Vines**

**Beneficial Microorganisms**

	Recommended Range	Sample Results	
Fungi (ug/g)	270 - 6,750	133	Low: The fungal biomass is below the recommended minimum level for your plant's stage in succession. Please contact your Soil Biology Consultant.
Standard Deviation		116	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.
Bacteria (ug/g)	135 - 1,350	114	Low: The bacterial biomass is below the recommended minimum level for your plant's stage in succession. Please contact your Soil Biology Consultant.
Standard Deviation		32	Distribution of organisms was somewhat uneven, resulting in an acceptable degree of variation.
Actinobacteria (ug/g)	1 - 4	1.25	Good: The actinobacterial biomass is within the recommended range for your plant's succession.
Standard Deviation		2.4	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.
F:B Ratio	2:1 - 5:1	1.15	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**

Protozoa (Total)	> 50,000	72,389	Good: The number of beneficial protozoa is above the minimum requirement.
Standard Deviation		75,707	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.
Flagellate (#/g)	(See Total)	18,097	
Standard Deviation		40,467	
Amoebae (#/g)	(See Total)	54,292	
Standard Deviation		80,934	

**Nematodes**

Bacterial-feeding (#/g)	300	222	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	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!
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**Additional Comments:** A few spirochetes (potentially pathogenic bacteria) were observed but at insignificant quantities