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GECKOS

Common Namib Day Gecko

Rhoptropus afer

A small, lightning-fast rock gecko from the Namib Desert, one of the few geckos that is active by day. It has long legs, yellow markings on the throat and the underside of the tail, and feeds on ants and beetles. Almost no husbandry experience exists, so the species is only for the most experienced keepers.

Familia: Gekkonidae Nombre anterior: *Rhoptropus braconnieri*

DATOS CLAVE

EL ANIMAL

Tamaño adulto	**3-5 cm** longitud hocico-cloaca
Peso	**2-3,5 g**
Esperanza de vida	**5-8 años**
Activo	**De día**
Modo de vida	**Rupícola y terrestre**
Hábitat	**Desierto y terreno rocoso**
Dificultad	**Experto**

CUIDADOS

Terrario mín.	**60 × 40 × 40 cm** L × An × Al para 2 adultos
Temperatura, día	**26-30 °C**
Punto caliente	**33-35 °C**
Temperatura, noche	**16-20 °C**
Humedad	**25-45 %**
Agua	**Sin bebedero**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona Ferguson 3
Alimentación	**Insectos y pequeños invertebrados (colémbolos, moscas de la fruta)**
Se mantiene	**En solitario o en pareja**

CRÍA

Reproducción	**Ovípara**
Tamaño de la puesta	**1-2 huevos**
Incubación	**56-75 días** a 30 °C

PROTECCIÓN Y TRÁMITES

CITES	**No incluida**
Anexo de la UE	**No incluida**
UICN	**Preocupación menor (LC)**

Cuidados de un vistazo

EL TERRARIO	Little is known about the care of *Rhoptropus afer*.
TEMPERATURA	By day the enclosure should be 26-30 °C, and the basking spot on a flat stone may reach 33-35 °C. At night the temperature should fall to 16-20 °C.
HUMEDAD Y AGUA	Humidity should be low, around 25-45%. The enclosure should be dry, and the substrate must not become wet.
ILUMINACIÓN Y UVB	The species is active by day in open, sunlit terrain, so it needs strong light and UVB.
ALIMENTACIÓN	In the wild the species eats mostly ants and beetles. Give small live insects daily to juveniles and every other day to adults: fruit flies, springtails, newly hatched crickets and small mealworms.
COMPORTAMIENTO Y MANIPULACIÓN	*Rhoptropus afer* is fast and shy and should not be handled. It is not an animal to pick up, and a single wrong grip can injure such a small gecko. It uses its tail as a signal and shows the yellow underside to other geckos.
ÁREA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN NATURAL	Namibia y Angola.