



Redworm Facts

The body of the worm is divided into segments or rings called annuli.

Worms do not have eyes. Each segment of a redworm has a pair of spots which detect light.

Baby worms are not born. They hatch from cocoons smaller than a grain of rice.

The largest redworm ever found was in South Africa and measured 22 feet from its nose to the tip of its tail.

In one acre of land, there can be more than a million redworms.

A redworm is moist to the touch because of a slimy coating which keeps it from drying out.

If a worm's tail is cut off, it will grow back. This is called regeneration. It will not become two separate worms.

The worm moves by contracting its circular and long muscles that run throughout its body. The forward part of the worm's body has five pairs of hearts. Blood is pumped by muscular action.

A redworm also has bristles on the underside of its body to assist the worm to move through the soil.

Redworms eat leaves, grass, decayed plants and anything that is organic (at one time was alive).

There are more than 3,000 species of redworms found throughout the world.

Redworms are active at night; this is when they eat.

The redworm makes tunnels in the dirt as it moves. This loosens the soil, allowing water and air to circulate and helping plants to grow.

Worms are extremely beneficial and a cornerstone for keeping the soil rich in nutrients.

A redworm does not have lungs. The worm gets oxygen through its skin and must remain moist to live.

The redworm does have keen senses of touch, smell, and taste.

Worms live where there is food, moisture, oxygen and a favorable temperature. If they don't have these things, they go someplace else.