

NOFA JUMPING WORM WORKSHOP

AGENDA 1.5 hrs

- **5 min: Introductions** – Please put info in chat: your town and whether you think they have JW or not
- **10 min: Update on: EAB & SLF**
- **15 min: Dr. Gorres presents about JW Biology and ID** - as it pertains to farmers and gardeners
- **10 min: Questions**
- **15 min: Dr. Gorres presents on what people can do about the JW's**
- **10 min: Questions**
- **15 min: Participants break out and create their action plan from Checklist (see page 2 below)**
- **10 min: Closing discussion and questions on action plans**

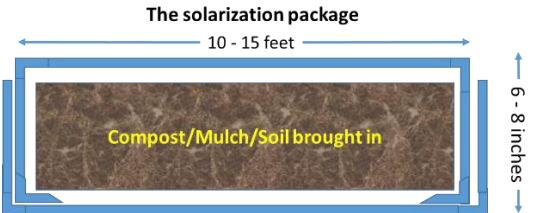
Links to Resources

- [JWORM Working Group Factsheet](#) – a guide for homeowners
- [UNH Extension Plant Sales and Jumping Worms](#) – how to avoid spreading JW through plants
- [VTinvasives.org](#) – more detailed information about biology, identification and management

EXERCISE: CREATE AN ACTION PLAN

- **Look at checklist – click on link in chat** BEFORE you go into breakout rooms, you will lose the chat once you are in breakout rooms
- **Break into small groups of 3-5** (breakout groups in Zoom)
- **Take a couple minutes to make notes on your situation**, pick items from checklist that apply to your situation to make your action plan, then share your plan with group, give each other feedback. Blank spaces are for your own ideas – (ex: make one crew member in charge of JW, post signage, communicate with their input suppliers)
- **OR: If you don't have a garden or farm, use one of these scenarios to discuss solutions**
 - *You have a small veggie garden, but you buy-in compost and starts – what action steps can you take?*
 - **OR** *discuss how to have conversations with nurseries and compost vendors*

JUMPING WORM BEST PRACTICES CHECKLIST

INPUTS & GARDEN PREP	WHERE or WHO	WHEN
First, determine if you have JW – learn to ID worms and soil symptoms	Your property	Mid May: look for castings and juveniles July to August: look for adults with bands
Don't buy worms for compost or fishing!		
Ask vendors if they are aware of JW (they may be able to charge more for JW-free product)	Nurseries, compost vendors	
Propagate new plants from seeds or cuttings	Home gardeners	
Buy/sell bare root plants when possible (strain water put any worms in plastic bag and solarize to 105 degrees)	Nurseries, garden clubs, master gardeners	
Solarize compost and potting soils in bags or solarization sandwich* (Add image of solarization sandwich)		Before planting
If already have worms try rototilling 5-6" depth for a few years		Mid-May during peak juvenile worm season
Solarize soil in raised beds		
Clean all tools and boots, tire treads, coming from other locations		
IN THE GARDEN		
Try mustard drench to drive them to surface, collect and kill by putting in bucket with ethanol, soapy water (dish soap) or freezing them in sealed baggies		
Choose deep rooted plants that can handle unstable soils. Plants that may withstand JW: Prairie plants Jack in the pulpit Trout Lily Christmas ferns		
Experiment with native ground covers like partridge berry to keep soil covered		
Don't dump yard and garden waste in forests or other natural areas to prevent spreading JW		
MAKING COMPOST		
Make your own with materials from your property when possible		
Impermeable barriers underneath compost		
Screen for worms (screens won't catch cocoons)		
CITIZEN SCIENCE		
Report JW locations to: imapinvasives OR eddmapps OR Seek on iNaturalist		
Josef Görres is looking for people to count worms 1 day/month and horticultural professionals for trying some of the above practices– send an email to Ginger.Nickerson@uvm.edu indicating your interest in a workshop in April.		