herpy

AGAMEN

Mallee Dragon

Ctenophorus fordi

Ctenophorus fordi is a small, diurnal agamid from the arid, sandy scrub of Australia, where it feeds mainly on ants. It grows to 13-18 cm, and the tail makes up a good two-thirds of that. The upper side is sandy to reddish orange-brown with a pale stripe along each side. Very little is known about the husbandry of this species, so the requirements are based on the climate and on the related *Ctenophorus nuchalis*.

Familie: Agamidae Vroegere naam: *Amphibolurus fordi; Phthanodon fordi*

KERNGEGEVENS

HET DIER

Volwassen grootte	**13-18 cm** totale lengte incl. staart
Levensduur	**1-2 jaar**
Actief	**Overdag**
Levenswijze	**Bodembewonend en gravend**
Leefgebied	**Woestijn en halfwoestijn**
Moeilijkheidsgraad	**Ervaren**

VERZORGING

Min. terrarium	**100 × 40 × 40 cm** L × B × H voor 3 volwassen dieren
Temperatuur overdag	**25-30 °C**
Zonneplek	**35-40 °C**
Temperatuur ’s nachts	**20-25 °C**
Luchtvochtigheid	**20-40%**
Water	**Waterbak**
UVB	**Onmisbaar** Fergusonzone 3
Voeding	**Insecten en planten**
Gehouden	**Solitair, in paren of één mannetje met meerdere vrouwtjes**

KWEEK

Voortplanting	**Eierleggend**
Legselgrootte	**2-5 eieren**
Incubatie	**56-77 dagen** bij 28-32 °C

BESCHERMING EN PAPIEREN

CITES	**Bijlage III**
EU-bijlage	**Bijlage C**
IUCN	**Niet bedreigd (LC)**

Verzorging in het kort

HET TERRARIUM

Very little is known about the husbandry of *Ctenophorus fordi*. The climate in its range is dry, with hot summers and cool winters.

TEMPERATUUR

The air in the enclosure is 25-30 °C by day, and the cool end is about 25 °C. Under the basking spot the surface should be 35-40 °C and no higher than 43 °C.

LUCHTVOCHTIGHEID EN WATER

Humidity should be low, about 20-40%; the figure is an estimate based on the habitat. The enclosure is dry and well ventilated. Provide fresh drinking water in a shallow, heavy dish, changed every day, and do not mist the sand.

VERLICHTING EN UVB

The species is diurnal and needs strong light and UVB. Ferguson zone 3 is a good starting point; the zone is borrowed from other diurnal desert agamids.

VOEDING

The species eats almost exclusively small arthropods, especially ants. In the enclosure, small crickets, small cockroaches and other small insects are the staple.

GEDRAG EN OMGANG

The species is quick and shy and immediately takes cover in a tussock or down in the sand if frightened. Handling is not necessary and stresses the animal. Males and females both signal with head bobs when they meet another animal.

NATUURLIJK VERSPREIDINGSGEBIED

Australië.