

Yellow-bellied Toad

The yellow-bellied toad is a small amphibian. They are within a group of three species commonly found in captivity that include the fire-bellied toads and the oriental fire-bellied toads. The yellow-bellied toads can live longer than 10 years and are sociable animals. They are mostly active at night but can be active during the day.

Yellow-bellied toads are great beginner amphibians because they are easy to care for. They are very hardy animals and require minimal maintenance providing that the enclosure has been set up correctly.



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

Chessington Garden Centre

Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey, KT9 2NG

Tel: 01372 725 638

Email: info@chessingtongardencentre.co.uk

Web: www.chessingtongardencentre.co.uk



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Yellow-bellied Toad



Care & Advice Sheet

Inspiration for your Home & Garden



Size & Housing

These toads usually reach up to 5cm in length. They require an aqua-terrarium that has at least 1/3 land area and water at a level of 10cm maximum. Standard aquariums with screen covers can be used but we recommend the Exo Terra or Komodo terrariums or habispheres.

45 x 45 x 45cm / 18 x 18 x 18" – Minimum for 1-2 Adults

60 x 45 x 45cm / 24 x 18 x 18" – Minimum for 3 Adults

90 x 45 x 45cm / 36 x 18 x 18" – Minimum for 5 Adults



Substrate & Furnishings

The land area should be built up with a burrowing substrate such as humus bricks or coco husk and can be decorated with branches, logs, driftwood or rocks to look natural. Use moss such as sphagnum moss to help maintain the humidity on the land.

They appreciate live plants (aquatic and on land) but artificial plants can also be used. Make sure that the furnishings create hides for your toads. Use gravel or pebbles to line the floor of the aquatic area. Spot pick the enclosure daily and full clean the enclosure every 3-4 weeks as amphibians are prone to illness from excess waste in the environment.

Please Note – Not all live plants are reptile friendly.

Lighting & Temperature

A day and night cycle should be provided by the use of reptile UVB bulbs. This can be in 5, 10 or 12% arcadia tubes to provide sunlight and this is best placed on a timer for 10-12 hours a day.

Temperatures should range between 21°C and 24°C and this can be achieved by using a reptile heat bulb or ceramic heat emitter with a guard controlled by a thermostat at all times. The temperature can drop at night by a few degrees.

Food & Water

These toads are insectivores and feeds solely on live food. Depending on the size of your toad, live food options include:

- Crickets
- Roaches
- Mealworms
- Locusts
- Small worms
- Waxworms (treat)

These toads should be fed daily. The aquatic area should have the water changed daily unless a filter is fitted. They should be misted daily to provide humidity levels of 50-60%.

Test the water regularly so that the toxins do not build up. Complete partial water changes as necessary,

Handling

It is best not to handle these amphibians unless necessary. They do not like being handled and are best caught into a small tub when being removed from their enclosure for cleaning purposes. Use the water from the enclosure to wet your hands before when handling.