herpy

AGAMY

Ornate Crevice-dragon

Ctenophorus ornatus

Ctenophorus ornatus is a flat, rock-dwelling agamid from the granite outcrops of south-western Australia. The animal reaches up to about 29 cm, has a distinctly banded tail and basks on warm rocks, where it bobs its head. It shelters under granite flakes and in crevices. The species needs a dry enclosure with rockwork, strong heat and UVB, and little is known about the care of this particular species.

Rodzina: Agamidae Dawna nazwa: *Amphibolurus ornatus; Grammatophora ornatus; Amphibolurus tibialis*

NAJWAŻNIEJSZE FAKTY

ZWIERZĘ

Wielkość dorosłego osobnika	**29 cm** długość całkowita z ogonem
Długość życia	**1-11 lat**
Aktywność	**Za dnia**
Tryb życia	**Skalny**
Środowisko	**Półpustynia i tereny skaliste**
Trudność	**Doświadczony**

HODOWLA

Min. terrarium	**100 × 50 × 50 cm** D × S × W dla 2 dorosłych osobników
Temperatura w dzień	**25-30 °C**
Miejsce wygrzewania	**35-40 °C**
Temperatura w nocy	**18-22 °C**
Wilgotność	**20-40%**
Woda	**Miska z wodą**
UVB	**Niezbędne** Strefa Fergusona 3
Pokarm	**Owady i rośliny**
Utrzymanie	**W parach lub jeden samiec z kilkoma samicami**

ROZMNAŻANIE

Rozmnażanie	**Jajorodny**
Wielkość zniesienia	**2-4 jaj**
Inkubacja	**55-80 dni** przy 28-32 °C

OCHRONA I FORMALNOŚCI

CITES	**Załącznik III**
Załącznik unijny	**Załącznik C**
IUCN	**Najmniejszej troski (LC)**

Hodowla w skrócie

TERRARIUM

Little is known about the care of *Ctenophorus ornatus*. The figures in this section and the following ones are borrowed from *Ctenophorus pictus* and other species in the genus and adapted to a species that lives on rocks.

TEMPERATURA

The species is a sun-loving rock dweller and needs a large temperature difference. The air in the cool end should be 25-30 °C by day, and the surface of the basking spot, a flat stone under a heat lamp, should be 35-40 °C.

WILGOTNOŚĆ I WODA

The humidity should be low, 20-40 %; the figure is an estimate based on the habitat. Keep the enclosure dry and well ventilated, and let only a small part of the sand become damp at the laying site.

OŚWIETLENIE I UVB

A diurnal rock species needs strong light and UVB. Ferguson zone 3 is a good starting point; the zone has not been established for the species.

ŻYWIENIE

The species eats insects and other small arthropods; in the enclosure crickets and cockroaches are the staple, with mealworms and silkworms for variety. Feeder animals must not be larger than the width of the animal's head.

ZACHOWANIE I OBCHODZENIE SIĘ ZE ZWIERZĘCIEM

The animal is wary and fast and withdraws into a crevice at the slightest fright. Handling is not necessary and stresses the animal. The male marks his territory with head bobbing and push-ups and defends a rock.

NATURALNY ZASIĘG

Australia.