Introduction 4-5 Paragraphs

1. Community structure and role in mineralizing from complex amendments
2. Litter C:N ratio and nutrient availability relationship to copotroph/oligotroph
3. Response to litter is specific to substrates and varies over time
4. Intro to experiment

* Paragraph 1 (4-7 sentences) community structure nutrient cycling
  + Sustainable agriculture has the potential to balance human needs with environmentally beneficial practices, such as the use of composts and leguminous crops to meet the fertilization needs of cash crops like maize.
  + Soil bacteria play a central role in making nutrients available from high organic matter fertilizers used in these sustainable agroecosystems, yet timing of nutrient availability is challenging.
  + The availability of nutrients in the soil and litter/amendment as well as the native soil community shape the response of the soil bacterial community to high organic matter fertilizers.
  + The complex interaction of soil, chemical and physical factors make predicting the timing of nutrient release from organic fertilizers difficult. In particular, little is known about the different bacterial response initiated in soils from the application of organic amendments.
* Paragraph 2 (4-7 sentences)
  + The use of C:N ratio of amendment as a predictor of nutrient mineralization has been suggested

Emphasize that we identified bacterial response to organic amendments because there is a knowledge gap regarding specific bacterial response in our system. In addition, bi-augmentation and stimulation are promising points in agriculture that are informed by characterizing the bacterial community responding under different litter/organic amendments