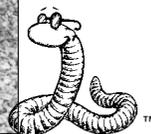


# The Original **Wormery**<sup>®</sup>

## ***Handy Information Booklet***

***Retain for future reference***



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ORIGINAL  
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LIMITED

# What to feed your worms

Your worms will eat any dead and decaying organic matter eg. ordinary kitchen waste such as peelings, bread, cooked and uncooked scraps, tea bags, egg shells and paper kitchen towels. In fact virtually any organic kitchen waste. As most organic kitchen waste has a high water content, no additional water should be added. With this in mind it is advisable to drain kitchen waste prior to adding it to the worm bin. It is surprising how much liquid can accumulate in even a small kitchen waste container. Too much water could lead to waterlogging. If you include meat scraps be careful not to attract flies - either bury them or cover with a layer of soil, leafmould or sedge peat. Small quantities of garden waste such as leaves and grass may be used (avoid woody and thick fibrous material). However don't use large quantities of garden material such as lawn clippings as this may heat up and be harmful to the worms.

Large quantities of garden waste are perhaps best dealt with by conventional composting techniques involving a heap or proprietary bin such as the 'Rotol' Compost Converter and Garden King Composter which are also available from Original Organics.

You can also use waste and litter from small pets like rabbits and hamsters, but dog and cat faeces should not be added as they can carry diseases.

Don't add too much onion, leek or citrus fruit peel as this tends to make the environment too acidic. The occasional application of the lime mix (provided) should help keep the compost 'sweet'. The lime mix should certainly be added if you notice tiny cotton thread-like white worms appearing. These are natural and quite harmless however, they are an indicator that the compost is becoming too acidic (the ideal ph is neutral). Add one small handful every 6 weeks or so in normal conditions (Crushed egg shells do the same job).



# Looking after your Wormery

Conditions in each Wormery are bound to differ because of numerous variables such as type, frequency and state of food added, location of the Wormery and the temperature. So no two Wormeries will have identical conditions. In view of this, operating a Wormery involves just a little bit of 'art' and some common sense.

Whilst it is true to say that the Wormery requires relatively little maintenance, its success is dependent upon the health of the worms. A short inspection on a regular basis should ensure that the worms stay on course. **EVERY 4 WEEKS OR SO GENTLY DIG INTO THE COMPOST WITH A HAND OR GARDEN FORK TO CHECK THAT THE WORMS ARE THRIVING, AND THAT COMPOST PRODUCTION IS UNDERWAY.**

Whilst doing this you will be able to check for any possible indications of excess moisture or acidity. Adding several sheets of dry shredded newspaper each month will help process the large quantity of liquid generated and reduce any excess dampness in the compost. If in doubt add a handful of lime mix and mix in plenty of dry shredded newspaper. Draining off

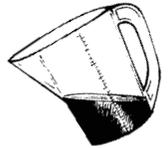


the liquid feed frequently also helps to prevent over-moist conditions. Worm composting is a simple, clean and effective natural process. A little bit of care and attention will ensure success. Although problems are few, and unusual, they are simple to avoid and straightforward to remedy. If conditions become less than ideal, your worms may slow down their processing of food waste. If this occurs stop adding new food for a few weeks to give them a chance to catch up, and check the Fact File and trouble shooting section in this information booklet. If you are in any doubt or have any queries concerning your Wormery please do not hesitate to call us - we are only too happy to assist. The timely resolution of any minor problem or difficulty should avoid the possibility of any more major problems or failure later on.

## Harvesting your Kitchen Waste

### Liquid Feed

This is produced more quickly than the compost and you should be able to start tapping this off after about 10 weeks. It is important not to allow the sump liquid level to become too high. If you think the waste material looks too wet, mix in plenty of dry shredded newspaper to soak up the excess. Empty the Wormery sump every couple of weeks or so by using the tap. (TURN IT 180 DEGREES FROM RIGHT TO LEFT TO FULLY OPEN.) If necessary, carefully tip forward for more liquid feed. If you keep your Wormery outside place it on a few bricks to give easy access to the tap. This excellent plant food has numerous uses for house and garden plants. Dilute the liquid with about 10 parts of water for your organic, liquid plant food. Typically, the liquid feed is high in the major plant nutrients - potassium and phosphorus, has a medium level of nitrogen and is rich in essential minerals and trace elements. Please note that the liquid feed can have a strong odour at the point of tapping off. However any odour will dissipate rapidly upon dilution and application.

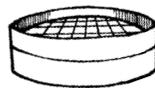


### Emptying the Compost

When your bin is full (typically 8-12 months) it is time to empty the Wormery of its rich organic compost. Obviously, you will need to keep as many of the worms as you can to start the next bin and this is simply done by transferring the top 7" or 8" inches of waste into a suitable container. After emptying the compost, return this top layer to the Wormery and off you go again. If a few worms are added to the garden with the compost they will not cause any harm whatsoever.

Unlike common earthworms which are great burrowers, tiger worms tend to congregate towards the surface where they feed just below the top layer of food waste. As so much liquid drains through the upper layers on its way to the sump the resultant compost tends to be moist. If you prefer a drier material simply spread it out on sheets of polythene or newspaper in a dry place for a few days and the excess dampness should soon evaporate.

The compost can be sieved through a 12mm sieve prior to use although this is not essential. Worm compost is rich, fertile, nutritious and contains many valuable trace elements - so use in handfuls rather than barrow loads! It makes excellent top dressing, or can be used to make quality potting compost. It can also be used as a topping for house plants and garden tubs and is quite excellent for tomatoes and roses.



Worm casts are one of the richest natural sources of balanced organic nutrients for horticultural use known to man. Perhaps not surprisingly it's known as "the caviar of composts".

## Typical Compost Mixtures

Gardeners have their own preferences for the perfect compost mixture for a particular purpose and the ideal mix will vary according to your soil. The following formulae are typical (and for your guidance):

- Top dressing: Spread a 1" layer of worm compost as required around your plants
- Lawn dressing: 1 part sand 1 part soil 1 part worm compost
- Seed compost: 3 parts leafmould 1 part worm compost
- Potting compost: 2 parts leafmould 1 part worm compost  
1/2 part Perlite
- Container compost: 4 parts leafmould 2 parts worm compost  
1 part sand or Perlite
- Planting compost: 1 part soil 1 part worm compost (for transplanting)



## Trouble Shooting

Most of your queries will be answered in our Fact File section but the two most commonly encountered (but still quite rare) problems are described below:

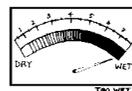
### Excess Moisture and Waterlogging

Signs to watch out for include any unpleasant odour in the bin and numerous worms continually climbing the side walls after the first month or so of operation, during which time some worm exploration is to be expected. Both these signs are indications of waterlogging in the compost compartment.

Forgetting to tap off the liquid feed can result in the sump filling up which also stops the flow of 'water' thus leaving the compost waterlogged and unpleasant. Your worms will not thrive under these conditions.

If you are adding large quantities of water rich foods such as lettuce, cabbage, fruit peelings etc. particularly in warmer weather, water may be rapidly released into the compost. Similarly if the contents of the bin have become too acidic (see section on lime mix) and the worms have failed to thrive, the reduced worm activity will slow the flow of nutrient rich liquid to the sump.

Worm composting is a moist process, however excessive dampness will deny



oxygen to the worms and severely reduce their effectiveness. To remedy this situation, simply tear dry newspaper into strips and mix it well into the compost, right down to the separating platform. Use as much newspaper as is necessary to absorb the excess water. If in doubt err on the generous side with the newspaper, as too little won't solve the problem, whilst too much will not do any harm. In severe cases it may be necessary to repeat this after a couple of weeks. The newspaper will absorb the excess moisture and the action of thoroughly mixing it throughout the compost will improve aeration. Ordinary newspaper print uses non toxic inks so will itself be processed into compost by the worms (not glossy or coloured magazines as these could well contain toxins). Carefully tilting the Wormery forward should also enable you to access the liquid feed in the sump which is below the level of the tap. In the unlikely event that you have a disaster and 'lose' your worms we can of course, supply replacements at £9.90 (inc. p&p) per colony (please see our website for further details: [www.originalorganics.co.uk](http://www.originalorganics.co.uk)).

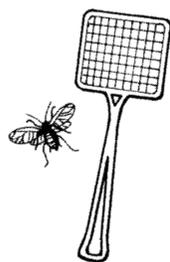
## Flies and Insects

The Original Wormery is designed to deny access to flies and insects. The rubberised foam lid seal should ensure a snug and secure lid fit and the double brass aeration vents are too fine for insects to get through.

The fly most likely to take an interest in your Wormery is the small fruit fly (*drosophila*). However, simple care in operation should ensure that you have no such trouble. The risks to beware of are: adding garden soil or compost which is not sterile and may contain various insects or their eggs; adding garden or kitchen waste from home grown vegetables which may have eggs or larvae on their leaves; storing your kitchen waste too long or in an open container before adding to the Wormery - flies may have laid eggs on such waste and then you inadvertently introduce them to the worm bin, and finally leaving the lid off or not closing it securely.

Flies won't do any harm but may well be considered unpleasant or undesirable and particularly unacceptable if you keep your Wormery indoors! Should you experience a minor fly problem simply cover the surface of the food waste in the bin with a 2" layer of well rotted compost, leafmould, peat free compost or coir and don't add further food for 6-7 days - this should rapidly cure the problem. This process is called 'casing' the bin.

In the unusual event of a serious insect infestation it is likely that insects have started to breed in the Wormery. Fly paper or a sticky fly trap may well resolve this problem. Alternatively spray the bin for 8 or 9 consecutive days to break an established insect breeding cycle. We don't like recommending chemical insecticides as they're not organic, however they shouldn't harm the worms (as they will be below the surface) and organic based bio-friendly sprays are now widely available. (See our website [www.originalorganics.co.uk](http://www.originalorganics.co.uk) to order).



**Q What about holidays ?**

A Leaving an established Wormery without further food for up to 4 weeks should be no problem. The worms regulate their activity in line with the amount of food available. So your holidays should not pose any difficulties for the worms. However, do remember to drain off all the liquid before you leave the Wormery, and mix in some dry shredded newspaper. Also leave the tap open with a container positioned to collect any excess liquid.

**Q Will weeds start growing in the bin ?**

A This is unlikely but possible. The most likely cause is the addition of weeds with seed heads. In any event this is no problem. Simply pick out any seedlings to prevent further growth.

**Q There's mould in my bin. Why ?**

A In the early stages of decomposition of vegetable matter, a furry grey mould may occasionally appear. It is not unpleasant, will not affect the worms and will soon disappear.

**Q Where should I keep my Wormery ?**

A Wherever is most convenient for you, indoors or outside. In many ways, the kitchen is the most appropriate place but this won't suit everyone. Wherever you do put it, keep it frost free during the winter. Perhaps an outhouse, garage, shed or utility room would be ideal for the colder months.

**Q Does the temperature affect the process ?**

A Yes, the optimum temperature range is 18-25°C but your hard working compost worms will work well at lower temperatures, although there may be a noticeable 'go slow' below 10°C. Temperatures over 30°C are best avoided. **Please note that in the first 8-10 weeks after setting up the Wormery, the worms are particularly vulnerable to extremes of temperature.** Once established, the growing volume of compost gives some protection and insulation. So in summer locate it in a shaded place out of direct sunlight for the first few weeks. Similarly, keep the Wormery in a frost free location over winter.

**Q Can I add newspaper ?**

A Yes, in normal operation adding several sheets of shredded newspaper each week is fine. If your Wormery seems very damp then add and mix in as much dry shredded newspaper as is necessary to absorb the excess moisture. This may require a significant quantity of newspaper.

**Q Will the bin smell ?**

A No, if you have followed the instructions this should not happen. However if you use strong foods such as fish or some meat scraps it is advisable to bury them well in or sprinkle a layer of soil\* or sedge peat to 'seal it in'. The occasional handful of calcified seaweed also helps ensure that the process remains sweet.

**Q How long does the process take ?**

A The Wormery is quick and efficient. Within about 8 weeks you'll be tapping off the liquid feed. A handful of kitchen waste takes 6-8 weeks to turn into compost. However most people wait until the Wormery is nearly full before emptying the compost. As you are adding food all the time it typically takes 8-12 months. **Remember over 75% of what goes in comes out as an excellent nutritious liquid plant food.**

**Q Can the worms escape ?**

A No, and if the Wormery is looked after as described they have no reason to even try - it's a compost worm's paradise. The bin design, sealed lid and clips mean they are truly secure. During the first few days the worms will explore the inside walls of the bin. Once they have explored their new home they tend to stay well out of sight in the compost unless their environment becomes unpleasant (see Trouble Shooting).

**Q Does the Wormery need any maintenance ?**

A Made from easy to clean polyethylene, an occasional wipe with a damp cloth will keep the bin looking good. The inside walls of the bin above the compost level may become dotted with black worm casts. This is no problem but if you wish, a weekly wipe with a piece of kitchen towel will keep it looking fresh and clean and can itself be composted. Please don't use any soaps, detergents or disinfectants etc.

**Q Can I store the liquid feed and compost ?**

A Yes, the liquid can be tapped off into a suitable container (eg 4 and 6 pint plastic milk bottles) and stored in a cool dark location for several months prior to dilution and use. Similarly the compost can be bagged up and stored for later use.

**Q What is the lime mix ?**

A Used at a rate of 8oz (240gm) to the square yard it is a good general fertiliser to use all over the garden especially where acid conditions need to be made more alkaline. Excellent value 20kg sacks are available from Original Organics. Its a gentle form of lime - calcium oxide and stops the wormery becoming too acidic.

**Q Is the process safe ?**

A Yes. Not only is it safe, it's totally environmentally friendly, interesting and highly educational. Many youngsters delight in looking after the household Wormery and don't realise just how much they learn. Combine their interest in nature with their concern for the environment and you will get your kitchen waste bin emptied every time!

**Q Will I need to buy more worms ?**

A This is unlikely as the Wormery should provide ideal conditions for them to thrive and breed in. However should you have a disaster we do sell worms separately.

**\* If you add soil to the bin, be careful not to introduce weed seeds or any insects which could be present in your garden soil.**

**Also available.....**



**Water butt link**  
Only £6.48

**Water butts**

This high quality green water butt comes complete with lid and easy turn tap. Made from 100% recycled plastic, it has a 220 litre capacity (48 gallons). Available at only £29.95



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**The Garden King (with access hatch)**  
Available in two sizes - 220 litre model (pictured) at £34.95 and the 330 litre model at £39.95. Dark green in colour.



**The Classic Rotol composter**  
Available in two sizes - 220 litre model (pictured) at £29.95 and the 300 litre model at £34.95. Dark green in colour.

**Lime Mix**

Helps to keep your Wormery sweet and acid free. Just a handful a month in your wormery will help ensure a happy environment for your worms. Available in large or small bags. 1kg CCSS £7.90 20kg CCSL £19.95



**Worms by post**  
Composting worms eat their own weight in organic waste every day.  
Approx. 150 worms WMA £9.90  
Approx. 450 worms WMB £16.90  
Approx. 1000 worms WMC £29.90

**Keep your worms snug with a winter warmer**

The Wormery is active all year round but cold temperatures will slow down the process. If located outside keep in a frost free zone and keep your worms warm with this purpose-designed, easy to fit insulation jacket. Available at only £24.90 it will give years of use.



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**E-mail: sales@originalorganics.co.uk Website: www.originalorganics.co.uk**

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