



FROGLANDIA CARE SHEETS

Dendrobates tinctorius

Difficulty: Novice

Native Habitat: Both Guyanas, Surinam and parts of Brazil.

Longevity: 5-8 years or more.

Size: Varies greatly by variety, 1" for males and 1.5" for females up to 1.75" for males and nearly 3" for females (Orange Giants). Tinctorius is a species with many, many morphs and color variations. Many of these morphs were once thought to be different species, but, DNA has set the record straight. This is probably the main complex of poison dart frogs, as Ranitomeya is for thumbnail frogs.

Temperature Range: 68-78F A temperature drop at night is appreciated. As if a cooling period during the year simulating the change of seasons.

Humidity: 60%-90% with 70-80% as the sweet spot. (higher humidity can lead to mold growth and generally is a sign of air stagnation. Air flow should never become stagnant.)

Housing: Dendrobates tinctorius require a fair amount of space, despite their diminutive size. A vivarium of 18"x18"x12" high will house a pair adequately. They are a terrestrial species but will climb and enjoy all levels of a well- designed vivarium. **Tinct's Do Not do well in groups**, you can group them when young but sexual maturity will bring out aggression: mostly girl on girl fighting action. Do not take it lightly, someone will die if they are not separated when this occurs. This aside, tinct's are a great species for beginners who want colorful, active display frogs, they don't hide a lot and have great personalities.

These frogs will thrive in a naturalistic planted vivarium of standard "bioactive" construction. Salting the vivarium with springtails and isopods (rolly-pollies) will help with waste recycling and provide extra tidbits of food. False bottom drainage construction and ABG or Turface soil layers should be covered with deep leaf litter. Lids must be escape proof and limited in screen coverage. Humidity is important and an off the shelf habitat: such as an ecoterra or zoomed terrarium will dry out too fast without covering around 80% of the screen with glass or plastic. Screens should be of a fine mesh to keep fruit flies and other small prey items inside, and interpersonal relationships intact. There is less debate about the need for UVB with D. tinctorius, but Vitamin D can (and should) be supplied with powdered supplements. These amphibians are not pond dwellers and prefer moist leaf litter as their main habitat. They do

appreciate the availability of water, but don't over-do it. Give them a water dish and change it frequently with fresh water. Waterfalls and moving water features are unnecessary and potentially dangerous, they can drown in deep water. They do not enjoy a good dunk.

Feeding: These anurans (your new word, now that you are keeping frogs) are insectivores. They feed on LIVE insects and will not take artificial food- regardless of what anyone tells you. The staple diet is Hydei fruit flies, but Bean beetles, pinhead crickets and even termites make for tasty variety in their diet. Feed every other day and occasionally skip to a third day. Adults need less food than growing sub-adults. Growing froglings can be fed daily. Don't OVERFEED; if they are plump you're feeding them too much. They should be lean, but full-bodied. Fatty frogs suffer the same maladies as overweight.. anything. Obesity will shorten their life span. Calcium dust supplementation should be done with every feeding. The only time you don't want to dust with Calcium is when you are dusting with other vitamins, which should happen twice a month or so. You can also occasionally dust with carotenoids to enhance their color. Repashy Superpig is an example. All of my frogs live on Repashy calcium, vitamins and I raise fruit flies on Repashy Superfly. This is not a shameless plug, there are other fine supplements out there, but I call it like I see it. Supplementation is more important than brand names- just don't use cheap, out of date stuff from a Pet Supermarket or Box store.

Breeding: Males will call when they are mature and females will oblige, but you might not hear it. Their call is in the high frequency range, the very range that diminishes when we age. My kids used to laugh when they heard them and I couldn't (too much Punk Rock in my youth), I could, however see the throat pouch inflating and vibrating. These frogs are very easy to breed. They will lay eggs for you in a petri dish, or other suitable dish with a bit of water in it under a coconut hide. You could also use a small inverted flower pot. They will also lay eggs on large leaves, so watch for that. In nature they would generally lay their eggs on a leaf, but they love clean dishes, so don't over think it.

Supplement breeding frogs with Vitamin A once a month or so to increase vitality of eggs and avoid possible malformations or failures of metamorphosis.

The dish of eggs should be removed and the eggs covered HalfWay with distilled, mineral or R.O. water. Eggs will hatch in several weeks to a month or so, depending on temperature, elevation, etc. Watching them develop and checking with online sources will make the development stages plain to see, and therefore indicate when hatching is immanent.

I transfer hatchlings to their own cups (3-4 oz. in liquid volume in a 6-8oz cups). Tinct tadpoles are prone to cannibalism, don't use group pools for rearing. Put a sprig of java moss and a chunk of almond leaf in each cup, this promotes micro fauna which they can graze on. Feed a good quality tadpole food, it should sink. Frog larvae are detritivores- this means they eat all sorts of living and decayed stuff from the pond bottom. I use Repashy Soylent green, but zoomed and Josh's Frogs have their own brands that are just fine. A mixture of plant and fish

proteins are good, quality flake fishfood works in a pinch, but watch that it doesn't float. Many people are down on tad chow that contains wheat Gluten. I have yet to encounter a frog with Celiac disease, however, and a little as a glue is often used to make the pellets sink. So, don't get paranoid, if they are growing you are a good parent.

Tinctorius tadpoles will make it to metamorphosis in 5-7 months, they are big and grow slow in my experience. Rear legs will pop out first, and then front legs will appear just before emergence. Get them out of the cups before they emerge! They will either escape and dry up or drown if you don't get them out before their tails are absorbed and they become land critters.

Metamorphosis: A simple sterilite shoebox tilted at an angle with water flowing down into the lower one-third is an adequate metamorphosis chamber. Make sure there's ventilation and it is humid. You can put some damp moss on the "land" side of the chamber. They will venture out of water before the tail is fully absorbed. Watch for it. It's incredibly cool!

After your babies are hopping around on land, move them to a grow out. This can be another plastic shoebox with some peatmoss or ABG on the bottom, some leaf litter and live plant cuttings- mist daily. Seed this box with springtails, isopods are not necessary, this is a temporary billet. Feed them melanogaster (the smaller ones) fruit flies once the tail is absorbed. They won't eat until the tail is gone, they are still metamorphosing, and the last stage is the mouth changing from a tadpole sucker to a frog mouth. They will grow to vivarium size in 3-5 months.

-By Ravage, @ Froglandia



Figure 1 *Dedrobates tinctorius*- *Azereus* morph