

Shopping List

- Large terrarium, or materials to build enclosure.
- UVB light (for indoor turtles)
- White Heat Light (for indoor turtles)
- Undertank heating pad (for indoor turtles)
- Thermometer (for indoor turtles).
- Reptile substrate, terrarium moss.
- Hiding box or half log.
- Rocks and logs.
- Non toxic plants. Herbs and vegetables are good.
- Shallow water dish, large enough for wading/swimming.
- Food plate.
- Calcium supplement.



This care sheet is not a substitute for proper research or regular visits to a veterinarian. We still recommend you purchase a book to help keep you pet happy and healthy

GUARANTEE




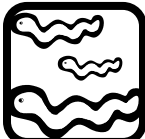
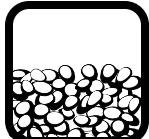
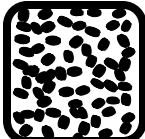


All reptiles, amphibians, and arthropods are guaranteed to be healthy AT TIME OF SALE. If not, customer has 48 HOURS to bring back sick, or deceased animal with yellow tag AND register receipt in exchange for store credit or replacement.

Our guarantee applies only to animals that were unhealthy at time of sale. It does not cover animals that were not cared for in exact accordance with this care sheet, and does not cover healthy animals. There are no "RETURNS" on live animals for any reason so please choose carefully.

BOX TURTLE


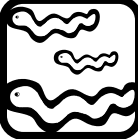



Terrapene sp.

DIET	 Insects	 Vegetations	 Fruits	 Worms
	 Terrestrial		 Pellets	
	 Squirmy	SIZE 		

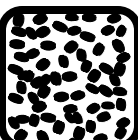


SIZE **6-8"** Depending on species. Males get larger than females

DIET   Crickets, meal worms, silk worms, wax worms, butter worms, and night crawlers should make up 50% of their daily diet.


 Kale, collards, chard, parsley, clover, alfalfa, dandelion greens, turnip greens, mustard greens, broccoli, okra, peas, squash, carrots, sweet potato, bell pepper and cactus pads. **NO ICE-BURG LETTUCE.**

 Figs, kiwi, papaya, melon, apple, grapes, dates, peaches, apricots, strawberries, plums, tomatoes, bananas. Feed fruits sparingly. **NO CITRUS FRUITS.**


 Pellets or other commercial diets can be fed in conjunction with fresh foods (or as a sole diet). We recommend Box Turtle total Bites by Nature Zone.


LONGEVITY **50-60 YEARS** **HARDINESS** **5/5** **TANK SIZE** Baby:10g Adult:40g

All vegetables should be washed thoroughly, and finely chopped or grated with a cheese grater. Pellets should be slightly moistened but Nature's Zone's Total Bites can be fed right out of the package.

SET-UP  Box turtles do best in an outdoor set-up, or a large indoor terrarium with opaque sides to prevent it trying to dig out. A turtle permanently housed in a small clear tank indoors will become stressed and withdrawn.

Indoor turtles need to have at least a 40g breeder terrarium (18"x36") but a 24"x48" is ideal. Deep, moistened substrate that satisfies digging should be used, like compressed coconut bark, or the larger wooden shreds (regular orchid bark caves in too easily). A shallow water dish should be placed on the "cool side", partially buried to give them easy access. A hiding spot should also be placed on the "cool side". Outdoor turtles can be kept in enclosures made from wooden boards, vinyl siding, bricks or cement blocks. Situate your turtle habitat where it is partly shaded, morning sun is ideal. A 5 foot X 5 foot enclosure is adequate for up to four turtles. Do not mix different species of turtles and remember to quarantine any new turtles before introducing them to the group. A group of females is likely to work out best. Provide a box for each turtle to hide in, as well as such items as logs and rocks to make the environment interesting. Make sure your outdoor turtles are well protected from dogs or other predators, like raccoons or hawks. Most box turtles enjoy a shallow pool, 6-8 inches deep and will spend time soaking regularly. When planting the pen, keep in mind the turtles natural habitat and avoid toxic plants. Humidity should be kept high, turtles enjoy being sprayed with water in hot weather.

LIGHTING  Box Turtles require a heat light. This heat light creates a "basking spot" (area of increased heat) which the turtle will use to increase its body temperature to the correct level for normal bodily functions ie: hunting, digesting. Without a heat light they cannot digest their food and it can potentially rot inside of their stomachs. They also require a U.V.B. light. This spectrum of light is essential for their well being. Ultra Violet light helps induce their appetite, and is also necessary for them to metabolize calcium. Without it they will become calcium deficient, and will eventually die. Both lights should be on for 8-10 hours per day. Using a timer to turn lights on and off is ideal to standardize day length.

MAINTENANCE **5/5**  **Daily:** Turn on lights in morning. Switch off daily between offering fresh vegetation, and live foods. If a commercial diet is used, feed every day. Mist indoor turtles. Scrub food dish daily. Rinse out dish, and provide fresh water. Turn off lights at night. **Every other day:** Scrub water dish. **Weekly:** move hiding spots to clean location. Pick up any feces. **Monthly:** Replace substrate.

FLIP OVER