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Dendrobates pumilio: Notes on Care and Breeding in Captivity

By Patrick Nabors

Natural History of Dendrobates pumilio

- Found in Central America, Eastern coast and off shore islands
- Small, Diurnal, highly active
- Lowland rain forest, Forest edge, Disturbed habitat
- High population densities

Southern Central America



D. pumilio, "Blue Jean" Form



This is the form which is found on the mainland, from Nicaragua to Costa Rica

Panama and Southern Costa Rica



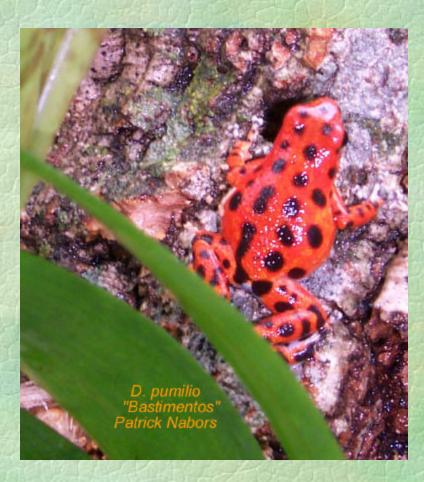
Bocas del Toro Isles



Multiple Forms Inhabit Bocas del Toras Islands and Panamanian Mainland

- Different colors and size frogs of the same species on the same small island
- Nearby small islands occupied by yet more different forms

<u>D. pumilio-</u>Locality Bastimentos Isle



D. pumilioLocality Bastimentos Isle



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D. pumilioLocality Bastimentos Isle



D. pumilio

Locality Shepard Isle, Bocas del Tora Archipeligo



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D. pumilioLocality Bocas del TorosArchipeligo



Unusual Life cycle

- Small clutches of eggs tended by male and female
- Female carries tadpoles individually to small water bodies, bromeliad axils, other plant "water holes"
- Female returns to feed the tadpoles

Calling Male D. pumilio





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Captive breeding rare

- <u>Dendrobates pumilio</u> have been heavily studied in the wild
- <u>D. pumilio</u> commonly imported for pet trade
- Despite these facts, captive breeding has been rare

Problems with breeding in Captivity

- Males and females highly territorial
- Due to difficulty sexing these frogs, they have often been kept in groups
- Obligate egg feeding means only the female can successfully raise tadpoles

First step to Breeding is Sexing!

- Some males can be identified by throat patch
- All other frogs are sexed by process of elimination.
- Individuals set up in tanks and watched for calling for about a week
- If no calling observed, assume female

Throat patch, recently calling *D. pumilio*



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"Reverse" Sexual Dimorphism! Male, on left, is larger than female.



D. pumilio breeding setups used at Saurian Enterprises



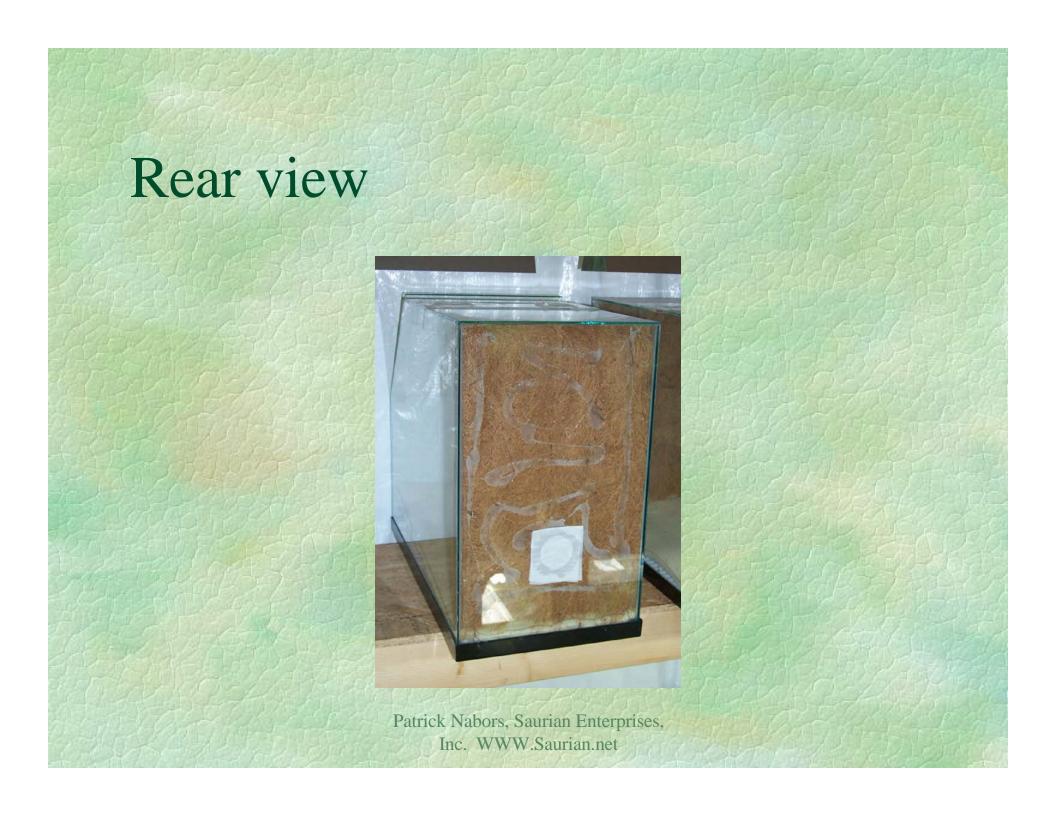
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Custom design tanks

- Some tanks built on ten gallon frame
- Doors in narrow end
- Misting nozzle for watering
- **Drains**
- Ventilation holes, Fans used in some tanks
- Intense light from compact fluorescent lamps







Slant front, bottom view



Slant front, top view



Drain system for tanks



Misting system nozzle



12 Tank unit for housing D. pumilio



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Compact Fluorescent lamps provide intense light



Once a pair are setup in these tanks, courtship often begins immediately, eggs soon follow

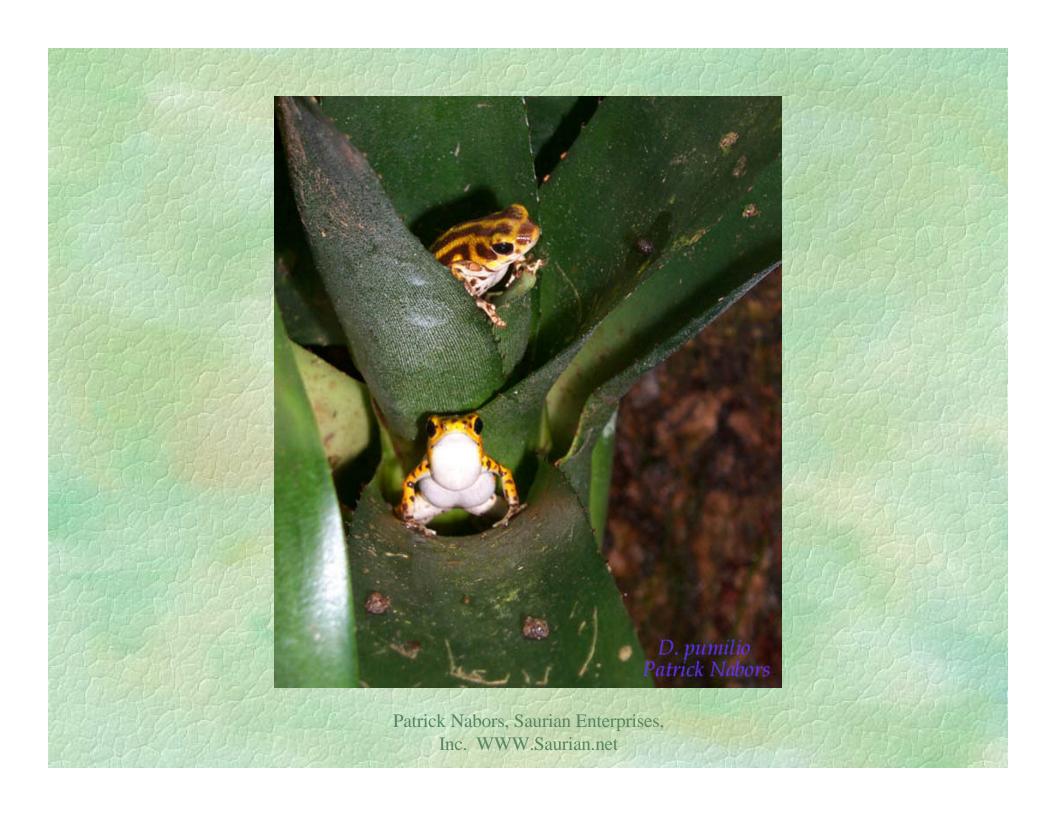


Courtship and Breeding

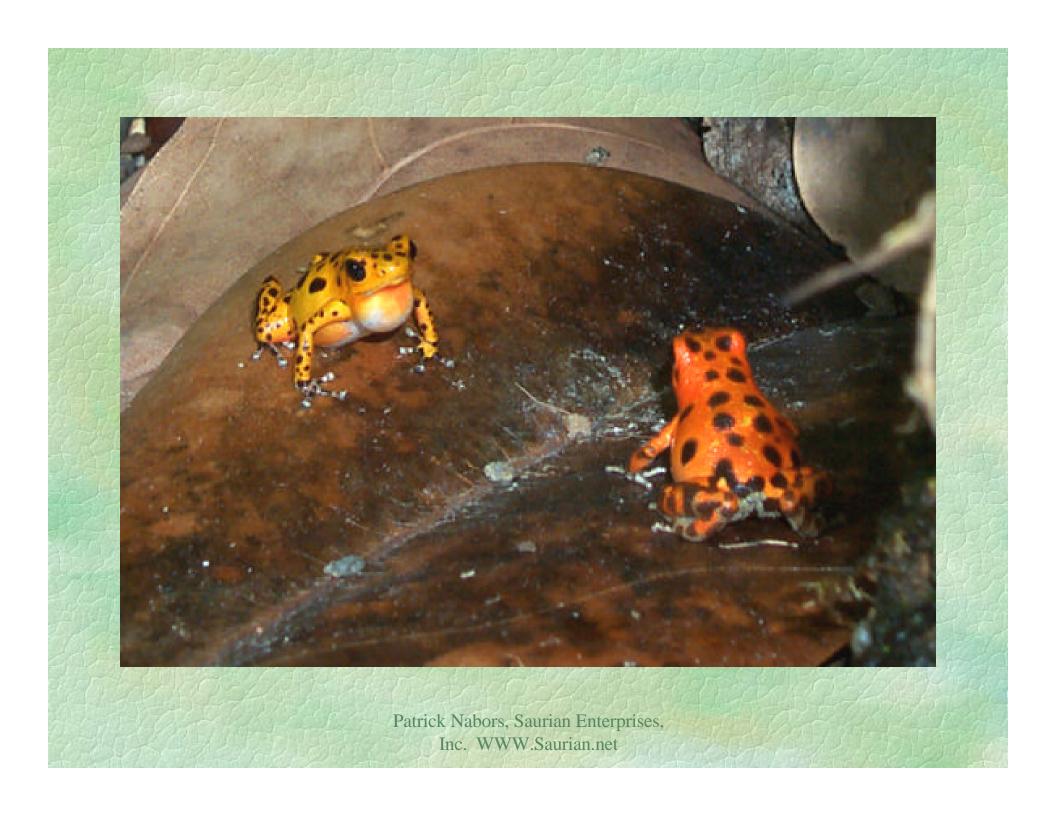
- Males call through out day
- Eggs laid in leaf litter or on bromeliad leaves
- Clutch size 4 to 11 eggs
- Egg development takes about twelve days
- Tank temperature run from low of 70 to high in mid 80s

D. pumilio courting





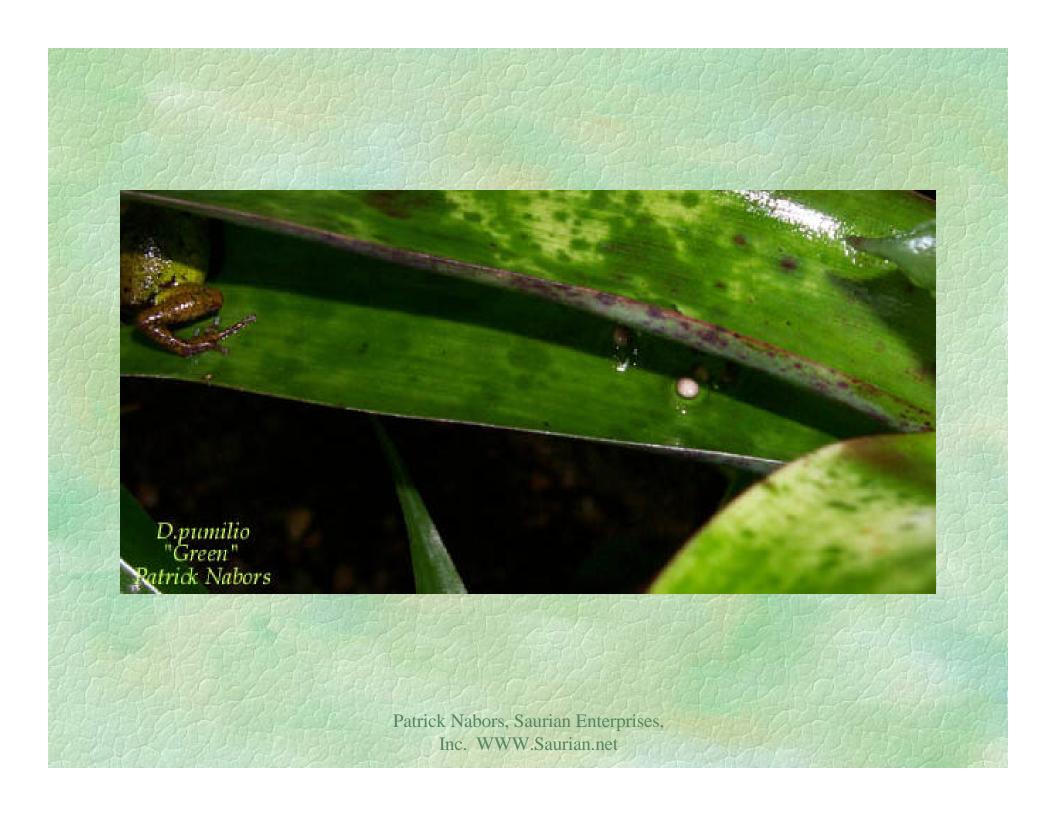






Female D. pumilio with eggs





Fully developed D. pumilio eggs



Erupted tadpoles

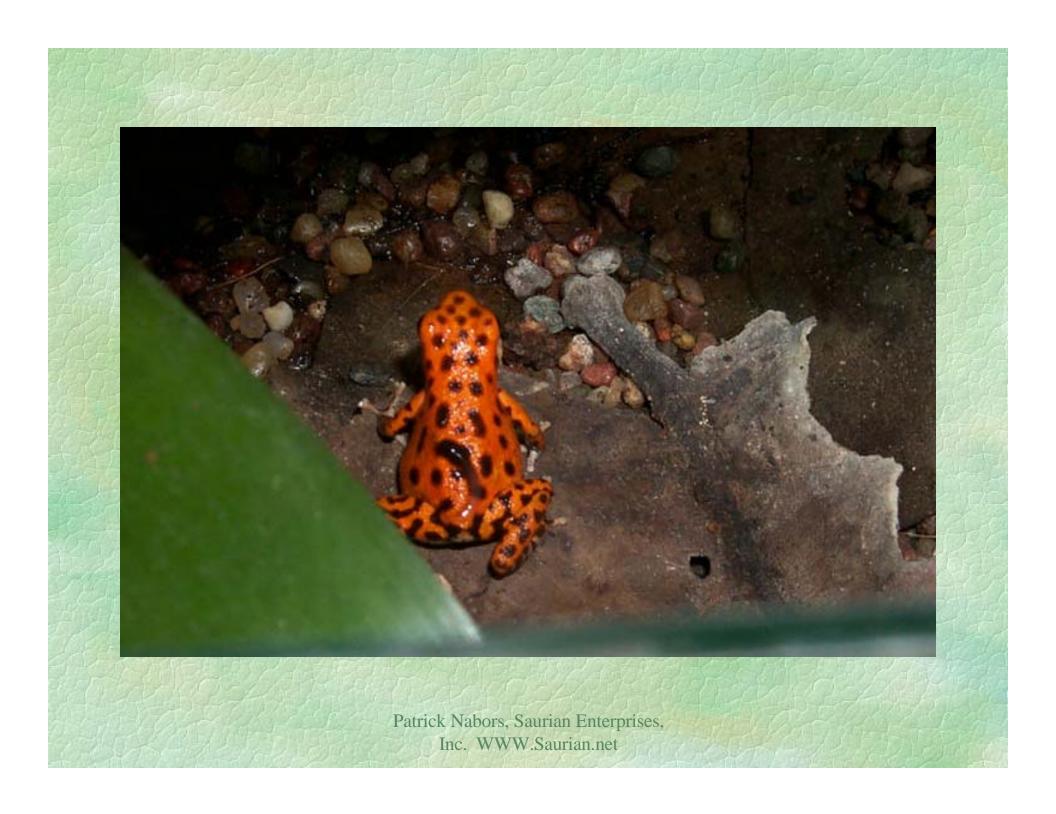




Female <u>D. pumilio</u> carrying tadpoles to water holes



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Female carrying two tadpoles



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Orange and Green leg form heading for water



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- Females will only tend a few tadpoles at one time
- Three to five are most common
- Froglets take around forty five days to emerge, from deposition by female
- Pair may produce up to twenty or so froglets a year

Female *D. pumilio* depositing food eggs



Feeding a tadpole



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Factors leading to successful tad rearing by females

- Lots of food, regularly supplied
- High quality supplements for food
- Warm day time temperatures
- Frequent flushing of bromeliad axils with clean water
- Good bromeliad health

Crickets and fruit flies are cultured to assure a constant supply of food

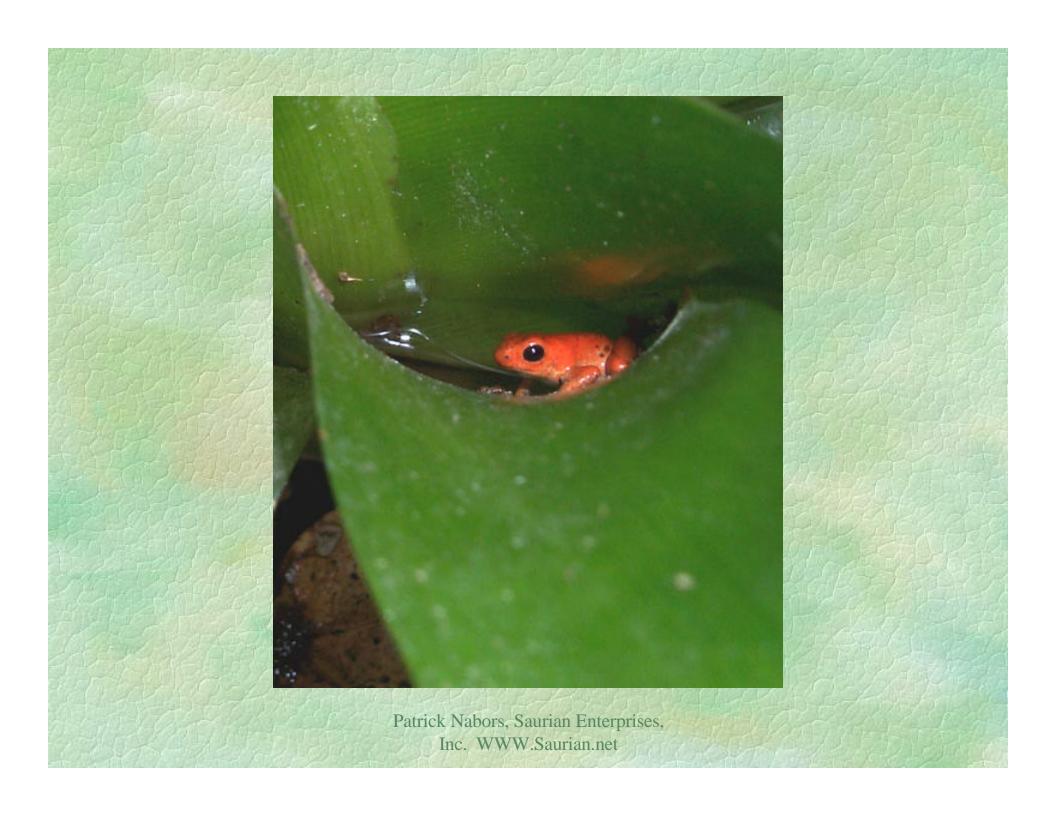


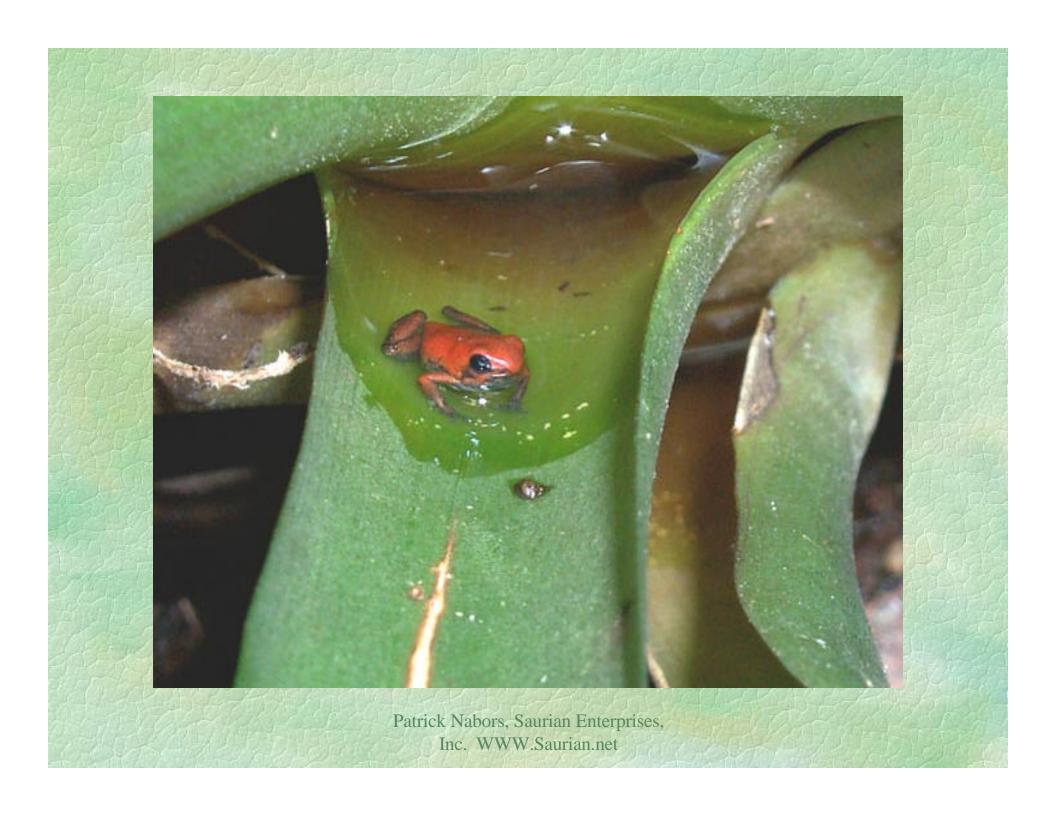


Emerging baby **D.pumilio**



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"Spindly leg syndrome"

- SLS seen in many types of frogs
- **Terminal**
- One certain cause is low temps
- Other causes not certain
- Lack of nutrients in females diet may contribute to a deficiency in the food eggs

Spindly leg syndrome (SLS) froglet



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Bromeliad tips

- Check Bromeliads for health when possible
- Neoregalia species are best for mounting
- Small size bromeliads are best



Froglet rearing

- Froglets are tiny, 1/4 to 3/8 inch
- Smaller froglets, less than 1/4 inch are often not viable
- Froglets need tiny food
- Freshly hatched crickets
- Springtails and leaf litter arthropods
- Z"Jewel" wasps

Plastic box used to raise individual *D. pumilio* froglet



Wasps, Nasonia vitripennis



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Newly hatched crickets



Baby D. pumilio grow fast!

Once feeding on tiny foods, growth is rapid

By four months males may be calling

Some challenges remain

- Captive bred frogs sex ratio seems skewed to male
- Captive bred females are less prolific than wild caught so far