

Burrowing Tarantulas

Various Species

CARE SHEET



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Average Size	Depends on Species	Average Life Span	Various
Diet	Tarantulas eat a variety of live insects including crickets, mealworms, waxworms, and cockroaches. Vertebrates such as baby mice can be fed as well but should be done so in moderation. Never use a mouse that is large enough to bite or attack the tarantula.		
Feeding	Feed your tarantula 6 - 12 crickets once every week to your tarantula. Never feed your tarantula during a molt.		
Housing	<p>Size - Tank size will vary depending on the species and size of the tarantula. Consult your local specialty store regarding a specific cage for your specific need. Secure tops are recommended as some species can climb glass.</p> <p>Substrate - Coconut Fiber are perfectly fine substrate. Some keepers recommend to use a 50/50 blend of sand and coconut fiber. Make sure that the substrate is at least 8 inches deep.</p> <p>Habitat - Being from Semi-Arid/Tropical environments low to moderate (40-60%) humidity is recommended. Consult your local store for specifics regarding your species.</p> <p>Temperature - Temperatures between 70-75°F are perfect for your tarantula. Any temperatures above 80°F can lead to death. Temperatures below 65°F can also be problematic and should be corrected using low watt lighting or heating pads.</p> <p>Watering - For all tarantulas smaller then 1.5 inches a very small water dish with a sponge will suffice. For tarantulas 3 inches or larger a shallow water dish or an invertebrate water dish will be adequate. If a deep water dish is to be used place gravel or rocks into the dish to reduce water depth to prevent drowning possibilities.</p> <p>Lighting - Tarantulas do not need UVB or light sources. However lighting maybe required for the maintaining of live plants and proper day/night cycles.</p> <p>Molting - Molts will generally occur in a webbed burrow with the tarantula upside down. Feeding should be put off for at least a week after a molt as the fangs and exoskeleton will still be soft and damageable by prey. During molting a light mist of the cage is suggested as temporarily higher humidity levels can help the molting process.</p>		