herpy

CECÍLIAS

Aqua Ize Caecilian

Schistometopum thomense

Schistometopum thomense is a legless, burrowing caecilian that lives only on São Tomé and the small neighbouring island of Ilhéu das Rolas in the Gulf of Guinea. It is often bright yellow, gives birth to live, fully developed young and is one of the few caecilians that have been bred in captivity. Its care is all about deep, damp soil free of fertiliser and pesticides.

Família: Dermophiidae

Toxinas leves na pele

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**20-34 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**5-10 anos**
Ativo	**De dia e à noite**
Estilo de vida	**Escavador**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical**
Toxinas na pele	**Leves** Lave as mãos após o contato e mantenha os dedos longe dos olhos e da boca
Dificuldade	**Experiente**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**50 × 30 × 30 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**21-24 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**20-22 °C**
Umidade	**85-100%**
Água	**Sem recipiente de água**
UVB	**Não necessário**
Alimentação	**Insetos e minhocas/caracóis**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em grupo**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Vivíparo**
Desenvolvimento	**Vivíparo**
Maturidade sexual	**24 meses**
Tamanho da ninhada	**1-16 filhotes**
Cuidado parental	**Nenhum**

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Não listado**
Anexo da UE	**Não listado**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	The species is terrestrial and burrows, so its care is all about the soil. It is kept and bred in small numbers, and the care is based on the species itself and on other terrestrial caecilians.
TEMPERATURA	The daytime temperature is 21-24 °C and the night temperature 20-22 °C, which corresponds to the soil in the species' mountain forests. Heating is usually not necessary in a room with a stable temperature.
UMIDADE E NEBULIZAÇÃO	Air humidity in the box is 85-100 %, because the soil is damp. Moisture is maintained by misting the soil and occasionally turning over the top few centimetres.
ÁGUA E QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA	The species does not need a water bowl or an aquatic area. Moisture comes from the soil, and condensation on the walls of the box is enough to drink from. It swims very clumsily, and deep water is a drowning hazard.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is active both day and night and at first often shows itself on the surface; after a few weeks of acclimatisation it is seen less often.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	Earthworms are the staple, and waxworms are also taken. An adult is given 10-15 small earthworms every other week. Dig through the soil regularly: many worms left over mean overfeeding or an animal that is not eating.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	*S. thomense* digs extensive tunnel systems. In the wild several animals lie together in the same tree stump.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	São Tomé e Príncipe.