herpy

PIJLGIFKIKKERS

Manu Poison Frog

Ameerega macero

Ameerega macero is a small, diurnal poison frog of 24-30 mm from the rainforests around Manu in south-eastern Peru and western Brazil. The head and back are bright red, the flanks black with a yellow stripe, and the belly is blue with a black net pattern. The species is rarely kept, and little is known about its care.

Familie: Dendrobatidae Vroegere naam: *Epipedobates macero*

KERNGEGEVENS

HET DIER

Volwassen grootte	**2-3 cm** kop-romplengte
Levensduur	**10-15 jaar**
Actief	**Overdag**
Levenswijze	**Bodembewonend**
Leefgebied	**Regenwoud en bergbos**
Huidgif in het wild	**Mild**
Huidgif in gevangenschap	**Geen** Nakweekdieren. Wildvang kan het gif lang behouden
Moeilijkheidsgraad	**Gevorderd**

KWEEK

Voortplanting	**Eierleggend**
Ontwikkeling	**Kikkervisjes worden naar het water gedragen**
Legplaats	**Op de grond**
Eieren per legsel	**4-16**
Uitkomen	**10-22 dagen**
Larvenperiode	**70-90 dagen** van uitkomen tot metamorfose
Voeding van de larven	**Algen/planten en kant-en-klaar voer**
Broedzorg	**Bewaakt de eieren en draagt de kikkervisjes**

VERZORGING

Min. terrarium	**45 × 45 × 45 cm** L × B × H voor 2 volwassen dieren
Temperatuur overdag	**25-28 °C**
Temperatuur ’s nachts	**21-25 °C**
Luchtvochtigheid	**70-100%**
Water	**Waterbak** diepte 1-2 cm
UVB	**Optioneel** Fergusonzone 1
Voeding	**Kleine ongewervelden (springstaarten, fruitvliegen)**
Gehouden	**In paren**

BESCHERMING EN PAPIEREN

CITES	**Bijlage II**
IUCN	**Niet bedreigd (LC)**

Verzorging in het kort

HET TERRARIUM

Little is known about keeping *Ameerega macero*. The species is kept like the equally large *Ameerega petersi*, with which it was long confused, and the figures for enclosure and climate are borrowed from that species.

TEMPERATUUR

The daytime temperature is 25-28 °C, and at night it is lowered by 3-4 degrees to 21-25 °C. Animals from the higher parts of the range tolerate cooler nights, and the low end of the range suits best. A winter rest is not necessary.

LUCHTVOCHTIGHEID EN SPROEIEN

Humidity should be 70-100 %: close to 100 % in the morning and evening, preferably with mist, and about 70-80 % in the middle of the day.

WATER EN WATERKWALITEIT

A shallow water dish with 1-2 cm of water is enough. The dish must be shallow enough for a juvenile to climb out, with stones or moss at the edge. Change the water often, and clean the dish with hot water without soap.

VERLICHTING EN UVB

Provide an LED light with a plant-suitable spectrum for 10-12 hours a day. UVB is not necessary for poison frogs; a weak UVB light (Ferguson zone 1) is optional. Give the frogs shade and cover so they can retreat from the light.

VOEDING

In the wild the frog eats ants, beetles and small larvae of 2-7 mm. In the enclosure use wingless fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster* and *D. hydei*), springtails, small isopods, micro crickets and sifted meadow plankton.

GEDRAG EN OMGANG

The males call from the ground or from low trunks and probably defend small territories, as their relatives do. In the wild, about ten adults per 1,000 m² may live along a stream.

NATUURLIJK VERSPREIDINGSGEBIED

Peru en Brazilië.