

# HORSEFIELD TORTOISE CARE GUIDE

## HORSEFIELD TORTOISE DIET:

What Do Horsefield Tortoises Eat?

Safe and nutritious items for Horsefield tortoises			
Bell pepper	Chickweed	Escarole	Chicory
Brussel tops	Corn poppy	Courgette	Hosta
Bindweed	Clover	Mallow	Turnip greens
Carrot	Henbit	Rose petals	Hawkbit
Pumpkin	Green leafy vegetable	Curly kale	Honeysuckle
Hibiscus	Coriander	Celey	Sunflower
Endive	Sweet pepper	Dandelion	Goat's beard
Leafy salad	Spring greens	Mulberry leaves	Blue grass
Gave leaves	Voila	Collard greens	Strawberry
Parsley	White nettle	Bermuda grass	Mulberry
Cactus pads	Nipple wort	Rye grass	Pears
Plantains	Cucumber	Orchard grass	Apples
Parsnip	Sedum	Fescue grass	Watermelon
Rocket	Watercress	Alfalfa grass	Banana
		Papaya	Tomato, etc.

## HIBERNATION CARE:

- Only the adult Horsefield tortoises.
- Prepare for hibernation 6 – 8 months before.
- Feed the tortoise a balanced diet and track its weight.
- Take the tortoise to a vet once a month for a fitness checkup.
- As the winter approaches, reduce the meal portion gradually. Tarve the pet 4 weeks before hibernation.
- Need to work on security to keep the predators away.
- As the winter finishes, start waking up the tortoise by raising the temperature gradually. Daily soaks also help.
- Catch up with a vet and put the tortoise for a health checkup.



## POTENTIAL HORSEFIELD TORTOISE HEALTH PROBLEMS:

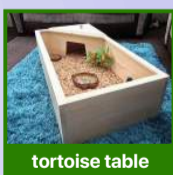
- Hypovitaminosis**  
Lack of vitamin A in the meal causes hypovitaminosis. Tortoises suffer from sunken eyes, puffy eyes, lethargy, mouth rot, respiratory illness, etc., because of vitamin A deficiency. Antibiotic shots and meals rich in vitamin A are recommended for this disease.
- Mouth Rot**  
Horsefield tortoises with low immunity fall victim to stomatitis or mouth rot. It occurs as the harmful bacteria in the oral cavity outgrows in number.
- Herpes Virus**  
Horsefield tortoises often suffer from the herpes virus. The sick tortoise exhibits signs like drooling, swelling, runny nose, trouble breathing, etc. Herpivirus can be deadly if it is not treated immediately.
- Parasitic Attack**  
A filthy habitat is the breeding ground for different parasites. These organisms can get into the tortoise's system and make them sick. Vomiting, diarrhea, nausea, weight loss, appetite loss, etc., are common signs of parasites. Maintaining husbandry hygiene and deworming pets are necessary to avoid this condition.
- Shell Diseases**  
A Horsefield tortoise may suffer from different shell conditions. For example, pyramiding, shell rot, soft shell, MBD, etc. Each disease here has distinguished symptoms, causes, and treatments.
- Respiratory Illness**  
Prolonged hypovitaminosis often leads to respiratory illness. The lack of vitamin A makes the tortoises vulnerable to other diseases. Thus, the pets can easily get under bacterial, viral, or fungal attack.

## HORSEFIELD TORTOISE HABITAT SIZE



vivarium

- ✓ 4ft X 8 ft for the adults
- ✓ 6ft X 6 ft tank for young



tortoise table

- ✓ 7ft X 5ft with 8 – 12 inches of sides

## HORSEFIELD TORTOISE CARE GUIDE:

Enclosure size	4ft X 8 ft for adults
Habitat Equipment	Heating light, UV lamp, substrate, rock, plants, etc.
Temperature Requirement	90F – 95F for basking
Food	Herbivorous (Grass, plant leaves, leafy salad, vegetables, fruits, supplements)
Behavior	Docile

## HEATING SOURCES:

Basking Temperature	Daytime Temperature	Nighttime Temperature
90 – 95F	Above 80F	70 – 75F