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SAPOS-FLECHA

Cainarachi Poison Frog

Ameerega cainarachi

Ameerega cainarachi is a red-backed poison frog of about 3 cm that is known only from the foothills around Tarapoto in northern Peru. The species is threatened in the wild, and little is known about its care, so this guide is based on the climate, the habitat and the close relatives *Ameerega bassleri* and *Ameerega pepperi*.

Família: Dendrobatidae Nome anterior: *Epipedobates cainarachi; Epipedobates ardens*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**3 cm** 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	**22-26 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**19-22 °C**
Umidade	**70-100%**
Água	**Recipiente de água** profundidade 1-2 cm
UVB	**Opcional** Zona de Ferguson 1
Alimentação	**Insetos e pequenos invertebrados (colêmbolos, drosófilas)**
Mantido	**Em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Desenvolvimento	**Girinos carregados até a água**
Local de postura	**No chão**
Maturidade sexual	**12-13 meses**
Ovos por postura	**22-44**
Eclosão	**10 dias**
Fase larval	**50-60 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	**Em perigo (EN)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Little is known about the care of *Ameerega cainarachi*. The species lives in the same area as *Ameerega bassleri* and *Ameerega pepperi*, and the breeding figures are borrowed from them (see Breeding).
TEMPERATURA	By day 22-26 °C suits, and at night the temperature should fall by up to 5 °C, to about 19-22 °C. The difference between the seasons is only 1-2 °C. There is no winter rest.
UMIDADE E NEBULIZAÇÃO	Humidity must be 70-100 %: about 70 % around midday and close to 100 % with mist morning and evening. Mist or use a rain system and fogger a couple of times a day.
ÁGUA E QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA	A shallow water bowl with 1-2 cm of water is enough, and it must be easy to get in and out of. Use rainwater, reverse osmosis water or dechlorinated tap water, and change the water every second day so that bacteria do not build up.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The light must first and foremost cover the plants' needs: LED plant-growth light for 10-12 hours a day with a clear night. The need for UVB is not documented; a weak UVB lamp (Ferguson zone 1) is optional.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The frogs take the usual small feeder insects: fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster* and *Drosophila hydei*), springtails, small isopods, newly hatched crickets, the smallest waxworm larvae and sweep-netted small insects from the meadow.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	*Ameerega cainarachi* is diurnal and lives on the forest floor. The males in the genus are territorial and call from fixed spots.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Peru.