

Mexican Pink Tarantula

The Mexican pink is a tarantula that can be found in the scrubland and deserts of Mexico, as well as in North and Central America. It is considered a docile tarantula species which is not likely to flick hairs. It is considered a good tarantula for beginners to keep. Tarantulas should be housed individually. Mexican pink tarantulas can live for up to 20 years in captivity.

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 vulnerable and should not be disturbed.

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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Care & Advice Sheet

Inspiration for your Home & Garden

Size & Housing

Adult Mexican pink tarantulas can grow between 5 to 7 inches. They can be kept in specially designed glass terrariums or plastic tanks. We recommend the Exo Terra or Komodo reptile tanks:

45 x 45 x 30 cm / 18 x 18 x 12" – 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 24–30°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 3–4 inches deep. There should be plenty of hides and live or artificial plants for the spider to explore. 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. Do not use cactus plants.

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

Provide a small and shallow dish of water. They require a medium to high humidity to help them moult. The enclosure should be misted near the water dish to keep the humidity between 50–60% however, it should be allowed to dry out before the next misting.

Handling

Tarantulas are best kept as display animals. Handling can be attempted but you must always support the body and be careful not to drop the animal. 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. A bite from this species is comparable to a bee sting as its venom is of low toxicity.