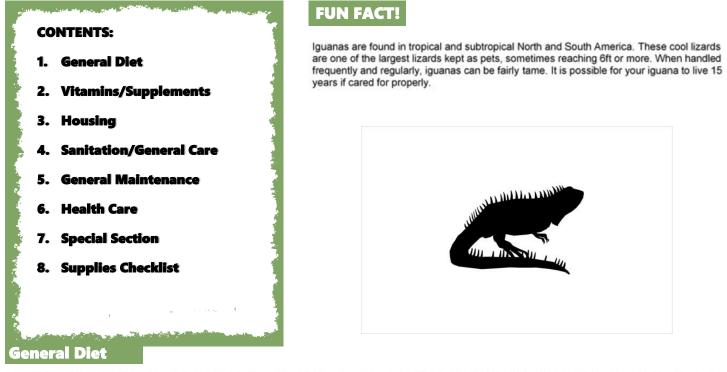


lguana



Iguanas are strictly herbivores, meaning their diet consists of vegetables, although they can also eat some fruit. A good example of a balanced diet would be 70% dark leafy greens (i.e., collard greens, spinach), 20% bulk vegetables (i.e., yams, carrots, broccoli) and 10% fruits (i.e., mango, banana, strawberries). Fruits and vegetables should be cut or shredded to size that is appropriate for the size of the iguana being fed. There are also some commercially available foods made by Zoo Med and ExoTerra that are can be fed with the fruits and veggies.



Vitamins/Supplements

Reptiles need to have a vitamin/mineral supplement with calcium and phosphorous. Supplements should be sprinkled on the adult's food items a few times a week. We will be glad to explain how often to feed and give supplements to your new pet.

Housing

A large secure enclosure is required. The iguana must have space enough to freely turn and move around. Babies can start in a 20 gallon long tank, but will soon need to be moved to a larger enclosure. Remember, while iguanas start off small, they can reach 6ft. The length of 2x iguana's size and width of 1x iguana's size is a good rule of thumb for choosing the best enclosure. The enclosure should provide plenty of perching and climbing areas since iguanas are arboreal in nature. An adult green iguana requires an enclosure at least 12ft long by 6ft wide by 6ft high.

Reptiles are cold blooded. This means they get their heat from an outside source, unlike humans who can make their own heat. Different areas of the habitat should be at different temperatures, so reptiles can move around to heat up or cool off. Iguanas do best with a basking temperature of 85 to 90 degrees and a gradient temperature of 80 to 85 degrees.

Since iguanas are diurnal, meaning they are most active during the day, use of a UVB bulb for about 12 hours a day is necessary. This bulb should be replaced approx. every 9 to 12 months.

Iguanas need high humidity 65% to 80% and should be misted as frequently as necessary to achieve this level of humidity. The use of an automatic mister may be required

Sanitation/General Care

Change the water every other day and clean the water dish thoroughly twice a week. The litter or substrate used on the bottom should be cleaned as often as needed, and this will depend on tank size, the reptile's size, and the number of reptiles in the tank, as well as type of substrate used.

General Maintenance

Mist the tank with warm water as necessary to reach the recommended humidity. Reptiles will shed their skin periodically. Mist them more often during these times to help them shed the skin more easily. Be sure the tank is at the right temperature at all times.



Health Care

Prior to handling your new pet, give them 3 to 4 days to adjust to his new surroundings. Things to watch out for are runny droppings for more than two days, eating or drinking less, weight loss, swollen joints, and difficulty walking or climbing. If you do see any of these signs you should contact us or a vet for further assistance.

Special Section

Reptiles can carry one disease that can be transmitted to people called salmonellosis. It is always important to wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water after you have handled your pet or anything in your pet's cage. Keep your pet out of the kitchen area and do not allow very small children to handle any reptiles.

SUPPLIES CHECKLIST

Fish Tank/Cage	Water/Food Dish
Screen Cover	Eco Earth
Hygrometer	Thermometer x2
Heat Lamp with Nocturnal Heat Bulb	Caves
Heat Lamp with Day bulb	Vitamin/mineral Supplement
Vines, Hammocks, branches for climbing	Decorations
UVB Bulb 100	
Heat Pad	



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