

# Leopard Geckos!

<u>Average Adult Size</u>	7-9 inches
<u>Average Life Span with proper care</u>	15-18 years;
<u>Diet</u>	Insectivores

## Enclosure

### Medium Used in Enclosure

Reptile sand, coconut fiber, or reptile carpet can all be used as substrate

For ease of use, we suggest reptile carpet

*Most breeders use paper towel, it needs to be changed at least weekly to avoid the growth of mold, however it's easy and simple. Another non-bioactive bedding used is reptile carpet. Easy to clean, can be reused and its appealing for the gecko. If you wish to have a bioactive setup, reptile sand, coconut fiber, and some other natural bedding can be used as well. However, without clean up crew, it can build up with feces and be a bit messy.*

### Habitat for Enclosure

Aim for Tropical Forest

*Decorate the Leopard Gecko terrarium with non-toxic plants, branches, logs, cork bark, and caves. Include small hiding places for your gecko. Also include dampened sphagnum moss under the hiding spot to help aid healthy shedding and to keep them hydrated. The small tupperware container we provided is a perfect set up for your gecko to use as a hide. It also included sphagnum moss!*

### Temperature and Humidity Control used in Enclosure

Temperatures can range from 70 degrees to 85 degrees

*Temperature during the day should be kept around 80-82° F with a warm area of 85-90° F at one end of the enclosure. Night temperature can be as low as 70° F. Keep the hiding spot around 80° F. We recommend an under tank heater for*

*controlling the cage temperature as these nocturnal geckos do not typically bask under a heat lamp. Leopard Geckos need 10-12 hours of light per day.*

Humidity level should be kept low outside of the hiding spot.

*Just watch for condensation build up around the walls of the enclosure, if you notice any, wipe it away, take the water bowl out for an hour or two, and then replace it. The small hide provided should be kept moist by spritzing it with water every other day or as needed.*

## Diet

## Live

Feed your Leopard Gecko every two to three days

*The subadult leopard gecko can be fed 8-12 medium dubia roaches a day. If you wish to provide a fun treat, they also love crickets, mealworms, and every blue moon a wax worm.*

## Water

Provide a continuous supply of clean, fresh, chlorine-free or spring water

*You can find this type of water at Wal-Mart, Target, and almost any grocery store and some corner stores. It's generally labeled with a green label and marked as Spring Water. This is also the water you should use for spritzing the humidity box. Tap water is not suitable for your gecko.*

## Supplements/Exercise

Dust crickets lightly with vitamins and powdered calcium every other feeding

*Leopard geckos require vitamin D3 in order to absorb calcium properly. Too much D3 can be harmful to geckos, too little D3 can cause metabolic bone disease (MBD) due to calcium deficiency.*

Allow them to adventure to encourage exercise

*Ball up a piece of fabric (like a shirt or towel) and place it on your bed. Let your gecko crawl around the towel and find its own favorite cave or hiding space. Make sure to keep an eye on your gecko so you know where he has hidden himself when it is time to put him back in his tank.*

*Let your gecko explore an empty room or your bed. Geckos like climbing (though they aren't very good at it) and finding places to crawl into so let it crawl behind and around your cushions and pillows. Just make sure that you keep an eye on your gecko and never leave it unattended, or you could risk losing your gecko.*

# Temperament

Friendly but easily startled

*Geckos can drop their tails if they think a predator has a hold of their tails, or if they become startled. Never pick your gecko up by its tail. Avoid making your gecko feel cornered or threatened. If it doesn't feel like being handled and keep running away from your hand, take a break from trying to pick it up. Then try again later. It's fairly easy to tell when your gecko is scared or displeased as it will raise and wag it's tail as a warning if this happens try to just talk to it softly to make it calm down. They're not aggressive by nature but like all animals should be treated with respect.*

## Toxic Plants for Leopard Geckos

I went through and Highlighted the more commons ones you may come across

Acokanthera	Cherry	Holly	Mock Orange
Amaryllis	Chinaberry	Horse Chestnut	Moonseed
Angel's Trumpet	Clematis	Horse Nettle	Monkshood
Apricot	Coral Plant	Hyacinth	Morning Glory
Apple	Crocus (autumn)	Hydrangea	Mushrooms
Avocado	Cycad or Sago Cycas	Iris	Narcissus
Azalea	Daffodil	Ivy (Boston, English and some others)	Oak
Balsam Pear, Bitter Melon	Daphne	Jack-in-the-Pulpit	Oleander
Baneberry	Death Camas	Jerusalem	Peach
Belladonna	Delphinium	Cherry	Pear
Bird of Paradise	Devil's Ivy	JonquiJuniper	Peony
Bittersweet	Dieffenbachia (dumb cane)	Lantana	Periwinkle
Black Locust	Eggplant	Larkspur	Peyote
Boxwood	Elderberry	Laurel	Philodendron
Braken Fern	Elephant's Ears or Taro	Lily-of-the-Valley	Plum

<i>Buckthorn</i>	<i>Euonymus</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>Poison Hemlock</i>
<i>Burdock</i>	<i>European Pennyroyal</i>	<i>Locoweed</i>	<i>Poison Ivy</i>
<i>Buttercup</i>	<i>Figs</i>	<i>Lupine</i>	<i>Poison Oak</i>
<i>Caladium.</i>	<i>Four o'clock</i>	<i>Marijuana</i>	<i>Poison Sumac</i>
<i>Calla Lily</i>	<i>Heliotrope</i>	<i>Milkweed</i>	<i>Poinsettia</i>
<i>Catclaw Acacia</i>	<i>Henbane</i>	<i>Mistletoe</i>	<i>Poppy</i>
<i>Caster Bean</i>			<i>Pokeweed</i>