



HomeGrownWorms



Thank You for Choosing **HomeGrownWorms!**

Worms can be a fun and rewarding experience, with tons of potential personal and even global benefits. With that said, worms are also living creatures and can be incredibly frustrating. We're here to help! By providing you our experience, support, and information we can increase the odds of success on your worm adventures!

Please Contact Us Directly - Thank You! Sam & Cloie – HomeGrownWorms.com

RELEASE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Open the Container Lid - It's time to open the container and verify the health of the worms.

* If your worms smell bad and appear to be dead – Please **contact us** at Support@HomeGrownWorms.com

*If everything appears to be ok with your worms – go to step 2

2. Worm Bedding Please Review “Bedding” section on opposite side of sheet to verify that your worm bed is ready.

**If You're Adding Worms Directly to your Garden – Please find detailed support at www.HomeGrownWorms.com/Care&Maintenance*

3. Release & Cover Your Worms – Now that you've verified your worms are in good health and your bedding is ready, it's time to release your worms. Simply pour out your worms on top of the moist bedding and cover. This cover can be a moist cloth, cardboard, leaves, or even a bit of soil. Please don't bury these worms, simply lightly cover to protect from the sun and predators. Soon the worms will crawl down and become established within their new bedding.

4. Put a Light Shining on the Bin Opening - It will take your worms a few days to adapt to their new environment and during this time they may try to escape. A cover on top of the bedding with a light shining on the bed will help the worms stay within the worm bin. It is likely and normal for worms to be just under the cover. Once established, this light is generally not necessary.

Storing Compost & Garden Worms:

Release Your Worms As Soon As Possible!

DO NOT STORE IN REFRIGERATOR

ONLY STORE IF YOU MUST

* Place in a Cool Location, Indoors, Away from Direct Sunlight

* Remove Lid and Allow any Excess Heat to Escape. Inspect daily

* **Long Term Storage** - create a temporary bin and relocate these worms in larger container with additional moist bedding.

How Are We Doing?

If You're Satisfied, Please
Brag About Us!

(Reviews Really Do Help)

If not, Let Us Know
We'll Make it Right!

Support@HomeGrownWorms.com

Worm cocoons look like small lemon drops and usually hold 3 worms, but 1 cocoon can hold up to 9 Worms!

Worms breathe through their skin and will always follow moisture

If Worms are in the sun, stress levels rise and worms become paralyzed in less than an hour!

Email Support:

Support@www.HomeGrownWorms.com



HomeGrownWorms

100% Live Delivery
Guarantee



HomeGrownWorms

Care & Maintenance

The best we can do is create a safe, inhabitable environment

Regardless of why your raising worms, there are a few basic needs for survival of your worms.

Bedding, Feed, and Water.

WORM BEDDING

A **Worm Bed** is essentially the worm habitat, and the bedding consists of lower nitrogen “brown” materials. These materials provide a safe habitat for your worms to live plus a place to escape to if bin conditions become difficult.

We suggest building your bedding at least a day prior to receiving your worms. This will allow time for the bed to stabilize dissipate potential chlorine. *If your bedding isn't put together yet, please do so as soon as possible.*

TIPS *Worms ALSO Eat Bedding! Make sure to add more bedding materials as they eat it!*

Bedding Materials

Cardboard
& Paper

Aged
Leaves

Cotton
Materials
(clothing)

Coco-Coir
& Peat
Moss

Aged
Manure

Worm Bedding Fundamentals

***Moisture** (80%) You should be able to easily squeeze about a drop of water out per handful of material and **No Puddles**. This process of wetting the bedding will require quite a bit of water initially. A 3 CU FT bag of peatmoss will use around 15 Gallons of water initially.

***PH** (6.5-7.5) - PH Levels may spike if the bin is overfed.

***Temperature** (60-80F) - These worms can live in temperatures warmer than 80 degrees and certainly cooler than 60 degrees, but if temperatures drop, these worms slow down considerably and even hibernate. If your worms are cold, make sure to warm them up slowly.

***Consistency** (Similar to Peat moss) - Bedding needs to consist of materials that have a variety of sizes and consistencies. Smaller sizes become available food faster and larger sizes provide air space and maintain bin structure.

***Initial Feeding** - We suggest not feeding for 1-3 days after worms are released. Allowing time for the worms to get settled in.

WORM FEED

Worms will eat the bedding as well, but really prefer the high nutritional and caloric values of “**Feed**”. Feed is simply higher calorie “green” foods that allow worms to reproduce and grow at optimal rates. These are higher in nitrogen and calories and therefore can “spoil” in a bin if too much food is added. This rotting process will create smells and be detrimental to your worms.

Start by feeding your worms small amounts and verify the food is eaten before you add any more. Only enough food for a few days. Within a few feeding cycles you'll have a better feel, and can start feed more, but beware **DO NOT OVERFEED!**

TIPS *Smells, “goo”, PH imbalance, and hot spots are all potential results of overfeeding and may result in worm death or even a potential worm mass evacuation event!*

Preferred Feeds

Vegetable
Scraps

Fruit
Scraps

Ground
Grains

Cow
Manure

Use In Moderation

Starches

Spicy

“HOT”
Manures

Fresh Cut
Plants

High Sugar
Fruits

Avoid

Oils &
Fats

Citrus

Pet
Wastes

Vinegar
& Salts

Meats &
Dairy

TIPS *If worms have arrived and your bedding isn't ready, please build your bedding & release your worms as soon as possible.*

Need more support?

www.HomeGrownWorms.com



100% Live Delivery
Guarantee

