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**Compost Tea Foodweb Analysis**

Keep It Simple  
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 Plants: , Not Indicated  
 Sample Received: 12/9/2003 Report Sent:  
 Invoice Number: Not Yet Determined

**Organism Biomass Data**

Sample #	Unique ID	Tea Volume (mL)	Active Bacterial Biomass (µg/mL)	Total Bacterial Biomass (µg/mL)	Active Fungal Biomass (µg/mL)	Total Fungal Biomass (µg/mL)	Hyphal Diameter (µm)	Protozoa			Total Nematode Numbers #/mL
								Flagellates	Amoebae	Ciliates	
97933	12/9/03	1	561	13,952	2.95	69.9	3.0	NR	NR	NR	NR

**Bold** Means Low

Excellent. Very high: In Excellent. Disease-  
 Means Low excellent if good suppressive  
 this can be range. fungi  
 kept sufficiently were  
 aerated, extracted.  
 but could  
 easily become  
 anaerobic.

Desired Range	1 - 1	10 - 150	150 - 3000	2 - 10	2 - 20	(A)	1000 +	1000 +	20 - 50	2 - 10
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(A) Hyphal diameter of 2.0 indicates mostly actinobacteria hyphae, 2.5 indicates community is mainly ascomycete, typical soil fungi for grasslands, diameters of 3.0 or higher indicate community is dominated by highly beneficial fungi, a Basidiomycete community.

Temperature of brewing, type of water (chlorine will kill organisms), type of compost and type of brewer used must be considered in determining the set of organisms in the tea.

See the Compost Tea Manual for complete information. Tea assessment should be accompanied by leaf organism assessment to see if there were effects of spraying or diluting in the sprayer.

Pesticide use, fertilizer use, tillage, irrigation, etc., affect soil and foliar effectiveness.

One report is sent to the mailing address on the submission form.

All submissions receive free 15 minute consultation, call 1-888-224-9919

## Organism Ratios

Sample #	Unique ID	Total Fungal To Total Bacterial Biomass	Active to Total Fungal Biomass	Active to Total Bacterial Biomass	Active Fungal to Active Bacterial Biomass	Plant Available N Supply from Predators (lbs/acre)	Root-Feeding Nematode Presence
97933	12/9/03	0.005	0.04	0.04	0.005	NR	NR

Very bacterial, but with sufficient fungi to provide a good inoculum into the soil.

OK: good fungal biomass achieved.

OK: high bacterial biomass achieved.

Bacterial tea.

Desired Range	*(1)	*(2)	*(2)	*(3)	*(4)	*(5)
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- (1) For soil drenches, with the following plants, Grass:0.5-1.5; Berries, Shrubs, grape: 2-5; Deciduous Trees: 5-10; Conifer: 10-100.  
For foliar sprays, ratio should be 0.01 to 0.05 because foliar sprays are typically best strongly bacterial-dominated.
- (2) Teas in general have high ratios of active to total fungi, since what fungi are present are actively growing, but with low total biomass.  
In general, fungi don't like to grow suspended in liquid unless a solid surface is present. Bacterial activity must be high, above 25%.
- (3) Teas generally have lower fungal biomass than bacteria, so this value is typically less than 10%.  
It is desirable to make this ratio as high as possible.
- (4) Based on release of N from protozoan and nematode consumption of bacteria and fungi.  
Often protozoa and nematodes compete for food resources. When one is high, the other may be low.  
Also, if predator numbers are high, the prey may have low numbers.
- (5) Identification to genus. For species identification of root-feeders, send samples to local parasitic nematology lab.