

Thanks for your kind order. Enclosed are a total of _____ Eisenia fetida, or red wiggler worms, hand picked and counted. It took us some time to gather the largest and biggest mature worms out of our bin to fill this order. Be sure to follow the following steps to get them used to their new home.



Start a new bin filled with bedding materials. The storage bin can be made of wood, plastic or metal. Any container that can provide a shelter can be used as worm bin. Be sure to drill 6 to a dozen ¼ inch air holes along the top of the bin for them. They do need air but not constant air flow so a few holes will do. Never use any air tight container as worm bin. Pick a container that is approximately 10-12 gallon for easy lifting and transportation. Use a “shallow and wide” bin for best result. We get ours at local Walmart for about \$3.50 each.

Bedding needs to be moist and fluffy but not soggy wet. The worms can tolerate wide range of moisture level and best is like a wringed out sponge. If you grab a handful of the bedding and cannot squeeze much water out, that will be the right water consistency. If you use yard leaves, paper or any paper products, please be sure to hand or machine shred it into smaller pieces. Strip cut paper works the best, but if you have the micro-cut shredder, just mix that with some peat moss or coir before wetting. Otherwise, they stick together and then become smelly in your bin. Below are some suggestions of bedding materials. Be sure to mix a handful of finished compost, sand, or common yard dirt into the bedding to better help their digestion.

Ranged from the best, more costly to least expensive

Coconut Coir, peat moss (mix in a small amount of agriculture lime, baking soda)

Composted grass eating animal manures: horse, alpaca, rabbit, cow manures. No fresh manures of any kind in the bin.

Finely screened Compost, leaves mold

Shredded brown cardboard box

Shredded Newspaper

Wetted fall leaves without composting

Shredded white office/junk mail paper

Wood shaving or saw dust

Please Visit us @



Do not feed them immediately. Give them 3-5 days to recover from the journey. If they don't move after you pour them out, it is due to the transportation shock. Set the whole bin in a place with 60-70F temperature. Take a photo first and every few hours to observe their movement next few days. If they did not seem to be moving more than 48 hours after receipt, please contact us and email us several clear photos you taken. We can help you determine their fate at that point.

After they got the needed rest, provide them a light meal, like 4-6 microwaved (High for 10-15 seconds) green vegetable leaves. Make sure to cool down before feeding them. Spinach, yard dandelion, leftover salad works great. Or if you have access to corn meal, (not corn bread mix), sprinkling them lightly on the top. Do it once again after the foods are gone from the first feeding. Then you can feed them about 6-8 oz of kitchen waste a week for each 100 worms. Try not to give them too much, otherwise, the content may turn into an indoor compost pile and generate too much heat for them. Feed each time at a different corner of the bin.

Ideally, the best temperature for the worms is 50-70F. They can tolerate as low as 35F or as high as 85F without much damaging effects. You can keep the bin indoors or outside under a shade consistently without direct sunlight.

As for the food, we have notice the following preference by the worms,

Sweets: Fruits, apple, pear, persimmon, banana, water melon, cantaloupe, honey dews, etc

Watery/ Leafy Vegetables: radish, cucumber, cabbages, dandelions, spinach, bokchoi, radish/carrot leaves, etc

Grains/starch: Chicken feed pellets, flour, fine crushed corn meal (not corn bread mix), potatoes peels, leftover fries, fresh corn, pea, beans, any crushed nuts, etc.

Leafy Greens: celery (due to the scent), any herbs, green tree leaves

Other non-woody organics: pumpkins, tomato vines, pepper plants stalks, corn stalk, dried onion/garlic skin, banana peels, coffee grounds, and tea bag (string, tag and all)



In very small amount: Orange/citrus peels, fresh grass clippings, chicken manure, crushed egg shell

No oily foods, diary products, meats or salty foods for the worms or you will have smelly bins

But, remember, any worm food needs to be broken down by bacteria first before the worms can eat it. So be patient if they don't eat them right away. They really like the leftovers, especially cooked ones. If you can boil or microwave the food, let them cool back to room temperature before giving to the worms, it will help speed up the process...

Thank you for taking the steps making our planet a little greener, save the landfill from over crowding, best of all, the worm castings will bring years of rich garden produces right from your back yard, ORGANICALLY...