

 7-10 years

 4-6 inches

 Intermediate

 85-90° F

 Crickets, Mealworms



The leopard gecko is one of the most commonly kept lizards today. These hardy little geckos come in a variety of colors, patterns, and sizes, and make a great pet for your home. These guidelines are the basic necessities for your new pet. Please do your research and consult your veterinarian for further guidance.

TANK SET UP

A 10 gallon aquarium with a screen top for one gecko, and a 20 gallon long tank for two, will house your geckos through adulthood. Larger tanks tend to cause the geckos to stray from the moist hide and the heat, which can have a negative effect on the lizard.

SUBSTRATE

For young leopard geckos, Reptile-carpet, paper, or tile would be best for the bottom of the cage. Reptilite and ground walnut shell are suitable for adult leopard geckos. However, with any loose substrate, you run the risk of impaction.

TEMPERATURE

The ideal temperature for the leopard geckos is 85°F to 90°F at all times. You should have an under tank heat pad on the warm side of the tank. **NEVER USE HEAT ROCKS.**

LIGHTING

Because leopard geckos are nocturnal, there is no need for a bright basking light or UVB lighting. However, a 60-75 watt daytime bulb (12 hours day) above the heat pad is necessary for the temperature and the day/night cycle.

FOOD

Leopard geckos only eat live insects. The best foods for them are mealworms or crickets, but waxworms can also be used as a treat. All insects must be gut-loaded for the health of your gecko. Add calcium **WITHOUT D3** to their diet, as well as reptivitamins. Leopard geckos also eat their shedded skin, so don't be alarmed!

ACCESSORIES

Leopard geckos must have a "moist hide" in order to have moisture and a decent shed. You can accomplish this by putting moss (kept moist) under a cave or rock hide. When the gecko needs to shed, it will go in the hide. Keep accessories low to the base of the tank.