herpy

GECKOS

Small-scaled wonder gecko

Teratoscincus microlepis

A small, nocturnal sand gecko with large, frog-like eyes and fine, slightly overlapping scales on the back. It lives in loose sandy soils in south-eastern Iran, southern Afghanistan and western Pakistan. It is rarely kept, and the care is based on the closely related desert species in the genus.

Família: Sphaerodactylidae

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**10-11 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**10-15 anos**
Ativo	**Ao crepúsculo e à noite**
Estilo de vida	**Terrestre e escavador**
Habitat	**Deserto e semideserto**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**80 × 40 × 40 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**25-28 °C**
Ponto quente	**32-35 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**18-22 °C**
Umidade	**30-50%**
UVB	**Opcional**
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Incubação	**60-110 dias** a 28-29 °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 keeping *Teratoscincus microlepis*, and the species is rarely kept.
TEMPERATURA	The species needs a clear temperature gradient. By day the cool end should be 25-28 °C, and a warm area should reach 32-35 °C at the sand surface, for example under a heat bulb or a ceramic heater controlled by a thermostat.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The species is a desert species, and the terrarium must be dry with a humidity of 30-50 %. Do not mist the whole terrarium.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	As a nocturnal animal the gecko does not make great demands on light, and it manages without UVB when the food is dusted with vitamin D3.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The gecko is an insectivore. Offer varied live food such as crickets, grasshoppers, dubia cockroaches and very small mealworms. The insects must be smaller than the distance between the animal's eyes.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	*Teratoscincus microlepis* is shy and quickly retreats into its burrow when the light is switched on.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Irã, Afeganistão e Paquistão.