



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'
Service Packages 2009

Basic Soil Health Report

This is a basic soil analysis report that enables the grower to know whether the soil is suitable for the successful growing their chosen crop. It delivers key indicators as to how much effort would be required to rehabilitate the soil to a sustainable level. This report is ideal to assess the viability of the land prior to purchasing a new property.

Our lab analysis of your sample will examine the following key areas of soil health:

Total Bacteria: (TB)

The optimal bacterial biomass in the soil varies according to crop, climate and season. If it is not within the desired range, bacterial inocula or foods may be required.

Total Fungi: (TF)

As with bacteria, the optimal range varies according to crop, climate and season, and may require amendment in the way of inocula or foods if outside this range.

Protozoa: (Prots)

These large single-celled organisms feed upon bacteria and excrete nitrogen in the plant available form of ammonium, so are essential to healthy plant growth. One morphological group, the Ciliates are an important indicator as to the aerobic conditions of the soil. They prefer to feed on anaerobic bacteria, so a high ciliate population may indicate anaerobic conditions which need to be addressed.

Soil Foodweb International
1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150
F: +61 2 6622 5170
E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au
W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'
Service Packages 2009

SFI Starter Pack

One Total Foodweb analysis supported by a written report detailing our findings and suggested measures for you to undertake to help rehabilitate your soil.

Our lab analysis of your sample will examine the following key areas of soil health:

Total Bacteria: (TB)

The optimal bacterial biomass in the soil varies according to crop, climate and season. If it is not within the desired range, bacterial inocula or foods may be required.

Total Fungi: (TF)

As with bacteria, the optimal range varies according to crop, climate and season, and may require amendment in the way of inocula or foods if outside this range.

Active Bacteria: (AB)

The Active Bacteria are those currently metabolizing organic compounds and directly nourishing the plants. If these levels are too low, bacterial foods may be required to stimulate the dormant population.

Active Fungi: (AF)

As with bacteria, only those fungi which are currently growing and metabolizing are directly nourishing the plants, so the dormant part of the population may need feeding if the activity is low.

Protozoa: (Prots)

These large single-celled organisms feed upon bacteria and excrete nitrogen in the plant available form of ammonium, so are essential to healthy plant growth. One morphological group, the Ciliates are an important indicator as to the aerobic conditions of the soil. They prefer to feed on anaerobic bacteria, so a high ciliate population may indicate anaerobic conditions which need to be addressed.

Nematodes: (Nem)

A very large group of very small worms existing everywhere on earth. Of the soil-dwelling species, some cause significant crop damage, some prey on other nematodes, and most graze on bacteria and fungi. Both the predators and bacterial & fungal feeders cycle nitrogen in to a plant available form. We count the number in a given weight of soil, and identify them to genus and function.

Mycorrhizal Colonization: (VAM)

Over 90% of all plants of Earth form symbiotic relationships with mycorrhizal fungi. Living inside the roots, these fungi increase the nutrient and water uptake capacity of the plant and protect it against pathogens. We determine what percentage of your roots are colonized, and also look for signs of disease and other damage.

Soil Foodweb International
1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150
F: +61 2 6622 5170
E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au
W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'

Service Packages 2009

SFI Starter Pack Plus

This includes one total food web analysis supported by a written report detailing our findings and suggested measures for you to undertake to help rehabilitate your soil. This package has an additional two (2) Qualitative Assessments' carried out at appropriate times during the year so that you may monitor your progress and tweak your action plan. At no extra charge you will also receive our popular 'Brewing Compost Tea' manual valued at A\$ 55.00 free of charge

Our lab analysis of your sample will examine the following key areas of soil health:

Total Bacteria: (TB)

The optimal bacterial biomass in the soil varies according to crop, climate and season. If it is not within the desired range, bacterial inocula or foods may be required.

Total Fungi: (TF)

As with bacteria, the optimal range varies according to crop, climate and season, and may require amendment in the way of inocula or foods if outside this range.

Active Bacteria: (AB)

The Active Bacteria ie those currently metabolizing organic compounds and directly nourishing the plants. If these levels are too low, bacterial foods may be required to stimulate the dormant population.

Active Fungi: (AF)

As with bacteria, only those fungi which are currently growing and metabolizing are directly nourishing the plants, so the dormant part of the population may need feeding if the activity is low.

Protozoa: (Prots)

These large single-celled organisms feed upon bacteria and excrete nitrogen in the plant available form of ammonium, so are essential to healthy plant growth. One morphological group, the Ciliates are an important indicator as to the aerobic conditions of the soil. They prefer to feed on anaerobic bacteria, so a high ciliate population may indicate anaerobic conditions which need to be addressed.

Nematodes: (Nem)

A very large group of very small worms existing everywhere on earth. Of the soil-dwelling species, some cause significant crop damage, some prey on other nematodes, and most graze on bacteria and fungi. Both the predators and bacterial & fungal feeders cycle nitrogen in to a plant available form. We count the number in a given weight of soil, and identify them to genus and function.

Soil Foodweb International

1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150

F: +61 2 6622 5170

E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au

W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'
Service Packages 2009

Mycorrhizal Colonization: (VAM)

Over 90% of all plants of Earth form symbiotic relationships with mycorrhizal fungi. Living inside the roots, these fungi increase the nutrient uptake capacity of the plant and protect it against pathogens. We determine what percentage of your roots are colonized, and also look for signs of disease and other damage.

Qualitative Assessment: (QA)

This fast evaluation does not provide actual counts of organisms, but based on a visual scan of populations tells you whether your bacteria, fungi, protozoa and nematodes are present in excellent, good, adequate or poor numbers.



Soil Foodweb International
1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150
F: +61 2 6622 5170
E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au
W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'

Service Packages 2009

SFI Basic Package

This includes one total food web analysis supported by a written report detailing our findings and suggested measures for you to undertake to help rehabilitate your soil. This package has an additional four (4) Qualitative Assessments carried out at appropriate times during the year so that you may monitor your progress and tweak your action plan. You are also eligible for two (2) brief phone consultations to discuss the reports in depth and any key issues you might have. At no extra charge you will also receive our popular 'Brewing Compost Tea' manual valued at A\$ 55.00 free of charge.

Our lab analysis of your sample will examine the following key areas of soil health:

Total Bacteria: (TB)

The optimal bacterial biomass in the soil varies according to crop, climate and season. If it is not within the desired range, bacterial inocula or foods may be required.

Total Fungi: (TF)

As with bacteria, the optimal range varies according to crop, climate and season, and may require amendment in the way of inocula or foods if outside this range.

Active Bacteria: (AB)

The Active Bacteria ie those currently metabolizing organic compounds and directly nourishing the plants. If these levels are too low, bacterial foods may be required to stimulate the dormant population.

Active Fungi: (AF)

As with bacteria, only those fungi which are currently growing and metabolizing are directly nourishing the plants, so the dormant part of the population may need feeding if the activity is low.

Protozoa: (Prots)

These large single-celled organisms feed upon bacteria and excrete nitrogen in the plant available form of ammonium, so are essential to healthy plant growth. One morphological group, the Ciliates are an important indicator as to the aerobic conditions of the soil. They prefer to feed on anaerobic bacteria, so a high ciliate population may indicate anaerobic conditions which need to be addressed.

Nematodes: (Nem)

A very large group of very small worms existing everywhere on earth. Of the soil-dwelling species, some cause significant crop damage, some prey on other nematodes, and most graze on bacteria and fungi. Both the predators and bacterial & fungal feeders cycle nitrogen in to a plant available form. We count the number in a given weight of soil, and identify them to genus and function.

Soil Foodweb International

1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150

F: +61 2 6622 5170

E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au

W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'
Service Packages 2009

Mycorrhizal Colonization: (VAM)

Over 90% of all plants of Earth form symbiotic relationships with mycorrhizal fungi. Living inside the roots, these fungi increase the nutrient uptake capacity of the plant and protect it against pathogens. We determine what percentage of your roots are colonized, and also look for signs of disease and other damage.

Qualitative Assessment: (QA)

This fast evaluation does not provide actual counts of organisms, but based on a visual scan of populations tells you whether your bacteria, fungi, protozoa and nematodes are present in excellent, good, adequate or poor numbers. may result in legal action being undertaken.



Soil Foodweb International
1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150
F: +61 2 6622 5170
E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au
W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'

Service Packages 2009

SFI Professional Package

This includes one total food web analysis supported by a written report detailing our findings and suggested measures for you to undertake to help rehabilitate your soil. This package has an additional six (6) Qualitative Assessments carried out at appropriate times during the year so that you may monitor your progress and tweak your action plan. You are also eligible for three (3) phone consultations to discuss the reports in depth and any key issues you might have. At no extra charge you will also receive our popular 'Brewing Compost Tea' manual valued at A\$ 55.00 free of charge.

Our lab analysis of your sample will examine the following key areas of soil health:

Total Bacteria: (TB)

The optimal bacterial biomass in the soil varies according to crop, climate and season. If it is not within the desired range, bacterial inocula or foods may be required.

Total Fungi: (TF)

As with bacteria, the optimal range varies according to crop, climate and season, and may require amendment in the way of inocula or foods if outside this range.

Active Bacteria: (AB)

The Active Bacteria ie those currently metabolizing organic compounds and directly nourishing the plants. If these levels are too low, bacterial foods may be required to stimulate the dormant population.

Active Fungi: (AF)

As with bacteria, only those fungi which are currently growing and metabolizing are directly nourishing the plants, so the dormant part of the population may need feeding if the activity is low.

Protozoa: (Prots)

These large single-celled organisms feed upon bacteria and excrete nitrogen in the plant available form of ammonium, so are essential to healthy plant growth. One morphological group, the Ciliates are an important indicator as to the aerobic conditions of the soil. They prefer to feed on anaerobic bacteria, so a high ciliate population may indicate anaerobic conditions which need to be addressed.

Nematodes: (Nem)

A very large group of very small worms existing everywhere on earth. Of the soil-dwelling species, some cause significant crop damage, some prey on other nematodes, and most graze on bacteria and fungi. Both the predators and bacterial & fungal feeders cycle nitrogen in to a plant available form. We count the number in a given weight of soil, and identify them to genus and function.

Soil Foodweb International

1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150

F: +61 2 6622 5170

E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au

W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'
Service Packages 2009

Mycorrhizal Colonization: (VAM)

Over 90% of all plants of Earth form symbiotic relationships with mycorrhizal fungi. Living inside the roots, these fungi increase the nutrient uptake capacity of the plant and protect it against pathogens. We determine what percentage of your roots are colonized, and also look for signs of disease and other damage.

Qualitative Assessment: (QA)

This fast evaluation does not provide actual counts of organisms, but based on a visual scan of populations tells you whether your bacteria, fungi, protozoa and nematodes are present in excellent, good, adequate or poor numbers.



Soil Foodweb International
1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150
F: +61 2 6622 5170
E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au
W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers



SOIL FOODWEB International
'The soil rehab specialists since 1988'

Service Packages 2009

SFI Premium Package

This package is tailored to meet the specific needs of the grower and delivers not only soil analyses but also intensive mentoring from an appointed SFI representative for the term of the contract. A total foodweb and soil chemistry (soluble, exchangeable, and extractable nutrients) test will be performed on the soil samples supplied. Based on these findings a general year-long program for improving the soil food web will be created and supplied to the grower. The program will determine the most practical means of funding the transition from a chemical growing system to a biological paradigm. Where possible the goal will be a cost neutral exercise while in transition. On going interactions with the SFI representative will ensure you are able to remain on track to reach the desired outcomes painlessly.

The SFI Premium Package includes the following:

- A monthly phone consultation will be undertaken to clarify the test results and incorporating suggestions on next actions to take including the use of compost, compost tea or extracts.
- Specific recipes for the compost, tea or amendments will be tailored to meet your specific needs.
- Initial qualitative assessments of compost and compost tea lab assessments are performed.
- Tips on where to find good compost, humus, compost extract, compost tea, and bacterial versus fungal foods are supplied.
- One initial Soil Biology Analyses: Total Foodweb Package and Qualitative Assessment per program area.
- One initial Soil Chemistry Analyses: Albrecht / Reams, micronutrients, and Total Extractable nutrients per program area.
- Detailed Leaf Organism Coverage assays as prescribed in your program.
- All data will be supplied to the grower in an Excel worksheet format which SFI will constantly update on an ongoing basis.

Soil Foodweb International

1 Crawford Road
East Lismore NSW 2480 Australia

T: +61 2 6622 5150

F: +61 2 6622 5170

E: contact@soilfoodweb.com.au

W: www.soilfoodweb.com.au

Achieving the right biology enhances these key functions:

Disease protection - minimizes the need for pesticides

Nutrient immobilization – reduces leaching

Nutrient availability - optimal forms in the right place at the right time

Decomposition of toxins - removes harmful residues

Root health, root depth, water retention, aerobic conditions in soil and improved soil structure - less watering needed, lessen your dependence on fertilizers