herpy

GECKOS

Mossy leaf-tailed gecko

Uroplatus sikorae

A medium-sized leaf-tailed gecko whose skin is patterned like bark with moss and lichen. By day it hangs head-down on a trunk in the Madagascan rainforest and is almost impossible to spot. It is smaller than its large relatives, but just as sensitive to heat and drought and best kept by an experienced keeper.

Família: Gekkonidae Nome anterior: *Uroplatus fimbriatus sikorae*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**15-20 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Peso	**10-30 g**
Longevidade	**5-10 anos**
Ativo	**À noite**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola**
Habitat	**Floresta tropical e floresta de montanha**
Dificuldade	**Experiente**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Incubação	**60-120 dias** a 20-25 °C

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**45 × 45 × 60 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**21-25 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**16-21 °C**
Umidade	**60-100%**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona de Ferguson 1
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

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

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	An adult needs a tall enclosure of at least 45 × 45 × 60 cm (length × width × height). A pair can also be kept in the same size, but a larger enclosure gives more peace and a better temperature difference.
TEMPERATURA	The species is sensitive to heat. By day the temperature should be 21-25 °C and by night 16-21 °C. The temperature must not exceed 25 °C for any length of time, and above 27 °C is dangerous.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	Humidity should be high: about 60-80 % by day and close to 100 % at night. Mist thoroughly every evening and preferably in the morning too, 2-3 times a day in total, and keep the substrate damp, but not wet.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	The species is nocturnal and lives in shade, so it needs only a little UVB. A weak UVB light is nevertheless recommended, for example a 5 % T5 tube, because it gives a clear daily rhythm and helps D3 metabolism.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The gecko feeds on live prey: crickets, dubia roaches, locusts, silkworms, caterpillars and preferably small snails, which the females especially like. Use captive-bred snails, not wild ones, which can carry poison and parasites.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The gecko is quiet and withdrawn. By day it sits without moving, and at night it becomes active. It is not suited to daily handling, because stress lowers appetite and weakens the immune system, and it may shed its tail.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Madagascar.