



*Tundra Exotics

Mantella Frogs (Family Mantellidae)

The Jewels of Madagascar

Mantellas are a large genus of mostly colorful frogs with aposematic coloration that serve to warn predators of their potential toxicity. Although they bear many resemblances to dart frogs of the new world in terms of their appearances and habits, mantellas are not closely related to dart frogs. There are well over 100 species of mantella frogs, and depending on the species, they can be brightly colored with many various reds, oranges, golds, yellows, blues, and greens.

Depending on the species, some can be very brightly colored to warn of their toxicity, while others can be more cryptic in appearance. In order to obtain their toxicity, many mantella frog species will consume specific prey items in the wild, and derive their toxins from them, including certain termites, ants, and other tiny invertebrates. Many species of mantellas also have specialized reproductive biology, and may lay their eggs in tiny vernal pools, tree cavities, and standing water in bromeliads/other plants, and many will also carry their tadpoles on their backs.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum/Sub Phylum: Chordata/Vertebrata

Class: Amphibia

Order: Anura

Suborder: Neobatrachia

Family: Mantellidae

Subfamily: Mantellinae

Genera: Blommersia, Boehmantis, Gephyromantis, Guibemantis, Mantella, Mantidactylus, Spinomantis, Tsingymantis, and Wakea

**Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, mantella frogs can attain longevity of 5 to 10 years or more in captivity.

Distribution and Habitat

Mantellas occur only on the island of Madagascar near Africa. Different species of mantellas may occupy different environments, including tropical to sub-tropical forests, lowland forests,

<http://www.madisonherps.org>

freshwater marshes, lakes, and swamplands, to seasonally flooded grasslands and other areas, savannahs, to higher mountain/altitude forests.

Conservation Status

Conservation status dependent upon the species. Some species are IUCN Least Concern (LC). Some are IUCN Near Threatened (NT), Conservation Dependent (CD), Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), to Critically Endangered (CE). Some Not Evaluated for the IUCN Red List (NE) or otherwise Data Deficient (DD).

Experience Level Required

Intermediate/Moderate to Advanced (depending on species).

Size

Mantella frogs are generally small frogs, although their size varies depending on the species. Mantella frog species range from about less than ½ an inch to about 2 ½ inches.

Housing and Enclosure Plus Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured lid or aquarium hood. Housing for mantellas should be naturalistic and mimic their natural environment as much as possible. Live plants should be used whenever possible to help maintain oxygen and humidity levels inside the vivarium. A 10 to 30 gallon planted glass terrarium, vivarium, or even custom made enclosure with ample hiding and climbing areas should be provided. Humidity should fall between 80 to 100%, but provide minimal ventilation. Maintain most mantellas at temperatures from 70 to 80 degrees F, rarely above or below these temperature ranges.

Many commercially available hydrometers can monitor humidity levels inside the enclosure. Mantella enclosures can be maintained at around room temperature or sometimes with under tank heating pads in some cases. Covering 80 to 90% of the enclosure or vivarium with a sheet of glass can achieve the desired humidity levels. Also provide a “false bottom” constructed of quartz gravel, PVC, or charcoal to enable proper drainage from the vivarium. Substrates that are acceptable should retain humidity well and can include peat moss, fir bark, and sphagnum moss. Mantellas also benefit from misting, and should be misted every 1 to 3 days. Many commercially available automatic and manual homemade misting systems are available for use. UVA/UVB lighting is not required for mantella frogs, but can improve aesthetics and fluorescent bulbs can help mimic a 12 hour light cycle to promote optimal live plant growth by using full spectrum terrarium or aquarium bulbs. Providing UVA/UVB in moderated amounts can also be greatly beneficial for your frog’s health, immune system, and overall wellness. 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 Microphagous; In the wild, mantellas are almost entirely insectivorous to microphagous, feeding on tiny, live, moving insects, arthropods, and other invertebrates. In captivity, it is recommended that they be provided cultured flightless fruit flies, springtails, isopods, or pinhead crickets. Many of these food items may need supplementation with calcium, vitamin D3, and other multi vitamins, which are commonly available through many commercial and retail outlets. If left as part of a self-sustaining bioactive setup, feeding most mantella frogs can become very simple and inexpensive, although this still depends to some extent on the setup, size of the enclosure, and number of frogs per enclosure, and conditions should still be

<http://www.madisonherps.org>

monitored. Feeding amounts and frequency can also still depend on the age and size of the frogs as well. 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

Mantellas are small and fragile amphibians, and handling them should thus be reduced or eliminated as much as possible. In most cases, there is very little to no risk of ingesting toxic secretions from captive bred/born mantellas, most of which derive their toxins from invertebrates consumed in the wild.

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-exhaustive, 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.

*Copyright Madison Area Herpetological Society, 2017