Scorpion Fast Facts!

- ♦ Live for approx. 6-10 years
- ♦ Grow to approx. 5-10cm depending on species
- ◊ Requires a 25x25x25cm minimum
- Their diet consists of live food predominantly crickets and cockroaches

Checklist!

- ◊ Enclosure
- ◊ Substrate
- ♦ *Hiding cave*
- ◊ Décor
- Heat source (heat mat/light/ rock)
- ◊ Water Sprayer
- ♦ *Feeding tongs*
- ♦ Live Food



Common Health Issues!

Dehydration: Lethargy/Loss of body condition due to humidity being to low

Mites: If the enclosure is not kept clean mite infestations may occur

Loss of Appetite: Most species require heating, particularly in winter. If temperatures drop too low they may lose their appetite and become ill

If these symptoms occur, we suggest going to our recommended vet the Unusual Pet Vets based in Frankston



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Enclosure set up!

Scorpions are quite shy and small, so they require adequate hiding spots in their enclosure. A small to medium sized terrarium will comfortably house a pair or trio of scorpions.

Substrate for your scorpions depends on species, with sand being optimum for desert and black rock scorpions, while a 50:50 sand-soil mix is best for rainforest and flinders. You will need plenty of hiding spots for your scorpion as well as a heat source.



Maintenance!

Scorpions are cold blooded to they will require a heat of 25celcius. To obtain this you can use a heat meat, a hear lamp, or a heat rock, this is left on 24hours a day to ensure the healtzh of your scorpion. It is important to note that if using a heatmat, that if the temperature is too great the scorpions will burrow into the substrate to avoid the heat, unfortunately this brings them closer to the heatmat and there is a danger they will over heat and die. It is for this reason that the heatmat should not cover the entire base of the terrarium and it may be worth turning off the mat during particularly warm summer spells (this obviously depends on where you live).

It is also strongly recommended that scorpion keepers use thermometers (such as those availble for use with reptiles) to monitor the temperatures at various places within the tank and ensure a good temperature gradient is maintained

Daily misting is needed to make sure the humidity level is sufficient in the enclosure so the scorpion doesn't dry out.



Scorpions are an observation pet only, and handling should be avoided. Australian Scorpions can give a painful sting but are not considered dangerous. First aid for a sting is to apply a cold pack and to seek medical aid if pain persists.

Nutrition!

Scorpions are night time ambush hunters. When prey is present they strike with their pincers, trapping their prey. In the wild scorpions will prey on small insects, spiders, and even other scorpions! In captivity they are fed a range of invertebrates such as crickets, cockroaches, or silkworms.

It is best to feed your scorpions at night so that their behaviour pattern will more closely resemble that of wild scorpions

