The Soil Food Web Gardening Rules

- 1. Some plants prefer soils dominated by fungi; others prefer soils dominated by bacteria.
- 2. Most vegetables, annuals, and grasses prefer their nitrogen in nitrate form and do best in bacterially dominated soils.
- 3. Most trees, shrubs, and perennials prefer their nitrogen in ammonium form and do best in fungally dominated soils.
- 4. Compost can be used to inoculate beneficial microbes and life into soils around your yard and introduce, maintain, or alter the soil food web in a particular area.
- 5. Adding compost and its soil food web to the surface of the soil will inoculate the soil with the same soil food web.
- 6. Aged, brown organic materials support fungi; fresh green organic materials support bacteria.
- 7. Mulch laid on the surface tends to support fungi; mulch worked into the soil tends to support bacteria.
- 8. If you wet and grind mulch thoroughly, it speeds up bacterial colonization.
- 9. Coarse, dryer mulches support fungal activity.
- 10. Sugars help bacteria multiply and grow; kelp, humic and fulvic acids, and phosphate rock dusts help fungi grow.
- 11. By choosing the compost you begin with and what nutrients you add to it, you can make teas that are heavily fungal, bacterially dominated or balanced.
- 12. Compost teas are very sensitive to chlorine and preservatives in the brewing water and ingredients.
- 13. Applications of synthetic fertilizers kill off most or all of the soil food web microbes.
- 14. Stay away from additives that have high NPK numbers.
- 15. Follow any chemical spraying or soil drenching with an application of compost tea.
- 16. Most conifers and hardwood trees (birch, oak, beech, hickory) form micorrhizae with ectomycorrhizal fungi.
- 17. Most vegetables, annuals, grasses, shrubs, softwood trees, and perennials form mycorrhizae with endomycorrhizal fungi.
- 18. Rototilling and excessive soil disturbance destroy or severely damage the soil food web.
- 19. Always mix endomycorrhizal fungi with the seeds of annuals and vegetables at planting time or apply them to roots at transplanting.

Source: Teaming with Microbes – A Gardener's Guide to the Soil Food Web Jeff Lowenfels & Wayne Lewis 2010 Timber Press, Inc.