

Tanzanian Red Claw Scorpion

The Tanzanian Red Claw Scorpion looks similar in appearance to the Emperor Scorpion but is more likely to sting and be a little more aggressive. Besides this, they are still considered great for beginners.

These scorpions are generally nocturnal and found in the rainforests of Tanzania, Africa. They are commonly found living underneath rocks and logs. In captivity, they have a life span of 5 to 8 years.

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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Tanzanian Red Claw Scorpion

Care & Advice Sheet

Inspiration for your Home & Garden

Size & Housing

These scorpions are fairly small and reach around 9–12.5cm. 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



Substrate & Furnishings

It is best to use soil based substrates such as humus bricks or spider life however, you can also use compost or potting soil as long as they **do not contain fertiliser** as this can be poisonous. Another option is a peat substitute mixed with orchid bark. These scorpions will burrow so it is recommended to have a substrate depth of at least 2–3 inches. Provide areas for it to hide under such as cork bark, plant pots and damp moss. Live and artificial plants can also be used. Spot pick the enclosure daily and full clean once or twice a month using a reptile specific disinfectant.

Please Note – Not all live plants are invertebrate friendly.

Lighting & Temperature

Artificial light can be provided but using a high percentage UVB will cause health implications and possible death. The enclosure will need to have a constant temperature between 24 and 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. There should be a temperature gradient across the enclosure and the temperature can drop at night by a few degrees.

Food & Water

Young scorpions should be fed every 1–2 days and adult scorpions can be fed every 3–4 days. A scorpion's diet will consist of live food insects such as:

- Crickets
- Locust
- Mealworms
- Cockroaches

Provide a shallow dish of fresh water daily. If the dish is large, place a rock or stone in the bowl to prevent drowning. They require a high humidity and should be misted regularly to keep the enclosure slightly damp.

Handling

It is best to not handle these scorpions as they are likely to try and sting when disturbed. Their sting is similar to that of a bee sting which can cause serious reactions in some people. For this reason, they should always be handled with care and respect. Use a bowl, net, ladle or anything that can scoop up the animal to prevent injury to yourself and the animal. You must also be very careful to never drop or let the scorpion fall as this can easily injure or kill the scorpion.