



Fire-Bellied Toad at a Glance

Difficulty of care: **Beginner**

Average lifespan: **Up to 15 years with proper care**

Average adult size: **: 2–3" long**

Diet: **Gut-loaded live insects and worms**

Minimum habitat size: **10–20 gallons for two to three toads**

Temperature: **75–78 F**

Fun fact ↪ Fire-bellied toads get their name from their bright yellow, orange, or red undersides.



Enclosure Setup & Maintenance

- Fire-bellied toads should be housed in a semi-aquatic enclosure that includes both land and water areas. A 10–20 gallon habitat is suitable for two to three toads, with at least 4 additional gallons for each extra toad.
- Use moisture-retaining substrate such as damp sphagnum moss or coconut fiber, and avoid gravel, bark, reptile carpet, or artificial turf. Half of the enclosure should contain 1–2 inches of dechlorinated water for swimming, while the land area should include flat rocks, plants, climbing décor, and several hiding places.
- Maintain temperatures between 75–78 F with a slightly warmer side around 78 F and humidity between 50–80%. Provide 10–12 hours of UVB lighting daily and monitor both temperature and humidity regularly.
- Spot-clean the habitat daily and perform a complete cleaning and disinfection at least once each week.



Scan to learn more on
Chewy Education



Supply Checklist

- Appropriately sized habitat
- Substrate and sphagnum moss
- Water and mealworm dishes
- Plants, climbing décor, and hideaway places
- Heat light and fixture
- UVB lighting and fixture
- Multivitamin supplement
- Calcium supplement with vitamin D
- Cricket keeper, food, and quencher
- Live insects
- Thermometers, thermostat, and humidity gauge
- Water mister

Fun fact ↪ Males make a distinctive barking sound when ready to mate.

Diet

Fire-bellied toads should be fed a variety of gut-loaded live insects and worms, including crickets, mealworms, waxworms, and roaches. Food items should be no wider than the width of the toad's head. Young toads should be fed every other day, while adults typically eat once or twice each week.

Insects should be dusted with a calcium supplement before every feeding and a multivitamin once or twice weekly. A mealworm dish can be used during feeding, and a shallow water area should always be available for soaking and hydration.

Fun fact  These toads release toxins from their skin glands as a defense against predators.

Health

Fire-bellied toads should receive an annual veterinary examination. Healthy individuals have clean eyes, nostrils, and vents, remain alert, and have a healthy appetite. Like other amphibians, they shed their skin regularly and often consume the shed afterward.

Contact a veterinarian if you notice discharge from the eyes or mouth, a sunken belly, skin lesions, breathing difficulties, retained shed, lethargy, or other unusual changes.

Because these toads release toxins through their skin, handling should be limited to necessary situations and performed with moistened disposable gloves. Always wash your hands thoroughly after contact.

Fun fact 

Fire-bellied toads thrive in small groups and are considered social amphibians.

