herpy

VARANEN

Kimberley Rock Monitor

Varanus glauerti

A slender, long-legged rock monitor from the Kimberley in north-western Australia, with a dark head, blue-grey eye-spots on the back and a tail with sharp black and white bands. *Varanus glauerti* only reaches 60-80 cm, but it is demanding: it needs a large, warm and tall enclosure with rock surfaces and crevices, and the keeper must have experience with UVB, egg incubation and timid animals.

Familie: Varanidae

KERNGEGEVENS

HET DIER

Volwassen grootte	**60-80 cm** totale lengte incl. staart
Levensduur	**15-20 jaar**
Actief	**Overdag**
Levenswijze	**Boombewonend en rotsbewonend**
Leefgebied	**Savanne en rotsachtig terrein**
Moeilijkheidsgraad	**Ervaren**

VERZORGING

Min. terrarium	**150 × 80 × 100 cm** L × B × H voor 1 volwassen dier
Temperatuur overdag	**26-32 °C**
Zonneplek	**45-55 °C**
Temperatuur ’s nachts	**18-22 °C**
Luchtvochtigheid	**50-80%**
Water	**Waterbak**
UVB	**Onmisbaar** Fergusonzone 3
Voeding	**Insecten en gewervelde dieren**
Gehouden	**Solitair of in paren**

KWEEK

Voortplanting	**Eierleggend**
Legselgrootte	**3-9 eieren**
Legsels per jaar	**1-4**
Incubatie	**104-110 dagen** bij 28,5-29,5 °C

BESCHERMING EN PAPIEREN

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

Verzorging in het kort

HET TERRARIUM

An adult needs an enclosure of at least 150 × 80 × 100 cm (length × width × height). A pair should preferably have 190 × 100 × 105 cm. Bigger is better, because the animal climbs, runs and needs a clear temperature gradient.

TEMPERATUUR

Varanus glauerti basks a lot and needs hot basking spots. The surface temperature of the basking spot, measured with an IR thermometer, must be 45-55 °C.

LUCHTVOCHTIGHEID EN WATER

Humidity must be 50-80 %, preferably 60-80 % for breeding animals. Adults are misted a couple of times a week. Juveniles are misted daily, because they are more active at high humidity.

VERLICHTING EN UVB

The species is diurnal and requires strong UVB light (Ferguson zone 3).

VOEDING

The species lives mostly on insects. Adults are fed 3-4 times a week with crickets, dubia cockroaches, grasshoppers and hornworms, and occasionally a half-grown mouse or a newborn rat pup.

GEDRAG EN OMGANG

The species is timid and must be accustomed to handling slowly. In the first weeks after coming home the animal must be left in peace.

NATUURLIJK VERSPREIDINGSGEBIED

Australië.