



LEOPARD GECKO CARE SHEET

FOR MORE DETAILED INFO, VISIT:
WWW.LEOPARDGECKO.CARE

CHECKLIST

- Vivarium/ tank (approx. 60cm/ 2ft long for adult geckos)
- Heat mat (not a lamp)
- Thermostat
- Thermometer/ hydrometer
- Substrate (paper towels, vinyl/lino, tiles)
- Feeding Dish
- Water Dish
- Calcium Dish
- Shelters/ Hides
- Moist hide
- Sphagnum moss or eco earth
- Live insects
- Food for live insects
- Calcium/ vitamin supplements
- Decorations (not essential)
- Shedding aid (not essential)

FEEDING

Leopard geckos need a varied, balanced diet of live insects. You must feed/ gutload these insects so the benefits are passed onto your gecko, and also dust the insects with calcium and vitamins.

Common feeders: Mealworms, locusts, crickets, dubia roaches, silkworms, phoenix worms, morio worms, waxworms (as a treat).

Baby geckos will eat most days, but adults will probably only eat a couple of times per week. Try feeding 7-10 insects at a time and make sure the insects are no bigger than your gecko's head.

HOUSING AND SETUP

You need one vivarium/ tank per gecko- do not cohabit them. The vivarium/tank should have a heat mat covering 30% of the ground space.

To make sure the temperature of the heat mat stays constant, it should be connected to a thermostat and set to 28C (or 85F). A thermometer/ hydrometer can monitor the temperature/ humidity.

Substrate should be placed over the heat mat, but avoid loose substrate such as sand as it is harmful to leopard geckos.

Leopard geckos will seek enclosed spaces to sleep, shed and hide. Place hides in the warm *and* cool sides. They should also have a humid hide, filled with something absorbent like sphagnum moss or eco earth.

Feeding dishes with smooth surfaces are ideal for keeping insects such as mealworms in place, as they can't climb out. A small pot of calcium and fresh water should also be available.