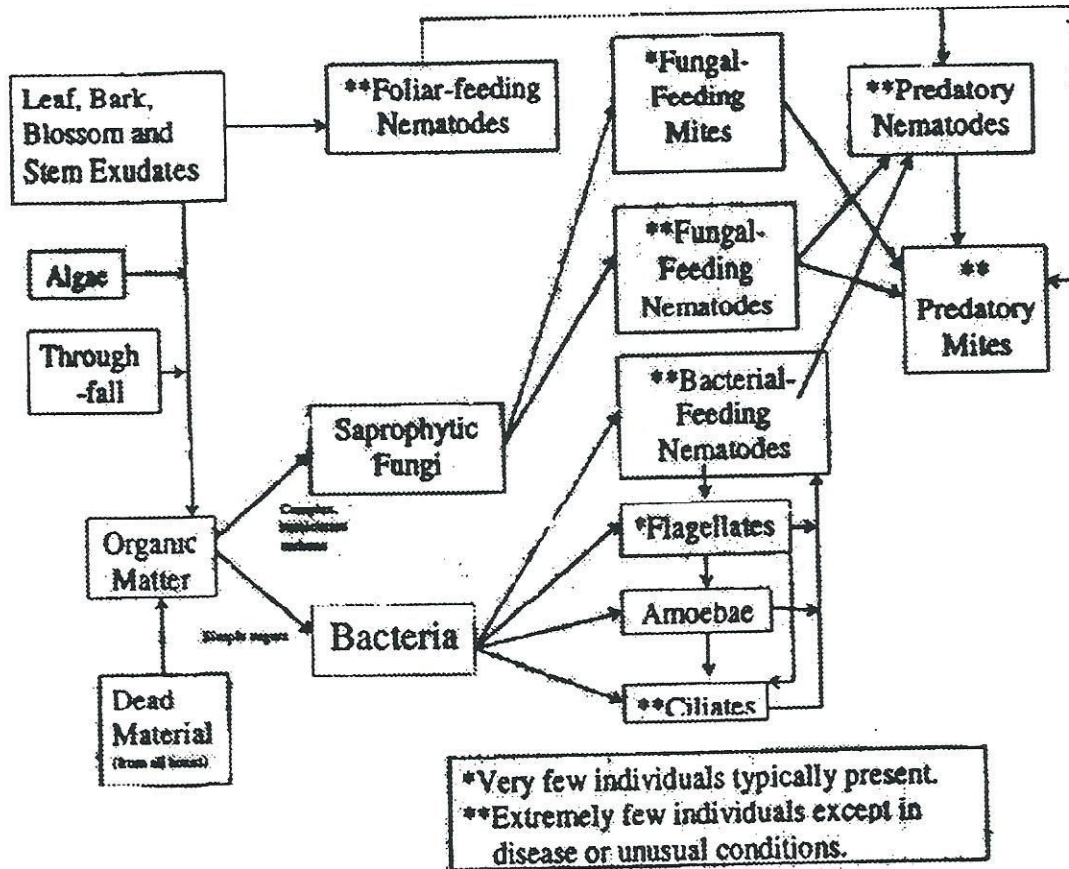


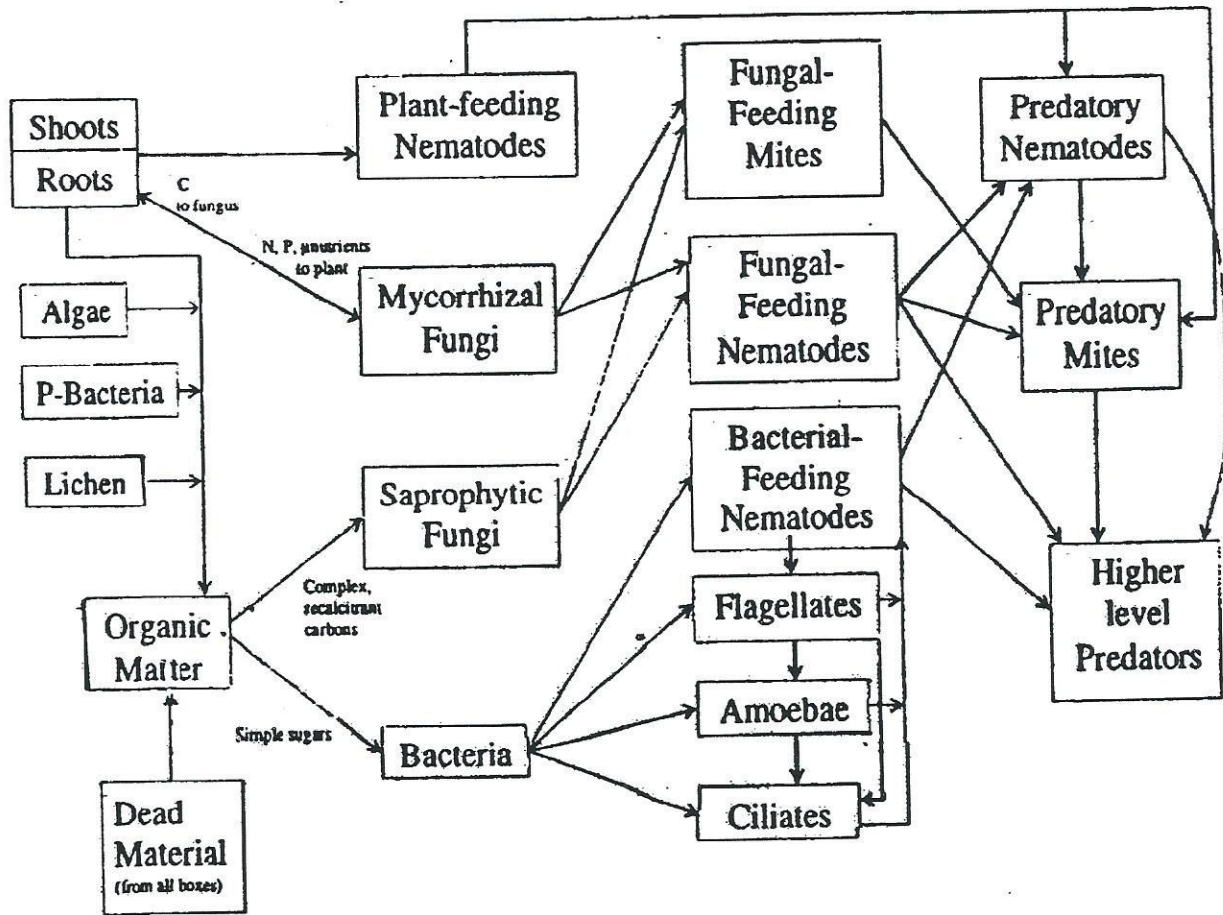
The Foliar Food Web

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THE SOIL FOODWEB

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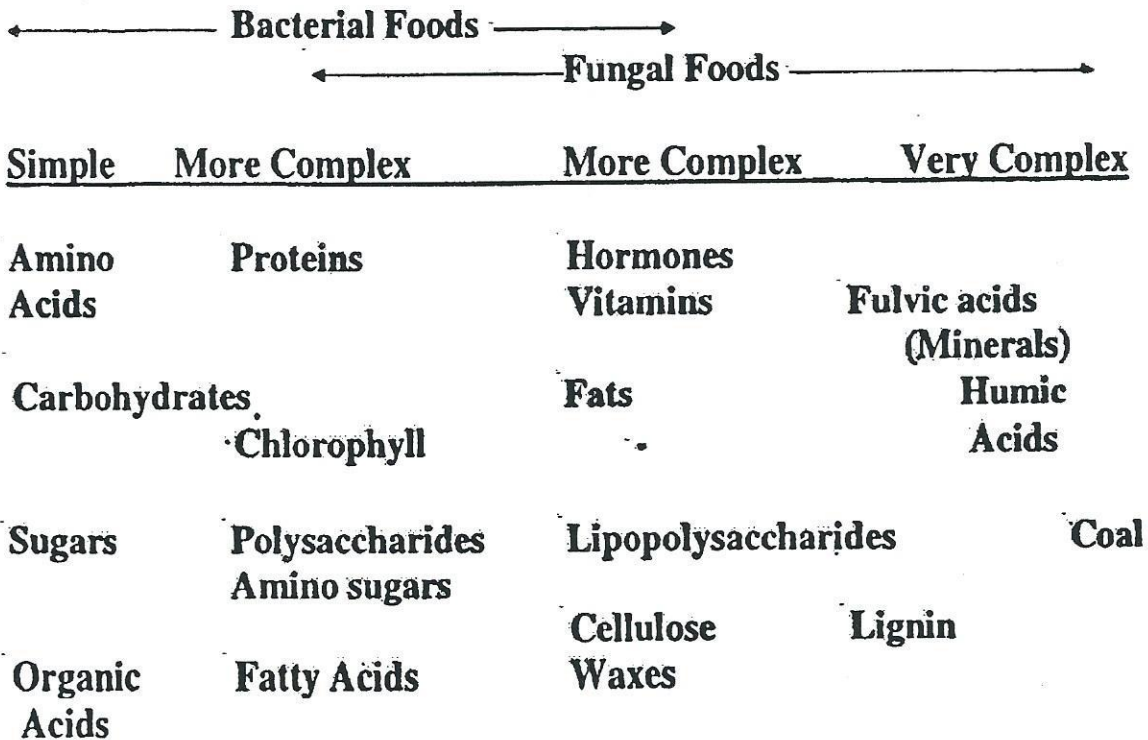
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Typical ratios of fungi to bacteria observed in systems

Bacterial-dominated plants (most row and vegetable crops; annuals)	Equal Fungi to Bacteria Ratio Plants	Fungal-dominated plants (most trees and shrubs; perennials)
Broccoli - 0.3 to 0.7 Kale - 0.5 to 0.8 Lettuce - 0.5 to 0.8 Onions - 0.45 to 0.65 Lawn grass 0.5 to 0.75 Bermuda - 0.5 - 0.65 Ryegrass - 0.75 - 0.9	Corn - 0.8 to 1.0 Wheat - 0.8 to 1.2 Tobacco - 1.0 to 3.0 Turf grass - 0.75 to 1.2 Bentgrass - 0.9 to 1.2 Fescue - 0.75 to 1.0 Lilies - 0.65 to 1.1 Tomato - 0.8 to 1.0 Carrots - 0.5 to 1.0	Strawberry - 2 to 5 Grape - 3 to 5 Kiwi - 2 to 5 Roses - 2 to 5 Rhododendrons - 2 to 10 Deciduous trees - 10 to 100 Apple (orchard) - 5 to 50 Citrus - 5 to 50 Oak - 10 to 100 Conifer - 100 to 1000

Different organisms require different kinds of foods. Fungi in general do better on more complex foods, while bacteria grow more rapidly and out-compete other organisms for the simpler, less complex foods.



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Succession and the Soil Foodweb. As the soil sub-system becomes more complex, the ratio of fungi to bacteria increases, plant productivity increases, and vegetative communities change.

