

Vermicomposting

Vermicomposting consists mostly of worm castings (poop) plus some decayed organic matter. In ideal conditions worms can eat at least their own weight of organic matter in a day. In fact it seems they don't actually eat it -- they consume it, but what they derive their nourishment from is all the micro-organisms that are really eating it. Their casts contain eight times as many micro-organisms as their feed! And these are the micro-organisms that best favor healthy plant growth. And the casts don't contain any disease pathogens -- pathogenic bacteria are reliably killed in the worms' gut. This is one of the great benefits of vermicomposting.

Worm casts also contain five times more nitrogen, seven times more phosphorus, and 11 times more potassium than ordinary soil, the main minerals needed for plant growth, but the large numbers of beneficial soil micro-organisms in worm casts have at least as much to do with it. The casts are also rich in humic acids, which condition the soil, have a perfect pH balance, and contain plant growth factors similar to those found in seaweed. There's nothing better to put in your garden!

-- "Worms seem to be the great promoters of vegetation, which would proceed but lamely without them, by boring, perforating, and loosening the soil, and rendering it pervious to rains and the fibers of plants, by drawing straws and stalks of leaves and twigs into it, and, most of all, by throwing up such infinite numbers of lumps of earth called worm-casts, which, being their excrement, is a fine manure for grain or grass." -- The Rev. Gilbert White of Selborne, 1777

-- "All the fertile areas of this planet have at least once passed through the bodies of earthworms."
-- Charles Darwin, "The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms with Observations on their Habits", John Murray, London, 1881, their beds (6" a year in one case), others with very little.

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The worms

These are not the usual big burrowing earthworms that live in garden soil. Called red worms, tiger worms, brandlings, angle worms, manure worms, or red wigglers, they occupy a different ecological niche, living near the surface where there are high concentrations of organic matter, such as on pastures or in leaf mold, or under compost piles.

Two breeds are used in vermicomposting: *Eisenia foetida* or *Lumbricus rubellas*. Many garden centers now supply them, and in most countries they can be bought by mail order from worm farms. Some sellers advertise special high-performance breeds or specially developed hybrids, but don't believe them -- they'll be one of these two breeds. There's no such thing as a hybrid worm.

You'll need 1,000 worms (1 lb.) to start a worm box, maybe twice that if you want to process your garden wastes too -- they breed very fast in the right conditions, but starting with more will give the system a good start.

Breeding

Worm populations double each month. In ideal conditions they can reproduce much faster than that: 1 lb. of worms can increase to 1,000 lbs. (one million worms) in a year, but in working conditions 1 lb. will produce a surplus of 35 lbs. in a year, because hatchlings and capsules (cocoons or eggs) are usually lost when the vermicompost is harvested.

Mature red worms make two or three capsules a week, each producing two or three hatchlings after about three weeks. The hatchlings are tiny white threads about half an inch long, but they grow fast, reaching sexual maturity in four to six weeks and making their own capsules. Three months later they're grandparents!

This rapid breeding rate means the worm population easily adjusts to conditions in the worm box according to the feed supply and the proportion of worm casts to feed and bedding -- their casts are slightly toxic to them, and as the box gets "full" they'll either leave, if there's anywhere for them to go, or they'll die off.

This is an important consideration -- if you only want the vermicompost for the garden it doesn't much matter if the worms die off, as long as you've kept some aside to set a new box going. It also makes it easier to harvest the castings, and you'll have a higher proportion of pure castings.

But if you want to produce excess worms as well, to extend your worm system, for sale as fishing bait, or to feed to poultry or fish (they really thrive on worm feed), you'll need to separate them from the vermicompost before the proportion of castings gets too high. See below, Harvesting.

Worm boxes

This section mainly applies to using worms to compost kitchen wastes. For garden wastes, the same basic principles apply, with a few cautions: see below, Garden wastes.

There's a good range of specialized worm composting units that you can buy: Can-O-Worms, Worm Factory, Worm-a-way, Eliminator, Worm-A-Roo, Tiger Wormery and others.

Or you can easily build one yourself. In fact many people advise it, saying that wood is better than plastic -- the commercial models are usually made of plastic, which doesn't "breathe", while wood is porous and allows for better ventilation.

Dimensions

The size of the unit should be geared to your household's production of kitchen scraps.

One or two people usually produce about 4 lb of food waste a week: use a 2ft x 2ft box 8" deep. For three people make it 12" deep, for more, 2ft x 3ft x 12" deep -- or two 2-person boxes might be better, because bigger boxes can be too heavy to move when they're full.

Use exterior-grade 1/2" plywood. Don't use chemically-treated wood. Treat the wood with a non-toxic wood preservative, or paint it with vegetable oil, or linseed oil. Use galvanized nails. Drill at least a dozen 1/2" holes in the bottom for aeration, and arrange it so that two opposite sides are half-an-inch deeper so that the bottom stands off the ground. Stand the box in a tray, because it will probably leak a bit.

Once filled, cover the surface with black plastic sheeting (a garbage bag) slightly smaller than the surface area: this will keep the moisture in, and the worms will work right up to the surface. If this makes it too wet, use a couple of newspapers instead. Make a lid for the box. Keep it anywhere convenient.

Bedding

Fill the box with moist bedding for the worms to burrow in and to bury the food scraps in. You need about 6 lb. (dry weight) for a 2ft x 2ft x 8" box. Worms will eat the bedding as well as the food scraps, so you'll need to top it up in a few months.

Harvesting

If it's mainly the worm casts you want to use as garden compost, any of the following methods will do. If you value production of worms as well as casts, use the light separation method or a wire mesh screen.

Some hassle -- light separation

Dump the finished material from the box onto a big piece of plastic (e.g., an opened-out garbage bag) on the floor or on a table under a 100W light, or outside in the sun.

Form it into eight or nine mounds. Worms are sensitive to light and immediately burrow beneath the surface. Wait a few minutes, and meanwhile put fresh bedding in the box.

A hand brush and dustpan are useful for this. Lightly brush the top off each mound until the worms are revealed, then wait for them to burrow deeper and do it again. Eventually you're left with a squirming mass of worms all trying to get under each other to avoid the light. Quickly put them in the new bedding in the box with a fresh supply of feed.

This leaves you with a rich harvest of worm castings and a lot of capsules, which you lose (the hatchlings won't survive in garden soil), but the worms in the bin will soon replace them. Store the castings for a week or two before using them in the garden.

Kids love this -- if you have any tame children around you can usually talk them into doing it for you.

Less hassle -- sideways separation

Shift all the material in the box to one side and fill the other side with fresh bedding; put your kitchen scraps and feed only in the fresh bedding side. In the next week or two the worms will migrate from the finished vermicompost into the fresh bedding. In the meantime the capsules will hatch and most of the hatchlings will also move across, so you won't lose them, which is an advantage over the dump-and-sort method.

Even less hassle -- vertical separation

Get a piece of nylon or mesh window screening a bit bigger than the surface of the box and lay it flat on the surface of the vermicompost. It should be big enough to flatten against the sides and leave some overlap at the top. Fill the box up with fresh bedding on top of the screen and continue feeding it with kitchen scraps. The worms will migrate up through the screen into the new bedding as the food runs out below.

When the top part is ready for harvesting, use the overlap to lift the screen from the box, vermicompost, worms and all. Set it aside and empty the box -- it will have a very high concentration of worm castings and few if any worms, hatchlings or capsules.

Dump the wormy material that was on top of the screen into the bottom of the box and put the screen back on top of it, with fresh bedding on top of the screen.

Check the condition of the screen each time you empty the box, and replace it before it gets rotten enough to rip just as you're removing it, spilling everything back into the box.

No hassle

This method will give you lots of trouble-free castings, but no extra worms. Go on feeding kitchen scraps to the box for up to four months, and then start a second box -- prime it with fresh bedding and a supply of worms from the first box. Just leave the first box until the second box is full, by which time the first box will contain a very high proportion of fine castings, and very few worms.

To make sure there are enough worms for both boxes, you can prepare the second box about a month earlier, adding some worms to it every time you add feed to the first box.

Screening

The vermicompost might need screening, especially if you've used rough stuff (sticks etc.) in the bedding that takes time to break down. A circular gardener's sieve with a 3/16" mesh will work best. Try to get one with stainless steel mesh, it'll do the job much quicker, the worm castings won't stick to the mesh, and it won't rust.

This is also a good way of separating the worms from finished vermicompost, though capsules and hatchlings are lost.

Problems

Flies and smells -- there shouldn't be any, but sometimes it happens. Worm casts have a pleasant, earthy smell, like forest soil. If the worm bin starts to smell, there's too much feed in it, more than the worms can process -- you've overloaded the system. Stop feeding the worms, add more dry bedding, a little sprinkled lime, and stir the bin with the hand cultivator (hand-fork). Repeat until the smell vanishes.

Fruit flies (actually vinegar flies) can get into the box, but they do no harm. Lots of them mean too much feed -- cut down the feeding rate and cover the surface with a damp newspaper.

The bin can also have an influx of soldier fly maggots, up to an inch long (they're a favourite with fishermen). Vinegar fly larvae are much smaller. Actually the maggots benefit the composting process, but if you don't like them, add more bedding and lime and stir as above, or put a chunk of bread soaked in milk on the surface. In a couple of days it will be infested with larvae; take it out and get rid of it (give it to a fisherman or a chicken).

Garden wastes

Outdoor boxes can be bigger. The simplest way of all is a 12-inch-deep trench in the soil about 2ft wide or more with 8" of bedding and/or compost to put the worms in. Red worms can't survive long in ordinary garden soil so they won't crawl away. Add garden wastes as they come, putting it in a different part of the trench each time, and cover with a sprinkling of soil and lime. Bury kitchen wastes at the bottom, under the garden wastes.

Fresh garden wastes might get hot, but the worms will have a place to escape to until it gets cool enough for them to handle.

To keep moles away, line the trench with 1/2" chicken wire or wire mesh.

Or make a four-sided wooden box with four 18" by 36" boards (or nail narrower planks together), treat it with vegetable oil or linseed oil, and stand it on a layer of bricks on top of the soil. Put 6" or so of bedding in the bottom and put the worms in it. Add wastes to the corners in succession. Shake the soil off clumped roots. Chop up big bits with the edge of a spade. Add more bedding as necessary. Bury kitchen scraps.

Using vermicompost

Use like compost -- dig it lightly into the topsoil around your plants. In composting growing beds or preparing new beds, vermicompost generally goes about twice as far as ordinary (aerobic) compost, so use half as much. But each garden is different (and so is each gardener!) -- some people have good results simply dumping large amounts of the stuff on top of their beds (6" a year in one case), others with very little.

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Reference: http://journeytoforever.org/compost_worm.html



Worm casts -- the best soil there is



Chinese spinach seedlings grown with (from left) chemical fertilizer, powdered horse manure, vermicompost, and



Worm spaghetti!

Vermicomposting

Why Vermicomposting

Worm composting or better known as Vermicomposting is a way individuals can impact what and how much garbage is thrown away from their home. Vermicomposting offers several advantages:

- It reduces household garbage disposal costs.
- It produces less odor and attracts fewer pests than putting food wastes into a garbage container.
- It saves the water and electricity that garbage disposal consume.
- It produces a free, high-quality soil amendment (compost).
- It requires little space, labor, and maintenance.
- It spawns free worms for fishing. Red worms are prolific breeders, but they will not over populate your bin.



Vermicomposting is easy and fun for the whole family. Many easily stored in the home (in the basement, laundry room or even under the kitchen sink).

Materials Needed

- Plastic or wood bin with aerated lid and/or bottom. For single family a bin 2'wideX2'longX8"deep; family of 4 to 6 need 2'X3' bin.
- Strips of newspaper or corrugated cardboard.
- Potting soil or Canadian sphagnum peat moss.
- Food scrapes such as banana peels and other fruit and vegetable matter.
- Water (3 pints of water to every pound of bedding)
- Thermometer (soil thermometer is best, but most will do.)
- Red worms or red wigglers (estimate 100 worms per gallon)
- A tray or something to catch excess liquid.
- Saw dust in order to soak up excess moisture. (Optional)

How to Build for Your Worms

1. First step to putting a worm bin together.
 - Drill holes (3/16 to 1/4 bit the holes can be larger) in the top, sides and bottom of your bin. (This is for aeration and climate control) four to five on all sides.
 - Shredded paper or cardboard strips is place on bottom of the bin.
 - Fill the bin 2/3rd full
 - Add substrate to the bin (prepare substrate before placing in bin by adding moisture).
 - Don't forget to put some food in the bin for your worms to eat.
 - Add your worms (start with about 300 to 1000 worms).
2. Maintain constant moisture, but not wet.
 - If it is too wet add more newspaper, limestone, sawdust, or reduce feeding.
 - If too dry, wet the soil so it is damp.
 - The ratio should be 3:1, bedding to water.
3. Keep temperatures between 50 degrees and 84 degrees.
 - Never place red worms in direct sunlight as they are very light sensitive.
 - Don't place in freezing cold.
 - Best temperature are 55 degrees to 75 degrees (this allows for best worm health, growth, and feeding).

Keep in mind that only **plant** matter (non-meat organic waste) can enter your bin.

NO! NO! Greasy or oily food, bones, fish, fat, dairy, tobacco or meat; this will attract insects and mice (this includes fried foods).

Coffee grounds, tea bags and crushed egg shells help in digestion as well as the texture of the compost.

Limit the amount of citrus to avoid high concentration of citric acid.

Food must be cut into smaller pieces and buried.

Food must be completely covered.

No leaves, sticks or grass

After 2 to 3 months the compost will turn black.

Harvesting Your Compost

Since red worms are light sensitive, place vermicompost in a pile under sunlight or a strong light.

Worms will travel to the bottom of the pile.

The worms will stay out of light, which frees the compost.

Make sure to take any worms and cocoons out when harvesting

Change the bedding every two to three months. Casting can become toxic to worms if too concentrated.

Use the vermicompost (worm castings) for gardens and house plants.

Feed worms in new substrate.

Watch pH and keep it at a 7 pH (neutral). Can purchase pH paper.

How To Use Compost

Do not use pure compost. This can burn your plants.

Compost is a slow fertilizer and will last for several weeks.

For house plants sprinkle over the soil.

Gardens is best used before you plant. Mix the compost in when you turn the soil.

What to do About Pests

Some other critters are good for decomposition of the food scrapes and will not harm your worms, such as springtails, sow bugs/pill bugs and millipedes.

Some may cause your worms harm. These include centipedes, predatory mites, fruit flies, rove beetles and ants.

If there is a large population of unwanted critters:

You can set a trap with food by laying a piece of potato on the surface and remove it when the critters are on it are feeding.

Or water the bin so the worms move to the bottom and the other critters move to the top and take a butane or acetylene torch and scorch the surface of the soil.

Scrap about one to two inches off the top in order to remove the pests.



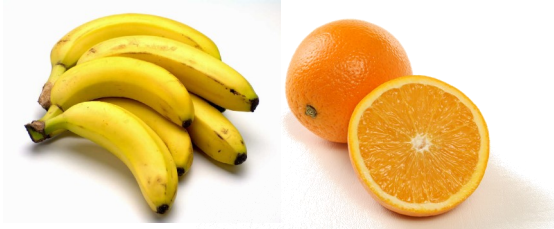
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***Bringing people and plants
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ways!***

Vermicompost Scavenger Hunt



Fruit part/peel



Worm



Soil



Cocoon



Springtail



Egg Shell



**Shredded
Newspaper**