

Vermicompost (Earthworm Manure): Organic Gold for Sustainable Agriculture

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Sustainable agriculture plays a vital role in farming, ensuring both food security and environmental stability. Its objective is to provide healthy food sources and a livable environment for future generations. To achieve these



goals in crop production, organic fertilizers are frequently utilized. Earthworms decompose organic waste to produce vermicompost, a natural and valuable organic fertilizer used in sustainable agricultural practices. This study highlights the role of vermicompost as a crucial component of sustainable agriculture, focusing on enhancing soil health and reducing the use of chemical fertilizers. It emphasizes the effects of vermicompost on plants grown in various conditions, such as fields, greenhouses, and soilless environments. According to data obtained from literature reviews, vermicompost improves plant quality and yield, particularly in greenhouse settings.

Keywords: Sustainable Agriculture, Greenhouse, Organic Fertilizer, Vermicompost

Introduction

In the current agricultural system, the use of chemical fertilizers has increased, significantly depleting soil fertility. In this context, vermicompost (earthworm manure) is the best alternative to meet the goals of 'Sustainable Agriculture.' It is beneficial for the environment and keeps the soil alive and fertile over the long term. The use of sustainable agricultural practices has significantly increased in recent years due to growing consumer concern about issues like food quality, environmental safety, and soil conservation. The use of organic fertilizers, such as animal dung, has been identified as one of the key pillars of sustainable agriculture, which is defined as a set of practices that preserve resources and the environment without compromising human needs. (Tilman and others, 2002). Because it offers significant amounts of macro and micronutrients for crop growth and is an inexpensive, eco-friendly substitute for mineral fertilizer, animal manure is a valuable resource as a soil fertilizer. However, due to rising transportation costs and environmental issues brought on by the careless and ill-timed application of manure to agricultural fields, its use in agriculture is being phased out (Hutchison et al., 2005). Processing waste materials through controlled biooxidant processes, like composting, lowers environmental risk by turning them into a more stable and safe product that can be applied to soil (Lazcano et al., 2008). It also lowers transportation costs because the raw organic matter's water content is significantly reduced. As a result, composted materials are becoming more widely accepted as organic fertilizer in sustainable agriculture, and research on how compost-like materials affect soil properties and plant growth has significantly increased.

What is Vermicompost?

Vermicompost is an organic fertilizer produced by earthworms through the breakdown of organic waste (such as cow dung, crop residues, and kitchen waste). “Vermicast” is the excreta produced by earthworms after consuming waste. It contains an abundant amount of all nutrients required by plants.

Importance of Vermicompost in Sustainable Agriculture

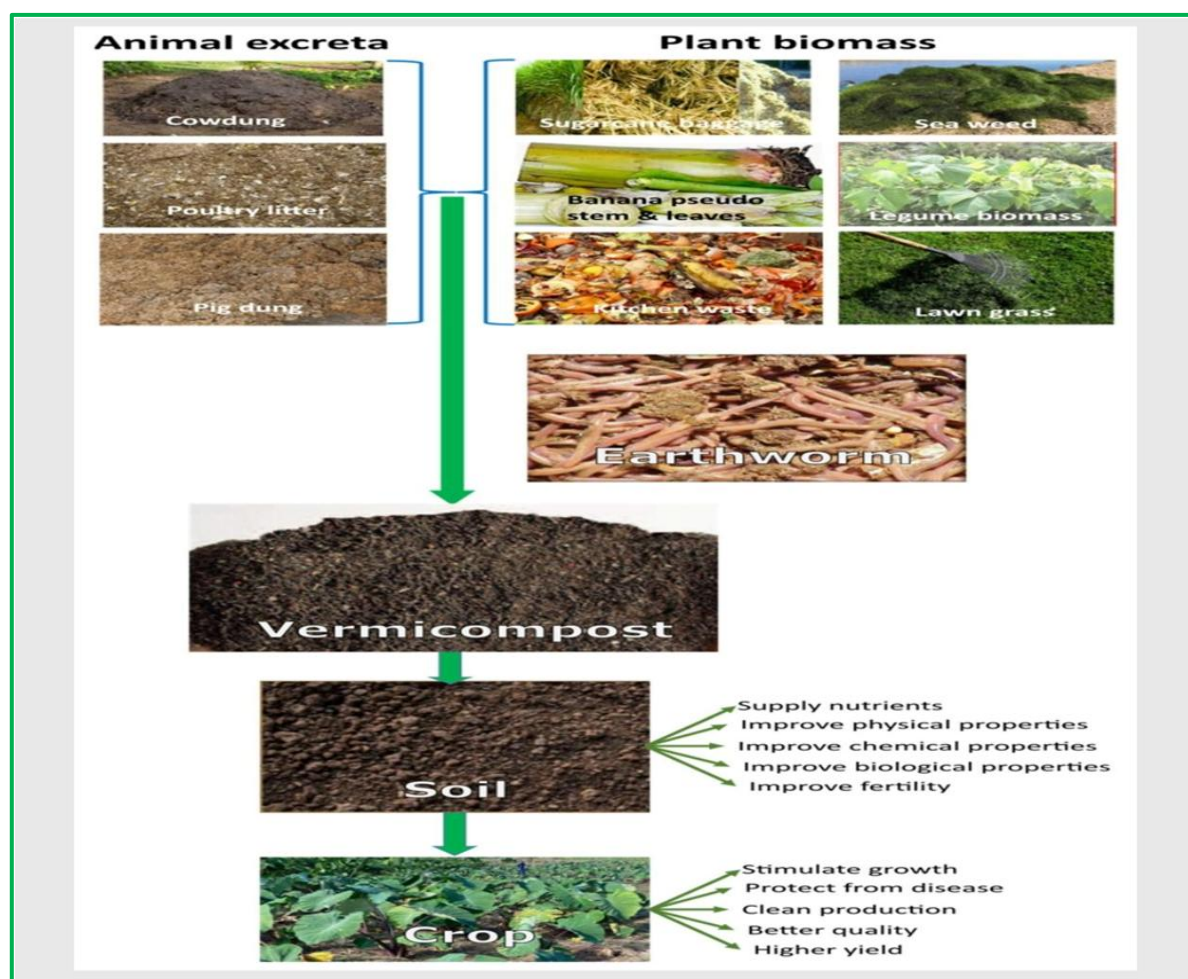
Improvement in Soil Quality: Vermicompost enhances soil structure and increases its water-holding capacity by four to six times. It improves root development as the soil becomes more friable (crumbly).

Nutrient Availability: It is rich in Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium (NPK), along with micronutrients such as Zinc, Iron, and Manganese. **Immunity Boost:** Its use increases the plants’ ability to fight diseases and pests, thereby reducing dependence on chemical pesticides.

Environmental Protection: It is an effective method of waste management that reduces the emission of harmful gases like methane and prevents land pollution.

Why is Vermicompost Necessary for Sustainable Agriculture?

To achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), consumers are becoming conscious of the environment and their health, leading to a surge in demand for organic food. Consequently, most marginal farmers are prioritizing organic farming. Organic farming has been supported across various regions through marketing, promotion, education, training, and research. Key features of organic farming include systematic plantation, health benefits, crop protection, healthy soil, and the sustainable use of land for agriculture. Organic farming is essential for maintaining a healthy environment in both developed and developing countries. In developed nations, organic farming reduces greenhouse gas emissions, improves energy efficiency, and protects ecosystems and biodiversity.



Impact of Vermicompost on Plant and Soil Health

Parameter	Recommended Range / Notes
Temperature	15-30 °C (optimal ~20-25 °C)
Moisture	60-85 % (ideal ~70-80 %)
pH.	6.0-7.5 (neutral to slightly acidic)
C:N Ratio Initial.	25-30:1
Aeration	Regular ventilation; avoid compaction
Worm Species.	<i>E. fetida</i> , <i>E. eugeniae</i> , <i>P. excavatus</i>
Feedstock Bedding	Layered mixtures of organic waste and carbon-rich Bedding

Earthworms for Sustainable Agriculture and Wasteland Development

Many farmers are transitioning from chemical to sustainable organic agriculture by using vermicastings produced by burrowing earthworms to ensure their yields do not decrease. Vermiculture biotechnology is being used to reclaim saline (salty) and contaminated soils, with results visible in less than a year. This package is particularly suitable for crops like cotton, sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables, where maintaining an organic mulch (layer of leaves or grass) on the surface is practically possible. Key Points: Sustainable Agriculture: Freedom from chemicals without reducing yield. Soil Reclamation: Rapid treatment of barren and saline land. Suitability: Best for crops where ‘mulching’ can be practiced.

How does the process work?

Earthworms emerge from cocoons present in the vermicasting within a month. They begin processing cow dung and organic mulch to produce vermicast, making this system a sustainable agricultural practice with “zero external inputs.” A complete transition from chemical farming to sustainable organic farming usually takes 3 to 6 years. This is the time required to reduce heavy dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides. However, by introducing vermicastings (along with associated microbes and cocoons) into the soil, this rapid transition to sustainable organic agriculture is possible without any drop in yield. This can establish a population of approximately 0.2 to 1.0 million burrowing earthworms per hectare within 3 months.

Advantages of Vermicompost

Abundance of Elements: Vermicompost provides a higher quantity and wider variety of nutrients to plants compared to other manures.

Nutrient Conservation: It prevents nutrients from leaching out of the soil; it absorbs nutrients easily and releases them to plants as needed.

Safe for Soil Health: Unlike chemical fertilizers, vermicompost leaves no adverse effects on soil health. It consistently maintains soil quality and keeps plants healthy.

Structural Improvement: Vermicompost has the power to improve water retention, soil particle aggregation, and the buffering capacity of the soil.

Microbial Growth: It increases the population of beneficial microorganisms in the soil, ultimately resulting in economically profitable and healthy yields.

Conclusion

The use of vermicompost is a cornerstone of sustainable farming because it bridges the gap between waste management and soil productivity. Unlike chemical fertilizers, which provide a temporary boost in nutrients but degrade soil structure over time, vermicompost acts as a long-term “biological engine.” Adopting vermicompost is not merely an alternative choice; it is a necessity for the future of agriculture. It ensures that we can feed today’s growing population without compromising the ability of future generations to utilize the same land.

A sustainable alternative that is cost-effective, productive, and preserves soil fertility and health is desperately needed by farmers. The new idea is called “Ecological Agriculture,” which is by definition distinct from “Organic Farming,” which was primarily concerned with producing foods free of chemicals. While enhancing soil fertility and creating supplementary revenue streams for farmers, ecological agriculture places a strong emphasis on the complete

preservation of food, farm, and human ecosystems. The UN has also approved it. The best solution for ecological agriculture is vermiculture.

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