



Tailless Whip Scorpion

Amblypygi Sp.

Care Sheet

Average Size

3 - 5 inches long

Average Lifespan

5 - 20 years depending on sex

CAUTION

Tailless Whip Scorpions are capable of pinching. It is **NOT** recommended to handle these species. Use forceps or tongs for general cage maintenance.

Diet

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

Feeding

Feed your Tailless Whip 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 Tropical/Neo-Tropical environments high humidity (70-80%) is recommended. Provide a cluttered habitat with plenty of hiding places, leaf litter, and cork bark. Live plants and a glass or plastic lid may help maintain humidity.

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 Tailless Whip Scorpion as well as number of specimens in the enclosure. Tailless Whip Scorpions are communal only when housed with animals of the same size. Cannibalism is possible when small individuals are housed with larger adults. Secure tops are recommended as scorpions can climb silicone and decorations to escape.

Substrate - Acceptable substrates include jungle mix, repti-soil, Fir bark, or eco earth. Moss can be added to substrate for increased humidity.

Temperature - Temperatures between 72-85°F are perfect for your Tailless Whip Scorpion. Temperatures below 65°F can be problematic and should be corrected using low wattage lighting or heating pads.

Watering - Always provide a bowl of fresh drinking water. Size the bowl appropriately to the animal. The cage can be misted manually or with an automated fogger/mister to maintain proper humidity levels.

Lighting - Tailless Whip 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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