**Golfodolche Poison Dart Frog (Phyllobates vittatus) Care Sheet**

**Lifespan**: 10-15 years

**Adult Size**: Up to 1.5 Inches (4 CM)

**Enclosure size**: 40cm x 40cm x 30cm is minimum for a pair.

**Habitat**: The species benefits best from a humid, live planted vivarium. Our specialist enclosures are complete with bio active substrate and are furnished with live plants such as bromeliads, ficus’ and climbers. These give the animals a water source and also a hide as the animals will seek shelter under leaves. The substrate is also topped with sheet moss to give the enclosure a more naturalistic look to the keeper as well as raising humidity.

**Spraying**: *Phyllobates vittatus* benefit from being sprayed up to 4 times a day for at least 20 seconds a spray. The safest water to use with the frogs is RO (Reverse Osmosis) water but this can only be used if sufficient aquarium mineral salts are added. Another safe source of water is leaving in a container to stand for at least 24 hours before using.

**Temperature**: This species is best kept at 23-24°C. The temperature should not be allowed to fall below 19°C and should not rise above 26°C. The temperature of the enclosure should be checked daily as the species is sensitive to high temperature and must be kept away from direct sunlight.

**Humidity**: The humidity of the enclosure should be above 80% all of the time. This can be achieved by being sprayed up to 4 times a day for at least 20 seconds a spray.

**Feeding**: These frogs will feed on Micro Crickets and various species of fruit fly. The most effective way to feed this species is to place a small amount of the food item in the enclosure and check the next day for any remaining food items. If there are still some food items left in the enclosure for the frogs, then do not feed them. If there are none in the vivarium, then it is best to feed the frogs again.

**Behaviour**: The species is diurnal (Active during the day). They can be kept singly, in pairs or in groups. When the animals reach sexual maturity, at around a year old, they are best kept in a pair. If an enclosure large enough is provided, then the group should happily co-habit with each other.