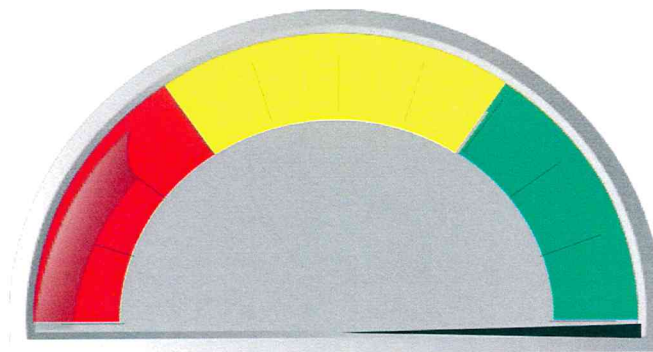


Customer name AgVita  
 Client or Treatment name  
 Sample or Replicate name Ag Plus Compost  
 Crop or Type  
 Sample date 17/03/2014

Received date 3/04/2014  
 Agent Agvita Analytical  
 Advisor  
 Authorised by Dr Maria Manjarrez  
 Analysis no. 650-1

### Soil Structure Indicator



### Data

	Yours	Guide
Glomalin (IREEG) (mg/g)	6.791	5.000

#### Key



	Yours	Guide
Carbon in Glomalin (mg/kg)	3259.7	2400.0
(kg/ha)	3911.6	2880.0
Water Stable Soil Aggregates (%)	93.7	85.5

#### Comments (Detailed Custom Report available - see Order Form)

Glomalin was very good and higher than the guide, as it was Carbon in Total Glomalin. The percentage of Water Stable Aggregates was good, indicating high resistance to desintegration. To build Glomalin, Carbon and Soil Structure use soil management practices that encourage AM fungi (VAM), such as including AM fungi host crops, minimising tillage, adding carbon and inoculation.

#### Explanations

Glomalin Wise measures the amount of Glomalin (Immuno-Reactive Easily Extractible Glomalin) directly from your sample. Glomalin is a protein exuded by arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi (VAM) that consists of around 40% carbon. Glomalin has been shown to be recalcitrant (long-lived), in the soil, which makes it an important store of sequestered soil carbon. The carbon in glomalin is sequestered from the atmosphere by AM fungi via plants. Plants take in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere and convert it to carbohydrates, including sugars, by photosynthesis. Plants give AM fungi some of the sugar they produce while simultaneously receiving nutrients from the AM fungi. The AM fungi use this sugar from plants for their growth and metabolism, and use some of the carbon from plant sugar to produce glomalin. The AM fungi exude the glomalin from their hyphae (filaments) in the soil. Glomalin is a sticky substance that adheres to soil particles, binding them together into aggregates. Soil aggregates contain micropores, small spaces that help to retain soil moisture and encourage the growth of other beneficial organisms by providing a suitable and protected environment. The space between aggregates allows moisture and gases (including air) to move through the soil. In summary, glomalin is perhaps the most important biological factor influencing soil structure. 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](http://www.microbelabs.com.au) for more information.

#### Disclaimer

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