

Name: **Wilmot Cattle Company**

Sample: **Wilmotco 2**

Analysis no.: **2216-2-MWSC** Date: **21/05/2019**

Customer name

Wilmot Cattle Company

Date received

21/05/2019

Client name

Stuart Austin

Agent

Microbiology Laboratories A

Sample name

Wilmotco 2

Advisor

Type

Compost, solid, n.e.c.

Authorised by

Dr Maria Manjarrez

Date sampled

15/05/2019

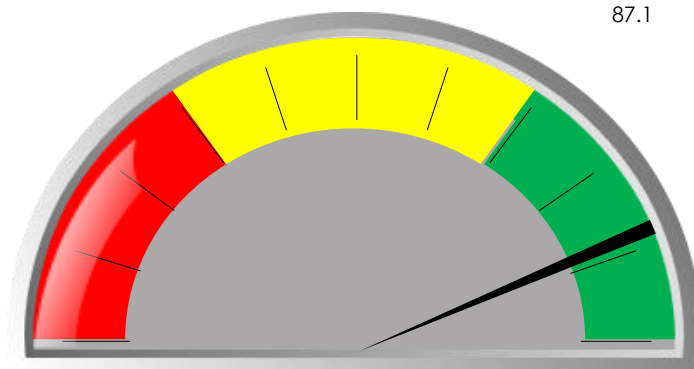
Analysis no.

2216-2-MWSC

Compost Indicators

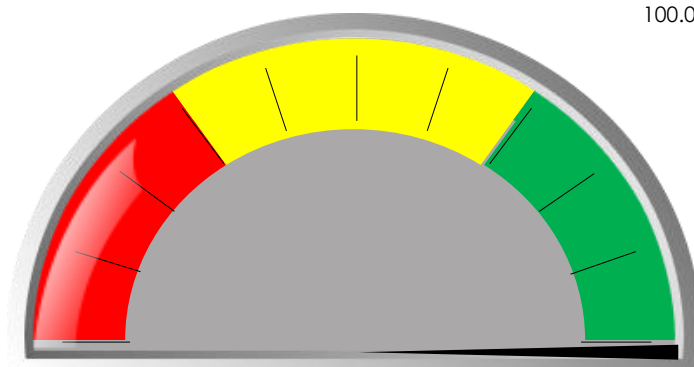
Compost Maturity

87.1

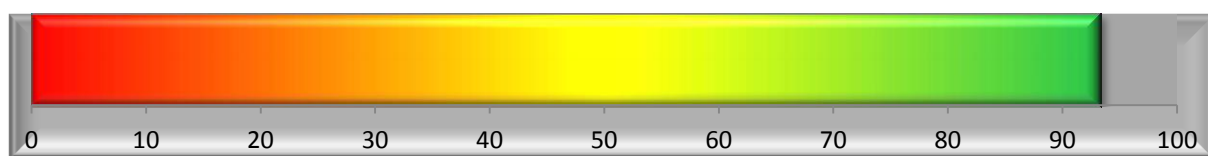


Disease Suppression

100.0



Overall Microbial Balance



For more information about these indicators visit us at www.microbelabs.com.au

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Key Microbe Groups

Group	Biomass (mg/kg)	
	Yours	Guide
Total microorganisms	655.9	50.0
Total bacteria	87.9	15.0
Total fungi	547.3	33.8
Bacteria		
Pseudomonas	19.164	1.000
Actinomycetes	10.186	1.000
Gram positive	40.302	4.000
Gram negative	47.631	11.000
Methane oxidisers	0.000	0.500
Sulphur reducers	0.000	< 0.005
True anaerobes	2.437	< 0.005
Eukaryotes		
Protozoa	20.636	1.300
Mycorrhizal fungi (including VAM)	63.599	10.000

Useful indicators	Yours		Guide
	Yours	Guide	
Microbial diversity	31.0		80.0
Fungi : Bacteria	6.2		2.3
Bacterial stress	0.2		< 0.5
Compost maturity	87.1		< 80.0
Disease suppression	100.0		< 80.0
Nutrients held in microbes	Concentration (mg/kg)		
	Yours	Guide	
Nitrogen (N)	37.093		3.450
Phosphorus (P)	19.677		1.500
Potassium (K)	6.559		0.500
Sulphur (S)	6.559		0.500
Calcium (Ca)	6.559		0.250
Magnesium (Mg)	6.559		0.250
Carbon (C)	300.586		22.688
Key			
Poor			Good

Comments

Total microbial biomass was very good. Biomasses of other key desirable microbial groups were also very good, including Mycorrhizal fungi (VAM) and Protozoa. VAM fungi require a living plant host to survive, so their presence in this compost is a plus. Protozoa often appear after composts have aged for some time, and their presence here may indicate maturity. The Fungi to Bacteria ratio was highly elevated compared to the guide, but this may be advantageous if the aim was to produce a fungi-dominated compost. Microbial diversity was fair to poor. These results indicate that this compost would be a useful amendment, particularly to soils with low fungi.

Explanations

The Microbe Wise test measures the biomasses of key microbial groups directly from your sample. It uses molecular ('DNA type') technology to analyse the unique cell membrane 'fingerprint' of each microbe type to identify and quantify key groups important to soil and compost processes. This method is more accurate and precise than other methods, such as direct microscopy or plate culture, because it uses chemical extraction to remove the maximum amount of microbial material from the sample and is repeatable to 0.01% between replicate analyses. It measures organisms that are alive or recently dead (within a few days). Always compare your results with a control sample. Guide values are included as a help, but because a large number of factors affect microbiology the guide levels may not be optimal for your specific conditions. Visit www.microbelabs.com.au for more information.

Disclaimer

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