

Leopard Gecko

Eublepharis macularius

CARE SHEET



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Average Size 8 - 9 inches long **Average Life Span** 15 -20 years

Diet Leopard Geckos are strict insectivores. Offer a variety of live insects including small crickets, small mealworms, small waxworms, and cockroach nymphs. Some leopard geckos will eat store bought food such as freeze dried crickets and worms. Since this food source doesn't move, not all geckos will acknowledge its presence.

Feeding Feed babies and adults daily, although some keepers will feed adults every other day. Dust food with calcium powder daily & a multivitamin once a week. Feed them the amount they will eat in 10 minutes. Worms can be left in the food bowl.

Housing Leopard Geckos may be kept alone or in pairs. Never house two males together in the same tank. Two females generally get along well. A male and female will likely breed if housed together.

Size - An adult must have a minimum cage size of 20" Long x 10" Deep x 12" High, also known as a 10 gallon tank. A screen lid is recommended for safety.

Substrate - Acceptable substrates are ground walnut shell, sand, or cage carpet. The main concern with walnut shell and sand is the possibility of impaction. If the gecko consumes large amounts of the substrate, it could cause intestinal blockage. Cage carpet is the safest option, however, it is difficult to clean easily. Ground walnut is the preferred substrate of The Tye-Dyed Iguana.

Habitat - Leopard Geckos come from Pakistan. The environment should be kept hot and dry. Provide a hiding spot along with flat basking surfaces. Leopard Geckos also need access to a high humidity shedding box. This will allow them to properly shed their skin.

Temperature - A Leopard Gecko's basking spot should be 95°F. The cool end of the tank can be as cool as 70°F.

Watering - Provide a bowl of fresh drinking water at all times. Some keepers mist their geckos once to twice a week with a spray bottle.

Lighting - Since this is a nocturnal species, it requires only one light bulb. This is the heat lamp which also emits UVA. There is no current proof that the animal requires UVB light, although some keepers prefer to provide UVB.