

**Soil Biology Report Performed By:**

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**Client:**

Name:  
 Organization:  
 Email:  
 Date Observed: 01-05-2026

**Sample Name: CD Vermicompost**

**Sample Type: Worm Castings**

**Plants Present/Desired:**

**Plant Succession: Mid-Successional**

**Beneficial Microorganisms**

	Recommended Range	Sample Results	
Fungi (ug/g)	101 - 1,012	1,343	The fungal biomass is greater than the recommended maximum level. Please contact your Soil Biology Consultant.
Standard Deviation		821	Target organisms were present in the sample, but extremely patchy in distribution. Precision is poor.
Bacteria (ug/g)	135 - 1,350	1,303	Good: The bacterial biomass is within the recommended range for your plant's stage in succession.
Standard Deviation		605	Distribution of the target organisms was patchy, greater variability than desired.
Actinobacteria (ug/g)	1 - 10	0.87	Low: The actinobacterial biomass is below the expected range. This is not a problem.
Standard Deviation		0.99	Few target organism were present and variability was very high. Precision is very low.
F:B Ratio	0.6:1 - 0.9:1	1.03	The F:B ratio is greater than the desired range. This might not be a problem. Please contact your Soil Biology Consultant.

**Minimum Value**

Protozoa (Total)	> 50,000	665,203	Good: The number of beneficial protozoa is above the minimum requirement.
Standard Deviation		355,412	Target organisms were present in the sample, but extremely patchy in distribution. Precision is poor.
Flagellate (#/g)	(See Total)	449,990	
Standard Deviation		356,756	
Amoebae (#/g)	(See Total)	215,213	
Standard Deviation		81,845	

**Nematodes**

Bacterial-feeding (#/g)	200	720	Good: Minimum numbers met.
Fungal-feeding (#/g)	100	0	None detected: Fungal-feeding nematodes help to release nutrients from fungal hyphae to the plants.
Predatory (#/g)	0	0	None detected: Predatory nematodes help reduce root-feeding nematode numbers.

## Detrimental Microorganisms

Disease-Causing Fungi	Maximum Value	Sample Results
Oomycetes (ug/g)	0	0
Standard Deviation		0
None detected: No disease-causing fungi were observed in the sample. Great!		
Distribution of the target organisms in the sample was uniform; variation was small.		

### Anaerobic Protozoa

Ciliate (#/g)	0	0
Standard Deviation		0
None detected: No ciliates were observed in the sample. Aerobic conditions prevail. Great!		
Distribution of the target organisms in the sample was uniform; variation was small.		

### Nematode

Root-feeding (#/g)	0	0
None detected: No root-feeding nematodes were observed. Great!		

**Additional Comments:** CD home made vermicompost using red wigglers. Built in June 2025 (7 months old) using 1lb worms in a 3/4 filled ~30L tote. Bedding was shredded paper, cardboard (egg cartons), leaves, and some old compost and sand for grit. Food was vegetable scraps fed approx weekly. Bin was kept outside in shade for summer, in basement by cold window for winter. Some slugs persist (1 or 2 from ~5-10). Worms seem to have tripled in number - worms of various sizes present, and cocoons present. Small number of potworms.

Moisture is about 50%, 55% at bottom. No liquid pooling.

99% of bedding is composted, just a few dry leaves and the cardboard covering (replaced) remain.

Smell is very faint. Earthy.

Texture is sticky, colour is dark brown.

Microscopy:

Overall scan:

1 rotifer in 2 slides, 1 ciliate in 2 slides

Nematodes: 2 slides, 3 on each. Small, all most likely BF.

Main assessment:

2 fungal spores

~5 morphologies of testate amobae

~3 morphologies of flagellate: round, s-shape, and large. Many large.

Fungi notes:

Fungal colours: mostly tan, some dark brown and some clear

Width: 4.8um average diameter

Detrimentials:

No oomycetes, a few motile bacteria

Overall, very happy with this vermicompost.

~ CD