



SOILTEST FARM CONSULTANTS - 11 2925 DRIGGS DR Moses Lake , WA 98837 Field I.D. NOOT	Date Received: 11/22/2019 Lab Sample ID: M19-03177 Grower: NOOT, INC. Grower Account #: Grower Sample ID
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Liquid

Density:	<u>g/cc</u> 1.024	<u>lb/gal</u> 8.546
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TOTAL ELEMENTS	As Analyzed mg/kg	----- Density Corrected -----			
		ppm(mg/L)	lbs/1000 gal	lbs/gal	lbs/ton
TN	244	250	2.08	0.0021	0.49
TC	ND (u)				
P	ND (u)				
P205	ND (u)				
K	38	39	0.33	0.0003	0.08
K20	46	47	0.39	0.0004	0.09
S	ND (u)				
Ca	35	35	0.29	0.0003	0.07
Mg	8	8	0.07	0.0001	0.02
Na	7	7	0.06	0.0001	0.01
Zn	ND (u)				
Mn	ND (u)				
Cu	ND (u)				
Fe	ND (u)				
B	0.2	0.2	0.002	0.0000	0.000
Cl					
AVAILABLE					
NH4-N	5	5	0.04	0.0000	0.01
NO3-N	1	1	0.01	0.0000	0.00
pH (1:5)	6.9				
E.C. (1:5)	0.10				

We make every effort to provide an accurate analysis of your sample. For reasonable cause we will repeat tests, but because of factors beyond our control in sampling procedures and the inherent variability of manure, our liability is limited to the price of the tests. Note: "u" indicates that the element was analyzed for but not detected

This is your Invoice #: M19-03177 Account #: 101100 Reviewed by: KEB



LABORATORIES, INC.

Ag Testing - Consulting

Account No. : 29478

Biological Analysis Report

NOOT, INC.
30 N GOULD ST, STE 2085
SHERIDAN, WY 82801

Invoice No. : 1295677
Date Received : 08/16/2019
Date Reported : 08/20/2019
Lab No. : 52398

Results For : NOOT, INC.

Sample ID 1 : NOOT FERTILIZER

Sample ID 2 :

PLFA Microbial Community Analysis

Functional Group Biomass & Diversity

Total Living Microbial Biomass, Phospholipid Fatty Acid (PLFA) ng/g

12524.83

Functional Group Diversity Index

1.316

Table with 3 columns: Total Biomass, Diversity, Rating. Rows include ranges like < 500, 500+ - 1000, etc., with corresponding diversity and rating values.

Main data table with 3 columns: Functional Group, Biomass, PLFA ng/g, % of Total Biomass. Rows include Total Bacteria, Gram (+), Actinomycetes, Gram (-), Rhizobia, Total Fungi, Arbuscular Mycorrhizal, Saprophytes, Protozoa, and Undifferentiated.

Community Composition Ratios

Fungi:Bacteria 0.1572

Bacteria tend to dominate in systems with fewer organic inputs or residues possibly leading to a lower C:N ratio. In addition, bacteria can be more prominent in the early spring or late fall as soil temperatures are usually cooler and vegetation is less active or absent. Dry conditions, slightly alkaline to alkaline pH values, or increased land disturbance through prolonged and extensive tillage, grazing, or compaction may also favor bacteria. While bacteria are important and needed in the soil ecosystem, fungi are desired and more often considered indicators of good soil health. Increased use of cover crops and/or other organic inputs and less soil disturbance should help the soil support more fungi. Adjustments to pH may also be recommended in some more extreme circumstances.

Scale	Rating
< 0.05	Very Poor
0.05+ - 0.1	Poor
0.1+ - 0.15	Slightly Below Average
0.15+ - 0.2	Average
0.2+ - 0.25	Slightly Above Average
0.25+ - 0.3	Good
0.3+ - 0.35	Very Good
> 0.35	Excellent

Predator:Prey ALL PREY

This ratio is also expressed as protozoa to bacteria. Protozoa feed on bacteria which helps release nutrients, especially nitrogen. A higher ratio indicates an active community where base level nutrients are sufficient to support higher trophic levels or predators. However, this ratio will always be a relatively low number because the prey will greatly outnumber the predators.

Scale	Rating
< 0.002	Very Poor
0.002+ - 0.005	Poor
0.005+ - 0.008	Slightly Below Average
0.008+ - 0.01	Average
0.01+ - 0.013	Slightly Above Average
0.013+ - 0.016	Good
0.016+ - 0.02	Very Good
> 0.02	Excellent

Gram (+):Gram (-) 1.4463

Gram (+) bacteria typically dominate early in the growing season and/or following a fallow period. They also survive better under certain environmental conditions or stressors such as drought or extreme temperatures due to their ability to form spores. Therefore, it is common to see higher values when the community is coming out of dormancy or is stressed. These values will typically begin to approach those of a more balanced bacterial community as the soil conditions become more favorable throughout the growing season. A gram (-) dominated soil may be due to anaerobic conditions or other stressors such as pesticide application or heavy metal contamination.

Scale	Rating
< 0.5	Gram (-) Dominated
0.5+ - 1.0	Slightly Gram (-) Dominated
1.0+ - 2.0	Balanced Bacterial Community
2.0+ - 3.0	Slightly Gram(+) Dominated
3.0+ - 4.0	Gram(+) Dominated
> 4.0	Very Gram(+) Dominated

Stress and Community Activity Ratios

Sat:Unsat 3.2412

Bacteria alter their membranes under various environmental conditions in order to maintain optimal fluidity for nutrient and waste transport into and out of the cell. Saturated fatty acids may reflect a better adapted community to current environmental conditions. Communities under stressed conditions will increase their proportion of unsaturated fatty acids. This will likely occur most often as a result of low soil moisture or drastic changes in temperature. In general, a higher number indicates a healthier and more stable community.

Mono:Poly 31.4197

The ratio of monounsaturated to polyunsaturated fatty acids is used along with the sat:unsat ratio to further indicate the degree of community stress. A higher ratio indicates less stress, while a lower ratio would depict higher levels of prolonged stress due to conditions such as temperature, moisture, pH, or nutrient availability (starvation).

Pre 16:1w7c:cy17:0 NONE FOUND

Cyclo (cy) fatty acids are more prominent during stationary phases of growth or under high stress conditions that influence membrane fluidity and growth rates such as temperature, pH, moisture, and nutrient availability. In general, a higher number or all Pre16/Pre18 is better and indicates an actively growing community experiencing fewer stressors. These values are typically higher early in the growing season (planting) when the community is becoming active and experiencing fast growth. The values may begin to drop towards the end of the growing season (harvest) following a decrease in plant growth activity or as the community approaches a stationary growth phase as the temperature/moisture changes between the seasons.

Pre 18:1w7c:cy19:0 10.9278

All ratios should be looked at separately, but should also be taken into context and compared with one another to better understand the big picture. These are general guidelines and statements regarding soil microbial communities. In addition, the scales and ranges presented here are specific for the type of extraction and analytical methods used for PLFA analysis at Ward Laboratories, Inc. They will not necessarily reflect ranges derived from other methods of analysis or the literature. The scales can and should be adjusted slightly depending on the time of year and conditions at sampling along with the climate and soil type of specific regions where comparisons are being made. Conditions such as time of year, past and present crop, moisture, pH, and fertility should be noted or measured close to sampling for PLFA analysis for a more in depth interpretation of results.