

Bahia Scarlet Birdeater

The Bahia Scarlet Birdeater tarantula is in the same genus as the Salmon Pink Birdeater. They are native to Brazil but more specifically, Bahia which borders the Atlantic Ocean. This species is quite docile and calm and is for intermediate to experienced keepers. It is not a burrowing species which makes them a good display tarantula. Males can have a short life span after maturity of 2-3 years while females can live for more than 15 years. Tarantulas should be housed individually.

When a tarantula is moulting it may spin a web on the floor, lie on it and be on its back. Do not feed or mist the tarantula during this period as it is very

Glossary

Reptile – A cold-blooded vertebrate with scaly skin.

Amphibian – A cold-blooded vertebrate that begins life as an aquatic animal and grows into a terrestrial adult with lungs.

Terrestrial – A ground dwelling animal.

Arboreal – An animal that lives in trees.

Diurnal – Awake in the day.

Nocturnal – Awake during the night.

UVB – Ultraviolet radiation.

Colubrid – A family of snakes.

Hybrid – Offspring from animals of different species.

Morph – Colourations created due to genetics.

Musk – Unpleasant odour released when an animal is stressed or feels threatened.

Live plants are only available on special order

If you require any further information, please ask our pet care advisors who will be very happy to help.

Opening Times

Monday – Saturday: 9am – 6pm

Sunday: 9.30am – 4pm

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Bahia Scarlet Birdeater

Care & Advice Sheet

Inspiration for your Home & Garden

Size & Housing

This species of tarantula grows fairly quickly and will grow between 9.5 to 11 inches in leg span. They can be kept in specially designed glass terrariums or plastic tanks. We recommend the Exo Terra or Komodo reptile tanks:

60 x 45 x 45 cm / 24 x 18 x 18" – Minimum for 1 Adult



Lighting & Temperature

Artificial light can be provided but UVB is not essential. The enclosure will need to have a constant temperature between 24–28°C. Achieve this by using a heat mat, heat bulb or ceramic heat emitter with a guard, controlled by a thermostat at all times. The temperature should never go below 20°C.

Substrate & Furnishings

“A happy tarantula is one that you can’t see.” – A general rule of thumb. Does not apply to all tarantulas.

It is best to use soil based substrates such as humus bricks, spider life, peat moss or eco-earth. Another option is compost or potting soil without fertilisers. The substrate should be at least 2–3 inches deep. There should be hides and live or artificial plants for decoration. Be careful not to fill the enclosure too much as the spider will still need space to move and moult.

Tarantulas produce tiny amounts of small white faeces but will leave a small ball of indigestible leftovers from their meal. Providing these are removed, fully cleaning the enclosure will not need to be a regular thing.

Please Note – Live plants must be free of insecticides.

Food & Water

Spiderlings should be fed daily and adult tarantulas can be fed every 2–3 days. They are carnivores and should eat a variety of insects such as:

- Fruit flies (spiderlings)
- Crickets
- Locust
- Cockroaches
- Mealworms
- Pinkie mice (adults)

This species requires a medium to high humidity. It is best to provide a small shallow dish of water that is changed daily. Use a shallow rock to cover the base of the dish if needed to prevent drowning. Mist near the water bowl to help raise the humidity.

Handling

Tarantulas are best kept as display animals. This species is quite docile and calm but handling is still not recommended. It is quite a fast mover and is known to flick hairs. Any falls can cause serious injuries to tarantulas and can even be fatal. If they feel threatened, they may flick hairs at you or bite.