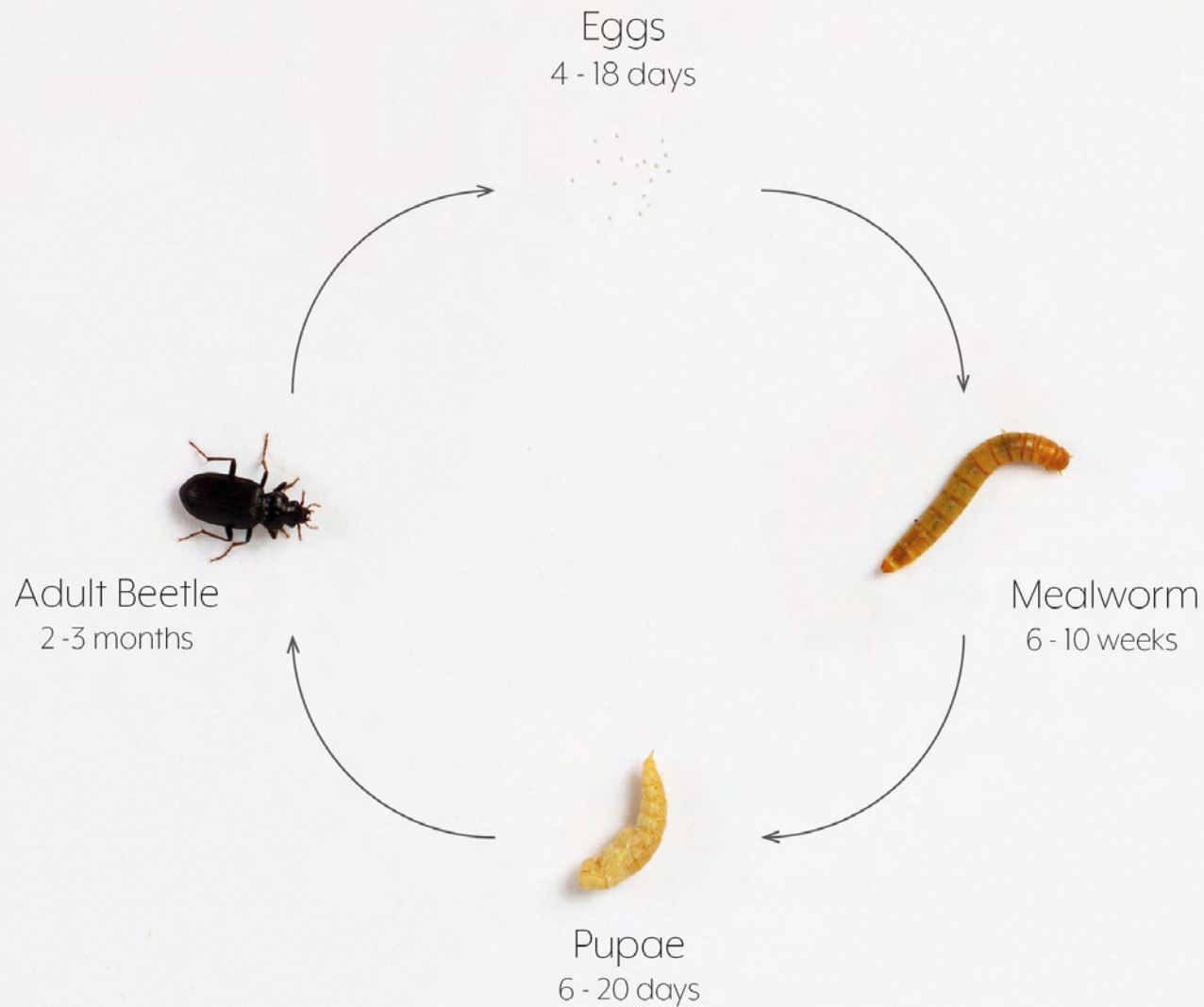




PRODUCT MANUAL

LIFE CYCLE



Life Stages

Egg: The eggs take 4-18 days to hatch.

Mealworm: They grow to around 2.5 cm and can stay in this stage for several months.

Pupae: While in this stage they don't eat, drink or move. Don't be alarmed if they wriggle a little!

Beetle: The beetles live up to 3 months and are critical to having a successful farm. Be sure to replace the dead beetles with pupae.

Temperature & humidity

These impact the speed of the mealworms life-cycle. The faster they develop, the more food you can produce, so the placement of the product can positively affect its performance.

Average room temperature is around 20–22 °C (68–72 °F), however, if you want your mealworms to develop faster we recommend placing your pods in a consistently warm part of your home. You don't want the air to be too dry, or too humid.

Best Conditions:

Flat surface

Temperature: 24-30 °C (75.2-86°F)

Humidity: 60%

PRODUCT



Product Contains:

- 3x Trays
- 3x Lids
- 3x Carbon Filters
- 1x Beetle Tray
- 1x Tweezers



1:
Place the green beetle tray inside one of the white trays. The three white mealworm trays are identical, so it doesn't matter which one



2:
Insert the three carbon filters into the three lids. A dimple on each lid shows where to insert the filter.



3:
Place an even layer of cereal (oats, bran etc) about 2 cm into your first mealworm tray. The cereal will be the insect's primary source of food.



4:
Order 120-180g/ 4-6 oz of mealworm. Place the mealworms into the tray with the oats. Do not feed these mealworms to your pets. These mealworms will all turn into beetles to create future mealworms.



5:
In addition to the cereal, mealworms also need a 'wet' food for moisture. Recycle your fruit /vegetable waste by placing a couple of small pieces into each tray every few days. If any oats/bran go mouldy around where the fruit was, remove it and throw it away.



6:
Over the first few weeks, the mealworms will turn into pupae. You want to transfer the pupae to the raised pupae platform on the green beetle tray. Discard any dead insects.



7:

Continue this process until all the mealworms have turned into pupae. The pupae will develop into beetles and crawl off the raised pupa home.



8:

The beetle tray should be full of beetles laying eggs and populating the tray with baby mealworms. You should aim to have around 400+ beetles. The more you have, the more eggs and mealworms you will be able to produce.



9:

After 2 to 3 weeks, transfer the green beetle tray to an empty tray. This populates each tray with eggs that will turn into mealworms. Don't be alarmed if some of your beetles die within the first month. You will replenish them every harvest.



10:

Repeat step 9, place the beetle tray into the last empty mealworm tray, and leave for 2-3 weeks. Go back to the mealworm tray that had the beetles in it first. This tray should be filled with mature mealworms ready to feed your animals and pets.



11:

Cleaning time. Pour the contents of the tray slowly into the lid. This will separate the frass and small bits of dirt from the mealworms. Collect the frass in a container, and use this as plant fertiliser for indoor and outdoor plants.



12:

Repeat steps 9-11 on all other trays. You should now have a continuous supply.

For more info check out www.bufactory.co.uk 'How It Works'



