



Pacific House Gecko Care Sheet:

Species name:

Hemidactylus frenatus

Adult size:

8-10cm

Lifespan:

5-10 Years

Breeding age:

6-12 Months



Pacific house geckos, scientifically known as *Hemidactylus frenatus*, are small reptiles native to the Pacific Islands and Southeast Asia. These geckos are notable for their ability to climb vertical surfaces and even walk upside down on ceilings, thanks to specialised toe pads covered in microscopic hairs that create adhesive forces. They are typically grey or brown with darker markings, blending well into urban environments where they thrive on a diet of insects. Pacific house geckos are adaptable and often found near human habitation, making them a common sight in tropical and subtropical regions where they contribute to controlling insect populations.

Enclosure:

Size: A vertical enclosure with dimensions of at least 12"x12"x18" inches is suitable for a pair or small group of house geckos.

Ventilation: Ensure good ventilation while maintaining high humidity levels.

Substrate: Coconut coir or a mix of coconut coir and sphagnum moss works well to maintain humidity.

Climbing Surfaces: Provide plenty of branches, vines, and plants for climbing and hiding.

Lighting:

Pacific house geckos are nocturnal and do not require UVB lighting, but a low-wattage LED light can be used for 12 hour a day-night cycle.

Temperature:

Maintain a temperature range with a basking spot of around 29°C and a cool end of around 24°C during the day. A slight drop in temperature of around 21°C at night is recommended.

Humidity:

Keep humidity levels around 70-80%. Mist the enclosure regularly, especially in the evening.

Hydration: House geckos often drink water droplets from surfaces, so misting the enclosure will help provide drinking water.

Diet:

Feeding: Pacific House geckos are insectivores. Offer a variety of small live prey such as fruit flies, pinhead crickets, and small roaches.

Supplementation: Dust prey with a calcium supplement with vitamin D3 twice a month.



Health Monitoring:

Regular Checks: Monitor your geckos for any signs of illness, such as lethargy, weight loss, or changes in skin condition.

Veterinary Care: If you observe any health concerns, consult a reptile veterinarian experienced with geckos.

Providing a well-designed enclosure with proper environmental conditions, nutrition, and social opportunities will contribute to the well-being of House geckos in captivity. Regular observation and attention to their unique natural history will help create a suitable environment for these fascinating creatures.