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SAPOS-FLECHA

Ecuador Poison Frog

Ameerega bilinguis

Ameerega bilinguis is a small, diurnal poison frog of 17-23 mm from the leaf litter of the rainforest in the north-western Amazon lowlands. The back is black with red granules, and the underside is pale blue with black markings. The species is rarely kept, and little is known about its care.

Família: Dendrobatidae Nome anterior: *Epipedobates bilinguis*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**17-23 mm** comprimento focinho-cloaca
Longevidade	**10-15 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Terrestre**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical**
Toxinas na pele na natureza	**Leves**
Toxinas na pele em cativeiro	**Nenhuma** Animais nascidos em cativeiro. Animais capturados na natureza podem manter as toxinas por muito tempo
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**40 × 40 × 40 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**25-26 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**20-22 °C**
Umidade	**70-100%**
Água	**Recipiente de água** profundidade 1-2 cm
UVB	**Opcional** Zona de Ferguson 1
Alimentação	**Pequenos invertebrados (colêmbolos, drosófilas)**
Mantido	**Em casal ou em grupo**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Desenvolvimento	**Girinos carregados até a água**
Local de postura	**No chão**
Ovos por postura	**4-16**
Eclosão	**10-22 dias**
Fase larval	**70-90 dias** da eclosão até a metamorfose
Alimentação das larvas	**Algas/plantas e ração completa**
Cuidado parental	**Vigia os ovos e carrega os girinos**

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Apêndice II**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Little is known about the care of *Ameerega bilinguis*, but the species is kept in small numbers, and the basic figures for the vivarium are known. It is kept like other small *Ameerega* species from the rainforest leaf litter.
TEMPERATURA	The daytime temperature is 25-26 °C, and at night it is lowered by 4-5 degrees to 20-22 °C.
UMIDADE E NEBULIZAÇÃO	Humidity should be close to 100 % morning and evening, ideally with mist, and may fall to 70-80 % during the day.
ÁGUA E QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA	A shallow water bowl with 1-2 cm of water lets the frogs drink and is necessary if breeding is to take place, because the male deposits the tadpoles there. The bowl must have a slope or stones so that a frog can climb out again.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The light should first and foremost give the plants a day-night rhythm of about 12 hours, and an LED plant lamp is enough for that. UVB is not necessary for poison frogs, so it is optional.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The food is small, live arthropods: springtails and fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*), micro crickets, sieved meadow plankton and small isopods.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The species is diurnal and lives mostly on the ground, but the males readily climb onto slightly raised spots to call. It can be kept in pairs or in a group if the vivarium is large enough for the males to keep their distance.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Colômbia, Equador e Peru.