Soil Health: the Living Soil is greater than the sum of its parts

Soil contains a large distribution of pore sizes and channels through which water flows.

Liquid water flows through soil pores and in water films coating soil particle surfaces.

Soil Pores are primary an aquatic habitat (i.e., water films) for protozoa, bacteria, mycorrhizae, nematodes and other microorganisms that are part of the soil food web.

Ref.: Carbon that counts (Dr. Christine Jones) and Mycorrhizal Fungi: Highways for Water and Nutrients in Arid Soils (Dr. Michael F. Allen)

Soil Structure: is determined by how individual soil granules clump or bind together and aggregate, and therefore, the arrangement of soil pores between them. Soil structure has a major influence on water and air movement, biological activity, root growth and seedling emergence.

Ref.: Does glomalin hold your farm together?

The Soil Food Web refers to the collection of micro-organisms and micro-arthropods in the soil that interact directly or indirectly with plants, decompose organic matter, or prey on the organisms that interact with plants.

Hyphae of arbuscular mycorrhizae fungi grow beyond nutrient depleted zones found around roots and root hairs.

Glomalin glues together soil aggregates.

每层每层的土壤都必须功能正常，SFW才能正常运行。

NOTE: The Soil Food Web (SFW) is sustained by the following Organic Matter sources:

- Glomalin
- Root Exudates
- Surface Crop Residues
- Root Residues
- Predator-Prey relationships
- Plant Symbiosis
- Soil Humus
- Manure
- SFW residues /wastes
- Compost