## • LIVE INSECT FEEDERS // CARE GUIDE SUPERVORMS (ZOPHOBAS MORIO)



## **TEMPERATURE + STORAGE**

The ideal temperature is 78 F, but an acceptable temperature range is 68 - 88 degrees. Humidity should be below 50%. You should **never** refrigerate superworms. The worms can overheat if the substrate is too deep or if there are too many worms in a container. Avoid placing your superworm container in a window with direct sunlight, especially if the container produces a greenhouse effect. When the worms are stressed due to overheating, they will become very active and may look like they are trying to escape. They may also curl into a C shape and flick back and forth. If the worms are too cold, they will become inactive. They may burrow deep into the substrate in an effort to stay warm. Sometimes cold worms will appear dead, but they may spring back to life after a few hours when properly warmed.

## **DIET + NUTRITION**

Place a layer of 1-2 inches of bran, oats, wheat middlings, or crushed cheerios in a wellventilated, smooth plastic tub. The tub should be at least 6" high, with a target density of 2-10 worms per square inch. The optimal worm-per-square-inch ratio will depend on the size of the worm and your experience in growing them. It is generally safer to rear worms at a lower density, as over-crowded worms can overheat, experience stunted growth, or become cannibalistic. Add slices of fresh cucumber, melon, or potatoes for hydration.

## **ADDITIONAL + INFORMATION**

uperworm poop is called frass. It comes in the form of small, dry, odorless granules, and looks similar to bread yeast. When you notice an abundance of frass in the container, add more bedding so the superworms have enough to eat.

If there are too many worms in a bin and not enough ventilation, you may see condensation along the walls of your container or see signs of mold in the substrate. Replace the substrate and move the worms to a container with better ventilation.





SYMTONBSF.COM HELP@SYMTONBSF.COM @SYMTONBSF (ALL)

