



# Tropical Ground Tarantulas

## *Various Species*

# Care Sheet

### Average Size

Depends on Species

### Average Lifespan

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 3-6 crickets once every week. Never feed your tarantula during a molt.

### Housing

**Habitat** - Being from Tropical/Neo-Tropical environments high humidity (70-80%) is recommended. Consult your local store for specifics regarding your species.

**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.

**Substrate** - Coconut fiber, Peat Moss, or Fir Bark are recommended substrates. Many ground dwelling tropical tarantulas will dig. As a result, make sure substrate depth is at least 4 - 6 inches.

**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.

**Watering** - For tarantulas smaller than 1.5 inches, a very small bowl or cap of fresh water will suffice. For larger tarantulas of 3 inches or more, a larger bowl or invertebrate water dish will be adequate.

**Lighting** - Tarantulas do not need UVB or light sources. However, lighting maybe required for the maintaining of live plants and proper day/night cycles.

**Molting** - Molts will generally occur in a webbed nest 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.



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