



## Flying Gecko Care Sheet

**Species name:**

*Gekko kuhli*

**Adult size:**

10-15cm

**Lifespan:**

15-20 Years

**Breeding age:**

18 Months Old



Flying geckos, scientifically known as *Ptychozoon kuhli*, are captivating creatures native to Southeast Asia. Their unique ability to glide from tree to tree using specialized flaps of skin makes them fascinating additions to captive habitats. However, successfully maintaining flying geckos in captivity requires meticulous attention to their environmental needs. Enclosures should mimic their natural habitat, with plenty of vertical space for climbing and gliding. Substrate should be soft and moisture-retentive to support their delicate feet. A varied diet of insects is essential for their health and vitality. Regular misting ensures proper hydration and aids in shedding, as flying geckos are prone to dehydration in captivity. Providing hiding spots and foliage allows them to feel secure, reducing stress levels. Additionally, maintaining optimal temperature and humidity levels is crucial for their well-being.

## Housing:

**Enclosure:** A vertically oriented terrarium is ideal, as flying geckos are arboreal. An 18"x24"x18" terrarium is recommended for adult geckos.

**Substrate:** Use a substrate that retains moisture well, such as coconut coir or orchid bark. Ensure that the substrate is deep enough for burrowing and provides humidity.

## Temperature:

Maintain a temperature gradient within the enclosure. Provide a heat source, such as a heating pad or ceramic heat emitter on one side, to achieve a warm side.

Warm side temperature of around 30-35°C

Cooler side around 23-25°C

Night-time temperature: 22°C

## Lighting:

Flying geckos do not require UVB lighting however there are studies that indicate it has benefits towards their health and well-being. A shade dwelling UVB light can therefore be used at the owner's discretion.

They will also require a day/night cycle. It is recommended they are provided with around 14 hours of light during the summer and down to 10 hours in the winter.

## Feeding:

**Diet:** Feed a well-balanced diet consisting of live insects like crickets and small mealworms. Supplement this diet with a calcium or multivitamin dust at least twice a week.

**Feeding Schedule:** Feed every other day for adults and daily for juveniles.



## **Hydration:**

**Water Bowl:** Provide a shallow water dish for drinking. Mist the enclosure daily to maintain humidity levels around 75-80% and provide water droplets for the gecko to lick.

## **Handling and Enrichment:**

**Gentle Handling:** Flying geckos are very fast! We do not recommend handling this species unless it is necessary, they stress very easily.

**Enrichment:** Provide climbing opportunities and branches. Artificial plants and hiding spots can help create a more stimulating environment.

## **Health Care:**

**Health Checks:** Regularly observe your flying gecko to see if you notice any changes in behaviour, appetite, or appearance. If something does not seem right seek professional advice promptly.

**Hygiene:** Keep the enclosure clean, removing waste and uneaten food promptly.

**Quarantine:** Quarantine new geckos before introducing them to existing ones to prevent the spread of disease.

Flying geckos make fascinating and low-maintenance pets when provided with the right care. Always do thorough research and consult with a veterinarian for specific advice based on your gecko's individual needs.