

Armadillidium Vulgare

<u>Average Adult Size</u>	.35 - .63 inches
<u>Average Life Span with proper care</u>	2-4 years;
<u>Diet</u>	Detritivores

Enclosure

Bioactive Substrate

Topsoil With Peat Moss, Sphagnum Moss, And Charcoal Is A Good Basic Setup

Soils that are rich in calcium carbonate

Please know that they eat this soil and also add to the nutrients within it! It's a cool process, however, you want to be sure this substrate has all the nutrients plus it needs to be able to hold humidity

Habitat for Enclosure

Imagine A Forest Floor In Mid-Summer

Decaying bark, dried leaves, some magnolia seed pods, and other things you would find on a forest floor! They love it! It's fun to play on, yummy to eat, and makes for the best life for your isopods! Just be careful where you get them from, if you scavenge them yourself, they could be sprayed with pesticides and who knows what else. You could always bake whatever you find, however that also takes away from the nutrients within them. Even the stuff in your backyard could be contaminated from neighbors, so always proceed with caution or purchase from a trusted source.

Temperature and Humidity Control used in Enclosure

68 – 77°

Within normal room temperatures, maybe a little bit warmer, however, if you increase humidity, they can survive a wider range of temperatures! They can survive temperatures as high as 98.6° Fahrenheit and as low as 32° Fahrenheit for extended periods. When their environment becomes too cold, these isopods will burrow down

into the substrate, so if you notice them all disappear, try adjusting the temps and see if they magically come back. Hey! Maybe that's why they're called "Magic Potion"!

Lighting is not needed for these little buddies, however, humidity is HUGE!
10 – 60% Is The Recommended Humidity Level

You can achieve this by wetting a quarter of their enclosure. We tend to maintain one side as the "wet" side and the other as the "dry" side, which also helps with them being able to adjust their personal humidity level by simply moving from one side of the enclosure to the other. Also, be sure the dry side is the side that has ventilation, that way you can still provide air flow to avoid mold, but the humidity is still well preserved. There's other benefits to this that you'll read below!

Diet

Live(Well Technically Dead)

Leaves, Vegetables, Bone, and Magnolia Seed Pods Seem To Be Popular

A prime basic diet of dried oak leaves, rotting bark, and bone, specifically we use cuttlebone (which is a prime source of calcium), seem to make these isopods more than happy. Plus magnolia seed pods provide nutrients and a fun interesting hiding spot for them too! It's a win:win! These are more of a treat for them, but we spoil our isopods, so they have a constant supply.

We like to also provide Vegetable Chunks to them once ever 7-10 days. We make sure we always put them on the wet side so they don't dry out as fast and more isopods get the nutrients that the vegetable provides.

Dead And Decaying Organic Leaf Matter, Live Or Dead Animals, Leaf Mold, Fungi, And Even Excrement From Other Animals

But once again, you must be careful about where you get this all from. There could be pesticides, bacteria, or other deadly substances within that could cause or an isopod genocide in your colony! Which would be entirely heart breaking. So just be sure you source it carefully or purchase from a trusted merchant.

Commercial

We Personally Use Repashy Bug Burger

We use this as a fail safe to be sure our isopods get every ounce of nutrients they need to be able to live full, happy, and healthy lives. We feed them this on the same days we throw in some vegetables, only we pile this up in the corner on the dry side to keep it from molding. Make sure you don't pile up too much though, or else you'll still end up with it molding from it being there for too long. Every time we replenish, we are sure to scoop out the leftovers from the time before and throw it away to avoid the mold.

Water

We Replenish The Water Every 7-10 Days

If you haven't noticed, the care for isopods is on a pretty easy flowing schedule. Ever 7-10 days you can do all the chores for them within minutes. If the wet side looks extra dry, dump some RO water in, however, if it's maintaining the moisture well, just give it a quick spray and it'll be good!

The type of water is important though! The water they need isn't from tap. If you use your tap water, you also must use dechlorinator as well, if you don't want to do that process, you could always use RO water, by simply making it yourself or purchasing it from the store. It's in small print, so it can be hard to find. The best place to check first is the fine print on Spring Water, if it mentions that it's reverse osmosis water on there, it'll work just fine for your isopods

Quick And Easy Diet Guide

Vitamin Source	Protein Sources	Calcium Sources	Vegetable Sources	Pesticide-Free Leaf Litter
Milk Thistle	Shrimp Pellets	Cuttlebone	Organic Cucumber	Magnolia Leaves
Tarweed	Shrimp Meal	Emulsified Egg Shells	Freeze Dried Green Beans	Oak Leaves
Vetches	Organic (Non-GMO) Nutritional Yeast	Sea Coral Calcium	Freeze Dried Peas	CBD Hemp Leaves
Mulberry	Cricket Insect Frass		Carrots	Cannabis Leaves
Basswood/Linden			Zucchini Squash	