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CAMALEÕES

Spectral Pygmy Chameleon

Rhampholeon spectrum

Rhampholeon spectrum is a small, leaf-like chameleon of 7-10 cm from the forest floor of West and Central Africa. It is greenish brown to grey like a dead leaf, with two slanting dark stripes on the sides and a small, soft flap of skin on the snout. It is kept in a small, humid, densely planted enclosure with a thick layer of leaf litter. Its care is little known, so the figures are based on close relatives.

Família: Chamaeleonidae Nome anterior: *Brookesia spectrum; Chamaeleo spectrum; Rhampholeon affinis*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**7-10 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**2-4 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola e terrestre**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical e floresta de montanha**
Dificuldade	**Experiente**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**40 × 30 × 40 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**20-25 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**16-20 °C**
Umidade	**70-95%**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona de Ferguson 1
Alimentação	**Insetos e pequenos invertebrados (colêmbolos, drosófilas)**
Mantido	**Sozinho**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Maturidade sexual	**3-9 meses**
Tamanho da postura	**2-5 ovos**
Incubação	**150-210 dias** a 18-23 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Apêndice II**
Anexo da UE	**Anexo B**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Little is known about the care of *Rhampholeon spectrum*.
TEMPERATURA	The daytime temperature must be 20-25 °C and the night temperature 16-20 °C. The drop at night comes by itself when the lamps are switched off.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The humidity should be 70-95 % by day and 80-95 % at night. Mist the enclosure thoroughly at least twice a day, in the morning and again in the evening, with lukewarm water.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is diurnal and lives in shade, so the light must resemble the forest's subdued light.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The species eats small insects and other arthropods: fruit flies, small crickets, bean beetles, grain weevils, small cockroaches and springtails for the youngest. Prey may be at most about 20 % of the animal's body length.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The species is kept singly. Aggression between conspecifics is low, but two animals together easily stress the subordinate one, so they are put together only for mating.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Camarões, República do Congo, Guiné Equatorial, República Centro-Africana, Gabão e Nigéria.