

Leopard geckos

The leopard gecko is a popular beginner's reptile because it's easy to handle and requires minimal work compared to other lizards. Disclosure: Leopard geckos are very timid animals. Human interaction is accepted, not required. These squishy little cuties are NOT meant for first-time owners with children. Many geckos are harmed or killed due to carelessness and their delicate bodies.

Housing:

Like all reptiles and amphibians, the leopard geckos start small; So naturally, At A dragon's Den smallest size tank or enclosure can be for one singular leopard gecko is 29-gallon tanks (although bigger is great). Leopard geckos are nocturnal so they are asleep for most of the day. In nature, a leopard gecko hides and sleeps during the day because of the temperature. They wait until it has cooled down to roam and eat so it is important to offer plenty of areas to hide.

Water:

Leopard geckos are desert animals but they still need water. when picking out a dish for your enclosure keep in mind that geckos still enjoy the occasional soak and drinks. It is always important to offer clean water daily.

Substrate:

When it comes to leopard geckos the enclosure is small enough to use paper towels or reptile carpet if you prefer, But that comes with consistent cleaning and purchasing of the carpet. The other recommended substrate is to create a bioactive enclosure that self cleans.

Temperatures:

During the day a basking spot of around 88 F. and the coolest end of the tank should be around 75F or 76 F; And at night the temps can be as low as 72 F but 73 F or 74 F. You can use ceramic heat emitters if you are having trouble with regulating temperatures at night.

Food:

Leopard geckos are insectivores. This means they eat and get all of their nutrition from bugs(Because they get their nutrition strictly from eating insects it is important to properly gut load your insects!)

Popular feeder insects: Dubia Roaches, Meal Worms, Wax Worms, Butter Worms. Super Worms, Lobster Roaches , Red Runner Roaches

Please do not feed crickets. They are gross insects with the ability to bite your reptile.

Vitamins:

Like humans, vitamins and supplements can help boost our immune system as well as our general health and the way we feel. Most importantly, the calcium! Calcium is a major part of the growth, bone density, energy and so much more! The use of calcium is important and can and will direct your reptile's chance at life, as well as the quality if they survive! Calcium comes with D3 and without it. D3 is not necessary for your reptile if UVB is provided. With that being said a weekly dose of calcium with D3 in it is not a bad idea!

Lighting

Lighting has been an interesting topic throughout the reptile community. Some say they do not need UVB and can survive strictly from a heat source. Others say UVB is a must. At A Dragon's Den, our opinion is Yes they need it. We provide proper lighting for all of our reptiles and amphibians. UVB in reptiles has been proven to help absorb calcium, regulate bowel movements, and promote health and immune systems.