Manual for the Wurmkiste

- How daily organic waste is turned into the finest vermicompost
- How to deal with possible difficulties
- Many tips and tricks for the Wurmkiste

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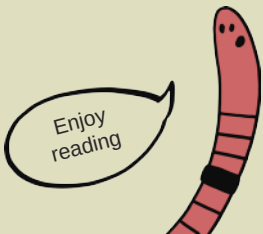
WurmKiste.at



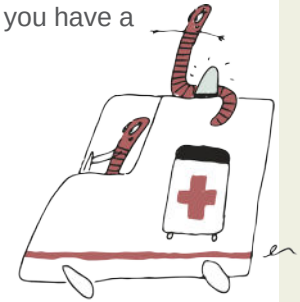
Do you have questions or need help?

We are happy to assist you with our advice and know-how!

1. Read this manual carefully - you will find all the essentials here.
2. You will find a comprehensive help section on wurmkiste.at
3. Is your question still unanswered? Send us a message with the following information to:

help@wurmkiste.at

1. Photo(s) of your open Wurmkiste
2. 2. Which Wurmkiste model do you have? Do you have a do-it-yourself kit or a ready-made Wurmkiste?
3. When did you start the Wurmkiste?
4. Where is the Wurmkiste located?
5. When was the last harvest?
6. What does the Wurmkiste smell like?
7. Where are the worms located?
8. How is the humidity in the Wurmkiste? („Fist test“, see p6)
9. What did you mainly feed the worms in the last 4 weeks?
10. Is (at least) 20% of the food made up of cardboard and paper scraps?
11. When did you add the last mineral mix?
12. Is there worm tea in the tray regularly?
13. What do you use to cover the top layer?
14. Do you experience trouble with flies? Try to identify them clearly.



More info at www.wurmkiste.at - Copyright: Wormsystems GmbH, 4770 Andorf, Austria
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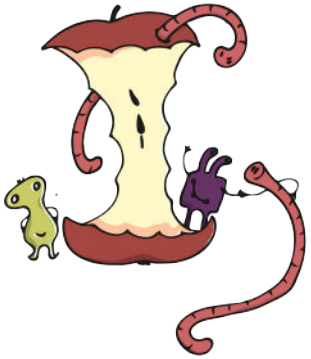
Functionality and Start-up of a Wurmkiste

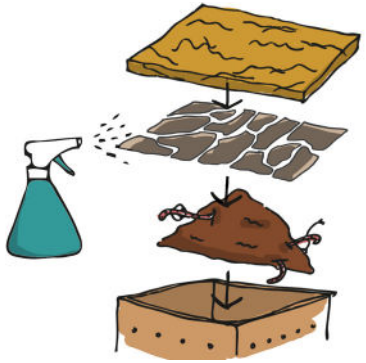


1. How does vermicomposting work?

Microorganisms (bacteria & fungi) work together with the compost worms to decompose the organic waste. First, the MOs (=microorganisms) become active and break down the surface of the waste to multiply themselves with the extracted substances. The compost worms have no teeth and suck on the fungi and bacteria. They digest the substrate, micro-organisms and mineral additives and produce worm castings, resulting in a stable mass that looks like small crumbs. Worm casting is nothing other than the finished vermicompost or worm humus in miniature form. Thus, **10 kg of organic waste becomes 1 kg of vermicompost**, which contains up to 7 times as many nutrients as normal garden soil.

Through composting, CO^2 is bound in the soil again – going forward a Wurmkiste can save approx. 67 kg CO^2 per year.*

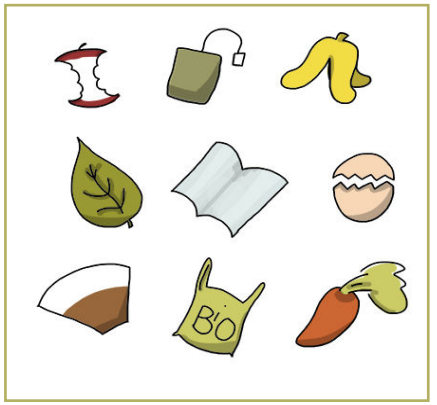
2. Starting the Wurmkiste



Tear 1-2 sides of the packaging cardboard in small pieces and soak them in water. Then put the compost worms together with their substrate into the Wurmkiste and gently mix in the wet cardboard. (The cardboard should not lie flat on the membrane - risk of clogging!) The box should now be almost half full. Spray water (0.4 litres) onto the substrate with a spray bottle to ensure sufficient moisture. Then cover the substrate with the provided hemp mat. It serves as a top layer to prevent the soil from drying out and is lifted to be able to place the organic waste directly on the substrate. The harvest crate (green plastic crate) is only used after about one month (see 11.). If you didn't buy the compost worms from us, please make sure that enough substrate is added. **The worms must acclimatise and may only be fed after 3 days**. During the first 5 days the closed Wurmkiste could be placed under a light source at night to prevent isolated outbreaks.

*compared to disposal in the residual waste in a large city like Vienna.

3. What can I feed the worms?



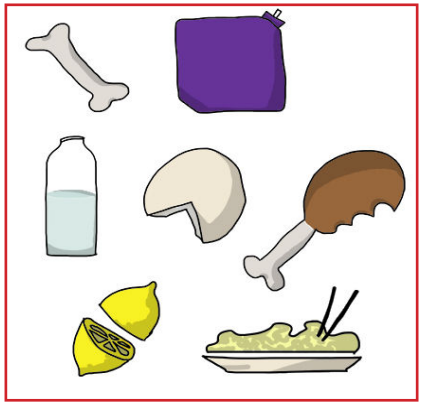
Raw, chopped and moist fruit and vegetable scraps, leaves (no walnut tree leaves)**, eggshells** (pulverised) **and plant scraps.**

Especially **newspaper** and cardboard (no high gloss) have an important role and should make up 20% of the food quantity (volume). Worms need the fibres they contain.

Worms love **tea and coffee grounds**. Be sure to crumble the coffee grounds in case they have formed lumps. Otherwise they could start to mould. Coffee grounds should not exceed 1/3 of the daily food dose. Tea bags can be placed in the worm bin - provided they are free of micro-plastic.

Worms prefer their **food cut into small pieces**, as this increases the surface area and the leftovers can be better recycled. However, the food should not be mixed, because the compacted mass no longer allows air to circulate.

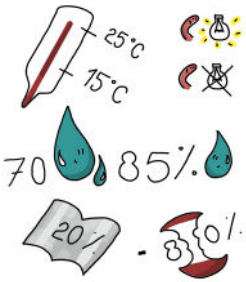
4. What to not feed your worms?



Worms are preferably raw food vegans. Also, foods with antibacterial properties should not be fed.

Toxic, hard-to-digest and dry foods as well as **bones, chemicals, dairy products, citrus fruits and peels, meat, bread and cereal products, glossy paper, cooked, marinated and salted food** should not go into the worm bin. The worms and microorganisms would either take a very long time to break these down or would even perish from them.

Faeces/cat litter should not be put in the worm bin, as bacteria may not be broken down sufficiently. Parts/stalks/chips of wood are recycled very slowly, so we advise against adding them.



5. Optimal conditions and the „fist test“

Don‘t worry, compost worms are robust and can withstand a lot. To keep your worms in good health for a long time, we recommend:

1) **Sufficient humidity!** This means that the box contents should never dry out. The moisture content can be determined with the **fist test**: you take out a handful of material, sort out the worms and squeeze it in your fist.

If some water should shine out between your fingers, it is perfect!

If water trickles out during this test, it is too wet. The solution: mix in dry cardboard shreds, leave the lid open during the day and temporarily feed less.

If no water can be felt, it is too dry. The solution: moisten with a sprayer, squirt in with wet hands or add moist cardboard shreds.

2) When choosing a location, consider **temperature and sunlight**. The balcony or terrace are no problem in spring and autumn. In summer and winter it depends on the temperature. Optimal temperatures are between 15°C and 25°C (extreme values would be 1°C or 38°C). A place where you like to spend some time yourself is also a good place for the Wurmkiste.

3) The feed ideally consists of a mixture of **80% organic waste and 20% cardboard shreds.**

6. A breath of fresh air

The vermicomposting process needs oxygen. Therefore, the Wurmkiste has sufficient air holes. It is also important that the organic waste does not form too compact a mass. The food should only be cut into small pieces and not mixed. The fibres of cardboard, paper or coconut (unfertilised) loosen up the substrate.

Normal condition after one year

lid too damp

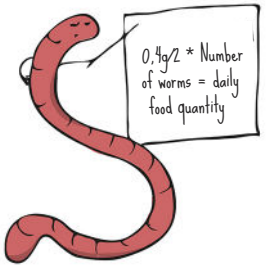
It is also important to **air the box regularly** - it is best to open the lid of the Wurmkiste and remove the tray at the same time as you air your living space for instance. As protection against flies, you can hang a net or large cloth over it. The inside of the lid should always be dry and not permanently damp.

Stay in contact with your wormy housemates, also after the acclimatisation period and observe what is happening. This is a good way to recognise changes and, if necessary, remedy any problems early on and without too much effort.

7. Food: how much and how often?

As an important basic rule: **When the top organic waste (2-4cm) is removed, compost worms should be found just below it**. Then everything has been done correctly. If there is a smell, you have fed too much!

The first 6 months serve to build up the microclimate in the worm home. In the beginning it therefore takes some time until the full feeding capacity is established. **Start with 100g food/day**. The amount of food can be increased in small steps. The worm population will gradually adapt to it.



Feeding can be done **daily** or a larger amount **every third day**. If there is less organic waste, this is not a problem either.

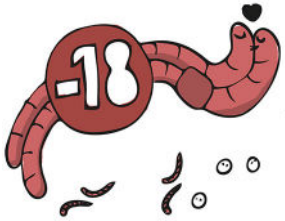
The calculation is simple: the starting population weighs about 200g (one worm = 0.4g). The worms can digest half their own weight every day. This is equivalent to 100g at the start of the Wurmkiste and more and more until the optimal capacity of your Wurmkiste: about 500g per day!

Development of the feed quantity

	In the beginning	Max. Feed quantity
Kleine Wurmkiste	max 100g/Day	up to 400g/Day
The Wurmkiste	max 100g/Day	up to 500g/Day
The family Wurmkiste	max 100 -200g*/Day	up to 1000g/Day
WormBag	max. 100-200g/Day	up to 2000g/Day

*Depending on whether 500 or 1000 worms were purchased.

8. Wormfacts



Compost worms (eisenia fetida) are hermaphrodites. Sperm is exchanged during sexual intercourse and fertilisation occurs when the clitellum, a thicker ring which is visible on the body of the worm, is stripped off. The stripped ring contracts into a cocoon, from which the offspring hatch.

In the best case, the worm population doubles every three months. Under optimal conditions, a compost worm can live up to 5 years.

worm cocoon

9. Mineral mix

The mineral mix keeps the pH value in the neutral range, as some food (e.g. coffee) would cause a rather acidic environment. It also provides the worms with necessary minerals for their well-being. Ideally, **sprinkle 1-2 tablespoons** - depending on the fill level of the box - under the hemp mat **every month** (2-4 tablespoons/month for the bigger Wurmkiste). Start 3 weeks after you have started the composter. **Caution:** Do not overdose the mineral mix!

If the mineral mix runs out, it can be temporarily replaced with powdered eggshells. In the longer term, we recommend the mineral mix to prevent deficiency symptoms.

10. Layers in the Wurmkiste

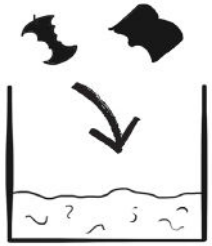
The organic waste in the Wurmkiste continuously decomposes into humus. The top layer consists of **2-4 cm of fresh organic waste** (1). Directly below, the worms are very active and start their work (2). **In the lower part** of the vermicomposter is the **finished humus** (3). There is hardly anything left to eat there and therefore only a few worms can be found.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(1)



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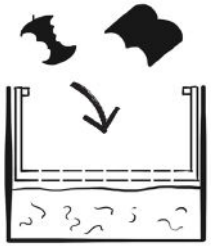

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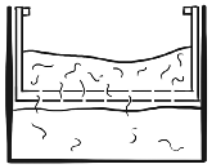

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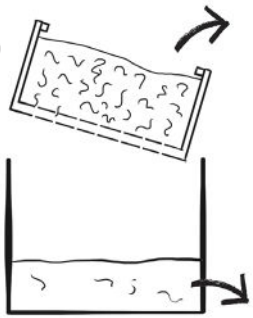

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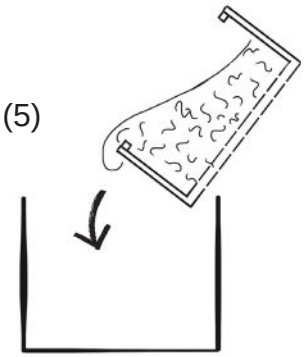


11. Harvesting the vermicompost

In the beginning, the Wurmkiste will be almost half full due to the starting population (1).

Approx. 1-2 months after the start, the **harvest crate** (green plastic crate) can be placed in the Wurmkiste. The edge of the harvest crate should optimally be flush **with the edge of the wooden box** (2).

To make it easier for the worms to migrate upwards, you can place some substrate including worms (1-2 handfuls) from the wooden box into the harvesting crate. From now on, feed directly into the harvest crate. Always put the hemp mat over the top layer. Important: Do not remove the harvest crate any more! **The worms migrate upwards to the fresh organic waste through the open bottom of the crate** (3).

Later on, the material underneath the harvest crate compresses and it sinks slightly. Harvesting should then take place every 6 months. We recommend a spring/autumn rhythm, as the fresh humus can then always be used in the garden immediately. To harvest the worm humus you take the crate out of the box. (4)

Since the majority of worms always stay where there is fresh food, most worms find themselves in the harvest crate. The finished vermicompost in the wooden box can be harvested by hand. After harvesting, the contents of the harvest crate together with the worms can be emptied back into the wooden box (5).

If the harvesting crate does not fit afterwards, simply put some material from the wooden box into the harvesting crate. Do not force it in! Now the cycle can start again from the beginning (2).

12. Harvesting tips for pros

Three days before harvesting **sprinkle 2-3 tbsp. of raw polenta or flour** on the top layer. This will attract the last stray worms into the harvest crate. If there are still a lot of worms at the bottom of the wooden box, this is a clear sign that the vermicompost is not ready yet. Humus harvested too early will not have the optimal effect on your plants.

It is advisable to carefully **clean the fleece of the membrane** that separates the worm tea from the substrate at each harvest to **maintain permeability**. Ideally you clean the pores of the dark fleece from above with water and a very soft brush to remove fine particles.

After harvesting, **unfertilised, soaked coconut fibres** (as a pH-neutral substrate) should be placed on the membrane first, followed by the contents of the harvest crate including the worms. Finally, the box should be about half full again. In addition, damp cardboard shreds can be mixed in, but don‘t place them directly on the surface of the membrane, to avoid clogging. Gently mix the entire content for a quick restart. You can find suitable coconut fibre blocks at wurmkiste.at.

13. Vermicompost and worm tea

Vermicompost and worm tea are ideal living fertilizers. The micro-organisms that help diligently in the box finally end up in the vermicompost and worm tea together with the bound nutrients. Your plants are more productive and resistant to aphids, mildew, etc. To get the most out of the microbial effects of vermicompost and worm tea, use them as fresh as possible.

Vermicompost is usually mixed with soil at a ratio of 1:10 and can be used for seedlings, potting soils, repotting, etc. If used to „refresh“ aged soil, up to 1:5 can be added. You can also add vermicompost directly to the foot of a plant by burying it lightly (for houseplants for example). Unlike chemical fertilizers, it is impossible to overdose vermicompost because the plant only takes in the amount of nutrients it needs. The vermicompost can be stored for 4 to 6 months in a closed, but breathable bin: you just have to make small holes in the lid. The green bucket in which the worms arrived at your

house is perfectly suitable as a container for the vermicompost! It is essential that the compost remains moist, otherwise it will lose its microbial activity.

On this picture, you can see a test we made with two basil plants with or without vermicompost. The result speaks for itself!

Worm tea is the liquid that is produced during the composting process and which flows out of the vermicomposter. Simply add some of this „magic potion“ (1:10) to the watering can for your houseplants and vegetables. If used fresh, it revitalizes the soil with its high content of micro-organisms. If you prefer to store it for use as a fertilizer, use a dark glass bottle with a pierced or breathable lid that you keep away from light.

Worm tea or no worm tea?

This is not a question since **both is fine.** Vermicompost can store 5 times its own weight in water, and so it will absorb water for a very long time before releasing it again. A box with a lot of humus on the bottom can be optimally moist and still not release any worm tea. Rapid temperature changes (warm weather, cold spells,...) can lead to a short-term increase in the amount of worm tea. If the tray is full to the brim every ten days, it is clearly advisable to keep the worm bin drier - airing and adding dry cardboard shreds will help here.

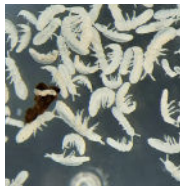
TIP: You can also make compost tea with ready-made worm humus. Simply dissolve some vermicompost in water and use it as a liquid fertiliser a few hours later.

14. Roommates of the worms and what they tell us

In addition to the microorganisms and compost worms, there are other inhabitants in the worm bin. They help with the joint composting process. All three housemates are important decomposers of organic waste.

Enchytraeids

• **Enchytraeids**: small white worms, 5-30 mm long. Their occurrence is very frequent. If there are more enchytraeids than worms, the worm bin is too acidic. The remedy is an extra addition (max. 1-2 tbsp.) of the mineral mixture. Afterwards add it again regularly every month.


Springtails

• **Springtails:** small white or black 6-footers, 1-5 mm long. Their occurrence is also very common and normal.

Red-brown turtle mite (0.5 mm)

• **Mites** are, along with worms, important decomposers. Two to four weeks after starting the Wurmkiste, there is often a sudden increase in the number of mites, which soon becomes regular. Later, they will appear when the vermicomposter is very wet. The humidity can be reduced by bringing in dry cardboard and airing regularly during the day. If the mites become too numerous and congregate in the corners of the vermicomposter, they can be removed with a vacuum cleaner.

White astigmata mite (0.5 mm)

„Mite“ is a general term - with about 50,000 known species in 546 families, it is the most diverse group of arachnids. The two mites mentioned here are the ones that appear most often in the Wurmkiste.

Woodlice

• **Woodlice:** They are the only fully terrestrial crustaceans and as detritivores they are important decomposers in nature. They rarely appear in the vermicomposter and indicate that the substrate is rather dry. Spray with water and eventually remove the sowbugs by hand.

15. Do my worms eat organic food only?

Compost worms can certainly handle food that has been treated with chemical pesticides. Compost worms are even used to filter heavy metals and pesticide residues from sewage sludge. They accumulate up to 50 times higher concentrations of toxins in their bodies than are present in their direct environment. To some extent, they can also break down pesticides themselves.

However, we recommend organic food - this way the worms are spared the poisoning and your compost has a better quality.

16. Observing a micro-ecosystem!

A Wurmkiste is an ecosystem with countless different processes and complex relationships. If you are unsure whether the worms like a certain food, you can try it out with a small amount in a corner and observe the process.

How worms communicate with each other, why springtails appear in seemingly millions and disappear again the next day - these are questions that not even worm researchers can answer.

If an inexplicable phenomenon occurs in the worm bin, it is best to observe it first:

-What exactly do you see?
-What causes could there be? e.g.: Change of location, food
-What changes during the week?
-Does the problem disappear or become bigger?

If you are unsure, stop feeding for a week and check the humidity - this stabilises the ecosystem.

Many problems will simply solve themselves.

POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES

17. Flies! Help!

First of all, it is important to clearly identify the flies. You can find help in the FAQ section at www.wurmkiste.at. With flies, **it is advisable to act quickly before they can multiply themselves!**

Fruit fly
(0,5-1,5 mm)

• FRUIT FLIES

Most of the times it‘s fruit flies, as their eggs can be found on practically every fruit bowl.

1. Use the **hemp mat** or one page of newsprint as a cover: this is the best antidote and helps prevent the fruit flies from entering the worm bin.

2. **Feed organic waste immediately**. Bowls with fruit scraps are an invitation for fruit flies to lay eggs. If fruit flies are already circling around the fruit bowl, freeze the organic waste for approx. 5 hours - this will kill the laid eggs.

3. Make an effective **fruit fly trap**, e.g. with vinegar. You can find instructions on our website in our blog. Place one trap next to the fruit bowl and one directly in the Wurmkiste.

4. **Bury the fresh organic waste** in the Wurmkiste and add finished worm compost on top as a top layer. If necessary, feed only vegetable waste and no more fruit.

5. Add some **mineral mix** to suppress the smell that the flies like so much.

6. In case of an extreme fruit fly infestation, **stop feeding for 1-2 weeks**. You can also vacuum the flies with a hoover.

7. During the cold time of the year, the Wurmkiste can be put outside for a few hours - this will freeze the flies on the surface. The worms migrate in the soil where it is still warm enough!

8. Put the **organic waste in the refrigerator** or freezer for a few hours to destroy the fly eggs.

• FUNGUS GNATS / DUNG MIDGES

Fungus gnat (approx. 1mm)

These small black insects, 1 to 5 mm in size, digest necromass (dead organic matter), which in principle makes them very useful in the composting process. The problem with an indoor vermicomposting system is their tendency to multiply very quickly (if they are hanging together with their bums, it means they are reproducing). If they become too numerous, it is often because the Wurmkiste is too wet.

The following steps help to drive out the fungus gnats or reduce their presence to a tolerable level:

1. Light infestation (up to 20 gnats visible when opening the lid): Attach a **yellow sticky trap** to the inside of the lid (available in garden centers). Wipe away the crawling gnats with a cloth or vacuum them up to significantly reduce their number.

2. Severe infestation (more than 20 gnats): Place the Wurmkiste in a storage room or cellar for 1-2 weeks. Dilute **Neem oil** with water and put it in a spray bottle (available from our online shop). For 2 weeks spray sparingly twice a day directly on the flies on the lid and in the box (if the lid is covered with fabric, collect any dripping liquid so that the fabric remains dry). The neem oil interrupts the reproduction cycle of unwanted larval infestations. If used diluted the oil does not harm the worms.

During this period temporarily s**top feeding organic waste** to increase the effectiveness of the neem oil treatment. In addition, the top layer of organic waste can be covered with a large sheet of newsprint or cardboard (also watch the corners and make sure everything is sealed of) to prevent the larvae from escaping.

If **potted plants** are also infested, these must **also be treated** to prevent a possible reinfection.

CAUTION: The use of neem oil increases the humidity: Counteract the increasing wetness in the box by feeding cardboard shreds.

3. **Treatment with nematodes SF (steinernema feltiae)**: It is best to deploy the light-sensitive nematodes early in the morning or in the evening. Put the nematodes in a small watering can with about ½ litre of water, stir, wait 5 minutes and stir again thoroughly. In the meantime, put a few pieces of cardboard in the box to soak up any excess water and empty the tray for the worm tea in advance. Now pour all the water with the nematodes into the worm bin.

The small nematodes eat the fungus gnat larvae bit by bit, so a relief of the gnats is only visible after a few days. If the infestation is very heavy, you can repeat the treatment after about 2 weeks. Most packages contain more than enough nematodes for 2 treatments, so feel free to split it up. Store in a cool and dark place!

Adding water also increases the humidity in the worm bin, which should be counteracted with cardboard shreds.

4. **Frost therapy:** In colder outdoor temperatures (-5°C to +3°C) you can leave the Wurmkiste outside overnight with the lid closed and open the lid for a few hours in the morning during daylight. The fungus gnats do not like cold and dry climates at all. Since this treatment is only carried out for a short period of time, the worms have the opportunity to retreat downwards into the soil in the meantime.

5. The **last option:** the most time-consuming option is to replace the soil including the worms (a coconut block, which you find in our online shop, can also be used for the restart). Empty the Wurmkiste, clean it thoroughly and let it dry. If you take your existing worm population, it is best to wash the worms briefly so that no substrate with larvae is transferred into the cleaned box.

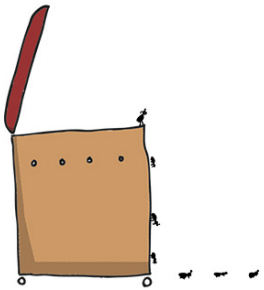
• **HOUSE FLIES** can be prevented by hanging a cloth or fly net over the box when you air it in summer.

18. My worms are escaping!

Generally, this should not happen and indicates stress. Either it is **too hot, too humid, too dry, the wrong food or too much food** was added or you just started the Wurmkiste and your worms are not yet acclimatized.

Another reason could be a change in the weather, which the worms notice. In this case it should not happen any more after a few days. To be on the safe side, check the seals. The worms also don‘t like shocks or vibrations.

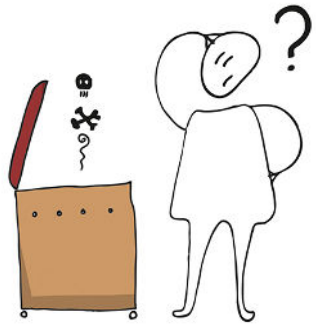
19. There are ants in my Wurmkiste!



If the Wurmkiste is placed outside, ants can sometimes get inside. They are not a danger to the worms, but they are competitors for food. The appearance of ants indicates that the vermicomposter is too dry, so spray regularly.

If the ants do not want to leave, you can isolate the vermicomposter and create an ant barrier either by making a thick circle of cinnamon around the Wurmkiste or by placing it in a container filled with water. (If your model does not have wheels, you can use boxes, wood, etc. to elevate it).

20. I have less and less worms / they are forming clumps



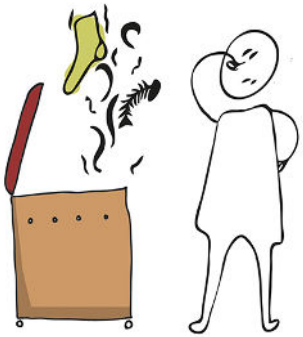
In a life-friendly environment, the worms double in number every 3 months. A reduction in number is unnatural and indicates a problem. It is best to read points 1-15 again carefully and consider whether you have done everything as described. **Waterlogging, incorrect feeding or desiccation are the most common causes for a reduction of the population.**

Your worms may also appear to be fewer in number when they are actually just lower in the soil, which is their natural escape response to cold weather, for example.

When your worms form **clusters in the corners with at least 20 or more worms this indicates stress.** Since worms usually go to the surface to die and to be decomposed by the white mites, problems should be quickly recognisable to attentive users.

In **rare cases, poisoning** occurs due to too much protein in the food (grains or bread) - recognisable by the constriction of the worms and a strong smell. The best way to counteract this is with cardboard shreds or coconut fibres. If the number of compost worms has already dwindled, you can also stimulate growth with a new starting population. Ask other vermicomposter owners if they have some worms to spare or order them from our online shop.

20. An unpleasant smell



In the Wurmkiste **air must be able to circulate and water must be able to drain off.** If the water cannot drain off, e.g. because the membrane is blocked or the substrate is too dense, waterlogging can form. The **anaerobic conditions create rotting bacteria**, which can smell very strong. So please check the membrane and clean it if necessary, and carefully add dry cardboard shreds to the substrate. By mixing it, oxygen is added and the smell should disappear quickly.

If **too much food** has been fed and the worms can not keep up with eating, the organic waste may start to stink on the surface and should be removed. This also applies if mould has formed, here the affected places are to be removed. Info: this doesn‘t include white fluff on the hemp mat - this is completely normal and okay.

21. What to do about mould?

White mould may affect the hemp mat at the beginning as the microbiology still needs to establish itself. If other mould occurs, **remove the mouldy material** and consider why exactly this piece might have become mouldy.

If the wood of the box or the inside of the lid darkens, it does not matter. This is a fungus that the worms themselves bring with them. This can be remedied by washing the wood with vinegar water. Then let it dry well with the lid open. The wood dries out and the mould will be gone.

Fungi develop from spores that can be found in the air and generally everywhere. In the tray for the worm tea below the membrane, fungal spores feel very comfortable at first and like to settle there because it is warm and humid. **Simply remove them** - either put them back into the Wurmkiste/compost or into the rubbish. As soon as the microbiology in the box has developed further, fungi do not really occur any more - so just be patient, but do not eat them.

23. What happens if I go on holiday?

A four-week trip is coming up and you are wondering what to do with the Wurmkiste?

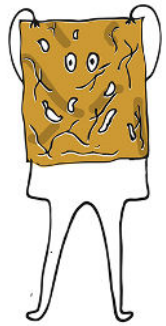
Our recommendations:

Less than a week --> your worms don‘t need extra care.

Less than three weeks --> put food in for about a week, moisten well and mix with cardboard and newsprint scraps.

More than three weeks --> ask if friends or neighbours can look in after about two weeks to add new organic waste and moisten the substrate with a spray bottle. In any case, before leaving, put in food for a week and mix with cardboard and newsprint shreds. A cool location, such as the cellar or bathroom, is optimal to prevent dehydration.

24. Oh no - my hemp mat has holes in it!



That is a good sign! The worms like to eat the hemp mat and enjoy its perfect humidity, especially in the early months. Moreover, the micro-organisms need some time to establish themselves in the whole Wurmkiste and to colonize the first bio-waste. During this time, the worms feast on the hemp mat in record time. The first two mats will therefore be eaten faster than their successors.

If no hemp mat is used, **one page of newspaper** can also protect the top layer of organic waste from fruit flies. When you add a new layer after a few days, please shred the old one just like a used hemp mat. The worms love to take care of it. The shredding is however important, so that air can continue to circulate well. New hemp mats as well as mineral mix are available in the online shop under „care sets“.

Do you think more people should have a Wurmkiste? Share your experience and write a review on the site where you acquired your Wurmkiste.

wurmkiste.at fb.com/wurmkiste.at
(German speaking community)

If you have any questions, ideas or criticism for this manual, please feel free to write to us.
Thank you for your support!

Friendly reminder

0-6 Months

The Wurmkiste ecosystem is just beginning! Feed max. 100g per day, then increase slowly.

Ideal food

80% chopped organic waste

20% cardboard shreds

Mineral mix

1-2 tbsp. per month (depending on the fill level)

Location

Summer: no direct sunlight

Winter: below +5°C indoors

Humidity

Check regularly with a fist test!

Too dry: spray water

Too wet: add dry cardboard shreds

Airing

Regular airing is a great blessing for the worms (no worm will flee in daylight)

Who are we?

We are a multicultural team based in Austria and have been developing vermicomposters for 7 years, which allows everyone to transform their biowaste (which is not waste!) into the best possible soil. We are convinced that composting and companionship with earthworm are a great way to bring more harmony into the world!

WurmKiste.at