herpy

GECKOS

Madagascar day gecko

Phelsuma madagascariensis

Phelsuma madagascariensis is a large, green day gecko from the east coast and north-east of Madagascar, with a red stripe from nostril to eye and adhesive lamellae under the toes that grip glass and bamboo. It is active by day, needs UVB and a warm basking spot, and is an animal for anyone who wants to see their geckos in full swing.

Família: Gekkonidae Nome anterior: *Gekko madagascariensis*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**20-25 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**10-20 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**60 × 60 × 120 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**26-30 °C**
Ponto quente	**30-35 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**23-26 °C**
Umidade	**50-75%**
UVB	**Essencial** Zona de Ferguson 3
Alimentação	**Insetos, frutas, néctar e ração completa**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Maturidade sexual	**12-24 meses**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Posturas por ano	**3-4**
Incubação	**47-82 dias** a 25-29 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

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

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Few care records exist for *Phelsuma madagascariensis* itself, so the figures in the care and breeding sections are taken from the closely related and equally large *Phelsuma grandis*.
TEMPERATURA	The species requires a clear temperature gradient. The warmest spot, a branch directly under a heat bulb, should be about 30-35 °C.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The humidity should be about 50-75 % measured in the middle of the enclosure. It may rise at night and fall during the day. Mist the enclosure thoroughly morning and evening, so that plants and branches are covered in droplets.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is active by day and needs strong light and UVB. Use a UVB tube that can give a UV index of about 3-4 on the basking branch (Ferguson zone 3).
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The species eats insects and other small arthropods and occasionally fruit and nectar.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The species is territorial and aggressive towards its own kind, especially the younger animals. Two males must never be kept together, because they fight until the loser is wounded or dead.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Madagascar.