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Malaysian Earthtiger Tarantula (*Cyriopagopus schioedtei*)

Old World, Arboreal Tigers

The Malaysian Earthtiger tarantula is a large, arboreal tarantula species indigenous to Malaysia, the Malaysian peninsula, and surrounding areas. A large, colorful, fast moving spider, males can range in color from faint olive green to darker olive-green with lighter yellowish stridulaiton on the legs and dark chevron shaped markings on the abdomen. Females may be darker in color. As with many tarantulas, this species can use its hind limbs to flick its loosely lodged hairs on its abdomen and limbs to serve as an irritant to many predators, and are known as urticating hairs. A relatively new but commonly available and frequently maintained species, the Malaysian earthtiger tarantula has recently become a popular and coveted choice among more advanced exotic pet owners and enthusiasts.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Subphylum: Chelicerata

Class: Arachnida

Order: Araneae

Infraorder: Mygalomorphae

Family: Theraphosidae

Genus: *Cyriopagopus*

Species: *Cyriopagopus schioedtei**

**Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

Lifespan and Longevity

Males of many tarantula species will often attain life spans of only 5 to 6 years. Females attain considerably longer life spans of 15 to 20 years or more in captivity.

Distribution and Habitat

The Malaysian earth tiger tarantula, as its common name implies, is a large, arboreal species of Old World tarantula indigenous to portions of southern to southeastern Asia. More specifically, this large, bluish-green tree dweller occurs primarily in Malaysia, where it is found within the Malaysian Peninsula. Within this range, these tarantulas can be found in lowland to foothill,

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tropical to sub-tropical forests and woodlands, where they occupy areas of dense foliage and vegetation, tree hollows and cavities, and among the branches, trunks, and loose vertical bark of trees and other shrubby vegetation.

Conservation Status

Not Evaluated for the IUCN Red List (NE) or otherwise Data Deficient (DD).

Legal and Regulatory Status (*Subject to Change)

Consult with your local, municipal, and state ordinances and regulations for any ownership restrictions.

Experience Level Required

Intermediate/Moderate to Advanced.

Size

Malaysian earthtiger tarantulas are large tarantulas reaching a total legspan of about 5 to 7 ½ inches on average.

Housing and Enclosure

Provide a sturdy, secure, and escape proof terrarium or enclosure 5 to 20 gallons tall in size with a secure top for a single adult spider. Several of the acrylic displays and enclosures that are now manufactured for housing arachnids, insects, and other invertebrates can also be used.

Spiderlings can be housed in an appropriately sized spiderling vial, plastic container or deli cup with adequate holes for ventilation. Acceptable substrate to use can include pesticide free potting soil, coconut fiber, vermiculite, or similar substrates 1 to 3 inches in depth. Decorations and/or other cage furnishings can also be included as well, although height is more important than floor space. This is an arboreal genus that benefits from branches, vertical cork bark, and plants for refuge. A fairly small, shallow water dish can also be provided, and should be cleaned regularly as well as regular misting for hydration.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

Most species of tarantulas have simple and undemanding heating and lighting requirements in captivity, and do not require additional UVA/UVB lighting, although providing it can be greatly beneficial for your tarantula's health, immune system, and overall wellness. Malaysian earth tiger tarantulas are a species that do best at room temperature between 78 to 85 degrees.

Maintain at 60 to 75% humidity but the enclosure must have adequate ventilation. For any supplemental heating that may be needed, use a low wattage incandescent or UVA/UVB bulb, radiant or ceramic heat emitter, or UTH (under tank heating element). More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition

Insectivorous to Carnivorous; In the wild, Malaysian earthtiger tarantulas are primarily insectivorous, meaning they eat insects and other invertebrates. They will also occasionally eat smaller vertebrates as well if they can catch and subdue them. In captivity, these tarantulas can be fed a variety of appropriately sized feeder insects such as crickets, roaches, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms. Feeder insects should be gut-loaded in order to increase their optimal nutritional value. This will promote optimal exoskeleton growth and development. Any uneaten food items should be cleaned and removed after a day or two. Their feeding frequency will depend on the age, size, and overall health of your animal. Use care as to not overfeed even

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invertebrates, as obesity and other health related issues can still become an issue with them. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Handling

The Malaysian earthtiger can be a fast moving, flighty, and reclusive species with a potentially more potent venom. This makes this species better suited for the more advanced enthusiast. This species may bite if not handled carefully, and it is important to do so as to avoid injuring the spider. Tarantulas are fragile animals, and accidentally dropping a spider can result in the rupture of its internal organs and/or exoskeleton, causing death to your tarantula. As with many tarantulas, the Malaysian earthtiger may raise their hind legs or "rear up" to display its fangs and front legs when upset or agitated. Although most tarantulas are not medically significant, with most being lesser than or just about equal to a bee sting, medical attention should still be sought from any apparent allergic reaction to a bite, or extreme irritation from urticating hairs from a pet tarantula.

Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens

Contact

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at info@madisonherps.org

Disclaimer: Note that the information provided in these, or any care sheets, are not intended to be all-encompassing, and further research and care should always be sought and provided when it comes to any species one may prospectively be interested in. These care sheets are also not intended to serve as substitutes for professional veterinary medical care and husbandry should any animal require it. Always seek proper and professional veterinary care for any animal should the need arise, and be prepared ahead of time for any and all husbandry costs and expenses that may occur with any animal beyond the initial purchase. Any animal owned is ultimately a matter of personal/individual care and responsibility. MAHS cannot make any claims or guarantees regarding any information in this care sheet therein. This care sheet may be reprinted or redistributed only in its entirety, including any and all MAHS logos and disclaimers. Last updated on: 15 December 2018.

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