

Customer Service

128 Prospect Road, Prospect SA 5082
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Worm Farm & Compost Bin Incentive Scheme

Please include receipt of purchase and lodge with Customer Service

Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact: (Phone) _____ (Email) _____

Incentive Application

PRODUCT PURCHASED	QUANTITY	REBATE
Compost Bin (Outdoor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$20.00
Compost System (Indoor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$20.00
Compost Stirrer	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$10.00
Worm Farm	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$20.00

Total Rebate Applied For: \$ _____

The incentives only apply to composting or worm farm products purchased by City of Prospect Residents.

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER AUTHORISATION

Branch Name: _____

Branch Address: _____

Account Number: _____

BSB Number: _____

Account Name: _____

Name of authorised person: _____

Signature of authorised person: _____

Office Use Only

Worm Farm & Compost Bin Checklist

Date: ____/____/____

Proof of Residence Sighted

Photocopy of Receipt (Resident to retain original receipt)

Officer Name: _____

Signature: _____

WORM FACTS

1. Worms weigh about 250 grams per 1000 worms (4000 = 1 kilogram).
2. Worms eat about their own body weight every day.
3. Worm castings (manure) is pH neutral and cannot burn your plants.
4. Worms are good for the environment in that they use up waste products and turn them into a useful product, saving space at the local waste disposal tip.
5. Worms are within themselves both male and female (Hermaphrodites).
6. Worms can start producing young at 3 months of age.
7. Worms double their own population every 6-8 weeks.
8. Worms lay eggs every 10 days which contain from 1-28 baby worms. They take from 21-28 days to hatch.
9. Worms live to about 3 years, but have been known to survive for 15 years.
10. Main worms for composting are 'red' and 'tiger' worms.
11. Composting worms are also suitable for fishing.
12. Worm farms are used for home use and contain 1000-3000 worms on commencement (2000 being best).

WHAT DO WORMS EAT?

Generally anything that was once alive.

- Vegetable scraps
- Fruit and vegetable peelings
- Tea leaves/bags
- Coffee grounds
- Hair clippings, human and animal
- Torn up newspaper, paper, eg, milk and pizza cartons (soaked first)
- Last week's floral arrangement
- Small quantities of leaves and grass clippings
- Animal faeces
- Vacuum cleaner dust (avoid if carpets have been recently deodorised)

They don't like onions, garlic, shallots, citrus fruit, chillies, meat, dairy foods and fatty foods.

HINTS FOR HAPPY WORMS

- Worms like smaller, chopped scraps because they are quicker and easier to digest.
- Don't overfeed worms. Only give them food once they have eaten most of their previous meal.
- You can store the vermicast or worm castings in a container (e.g. a bucket with a lid) until you need it.
- Worms need moisture as they breathe through their skins. Keep the worm farm moist like a sponge, but not too wet.
- Worms need good drainage. Make sure that the worm farm is covered so that it doesn't get too wet in the rain. Make sure drain holes are open at the bottom.
- Worms don't like direct light. Keep them in a well-shaded area and keep them covered. This will also discourage flies and other pests.
- The water from the worm farm that collects in the bottom tray (worm juice) makes a great nutrient addition to your regular watering regime. Mix the worm juice with water to the colour of weak tea before using it.
- Citrus and onion can cause acidity; and spicy foods like curries and salty foods like potato chips should be kept out of the worm farm. Add a small handful of lime or dolomite every 10 days to two weeks to keep the worm farm "sweet".