Ocellated Skink Care Guide

Chalcides ocellatus

Deep diggable substrate, stable basking surfaces and a moist underground refuge support this burrowing skink. Avoid a rigid daily humidity spike that floods the whole enclosure.

Species Profile

Common name: Ocellated Skink

Scientific name: *Chalcides ocellatus*

Adult size: 6-9 in (15-23 cm) total length

Average lifespan: 8-12 years

Native range: North Africa, Mediterranean regions and the Middle East; locality varies

Habitat and activity: Diurnal/burrowing; semi-arid soil, scrub and rocky margins

Diet: Varied cultured insects and other suitable small invertebrates

Care difficulty: Intermediate

Shopping List

- Secure enclosure at least 36 × 18 × 18 in (91 × 46 × 46 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 × 18 in (91 × 46 × 46 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.

Provide multiple hides across the warm-to-cool and moist-to-drier gradient, covered travel routes and species-appropriate burrowing or low climbing structure. Fix heavy decor to the floor before adding loose substrate so digging cannot undermine it.

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.

RED ROCKS EXOTIC REPTILES

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: 95-105°F (35-41°C).
- Cool-zone air: 72-80°F (22-27°C).
- Nighttime air: 65-75°F (18-24°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

30-50% ambient with a moist underground refuge. 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

Ocellated skinks love to dig and burrow, so loose substrate is a major part of their care. A good DIY mix is 50% play sand, 30% organic topsoil, and 20% excavator clay or clay-rich soil. Coco fiber can be added sparingly, but the mix should still behave like sandy soil.

Provide at least 4-6" of substrate, and deeper is better. The substrate should hold burrows lightly without being dusty or soaking wet. Avoid calcium sand, wood shavings, cedar, pine, and reptile carpet.

Feces and urates should be removed when noticed. Contaminated substrate should be scooped out and replaced. In non-bioactive setups, replace the substrate every 1-3 months depending on cleanliness.

Food & Feeding

Ocellated skinks are primarily insectivores, which means that they eat insects and other small invertebrates. Variety is important.

Good feeders include crickets, small roaches, black soldier fly larvae, silkworms, small hornworms, mealworms, superworms for larger adults, and occasional waxworms as treats. Captive-safe isopods may also be eaten.

How often ocellated skinks need to eat depends on age:

Juveniles - small insects daily or every other day

Adults - insects 3-4x/week

Offer prey during the day when the skink is active. Do not leave large numbers of loose crickets in the enclosure overnight.

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 provide security and enrichment. Good decor can include flat hides, cork bark, slate, sandstone, leaf litter, low branches, and artificial or live arid plants.

Because ocellated skinks are burrowers, make sure heavy objects are placed directly on the enclosure floor or firmly supported so the skink cannot dig underneath and be crushed.

Handling & Behavior

Let the animal settle and feed consistently before brief optional handling. Support the body, work low over a safe surface and stop when repeated retreat, escape attempts or defensive behavior show stress. Never lift a lizard by its tail.

Avoid handling immediately after meals, during difficult sheds or when unwell. Wash hands and use dedicated equipment to reduce disease transfer.

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

Ocellated skinks give birth to live young. A recently acquired female may already be pregnant. Have secure juvenile housing and appropriately tiny food ready; monitor the female's condition and obtain specialist help for prolonged straining or decline.

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.