

Ranitomeya

Ranitomeya encompasses the following species localities:

fantastica:
Inibico
Caynarachi
Lowland
White Banded
Reticulated
Monte Cristo
Varadero
True Nominal

amazonica:
Arena Blanca
Iquitos
Red
Heirloom
Blackwater
benedicta:
Shucushuyacu
Papa Hermosa

sirensis:
Green
Panguana
Highland
Rio Pauchitea
Biolat
Green Leg
Orange



variabilis:
Southern
Highland
Rodyll
Borja Ridge
Rio Napo
Peruvian Gold
Varadero
French Guiana

uakari:
Gold Legged
Quebrada
flavovittata
vanzolini
summersi:
Sauce
Yellow

Imitator:
Green
Caynarachi
Valley
Intermedius
Varadero
Banded
Chazuta
Ymbatos
Tarapoto

No You Cannot Mix Any of These or Any Other Dart Frogs!

Enclosure Size: Ranitomeya are a small sized dart frog, growing from 0.5"-1" in length. For 1-3 individuals, a Vertical 10 Gallon tank or 12x12x18 is the minimum. For up to 5 individuals, the minimum is a Vertical 20 gallon tank or 18x18x24. The larger the tank, the less likelihood of territorial disputes and the more foraging space for these small sized, mostly arboreal dart frogs. In general, 5 gallons of space per frog is recommended. These dimensions assume a well-planted tank. Plants provide more hiding places and visual barriers in addition to buffering against temperature and humidity swings.

Group Behavior: Female Ranitomeya are seldom territorial, but disputes can occur between males (wrestling) if too many individuals are housed in too small of a space when males become of breeding age and begin to call. Typically pairs, trios, and groups of up to 5 individuals get along well together in the right sized and a well planted vivarium. Smaller individuals are typically not prone to bullying.

Typical Gender: Ranitomeya can be sexed around 8-12 months of age. They are slightly female heavy. Ranitomeya are typically more difficult to sex than other dart frogs and while girth is often the primary way to guess sex, observing calling is the best way to distinguish a male.

Tank Setup: Ranitomeya are smaller frogs and while not terrible swimmers, can drown if sick or injured. Ranitomeya do benefit from an abundance of bromeliads and will hid in, deposit tadpoles in, and lay eggs upon the leaves of these plants. Paludariums and water deeper than their back represent a higher risk of drowning, which is why it is recommended that any water features be small and shallow with frequently changed or constantly filtered water. As Ranitomeya are arboreal in nature, they love to climb and will benefit from taller tanks for climbing. Ranitomeya do well with much lower ventilation and higher humidity, making a glass top a necessity over a fully ventilated mesh top as well. Often times, Ranitomeya are more prone to drying out than other dart frogs due to their small size and will hide under the leaf litter or in bromeliads when conditions are too dry. Ensure there are no small holes in your tank from which they will escape as they can fit through relatively tight spaces as well.

Personality: Ranitomeya can be shy to bold depending on the locality, but are often shy and prone to hiding with some disappearing for relatively long periods of time. Ranitomeya are also very curious in nature and will explore the tank from top to bottom, which is why they are some of the most prone to escaping from improperly built tanks--if there is an escape route, they will find it. Ranitomeya are suggested as intermediate dart frogs because they are relatively shy and often hide, they are the most prone to escaping due to their curious nature and small size, and they are more prone to drying out if the humidity is too low due to their relatively small body mass; although they are not as prone to ventilation or moisture related ailments as other dart frogs, and can be housed in typically smaller enclosures than most other dart frogs.

Written by:



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