

Pink tarantula (Rosy)



	Adequate temperature
Day temperature	28 °C
Night temperature	24 °C

Main Features :

The pink tarantula or tarantula Rosy is distinguished by its pink stain on the back. In nature, it is found in arid environments, like Chile. Its body measures 6 to 7 cm and has a wingspan of 13 to 14 cm with the legs. The life expectancy of this arachnid differs according to the sex of the animal. Females can reach the age of 14 while males can be 6 years old. The reason the male lives shorter is that when he reaches sexual maturity, he is no longer able to moult, which ends his life cycle. This spider species is easy to handle!

Captivity:

The habitat of the pink tarantula must be at least 26 cm x 24 cm x 25 cm and be provided with a cover, a heating system and a lighting system emitting ultraviolet rays. The degree of humidity (60%) and the temperature (see the table above) must be carefully monitored to preserve the health of your tarantula. To maintain the proper temperature, a heating mat, out of reach of the animal, can be used as well as a heat lamp not accessible for the latter. The carpet must be installed under the terrarium to avoid any direct contact. If the animal has access to the heating source, the risk of burns is very high. A reptile does not feel the heat on its skin, it is only once it is too late that it feels the wound. In order to better control the humidity level and to maintain an adequate temperature, it is strongly recommended to buy a thermometer and a hygrometer to better control the variants. The ideal is to get a thermostat that will regulate the temperature and monitor the humidity. Using a timer to control the lighting time is a good alternative, but it is important to make sure that those are still

working, even after several years! For the substrate (bottom mat), soil, sand or sphagnum moss will be perfect. Sphagnum moss helps maintain good moisture. The addition of hiding places and branches on the ground will be beneficial.

Food:

The pink tarantula feeds mainly on insects and young mice. As insects, you can offer him locusts, crickets, mealworms, and so on. Insects must be supplemented with multivitamins and calcium once a week. Just sprinkle them before offering them to your tarantula.



Frequent health problems:

- **Infections:** Infections can occur in the mouth (stomatitis), on the skin (bacterial or fungal) or in the form of abscess. This condition is often the cause of poor nutrition, excess moisture or poor hygiene.
- **Parasites:** A tarantula can sometimes catch parasites in many ways, such as having been outside, being in a boarding house or pet shop or coming from their live food (mice, insects, etc.). If the animal is not treated following the appearance of parasites, it could become anemic and die. Parasites feed on your pet's blood, where they can find the nutrients they need for survival.
- **Injury inflicted by another animal:** It can happen that your dog or your cat finds this little creature amusing! She then becomes a toy for this one and tarantula bite can be hurt.

As with all animals, it is recommended that an examination be conducted after the purchase of a new reptile and an annual check is required. The annual exam helps prevent health problems that may occur and thus save the life of your pet. If in doubt, a visit to the veterinarian is required! A reptile, whatever it is, will hide its symptoms so as not to become an easy prey for predators (humans). At the slightest change in behavior, contact your veterinarian.