herpy

JABUTIS, CÁGADOS E TARTARUGAS

South African Bowsprit Tortoise

Chersina angulata

Chersina angulata is a medium-sized, domed tortoise from the coastal and scrub regions of South Africa. It is recognised by the large, projecting shield under the chin (the gular scute), which males use to overturn rivals. The shell length is typically 17-19 cm. It is hardy in its own Mediterranean-type climate, but copes poorly with cold and damp and needs plenty of space, sun and dry, sandy ground.

Família: Testudinidae Nome anterior: *Testudo angulata; Testudo bellii; Goniochersus angulatus; Neotestudo angulata; Chersine angulata*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**15-35 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**30-50 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Terrestre**
Habitat	**Semideserto**
Dificuldade	**Experiente**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**160 × 80 × 40 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**22-28 °C**
Ponto quente	**32-35 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**12-18 °C**
Umidade	**40-60%**
Água	**Recipiente de água**
UVB	**Essencial** Zona de Ferguson 3
Alimentação	**Insetos e plantas**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou em casal**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Maturidade sexual	**120-144 meses**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Posturas por ano	**1-6**
Incubação	**94-198 dias** a 28-30 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

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

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	Little published knowledge exists on the care of *Chersina angulata* outside South Africa.
TEMPERATURA	By day the enclosure should be 22-28 °C, with a basking spot of 32-35 °C under a lamp, measured on the substrate. The figures are estimated from the climate of the habitat and borrowed from *T. hermanni*.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	*C. angulata* belongs to dry to semi-dry habitats and needs a humidity of 40-60 %; the figure is an estimate based on the habitat. Keep most of the substrate dry and make a slightly damper corner under a shelter.
ILUMINAÇÃO E UVB	*C. angulata* is diurnal and basks a great deal. Sunlight is best, and the animal should be outside in the sun whenever the weather allows.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	In the wild herbs and grasses are the most important food, and the animal also eats moss, fungi, insects, snail shells and droppings. It feeds selectively and changes its food with the season.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANUSEIO	The species is shy and withdraws under bushes or half-buries itself.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	África do Sul e Namíbia.