herpy

SKINKEN

Tree Skink

Egernia striolata

A medium-sized, diurnal and highly social skink from the dry woodlands of eastern Australia. *Egernia striolata* lives in crevices in trees and rocks, lives in small family groups and gives birth to live young. It needs a tall enclosure with many narrow hiding places, a warm basking spot and UVB.

Familie: Scincidae Vroegere naam: *Tropidolepisma striolatum; Tropidolepisma dorsale*

KERNGEGEVENS

HET DIER

Volwassen grootte	**10-12 cm** kop-romplengte
Levensduur	**10 jaar**
Actief	**Overdag**
Levenswijze	**Boombewonend en rotsbewonend**
Leefgebied	**Droog bos en rotsachtig terrein**
Moeilijkheidsgraad	**Gevorderd**

VERZORGING

Min. terrarium	**80 × 50 × 60 cm** L × B × H voor 2 volwassen dieren
Temperatuur overdag	**25-30 °C**
Zonneplek	**35-40 °C**
Temperatuur ’s nachts	**18-24 °C**
Luchtvochtigheid	**30-50%**
Water	**Waterbak**
UVB	**Onmisbaar** Fergusonzone 3
Voeding	**Insecten, fruit en planten**
Gehouden	**In paren of in groepen**

KWEEK

Voortplanting	**Levendbarend**
Geslachtsrijp	**24-36 maanden**
Worpgrootte	**1-6 jongen**
Legsels per jaar	**1**
Draagtijd	**90 dagen**

BESCHERMING EN PAPIEREN

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

Verzorging in het kort

HET TERRARIUM

Egernia striolata uses height and climbs a lot. A pair needs at least 80 × 50 × 60 cm (length × width × height).

TEMPERATUUR

By day the air should be 25-30 °C with a clear gradient. Under a lamp at one end the basking spot should reach 35-40 °C, measured with an infrared thermometer.

LUCHTVOCHTIGHEID EN WATER

The species comes from dry to semi-arid woodland, and humidity should be 30-50%; the figure is an estimate based on the habitat.

VERLICHTING EN UVB

Egernia striolata is diurnal and basks a great deal. A UVB tube in a reflector over the basking spot should give UVB corresponding to Ferguson zone 3, as for *Egernia cunninghami* and *Egernia stokesii*.

VOEDING

Egernia striolata is omnivorous. Offer insects such as crickets, cockroaches, mealworms and grasshoppers, and supplement with finely chopped greens, wild plants such as dandelion and clover, and a little fruit.

GEDRAG EN OMGANG

The species is highly social and prefers to live together, even when there is room to live alone. A pair or a group of three to six animals that have grown up together works best.

NATUURLIJK VERSPREIDINGSGEBIED

Australië.