

# **Cricket Care Sheet**

### **Species Name:**

Acheta domesticus

**Adult Size:** 

20<sub>mm</sub>

Lifespan:

2-3 Months



Crickets are a staple live food for herptiles due to their high nutritional content, providing essential protein, fat, vitamins, and minerals. They're particularly favoured for reptiles and amphibians, offering a balanced diet crucial for their health and growth. Crickets are relatively easy to breed, requiring minimal space and resources. Their rapid reproductive cycle allows for continuous production, making them a sustainable option for breeders. However, maintaining optimal conditions for breeding, such as temperature and humidity, is necessary for success. Regular gut-loading with nutritious foods enhances their nutritional value, ensuring they remain a vital component of herptile husbandry.

### **Housing:**

**Enclosure:** Crickets require more ground space than they do height, so a large plastic container will be suitable.

**Substrate:** Use a dry substrate to mimic their natural habitat such as sand, dry coir, or bug grub can be used as a food source and a substrate.

#### **Temperature:**

Their enclosure should have a warm spot kept at 28-32°C and the ambient temperature should be kept at 25-30°C.

Like most animals they will benefit from a cooler night no lower than 20°C.

### **Lighting:**

Locusts do not require UVB lighting to survive, they will benefit from a 10-12 day/night cycle.

#### **Diet:**

**Feeding:** Crickets are herbivorous, they will feed on wild plants such as dandelions, wild rocket, bindweed, and cat's ear. Alternatively, they will eat leafy greens, fruits, and commercial bug diets.



## **Humidity and Hydration:**

A humidity of 30-60% should be maintained.

Provide a shallow dish for drinking water or a dish with bug gel to allow your crickets to drink droplets from the surface. Mist the enclosure occasionally to maintain humidity levels and aid in shedding.

#### **Enrichment:**

Provide rocks and branches for them to climb on, for breeding ensure you have a deep layer of substrate or a deep dish with moist soil for the locusts to lay their eggs in.