

INVASIVE SPECIES UPDATE

Jumping Worms



Illinois Extension
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Jumping worms, a group of non-native earthworm species in the *Amyntas* and *Metaphire* genera, were first discovered in Illinois in 2015. Since then, they have been identified in more than 20 counties.

A THREAT TO FORESTS AND GARDENS

The jumping worm (*Amyntas spp.*) is an earthworm native to East Asia that has been sold in the United States for vermiculture or as fishing bait called crazy worms, Alabama jumper, or snake worms. Jumping worms, named for their thrashing behavior, are highly invasive and detrimental.

Adults reach maturity in 60 days, with populations doubling in the growing season. They can reproduce without mating and eggs survive Illinois winters.

The worms are voracious eaters that consume the top layer of organic matter and quickly convert the soil into grainy castings that look like dry coffee grounds. They change the soil structure, deplete available nutrients, damage plant roots, and alter water holding capacity of the soil. Changing the soil has a ripple effect across ecosystems.

Environmental scientists are concerned about the effect jumping worms will have on natural and landscaped areas.

- Status: Highly invasive
- Jumping worms consume organic matter in the soil needed by plants
- Can damage roots, kill plants
- Worms impact natural systems and forests by reducing leaf litter and habitat for soil macroinvertebrates.
- Large populations can change the soil quality
- These worms jump and thrash when disturbed
- Prevention is the only known way to slow the spread.



An adult jumping worm

WHERE TO FIND THEM

- Adult worms are active from mid-summer to the first freeze.
- They live in the leaf litter or mulch layer, or in the top 3 to 4 inches of soil in wooded areas, garden beds, and lawns.
- On pavement and sidewalks after rain.

WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE

- Adults are 4-8 inches long. Eggs are not visible to the human eye
- The body is a smooth, glossy, dark gray/ brown color.
- The clitellum band is cloudy- white or gray and fully encircles the body. It is flush, not raised.
- Worms thrash or jump wildly when handled or disturbed.
- Can shed tail in defense.

SYMPTOMS

Soil that is like dry, grainy coffee grounds.

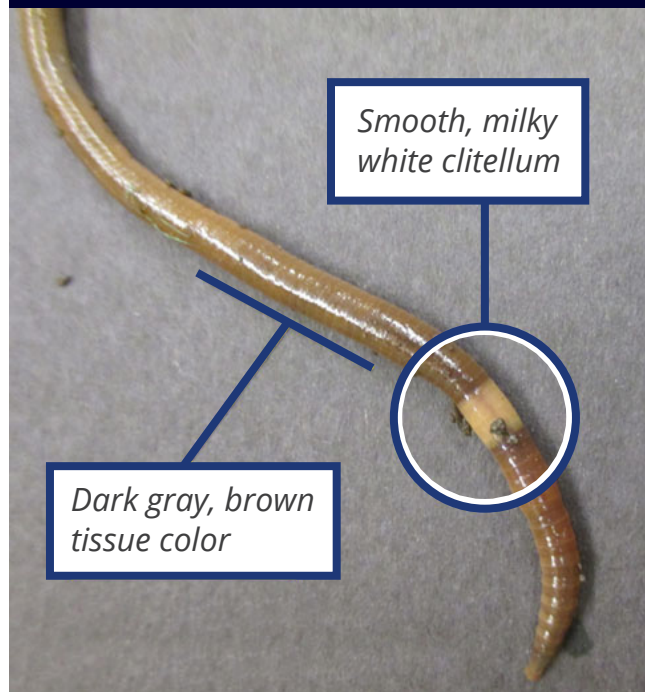
HOW TO TEST FOR WORMS

1. Mix 1 gallon of water with 1/3 cup of ground yellow mustard seed.
2. Clear a bare batch of soil and pour the solution slowly over the soil.
3. The solution irritates the worms and drives them to the surface.
4. Safely destroy worms by placing them in a plastic bag in the sun for 10 minutes.

REPORT SIGHTINGS

Report sightings in unconfirmed counties by taking a few clear, well-lit pictures of the worm, including a close up of the band. Physical specimens are not needed. Note the county and environment where it was found. Include details such as how many worms were found or if the soil was impacted.

JUMPING WORM



Source: Illinois Plant Clinic

Jumping worms have a smooth, dark body and a light-colored band that is not raised unlike other worms.

COMMON EARTHWORM



Source: Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org

Earthworms are a red-brown with a raised clitellum.

Submit photos to:

- University of Illinois Plant Clinic at plantclinic@illinois.edu or (217) 333-0519
- Illinois Extension Forester Chris Evans at cwevans@illinois.edu or (618) 695-3383
- A local Illinois Extension office, go.illinois.edu/ExtensionOffice

