

Shingleback Fast Facts!

- ◇ Live for approx. 20-25years
- ◇ Grow to approx. 30-50cm
- ◇ Requires a minimum 90x60x60cm enclosure
- ◇ Their diet consists of fruits, vegetables, live insects

Checklist!

- ◇ Enclosure
- ◇ Water bowl
- ◇ Food bowl
- ◇ Substrate
- ◇ Basking spot such as a rock or log
- ◇ Hide
- ◇ Décor
- ◇ Heat globe and fitting
- ◇ UV globe and fitting
- ◇ Thermostat
- ◇ Thermometer
- ◇ Cleaning agent (F10)
- ◇ Live Food
- ◇ Pellets



Common Health Issues!

Intestinal Parasites (worms): Shinglebacks are susceptible to worms. Faecal checks and worming can be carried out by an experienced reptile veterinarian.

Dysecdysis (Abnormal Shedding): Low humidity levels can sometimes result in a shingleback having an 'incomplete' shed.

If you notice any of the following symptoms, please contact our recommended vet, The Unusual Pet Vets. Loss of appetite, Diarrhea, lethargy, retained skin around toes or tail tip, abnormal movements, disorientation, twitching/tremors



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Shingleback Care Sheet!



Bringing the jungle experience to you!

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Enclosure set up!

Shingleback Lizards are active, diurnal reptiles that spend most of their day basking and scavenging for food, they require a hot spot at one end of their enclosure and a cool side on the other.

An adult Shingleback lizard requires an enclosure that is at least 90x45x60cm in size and is best housed alone, this ensures they have plenty of room to move around and choose the temperature they wish to sit at.

A Shingleback lizard requires an absorbent substrate, a basking spot, and both a water and feeding dish. The water and food dishes should be at the cool end to prevent evaporation, and raising the humidity level. A basking spot is located underneath the heat lights, and usually has a rock or log for the lizard to climb onto to bask. Then you are able to decorate it with other things such as artificial plants, skulls, logs, and even put a background onto the back of the enclosure to give it a more natural feel!



Maintenance!

Although Shingleback lizards have a specific set of requirements, if they are all correct they grow and live perfectly.

We are here to help you accomplish that ideal environment your shingleback lizards needs!

Shingleback lizards need a hot basking spot set at 32-34celcius, under this basking spot should be a platform for them to bask on. On the other side of the enclosure should be a cool end set at 24-26celcius. The enclosure shouldn't drop below 18-21celcius at night.

To ensure that these temperatures are where they are meant to be they should be monitored regularly through the use of a good quality thermometer or thermostat.

Shingleback lizards need a heat light as said above, they also need a UV globe. UVA/UVB are both essential for the health of your shingleback lizard. UVB allows your lizard to synthesise vitamin D3, which is in turn needed to metabolise calcium. Without having UVB there is a chance of them becoming lethargic, having a lack of appetite, and a stunt in growth. UVA is needed to regulate feeding, mating, and diurnal movement

As shingleback lizards are fed daily, they also make a bit of mess. This means that daily spot checks are required, and the substrate should be cleaned or removed any faeces, shed skin, or uneaten food.

Nutrition!

Shingleback Lizards are omnivores, so they eat both plant and protein based foods. They need to be fed fresh fruit/vegetables daily, and live food once or twice a day. Fruit should only make up 20% of their complete diet.

Live foods include; woodies, mealworms, snails, and silk-worms. All live food should be dusted with calcium powder to ensure that your lizard gets it calcium intake for the day. As shingleback lizards are quite slow, they may have trouble catching faster insects such as crickets and woodies.

Fruits and vegetables that can be fed are; apple, pear, melons, pitted stone fruits, berries, banana, squash, carrot, endive, and kale. Lizard pellets are also fed and can be mixed into their salad mix. Along side live food and salad shingleback lizards are able to eat canned dog food (beef or chicken loaf) with added calcium powder. Some foods to avoid are spinach, lettuce, avocado, rhubarb, onion, eggplant, and citrus.

Fresh water should be available for your lizard at all times with it being changed daily.

