

# Redworms

## Product Guide

Questions? Contact us at (888) 784-1722 or [helpdesk@groworganic.com](mailto:helpdesk@groworganic.com)

Redworms produce soil-enriching castings full of live microorganisms, growth hormones and nutrients. This makes them a valuable addition to gardens, fields, orchards, and compost piles. They may also be raised in a special worm composting bin and "transplanted" for use elsewhere.

### Soil Condition

The well-being of your redworms will be directly tied to the condition of the soil into which they are placed. Redworms will not survive for long in hard soils or in soils that have been treated with non-organic fertilizers. Most commercial agricultural chemicals are harmful to redworms. You can test to see if an area is "redworm friendly" by placing a few pioneer worms in it and seeing how they do.

### Organic Matter

Organic matter provides worms with food and keeps the soil they live in loose and friable. Animal manure, leaves, grass clippings, compost or any other decaying matter should be present to a depth of 6"-12." It is important that the organic matter not be "hot." For example, when introducing worms into a field that has been cover-cropped, wait a week or two after tilling in the cover crop. When adding worms to a compost pile, make a shallow trench, 2" deep by 6" wide around the pile. Place the worms in the trench and cover them loosely with soil. The worms will eat their way into your compost pile, finding the portion of the pile in which they can survive.

### Soil Moisture

Because of their delicate skin, redworms require a moist environment, about the same as your garden. The area in which you want them to live should be well-watered and even occasionally soaked, but should not be water-logged

### Release Instructions

When you receive your worms you may find them in clumps. As soon as possible, these clumps should be gently broken up. Spread the worms over the surface of the soil and cover them loosely, without packing the soil.

### Amounts of Use

Each pound of redworms contains 800-1200 worms. Given the conditions mentioned above, the following application rates are appropriate: lawns and gardens should have a minimum of 4 worms per square foot. Trees should have 20 worms for each square foot of drip line. Worm propagation areas should have 500 worms per square foot. Compost heaps 9 feet in circumference should have a minimum of 2,000-10,000 worms.