


## Culture of *Eisenia fetida* (Annelida, Lumbricidae) on puffed rice scrap in outdoors and laboratory conditions

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**ABSTRACT.** Industrial puffed rice scrap increases the carbon/nitrogen ratio in carbon-poor biodegradable organic matter, such as broiler chicken beddings (C/N= 14.6) (droppings + sunflower husks), optimizing the composting process. In *Eisenia fetida* field experiences (bimonthly sampling) done on cultures managed through self-inoculation (addition of 8-16% scrap to the chicken bedding), the substrate was accepted. Population increase and cocoon production, measured 127 days after the start, were not significantly different from control plots (broiler chicken bedding). Population size expanded with a nominal (*nd*) and effective (*ed*) increase of 2.69 and 3.51 times respectively compared to the initial numbers. The carrying capacity of the different organic matter mixtures approximates 30000 worms/bed (2m<sup>2</sup>) (w/B). The reproductive potential ("R") showed fluctuations (between 1000 and 10800 w/B) which agree with the dynamics of a population under this management strategy. Humus production was approximately 35 tons from an original 63.9 tons. In laboratory cultures (weekly weight control) with pure scrap, as worm substratum-feed, the following results, compared to home waste compost and rabbit manure (control), were recorded: more sexually mature animals; higher cocoon-per-animal production; average weight (at 17 weeks) a 47% higher than the weight obtained when using other diets.

[Keywords: vermiculture, growth rates, reproductive potential]

**RESUMEN. Cultivo de *Eisenia fetida* (Annelida, Lumbricidae) con scrap de arroz expandido en condiciones de temperie y laboratorio:** El arroz expandido se utiliza en la fabricación de galletas para el consumo humano. Esta industria genera una gran cantidad de desperdicios biodegradables, principalmente un scrap con predominio de hidratos de carbono. Este desperdicio eleva la relación carbono/nitrógeno de la materia orgánica biodegradable con déficit de carbono. En el caso de las "camas" de pollos parrilleros (estiércol más cáscara de girasol, relación C/N= 14.6), el empleo de scrap optimiza su compostaje a una relación C/N= 40/1 – 30/1. En experiencias realizadas en el campo, con muestreos bimensuales, y en cultivos de *Eisenia fetida* con manejo mediante autosiembra (adición a las "camas" de pollo de 8-16% de scrap), resultó una buena aceptación del sustrato. Respecto del testigo ("cama" de pollos parrilleros), el incremento de la población de *E. fetida* al cabo de 127 días no se diferenció significativamente, al igual que en la producción de cocones. En laboratorio se realizaron cultivos con tres tipos de dieta para *E. fetida* con un control semanal del peso y con tres réplicas por dieta. La dieta 1 (testigo) se hizo en base a estiércol de conejo, la dieta 2 con compost de residuos domiciliarios y la 3 con scrap puro como

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medio-alimento de las lombrices. En los cultivos con *scrap*, con respecto a los otros dos, se observó que en 12 semanas presentaron más animales sexualmente maduros (dieta 1 = 16.7%; dieta 2 = 26.7%; dieta 3 = 91.3%). Independientemente de la dieta, las lombrices adquirieron la madurez con pesos corporales mayores a 0.24 g. Presentaron mayor producción de cocones/animal (dieta 1 = 0.37; dieta 2 = 0.86; dieta 3 = 1.65) acorde con la elevación del potencial reproductor (dieta 1 = 2330; dieta 2 = 3729; dieta 3 = 12772). El peso medio en 17 semanas superó al de las restantes dietas en un 47% (dieta 1 = 0.178 g,  $DS = 0.0751$ ,  $n = 27$ ; Dieta 2 = 0.265 g,  $DS = 0.0738$ ,  $n = 30$ ; dieta 3 = 0.567 g,  $DS = 0.1276$ ,  $n = 23$ ).

[Palabras clave: lombricultura, tasas de crecimiento, potencial reproductivo]

## INTRODUCTION

Puffed rice is used in the making of rice-cakes for human consumption. This industry generates large amounts of biodegradable wastes, especially carbohydrate-rich *scrap*. For subsegments such as broiler chicken bedding (C/N=14.6) (droppings + sunflower husks), with less carbon than the optimal ratio for composting (C/N= 40/1 – 26/1), the addition of industrial puffed rice *scrap* rises the carbon/nitrogen ratio of this biodegradable organic matter (Cormillot 1998).

The goals of this work are an assessment of the aptitude of this *scrap* as culture media (substratum) for *Eisenia fetida* (Savigny 1826) to transform into humus (vermicompost), and simultaneously, an analysis of the evolution of the earthworm population structure after colonization of the substratum; an evaluation of its carrying capacity and its incidence on worm growth measured by weight. We also aim to identify the transition of worms to maturity and establish their reproductive potential. To achieve these goals, two vermicultures were established, one in the field (outdoors) and another one under laboratory conditions.

## METHODS

### *Vermicultures: Monitoring*

a) Field (outdoors): On 20<sup>th</sup> September 1999 six 16 x 3 x 0.5 m sectors, dome-shaped and without lateral boundaries, were located in Luján (34°34'S; 59°06'W), Buenos Aires province, Argentina. The total volume for the six sectors (144 m<sup>3</sup>) was graphically corrected

according to the convexity of each pile. It included a total volume estimated of 128 m<sup>3</sup> of wastes (beds) from poultry broiler chicken production, comprising sunflower husks and droppings (Fig. 1). By then, the organic matter (OM) had already been stored for 3 - 4 months. On 6<sup>th</sup> November 1999, 30 and 60 bags (60 dm<sup>3</sup> each) of puffed rice wastes were added to sectors 1 and 2 respectively. Drop irrigation in these and the other two neighboring sectors kept moistness at 70 - 90%. Forty-five days after the addition of *scrap* to the "beds", at temperatures < 40 °C, the composting sectors were inoculated with *E. fetida*. The following parameters were considered:

- Nominal density (*nd*) = n° worms/surface area or volume. For a nominal fecundity = n° worms/cocoon = 1 (conventional figures).
- Effective density (*ed*) = n° worms/surface area or volume. For an effective fecundity (worms/cocoon) = 2.69 (Schuldt obs. pers.).
- Beds (B) = 2 m<sup>2</sup>.

The vermicomposting process started with a "nd" at inoculation = 14615 worms/Bed (w/B). The three inoculated sectors were sampled on a bimonthly basis, as well as the three non-inoculated sectors that were afterwards invaded by the worms (self-inoculation, emigration). The substratum samples were obtained using a 7.5 x 7.5 cm cubical extractor (sampling unit (s.u.) = 421.87 cm<sup>3</sup>). Sample size was 2 to 4 s.u. (Schuldt *et al.* 1998).

Four basic population segments were considered (Schuldt *et al.* 1998): 1) fertile (filled) cocoons (C1); 2) juvenile individuals, translucent, < 1.5 cm long (C2); 3) subadult individuals, pigmented, without visible clitellum, fre-

quently < 3 cm long (C3) (all pigmented individuals lacking a clitellum, even those that were > 3 cm long were included in C3); and 4) adult worms (with visible clitellum) (C4) (Schuldt *et al.* 1999). In addition, the presence of empty cocoons (Co) was considered and their numbers counted, as it gives information about the magnitude of the reproductive event. The differences between samples from each sector/date and between different population segments, as well as the presence of empty cocoons, were contrasted using two-factor ANOVA. A "t" test for differences between means was used to identify the sectors with the highest differences between population segments.

#### b) Laboratory

The culture was started on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2000 in plastic Petri dishes (9 cm diameter). Six weeks later, the worms were moved into larger plastic dishes (13 x 9 x 4 cm) where they were kept until 19<sup>th</sup> December 2000. Three diets were used: 1) fresh rabbit manure (control); 2) home wastes compost from Villa Elisa, comprising mainly vegetables and fruits; 3) pure whole grain rice *scrap*. For each treatment, three replicates were established using 10 worms/replicate. Live weight was measured weekly using digital scales (0.0001 gr precision). The feed was added once a week, assuming that consumption was equal to the weight of the animals. Temperatures fluctuated between 10°C and 25°C. Moistness was kept at 70 - 90%. The worms were handled using hand-made steel-wire loops.

Prior to the application of the growth model by weight, the differences between replicates for each treatment were assessed using ANOVA ( $P=0.05\%$ ) (one-factor analysis). The individuals were randomly sampled (weight range for newly-hatched worms = 0.007 - 0.03 gr). For the purpose of assessing the growth (measured as weight increase) of the animals for each diet, the observed mean weights by date were adjusted to a growth curve derived from the logistic model (Ricklefs 1967):

$$W = W_{\max} / (1 + be^{-kt})$$

where W: weight expressed as decimal fraction of its asymptotic weight; b = 1 (b: constant,

the inflection point occurs at  $t = 0$  when  $b = 1$ ); k: a constant proportional to the growth rate;  $W_{\max}$ : maximum weight, estimated from the mean weight values, and t: time expressed in weeks. The adjustment of the model was evaluated using the " $\chi^2$ " test for the comparison of observed and estimated weight values.

#### c) Fecundity. Reproductive potential.

The calculation of the effective fecundity of *E. fetida* (2.69 embryos/cocoon) made it possible to distinguish between nominal (*nd*) and effective size (*ed*) in the evolution of the global vermiculture population and its sectors. The "*ed*" of the samples tends to be a better approximation of the estimated actual number of animals in the population (Figs. 1, 2, 3). The reproductive potential for the circumstances (field conditions) was calculated as: " $R$ " =  $x$  (*bnp*) ( $x$ : worms of the population in a given situation, in this case  $x = 100$ ;  $b$ : mean number of embryos-worms/cocoon;  $n$ : mean number of clutches/year;  $p$ : the ratio of adults and subadults) (Wildish 1979, 1980; Schuldt obs. pers.). In the calculation of " $R$ " for laboratory conditions, the term " $p$ " is calculated from the consideration of the individuals with incipient clitellum and conspicuous clitellum only, distinguishing these from the subadults (immature animals).

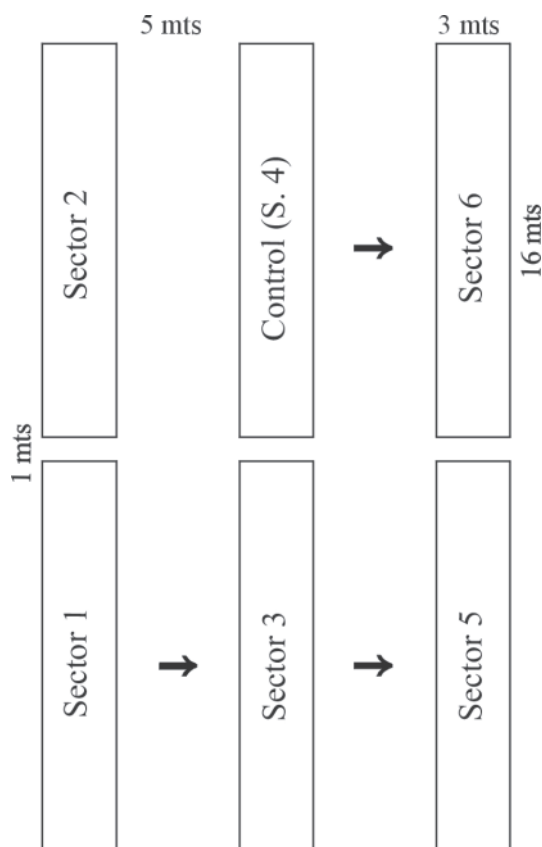
## RESULTS

### *Vermicultures: Monitoring.*

a) Field (outdoors): The initial population structure at insemination (Fig. 2a) had a predominance of juvenile (C2) individuals, as is commonly observed in expanding populations that are not yet balanced with respect to the carrying capacity of the substratum. This reflects the management based on trimestral subdivisions of the population and periodical (weekly) feeding. Figure 3 shows the evolution of age structure in the different sectors. Population size increased by a nominal (*nd*) and effective (*ed*) growth of 2.69 and 3.51 times the initial value respectively. The carrying capacity for the different organic matter mixtures approximates 30000 w/B. The reproductive potential (" $R$ ") showed fluctuations (between

1000 and 10800) according to the dynamics of a population managed by self-inoculation.

The ulterior development of the culture showed the typical events of self-propagation of the earthworms once the substratum/feed is spent. After reaching densities of about 30000 worms/bed, and before 60 days had elapsed since the start of the culture, emigration of the worms and colonization of sector 3 (Figs. 1, 3) was observed. The bimonthly rhythm for the colonization of new sectors (S5 and S6) was maintained afterwards.



**Figure 1.** Schematic diagram of the arrangement of field culture sectors. The arrows indicate the escape way.

**Figura 1.** Diagrama esquemático de los sectores de cultivo en el campo. Las flechas indican la dirección de fuga.

After 127 days, sectors 1, 2 and 4, which had been inoculated on December 2000, still held significant residual populations, with nominal densities of between 20000 and 25000 worms/bed. Humus production was approximately 35 tons, from the processing of 128 m<sup>3</sup> of egests and *scrap*. Earthworms to be used in other projects were also obtained.

#### ANOVA analysis:

a-1) Worm densities/sector/date were contrasted, and the differences between simples/sector were not significant. In contrast, there were differences between the population segments of the samples from different sectors (Table 1).

a-2) On the basis of the (a-1) results, an analysis was performed to identify the segments with statistically significant differences (Table 2).

a-3) The mean individuals/stratum - Co/sector were also contrasted by dates. "Co" was the only parameter to show differences for the April sample (Table 3). On the basis of this result, the greatest variation was identified between sector 2 and the control plot (sector 4) ( $t = 6.39$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ;  $DF = 4$ ).

#### b) Laboratory:

Evolution of maturity: On 02 November (week 10), the first individuals with indications of clitellum, which corresponded to diet 1 (3 out of 30) (average: 0.352 g;  $SE: 0.0188$ ) and diet 3 (6 out of 30) (average: 0.4249 g;  $SE: 0.0807$ ), were observed. None of the animals kept on diet 2 showed signs of maturity. In the case of the latter diet, only on 15 November (week 12) the first individuals with developing clitellum (3 out of 30) (average: 0.3161 g;  $SE: 0.0274$ ) and with conspicuous clitellum (5 out of 30) appeared (Table 4). At 12 weeks, the cultures with added *scrap* had more sexually mature animals (diet 1 = 16.7%; diet 2 = 26.7%; diet 3 = 91.3%).

Table 4 shows the global culture conditions with respect to sexual maturity for the three diets; an increase in reproductive potential from diet 1 to diet 3 is observed. The trends observed here persisted to the end of the experiment (week 17), as seen in Table 5. In some individuals the development of clitellum was

observed from 0.248 g, independently of the supplied diet. The greatest production of cocoons/animal was recorded in *scrap* cultures (diet 1 = 0.37; diet 2 = 0.86; diet 3 = 1.65), which is in accordance with the rise in reproductive potential (diet 1 = 2330; diet 2 = 3729; diet 3 = 12772). The average weight at 17 weeks on pure *scrap* was higher than in the other diets by a 47% (diet 1 = 0.178g, SE = 0.0751, n = 27; diet 2 = 0.265 g, SE = 0.0738, n = 30; diet 3 = 0.567g, SE = 0.1276, n = 23).

Growth rates: Figure 4 illustrates the Fisher values obtained from the ANOVA for each treatment and date, which indicate an initial

dispersion in the observed individual weights. These differences tend to disappear in the course of the experiment according to the diet. The application of logistic growth curves granted an adequate description of the development of the animals' weight for each diet, since "∓" showed good fit. The curves obtained are shown in figure 5 and the values for each of them are given in table 6. From the observation of the results of an ANOVA between diets (DF: 2 -48; Fisher: 6.17; P < 0.05) and figures 5 and 6, significant differences between growth rates are seen; the growth observed in specimens kept on rice scrap is higher following a trend that becomes evident from the fifth week.

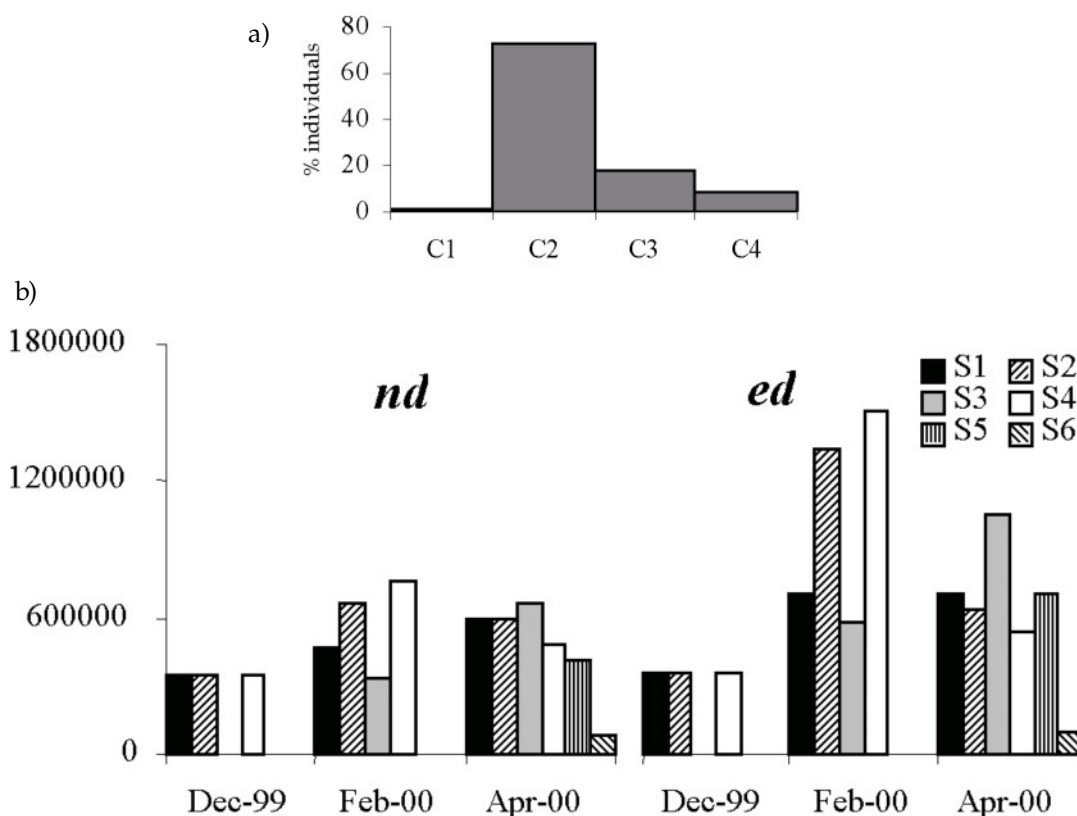


Figure 2. a: Population structure of *Eisenia fetida* before the inoculation (overcrowding). Abscises: population segments. b: Population evolution (*nd* and *ed*) in the different culture sectors (S1 to S6). Abscises: sample date; Ordinates: n° of worms/sector.

Figura 2. a: Estructura poblacional de *Eisenia fetida* antes de la inoculación (apiñamiento). Abscisas: estamentos poblacionales. b: Evolución poblacional (*nd* y *ed*) en los diferentes sectores de cultivo (S1 a S6). Abscisas: fecha de muestreo; Ordenadas: n° de lombrices/sector.

## DISCUSSION

In field conditions, no significant differences in density were observed between the different sectors and segments, despite the varied conditions of the culture medium for each sector. The sampling strategy did not allow us to track the destination of the escapes from the monitored sectors, which somewhat obscured

the origin of the populations found in the non-inoculated sectors (sectors 3, 5 and 6). However, in the case of sector 3, the animals were presumed to have originated in sector 1. This was inferred from the presence of subadults and adults in sector 3, which, when considered together with the ones in sector 1, added up to an amount similar to the adults in sectors 2 and 4 (control) (Fig. 3). The presence of juveniles in sector 3 indicates that the escapes

**Table 1.** Results of ANOVA on worm densities by sector and by date for outdoors/field culture ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*: differs significant; \*\*: differs highly significant.

**Tabla 1.** Resultado del test de ANOVA sobre densidades de lombrices por sector y por fecha para el cultivo en temperie ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*: diferencia significativa; \*\*: diferencia altamente significativa.

Date	Sector	Category	Fisher	Gl
Initial		segments	5.349*	4; 8
		samples	1.021	2; 8
Feb.	1	segments	3.109	4; 8
		samples	3.292	2; 8
Feb.	2	segments	3.995*	4; 8
		samples	1.588	2; 8
Feb.	4	segments	18.419**	4; 8
		samples	0.22	2; 8
April	1	segments	7.104*	4; 8
		samples	3.292	2; 8
April	2	segments	11.61**	4; 8
		samples	1.237	2; 8
April	4	segments	21.67**	4; 8
		samples	1.381	2; 8

**Table 2.** ANOVA for the segments ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*: differs significant; \*\*: differs highly significant.

**Tabla 2.** ANOVA sobre los estamentos ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*: diferencia significativa; \*\*: diferencia altamente significativa.

Date	Category	Fisher	Gl
Feb.	Segments	6.5905*	4; 8
	Sectors	0.8823	2; 8
April	Segments	22.3335**	4; 8
	Sectors	0.7041	2; 8

**Table 3.** ANOVA for the mean n° of individuals per stratum and Co / sector / date ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*: differs significant.

**Tabla 3.** ANOVA sobre el promedio de individuos por estamentos por sector por fechas ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*: diferencia significativa.

Stratum	Date	Fisher	Gl
Co	February	0.863	2; 6
	April	5.63*	2; 6
C1	February	2.269	2; 6
	April	2.747	2; 6
C2	February	0.721	2; 6
	April	0.211	2; 6
C3	February	1.542	2; 6
	April	2.127	2; 6
C4	February	0.051	2; 6
	April	2.443	2; 6

**Table 4.** Prematurity-maturity transition: clitellum development and reproductive potential ("R") (Diets 1-3 at week 12) (Relative values - percentages). WDC: With developing clitellum; WFC: With full clitellum.

**Tabla 4.** Transición premadurez-madurez: desarrollo clitelar y potencial reproductor ("R") (Dietas 1-3 a la semana 12) (valores relativos - porcentajes). WDC: Con clitelo en vías de desarrollo; WFC: Con clitelo formado.

Diet	Immature	WDC	WFC	"R"	N
1	83.3	3.33	13.33	2.330	30
2	73.33	10.0	16.66	3.729	30
3	8.69	47.83	43.48	12.772	23

from sector 1 had started approximately 20 days earlier. Sector 4, which held 31800 w/B, was considered unaffected by escapes; this assumption is backed up by the absence of individuals in sector 6. Sectors 5 and 6 had animals during the April 2000 sampling, presumably derived from sectors 3 and 4 respectively.

The population structure and the "R" parameter (Table 7), show that colonization of sector 6 was the most recent event. The notoriously lower "R" for the animals in sector 5 indicates an early colonization, which corresponds to the evolution of sector 3 (the first one to be colonized, February/2000). In the case of *E. fetida*, invasive populations have high "R", often above 5000 w/B. The residual populations show an initial decrease in "R" values due to the reduction of adult and subadult specimens, and afterwards they tend towards an

increase of "R". This is related to the drastic reduction of copulation in impoverished subsegments (Schuldt 2001). The residual populations in sectors 1, 2 and 4 were significant in April 2000, with nominal densities between 20000 and 25000 w/B. This amounts to more than a 65% (up to 83%) of the carrying capacity of the substratum before the start of the vermicomposting procedure.

Managing experiences of self-inoculation cultures using cow manure and approximately 30% fiber have shown that the densities of residual populations at 60 days post-escape are usually below half of the carrying capacity of the substratum. The higher relative carrying capacity of broiler chicken droppings might be due to the presence of sunflower husk fibers which have lower destabilization rates and offer support to the microflora and microfauna that in turn make up the substratum/food for the earthworms. This tends to compensate for the lower carrying capacity of bird droppings with respect to cow manure. The amount of food provided for the worms using broiler chicken beds was estimated as adequate for 90 days on the basis of previous experiences using cow egests, but it actually only sufficed for 60 days.

In general, the 55 days culture grew to 3.19 (*de*) times the initial population (from 1069680 earthworms to 4164244 earthworms). Afterwards it became stabilized, primarily due to the emigration of adult and subadult animals, coinciding with a carrying capacity of the substratum of approx. 30000 w/B. At the end of 127 days (since the start of the culture), the population increase with respect to the control ("broiler chicken bedding"). Cocoon production was not significantly different.

The higher growth and early attainment of sexual maturity observed in *scrap*-fed animals (diet 1) under lab conditions, contrast markedly with the lack of effects observed in field-culture populations, where neither the population size nor the cocoon (C1) segment were affected by the diet. As empty cocoons (Co) persist for more than six months in the substratum, they are good estimators of total reproductive performance. The differences between sectors with respect to this parameter appeared not to be directly related to *scrap*

**Tabla 5.** Prematurity – maturity transition: clitellum development and reproductive potential ("R") (Diets 1-3 at week 17) (Relative values – percentages). WDC: With developing clitellum; WFC: With full clitellum.

**Tabla 5.** Transición premadurez-madurez: desarrollo clitelar y potencial reproductor ("R") (Dietas 1-3 a la semana 17) (valores relativos - porcentajes). WDC: Con clitelo en vías de desarrollo; WFC: Con clitelo formado.

Diet	Immature	WDC	WFC	"R"	N
1	85.18	0	14.81	2.07	27
2	73.33	0	26.64	3.73	30
3	0	0	100	13.99	23

**Table 6.** Parameters and constants for the growth model calculated for the three types of diets.

**Tabla 6.** Parámetros y constantes del modelo de crecimiento halladas en las tres tipos de dietas.

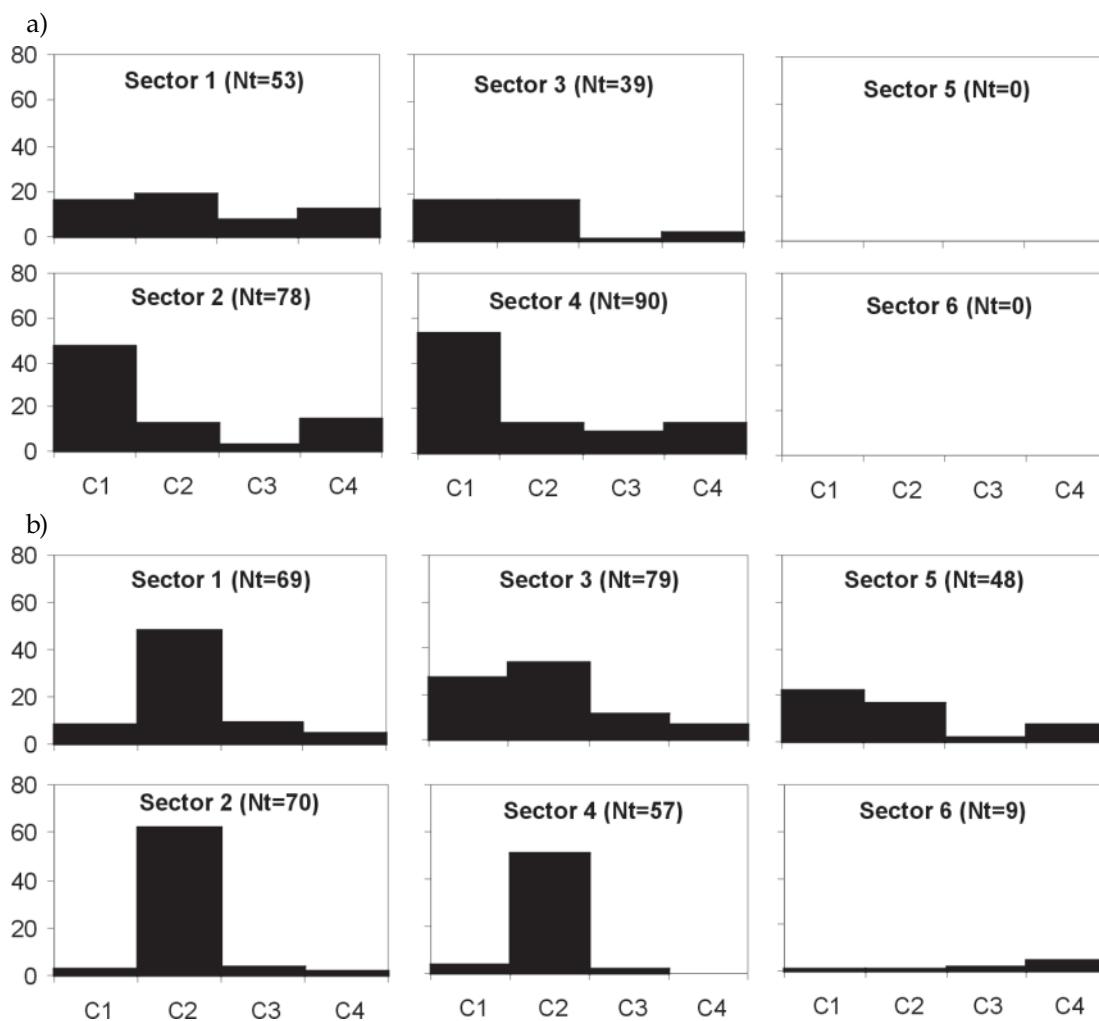
	Diet 1	Diet 2	Diet 3
K	0.2312	0.3338	0.4044
Wmax	0.28 g.	0.32 g.	0.6 g.
R <sup>2</sup>	0.869	0.930	0.991
X <sup>2</sup>	0.07594	0.03739	0.01288

concentration. Pure *scrap* was used in lab cultures, whereas in field sectors the *scrap* proportion was below 16%, so that this lack of measurable effects could be due to insufficient concentrations.

The choice of pure rabbit manure as control diet is based on the existence of reliable information on the growth of *E. fetida* using this food (Herrera & de Mischis 1994). Besides, it was one of the diets tested by Di Masso et al. (1997), who compared the growth of earthworms fed separately on "coipo" ("rodent otter") (*Myocastor coypus* (Molina, 1782)), rabbit, cow and horse manure. He observed, after 20 weeks, the highest growths in the worms fed

with "coipo" egests, followed by rabbit egests, whereas the growth on other media was slower. In this respect, the fact that both rice *scrap* and composted home wastes allow greater weight increase of the animals, as well as earlier attainment of sexual maturity, is an interesting corroboration.

The comparison of field and lab results shows that, even though the rice *scrap* concentrations used in field cultures elevated the carbon-nitrogen ratio with respect to the control, they were not sufficiently high (8 and 16%) to achieve an increase as significant as the result obtained in the lab using a pure *scrap* diet as culture medium.



**Figure 3.** Population structure at each sector on each sample date. a: February; b: April. Abscises: population segments; Ordinates: n° of worms.

**Figura 3.** Estructura poblacional en cada sector en cada fecha de muestreo. a: Febrero; b: Abril. Abscisas: estamentos poblacionales; Ordenadas: n° de lombrices.

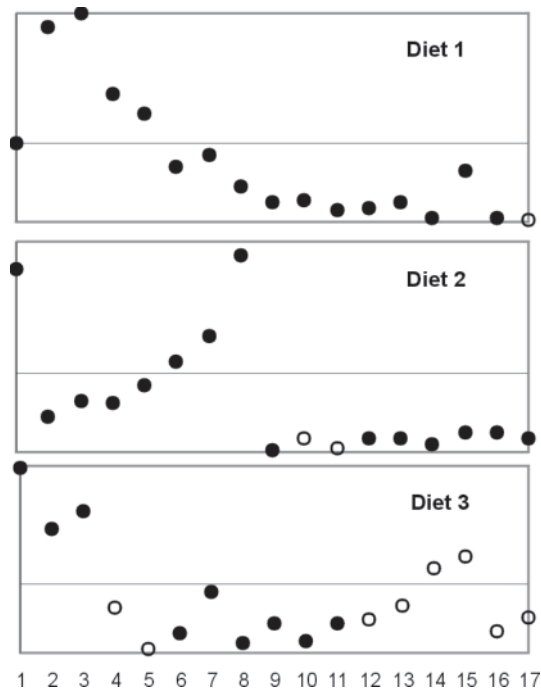


### CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of growth rates and cocoon production, laboratory experiments have shown that pure rice *scrap* is an excellent diet. Nevertheless, its effects become diluted in the case of the mixtures used for field tests. In the case of cultures managed by self-inoculation the conclusions are:

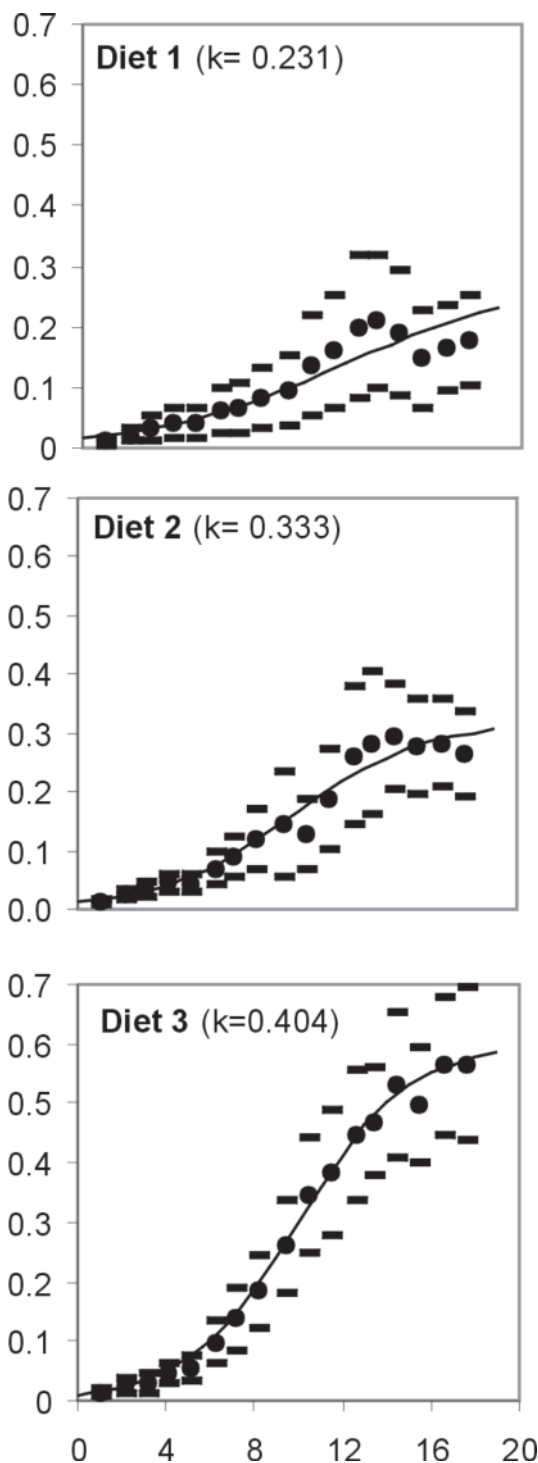
a) On the addition of 8-16% *scrap* to chicken "beds", the substratum was accepted.

b) The population increase at 127 days was not significantly different in any of the sectors; neither was the cocoon production. Population size increased with a nominal (*nd*) and effective (*ed*) growth of 2.69 and 3.51 times the initial size respectively.



**Figure 4.** ANOVA results for each diet and date. Ordinates: Fisher values. The straight line indicates the reference level at  $\alpha = 0.05$ ;  $n = 30$ ;  $F = 3.543$ . Empty circles indicates  $n < 30$ .

**Figura 4.** Resultados del ANOVA para cada dieta y fecha. Ordenadas: valores Fisher. Línea recta indica el nivel de la referencia a  $\alpha = 0.05$ ;  $n = 30$ ;  $F = 3.543$ . Los círculos vacíos indican  $n < 30$ .



**Figure 5.** Growth curves for the three diets. Dots/Points: Observed weight; -: Standard Deviation; Line: Theoretical growth curve. Abscises: Weeks; Ordinates: weight in grams.

**Figura 5.** Curvas de crecimiento para las tres dietas. Puntos: peso observado; -: desviación estándar; Línea: Curva de crecimiento teórica. Abscisas: Semanas; Ordenadas: peso en gramos.

c) The carrying capacity for the diverse organic matter mixtures approximates 30000 w/B.

d) The reproductive potential ("R") oscillated between 1000 and 10800 w/B.

e) Total humus production was approximately 35 tons, from an original 63,9 tons of organic matter (128 m<sup>3</sup>), after a 127-day processing period.

f) By the end of the experiment, sectors 1, 2 and 4 still held important residual populations, with nominal densities of 20000 to 25000 w/B, in contrast with other diets (cow manure).

In laboratory cultures using pure *scrap* as medium-feed for the worms (diet 3), the comparison with home wastes compost (diet 2) and rabbit manure (diet 1 –check/control) showed the following:

a) More sexually mature animals at 12 weeks (diet 1 = 16.7%; diet 2 = 26.7%; diet 3 = 91.3%).

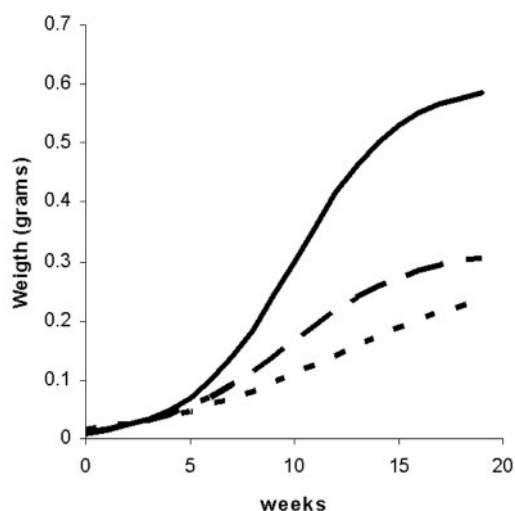
Regardless of the diet used, the earthworms reached sexual maturity at body weight > 0.24 g.

b) Higher cocoon per worm production (diet 1 = 0.37; diet 2 = 0.86; diet 3 = 1.65), parallel with the increase in reproductive potential (diet 1 = 2330; diet 2 = 3729; diet 3 = 12772).

c) Average weight at 17 weeks was higher than weight for other diets by a 47% (diet 1 = 0.178 g, SE = 0.0751, n = 27; diet 2 = 0.265 g, SE = 0.0738, n = 30; diet 3 = 0.567 g, SE = 0.1276, n = 23).

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**Figure 6.** Growth curves expressed in weight for the three diets. Continuous line: Diet 3; Interrupted line: Diet 2; Dotted line: Diet 1.

**Figura 6.** Curva de crecimiento en peso para las tres dietas. Línea continua: Dieta 3; Línea entrecortada: Dieta 2; Línea punteada: Dieta 1.

**Table 7.** Reproductive potential ("R") for the worms in each culture sector ( $S_n$ ) on each sampling date. \* Colonized by escapes.

**Tabla 7.** Potencial Reprodutor ("R") de las lombrices en cada sector de cultivo ( $S_n$ ) en cada fecha muestreada. \* Colonizado por fugas.

	Dec./99	Feb./00	April/00
Sector 1	3.693	5.060	2.636
Sector 2	3.693	3.125	1.067
Sector 3*		1.659	3.210
Sector 4	3.693	3.590	491
Sector 5*			2.264
Sector 6*			10.888

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