herpy

GECKOS

Common flat-tail gecko

Uroplatus fimbriatus

The classic of the genus and one of the largest leaf-tailed geckos: a fringed, bark-coloured nocturnal animal from the rainforests of eastern Madagascar that blends into the tree trunk by day. It is impressive to look at, but needs cool temperatures, high humidity and a patient, experienced keeper.

Família: Gekkonidae Nome anterior: *Stellio fimbriatus*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**25-33 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**7-10 anos**
Ativo	**Ao crepúsculo e à noite**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical**
Dificuldade	**Experiente**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**60 × 60 × 100 cm** C × L × A para 2 adultos
Temperatura, dia	**22-25 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**17-21 °C**
Umidade	**65-95%**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona de Ferguson 1
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho, em casal ou um macho com várias fêmeas**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Incubação	**100-230 dias** a 18-26 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Apêndice II**
Anexo da UE	**Anexo B**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	The species uses height, so the enclosure must be tall.
TEMPERATURA	The species tolerates heat poorly and must be kept cooler than many think. By day 22-25 °C is suitable, and at night the temperature should fall to 17-21 °C. The night-time drop is an important part of the daily rhythm.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	High humidity is the most important part of care, because the species dries out easily. Keep humidity at 65-70 % by day and 80-95 % at night, and let the substrate dry out a little during the day.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is active at dusk and at night and belongs to Ferguson zone 1 together with other shade animals. A weak UVB light is recommended for the whole genus.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The species eats insects and takes almost only live prey. Offer a mix of crickets, locusts, dubia roaches and large mealworms, and waxworms as a treat. Prey must be no wider than the distance between the gecko's eyes.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The gecko relies on camouflage rather than flight and is shy and sensitive to stress. Wild-caught animals jump and may bite when touched. Captive-bred animals are calmer, but they too are unsuited to frequent handling.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Madagascar.