herpy

GECKOS

Turnip-tailed gecko

Thecadactylus rapicauda

One of the largest geckos in the Americas: a nocturnal ambush hunter with no movable eyelids, vertical pupils, a blue tongue and a tail that grows back thick as a turnip after a loss. The species is widespread from Mexico to Brazil, but is rare in vivaria, and little reliable information on care exists.

Família: Phyllodactylidae Nome anterior: *Gekko rapicauda; Gekko laevis; Platydactylus theconyx*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**9-13 cm** comprimento focinho-cloaca
Peso	**16-40 g**
Longevidade	**8-12 anos**
Ativo	**À noite**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola**
Habitat	**Floresta seca e floresta tropical**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**60 × 45 × 90 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**25-28 °C**
Ponto quente	**30-31 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**21-24 °C**
Umidade	**60-80%**
UVB	**Opcional**
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Incubação	**150-200 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 single animal needs an enclosure of at least 60 × 45 × 90 cm (length × width × height), and a pair at least 70 × 70 × 90 cm.
TEMPERATURA	The species is active within a relatively narrow temperature range. By day there should be 25-28 °C with a slightly warmer spot of 30-31 °C at the top of the enclosure, and at night 21-24 °C.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The species needs high humidity. Keep it at 60-80 %: the humidity rises after a misting in the evening and falls during the day. Let the substrate dry out a little between mistings, so that mould does not develop.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is nocturnal and hides in dark crevices by day, so UVB is not necessary when the food is given calcium and vitamin D3.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	In the wild the species is an ambush hunter with a very broad diet.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The animal is slow and deliberate when not threatened, but can be quick and aggressive when disturbed. It can bite hard, and it sheds the tail under even slight pressure.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	México, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicarágua, Costa Rica, Panamá, Colômbia, Equador, Venezuela, Guiana, Suriname, Guiana Francesa, Brasil, Trinidad e Tobago, Aruba, Curaçao, Países Baixos Caribenhos, Antígua e Barbuda, Santa Lúcia e Granada.