



Gargoyle Gecko

Rhacodactylus auriculatus

Care Sheet

Average Size

6 - 7 inches long

Average Lifespan

15 - 20 years

Diet

Gargoyle Geckos are omnivores. The most commonly used food for Gargoyle Geckos is Repashy Superfood's Crested Gecko Diet, which is a powder that contains vitamins, minerals, protein, bee pollen, spirulina and other nutritious foods for Gargoyle Geckos. Gargoyle Gecko diets can also be supplemented with a variety of live insects including crickets, mealworms, waxworms, silkworms, tomato hornworms, and cockroaches.

Feeding

Constant access to the Crested Gecko diet should be available. The diet can be left in the enclosure for 2-3 days before changing as long as it is kept moist. Live insects can be fed once a week as a supplement and should be dusted with calcium powder for each feeding.

Housing

Habitat - Gargoyle Geckos come from New Caledonia. The environment should consist of diagonal and horizontal branches for perching as well as foliage for hiding. Cork bark rounds are often desired as hiding places. Gargoyle Geckos can be cannibalistic but may be kept in groups. If housed together geckos should be of similar size to avoid injury. Two females generally get along well. A male and female will likely breed if housed together. Two males will become territorial and fight. Gargoyle Geckos do best when housed alone.

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 - Due to humidity requirements an absorbent substrate is desired. Peat moss or coconut fiber are preferred.

Temperature - Although they come from a tropical environment, Gargoyle Geckos prefer cooler temperatures. During the day, temperatures in the upper 70s and low 80s are ideal. This can drop to the low mid 70s at night. Gargoyle Geckos will become stressed if exposed to temperatures above 85. In most cases, room temperature will be adequate.

Humidity - Spray the cage with water once or twice a day. Humidity levels should be between 50% - 70%.

Watering - A small water bowl should be offered. Make sure this is not deep as babies can easily drown if they fall in.

Lighting - Since this is a nocturnal species, lighting is not required. For live planted terrariums or aesthetics light may be used. There is no current proof that this animal requires UVB light, although some keepers prefer to provide UVB.

Plant and Fish bulbs are not UVB bulbs.



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