

## Indonesian Blue Tongue Skink (*Tiliqua gigas ssp.*)

**Difficulty:** Intermediate

Indonesian blue tongue skinks are 18-24" long lizards with a long, heavysset body, small but strong limbs, and a triangular head. Pattern and coloring varies according to exact subspecies, which information can be found at <https://reptifiles.com/blue-tongue-skink-care-sheet/blue-tongue-skink-subspecies/>.

As their common name suggests, Indonesian blue tongue skinks are found in Indonesia. Unlike their Australian cousins, these lizards inhabit a humid tropical climate. However, like their Australian cousins, Indonesian blue tongue skinks are very terrestrial and generally poor climbers or swimmers.

There are four subspecies of Indonesian blue tongue skinks that are kept as pets in the United States:

- Classic Indonesian (*T. gigas gigas*)
- Halmahera (*T. gigas gigas* Halmahera)
- Kei Island (*T. gigas keyensis*)
- Merauke (*T. gigas evanescens*)

Indonesian blue tongue skinks generally have similar care needs, which is why they are grouped together in this care sheet. However, do note that Halmahera Indonesians have special needs regarding humidity, which will be addressed later.

Blue tongue skinks are some of the most popular pet lizards in the United States. Temperament varies according to subspecies and individual, although they are generally easygoing and curious. They live an average of 15-20 years in captivity with good care, although they can live longer.

### Shopping List

- 48"x24"x24" reptile enclosure (preferably front-opening)
- Dual dome heat lamp with ceramic sockets
- 90w PAR38 halogen flood bulb, x2
- Large piece of flagstone or slate tile, for basking
- Plug-in lamp dimmer, x2
- Digital thermometer/hygrometer device with probes
- Infrared thermometer ("temperature gun")
- 22" T5 HO desert UVB bulb (Arcadia or Zoo Med brand)
- 24" T5 HO light fixture with reflector
- Cool mist humidifier/fogger
- Pressure sprayer
- Surge protector with digital timer
- 4-6" of moisture-retentive naturalistic substrate
- Large reptile hideout/cave, x2
- Environmental enrichment items (logs, sturdy plants, rocks, etc.)
- Food and water dishes
- Calcium powder supplement (low or no D3)
- Multivitamin powder supplement

## Housing

Leading modern blue tongue skink husbandry experts recommend keeping blue tongue skinks in no smaller than a 120 gallon (48" L x 24" W x 24" H) enclosure, preferably larger. The enclosure should be front-opening for easy access, and should have good ventilation.

### Can multiple Indonesian blue tongue skinks be housed together?

Keeping multiple blue tongue skinks in the same enclosure can lead to fighting and serious (sometimes even fatal) injuries. So it's best to keep only one blue tongue skink per enclosure.

## Lighting & UVB

Blue tongue skinks are *diurnal*, which means that they are more active during the day. This also means that they are stimulated by the presence of bright white light in their environment. Although blue tongue skinks have proven to be able to survive with vitamin D3 supplementation used in place of UVB lighting, UVB is strongly recommended for the optimum welfare of this species.

### UVB Lighting

UVB lighting can be tricky, because in order to get the right strength of UVB (UV Index, or UVI), distance and potential mesh obstruction must be considered. To provide appropriate UVB in a single 48" x 24" x 24" blue tongue skink enclosure, you will need a 22" T5 HO Zoo Med Reptisun 10.0 or Arcadia D3+ Desert 12% bulb, placed on the warm side of the enclosure.

The basking area should be placed as follows:

- UVB mounted over mesh: basking area 9-14" below UVB lamp
- UVB mounted under mesh: basking area 15-24" below UVB lamp

*(These recommendations are approximations based on available data. For best results, use a Solarmeter 6.5 to determine the best placement to achieve a UVI of 3.0-4.0 in the basking area.)*

## Heating

Humans are *warm-blooded*, which means that our body temperature is automatically regulated. Blue tongue skinks, however, are *cold-blooded*, which means that they have to move between areas of different temperatures in order to regulate their body temperature. Blue tongue skinks warm up by basking under the sun in the wild. In captivity, they do best with a halogen heat lamp.

- **Basking surface temperature:** 100-105°F (38-41°C)
- **Cool zone temperature:** 70-80°F (21-27°C)

Generally speaking, 90w PAR38 halogen flood bulbs should be plenty to achieve those basking temperatures in a 24" tall enclosure. However, if you notice that they're getting too hot, dial it down with a plug-in lamp dimmer. If your basking area is too cool, you need higher wattage bulbs.

To measure the basking surface temperature, use an infrared thermometer (a.k.a. temperature gun). To passively track basking temperature, use a digital probe thermometer, with the probe placed on the

basking surface under the heat source. The Etekcity 774 is a good infrared thermometer, and most reptile-brand digital probe thermometers function well.

## Humidity

Indonesian blue tongue skinks should have an **average ambient humidity of 60-80%**, as measured by a digital probe hygrometer with the probe placed on the ground on the cool side of the enclosure. Humidity levels that are consistently higher or lower than this range can make your pet unwell.

**An exception is Halmahera Indonesian blue tongue skinks, which require an average ambient humidity of 80-100% for good health.**

To raise humidity in your skink's enclosure, you can use a pressure sprayer to mist the habitat twice a day in the early morning and late evening. If more is needed, you can simulate the natural rise in humidity that comes at night by using a cool mist humidifier or fogger for a few hours after lights out. Please note that humidifiers and foggers must be used with distilled water and periodically disinfected to prevent illness. Never use a humidifier or fogger during the day, as this also presents a health risk.

## Substrate

Blue tongue skinks are healthiest and happiest when they are housed on a substrate (a.k.a. "bedding") that imitates the conditions of their natural habitat. In tropical Indonesia, that habitat includes soil that is generally rich in organic matter. So the substrate in your Indonesian blue tongue skink's enclosure should be soil and leaf litter, packed 4-6" deep.

Zoo Med Reptisoil, Zoo Med Eco Earth, Exo Terra Plantation Soil, and Lugarti Natural Reptile Bedding are the closest commercially-available substrates to an Indonesian blue tongue skink's habitat. Reptichip and sugar cane mulch can also be suitable. Alternatively, you can use a DIY mix of 40% organic, additive-free topsoil + 40% Zoo Med Reptisoil + 20% play sand.

Provide a generous layer of clean leaf litter on top, plus sphagnum moss if desired.

Sick or wounded blue tongue skinks should not be kept on loose substrate. Instead, use paper towels until they have recovered.

Feces and urates should be removed daily, and contaminated substrate should be scooped out and replaced. Substrate should be completely replaced once every 4-6 months, depending on your needs.

## Décor

Decorations play an important role in your blue tongue skink's enclosure as environmental enrichment. Enrichment items encourage exercise, stimulate your skink's natural instincts, and help promote overall wellbeing. And, of course, they make the enclosure look nice! Here are some ideas:

- Additional hideouts/caves
- Cork logs
- Cork flats
- Sturdy branches
- Sturdy live or artificial plants

## Food

Blue tongue skinks are *omnivores*, which means that they need both animal- and plant-based foods to get the nutrition that their bodies need. How often and how much they need to eat depends on age:

- Feed babies (up to 3 months) daily.
- Feed juveniles (3-8 months) 3 times weekly.
- Feed subadults and adults (8+ months) 1-2 times weekly.

Blue tongue skinks 12 months and younger should receive high-protein foods as 70-80% of their diet. After this point, high-protein foods should only make up 50-60% of their diet. The rest of a blue tongue skink's diet should come from leafy greens and other vegetables, with fruit offered as a treat.

The key to providing a healthy, balanced diet for your pet blue tongue skink is VARIETY. Provide as varied of a diet as you possibly can, and you will be rewarded with a healthier pet that always looks forward to mealtime.

High-protein food: high-quality dog or cat food (no fish flavors), chicken hearts, chicken gizzards, eggs, mice, dubia roaches, grasshoppers, locusts, snails, hornworms, silkworms, earthworms

Safe vegetables: collard greens, cactus pads, spring mix, arugula, kale, pea shoots, alfalfa, bok choy, carrot greens, spinach, dandelion greens/flowers, hibiscus leaves/flowers

Fruit is high in sugar and should only be offered as an occasional treat. Options include berries, figs, apples, prickly pear, papaya, and mango.

### Supplements

To ensure that your blue tongue skink is getting all of the vitamins and minerals that they need, you will need a calcium powder and a multivitamin powder — or a good all-in-one.

There are many options, but you can't go wrong with Arcadia Earthpro A or Repashy Calcium Plus LoD, which are both solid all-in-one reptile supplements. For best results, use as directed by the label.

### Water

Your blue tongue skink should have free access to a large, shallow bowl of fresh, clean water daily.

For more information about blue tongue skink care, read the full-length [Blue Tongue Skink Care Guide](#) at [ReptiFiles.com](#).