herpy

KAMELEONS

Spectral Pygmy Chameleon

Rhampholeon spectrum

Rhampholeon spectrum is a small, leaf-like chameleon of 7-10 cm from the forest floor of West and Central Africa. It is greenish brown to grey like a dead leaf, with two slanting dark stripes on the sides and a small, soft flap of skin on the snout. It is kept in a small, humid, densely planted enclosure with a thick layer of leaf litter. Its care is little known, so the figures are based on close relatives.

Familie: Chamaeleonidae Vroegere naam: *Brookesia spectrum; Chamaeleo spectrum; Rhampholeon affinis*

KERNGEGEVENS

HET DIER

Volwassen grootte	**7-10 cm** totale lengte incl. staart
Levensduur	**2-4 jaar**
Actief	**Overdag**
Levenswijze	**Boombewonend en bodembewonend**
Leefgebied	**Regenwoud en bergbos**
Moeilijkheidsgraad	**Ervaren**

VERZORGING

Min. terrarium	**40 × 30 × 40 cm** L × B × H voor 1 volwassen dier
Temperatuur overdag	**20-25 °C**
Temperatuur ’s nachts	**16-20 °C**
Luchtvochtigheid	**70-95%**
UVB	**Aanbevolen** Fergusonzone 1
Voeding	**Insecten en kleine ongewervelden (springstaarten, fruitvliegen)**
Gehouden	**Solitair**

KWEEK

Voortplanting	**Eierleggend**
Geslachtsrijp	**3-9 maanden**
Legselgrootte	**2-5 eieren**
Incubatie	**150-210 dagen** bij 18-23 °C

BESCHERMING EN PAPIEREN

CITES	**Bijlage II**
EU-bijlage	**Bijlage B**
IUCN	**Niet bedreigd (LC)**

Verzorging in het kort

HET TERRARIUM	Little is known about the care of *Rhampholeon spectrum*.
TEMPERATUUR	The daytime temperature must be 20-25 °C and the night temperature 16-20 °C. The drop at night comes by itself when the lamps are switched off.
LUCHTVOCHTIGHEID EN WATER	The humidity should be 70-95 % by day and 80-95 % at night. Mist the enclosure thoroughly at least twice a day, in the morning and again in the evening, with lukewarm water.
VERLICHTING EN UVB	The species is diurnal and lives in shade, so the light must resemble the forest's subdued light.
VOEDING	The species eats small insects and other arthropods: fruit flies, small crickets, bean beetles, grain weevils, small cockroaches and springtails for the youngest. Prey may be at most about 20 % of the animal's body length.
GEDRAG EN OMGANG	The species is kept singly. Aggression between conspecifics is low, but two animals together easily stress the subordinate one, so they are put together only for mating.
NATUURLIJK VERSPREIDINGSGEBIED	Kameroen, Congo-Brazzaville, Equatoriaal-Guinea, Centraal-Afrikaanse Republiek, Gabon en Nigeria.