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GECKOS

Common Namib Day Gecko

Rhoptropus afer

A small, lightning-fast rock gecko from the Namib Desert, one of the few geckos that is active by day. It has long legs, yellow markings on the throat and the underside of the tail, and feeds on ants and beetles. Almost no husbandry experience exists, so the species is only for the most experienced keepers.

Família: Gekkonidae Nome anterior: *Rhoptropus braconnieri*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**3-5 cm** comprimento focinho-cloaca
Peso	**2-3,5 g**
Longevidade	**5-8 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Rupícola e terrestre**
Habitat	**Deserto e terreno rochoso**
Dificuldade	**Especialista**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**60 × 40 × 40 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**26-30 °C**
Ponto quente	**33-35 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**16-20 °C**
Umidade	**25-45%**
Água	**Sem recipiente de água**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona de Ferguson 3
Alimentação	**Insetos e pequenos invertebrados (colêmbolos, drosófilas)**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Incubação	**56-75 dias** a 30 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

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

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Little is known about the care of *Rhoptropus afer*.
TEMPERATURA	By day the enclosure should be 26-30 °C, and the basking spot on a flat stone may reach 33-35 °C. At night the temperature should fall to 16-20 °C.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	Humidity should be low, around 25-45%. The enclosure should be dry, and the substrate must not become wet.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is active by day in open, sunlit terrain, so it needs strong light and UVB.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	In the wild the species eats mostly ants and beetles. Give small live insects daily to juveniles and every other day to adults: fruit flies, springtails, newly hatched crickets and small mealworms.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	*Rhoptropus afer* is fast and shy and should not be handled. It is not an animal to pick up, and a single wrong grip can injure such a small gecko. It uses its tail as a signal and shows the yellow underside to other geckos.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Namíbia e Angola.