

Tips for
making a

storage tote DIY WORM BIN

Wynnhill
WORMS
Vancouver, Washington
ready, set,
vermicompost!

- 1** **Find a tote.**
10 gallons is a perfect size. It fits a lot of material, but doesn't get too heavy.



The optional small plastic bin (pictured above) is used as a divider. **If you're eager to harvest castings**, adding bedding and food to one side of the bin at a time is helpful. After the worms work through it, they can migrate from older materials to the newer ones on the other side. The point? Once they leave the "old side," you can harvest the castings there with fewer remaining worms. This concept is termed **horizontal migration**.

If you don't mind waiting longer for the castings, you can treat the bin as one big batch and harvest the whole thing when it's ready.

- 2** **If you'll be stacking the bin,** make sure you've got a lid.

- 3** **Drill holes along the top 1-2 inches of the bin's sides.**
A 1/4" drill bit works great!



Photo: Kenny Eliason on Unsplash

- 4** **Clean out the bin and get ready to make worm castings!**
Remove any plastic debris and rinse the bin with plain water.



Photo: Haniel Cal on Unsplash

BEDDING MATERIALS YOU CAN ADD TO YOUR BIN:

Torn or shredded cardboard, newspaper, or paper works well. **Avoid the glossy stuff.** Peat moss (buffer its pH with a sprinkle of garden lime) or coconut coir (rinsed well) are also used. You can use straw, hay, fall leaves (dried & shredded are best), wood chips or pine shavings. Visit wynnhillworms.com/faqs for a full list.

