



Desert Hairy Scorpion

Hadrurus arizonensis

Care Sheet

Average Size

4 - 6 inches long

Average Lifespan

7 - 10 years for males, 20+ years for females

CAUTION

All scorpion species are capable of pinching and delivering a potent sting. It is **NOT** recommended to handle these species. Use forceps or tongs for general cage maintenance.

Diet

Scorpions eat a variety of live insects including crickets, mealworms, superworms, waxworms, hornworms, and dubia roaches.

Feeding

Feed your Scorpion appropriately sized food items once every week. Number of prey items will vary depending on each scorpion and number of specimens in the enclosure. Never feed your scorpion during a molt.

Housing

Habitat - Being from a desert environment humidity of 55% is recommended. Provide a cluttered habitat with plenty of hiding places, leaf litter, rocks, and cork bark.

Size - Most adult specimens will require a 10-gallon tank or larger. Small and immature specimens can be kept in smaller enclosures such as Zilla's Micro Habitats. Tank size will vary depending on the size of the Scorpion as well as number of specimens in the enclosure. Desert Hairy Scorpions are not considered communal, and caution should be taken if housed together. Secure tops are recommended as scorpions can climb silicone and decorations to escape.

Substrate - Sand is the preferred substrate for Desert Hairy Scorpions. Some keepers recommend using a 50/50 blend of sand and coconut fiber. Scorpions can burrow, as a result, make sure substrate depth is at least 4 - 6 inches.

Temperature - Temperatures between 75-80°F are perfect for your Scorpion. Temperatures below 65°F can be problematic and should be corrected using low wattage lighting or heating pads.

Watering - A shallow water dish may be provided. Make sure the water dish is not too large so that the scorpion can drown. A water dish too large may also increase humidity to dangerous levels.

Lighting - Scorpions do best when provided with a natural 12-hour photoperiod. Fluorescent or LED lighting are excellent options to light the terrarium during the day and for plant growth. Red bulbs or LED blacklight bulbs are great options for nighttime viewing.

Molting - Feeding should be put off for at least a week after a molt as the mandibles and exoskeleton will still be soft and damageable by prey.



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