herpy

GECKOS

Thick-tailed gecko

Underwoodisaurus milii

Underwoodisaurus milii is a small, broad-headed gecko from southern Australia with a thick, carrot-shaped tail and a defence you will not forget: when threatened it rises high on its legs, opens its mouth wide and barks. It lives on the ground, takes ordinary feeder insects and is a good choice for anyone who wants to try a nocturnal terrestrial gecko.

Família: Carphodactylidae Nome anterior: *Phyllurus milii; Gymnodactylus milii; Nephrurus milii*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**8-10 cm** comprimento focinho-cloaca
Peso	**14-25 g**
Longevidade	**10-15 anos**
Ativo	**À noite**
Estilo de vida	**Rupícola e terrestre**
Habitat	**Semideserto e terreno rochoso**
Dificuldade	**Iniciante**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**60 × 40 × 30 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**22-26 °C**
Ponto quente	**28-32 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**15-20 °C**
Umidade	**30-50%**
UVB	**Opcional** Zona de Ferguson 1
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou um macho com várias fêmeas**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Posturas por ano	**5-9**
Incubação	**58-65 dias** a 27-29 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Apêndice III**
Anexo da UE	**Anexo C**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	An adult can be kept in a low enclosure of at least 60 × 40 × 30 cm (length × width × height), and bigger is always better.
TEMPERATURA	The species needs a clear temperature difference between the two ends. Keep the cool end at 22-26 °C and the warmest spot at the floor at 28-32 °C. At night the temperature may fall to 15-20 °C.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	The species comes from dry regions and thrives at a humidity of 30-50 %. The enclosure should be neither constantly damp nor completely bone dry.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is nocturnal and manages without UVB as long as the animal gets calcium with vitamin D3 through the food.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The gecko lives exclusively on insects and other small arthropods. Offer a varied mix of crickets, locusts, dubia roaches and soldier fly larvae, and now and then mealworms or zophobas.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	Many young animals are suspicious and bark, lunge forward and try to bite, but this is mostly bluff, and most calm down. Adults often become trusting and tolerate calm handling.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Austrália.