

African Spurred Tortoise



Natural History

Common Name: African Spurred Tortoise, Sahel Tortoise, "sulcata" (informal term)

Scientific Name: Centrochelys sulcate

Lifespan

Possibly 70+ years in the wild, captive record 54 years

Size

- 24 33" in carapace length, 70 100 lbs with males being slightly larger than females. Record size was a male 41" and 232 lbs.
- Third-largest tortoise species in the world (only Galapagos and Aldabra are larger) and largest mainland tortoise species in the world

Distribution

 Relatively narrow strip of northern and central Africa (generally the Sahel region and along the southern border of the Sahara Desert)

Habitat

 Desert, semi-arid grassland, savanna, steppes, and thorn shrubland. Long dry season and very short wet season, temps constantly hot, ranging from 59 to 108 F.

Habits

- Grazes constantly, often walks long distances to graze
- Powerful burrower constructs deep and lengthy burrows (commonly three feet underground and more than 10 feet long - sometimes 20 feet deep and over 30 feet long) to escape extreme heat and preserve water loss (moisture is higher in the burrows)
- Solitary male will combat one another and may aggressively attempt to breed with females. Females may also show aggression toward other tortoises

Diet

- Strictly herbivorous. A variety of grasses and plants with a lot of roughage (high fiber, low protein), flowers, cactus, and will consume soil to obtain calcium
- Lush grasses such as Indian sandbur, wiregrasses, and Schoenefeldia, are available at times of the year, but die during the long dry season





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Captive Care

Housing

- Grows rapidly first 5 10 years, can possibly double in size each year for the first three years
- 10 to 20 gallon long aquarium for hatchlings or young juveniles, but will quickly outgrow
- Adults must be kept in large pens either inside or preferably outside during summer months
- Substrate should be grasses or grass based hay such as timothy, Burmuda, orchard hays, alfalfa, etc., orchid bark, peat moss, and a couple pieces of slate or rocks to keep nails filed
- Outdoor pens must be reinforced to prevent burrowing under and a heated dog house when the temp drops
- Access to a very shallow water bowl in the cage or pen, even if it appears not to be used
- Humid hide with moist sphagnum or damp paper towels for hatchlings or juveniles

Temperature and Lighting

- Ambient cage temperatures in 80's F, with "hot area" of 90 to 120 F. Provide heat gradient
- "Hot area" can be achieved by using radiant heat, heat pad on outside of cage, or both
- Lighting can be dome lamp with incandescent bulbs for heat as well 12 hr cycle
- UVB lighting necessary, must be unfiltered, bulb within 6 -12" of tortoise, bulb changed every 4 6 months even if light still works
- Thermometer (temp gun or probe) to measure actual temperature is a necessity
- Adjustable temperature heat pads, thermostat and/or rheostat for any heat source is beneficial
- Outside cage/pen dog house can be heated with heat mat, bulbs, or heat emitter
- Bring tortoise inside during cold temps and/or very wet weather

Diet

- Completely herbivorous diet in captivity
- Base diet should be pesticide and herbicide free grasses, grass clippings, hays with plenty of roughage, allowed to graze
- Diet supplemented with dark leafy greens romaine, collared, mustard, dandelion, escarole, endive, alfalfa, squash, bell peppers, prickly pear cactus, pumpkin, flowers, pelleted diets*
- Avoid vegetables high in oxalates (spinach, broccoli, carrots, etc.)
- Fruits can be offered in small quantities only
- Supplemental vitamins/minerals necessary (calcium/phosphorus ratio), especially for juveniles

Special Notes

- Most issues from being kept too cool and/or too moist, respiratory infections
- Metabolic Bone Disease, shell pyramiding (too much protein), kidney issues, uric acid in the bladder, consuming bright colored inedible objects, good at digging and escaping
- Best kept singly, especially males, but watch for aggression in females too

