Conversely, fungal biomass has been shown to increase. Increasing aeration and breaking up residue into smaller particles that are more exposed to microbial attack (Vigil and Sparks, 2003) movement, mixing soil layers, and increasing aggregation. Tillage typically accelerates short-term bacteria and protozoa activity by the breakdown of dead plant and animal material, ingesting and processing large amounts of soil, burrowing 'biopores' for water and air movement, mixing soil layers, and increasing aggregation. Tillage typically accelerates short-term bacteria and protozoa activity by increasing aeration and breaking up residue into smaller particles that are more exposed to microbial attack (Vigil and Sparks, 2003). Conversely, fungal biomass has been shown to increase.