



Can a red footed tortoise eat oranges

Red-legged turtles are omnivorous. They consume both animal and plant material in the wild. GREENS Most grocery stores have a decent selection of greens that red turtles are easy to eat. Ideally the greens should be organic and pesticide free. However, this is the real world, and not all turtle keepers have access to the perfect food. So, I have this section as a starting point for a varied diet. The following greens are easy to find in my local stores: Romaine salad red and green lettuce Endive Escarole Chicory Radipa Greens Mustard Greens Calais Collards Spring Mix (mixed salad greens) cabbage (sometimes) VEGETABLES yellow squash zucchini Winter squash pumpkin Carrot (sometimes) FRUIT Papaya Mangos Apples (not sure What to eat : Hibiscus (flowers and leaves) Opuntia cactus pads Hosta Sedum Mulberry chicken leaves and Chicks Ice plants spiky pear flowers, fruit and pads (burn spikes from) Dandelion Plantain (not banana-type fruit U.S. plantago major) Mallow (flowers and leaves) Henbit Rose (flowers and leaves.... Make sure that no systemic pesticides have been used) Chrysanthemum flowers Cornflowers Plagiobothrys ssp Forsythia (flowers and leaves) Dayflower Commelina diffusa (flowers and leaves) Californian poppy escholzia Make sure that all pesticides and herbicides are free. MEAT, etc. in wild red-footed turtles eat a variety of animal substances including carrion. Redfoot turtles fed exclusively plant-based diets often develop posterior leg paralysis. They also have low fertility and the cubs often do not thrive. It is often recommended to feed them low-fat cat feed as often as any other feeding. I found it unnecessary and a contributing factor to the pyramid. My approach is to feed the pre-killed little finger (newborn mice), shrimp, chicken, meat makers, boiled eggs, etc. once a month when outdoors. Here in South Carolina there is an abundance of worms, bullets, pill bugs and other bugs in their pen. My turtles feed on them on a regular basis. Winter bugs are less abundant, so I feed animal protein every two weeks For the torts I keep indoors during the winter, I also feed butterworms (extremely high in calcium and great for chicks) and super worms. With the foregoing, you can develop a good diet. Once again (and I can't stress it enough) diversity is the key! Don't eat the same food day in and day out. Mix the varieties and choose another green as the base every few days. AVOID The following foods should be avoided for a variety of reasons. There are many books and groups that go into very detail... so I won't repeat them here. There are a few links at the end of the page). Iceberg salad Bok Choi All grains (including bread, pasta, etc.) all what has been listed as good pellet-type food (often overlooked by the pyramid factor of a cereal-based diet. They also have a acidifying effect that causes bone leaching. They are high in phytata, which binds calcium and other minerals. They also have an unfavorable ca/ph ratio and a low ca/mg ratio, which has a negative effect on calcium metabolism. (20 article-1.pdf) Http://www.sawellnesscenter.com//nutrition/Diet/Cereal%20article-1.pdf) ANTI-NUTRIENTS A number of foods contain chemicals that prevent turtles from absorbing nutrients from food. While most foods have some of these... A varied diet can minimize the harmful effects. (More information can be found in Cornell University's Poisonous Plant Information Database) sorrel acid: It is a natural element in many plants and gives a bitter taste to greens such as mustard greens. This substance binds minerals... the most important of these is calcium. It binds to minerals that need to be eliminated through the kidneys. In large guantities (or in small guantities with improper hydration) can lead to kidney damage. Avoid rhubarb and beetroot greens.... Limit (do not eliminate) spinach, phytic acid: It is found in a high concentration of peas. beans and grains. This chemical also binds minerals as well as proteins. Tannins: Although tannins are useful for the most part, in large quantities (like all anti-nutrients) they bind protein and interfere with digestion. Purines: Purines are well known in the human body as a contributing factor to gout. Redfoot turtles fed a large amount can develop kidney disease. Goitrogens: This compound is involved in the development of enlarged thyroid glands (Goiters). They interfere with the absorption of iodine. Some eperts believe that all Brassicae families should be avoided like a plague because of this. Limit (do not eliminate) the amount of cabbage, mustard and other cruciferous plants. ADD One of the most important supplements is calcium. If there is a good source of UVB, as with turtles stored outdoors, light food dust with calcium daily is enough. The room is used without phosphorus calcium with D3. Mineral is an excellent product with trace elements as well as calcium. The main problem with calcium powders use too much. This can lead to bladder stones and dehydration. Calcium powders can also interfere with the absorption of other minerals such as zinc. My preferred method is to supply calcium, to feed high-calcium foods, keep cuttlefish with them at all times and dust food with TNT® addition from Carolina Pet Supplies. It is a nutritionally balanced formula that provides vitamins and minerals that are or are often lacking in a captive diet. It is designed from a variety of dehydrated and powdered flowers and millers. Even in 2 months they enjoy cuttlefish They also have a wide range of organic seeds, powdered hibiscus flowers (Roselle) and cactus powder (Opuntia). Both are a natural source of vitamins and minerals. Probiotics are also used. Most of our animals come to us with an abundance of parasites and disturbed intestinal flora (good bacteria that live in the gut). Supplement with probiotics goes a long way to restoring normal bowel function. Sedona Labs' iFlora is one of the best probiotics used for reptiles. WATER water is very important for all animals. Red foot turtle are no exception to this rule. I keep a shallow water foe in the paddocks. I also flood the pen on a regular basis. They fully enjoy the mud puddle caused by the flooding. Indoors, I prefer to use one of those automatic waterings used for dogs. I soak them for 20 minutes in baby warm water every 2-3 days. This allows me to check them frequently and (since they usually empty the intestines and bladders while soaking) it keeps the cells much cleaner. Here are some good references: USDA NUTRIENT DATA LABORATORY Oxalic Acid Content selected vegetables Wild Edible Plant Plant Composition for the Future - CalFlora Search Database of the University of California Wild Flowers WeedAlert.com Yahoo! Group : chelonian nutrition' Medicinal Plants USDA Poisonous and Poisonous Plants and Flowers This Canadian Site lists poisonous and problematic plants. Click on the Latin name to describe. More poisonous plants For help in growing plants for turtles, join the Veggie patch or visit the Veggie Patch (Taken from the Meard Reptile Medicine) Adults must feed three times a week and cubs are fed daily. For each feeding, dust food with calcium lactate, carbonate. Every 1 to 2 weeks dust food with multivitamin (if vitamin-fortified foods are not available). Increase to 20% for red- and yellowfooted turtles. 5% of foods high in protein. Date: February 25, 2011; Reviewed and updated July 12, 2012 by: Crystal Pollock, DVM, DABVP (Bird Practice) Review: Susan Donoghue, MS, VMD; Reptile nutritionist and researcher Keywords: herbivorous, natural history, taxonom: Sarah and Ian on Flickr Creative Commons Red Feet are medium-sized, hardy turtles with energy and personality. The red-footed tortoise lives in a wide variety of habitats, from rainforest to dry or semi-arid lands of Central and generally, the species prefers a humid environment. Red-footed Redfoots Make great pets. Hatchlings in the pet trade are usually in captivity bred in the United States, while adults can be wild-caught imports. Class: Reptilia Order: Chelonia/Testudines Family: Testudinidae Chelonoidis carbonaria: red-legged tortoise Chelonoidis denticulata : yellow-footed turtles Adults have high dome-shaped carapace, yellow-orange to red face markings, and yellow-red to orange-red scales on the front of the limbs. Each keratin shield or scute on the top shell or carapas has a yellow center. Adult size varies and can range from 12-20 in (30-50 cm). Red-legged turtles are usually herbivores, but will eat carrion and slow-moving invertebrates such as slugs and snails: the bulk of the diet should consist of dark leafy greens and broadleaf paste. Also offer a variety of chopped vegetables, hay, some berries and other fruits. Red legs enjoy tropical fruits such as banana, mango and papaya. Offering a small amount of animal protein (i.e. low-fat dry dog food or earthworms) every 1-2 weeks. Dust non-breeding adult diet salad greens with calcium carbonate or calcium gluconate supplement once a week. Calcium supplements should be deprived or low in phosphorus with a minimum Ca:P ratio of 2:1. Also offer high calcium grazing and feed such as clover and dandelions. Both enjoy red legs and do not require dust. A general vitamin/mineral supplement can also be offered once a week. The temperature provides a temperature gradient of 78-85 degrees Fahrenheit (26-29 degrees Celsius) and a basking spot that reaches 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32 degrees Celsius). Drop temperatures to the high 60s to low 70s Fahrenheit at night (20-22 degrees Celsius). Humidity/water provide plenty of water for drinking and soaking, as well as a hut or warren where relative humidity is elevated. The size of the cage and the design of these turtles are extremely active. Provide a couple of adults with at least 4 x 8 feet (1 x 2 m) area. Outdoor housing is preferable when temperature allows. Cell furniture/materials provide a full spectrum of light source for normal absorption of dietary calcium. The social structure of red-footed turtles is social, although breeding males can become aggressive. 25-35 years (50 years possible) dermatological: chelons have a rigid, beak instead of teeth. The shell consists of a bony plate covered with keratinized shields called scutes. The upper shell is called carapace, and the lower shell is called the plastic. Respiratory: There is a relatively short trachea with full trachea rings. The lungs are large and the mesh, as with many septa, lie against the carapaces. Urogenital: have a thin-walled, very untenable, gallbladder. One, large, smooth phallus sits on the floor of the cloaca. Men's red legs have a concave plastron and a longer tail. The plastron of the females is flat and the tail is relatively short. The turtles were easily held by a shell or shell, though physical examination, including the enlargement of the head and neck, often requires middling. Because of the risk of salmonella, always wash your hands after treating the reptile. The dorsal coccigeal venous sinus jugular vein (right vessel is usually larger) Brachial artery / distal shoulder plexus Subcarapacial sinuses Regular physical examination of Ne ivermectin in chelonians. Important medical conditions for red-footed turtles are relatively hardy. Problems seen in captivity can include: Dehydration of hepatic lipidosis Nutritional secondary

hyperparathyroidosis or metabolic bone disease Obesitylf obesity is a problem in sedentary adult red-legged, the patient may be fasting once or twice a week, however, red-footed turtles are active pets. The best solution is to increase the size of the habitat in order to increase exercise and use calories. One or two red feet will enjoy and use a half-acre box or at least 12 x 12 rooms. Sexual Prolapse Pyramid Respiratory Infection (Entry to View Links) Links

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