

Composting with Worms!

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Uses for Worm Castings

- Add to potting soils
- Top dress potted plants (repeat 3 months)
- Add to seed starting media (1 part per 5>10 parts)
- Add to seed furrow or planting hole of flowers & veggies

- Work into soil around your garden veggies, perennials, etc
- Water your plants with "Worm Tea" leachate
- Component of aerated compost tea

Why Vermicomposting?

- Saves \$\$\$ makes use of your resources
- Saves landfill space
- Rich supplement for plants
- Anyone can do this!





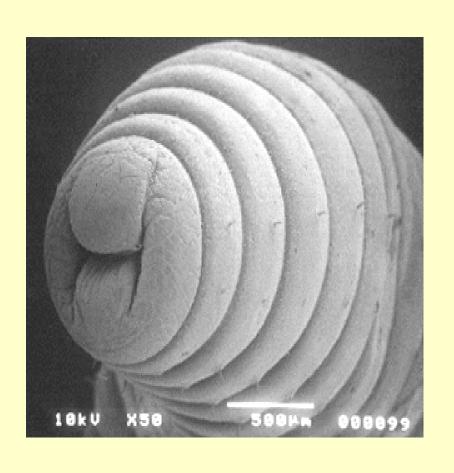


Photos: Anne Kolacyzk – Master Gardener

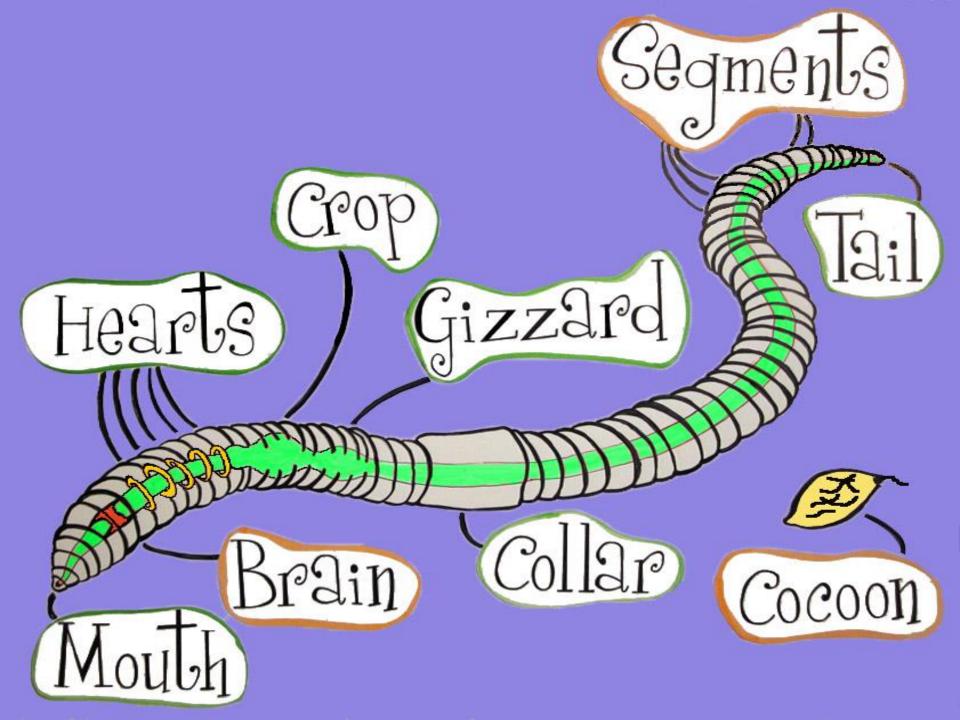
There are some disadvantages though...

- Takes time for worms to convert bedding/food into castings
 - 3-6 months to fill a good size bin.
- Odors can develop
 - Overloading the bin with wet food
 - Too much moisture
- People Time to properly manage bin conditions
 - Have worms consumed food?
 - Moisture too wet vs. too dry
- Pest & Pathogens
 - Introduced garden soil or fruit stuffs
- Harvesting worm castings
 - Separating adults, juveniles & egg cases

What do worms really "EAT"?



- Worms eat the microbes that feed on the decaying food, not the food itself.
- Food won't attract them until it starts to decay.
- Consider precomposting food



Not Just Any WORM will do!



"Red Wiggler" (Eisenia fetida)

Sold in ¼, ½, 1 lb containers or by number or worms.



Newly Hatched Red Wigglers...

- Cocoons contain 2-5 worms
- Hatch depends on temperature
- New worms are light colored
- Size at hatch about the thickness of a piece of sewing thread



Worm Bin Environment

- Moisture Keep moist about 80%
- Optimum temperature range 40F>86F
 - They can tolerate temps in the 90's if shaded
- Food Right amount for worms to digest
- Darkness They flee from light
- Oxygen Holes in bin & fluffy bedding

Composting Worms...



- Live in top 6"
- Surface area more important then depth
- Worms need time to adjust to a new home
- They may try to escape!

Worm Bin Systems



Plastic Storage Tub



"Worm Factory 360" (Cut Away View)

Weight of Worms per Bin Size







8 Gallon Bin 1/4 LB Package ~ 250 Worms 1/4 LB. Food 10 Gallon Bin
1/2 LB Package
~ 500 Worms
½ LB. Food

14+ Gallon Bin1 LB Package~ 1000+ Worms1 LB. Food

Constructing a Worm Bin

- 2-18 (+) Gallon Rubber Storage Bins/Dark Color;
- Drill 10-20, 1/8 >1/4 inch holes in top bin lid;
- Drill 7 holes in each side & 2 each end of the top bin body – above bedding line;

If using 2 bin stacked system:

- Drill 8, 1/8 inch holes in top bin bottom;
- Set 2>4 "spacers" in bottom of the bottom bin; worm tea will collect in this void.





Yummy!

Yucky!



Anything green especially the leafy stuff! Citrus - no orange, lemon or lime





Fruits

Fats, Oils, Salad dressing





Vegetables

Breads & Cereals can attract gnats





Coffee grounds & filters Salts - no seasoned food





Tea bags

Meat - creates odors





Brown Paper, Black & White newspaper Sugars- no processed food



Eggshells – crushed; adds calcium

Garlic, Onions creates odors

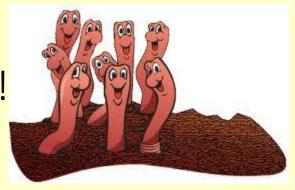


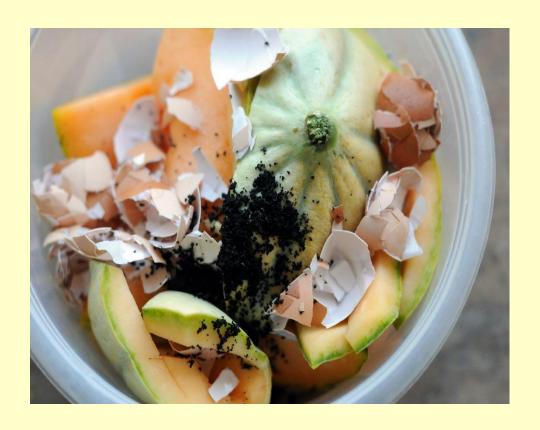
Worm Bin Preparation

- 1. 3" layer of damp shredded cardboard in bottom;
- 2. Thin layer of food (suggested vegetable & fruit);
- 3. Another layer of damp shredded cardboard;
- 4. Another layer of food...;
- 5. Thin layer of compost or garden soil;
- 6. Apply enough water to moisten the top layer;
- 7. Apply last layer of shredded <u>dry</u> cardboard;
- 8. Now close the system with bin lid and let it sit for a week before adding your worms!



Kitchen Scraps – Feed the Worms!





Tip: Small chunks are better – break down faster!

Worms process ½ their weight in food per day.

Adding Kitchen Scraps & Bedding

- Have the worms consumed existing food?
- Distribute food around the bin – the worms will find it!

 Add bedding and moisten as necessary.



Egg Shells for Gizzard Grit!

- Rinse egg shells
- Store shells in an open container to keep them dry
- Crush into smaller bits
- Microwave 2-3 minutes
 - Kills bacteria
- Use coffee grinder to reduce to power form
- Add 1-2 tablespoons of egg shell grit to bin when feeding
- Egg shell calcium buffers acidity





Harvesting Worm Castings



Harvest castings and replenish bedding often – they can't live in their own poop!

Harvesting Worm Castings - Bin Method

- Stop feeding several days prior to harvest;
- Gently push bin contents to one side;
- Add new moist bedding & food to the exposed side;
- Wait several days worms will move into new bedding area searching for food;
- Cover the new side, focus light of the other side;
- Harvest "Worm Castings";
- Sift out adult worms, worm hatchlings and cocoons;
- Redistribute bedding & food in the bin!

Dump, Pile & Sort Method...



Screens for Separating Worms from Castings

- Purchase ready built soil screen system – fine for small bins
- Build your own screen box
 - 1/4 inch allows some worms plus juveniles and eggs to fall through
 - 1/8 inch catches more worms from falling though
 - You will be picking out worms & eggs from the final screening



Storing Worm Castings





Where to purchase "Red Wigglers"



texaswormfarm.com



txwormranch.com



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