Turtle Fast Facts!

- ♦ Live for approx. 50-60+ years
- ♦ Grow to approx. 30-40cm shell size
- ♦ Requires a minimum 120x60x60cm tank
- ♦ Their diet consists of frozen, pelleted, & live food

Checklist!

\Diamond	Tank	\Diamond	Thermometer
\Diamond	Dry dock/land area	\Diamond	Filter
	arca	\Diamond	Water siphon
\Diamond	Substrate		
\Diamond	Décor	◊	Water condi- tioner
\Diamond	Water heater	\Diamond	pH test kit
◊	Heat globe and fitting	\Diamond	Turtle neutral- izer/ vitamin D3 block
\Diamond	UV globe and		200.00.
	fitting	\Diamond	Live and fro- zen food
\Diamond	Thermostat		
		\Diamond	Pellets
\Diamond	Timer		



Common Health Issues!

Metabolic Bone Disease (MBD): Calcium or vitamin D3 deficiency as a result of incorrect diet and/or lack of or incorrect UV lighting

Obesity: Some adult turtles will gorge themselves and can easily become overweight, particularly if fed on a diet that is too high in protein. This can have a number of negative health complications long term.

Fungal infection: Turtles can develop fungal skin and shell conditions if water quality is not maintained at optimum levels and cleaned regularly

If you notice any of the following symptoms, please contact our recommended vet. The Unusual Pet Vets.

Loss of appetite, lethargy, soft/rubbery shell, discolouration, spots on shell/skin, floating/inability to submerge



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Turtle Care Sheet!





Bringing the jungle experience to you!

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Enclosure set up!

A hatchling turtle can be housed in a 90x45x45cm (minimum) tank for the first 12-18months, the minimum tank size for an adult turtle is 120x60x60cm. A turtle tank should have a dry dock/land area for the turtle to come up onto. As adults, turtles are best housed outside in a pond.

The water should be filled at least half of the tank, a substrate of course gravel or crushed limestone (calgrit) can be used. You can then decorate the tank with plants and driftwood to provide some cover for your turtle.



Maintenance!

Although turtles have a specific set of requirements, if they are all correct they grow and live perfectly.

We are here to help you accomplish that ideal environment your turtle needs!

Turtles require adequate heating in their tanks.

Their water should be sitting at 22-26°c and they should have a basking spot of 28-32°c located above the water.

To ensure that these temperatures are where they are meant to be they should be monitored regularly through the use of a good quality thermometer.

Turtles need both a heat lamp and UV lamp. The UV plays an important role in the turtles growth and development. Turtles require a day/night cycle so the UV is necessary for the turtles health.

Turtles can be quite messy so regular water changes are necessary to maintain proper water conditions. It is important to test the tanks water weekly to ensure you have all the correct levels. Any fresh water that is added to the tank should be treated with water conditioner to remove chlorine and chemicals.

Nutrition!

In the wild turtles feed on a variety of aquatic insects, fish, crustaceans, snails and plant matter. Long necked turtles are primarily carnivorous, whilst short necked turtles are omnivores.

In captivity turtles should be fed a varied diets comprising of live food, frozen food, pelleted food, and fresh vegetables (depending on the species of turtles).

Live foods that can be offered are; crickets, woodies, earthworms, blood worms, feeder fish, and yabbies. All live insects should be coated in calcium powder before being fed off. Live aquatic plants as well as vegetables such as kale, endive, zucchini, and carrot can be offered to short neck turtles.

Hatchling and juvenile turtles should be fed daily, whereas adult turtles can be fed 2-3 times a week.

