

Worm Farm Procedure

There are 3 work farm bins, each of which have 3 layers:

1. Top layer

This is where new food is put. The food must be vegetation and soft and finely chopped. No citrus, meat or dairy is to be used as worm food.

After adding the new food sprinkle a bit of soil on top of the food.

2. Middle layer

This is the worm castings.

Before using the castings you need to separate the castings and worms. This is done by creating a mound of worms and castings and put the tray in the sun. Worms hate sunlight, or light of any description. They'll crawl down to the bottom of the pile, so every few minutes, come by and just scrap off the top layer and as the sunlight hits them, they will dig deeper into the pile. Eventually, you will have separated them. It might take half an hour or so of gardening time.

When you put the casting tray back into the worm farm bin the worms can then go back into their feeding tray ready to make more castings.

You can mix your worm castings with soil in a 1:1 ratio and spread it around plants. Also you can make slurry in a bucket of water and splash it around the garden to provide extra nutrients.

To make a potting mix, combine the castings with either soil, compost, sand or vermiculite at a ratio of 1:4, and mix well.

3. Bottom layer

This is the worm wee.

Worm wee makes an excellent plant fertilizer and is also a natural insect repellent and improves soil health. Worm wee contains a higher count of good bacteria which puts nitrogen back into the soil; making it available for plants to absorb.

The worm wee continuously drains into watering cans for use.

Before giving it to plants, dilute it with water about 10:1 to the colour of weak tea.

Spraying diluted worm wee on the leaves of plants make the leaves healthier and stronger and protects them from pests.