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## Timor Monitor *[Varanus [Subgenus Odatria] timorensis]*

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### Uncommon Tree Dwellers

The Timor monitor is a fairly small dwarf, arboreal monitor species that can vary in dorsal or ground color from blackish, light to dark olive or olive brown, brown, to reddish brown with lighter colored spots or ocelli along the dorsum that can be whitish or cream colored, to yellow or sometimes even bluish in color. The head and snout are fairly pointed for a monitor species, and the tail is semi-prehensile. Timor monitors are an arboreal to semi arboreal diurnal dwarf monitor species that will thermoregulate and seek refuge in tree or rock crevices or cavities.

### Taxonomy

**Life:** All living, physical, and animate entities

**Domain:** Eukaryota

**Kingdom:** Animalia

**Phylum/Sub Phylum:** Chordata/Vertebrata

**Class:** Reptilia

**Order:** Squamata

**Suborder:** Lacertilia

**Infraorder:** Platynota

**Family:** Varanidae

**Genus:** Varanus

**Subgenus:** Odatria

**Species:** *Varanus timorensis*\*

*\*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

### Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, Timor monitors can attain longevity of 15 to 25 years or more in captivity.

### Distribution and Habitat

Timor monitors are a genus/subgenus of dwarf monitors indigenous to the tropical to sub-tropical forests, woodlands, and savannahs of the islands of Timor and other areas of Indonesia in southern to southeastern Asia.

### Conservation Status

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

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IUCN Least Concern (LC), however.

### **Experience Level Required**

Intermediate/Moderate.

### **Size**

Hatchling to juvenile Timor monitors typically range from 4 to 8 inches. As adults, these dwarf monitors may range from 15 to 24 inches depending on species, subspecies, and locality. They seldom exceed 30 inches as most adults.

### **Housing and Enclosure**

Housing must be sealed and escape proof. Hatchling Timor monitors can initially be started off in anywhere from a 20 gallon tall terrarium or similar sized enclosure, but this enclosure size should be increased accordingly. For a single adult Timor monitor, an enclosure of a minimum of a 40 to 55 gallon tall arboreal terrarium or enclosure or larger depending on age, size, subspecies, and locality. A deep layer of at least three to four or more inches of substrate should be added to the enclosure, as Timor monitors are strong burrowers. Commercially available orchid bark, cypress mulch, chemical and pesticide free potting soil, or coconut fiber substrates are acceptable for these monitors, but must not be toxic. Most monitors will frequently disrupt and uproot most plants and other enclosure furnishings, but should still be provided sufficient hiding and basking areas in the form of log, rock, or cork hides. A large, sturdy water bowl or dish of appropriate size that ideally allows for easy entry and exit, as well as soaking should also be provided as well. These monitors can also be misted at least two to three times weekly to help maintain hydration and humidity. Sphagnum moss can also be used as a substrate in hides to help increase humidity. Being largely arboreal species, Timor monitors can and will climb if provided the opportunity, and should be provided adequate vertical and diagonal branches, logs, rocks, custom inserted dowels, or other opportunities to enable and provide for climbing and basking opportunities.

### **Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity**

For lighting and heating, Timors require adequate temperatures, as their biology and natural history indicate appropriately. Maintain ambient temperatures inside the enclosure from 75 to 85 degrees F that can be allowed to drop about 10 degrees F from this at night. Timor monitors will also bask, and require basking temperatures of anywhere from 120 to 140 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, peat moss, or sphagnum moss). 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**

***Insectivorous to Carnivorous;*** In the wild, Timor monitors are primarily carnivorous to insectivorous, and will feed on a wide variety of food including insects and other invertebrates, crustaceans, mollusks, and other invertebrates, as well as many small vertebrates including small mammals, birds, bird and reptile eggs, amphibians, and other smaller reptiles. They will also eat carrion, or dead and decaying plant and animal matter as well.

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In captivity, variety is essential to a proper and adequate monitor diet. Timor monitors can be fed a variety of feeder insects of appropriate size including crickets, roaches, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms supplemented with vitamin D3 and calcium. Frozen-thawed rodents of appropriate size and raw food items such as turkey, beef, or eggs can also be offered, but sparingly, if at all, as these food items are high in fat and protein for monitors. It is also important to remember not to overfeed any monitors, as they can become very prone to obesity. Feeding schedules can depend on the age, size, and overall health of your monitor, but typically, an appropriate feeding regime for young and hatchling monitors should be two to three times weekly. Most monitors 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**

Timor monitors are a species that may initially be nervous and skittish, particularly imported specimens or those that have otherwise been only recently acquired. They may bite, claw, tail whip, or otherwise attempt to flee or escape from what they perceive to be a potential threat or predator. However, with regular handling, interaction, Timors can become more tame and personable pets to maintain provided that they are handled and interacted with regularly in a calm and deliberative manner. Any new animal should of course also be allowed to acclimate to its environment and surroundings before handling attempts are made. Overall, each animal is an individual, and these techniques may not be effective for all monitors, but are nonetheless the most commonly utilized.

**\*\*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**

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at [info@madisonherps.org](mailto:info@madisonherps.org)

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