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SALAMANDRAS E TRITÕES

Western Tiger Salamander

Ambystoma mavortium

Ambystoma mavortium is a stout salamander, up to 30-35 cm long, from the prairies, forests and semi-deserts of North America, with yellow crossbars and blotches on a dark ground colour. The larvae live in water, while the adults spend most of their lives in self-dug burrows and emerge at night. Some animals never metamorphose and become sexually mature with their gills retained.

Família: Ambystomatidae

Toxinas leves na pele

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**15-30 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**10-20 anos**
Ativo	**À noite**
Estilo de vida	**Terrestre e escavador**
Habitat	**Semideserto e bosque e prado temperados**
Toxinas na pele	**Leves** Lave as mãos após o contato e mantenha os dedos longe dos olhos e da boca
Dificuldade	**Iniciante**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**50 × 25 × 30 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**18-22 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**16-20 °C**
Umidade	**80-95%**
Água	**Recipiente de água**
UVB	**Não necessário**
Alimentação	**Insetos, vertebrados e minhocas/caracóis**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Desenvolvimento	**Larvas na água**
Local de postura	**Na água**
Maturidade sexual	**5-36 meses**
Ovos por temporada	**100-1.000**
Eclosão	**19-50 dias**
Fase larval	**75-150 dias** da eclosão até a metamorfose
Alimentação das larvas	**Outros larvas e pequenos invertebrados aquáticos (dáfnias, larvas de mosquito)**
Cuidado parental	**Nenhum**

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Não listado**
Anexo da UE	**Não listado**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Adults can be kept in many kinds of container. The simplest is a large plastic box with a tight-fitting lid and many small ventilation holes; a glass terrarium with a mesh lid gives a better view.
TEMPERATURA	The temperature should be 18-22 °C by day and preferably slightly lower at night, for both larvae and adults. The species tolerates cold better than heat. The larval tank is not heated, and the water must not exceed 24 °C.
UMIDADE E NEBULIZAÇÃO	The substrate must be damp but never wet or muddy, because the animal absorbs water through its skin and does not drink through its mouth. Air humidity has not been measured for the species; a damp substrate gives roughly 80-95 %.
ÁGUA E QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA	A shallow, heavy water bowl is not essential, but it is a good safeguard: if the substrate becomes too dry, the animal seeks out the bowl, so it prevents deaths from desiccation.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is nocturnal and needs no special lighting. There is no evidence that it needs UVB, and strong UV light can damage the eyes and skin of amphibians.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	Larvae and neotenic animals eat earthworms, compost worms, suitably sized crickets, waxworms and small fish. Small pieces of meat can be given as an occasional treat, but not as a staple, because meat lacks vitamins and minerals.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	Adults burrow and lie hidden for most of the day. They are nocturnal and active hunters that lie in wait. Many animals learn to recognise their keeper and beg for food.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Canadá, Estados Unidos e México.