herpy

GEKONY

Marbled leaf-toed gecko

Afrogecko porphyreus

A small, flat, marbled gecko from the southern and south-western coast of South Africa, living in rock crevices and under bark and hunting insects around lamps and house walls in the evening. Its care is hardly described at all, so this guide is based on the mild Mediterranean climate the species comes from.

Rodzina: Gekkonidae Dawna nazwa: *Phyllodactylus porphyreus; Gecko porphyreus*

NAJWAŻNIEJSZE FAKTY

ZWIERZĘ

Wielkość dorosłego osobnika	**10-12 cm** długość całkowita z ogonem
Długość życia	**5-8 lat**
Aktywność	**O zmierzchu i w nocy**
Tryb życia	**Nadrzewny i skalny**
Środowisko	**Tereny skaliste i lasy i łąki strefy umiarkowanej**
Trudność	**Średnio zaawansowany**

HODOWLA

Min. terrarium	**40 × 30 × 40 cm** D × S × W dla 2 dorosłych osobników
Temperatura w dzień	**22-26 °C**
Miejsce wygrzewania	**26-28 °C**
Temperatura w nocy	**14-18 °C**
Wilgotność	**40-60%**
UVB	**Opcjonalne**
Pokarm	**Owady i małe bezkręgowce (skoczogonki, muszki owocowe)**
Utrzymanie	**W parach lub w grupach**

ROZMNAŻANIE

Rozmnażanie	**Jajorodny**
Wielkość zniesienia	**1-2 jaj**
Inkubacja	**45-60 dni** przy 24-27 °C

OCHRONA I FORMALNOŚCI

CITES	**Niewymieniony**
Załącznik unijny	**Niewymieniony**
IUCN	**Najmniejszej troski (LC)**

O gatunku

Afrogecko porphyreus is a small gecko of the family Gekkonidae. The head and body are flat, as in many geckos that live in crevices, and the body is covered in small, smooth, granular scales. The upper side is grey to greyish brown, plain or marbled with reddish to dark brown, and some animals have a pale stripe down the back. A dark line often runs from the nostril through the eye. The underside is white. The tail is long. Females have distinct, pale calcium deposits on the sides of the neck behind the angle of the jaw.

Each toe ends in a pair of leaf-shaped lamellae, and the species climbs on rocks, under bark and on walls. It can shed its tail when seized, and in some populations almost all adults have a tail that has regrown or is regrowing. It is therefore a bad idea to grab the tail.

The species was described in 1802 as *Gecko porphyreus*, later went by the name *Phyllodactylus porphyreus*, and was given the genus name *Afrogecko* in 1997. The name comes from the Greek porphyreos, meaning purple-red. The two subspecies described in the 1930s are now regarded as the same species.

Adults measure 45-50 mm from snout to vent and around 10-12 cm including the tail. Weight is not documented.

Występowanie i środowisko

The species is found in the western and southern coastal regions of South Africa, from Nieuwoudtville and Namaqualand in the north-west, past Cape Town and east to Cape St. Francis and Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. It also lives on most of the islands off the west coast, including Robben Island, Jutten, Dassen and Malgas. Records from Namibia and Cameroon are doubtful, and finds from Madagascar refer to a different species.

In the Western Cape it is often the commonest gecko along the south coast, especially in and around houses. In Cape Town it now lives in suburban gardens.

> **Naturalny zasięg:** Republika Południowej Afryki.

ŚRODOWISKO

The species is an adaptable hunter that hides under bark, under stones and debris, in rock crevices and in rotting wood. It is especially common on coastal rocks just above the high-water line. It also lives in built-up areas, where it takes advantage of the way artificial light attracts insects. Several animals often share a retreat, and they are neither aggressive nor territorial.

The climate of Cape Town is Mediterranean, with mild, wet winters and warm, dry summers. In summer the average is 26 °C by day and 16 °C at night, and in winter 18 °C by day and 8-9 °C at night. About 515 mm of rain falls a year, mostly in winter, and there is no frost in the lowlands. This is the climate on which the figures in the guide are based.

Hodowla

TERRARIUM

Little is known about the care of *Afrogecko porphyreus*, and the species is hardly kept on any scale. This guide is based on the climate of its range, its habitat and the size of the animal. Lifespan and incubation temperature are borrowed from the South African *Goggia lineata*.

A pair or a small group can be kept in an enclosure of at least 40 × 30 × 40 cm (length × width × height). The species climbs on rocks and bark, so height and vertical surfaces matter, and it seeks out narrow crevices. Furnish with a back wall of cork or stone, flat pieces of cork bark set at an angle, and flat stones with narrow gaps behind them that the animals can crawl into. Several animals gladly share a retreat, so provide several hides at both ends.

A mixture of sand and soil works well as substrate, so that parts of it can be kept dry. The lid must be completely secure, because a flat gecko of 10 cm can squeeze through narrow gaps, but there must also be ventilation.

TEMPERATURA

Temperatures follow the climate of the range. In summer it should be 22-26 °C by day and 14-18 °C at night. In winter the daytime temperature can fall to 16-20 °C and the night to 10-14 °C, and a cool period of a few weeks suits the climate.

Use a thermostat-controlled heat mat on one side of the floor or a weak heat bulb so that there is a slightly warmer zone of 26-28 °C. The enclosure must not stand in direct sun and must not exceed 30 °C for any length of time. Measure with a digital thermometer at both ends.

WILGOTNOŚĆ I WODA

The climate has moderate humidity, with most rain in winter. Humidity in the enclosure should be around 40-60%. Mist the enclosure lightly every second or third day so the animals can drink droplets from rocks and leaves, and let it dry out in between. Also provide a small, shallow dish of fresh water. The substrate should not be constantly wet.

OŚWIETLENIE I UVB

The species is active at dusk and at night, and nothing is known about its UVB requirements. A weak UVB light for shade-dwelling animals (Ferguson zone 1) can be used as a supplement, but it is optional if the food is dusted with calcium with D3. Always provide dark hiding places. The light is on for 12 hours a day in summer and 10 hours in winter, and it should be dark at night.

Czytaj więcej: Światło i UVB Czytaj więcej: Wapń, witaminy i suplementy

ŻYWIENIE

The species feeds on a range of small arthropods. Give crickets, small locusts, small roaches and the occasional waxworm. Feeder insects must not be longer than the distance between the animal's eyes. Adults are fed 2-3 times a week. Dust the insects with calcium, and give a vitamin D3 supplement at intervals. Leave a small dish of calcium available, because females use a lot of calcium for the eggs. Feed in the evening, when the animals come out.

ZACHOWANIE I OBCHODZENIE SIĘ ZE ZWIERZĘCIEM

Afrogecko porphyreus is social and not territorial. Several animals often share a retreat, and the females lay their eggs together. A pair or a small group with more females than males can therefore be kept together if there is space and plenty of hiding places. Watch for bites and scars, and separate the animals if there is unrest.

The gecko is fast and nervous and is not an animal to be handled. Never grab the tail, because it is shed easily.

Rozmnażanie

DOJRZAŁOŚĆ PŁCIOWA I OKREŚLANIE PŁCI

Females can be recognised by the white calcium bulges behind the angle of the jaw. Age and weight at sexual maturity are not documented. Females should have reached full size before being bred, and they must be in good condition.

GODY I KOPULACJA

The species lays eggs mainly in summer, and the mating season comes before this. There are no documented breeding conditions in captivity. A cool winter rest with shorter days and lower temperatures for a few weeks, followed by rising warmth and longer days in spring, suits the climate.

SKŁADANIE JAJ I ZNIESIENIA

The female lays two hard-shelled eggs per clutch, like most geckos, and a clutch can also be a single egg. The eggs are laid in early summer and measure about 7-8 × 9-11 mm. In the wild they are found under stones, in rotting wood, under bark and in rock crevices, and several females often lay in the same nest. Provide a laying box with slightly moist sand or vermiculite and a narrow opening, or put flat hides on the floor. The number of clutches per year is not documented.

INKUBACJA

Move the eggs to a small box of slightly moist vermiculite and leave them without turning. In the wild they hatch after one and a half to two months, 45-60 days. The incubation temperature is not documented for the species; 24-27 °C is borrowed from *Goggia lineata*. At lower temperatures it takes longer.

ODCHÓW MŁODYCH

The young are small and need a sealed box with kitchen paper or sand, hides and a small dish of water. Give them springtails, fruit flies and small crickets, dusted with calcium, every day or every other day. Keep them singly or in small groups of the same size. Growth and time to sexual maturity are not documented.

Zdrowie i częste błędy

Afrogecko porphyreus is rarely kept in captivity, so there are no species-specific health data. The typical faults with an insectivorous gecko are:

- Too much heat or a small enclosure without a cooler zone. This causes stress and dehydration.
- Too little calcium and vitamin D3, especially in egg-laying females. This causes soft jaws and tremors.
- A constantly wet substrate and too little ventilation, which cause mould and skin problems.
- Retained shed on the toes and tail tip. Provide a slightly moist hide.
- Lost tails after handling or fighting. The tail regrows but looks different.

See a reptile vet if the gecko loses weight, does not eat for several weeks or looks limp.

Zawsze pytaj kogoś, kto się zna

Ten poradnik to dobry punkt wyjścia, ale nie zastąpi doświadczenia. Zwierzęta są różne, a wielu najważniejszych rzeczy można się nauczyć tylko od ludzi, którzy od lat hodują dany gatunek. Porozmawiaj z hodowcą, doświadczonym terrarystą lub weterynarzem, który zna gady i płazy, zanim kupisz zwierzę - i ponownie, gdy coś wygląda niepokojąco.