Emerald Tree Skink Care Guide

Lamprolepis smaragdina

This active daytime climber needs bright light, UVB, stable branching and substantial usable space. Tong-feeding can support calm keeper interactions, but boldness should not be mistaken for tolerance of restraint.

Species Profile

Common name: Emerald Tree Skink

Scientific name: *Lamprolepis smaragdina*

Adult size: About 8-10 in (20-25 cm) total length

Average lifespan: 7-10 years

Native range: Southeast Asia and western Pacific islands; locality varies

Habitat and activity: Diurnal and arboreal; trunks, branches and forest edges

Diet: Varied insects; small amounts of fruit/complete gecko diet as extras

Care difficulty: Intermediate

Shopping List

- Secure enclosure at least 24 × 18 × 36 in (61 × 46 × 91 cm; L × W × H) for one adult; see Housing for exceptions and group arrangements.
- Digital thermometers for different zones; a suitable hygrometer; timer for a consistent day/night cycle.
- Species-appropriate substrate and multiple stable hides or covered retreats.
- Reliable supply of the staple foods described below, clean feeding tools and a transport container.
- Appropriate overhead heat source if required, controlled by a compatible thermostat; infrared thermometer for surfaces.
- Appropriate visible lighting and, where recommended below, a linear UVB fixture with measured shade and exposure zones.
- Fresh-water dish or cup; insect supplements when applicable; a scale appropriate to the animal's size.

Housing

Our recommended starting adult enclosure is 24 × 18 × 36 in (61 × 46 × 91 cm; L × W × H) for one animal. Larger usable space is encouraged. These dimensions are a husbandry recommendation, not a species-specific experimentally proven threshold.

Fill the height with firmly secured horizontal and diagonal branches, cork, foliage and sheltered paths. Provide several resting places at different heights and enough cover to travel between environmental zones without crossing a bare open box.

Juveniles may use a furnished adult enclosure when food intake, hydration and waste can be monitored. A temporary grow-out enclosure should still offer choice and cover. Quarantine newcomers separately with dedicated tools and a substrate that permits health monitoring; arrange veterinary assessment for unknown-origin animals.

Lighting & UVB

Provide roughly 10-12 hours of visible daylight followed by darkness. A measured UV Index (UVI) around 2.0-3.0 at the most exposed usable site, declining to near zero inside retreats, is our conservative starting recommendation. UVB and bright daytime illumination are recommended for routine care. These working UVI targets are not a claim that a controlled dose trial exists for every species.

Measure exposure at the animal's back height with an appropriate UVI meter, such as a Solarmeter 6.5. Lamp percentage, wattage and a fixed distance alone do not establish exposure: reflectors, mesh, perch height, plant growth and lamp age change output. Keep glass/plastic out of the UV path, follow fixture safety instructions and provide complete shade. Replace or reassess lamps according to measured output and manufacturer guidance.

Heating & Temperature

- Localized basking surface: 90-95°F (32-35°C).
- Cool-zone air: 75-80°F (24-27°C).
- Nighttime air: 68-75°F (20-24°C) for healthy established animals.

Create the gradient on one side rather than heating every hide to the same temperature. Use a compatible thermostat on each heat source; a manual lamp dimmer does not replace thermostatic protection. Secure the probe and verify temperatures independently: probe thermometers measure air/retreat temperature, while an infrared thermometer measures exposed surfaces.

Use appropriately guarded overhead warmth when needed. Keep animals clear of hot fixtures, avoid heat rocks, and switch visible lights off at night. Night heat is needed only when the room falls below the appropriate range; use a thermostat-controlled lightless source if necessary.

Humidity & Ventilation

60-80% with temporary misting peaks and airflow. Treat readings as a starting pattern rather than a number to chase regardless of substrate, airflow or animal behavior.

Measure humidity in a representative occupied zone, away from a freshly sprayed surface. Provide sheltered moisture choices while retaining airflow. Persistent condensation, sour odor, flooded soil or surfaces that never dry indicate a setup problem. Ventilation and hydration must be adjusted together rather than simply sealing all vents.

Water & Hydration

Provide a clean, appropriately shallow dish or accessible elevated water cup at all times. Change it daily and immediately when soiled; wash it regularly with dedicated tools. Potable water is generally suitable, with treatment where local water quality requires it.

For animals that drink droplets, mist foliage or suitable surfaces at the time they become active, then allow partial drying. Droplets supplement the dish; water chemistry claims should be based on evidence rather than a species' trade name.

Substrate

Because emerald tree skinks are arboreal, substrate is mainly used to help hold humidity, catch waste, and cushion the animal in the event of a fall. A good DIY substrate is a mix of organic topsoil, coco fiber, and sphagnum moss, topped with clean leaf litter.

Use 2-4" of substrate for a simple setup. Bioactive enclosures should have a drainage layer, screen separator, deeper substrate, live plants, springtails, and isopods. Bioactive setups can work very well for this species, but they must still be monitored for moisture and cleanliness.

Feces and urates should be removed as noticed. In non-bioactive enclosures, contaminated substrate should be scooped out and replaced, and the substrate should be fully replaced about once every 1-3 months depending on cleanliness and moisture levels.

Food & Feeding

Emerald tree skinks are primarily insectivores, which means that most of their diet should be live insects. They may also eat small amounts of fruit, flowers, or crested gecko diet, but these should be secondary to a varied insect diet.

Good staple feeders include crickets, dubia roaches, discoid roaches, black soldier fly larvae, silkworms, and appropriately sized grasshoppers or locusts where legal. Hornworms, waxworms, and mealworms can be used as occasional variety rather than the main diet.

How often emerald tree skinks need to eat depends on age:

Juveniles - appropriately sized insects daily

Adults - appropriately sized insects every other day

Offer a measured portion appropriate to the individual, then remove uneaten feeders. A small dish of quality crested gecko diet can be offered about once per week, but it should not replace live insects.

Supplements

Lightly dust appropriate insect meals with calcium and use a balanced reptile multivitamin containing suitable vitamin A according to the product’s directions. Gut-loading and variety support nutrition but do not eliminate the need to balance calcium-poor prey.

Match D3 supplementation to the actual UVB exposure and to vitamins already included in other products. UVB does not automatically mean zero dietary D3, and lack of UVB does not justify unlimited D3. Follow one coherent program; do not combine multiple strong vitamin products or coat every feeder heavily.

Decor & Enrichment

Decorations play a vital role in your emerald tree skink enclosure as environmental enrichment. Enrichment items encourage climbing, jumping, hunting, basking, hiding, and other natural behaviors.

Good decor can include cork rounds, cork flats, sturdy branches, vines, bamboo, magnetic ledges, live plants, artificial foliage, and textured backgrounds. The enclosure should have cover at the top, middle, and bottom so the skink can move around without feeling exposed.

Handling & Behavior

Treat this animal primarily as a display species. For transfers, gently guide it into a cup, tube or transport container instead of chasing and grabbing. Keep doors and escape routes controlled before opening the enclosure.

Allow new animals to settle and eat reliably. Avoid restraint by the tail, repeated uncovering or forced interactions. Track normal activity for the individual so changes in feeding, posture or hiding can be recognized.

Cleaning & Routine Maintenance

Daily: check the animal's access to water/appropriate moisture, temperatures, visible condition and equipment. Remove feces, contaminated material, dead feeders and spoiled food promptly.

Regularly: clean dishes and feeding surfaces, check thermostats and probes, inspect decor stability and maintain ventilation. Bioactive systems still require waste checks, food removal, plant care and drainage maintenance; they are not self-cleaning.

Record appetite, activity, shed history and weight or body condition when safe. Arrange veterinary assessment for unexplained changes. Quarantine new animals with dedicated tools, and disinfect only with a suitable product used at the label dilution/contact time, then rinse and dry as required before return.

Cohabitation

Individual housing is the safest routine default. Shared housing can cause food competition, injury or reproductive pressure even without obvious fighting. Never assume a male/female pair or female group is compatible. Breeding introductions belong in a planned specialist program with separate backup enclosures and individual monitoring.

Shedding & Seasonal Changes

Maintain access to a clean humid retreat and inspect toes, tail tip and eyes after shedding when observation is possible. Do not peel retained skin or apply oils/adhesives. Persistent constriction, damaged tissue or repeated failed sheds warrants veterinary help.

Seasonal changes in appetite or activity can occur. Check temperatures, hydration and weight before treating prolonged refusal as normal. Deliberate brumation or breeding cycles require healthy animals and species-specific preparation; pet care does not require forcing a seasonal shutdown.

Common Health Concerns

- Poor body condition or feeding decline: check the full gradient, hydration and food quality; arrange assessment for persistent refusal accompanied by weight loss.
- Calcium/vitamin imbalance: weakness, tremors, a soft or misshapen jaw or abnormal limbs require veterinary assessment; extra high-dose supplements are not a substitute for diagnosis.
- Skin, shed or injury problems: repeated retained skin, wounds, swelling or abnormal discoloration deserve prompt attention.
- Respiratory or systemic illness: labored/open-mouth breathing at rest, marked lethargy, loss of balance, persistent diarrhea or rapid deterioration require an experienced exotic veterinarian.

- Unknown-origin or wild-caught animals may carry parasites. Fecal testing and veterinary-directed treatment are preferable to indiscriminate preventive medication.