

Bearded Dragon Care Sheet

Care sheet for the inland bearded dragon lizard (*Pogona vitticeps*).

By Russ Case

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Bearded Dragon, photo by Cioli & Hunnicutt / BowTie Inc. Inland Bearded Dragon (*Pogona vitticeps*)

The inland bearded dragon is generally considered one of the all-time best lizard pets. It is known for being alert, hardy and tame, and bearded dragon owners love watching their lizards, whether during a feeding frenzy while chasing crickets or simply interacting with each other. Bearded dragons exhibit interesting behaviors, too, such as "arm waving," in which a female (and occasionally males) may lift a front leg in the air and "wave" it as a submissive gesture. The spiny "beard" from which the lizard gets its common name may also be extended, though it's uncommon for tame captives to do so; dragons typically do this when alarmed.

Inland Bearded Dragon Availability

Bearded dragons are commonly available at stores, reptile expos and breeders' websites. Captive-bred specimens are highly recommended because they are usually healthier and more acclimated to captivity than wild-caught animals. Various color morphs are available, too (though they're more costly than "normal-colored" animals).

Inland Bearded Dragon Size

Hatchlings measure about 4 inches; large adults can be nearly 2 feet in length.

Inland Bearded Dragon Lifespan

Average captive lifespan is between six and 10 years, though there are reports of specimens living twice that long.

Inland Bearded Dragon Caging

While a hatchling dragon could live in a 20-gallon aquarium for a short time, it will quickly need a larger enclosure. A 55-gallon aquarium or equal-sized enclosure is OK for one or two adult dragons. Screening should be used for proper ventilation, whether as a top on an aquarium enclosure or in the construction of a custom enclosure.

During warm weather bearded dragons can be kept in outdoor cages. Be sure the outdoor enclosure provides both sunny basking areas and shady retreats, as well as shelter from rain. Having access to the sun outdoors provides healthy UV.

Bearded dragons like to climb, so some sturdy branches are welcome in their enclosures.

Inland Bearded Dragon Lighting and Temperature

Bearded dragons like it hot. A basking site of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit works well for them. The basking site can be provided by a spotlight (such as a mercury vapor bulb) positioned over a rock, branch, etc. at one end of the enclosure. Keeping the spotlight at one end of the cage will allow your dragon to thermoregulate (move between a cooler end of the enclosure and the hotter end with the basking area). The cooler end of the enclosure can be kept at about 80 degrees.

In addition to the basking spotlight, provide full-spectrum UVB (ultraviolet) lighting over the rest of the enclosure. This lighting is critically important for dragons that are kept indoors, as it assists them in synthesizing vitamin D3, which aids in calcium absorption. There are many types of lights available; consult with store employees and read the packaging to determine the best for your setup.

Heat can also be provided using heat tape, heat emitters and other devices available in pet stores. Keep a thermometer in the enclosure to track the cage temperature. At night, it can go down to about 65 degrees.

Inland Bearded Dragon Substrate

Sand is commonly used with bearded dragons, though there is concern, especially when keeping young lizards, that intestinal impaction could result if they accidentally eat some. Young lizards can be kept on newspaper. Dust is another concern; playground sand (available at hardware and do-it-yourself centers) is less dusty than other types and reportedly works well. You can also purchase digestible "reptile sand" at reptile and pet stores; again, some keepers believe this may be better for adult lizards than juveniles. Sand mixed with clean soil that has not been treated with any fertilizers,

pesticides, etc., can also work well.

Inland Bearded Dragon Food

Bearded dragons are omnivorous, meaning they eat both animal and plant matter. They are not usually picky and eat with gusto.

Insects, such as crickets and mealworms, should be dusted with a vitamin/mineral supplement and calcium. Dusting can be achieved by placing the insects in a plastic bag with some of the powder, and shaking the bag to lightly coat the insects prior to offering them to your lizards.

Also offer bearded dragons finely chopped veggies (such as romaine lettuce, zucchini, carrots, etc.), greens (collard, mustard, dandelion, etc.) and fruit (kiwi, banana, mango, etc.). Use healthy, vitamin-rich items; sprinkle the appropriate amount of powdered supplements on these foods, too. Avoid iceberg lettuce because it is not nutritious.

Bearded dragons will also eat pinky mice, and a wide variety of nutritionally balanced manufactured diets are available at pet stores, too.

If you keep your dragons on sand, reduce the risk of impaction by offering food on a shallow dish rather than placing it directly on the substrate.

Water for Your Inland Bearded Dragon

Mist bearded dragons using a water spray bottle; they'll lick water droplets off cage walls, rocks, etc., as well as themselves. Don't overdo it; you don't want their enclosure to get too wet and become humid. You can also offer water in a shallow dish (such as a jar lid); be sure to keep this dish and the water in it clean.

Inland Bearded Dragon Handling and Temperament

Bearded dragons are generally quite docile and will tolerate handling better than other lizard species. This is especially true of adults that have spent their entire lives in captivity (of course, there may be exceptions). It's not unusual to visit a reptile expo and see fat and happy bearded dragons lounging amid merchandise at vendor tables, or perched on their owners' shoulders.