herpy

ESCINCÍDEOS

Burrowing Sand Skink

Scincus scincus

A small, smooth, golden-brown skink that swims through loose desert sand with undulating movements. *Scincus scincus* spends most of its life a few centimetres below the surface of the sand, finds its prey by vibrations and needs a deep layer of clean sand, heat and dry conditions.

Família: Scincidae Nome anterior: *Scincus officinalis*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**15-20 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**10-18 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Escavador**
Habitat	**Deserto**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**80 × 50 × 30 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**28-35 °C**
Ponto quente	**38-42 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**20-24 °C**
Umidade	**20-40%**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona de Ferguson 3
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**2-10 ovos**
Posturas por ano	**1**
Incubação	**50-70 dias** a 27-30 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

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

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	The sand is the most important part of the setup. The species digs and swims in the sand all day, so the substrate must be a deep layer of clean, fine, round-grained sand of 10-15 cm.
TEMPERATURA	The daytime temperature in the enclosure should be 28-35 °C, and at night it may fall to 20-24 °C. The enclosure needs a distinct gradient with a warm basking spot under a spotlight and a cooler place at the other end.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The species comes from the desert and must be kept dry, with a humidity of 20-40 %. The sand must not be damp, because moisture promotes fungus and skin problems, and good ventilation is important.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species lives in bright sunshine, so the enclosure needs strong light for 10-12 hours a day.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	In the wild *Scincus scincus* eats mainly insects and arachnids, but plant matter is also part of the diet. Give e.g. crickets, grasshoppers, cockroaches and mealworms, and choose prey no larger than the animal's head.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The species is an animal to watch, not to handle. It is fast and shy, and touch stresses it. If an animal has to be moved, it can be carefully sifted up out of the sand or lured into a small container of sand.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Tunísia, Argélia, Líbia, Egito, Israel, Jordânia, Síria, Iêmen, Barein, Kuwait, Iraque, Irã, Senegal, Mali, Níger, Nigéria, Arábia Saudita e Sudão.