herpy

SAPOS-FLECHA

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.

Família: Dendrobatidae Nome anterior: *Epipedobates macero*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**2-3 cm** comprimento focinho-cloaca
Longevidade	**10-15 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Terrestre**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical e floresta de montanha**
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.	**45 × 45 × 45 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**25-28 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**21-25 °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**

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 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.
TEMPERATURA	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.
UMIDADE E NEBULIZAÇÃO	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.
ÁGUA E QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA	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.
ILUMINAÇÃO E 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.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	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.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	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.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Peru e Brasil.

O guia completo com mapa e atualizações: herpy.org/en/poison-dart-frogs/ameerega-macero