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Golden Tegu (*Tupinambis/Salvator teguixin*)

Gold for the Advanced

Tegus are the largest members of a large group of primarily new world lizards known as the “teiids”, which also include whiptails and racerunners. The golden tegu is also known as the common tegu, black tegu, and Tiger lizard in Trinidad. Golden tegus are large lizards superficially resembling a monitor lizard with small, granular scales ranging in color from yellowish, brownish yellow, to orange-yellow with darker bands and stripes along their heads, necks, bodies, and tails. Their tongues are long, forked, and snake-like. Other species of tegus can be reddish, golden-yellow, or bluish in color. Adult male tegus of all species also develop large and distinctive jowls on their cheeks and throats as well.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum/Sub Phylum: Chordata/Vertebrata

Class: Reptilia

Order: Squamata

Suborder: Lacertilia

Infraorder: Scincomorpha

Family: Teiidae

Genus: *Tupinambis/Salvator*

Species: *Tupinambis/Salvator teguixin**

**Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, golden tegus can attain potential longevity of 15 to 25 years or more.

Distribution and Habitat

This species of tegu occurs in tropical rainforests, woodlands, and human habitations in Colombia, Argentina, Panama, and other surrounding areas of northern and central South America.

Conservation Status

Not Evaluated for the IUCN Red List (NE) or otherwise Data Deficient (DD).

Legal and Regulatory Status(*Subject to Change)

Salvator/Tupinambis ssp. are CITES Appendix II as of October 2017. Also consult with your local, municipal, and state ordinances and regulations for any ownership restrictions.

Experience Level Required

Advanced.

Size

Hatchling tegus have a much more vibrant coloration than adults, and are 8 to 10 inches. Most adult golden tegus are smaller than their red and Argentine black and white relatives, and range from 1 ½ to 3 ½ feet in length, with males being larger than females.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must also be sealed and escape proof. Hatchling tegus can be started out in a 10 to 20 gallon long enclosure, but will soon require larger accommodations. Enclosure size should be increased accordingly depending on the animal's size. If standard glass terrariums with screen tops are used at any point, ensure that adequate humidity and temperatures are maintained using additional steps to retain it. Adult tegus will require a minimum of a six foot by three foot terrarium or enclosure or larger. Very large, custom designed pens or enclosures are perhaps the most suitable housing for most tegus. Tegus are also powerful diggers, and should also be provided with substrates that enable burrowing and retain humidity well such as chemical and pesticide free potting soil, cypress mulch, orchid bark substrates. Be sure to provide at least 18 to 24 inches of substrate. Tegus in general are very intelligent, alert and perceptive animals, and will require sufficient levels of safety, security, and stimulation and enrichment in order to do well in captivity. Provide a hide box and artificial foliage, driftwood, rocks, slabs, or logs for ample basking and hiding opportunities. A large enough water bowl or dish that they can readily enter and exit from that can work with one's enclosure setup and arrangement is also strongly recommended for maintaining adequate longer term hydration, humidity, and quality of life for these lizards. Water should be changed or filtered regularly at a minimum of every other day to maintain cleanliness and sanitary conditions. Tegus are primarily terrestrial species, but will climb readily if given the opportunity.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

For lighting and heating, maintain ambient temperatures inside the enclosure from 85 to 90 degrees F that can be allowed to drop about 10 degrees F from this at night. Tegus will also bask, and require basking temperatures of about 95 to 100 degrees F. This can be provided through overhead UVA/UVB lighting of appropriate wattage, under tank heating pads (UTHS), ceramic or radiant heat emitters, and/or red bulbs. Temperatures should also be adequately monitored using a reliable thermostat as well. Spot clean the enclosure for urates, feces, or uneaten food at least twice per week. Be sure to periodically replace the substrate, clean, and disinfect the enclosure and its furnishings at minimum every 2 to 3 months, particularly water bowls and substrates intended for raising humidity levels (such as cypress mulch, sphagnum moss, etc.). More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition

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Omnivorous to Carnivorous; In the wild, tegus are omnivorous, and will consume a variety of fruit, vegetable, and other plant matter as well as many types of insects and other invertebrates, small mammals, birds, reptiles, eggs, and carrion, or dead and decaying plant and animal matter. In captivity, variety is essential to a proper and adequate tegu diet. Tegus will accept a variety of feeder insects of appropriate size including crickets, roaches, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms supplemented with vitamin D3 and calcium. At least some tegus will also accept chopped greens, fruits and vegetables as well as ground beef, fish, chicken, liver, or turkey any of which with bone meal added. Frozen, thawed rodents of appropriate size can also be offered, but sparingly, as these food items are high in fat and protein for tegus. It is also important to remember not to overfeed tegus, as they can become very prone to obesity. Feeding schedules can depend on the age, size, and overall health of your tegu, but typically, an appropriate feeding regime for young and hatchling tegus can be daily to two to three times weekly for adult animals. Most tegus are very alert, intelligent and personable species that can become food aggressive when in the presence of food, and therefore require additional care when handling. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Handling

Golden tegus, and other species of tegus in general, are animals that require considerable amounts of regular time, patience, and commitment in order to become docile, handleable adult animals. The golden species in particular requires significantly more patience in handling, interaction, and acclimation than their larger red and Argentine black and white relatives. Many different techniques and mindsets are out there with regards to handling and working with these reptiles, which can certainly go into far greater depth than the scope of this basic care sheet. Many believe a more hands off approach is more successful overall, and allowing the animal to gradually and routinely become accustomed to their keeper's presence, to being touched, and handled. Others may choose to practice a more direct, routine handling approach, which may or may not be effective, but often unfortunately causes greater stress and/or injury to the keeper and the animal. Once in the hand, hatchling tegus can be handled with both hands cupped with care not to drop or restrain them tightly. An adult tegu (as well as other species of large lizards) should always receive adequate bodily support from underneath using the hand, and arm for support. Additional restraint can be made by tucking or pinning the animal's tail or hind quarters between the arm and body as well. Each tegu is an individual animal, and these techniques may not be effective for all tegus, but are nonetheless the most commonly utilized. Tegus certainly are not for everyone, but with the right techniques and husbandry, can make for very intelligent and personable pets. Overall, golden tegus are best suited for the more experienced keeper or pet owner with the time, patience, and commitment to work towards having an acclimated animal. **Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens**

Contact

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