

# The Complete Guide To Caring For And Keeping Leopard Geckos As Pets

Leopard geckos need a cage that is at least 20 gallons in size. The cage should have a secure lid to prevent your gecko from escaping. The bottom of the cage should be covered with a substrate such as sand, reptile carpet, or paper towels.

**Daytime Temperature:** 75-85°F (24-29°C)**Nighttime Temperature:** 65-75°F (18-24°C)**Humidity:** 30-40%

Leopard geckos are nocturnal, so they need a place to hide during the day. You can provide a hide box by turning a plastic container on its side or by using a commercial hide box. The hide box should be large enough for your gecko to fit inside comfortably.



## Leopard Gecko Care: The Complete Guide to Caring for and Keeping Leopard Geckos as Pets by JP Lepeley

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

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Leopard geckos are insectivores, which means that they eat insects. The most common feeder insects for leopard geckos are crickets, mealworms, and dubia roaches. You can also feed your gecko occasional treats such as waxworms or silkworms.

Feeder insects should be gut-loaded before being fed to your gecko. Gut-loading is the process of feeding the insects a nutritious diet so that they pass on the nutrients to your gecko when they are eaten. You can gut-load feeder insects by feeding them a diet of fresh fruits, vegetables, and grains.

Leopard geckos typically eat 2-3 times per week. The amount of food that you give your gecko will vary depending on its age, size, and activity level.

Leopard geckos should be taken to the vet for regular checkups. A vet can check for signs of illness or disease and provide treatment if necessary.

Some common health problems that can affect leopard geckos include:

- **Metabolic bone disease:** This condition is caused by a lack of calcium in the diet. It can lead to weak bones and deformities.
- **Impaction:** This condition occurs when a gecko ingests a foreign object that it cannot pass. It can cause blockages in the digestive tract and lead to death.
- **Respiratory infections:** These infections can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. They can cause symptoms such as sneezing, wheezing, and difficulty breathing.

Leopard geckos are generally docile creatures, but they can become aggressive if they feel threatened. They may also bite if they are handled

improperly.

Leopard geckos are crepuscular, which means that they are most active at dawn and dusk. They spend the day hiding in their hide box and the night hunting for food.

Leopard geckos are solitary creatures and do not need to be kept in pairs or groups. However, if you do decide to keep multiple leopard geckos together, it is important to provide them with enough space and hiding places to avoid aggression.

Leopard geckos can be bred in captivity. The breeding season typically runs from March to September. To breed leopard geckos, you will need to provide them with a nest box and a male and female gecko.

The female gecko will lay 2-3 eggs per clutch. The eggs will incubate for 60-90 days at a temperature of 80-85°F (27-29°C).

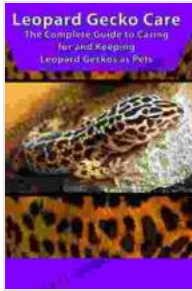
Once the eggs hatch, the baby geckos can be raised in a separate enclosure. They will need to be fed small insects and provided with a warm environment.

Leopard geckos can make great pets for people of all ages. They are relatively easy to care for and can provide years of enjoyment. By following the tips in this guide, you can ensure that your leopard gecko lives a long and healthy life.

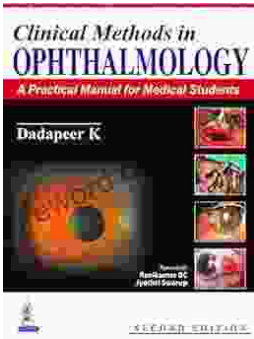
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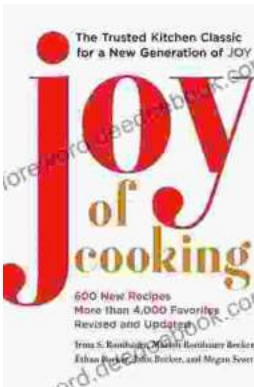


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