

# Vermi-composting Process

14

Feed 6" of feedstock (animal manure compost, molasses, food waste, carbon from yard waste or paper) to one side of the windrow which gets between 3-4' tall at center creating a wedged slope



2

Water the slope face keeping water content 70-80%



3

After the pile gets roughly 6' wide in 3 months start feeding and watering the other side of the windrow while reducing water on the original side. This results in the worm population migrating from one side of the windrow to the other which is termed "continuous worm farming."



4

Within a week or so when the worms appear to be migrated excavate out the original wedged slope from the first side of the windrow.



5

Dry and screen this material separating out any remaining worms and cocoons and the feedstock from the worm castings.



6

The final product "worm castings" can be used as direct fertilizer or blended into compost and soil mixes or can be processed through a digester to create a liquid worm tea.



7

Vermicompost is packed in totes and bags ready for distribution.

