

MAZE WORM FARM

maze



Components:



If you encounter missing or broken parts please visit our parts site:
www.mazeproducts.com.au/parts and we will send out the new parts immediately.

If you have any questions or feedback please feel free to email or call us on the details below.

Maze Products

03 9544 6999

www.mazeproducts.com.au

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1

Soak coconut peat in around 1/3 bucket of water for 30 minutes. This will become the bedding for your worms.



5

Now it's time to add your worms (may be sold separately). Place them on top of the coconut peat with any bedding that came with them. Leave the worms a week before adding any food scraps. This allows the worms time to settle into their new home.



2

Start with the base - Install legs if you have them (may be sold separately). Ensure worm saver tray & liquid collection jug are in place.



6

Cover with worm blanket (wet blanket before adding). The worm blanket can be any fabric made from natural, non-synthetics such as hessian (like the blanket supplied).



3

Put first working tray in place and line with 2-3 sheets of wet newspaper (not supplied). The second working tray won't be needed until the first is full, so keep in a safe place.



7

Place the lid on the worm farm and put it in a cool dry area away from the sun and rain.



4

Add wet coconut peat to the layer of wet newspaper, this becomes the bedding for your worms. Make sure it's not too wet or too dry. The bedding should feel moist with minimal water dripping out when you squeeze it.



8

Using Your 2nd Working Tray

When your first working tray is full you can then add your second. When two working trays are being used the worms will travel through the holes in the bottom to find new food scraps. When the second tray is full the first will be full of casting to use on your plants.

Feeding your worms

- After a week you can start to add a small amount of food scraps, about a handful every few days. Gradually increase this as you notice the worms eating more. Once it's established and the worms are breeding, they will consume more food scraps. Be careful not to overfeed them. Uneaten food will begin to smell and attract unwanted pests.
- When adding food scraps it's important not to spread it out covering the entire area. Start in a section and when you add new scraps put them in a different section working your way around the farm.
- It's a good idea to cover any new food scraps added with their bedding that is already in the worm farm or some compost from your compost bin.
- Cut food into small pieces. This will make it easier for the worms to eat.
- To keep your worms happy make sure you are giving them some diversity with their food.
- Worms will change with the season, you may need to feed them more in the warmer months and less in the cooler months.



Things I CAN add

- ✓ Fruit scraps
- ✓ Vegetable scraps
- ✓ Teabags
- ✓ Coffee grounds
- ✓ Crushed eggshells
- ✓ Small amounts of bread
- ✓ Small amounts of cooked rice or pasta
- ✓ Moist cardboard & newspaper



Things I CAN'T add

- ✗ Onion
- ✗ Garlic
- ✗ Chilli
- ✗ Dairy
- ✗ Uncooked potato skins
- ✗ Citrus fruit or peel
- ✗ Meat, bones or fish
- ✗ Oils or grease

Adding your second working tray

- It's time to add your second working tray once the first is 3/4 full. Make sure the second tray comes in contact with the bedding in the first allowing the worms to travel freely into it.
- You can add food scraps directly into the second working tray but it will speed up the process by adding a small amount of organic soil, compost or existing bedding first.
- Stop feeding your worms for a week before adding the second working tray to make the worms nice and hungry. This will entice them to go into the second tray once added.



Harvesting the fertiliser



Worm castings

The main type of fertiliser you will get from your worm farm is 'worm castings'. You will find some castings on the pull out worm saver tray, but the bulk of this will be found on the bottom working tray. When the second tray is full the first will be full of castings to use on your plants and in your garden.

Worm tea

Castings can also be used to make 'worm tea'. The simplest way to make worm tea is to add 2-4 cups of casting to a 9L bucket of water.

Worm leachate

'Worm leachate' accumulates in the liquid collection jug at the bottom of your worm farm. It can be diluted 1 part liquid to 9 parts water. If your leachate has a foul odour do not use it on your garden and dispose of it. Do not use leachate on edible plants or young sensitive plants.

This worm farm is designed to be free draining. This eliminates the risk of the liquid building up and potentially drowning your worms as well as providing maximum aeration for the worms.

Worm farm maintenance

- It is important to protect your worm farm against heat. If possible, make sure that it is placed in a shady spot out of the midday sun. It is crucial that your entire worm farm stays moist. It is a good idea (especially in the warmer months) to flush your worm farm with half a small bucket of water (5L). This can be done once a week or on very hot days may need to be done every day or two. When doing this make sure to replace the liquid collection jug with a vessel that will hold the sudden influx of water.
- In extreme cold climates make sure the worm farm is out of the rain and a thick worm blanket or covering is being used. You could also add additional bedding of compost and worm castings. Worms will generally work a lot slower in cold climates so you may need to feed them less.
- A healthy worm farm should smell earthy. If your worm farm smells rotten and vinegary, then acidity may be too high. This can be fixed by gently aerating the worm farm, and/or adding some crushed egg shells (it's a good idea to dry them out first), dolomite lime or garden lime (a dusting over the top is a sufficient amount).

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