herpy

IGUANAS

Desert Spiny Lizard

Sceloporus magister

Sceloporus magister is a robust, spiny lizard from the deserts of the south-western USA and north-western Mexico. It is diurnal, climbs in trees, bushes and on rocks, and feeds on insects. The male has blue patches on the throat and belly. It needs a large, dry enclosure with strong UVB, a very hot basking spot and a cool brumation. The female lays eggs.

Família: Phrynosomatidae

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**20-30 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**5-8 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola, rupícola e terrestre**
Habitat	**Deserto e terreno rochoso**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**120 × 50 × 50 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**27-32 °C**
Ponto quente	**38-42 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**16-22 °C**
Umidade	**20-40%**
Água	**Recipiente de água**
UVB	**Essencial** Zona de Ferguson 3
Repouso de inverno	**9-12 °C** 8-12 semanas
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Maturidade sexual	**12-24 meses**
Tamanho da postura	**4-24 ovos**
Posturas por ano	**1-2**
Incubação	**60-80 dias** a 27-30 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Não listado**
Anexo da UE	**Não listado**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Little specific knowledge exists about the care of *Sceloporus magister*, and it is based on the desert climate and on knowledge of the genus.
TEMPERATURA	The air should be 27-32 °C by day. The basking spot should have 38-42 °C on the surface, measured with an infrared thermometer.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	Humidity should be low, about 20-40 %. The enclosure must be dry and well ventilated. Provide a shallow dish of fresh water, and change the water daily.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	*Sceloporus magister* is diurnal and basks, so it needs strong UVB. Use a T5 HO tube (Ferguson zone 3) in a reflector over the basking spot.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	The species is insectivorous. Give varied live insects: crickets, cockroaches, grasshoppers, mealworms, Zophobas, silkworms and waxworms. The feeder insects must not be larger than the animal's head.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The animal is alert, fast and territorial, and handling stresses it. Keep handling to a minimum, and never grab the tail, because it can break off.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Estados Unidos e México.