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AGAMÍDEOS

Painted Dragon

Ctenophorus pictus

Ctenophorus pictus is a small, diurnal agamid from Australia's arid interior, where the male glows in red, yellow and blue in spring. It grows to 18-25 cm, burrows into sand and feeds on insects. The species is a busy, fast enclosure lizard that requires a long, sandy enclosure, strong heat and UVB, but not much height. The species is very short-lived, and there is little care knowledge for this particular species.

Família: Agamidae Nome anterior: *Amphibolurus pictus; Ctenophorus dudleyi*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**18-25 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Peso	**8-16 g**
Longevidade	**1-2 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Terrestre e escavador**
Habitat	**Deserto e semideserto**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**100 × 40 × 40 cm** C × L × A para 3 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**25-30 °C**
Ponto quente	**35-40 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**20-25 °C**
Umidade	**20-40%**
Água	**Recipiente de água**
UVB	**Essencial** Zona de Ferguson 3
Alimentação	**Insetos e plantas**
Mantido	**Sozinho, em casal ou um macho com várias fêmeas**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**2-4 ovos**
Posturas por ano	**1-4**
Incubação	**55-80 dias** a 28-32 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Apêndice III**
Anexo da UE	**Anexo C**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	A pair or a small group of up to three adults needs an enclosure of at least 100 × 40 × 40 cm (length × width × height).
TEMPERATURA	The species is a desert lizard and needs a large temperature difference.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The humidity must be low, about 20-40 %; the figure is an estimate based on the habitat. The enclosure must be well ventilated and kept dry, and the sand must not become damp, with the exception of the laying corner.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	Diurnal desert species need strong light and UVB. Ferguson zone 3 is a good starting point. Use a high-output UVB tube or a combined heat lamp with UVB over the basking spot, so that the animal can get close.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The species eats mostly insects, often ants and other small arthropods in the wild, and some animals also take plant matter. In the enclosure crickets and roaches are the staple food, with mealworms and silkworms for variety.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The animal is fast, nervous and withdraws quickly if startled. Handling is not necessary and stresses the animal. The male marks his territory with head-bobbing and arm-waving.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Austrália.