herpy

GECKOS

Ashy gecko

Sphaerodactylus elegans

One of the largest species among the dwarf geckos, yet still only 7-8 cm long. *Sphaerodactylus elegans* is diurnal, climbs on glass and changes appearance as it grows: the young have black crossbands on a yellow body and an orange tail, while the adults are a subdued reddish brown with a fine pattern of pale dots.

Família: Sphaerodactylidae Nome anterior: *Sphaerodactylus alopex; Sphaerodactylus punctatissimus*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**7-8 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**10-20 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola e terrestre**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**30 × 30 × 30 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**24-28 °C**
Ponto quente	**29-32 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**18-22 °C**
Umidade	**60-70%**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona de Ferguson 2
Alimentação	**Insetos e pequenos invertebrados (colêmbolos, drosófilas)**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1 ovos**
Incubação	**80-90 dias** a 24-28 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

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

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	A pair needs an enclosure of at least 30 × 30 × 30 cm (length × width × height).
TEMPERATURA	By day the temperature should be 24-28 °C with a small warm spot of 29-32 °C under a weak bulb with a thermostat. The cool side must not exceed 28 °C, so choose a low-wattage heat source.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The species needs more moisture than many other dwarf geckos. The humidity should be about 60-70 %. Spray the enclosure once or twice a day so that there are water droplets on leaves and panes for the gecko to drink.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The gecko is diurnal and benefits from plenty of light. Keep the light on for about 12 hours a day, preferably a little shorter in winter. If there are live plants, an LED plant lamp is also needed.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The gecko is an insectivore. Small animals mean small prey: young need newly hatched crickets, fruit flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*), springtails and small woodlice.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The species is best kept singly or as a pair. Males must never be put together, because they fight.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Cuba, Haiti e República Dominicana.