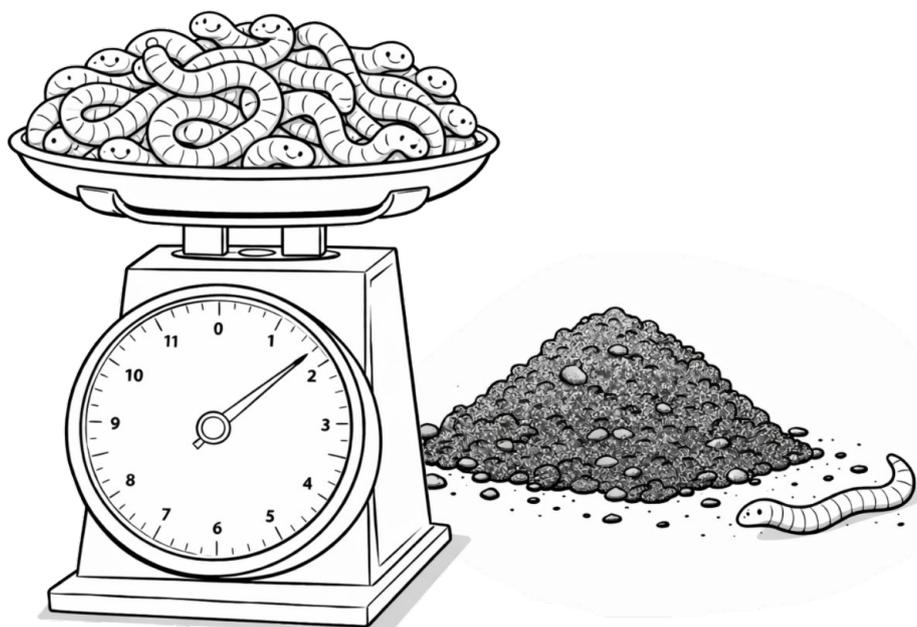


# Worm School

## Activity Pack



### Worm Farming In The Classroom



KS2

# KS2 Activity Pack

## Teacher's Notes

### INTRODUCTION

This KS-2 activity pack has been produced by worm farming educators at **The Urban Worm CIC** with teachers in mind, and contains a range of activities for exploring the world of worms including foundation concepts in environmental studies. Children are encouraged to engage in nature and worm habitats, and to learn about the life cycles and behaviours of composting worms in particular.

The next few pages contain summary infographics for teachers who would like more detailed background information that underpins the activities and factsheets in this pack. These infographics can also be downloaded as posters from our website, at [theurbanworm.co.uk/worm-guides](http://theurbanworm.co.uk/worm-guides)

The activities in this pack are approximately sequential for developing a practical long-term syllabus; from discovering worms, to keeping worms, to producing worm compost and using it as a growing medium. The pack is a companion to both a KS-1 equivalent, and a practical set of instructions for building a worm farm and keeping worms in a classroom or similar environment.

Small worm farms are the ideal classroom project for all primary ages and can be the source of multiple potential activities throughout the year. They can be adapted from a range of easily-found domestic containers. The Worm School activity kit includes instruction sheets for four different types of worm farm - a two-bucket system, a swing bin, chest of drawers and a durable 'bag for life'.



### A QUICK GUIDE TO KEEPING WORMS

Once set up and containing worms, worm farms are easy to maintain but they do require regular attention, which can all be managed by the class members with a little adult oversight. A worm care sheet is included with the worm farm guide book.

1. Worm farms are perfect for keeping indoors, they should not smell if looked after, and the worms do not escape if they are well fed and happy.
2. Worms need regular feeding, and you will soon learn the extent of your worms appetites, but expect to feed them weekly at least.
3. Conditions need to be moist, with air circulation, but not too wet. Regular checks.
4. Leachate, often called 'worm wee', is the excess moisture that needs to be tapped off regularly to prevent smells and drowning the worms. Check weekly.
5. Worm poo - the black soil produced by the worms and properly called vermicompost or 'worm casts' will need to be harvested when the bin is full. Depending on the size of your bin this could be 1-4 times annually. Worm manure is the best natural fertiliser in the world and we have various activities in the pack to harvest and explore it.

As well as these activity packs, you can watch short demo videos on how to make different types of worm farm at our website:

[theurbanworm.co.uk/diy-videos](http://theurbanworm.co.uk/diy-videos)

We also have a thorough FAQ at [theurbanworm.co.uk/faq](http://theurbanworm.co.uk/faq)

### WHY YOU MUST HAVE HOLES IN YOUR WORM FARM

If your worms are happy they will not want to leave your worm farm. Sometimes people worry they might escape through the drill-holes. It is important to remember **they will suffocate without the air circulation** - and happy worms don't crawl out when you aren't looking!

# KS2 Activity Pack

## Teacher's Notes

### Why We Need Worm Farming



#### GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION



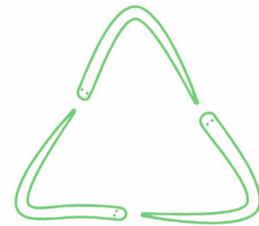
Rotting food waste releases the greenhouse gases (GHG) methane and nitrous oxide, which are 31 and 310 times stronger than carbon dioxide.

#### WORMS FOR ALL



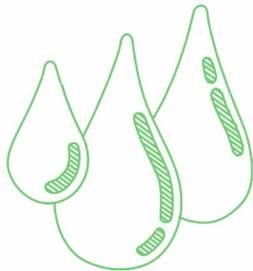
Low cost, low-tech and perfect for the city. You don't need a garden to keep a few worms, they will be very happy under your kitchen sink.

#### SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT



Worms love organic waste. Solutions for domestic and industrial scale waste management - from food to animal waste - that are efficient, ecological and economical.

#### WATER QUALITY



Replacing synthetic fertilisers with worm manure prevents the leaching of nutrients into groundwater, causing eutrophication that leads to the death of aquatic life.

#### AIR QUALITY



Replacing synthetic fertilisers with worm manure reduces toxic pollutants from agricultural chemicals and fossil fuel driven vehicles transporting waste to landfill.

#### RECLAIMS LAND



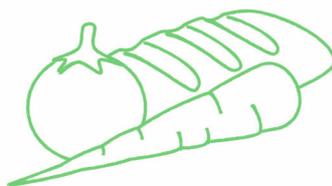
Scientists are discovering the ability of worms to clean toxic waste, regenerating contaminated farmland from pesticide use for the production of food, and the development of healthy communities.

#### SUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISE



Provides localised organic waste management and agricultural enterprise opportunities by livestock farmers utilising animal waste in worm manure production.

#### FOOD SECURITY



With less 60 years of global topsoil left due to industrial agriculture, worm farming provides the foundations for healthy food production to flourish.

#### WATER CONSERVATION



Worm manure has excellent water holding capacity, retaining 50% moisture, building resilience against extreme periods of drought and heavy rainfall.

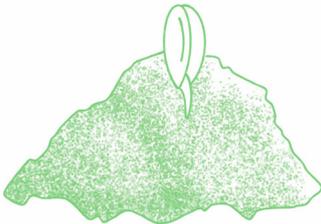
# KS2 Activity Pack

## Teacher's Notes

### Why Plants Love Worm Manure



#### DIRECT USE



The only fresh manure not to scorch plants. Seeds can be sown direct in 100% worm manure.

#### HEALTHY PLANT DEVELOPMENT



Teeming with minerals and nutrients essential for the development of strong cell walls.

#### LONG LASTING



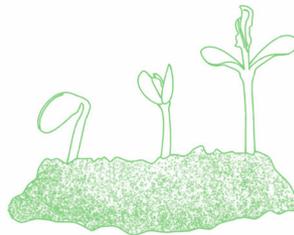
Concentrated nutrient base that slow releases as and when required by the plant.

#### MOISTURE RETENTION



Holds up to 50% moisture, building resilience against drought and heavy rainfall as a result of climate change.

#### OPTIMAL GROWTH



Contains auxins and cytokinins, growth hormones promoting fibrous roots and healthy plant development.

#### HIGHLY CONCENTRATED



One tablespoon provides enough nutrients for a plant to thrive throughout the growing season.

#### DISEASE CONTROL



Contains fungus eating nematodes and protozoa.

#### PEST CONTROL



Contains high levels of chitinase - a natural insect repellent.

#### IMPROVES SOIL STRUCTURE

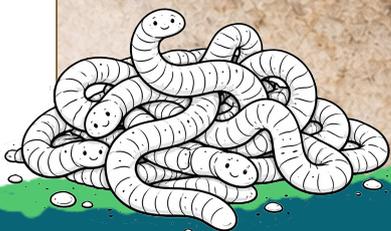
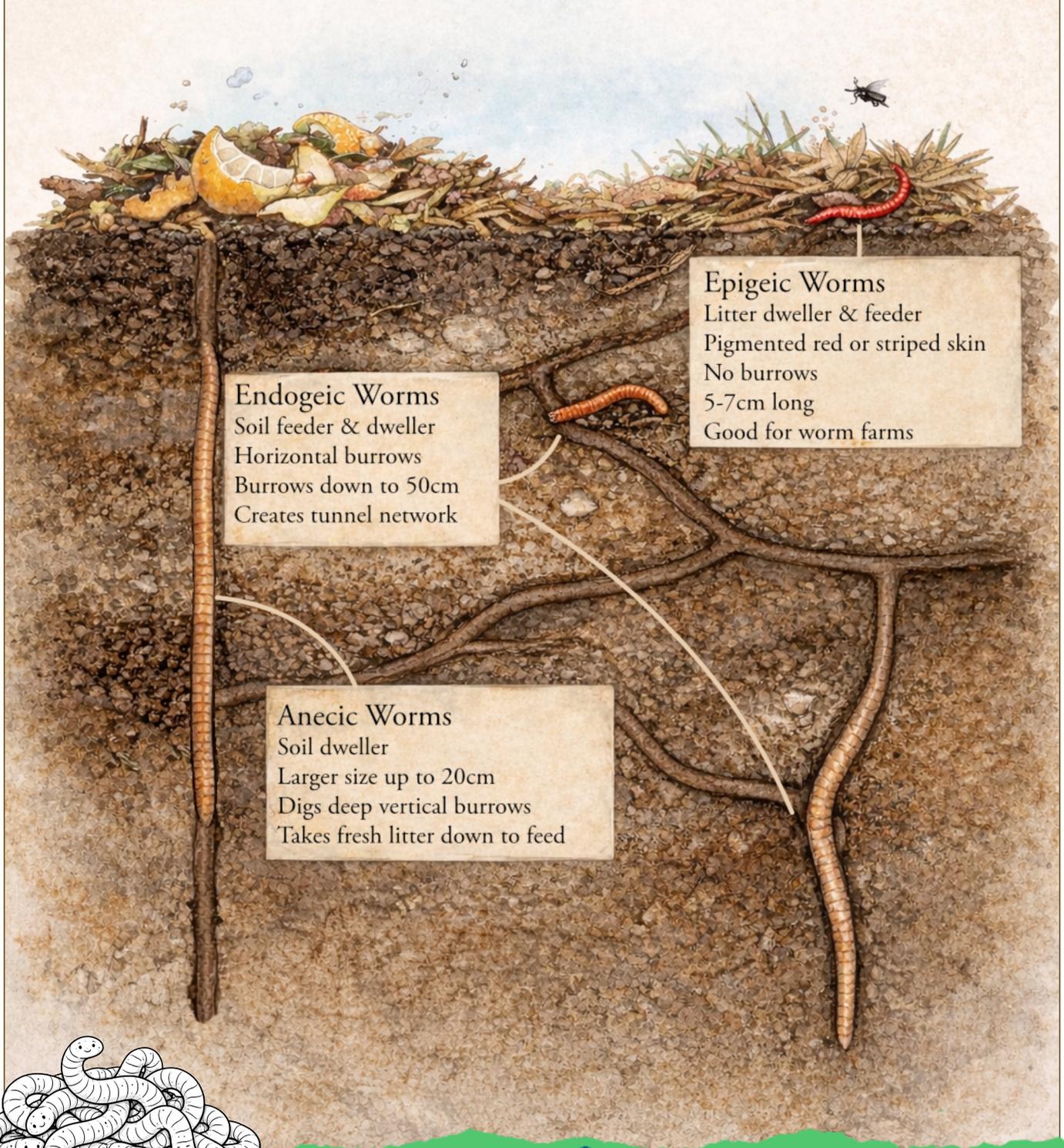


Cylindrical shape prevents compaction, aiding drainage and root development.

# KS2 Activity Pack

## Teacher's Notes

### THREE GROUPS OF EARTHWORM IN THE ECOSYSTEM



# KS2 Activity Pack

## Teacher's Notes



### HANDLING WORMS

This KS-2 activity pack includes activities to search for worms in their natural environment, and we do not discourage handling worms as part of the learning process. We bring worms to workshops ourselves, and we encourage participants to hold the worms if they wish to. However, it is important to bear in mind the following when handling worms:

- Being disturbed in their environment is naturally stressful.
- Worms handled in wild environments should be gently put back where they are found.
- Handle captive worms infrequently as regular disturbance will make them less productive, and they could leave the worm farm.
- Worms do not like light so when uncovered to be observed, replace covering material afterwards.

Like any prey species worms are resilient and quickly recover from the shock of being handled, so as long as they are treated gently, not disturbed often and restored to their environment, they will forgive a little handling in the name of science!



### IMPORTANT NOTE ON COMPOST WORMS

The focus of this activity pack is on specific species of worms - **surface dwelling composting worms**. They are quite recognisable for their red skin, and in many cases striped red skin. In the outdoor environment they don't burrow but hide under natural litter or in compost-like piles - they don't need to be dug up. Worms found when digging are **burrowing species**. If you are collecting worms for your worm farm, you should not put these into your bins. They are not composting worms. The simple rule to follow is:

- **Red worms only for school worm farms!**

# KS2 Activity Pack

## Teacher's Notes

### IN THIS PACK

#### 2.1 Why Worms Are Important

Two factsheets focused on composting worms; establishes the benefits of worms in nature. Use the 'Why We Need Worm Farming' infographic to support this discussion.

#### 2.2 Worm Habitat

A class activity to discuss and explore the natural habitats of worms.  
Activity sheet to survey worm populations. This activity could also provide a worm population for a class worm farm.

#### 2.3 Worm Diet

A fact sheet helping to explore what to feed worms in a worm farm.  
A second sheet imagines a worm-themed restaurant as a cue for considering the nutritional value of worms.

#### 2.4 How Much Waste?

A class activity to encourage exploration of the environmental benefits of preventing food waste from going to landfill. The sheet asks for monitoring & measuring school food waste across a week to calculate potential greenhouse gas emissions.

#### 2.5 The School Kitchen Project

A project outline to measure and record both waste input and manure output of a school worm farm over a period of time.

#### 2.6 Harvest Time

When the worm farm is ready for emptying, there is a class activity sheet for harvesting the manure.  
A factsheet explores the benefits of worm manure - use the 'Why Plants Love Worm Manure' infographic with this.

#### 2.7 Design A Bag

A design project to create package designs for worm manure. The example packaging also features additional facts about worm manure.

#### 2.8 The Growing Experiment

A class activity to establish a scientific study of the benefits of worm manure by planting several pots with different grow mixes and documenting over time.

#### 2.9 Worm Tea

An extension activity to make 'worm tea'; a liquid fertiliser that can be applied to any growing environment.

#### 2.10 Worm Medicine

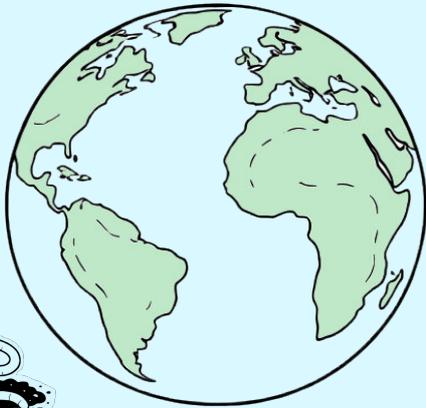
A second extension activity to produce lactic acid bacteria serum - LABs - from everyday consumables; this can be used to improve the health of worms and worm farms as a natural pro-biotic or applied to compost piles and growing environments for improved results.

#### 2.11 Vermi-Entrepreneurs

The Worm Enterprise Challenge  
A worksheet that explores the potential for creating enterprises with the acquired knowledge from worm farming experience - proposing and encouraging ideas to raise money for school activities, with the underlying message that worm farming is an economic activity.

# Why Worms Are Important

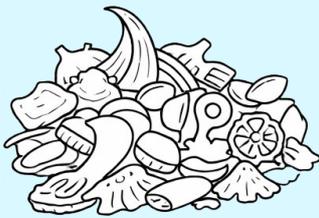
## Worms Are Superheroes!



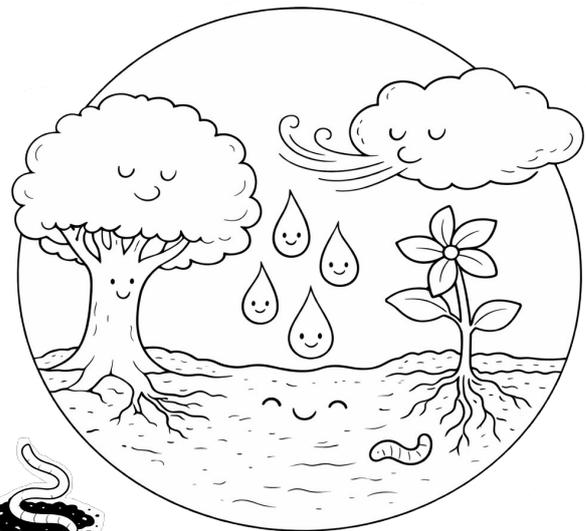
Worms play a vital role in the health of the planet



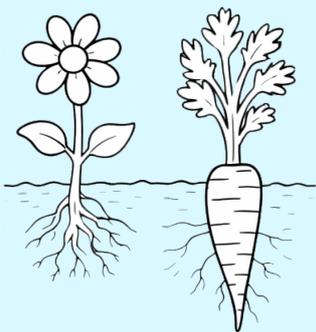
Worm manure holds moisture, storing water when there is less rain and helping to prevent floods when there is more



They break down natural waste matter and turn it into worm manure



Worms improve the soil with their manure, and with less artificial fertilisers needed to grow our food, that means the water and air will be less polluted too

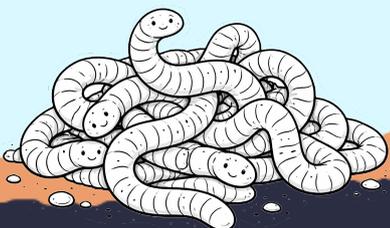


Their manure is the best natural fertiliser to help plants grow

What do we mean by the word 'natural'? What about 'artificial'?



KS2.1



# Why Worms Are Important



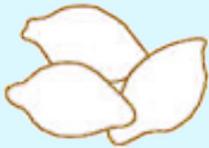
## Factsheet

### The lifecycle of a worm



How much does a worm weigh?

Worms can live between 2 - 10 years, and happy worms can double their population in sixty days. This means a good worm farmer will always have a good population of worms.



As worms are hermaphrodites, when two worms mate they both produce an egg, or cocoon. These are laid 4-5 days after mating.



Juvenile worms hatch in 23-30 days and there can be between 1-13 baby worms in a single cocoon.



A worm reaches adulthood in 60 days and is ready to mate with another worm.

### Worms in numbers



Worms really are super-heroic. Here are some statistics for you to think about.



Worms push soil around when they burrow or hide and when they are feeding. They can move up to **50** times their own bodyweight.



A worm would be **1000** times stronger than a human if they were the same size.



There might be **12 million** worms in a one-acre field - about half the area of a football pitch.



Those worms could move **20** tonnes of earth every year - about as much as 20 small cars



All that earth moving is hungry work - a worm can eat **half** its body weight every day

What is your favourite food and how much of it would you have to eat every day to match a worm?



# Worm Habitat

## Information Sheet

### Where do worms live?

There are three main groups of earthworm and they like to live in different places.

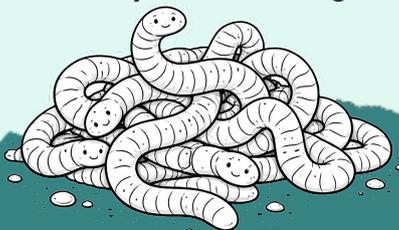
The worms we will study the most are the composting worms, or **epigeic worms**. They don't burrow, they live on the surface but they don't like light. They hide under leaf litter or in compost piles and other natural shelters. Tiger worms are the little stripey worms, and small bright red ones are chestnut worms or brandlings.



What places would make good natural shelters?

**Anecic worms** live underground and burrow down deep in the soil, just coming up to collect leaf litter for their food. They are the biggest worms - up to 20cm long - and they dig vertical burrows straight down into the ground.

A little way under the surface **endogeic worms** dig a network of tunnels and feed on the soil. They are usually 7-10cm long.



### The anatomy of a worm

Worms are sensitive to light, especially ultra-violet light (UV). Tiger worms and their friends the chestnut worms or brandlings need extra protection which is why they are red. It is a natural barrier against UV light. Here are some more amazing facts about worms:



Even though they are so strong, they have no bones. They wriggle with muscles and tiny bristles.



Worms are *annelids* - their bodies are made up of lots of ring segments. When they are adults they develop the band we see on their bodies which we call the saddle.



They have tiny mouths but no teeth and they breathe through their skin. They use tiny bits of grit to grind up their food.



Worms have five hearts, and they are both male and female (hermaphrodites). When two worms mate, they each lay an egg (a cocoon).



They have no eyes but can sense light, vibration and moisture through their skin. They move away from danger like light and birds that eat them.

Worm farmers help worms to do even more good work. Could you be a worm farmer?



KS2.2

# Worm Survey

## Activity Sheet



### Let's go on a worm hunt

Explore different places the compost worms may be feeding and record how many you can find. If you pick them up, be gentle and put them back after you have studied them.

Some places to look:



Under leaf litter



Rotting logs



Manure pile



Damp cardboard



Compost bin

Another place you found them:

How many:

### Worm charmers

Birds can fool worms into coming to the surface so they can snack on them. When they tap on the ground, worms might think it is rain. They don't want to drown in their burrows so they come up to the surface where clever birds are waiting for their dinner.

Can you recognise the species of worm you have found on your worm hunt?



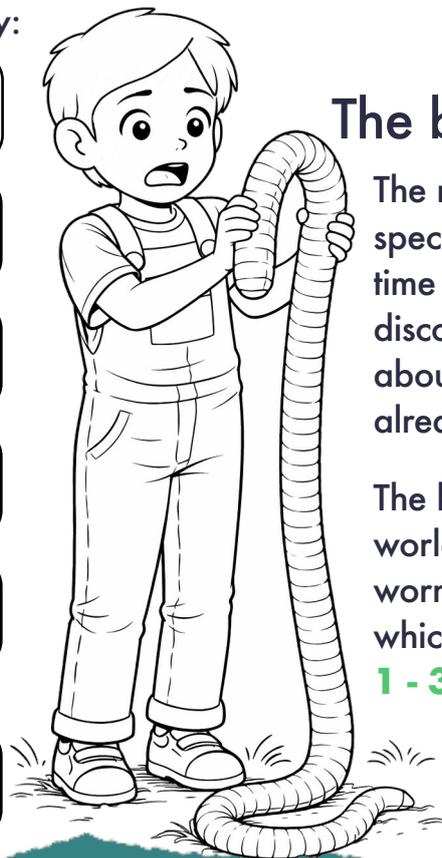
How long was the longest worm you found?

 cm

### The biggest worms

The number of worm species is growing all the time as new worms are discovered. We know of about **34,000+** species already.

The biggest worm in the world is a Gippsland worm from Australia, which grows between **1 - 3** metres long!



# Worm Diet

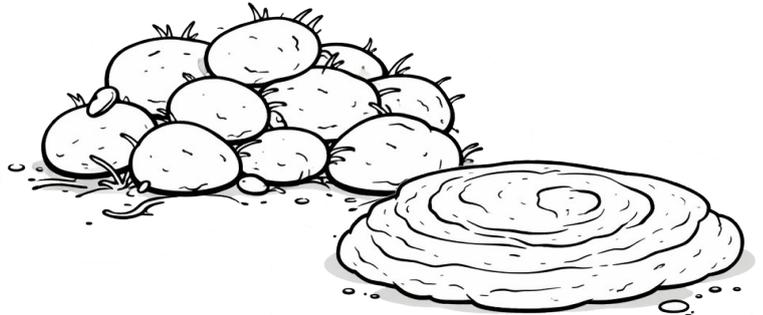
## The Worm Farmer's Menu

Yum!

Here are some of the worm's favourite foods



Fruit and veg scraps, banana skins, potato and carrot peelings - and they especially love melon!



Worms like to eat poo - their favourite is horse poo, which you can put in your worm farm for a treat, as it doesn't smell bad. Worms will also eat cowpats, dog poo, even human poo - but they are a bit smelly for your worm farm.



cereal

bread

split tea bags

*If worms eat poo - could we save water by designing toilets with worms in them?*



egg shells

**No thanks!**

Worms are not fussy eaters, but some things aren't good for them.

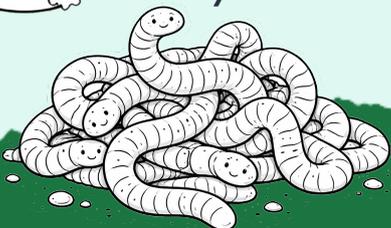
paper and cardboard



**Did you know?**

worms will even eat your old cotton socks!

Meat and dairy will turn bad in the worm farm before the worms have time to eat it, while onion, garlic and citrus fruits have too much acid for worms.



# Worm Diet

## The Worm Restaurant

'Vermi-' is the scientific word for 'worm' and comes from Latin, a very old language - vermis, worm. Here we have used it with 'cuisine', from the Latin for kitchen. Vermicuisine could mean 'worm food' or 'worm diner', although it is not a real word. This is a menu for our imaginary worm restaurant.

### Vermicuisine *à la carte*

#### Manure of the Day

Freshly Scooped

#### Appetisers

Damp Corrugated Cardboard  
Soaked Egg Cartons  
Cured Manure

#### Sides

Cotton Socks  
Woolly Hat  
Finely Crushed Eggshells  
Avocado Shells

#### Drinks

Split Tea Bags  
Coffee Grinds  
Fruit Smoothy

#### Chef's Special

Potato & Carrot Peelings  
Melon & Rind Cubes

#### Mains

Cooked Vegetable Medley  
Raw Vegetable Medley

Well Rotted Manure  
choose from -

Horse, Pig, Cow, Chicken,  
Rabbit, Guinea Pig, Human,  
Cat & Dog

#### Desserts

Banana Skin Surprise  
Apple Core Crush  
Sweet Strawberry Stalks  
Fruit Mega Mix

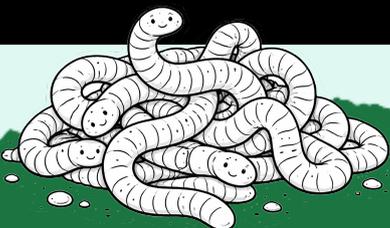
Intolerances & Allergies:  
Citrus, Onions, Garlic, Oil

Why do you think worms would eat cotton socks and woolly hats?



### Worms on the menu

In China you can have a burger made out of worms. They are very high in protein. What do you think a worm burger would taste like?



# How Much Waste?

## Class Activity

Scientists estimate that wasting 1 kilogram of food can create about 2.5 kilograms of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>e) pollution. This is because food takes energy to grow, transport, cook, and dispose of.

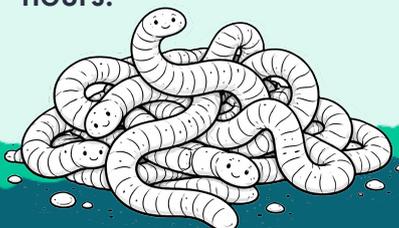
That's about the same amount as driving a small car for **15** minutes, or charging up your phone **250** times, or playing on a PlayStation for an hour every night for nearly **2** months! All from **1kg** of waste!

### The worms can help

When food scraps go to the worms, they aren't wasted. The worms turn the food into nutrient-rich soil and reduce emissions.



When we feed food waste to the worms, we save about half of the energy that would be wasted. That's enough to charge a phone 125 times, or play on a games console for 24 hours.



Let's see how much we can save

Ask for all the food scraps from the kitchen for a full week. Weigh them every day and then add them together.

You could also do this at home

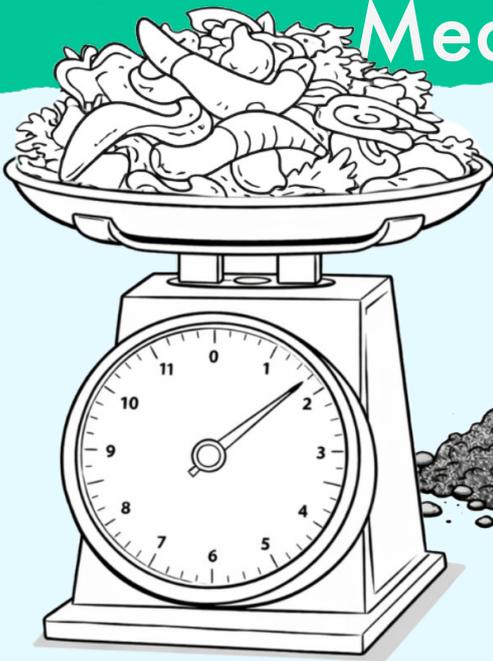


Monday	<input type="text"/>	kg.	Weekly scraps	<input type="text"/>	kg.
Tuesday	<input type="text"/>	kg.		x2.5	
Wednesday	<input type="text"/>	kg.	CO <sub>2</sub> e	<input type="text"/>	kg.
Thursday	<input type="text"/>	kg.			
Friday	<input type="text"/>	kg.			

Using the worm menu - how much of the food waste could go to the worms?

# School Kitchen Project

## Measure and Record



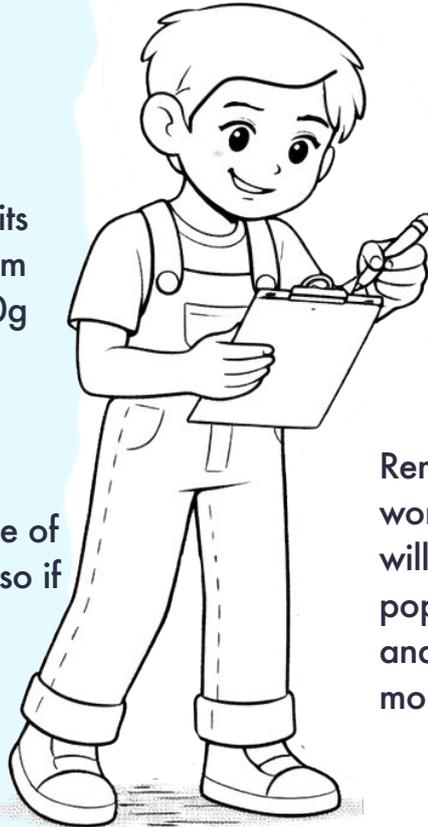
How much worm manure can you make with your school worm farm?



Keep an accurate record of how much food you feed your worms - weigh your scraps before you add them to the worm farm.



If a single worm can eat half its body weight a day, a kilogram of worms could eat up to 500g of food scraps a day.



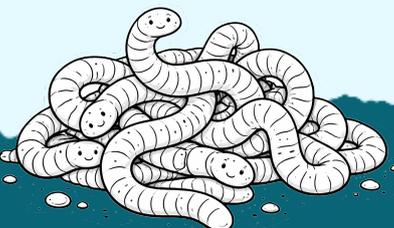
Worms can reduce the volume of food they eat by up to 90%, so if they eat 500g of food scraps they could produce 50g of nutrient-rich soil in its place.

Remember if your worms are happy they will reproduce and their population will grow, and will be asking for more kitchen scraps



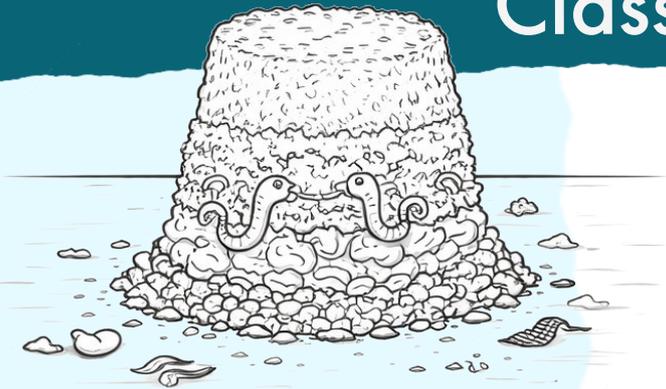
In a year those worms might eat 180kg of food waste, and make 18kg of manure, which is a lot of valuable fertiliser for your plants and gardens.

After you harvest your worm farm to get the manure, make sure to weigh that as well, and compare it to the food you put in.

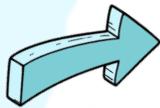


# Harvest Time

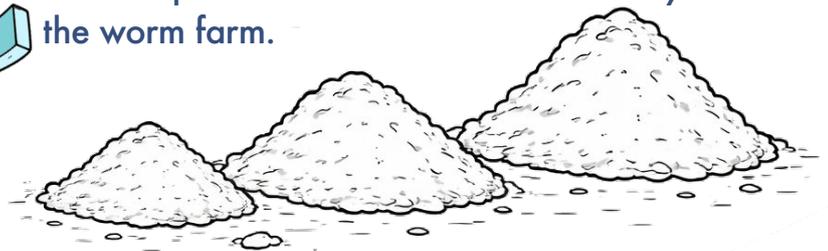
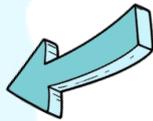
## Class Activity



When most of the food in the worm farm has turned to manure, you can empty it out onto a table for harvesting. This is called the 'dump and sort' method.



We don't want to plant the worms! Take all the manure and make small piles. The worms don't like light so they will hide in the piles. Leave for 15 minutes, take some of the manure away, and put stray worms back in the worm farm with more food. Repeat until all the worms are safely back in the worm farm.



Other harvesting are the horizontal and vertical methods. With these methods the contents of the worm farm are not emptied out first, but either a new bin or a fresh layer of food is placed nearby, leaving the worms to migrate to the fresh food, and leaving the manure to be emptied from the bin.



Feed your plants

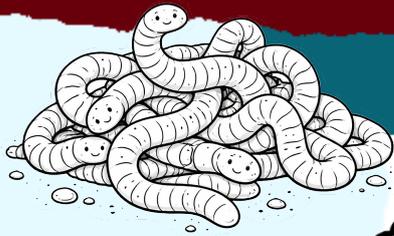


Which direction is horizontal, and which is vertical?



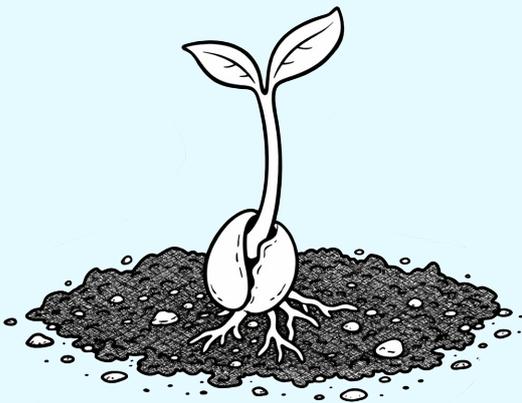
# All About Worm Manure

## Factsheet

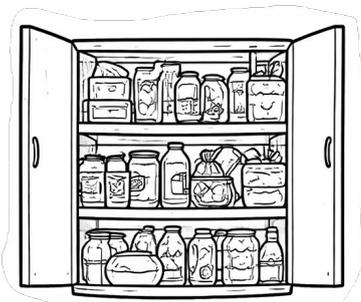


## why do plants love worm manure?

When worms eat your kitchen waste and old cotton socks, they make worm manure. It's really good for growing plants.



If you plant your seeds in worm manure, they will be very happy! It contains the 14 minerals and nutrients plants for healthy growth.



Worm manure is like a kitchen cupboard for your plants - full of good food and nourishment.

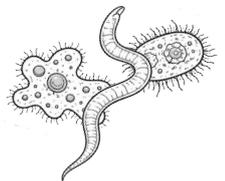


The manure holds moisture so the plant has a good supply of water to drink.



Worm manure is full of good microbes to help protect the plant from diseases, and helps to keep insects away that might eat it!

*(Microbes don't really have swords, they are so tiny you can't see them, and they look more like this >>>*



How much is a tablespoon?  
How many plants will a 1-litre bag feed?



One tablespoon of worm manure will feed a plant for three months while it is growing.

# Design A Bag



## Activity Sheet



### Magic Manure

When our worms are doing well and making lots of manure, we sell it to gardeners for their plants.

We call our worm manure 'Magic Manure' because it is so good. You can see our bag design here, with instructions on the back.



### Front

If you have spare manure what will you do with it? What would you call your product? Design a bag with a product name, a logo and anything you want to say about your wonderful worms and their excellent poo.



### Back

Write the name of your product here

# The Growing Experiment

## Class Activity



### How good is worm manure?

In this experiment we will grow seeds in different soil mixes to find out how good worm manure really is.



What does a plant need to grow?

Did you list all the main things a plant needs?

Plants also need these fourteen essential minerals and nutrients which can be found in the worm manure:

Nitrogen, potassium, phosphorous, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, zinc, cobalt, boron, manganese, chlorine, molybdenum & sulphur.

Take worm manure harvested from your class worm farm. You only need a little as you will mix with regular compost or soil.

In one pot, mix 8 parts soil to 2 parts worm manure (a 20% mix).

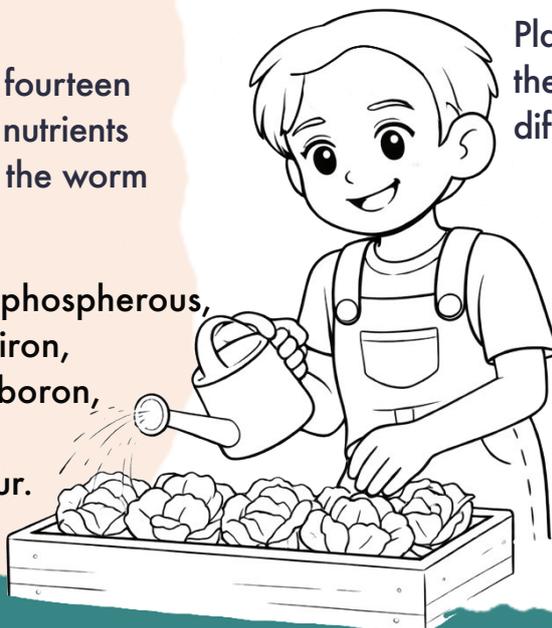
In another pot, mix 9 parts soil to 1 part worm manure (a 10% mix).

In a third pot, do not add any worm manure, only your soil (a 0% mix).

Plant seeds from the same packet into the three pots, each with one of the different soil mixes you prepared.

Make sure they all have plenty of light and are watered - keep them next to each other and always give them the same treatment.

Measure them regularly and take photographs - which one grows best, which is greenest and which one lasts longest?



# Worm Tea

## Extension Activity

### Let's make a brew



#### Attention!

Worm tea is not brewed for drinking... it's an excellent plant feed but it probably tastes horrible to humans.

#### Dechlorinated water

Water straight from your tap has chlorine and other chemicals in to kill bacteria, but unfortunately it also kills all the good microbes in worm tea. Try to filter it first, or at least let it stand for 24 hours. Rainwater captured in a water butt is better.



### Making manure go further

Worm manure is full of nutrients for the earth and a little goes a long way. But it is easy to make it go much further by brewing worm tea - which is simply 'steeping' worm manure in water. The good microbes in the manure love the water and multiply happily.



There are several ways to make worm tea but the best is by using an aerating pump which blows bubbles of air through the water. This makes the microbes even happier and helps to clean the water.

Use 200g manure for every 10l. water.

A pump is not essential. Worm manure can go straight into water in a watering can, but to make it easier to get out, you can put it in an old sock or stocking - just like a home made teabag.

One litre of worm manure can make enough tea to cover half an acre of land so it really is a good way to make the most of worm manure.

# Worm Medicine

## Extension Activity



### Lactic acid bacteria serum

To give your worm farm a home-made probiotic boost, especially if the worms aren't eating much or it's gone a bit smelly (very rare), make a batch of LABS. It's a fun science experiment.

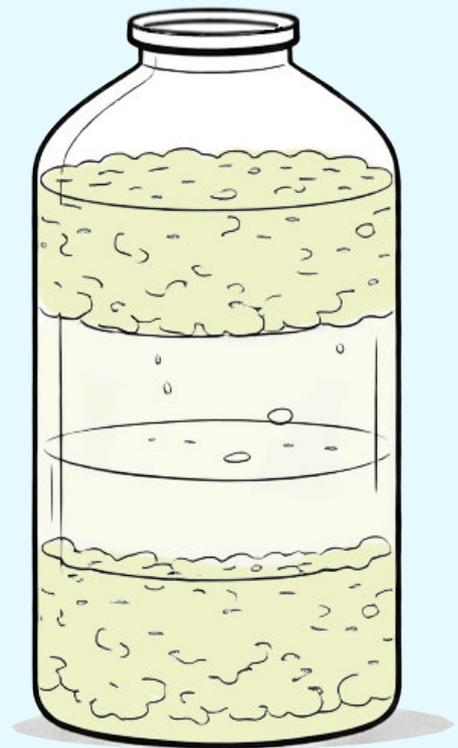


In a bowl mix 2 litres of full fat milk with two small bottles of probiotic yoghurt drink, and 80g of cornstarch.

Pour the mixture into a large bottle, do not put the lid on but stuff a little cotton wool in the neck of the bottle, or muslin fabric over the top attached with an elastic band. The mixture must be able to breathe.

Store at room temperature. After 4-7 days the mix will separate with clear liquid in the middle. This is the LABS - drain into a bottle to use in the worm farm.

Lactic acid bacteria are helpful bacteria that stop bad bacteria from growing, reducing bad smells, and they help break down food for worms to eat. They feed on sugars which can turn things bad in the worm farm.



You can also add LABS directly to plant pots, flower beds and vegetable patches, as they help the plants to absorb nutrients from the soil. If you have a compost pile, the serum (liquid) is a health boost for that too, and you can also add the solids into the compost.



# Vermi-Entrepreneurs

## Class Project



### The Worm Enterprise Challenge

#### The Challenge

A healthy worm farm takes old food scraps that were going into the bin, and turns them into a nutrient-rich manure. At the Urban Worm, we take all the scraps from the farm - including animal poo, lots of cardboard, waste food, straw and hay, even grains from brewing beer, and we get our amazing worms to turn it into Magic Manure which we sell at markets and in shops.

What ideas can you come up with to raise a little money for extra activities or equipment for school? The worms are ready to help!



You could design a worm farm with new materials inspired by our different worm farm ideas.



Can you remember how worms breed? If you have a lot of happy worms, what could you do with them?



You may have already designed a bag for worm manure - perhaps people would like your special vermi-compost... or tea.



Your herbs, fruits, vegetables and herbs will be the best around - perhaps people would like your produce?

*Why might people who go fishing be interested in your worms? Would you let them have some?*



# KS2 Activity Pack

## End Notes

### BOOK US FOR TALKS, VISITS & INSTALLS



- Engaging talks and activities for the classroom led by the experts from The Urban Worm
- Staff CPD, parent & community engagement projects
- Setting up worm farms, whether small classroom versions or large-scale kitchen waste composting
- CPD visits to Worm HQ in Nottinghamshire



The Urban Worm CIC is based in Nottinghamshire, and was founded in 2013 by Anna de la Vega, the UK's leading expert on vermicomposting. Since incorporation we have been on a mission to promote the benefits of worm farming as far and wide as possible. Anna is a widely-recognised speaker on the international vermiculture circuit, with a passion for the worm that enthuses and engages. Anna and her team have been delivering face-to-face classroom and community projects for over a decade across the UK and beyond.



The organisation can advise, design, install or even maintain large-scale composting worm farms, including managing whole-school kitchen waste, and has worked with major corporations on designing sustainable waste management systems with worms.

Curious to see how we manage a large worm composting system at our base in Nottinghamshire, where we produce the exceptionally high quality compost known as **Magic Manure**? We are able to offer staff CPD visits to the farm to demonstrate how professional composting works.

If you are interested in extending your worm farming activities and would like our input, email us at the address below for more details, or check our website.

[info@theurbanworm.co.uk](mailto:info@theurbanworm.co.uk)  
[theurbanworm.co.uk](http://theurbanworm.co.uk)

### EDUCATIONAL DISCOUNT CODE

We are pleased to offer an educational discount in conjunction with the Worm School Activity Pack - for 10% discount on all worm farming products in our shop, excluding Magic Manure. Purchases must be delivered to education institutions or other established service providers. Contact us for more details, or use the following code when checking out at our shop:

**KS1-2app**



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