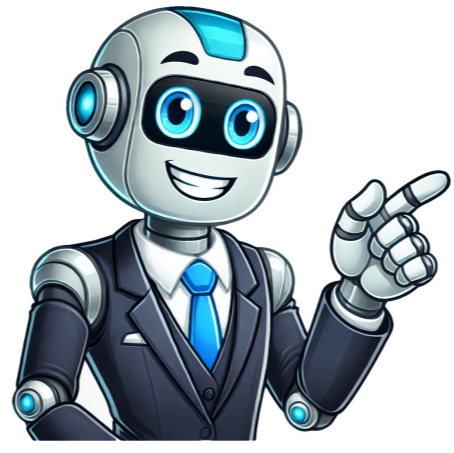


Click to verify



The blue death feigning beetle is a small, darkling beetle native to the southwestern United States. It gets its name from the waxy coating it secretes over its body to protect itself from extreme desert conditions, giving it a blue color. When threatened, these beetles may "play dead." In captivity, they can live up to 8 years as adults. Breeding in captivity is difficult and rarely successful, with most captured beetles being wild-caught. ===== The blue death feigning beetle is a unique species found primarily in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico, particularly in the Sonoran desert. When setting up a culture for blue death feigning beetles, start by preparing individual cups with a specific substrate mix. Combine 50% sand clay, 25% millipede substrate, and 25% coir in each cup, making sure to mix it well so the substrate holds its shape properly. Add a layer of sand clay at the bottom of the cup and mist it lightly. Next, fill the cup about three-quarters full with the substrate mixture. Place a dried insect, such as a cricket or shrimp, about halfway down into the substrate. In an incubator set to around 84 degrees Fahrenheit, place the culture cup on a tray or in a container filled with water, if there's no built-in water reservoir. Using a fan-based incubator is recommended for optimal results. Be aware that these beetles grow at different stages depending on their environment and food source. When the larvae reach about 1.5 inches in length, increase the temperature to around 88 degrees Fahrenheit. Leave the culture cup in the incubator until the beetles surface. After this point, transfer them to a separate enclosure with a similar setup but at a slightly lower temperature, ideally between 75 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Blue death feigning beetles are relatively low-maintenance pets that primarily feed on decaying organic materials such as dead insects or animals. In captivity, they can be fed dog food along with occasional treats like carrot slices and banana peels to keep them hydrated. It's essential not to overwater, as these desert creatures require minimal moisture. When setting up an enclosure for your blue death feigning beetles, aim to replicate their natural habitat by using sand as the substrate, adding a small amount of water to one corner for egg-laying females, and incorporating hiding spots like hollowed-out rocks or pieces of wood. Avoid placing water bowls within the enclosure, as they don't require them. For breeding purposes, keep the temperature between 80 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and ensure that one corner remains damp for the female beetles to lay their eggs. The newly hatched larvae are very small and difficult to spot, so it's best to wait a few months before searching through the sand for them. With proper care and attention, these unique insects can live for over fifteen years. They make fascinating pets due to their intriguing defense mechanism of feigning death when threatened, their interesting appearance, and their ability to thrive in communal environments. The Blue Death Feigning Beetle: A Peaceful and Hardy Companion Desert-dwelling insects are always a delight to have around, and this little beetle is no exception. With their tough exteriors and gentle nature, it's easy to see why they've become a favorite among insect enthusiasts. One of the best things about Blue Death Feigning Beetles is that they're incredibly easy to care for. Since they're so simple to find, breed, and handle, you can rest assured that your new pet will be well taken care of. In fact, their low price range makes them a perfect choice for beginners or those on a budget. But don't let their peaceful nature fool you - these beetles have some surprising features up their sleeve. With strong jaws capable of giving a good bite, they're not afraid to defend themselves if necessary. However, this is usually just a show, and they'll often pretend to be dead if scared or threatened. So how can you make your Blue Death Feigning Beetle happy? For starters, you'll want to provide them with a desert climate - high temperatures and low humidity are their jam. A good rule of thumb is to keep the temperature between 70°F and 85°F, and make sure the humidity levels stay below 20%. Adding an iridescent lightbulb can also help create a desert-like atmosphere in your enclosure. In terms of substrate, sand is the way to go. Not only does it feel like home for these beetles, but it's also easy to clean and maintain. Just be sure to provide enough space for them to burrow - two or three inches should do the trick. When it comes to breeding, Blue Death Feigning Beetles are a bit more complicated. They need a mix of coconut fiber and pesticide-free compost to lay eggs, so make sure you have that set up in your enclosure. And if you want to encourage them to breed, give them plenty of hiding spots - small rocks, branches, and pieces of bark all work well. But don't forget about ventilation! A five-gallon tank is a good starting point, but if you're looking to house a bigger colony, go for at least twenty gallons. And remember, these beetles are very active, so make sure they have plenty of space to move around. One last thing - while it's tempting to provide your Blue Death Feigning Beetle with a water dish, they actually get all the hydration they need from their food. Unless you're housing other species that require one, you can skip this step altogether. These fascinating creatures, the Blue Death Feigning Beetle, get their name from a clever survival mechanism where they pretend to be dead when threatened by predators. This impressive trick not only helps them avoid territorial species but also makes it difficult for movement-dependent predators like tarantulas to spot them once they're still. The "verrucosus" part of *Asbolus verrucosus*, their scientific name, comes from the Latin words *verruca* + *-osus*, meaning warty or covered with warts. This is a fitting description of their appearance, which features a protective layer of wax that gives them their blue color. However, when humidity levels are high, this layer is washed away, causing them to turn black instead. As a beginner-friendly species, Blue Death Feigning Beetles can thrive in a well-maintained enclosure with the right conditions. They require temperatures between 75-95°F (23.9-35°C), with the ideal range being 80-85°F (26.7-29.4°C). A drop in temperature at night, mimicking natural conditions, is essential, but it's crucial to maintain a minimum of 50-60°F (10-15.6°C) to keep them active. When it comes to humidity, these beetles are adapted to low levels and obtain most of their hydration from their food. It's recommended to keep the enclosure dry, with under 20% relative humidity, using an hygrometer or humidity gauge to monitor this. Improving ventilation can also help lower humidity if needed. In terms of diet, Blue Death Feigning Beetles are opportunistic feeders that will consume a wide variety of plant and animal matter in the wild. A balanced diet rich in protein and low in sugar is essential, with suggested food options including seeds, produce, roots, and insects like crickets or mealworms. Their enclosure should be a smooth glass or plastic container with good ventilation, as they cannot fly or climb smooth surfaces. Horizontal space has more useable area than vertical space, but it's crucial to provide enough room for all individuals to move freely, along with multiple hides to choose from. A minimum of 5 times their body size is recommended, and larger is always better for these active insects. Overall, Blue Death Feigning Beetles make an excellent choice for hobbyists due to their interesting appearance, remarkable longevity, and ease of care in a well-maintained enclosure. To create a suitable environment for Blue Death-Feigning Beetles, consider incorporating decorations such as wood, cork, rock, and dried leaves to provide additional climbing surfaces, hiding places, and enrichment. Ensure that all materials are safe and free from sharp edges or small openings that could trap the beetles. A two-layer substrate is recommended, consisting of a bottom layer of sand, clay, and decaying plant matter, and a top layer of sand and clay. This setup can be cleaned and replaced every few months to maintain a healthy environment. For optimal care, provide a thermal gradient with a temperature range that includes a hotspot around 85 F, using a metal screen enclosure that allows for heat and light from a lamp. Unlike reptiles, Blue Death-Feigning Beetles do not require UVB lighting. A desert substrate with organic material and clay can help retain moisture for the larvae while providing a dry surface for adult beetles. Adding rocks, wood, and other desert-appropriate decorations can serve as hides and climbing surfaces, mimicking their natural habitat. ===== They are able to survive for long time without eat or drink but normally have good appetite and need to be feed several times per week. They are omnivore beetle with preference for protein-rich food. Mine will eat dead crickets as seen here. They also eat dried river shrimp, which is sell as food for aquarium fish and turtles. Another high-protein food source they will eat is pet food, such as fish flakes, or cat or dog food. Vegetables and occasionally fruits provide both food and water to your Blue Death-Feigning Beetle. Chopped organic carrots are staple I use. I also offer zucchini, cucumber, sweet potato, and occasionally bits of melon or apple. Blue Death-Feigning Beetle munching on homemade beetle jelly. Yum! Beetle jelly is also good occasional treat item, but not staple, since these beetles live mostly on protein-based diet. You can buy it ready-made, or watch my video to learn how to make your own: Juicy vegetables will provide enough water for your beetles. It can be good idea to mist one corner of enclosure every week or so. I have seen my BDFBs drink droplets from glass of their enclosure when I mist it. Blue Death-Feigning Beetles will mate and lay eggs often in captive conditions, as long as you keep males and females together. The larvae look a lot like mealworms, although they get larger. The difficult part about captive breeding BDFBs is that the larvae don't tend to pupate. Dean Ryder cracked the code on this one. In this thread, he indicated how they will pupate when isolated in their own containers at temperatures between 80 and 88 F, with 75-80% relative humidity. Healthy Blue Death-Feigning Beetles kept in appropriate humidity and good ventilation have light blue color to them, from waxy secretion that protect them from sun. If beetles get wet, they will temporarily become much darker in color. It only take a few days for their color to return to normal. If your beetles seem to dark, yet you should probably improve ventilation and/or reduce amount of water that enter their habitat. If you take good care of your Blue-Death Feigning Beetles, you may have them for years...it is said that at least one BDFB lived for 17 years! For more information on Blue Death-Feigning Beetles, check out my videos: Desert Beetle and Velvet Ant Community Vivarium Blue Death-Feigning Beetle Unboxing Video Blue Death-Feigning Beetle (*Asbolus verrucosus*) This species, *Asbolus verrucosus*, is tenebrionid beetle uniquely adapted to living in hot, dry southwestern deserts of USA. Unique coloration of blue death-feigning beetle is due to waxy secretion that may help protect beetle from hot sun. When disturb, blue death-feigning beetle may become completely immobile for some time, hence term "death-feigning". This beetle is extremely hardy and very long-lived, not to mention fascinating to watch as it goes about its business. Blue Death-Feigning Beetles are often quiet active, especially during evening and morning hours, but when disturb, they will sometimes remain completely still until determine that danger has pass. A Blue Death-Feigning Beetle enclosure can be fairly simple and inexpensive, or it can be much more elaborate. The beetles are active, so they need some space to move around in. They also need excellent ventilation. For attractive enclosure with excellent visibility and ventilation, I prefer use glass enclosures with screen lids. The best her two have the normal pale blue coloration. The beetle in lower left is convincingly playing dead. For more informashun on Blue Death-Feigning Beetles, check out my videos ===== The Blue Death Feigning Beetle can thrive in an enclosure without reaching temperatures above 85 degrees Fahrenheit. For a 20-gallon long setup, I use a fixture and bulb similar to these, keeping in mind that the bulbs are only used for heat and visible light. Since they're desert animals, Blue Death Feigning Beetles do well with a desert substrate, but pure sand isn't ideal as it can desiccate easily. Instead, consider adding organic material and clay to create a better environment for larvae by retaining moisture in deeper layers and providing a dry surface for adult beetles. It's also recommended to purchase a substrate specifically designed for these beetles. In addition to a base substrate, Blue Death Feigning Beetles appreciate rocks, desert-appropriate wood, and climbing surfaces like cholla cactus skeletons. Collect your own decor, but ensure it doesn't introduce unwanted creatures to the enclosure. These beetles can survive without food or water for extended periods but have hearty appetites, usually requiring several feedings per week. They're omnivorous, with a preference for protein-rich foods like dead crickets, dried river shrimp, and pet food. Vegetables and fruits can provide both food and water, such as chopped organic carrots, zucchini, cucumber, sweet potato, and occasional melon or apple bits. Beetle jelly is an occasional treat item, but it's not a staple due to their primarily protein-based diet. Blue Death Feigning Beetles will mate and lay eggs when kept with males and females together in suitable conditions. However, the larvae can be challenging to care for as they don't tend to pupate easily. By providing isolation at temperatures between 80-88 degrees Fahrenheit and 75-80% relative humidity, you can induce pupation. Healthy beetles will exhibit a light blue color due to waxy secretion protection from the sun. If they become wet, their color will darken temporarily before returning to normal. ===== Blue Death-Feigning Beetles can thrive in enclosures that mimic their desert habitat, but the setup can vary greatly in complexity and cost. Since these beetles are active, they require a spacious area for movement. Adequate ventilation is also crucial. I prefer glass enclosures with screen lids due to their excellent visibility and airflow. My current 20-gallon reptile enclosure with a screen lid has worked well for housing multiple Blue Death-Feigning Beetles. For those on a budget, a simpler plastic pet keeper can suffice, but it lacks the thermal gradient that's essential for long-term care. A larger glass enclosure is recommended, and smooth glass won't allow the beetles to climb. However, with metal screens, you can provide a temperature gradient by placing heat lamps on one side of the enclosure. Heat and light from a lamp are sufficient, but not exceeding 85°F is ideal. Bulbs specifically designed for heating and lighting should be used. Unlike many reptiles, Blue Death-Feigning Beetles don't require UVB lighting. Desert substrate can work well, but pure sand might not provide an optimal environment for the larvae. A mix of organic material, clay, and a suitable substrate for the adults can create a better environment. Rocks and desert wood serve as excellent hiding spots and climbing surfaces for these beetles. Natural materials like cholla cactus skeletons add to the aesthetic appeal. Collecting your own decorative items can be done, but ensure they don't introduce unwanted creatures to your enclosure. Blue Death-Feigning Beetles have low-maintenance dietary needs, requiring food several times a week. They're omnivorous and prefer protein-rich food sources, such as dead crickets, dried river shrimp, and pet food like fish flakes or cat/dog food. Chopped organic carrots provide essential nutrients along with occasional fruits. A nutritious diet can also serve as moisture for the beetles. Misting one corner of the enclosure weekly can help maintain humidity. In captivity, Blue Death-Feigning Beetles will mate and lay eggs when males and females are kept together. The larvae resemble mealworms but grow larger. Captive breeding requires careful conditions and temperatures between 80°F to 88°F with high humidity to induce pupation. A healthy pair of Blue Death-Feigning Beetles should have a light blue color, reflecting their natural waxy secretion. However, becoming wet can temporarily darken the color. Blue Death-Feigning Beetles have adapted to living in the hot, arid deserts of the USA. These tenebrionid beetles possess a unique waxy secretion that gives them their striking blue coloration, which may aid in protecting them from intense sunlight. As the name suggests, when disturbed, these beetles can become completely immobile for an extended period - a survival tactic known as "death-feigning." Their remarkable hardiness and long lifespan make them an increasingly popular choice among insect enthusiasts. In their natural habitat, Blue Death-Feigning Beetles are most active during the evening and morning hours but will freeze in place when threatened until they sense it's safe to move again. To create a suitable enclosure for these beetles, one must provide ample space for movement and excellent ventilation. A glass enclosure with a screen lid would be an ideal choice, offering both visibility and airflow. For those on a budget, a simpler plastic pet keeper can suffice, although it lacks the ability to create a thermal gradient. In the wild, Blue Death-Feigning Beetles are accustomed to experiencing temperature fluctuations, which can be replicated in captivity using heat lamps or fixtures with bulbs that provide warmth without UVB lighting. Their desert habitat also requires a specific substrate, such as one containing organic material and clay, to maintain moisture levels for larvae while providing a dry surface for adult beetles. To mimic their natural environment further, rocks and desert-appropriate wood can be added as hides and climbing surfaces. Blue Death-Feigning Beetles are omnivorous, requiring protein-rich foods like dead crickets, dried river shrimp, or even pet food, in addition to vegetables and fruits that serve both as sustenance and hydration sources. Since these beetles live mostly on a protein-based diet, you can buy it ready-made, or learn how to make your own: Juicy vegetables will provide enough water for your beetles. It can be a good idea to mist one corner of the enclosure every week or so. I have seen my BDFBs drink droplets from the glass of their enclosure when I mist it. Blue Death-Feigning Beetles will mate and lay eggs often in captive conditions, as long as you keep males and females together. The larvae look a lot like mealworms, although they get larger. The difficult part about captive breeding BDFBs is that the larvae don't tend to pupate. Dean Ryder cracked the code on this one. In this thread, he indicated how they will pupate when isolated in their own containers at temperatures between 80 and 88 F, with 75-80% relative humidity. I have successfully raised beetles to adulthood in this way. Healthy Blue Death-Feigning Beetles kept in appropriate humidity and good ventilation have a light blue color to them, from the waxy secretion that protects them from the sun. If the beetles get wet, they will temporarily become much darker in color. It only takes a few days for their color to return to normal. If your beetles seem to dark, yet you should probably improve ventilation and/or reduce the amount of water that enters their habitat. In this photo, you can see two dark Blue Death-Feigning Beetles that had recently shipped. The best her two have the normal pale blue coloration. The beetle in the lower left is convincingly playing dead. If you take good care of your Blue-Death Feigning Beetles, you may have them for years...it is said that at least one BDFB lived for 17 years! For more information on Blue Death-Feigning Beetles, check out my videos: Desert Beetle and Velvet Ant Community Vivarium Blue Death-Feigning Beetle Unboxing Video

- https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/685acd056e50e69fe898d522/686ccdcb20bc2bca27cb214_45719785453.pdf
- nupixa
- format 2 decimal places python
- https://assets-global.website-files.com/67239550c15b19b9e7c2fa0a/686d848b71034199d0601c9b_zukogujokitagor.pdf
- peleke