Green Keel-Bellied Lizard Care Guide

Gastropholis prasina

Build a bright, three-dimensional forest-edge habitat with many branches, a localized basking and UV zone, dense shade and reliable drinking droplets. Individual housing is the safest routine starting point.

Species Profile

Common name: Green Keel-Bellied Lizard

Scientific name: *Gastropholis prasina*

Adult size: About 12-16 in (30-41 cm) total length, mostly tail

Average lifespan: 10-15 years

Native range: Coastal southeastern Kenya and northeastern Tanzania

Habitat and activity: Diurnal and strongly arboreal; forest, woodland and thicket

Diet: Varied gut-loaded insects; sweet foods are not staples

Care difficulty: Intermediate

Shopping List

- Secure enclosure at least 36 × 18 × 36 in (91 × 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 36 × 18 × 36 in (91 × 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 1.0-2.0 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: 72-78°F (22-26°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 partial drying. 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

Use a moisture-tolerant tropical substrate such as a pesticide- and fertilizer-free soil/coco blend or other reptile-safe planted mix, topped with clean leaf litter. Two to four inches is adequate for a simple

enclosure; planted or bioactive systems can use deeper substrate with a drainage layer when regular misting would otherwise create standing water.

Paper towel is appropriate during quarantine or medical monitoring. Avoid cedar or pine, sharp gravel, large bark chunks, and permanently waterlogged substrate. The floor is not the animal's main living space, but substrate still affects humidity, sanitation, and plant health.

Food & Feeding

Green keel-bellied lizards should be treated primarily as insectivores. Use a varied rotation of appropriately sized, gut-loaded live prey such as crickets, roaches, flies, silkworms, black soldier fly larvae, locusts, and occasional hornworms. Variety is more valuable than repeatedly offering one feeder type.

Growing juveniles usually benefit from small meals daily or 5-6 days per week. Adults commonly do well with insects about 3-5 days per week, adjusted to activity, reproductive status, and body condition. Offer enough prey to encourage hunting without leaving biting feeders loose overnight.

Some captive animals will taste commercial gecko diets or soft fruit, but these are not necessary staples and the natural diet is not documented well enough to justify replacing insects with sweet foods. Vertebrate prey is unnecessary for routine care.

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

The enclosure should function like a network of branches rather than a tall empty box. Use multiple branch diameters and orientations, cork tubes, vines, broad leaves, and high sheltered resting sites. Provide more than one route to the basking zone and several shaded routes away from it.

Live plants such as sturdy pothos, schefflera, ficus, or similar reptile-safe species can improve cover and hydration surfaces. Secure heavy plants and decor so fast movement cannot dislodge them. Visual barriers are especially important in any enclosure holding more than one animal.

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.

Reproduction

Mature females may develop eggs, including infertile eggs without a current male. Provide a suitable moist laying retreat or substrate access, monitor body condition and nutrition, and seek veterinary advice for prolonged straining, swelling or decline. Breeding, incubation and offspring rearing require a prepared species-specific program.

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.