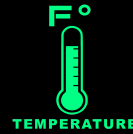


Dwarf White Isopod



- Tank Temperatures: The tank should remain at room temperature. Ideally this is between 70-78 degrees.
- UVB Lighting is not required.



Humidity level can vary between species. Most species prefer a range of 50% - 80%. Substrate should be damp, and rocks and cork bark should be provided for them to hide under and find a dry place.



These invertebrates like to feast on leaf litter, decaying plant matter, animal feces, rotting wood, fish flakes, fruits, and vegetation.



- Enclosure Size: Depending on quantity isopods can be house in small breeder boxes and habitat containers, but they can also share enclosures with certain reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates (although they may sometimes be eaten)
- Substrate (bedding): A 1:1 ratio of coconut fiber to peat moss (mixed and moistened), topped off with a layer of moist oak or maple leaf litter and reptile bark should be provided. | They prefer moist, tropical soil. |
- Accessories: A mister and/or fogger is all that is needed for accessories.



These creatures are perfect for beginners, and ideal as a companion to your reptile, amphibian, or invertebrate. They are very hands off as far as care goes.



They can have up to 4 litters a year, and up to 200 babies per litter. Babies are carried in a pouch on the underside of the mother for several weeks after hatching.



Isopods are known as excellent tank cleaners. Their diets consist largely of decaying matter. Thus, their placement in a tank can help to keep the tank clean and reduce mold and fungus growth.



Origin is debated due to wide modern distribution. Many believe this creature comes from Costa Rica



Costa Rica