



FBH Survey 2023:

An in-depth report and analysis of the results from the 2023 survey of UK reptile and amphibian keepers.

Updated: April 2025

Correction: Edit to Figure B

Addition: Further analysis of reptile keeping by gender, tables 9.1b, c and d.

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Chairman's comments

The FBH are pleased to publish the results from our third annual survey, and we would like to thank everyone who completed the survey. We are starting to build a consistent data series and a statistically robust evidence base of private reptile keeping in the UK.

It is increasingly important to have reliable data that can be used in discussions, presented to government groups and to counter conjecture and misinformation put out by others.

The FBH continues to have a voice in groups such as the Companion Animal Sector Council (CASC) and the Sustainable User Network (SUN) where data from our first survey has already been used in several areas including in regard to the Scottish Animal Welfare Commission (SAWC) and the Invasive Alien Species List.

Due to the increased threat to private reptile keeping in the UK it is especially important that we try to work with other organisations and collaborate where we can. As individuals we can do this by:

- Joining and supporting our local clubs and societies, as well as other groups that represent the interests of reptile keepers,
- Continuing to improve our own keeping standards and encouraging others by sharing knowledge and experience,
- Contributing to research and surveys such as this one - which we will be continuing in 2024.

We are also pleased to offer this data for researchers and others to use, and we would invite anyone who wishes to use the data from this survey to get in touch with the FBH. We will ask for an outline of your research aims, provide a simple data access agreement and if we are happy with your proposal we will provide anonymous data for you to analyse.

Dave Hayden & Jim Collins, June 2024



Executive Summary - 2023 FBH Survey



Number of respondents: This survey is the third annual survey of reptile and amphibian keepers which has been conducted by the FBH. The survey collected data from a self-selected set of reptile and amphibian keepers in the UK. In total there were 1788 respondents, compared to 1910 in 2022. We have considered possible reasons why the number of respondents has fallen. Some possible reasons:

Because the survey was not seen by as many people. But in 2023 we shared the survey more than previous year - we launched the survey at the September IHS show, and created multiple posts and updates of progress along the way.

People were overwhelmed by surveys. There were other surveys running at, or around the time, including the Exotic Keeper survey and we released our 2022 survey results just ahead of opening the 2023 survey.

Who completed the previous survey: Interestingly, only 23% of respondents from this survey had filled in the 2022 survey. Fifty-five percent hadn't filled in the 2022 survey, and 22% couldn't remember. It's very difficult to know whether the 2023 survey reached a different set of people, or whether people who completed the survey before had decided not to fill in the new survey.

Types of reptile and amphibian: In 2023 the percentage of respondents keeping different types of animals was 68% snakes, 60% lizards, 8% turtles and terrapins, 28% tortoises, 23% frogs and toads and 6% newts and salamanders. This shows that the only groups which have increased since the 2022 survey are tortoises as well as frogs and toads, all other groups have decreased. It is unlikely that the prevalence of keeping these animals has dropped significantly and may be due to the nature of self-selected respondents. For example, the survey may have

been completed by more specialist snake keepers in 2022 which is why snake keepers are higher, and all of the other groups are lower.

Figure A: Percentage of respondents who kept each type of animal: 2021-2023.

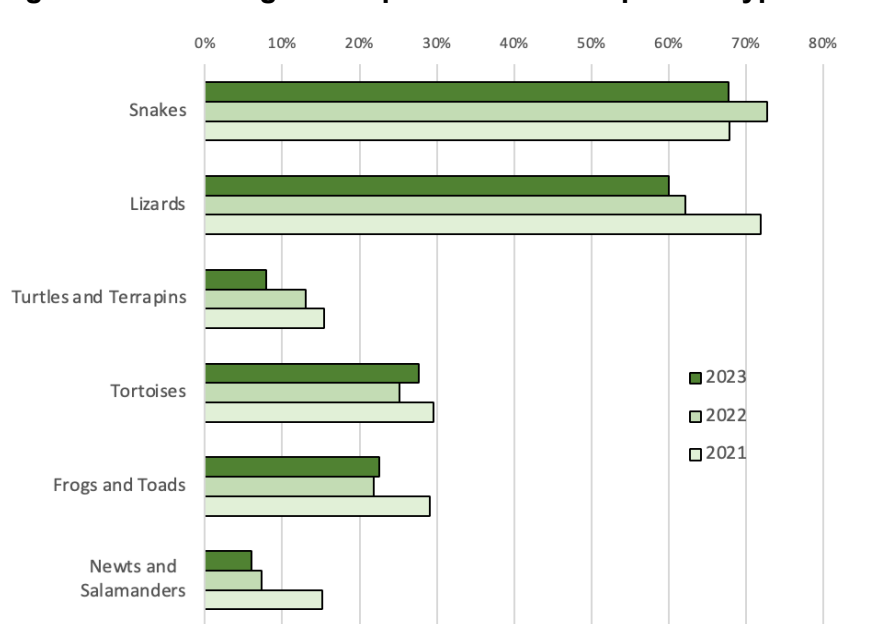


Figure B: Top 10 most commonly kept animals, 2023

Rank	Top 10 animals	% keepers	Change from 2022
1	Royal python (<i>Python regius</i>)	40%	→
2	Corn snake (<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>)	28%	→
3	Leopard gecko (<i>Eublepharis macularius</i>)	25%	→
4	Bearded dragon (<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>)	24%	↓
5	Crested gecko (<i>Correlophus ciliatus</i>)	23%	↑
6	Western hognose snake (<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>)	18%	↑
7	Common boa (<i>Boa imperator</i>)	15%	↓
8	Hermans tortoise (<i>Testudo hermanni</i>)	13%	→
9	Horsfield tortoise (<i>Testudo Horsfieldii</i>)	9%	→
10	Mourning Gecko (<i>Leptodactylus lugubris</i>)	7%	↑

Which Species: The top 10 animals are the same as in 2022 except that Mourning geckos have made it onto the 2023 top 10. The first amphibian on the list is the Horned frog in position number 12 Reticulated pythons have dropped off the top 10 from 2022.

There is no change in the top 3. Bearded dragons and crested geckos have swapped places, and so have Common boas and Western Hognoses. There's no change in ranks 8 and 9 with Hermans and Horsfield tortoises plodding along.

As well as the top 10 most common animals, the top 3 by group have also remained the same from 2022 to 2023.

Figure C: Top 3 most commonly kept species from each group in 2023

Snakes	Royal Pythons Corn Snakes Western Hognose Snakes
Lizards	Leopard gecko Bearded dragon Crested gecko
Turtles and Terrapins	Musk turtle Yellow belly terrapin Red eared terrapin
Tortoises	Hermans tortoise Horsfield tortoise Greek spur thigh tortoise
Frogs and Toads	Horned frog Whites tree frog African bull frog
Newts and Salamanders	Axolotl Fire salamander Marbled newt

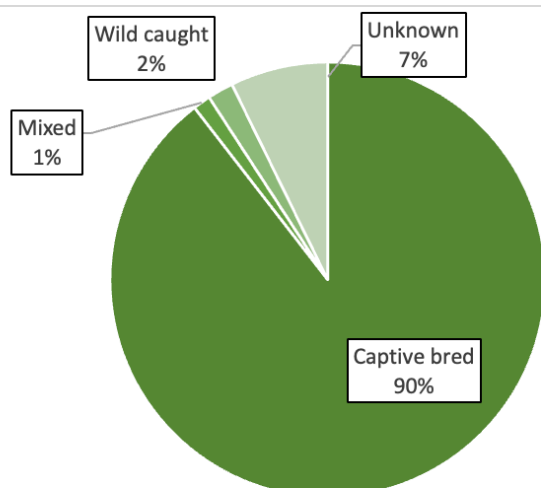
Royal Pythons: Royals are by far the most popular pet reptile in our survey - they are the most common snake owned by 722 people (60% of snake keepers), and snakes are the most common group. It appears that many people have 1 or 2 royal pythons, and equally there are people with lots of royal pythons. In total people kept 5,222 royal pythons.

Other species: While these are the most common species, we can already see that there was a huge number of other species. The full list is so diverse that it takes a huge time to process. From our 2021 and 2022 survey we saw 979 different species (and subspecies) of reptile and amphibians. The full list from 2022 is [here](#).

The vast majority of respondents reported that their animals were bred in captivity, either exclusively or the majority of their animals were with a few exceptions. The survey found that 90% of the respondents animals were captive bred whilst only 2% of animals were wild caught. These results are similar to both the 2022 and 2021 survey. Seven percent of respondents did not know whether their animals were wild caught or captive bred. We think that these people are

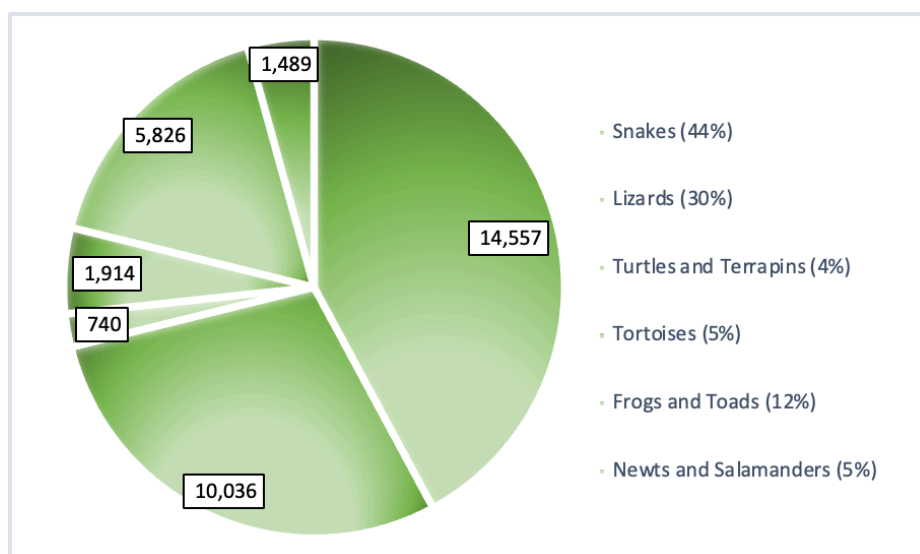
likely to have captive bred animals and are likely to be those who have not been keeping animals long. Tortoises might be an exception - since it is very possible that information regarding an older tortoise has been lost over the years.

Figure D: Percentages of captive bred and wild caught animals



The total number of animals that respondents reported keeping was 34,562, the most numerous groups being snakes and lizards, this being due to the fact that they are the most commonly kept animals. The survey has shown that out of the total number of animals kept, 14,557 of those were snakes, 10,036 were lizards, 5,826 were frogs and toads, 740 were turtles and terrapins, 1,914 were tortoises and the remaining 1,489 were newts and salamanders. This shows how turtles and terrapins remain the least frequently occurring group as seen in 2022.

Figure E: Total number of each animal kept by respondents in 2023



UK Population estimate: From the 2021 FBH survey we estimated that there were 8.8m reptiles and amphibians in total in the UK. This was estimated using information from our

survey, the UK Pet Population survey and scaled up by the number of households in the UK. The FBH are working with an independent statistician to refine this methodology so that we can produce a more robust estimate and understand the levels of uncertainty around the figure.

1.1 Introduction

The 2023 FBH survey is the third annual survey of reptile and amphibian keepers in the UK, after the initial 2021 survey which was run jointly between the Pet Food Manufacturers Association (PFMA) and the Federation of British Herpetologists (FBH) and the following 2022 survey. The survey was designed to give a better understanding of reptiles and amphibians kept privately in the UK and building up trends over time.

Reptile and amphibian keepers were targeted directly such that the information provided is in relation to keepers who responded to the survey and not a sample of the general population. Due to the self-selected nature of this survey we cannot know whether the results in this survey are representative of all reptile keepers in the UK. Given the difficulty and expense in identifying and contacting respondents for a population-wide randomised survey the approach used by the FBH is considered a proportionate approach which provides a depth of information that has previously been unavailable.

In total there were 1968 responses to the survey between September 2023 and January 2024.

The survey was shared through the following routes, and the FBH incentivised responses with the chance to win one of three Amazon vouchers:

- Social media - the FBH shared the survey details through their social media and encouraged individuals to share from their personal platforms
- Shared to reptile and amphibian keeping groups and Facebook pages. These ranged from groups focused on general husbandry such as Advancing Herpetological Husbandry, Outdoor reptile keeping or Reptile Lighting Group, to specialist species groups such as Bearded dragon groups, chelonian groups etc.
- Hobbyist organisations and groups, including those that are affiliated with the FBH, such as the International Herpetological Society (IHS) and the British Herpetological Society.
- Direct contact made with retail outlets, asking them to display flyers including the QR code directing them to the survey.
- Trade organisations such as OATA and REPTA.

Of the 1968 total responses the overwhelming majority were UK based, and so the FBH have focused the analysis only on the UK respondents. Those who did not report a location or where from outside of the UK were excluded from the analysis.

1.2 Data cleaning

The full list of exclusion criteria when analysing the survey was:

- Non-UK response, or location not stated. This excluded 127 responses.
- No demographic information given (age, gender, children, occupation). No responses were excluded due to this.
- No reptiles or amphibians reported (either total number was zero, or the sections were left blank). This excluded 41 responses.
- Duplicate rows were also excluded, this was done by matching responses on the total number of snakes, lizards, turtles and terrapins, tortoises, frogs and toads, newts and salamanders AND how long they had been keeping, gender, age, occupation and country. Any rows which were identical were removed and a further visual check of the matches was done for the date the respondent completed the survey and whether the species they listed differed. Checking for duplicates involved some subjectivity because the animals listed in some cases were similar but not identical, so maybe new animals had been purchased and the respondent wanted to update their submission or had forgotten to include an animal. Google forms offered some protection from duplicates as it doesn't allow additional submissions from the same account. This method excluded 12 responses.

After data cleaning/exclusion of responses it gave a final cohort of 1788 responses, which is slightly lower than the 2022 survey which had 1910 responses. This report will follow the same format as the 2022 report, meaning it will present results by animal group e.g snakes, lizards, etc.

2. Snakes



In the 2023 survey a lower proportion of respondents kept snakes compared to the 2022 survey. In the 2023 survey 1211 out of 1788 respondents kept one or more snakes which was equivalent to 68% whereas in 2022, 73% of respondents kept one or more snakes.

Table 2.1: Proportion of respondents who keep snakes, 2021-2023

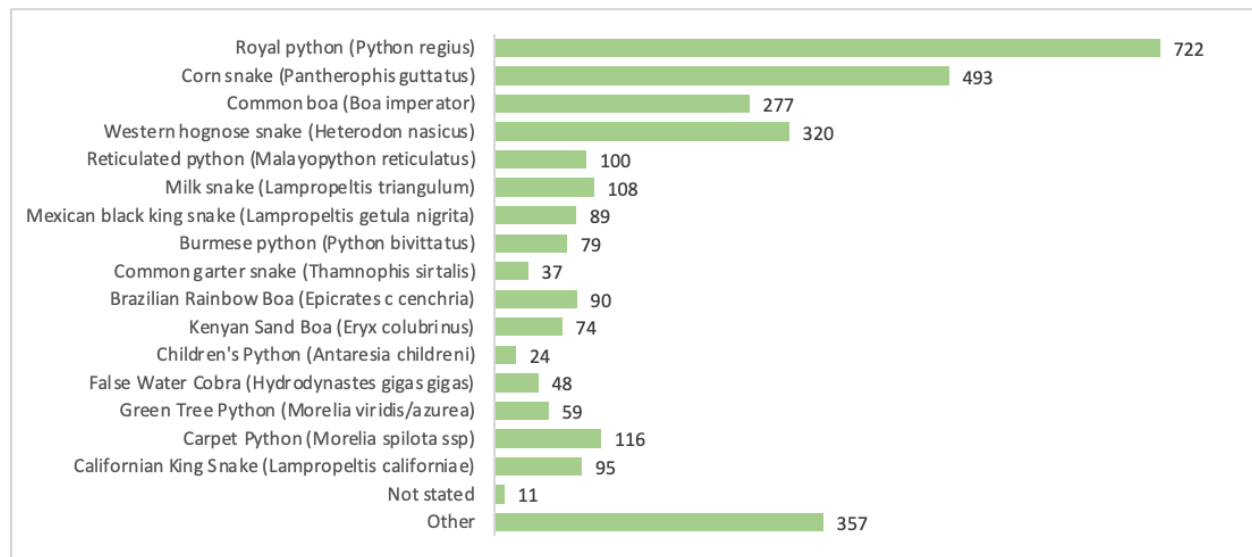
Do you keep one or more snakes?	Number			Percentage		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Total N	1788	1910	2124			
Yes	1211	1390	1442	68%	73%	68%
No	577	520	682	32%	27%	32%

The top five most common species kept were:

- Royal pythons,
- Corn snakes,
- Common boas,
- Western hognose snakes,
- Carpet pythons.

The top five species for snakes have mostly stayed the same across 2021, 2022 and 2023, except for in 2023 carpet pythons replaced reticulated pythons in the top five. Furthermore, in the 2021 survey it asked respondents about hognose snakes generally, it did not specify Western hognose snakes which means that the tables are not fully comparable.

Figure 2.2: Species of snakes kept by respondents



In total, there were over 14,000 individual snakes kept by the respondents, with an average of 12.0 snakes per snake-keeping respondents, this is lower than the 2022 survey which had an average of 12.4 snakes per snake-keeping respondents. Of the 14,557 snakes reported, 722 of these were Royal pythons, 493 snakes were corn snakes and 357 respondents reported that they had snakes that were species not specified in the survey (see Annex for full list).

Table 2.3: Types of snakes owned by respondents

	N	% resp*	% keep**
Total N	1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more snakes?			
Yes	1211	68%	100%
No	577	32%	
Which species			
Royal python (<i>Python regius</i>)	722	40%	60%
Corn snake (<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>)	493	28%	41%
Common boa (<i>Boa imperator</i>)	277	15%	23%
Western hognose snake (<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>)	320	18%	26%
Reticulated python (<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>)	100	6%	8%
Milk snake (<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>)	108	6%	9%
Mexican black king snake (<i>Lampropeltis getula nigrita</i>)	89	5%	7%
Burmese python (<i>Python bivittatus</i>)	79	4%	7%
Common garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)	37	2%	3%
Brazilian Rainbow Boa (<i>Epicrates c cenchria</i>)	90	5%	7%
Kenyan Sand Boa (<i>Eryx colubrinus</i>)	74	4%	6%
Children's Python (<i>Antaresia childreni</i>)	24	1%	2%
False Water Cobra (<i>Hydrodynastes gigas gigas</i>)	48	3%	4%
Green Tree Python (<i>Morelia viridis/azurea</i>)	59	3%	5%
Carpet Python (<i>Morelia spilota ssp</i>)	116	6%	10%

Californian King Snake (<i>Lampropeltis californiae</i>)	95	5%	8%
Not stated	11	1%	1%
Other	357	20%	29%

*Percentage of All respondents

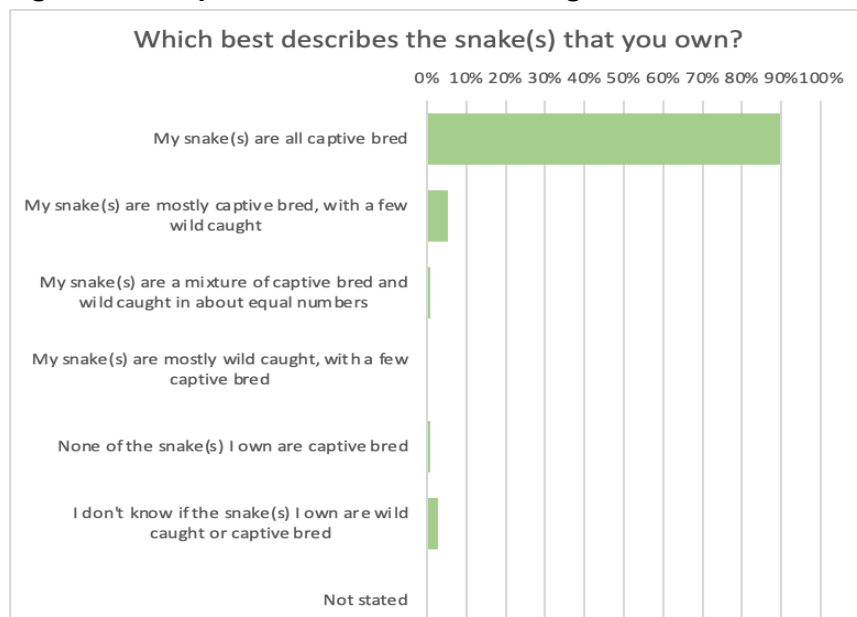
**Percentage of respondents who kept snakes

The vast majority of snake keepers (90%) reported that all of their snakes were captive bred which is an increase on last year's 84%. A further 5% stated that the majority of their snakes were captive bred. 1% of respondents reported that their snakes are a mixture of captive bred and wild caught, 0% of respondents reported that their snakes were mostly wild caught and 1% stated that none of their snakes were captive bred which has decreased from 2% since the 2022 survey. This shows how the number of respondents who said their snakes were mostly wild caught has decreased from 1% to 0% from 2022. Finally, 3% of respondents were unsure about whether their snakes were captive bred or wild caught.

Table 2.4: Captive bred versus wild caught

Which best describes the snake(s) that you own?		
Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning Snakes	577	32%
Total who own Snakes	1211	68%
Of those who own snakes:		
Response	Count	%
My snake(s) are all captive bred	1087	90%
My snake(s) are mostly captive bred, with a few wild caught	63	5%
My snake(s) are a mixture of captive bred and wild caught in about equal numbers	11	1%
My snake(s) are mostly wild caught, with a few captive bred	2	0%
None of the snake(s) I own are captive bred	10	1%
I don't know if the snake(s) I own are wild caught or captive bred	35	3%
Not stated	3	0%

Figure 2.5: Captive bred versus wild caught



The majority of respondents reported that they mostly kept their snakes in wooden vivariums (77%), with 10% keeping them in plastic tubs/box tanks including racks and 5% keeping them in plastic vivariums. This compares to the 2022 survey where 78% of respondents reported using wooden or plastic vivariums and 18% using a plastic box/tub.

Figure 2.6: Housing/set ups for snakes

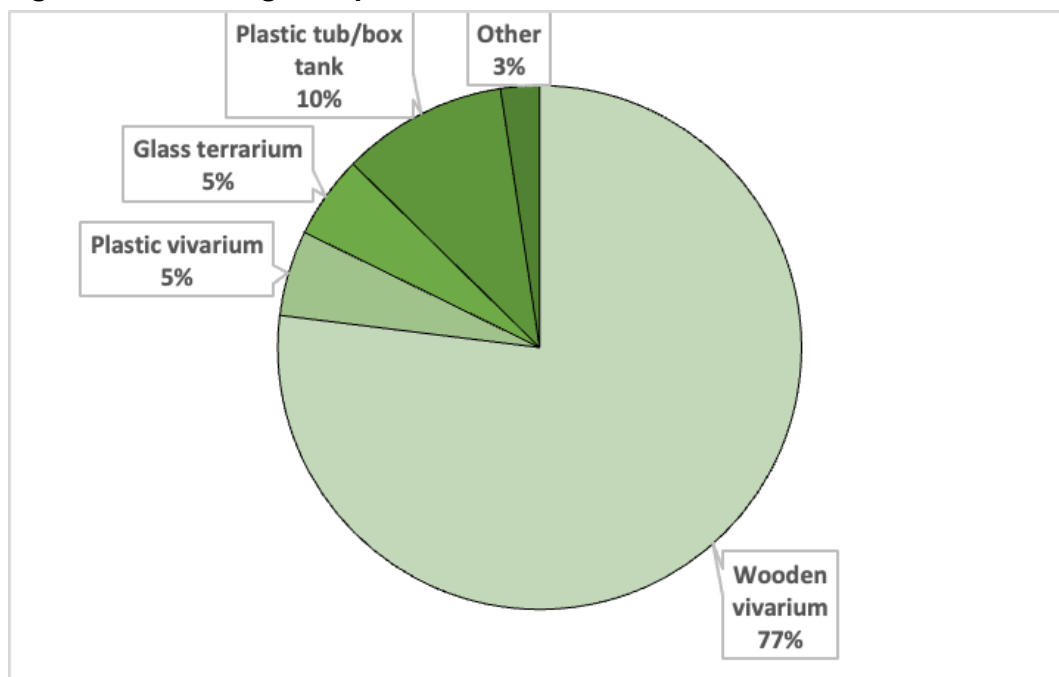


Table 2.7: What type of housing do people use for their snakes?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Snakes	577	32%
Total who own Snakes	1211	68%
Of those who keep Snakes		
Wooden vivarium	932	77%
Plastic vivarium	64	5%
Glass terrarium	62	5%
Tortoise table	0	0%
Outdoors	2	0%
Plastic tank/pond	0	0%
Plastic tub/box tank including racks	124	10%
Aquarium	0	0%
Room/walk in enclosure	4	0%
Greenhouse	2	0%
Mesh enclosure	1	0%
Mixed	18	1%
Other	0	0%
Not stated	2	0%

If you obtained a snake in the last 12 months, how much did you spend on the animal itself? There was a wide variety of prices which respondents paid for snakes, the majority paid between £50 and £199, with 9% reporting that they paid £500 or over for their snake. Twenty-two percent of respondents did not obtain a new snake in the previous 12 months and 7% were given or rehomed their snake for no charge. This wide spread in prices has also been observed in the 2022 and 2021 surveys.

Table 2.8: How much did your snake cost?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Snakes	577	32%
Total who own Snakes	1211	68%
Of those who keep Snakes		
£0-9	19	2%
£10-49	20	2%
£50-99	39	3%
£100-149	70	6%
£150-199	78	6%
£200-249	92	8%
£250-299	79	7%
£300-499	119	10%
£500+	118	10%
Mostly reused old equipment	234	19%
I did not obtain Snakes in the last 12 months	294	24%
Not stated	49	4%

If you obtained a snake in the last 12 months, how much did you spend on the set up (e.g housing, heaters, thermostats) for the animal? The cost of housing/set up for a new snake also varied. Twenty four percent of respondents reported that they did not obtain a new snake in the last 12 months, this is slightly inconsistent with the previous question. 19% of respondents stated that they mostly reused old equipment, 10% reported spending over £500 on the snake, a further 10% stated that they had spent between £300-499 on their snakes. The remaining respondents all said that they had spent under £300 on their snakes in the past 12 months. This is similar to the 2022 results where 8% spent £500 or more, 19% re-used equipment and 22% did not obtain a snake in the last 12 months.

Table 2.9: How much did your snake's set up cost?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Snakes	577	32%
Total who own Snakes	1211	68%
Of those who keep Snakes		
£0-9	42	3%
£10-49	44	4%
£50-99	128	11%
£100-149	151	12%
£150-199	117	10%
£200-249	75	6%
£250-299	42	3%
£300-499	78	6%
£500+	114	9%
Given or rehomed for no charge	80	7%
I did not obtain Snakes in the last 12 months	266	22%
Not stated	74	6%

Table 2.10: How old is your snake?

Thinking about your snake(s), how old is the oldest individual?		
Total	1788	
Total not owning Snakes	577	32%
Total who own Snakes	1211	68%
Of those who keep snakes:		
Response	Count	%
1	99	8%
2	85	7%
3	92	8%
4	93	8%
5	94	8%
6	87	7%
7	68	6%
8	59	5%
9	39	3%

10	75	6%
11-15	239	20%
16-20	82	7%
21-30	61	5%
31-40	8	1%
41+	0	0%
Don't know	26	2%
Not stated	4	0%

Table 2.11: How many snakes do you own in total?

All Snakes			
Total (N)	1788		
Total not owning All Snakes	577	32%	
Total who own All Snakes	1211	68%	
Total All Snakes owned by respondents	14557		
Average All Snakes per household	12.0		
Median (25th and 75th centile)	4.0	(2.0, 10.0)	
How many snakes are owned by those who keep them:			
	Number	Count	%
1-10	929	76.7%	
11-20	123	10.6%	
21-30	47	3.9%	
31-40	41	3.4%	
41-50	21	1.7%	
51-100	33	2.7%	
101-200	13	1.1%	
201+	4	0.33%	

Table 2.12: How many Corn snakes do you own?

Corn snakes			
Total (N)	1788		
Total not owning Corn snakes	1291	72%	
Total who own Corn snakes	497	28%	
Total Corn snakes owned by respondents	2282		
Average Corn snakes per household	4.6		
Median (25th and 75th centile)	1.0	(1.0, 2.0)	
How many corn snakes are owned by those who keep them:			
	Number	Count	%
1-10	472	94.9%	
11-20	13	2.6%	
21-30	2	0.4%	
31-40	4	0.8%	
41-50	1	0.2%	
51-60	3	0.6%	
61-70	1	0.2%	
71+	1	0.2%	

Table 2.13: How many Royal pythons do you own?

Royal pythons			
Total (N)	1788		
Total not owning Royal pythons	1069	60%	
Total who own Royal pythons	719	40%	
Total Royal pythons owned by respondents	5222		
Average Royal pythons per household	7.3		
Median (25th and 75th centile)	2.0	(1.0, 4.0)	
How many corn snakes are owned by those who keep them:			
	Number	Count	%
1-10	622	86.4%	
11-20	38	5.3%	
21-30	18	2.5%	
31-40	11	1.5%	
41-50	12	1.7%	
51-60	5	0.7%	
61-70	3	0.4%	
71-80	3	0.4%	
81-90	2	0.3%	
100-150	4	0.6%	
150-200	1	0.1%	
201+	1	0.1%	

Royal Pythons: Royals are by far the most popular pet reptile in our survey - they are the most common snake 722 people (60% of snake keepers), and snakes are the most common group. It appears that many people have 1 or 2 royal pythons, and equally there are people with lots of royal pythons. In total people kept 5,222 royal pythons.

3. Lizards



Of the respondents in 2023, a marginally lower proportion reported keeping lizards compared to the 2022 survey (60% compared to 62%). However, it cannot be said for sure whether there is a real decline in lizard keeping or if it is due to the nature of a self-selecting survey. For example, this survey may have reached a slightly different demographic of respondents than previous years.

Table 3.1: Proportion of respondents who keep lizards, 2021-2023

Do you keep one or more lizards?	Number			Percentage		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Total N	1788	1910	2124			
Yes	1074	1187	1527	60%	62%	72%
No	714	723	597	40%	38%	28%

The top five most common species recorded were: Leopard geckos, Bearded dragons, Crested geckos, Blue tongue skinks and Spiny tailed monitors, this remains the same as 2022 and 2021. The top three species are by far the most commonly kept species, with 25%, 23% and 24% of respondents keeping them respectively.

Figure 3.2 - The most commonly kept lizard species

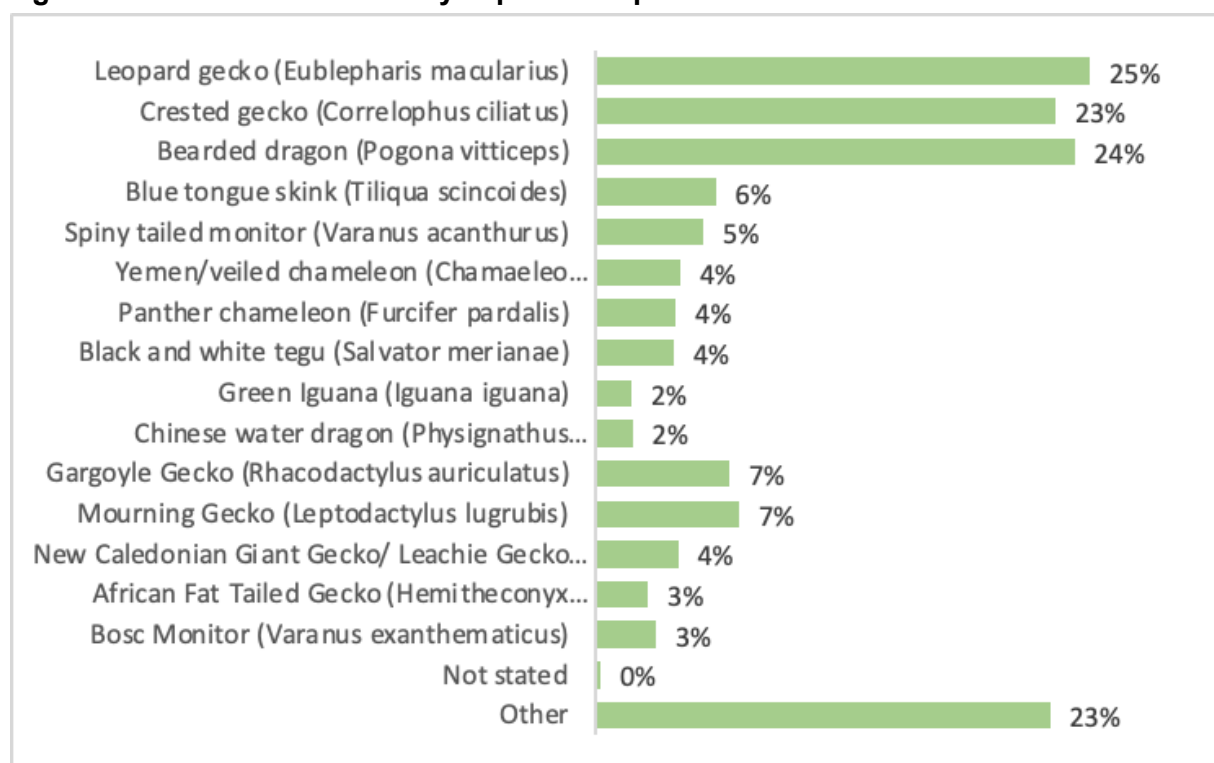


Table 3.3: Which species of lizards are kept by respondents?

Do you keep one or more lizards?				
	Yes	1074	60%	100%
	No	714	40%	
Which species				
Leopard gecko (<i>Eublepharis macularius</i>)		445	25%	41%
Crested gecko (<i>Correlophus ciliatus</i>)		414	23%	39%
Bearded dragon (<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>)		431	24%	40%
Blue tongue skink (<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>)		108	6%	10%
Spiny tailed monitor (<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>)		97	5%	9%
Yemen/veiled chameleon (<i>Chamaeleo calyptratus</i>)		76	4%	7%
Panther chameleon (<i>Furcifer pardalis</i>)		72	4%	7%
Black and white tegu (<i>Salvator merianae</i>)		70	4%	7%
Green Iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>)		32	2%	3%
Chinese water dragon (<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>)		33	2%	3%
Gargoyle Gecko (<i>Rhacodactylus auriculatus</i>)		120	7%	11%
Mourning Gecko (<i>Leptodactylus lugubris</i>)		129	7%	12%
New Caledonian Giant Gecko/ Leachie Gecko (<i>Rhacodactylus leachianus</i>)		74	4%	7%
African Fat Tailed Gecko (<i>Hemithconyx caudicinctus</i>)		47	3%	4%
Bosc Monitor (<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>)		54	3%	5%
Not stated		4	0%	0%
Other		409	23%	38%

Twenty-three percent reported that they keep a species other than those listed in the table, this is a four percent decrease from 2022 (27%). This decrease is likely due to the increased option of species provided in the survey. The full list of other species reported is shown in the Annex at the end of this report.

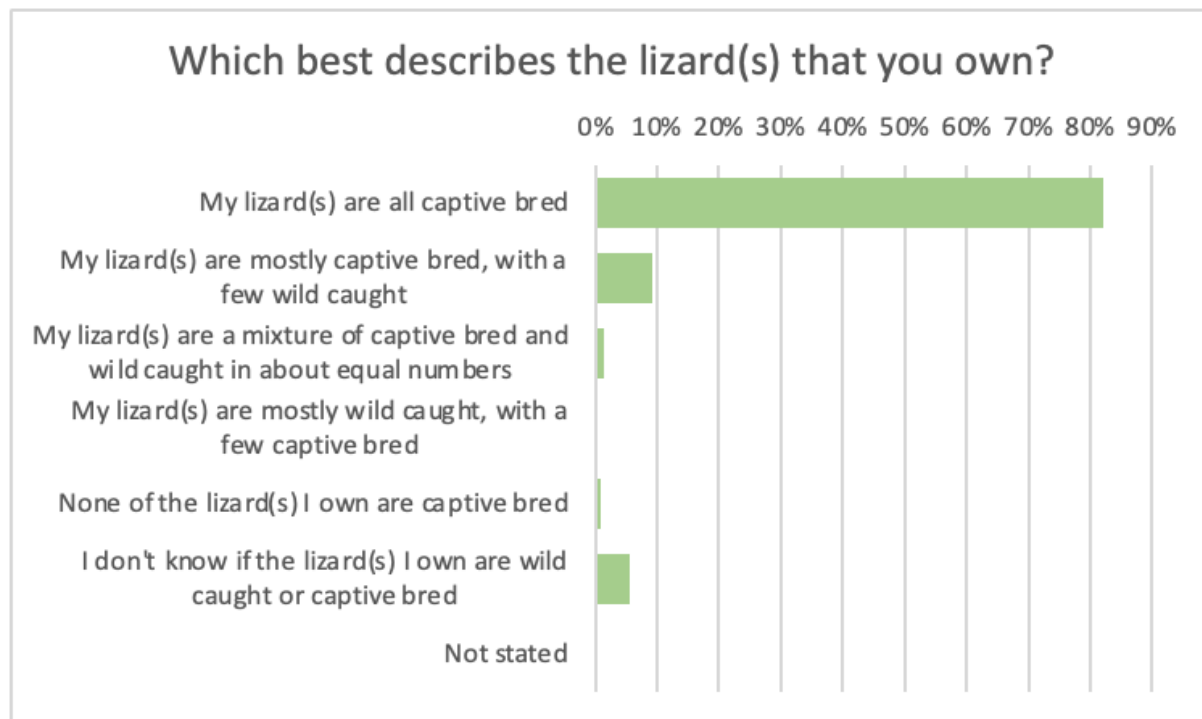
In total, there were over 10,000 individual lizards kept by respondents, with an average of 9.3 lizards per lizard keeping respondent (and a median of 3), this is a slight decrease from 2022 where the average was 9.9, this can be explained through the overall decrease in the number of individual lizards reported. In 2022 there were over 11,000 individual lizards reported, the overall number of lizards may not have actually decreased; it may be due to the self-selected nature of the survey. Of the 10,036 reported lizards, 1756 were Leopard geckos, 807 were Bearded dragons and 1674 were Crested geckos.

The majority of lizard keepers (82%) reported that all of their lizards are captive bred, a further 9% reported that the majority of their lizards are captive bred. Six percent of respondents were unsure as to whether their lizards are captive bred or wild caught. Finally, a total 2% stated that their lizards were mostly wild caught with a few captive bred or that all of their lizards are wild caught.

Table 3.4: Captive bred versus wild caught

Which best describes the lizard(s) that you own?		
Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning Lizards	714	40%
Total who own Lizards	1074	60%
Of those who own Lizards:		
Response	Count	%
My lizard(s) are all captive bred	882	82%
My lizard(s) are mostly captive bred, with a few wild caught	100	9%
My lizard(s) are a mixture of captive bred and wild caught in about equal numbers	14	1%
My lizard(s) are mostly wild caught, with a few captive bred	4	0%
None of the lizard(s) I own are captive bred	9	1%
I don't know if the lizard(s) I own are wild caught or captive bred	61	6%
Not stated	4	0%

Figure 3.5: Captive bred versus wild caught



The majority of respondents mostly kept their lizards in wooden or plastic vivaria (58%), which is a 1% increase from 2022. 33% reported keeping their lizards in a glass terrarium and a further 3% kept their lizards in a plastic tub/box tank, walk-in enclosure or a mesh enclosure. Finally, the remaining 4% of the respondents stated that they kept their lizards in a mixture of enclosure types.

Figure 3.6: What type of housing do people use for their lizards?

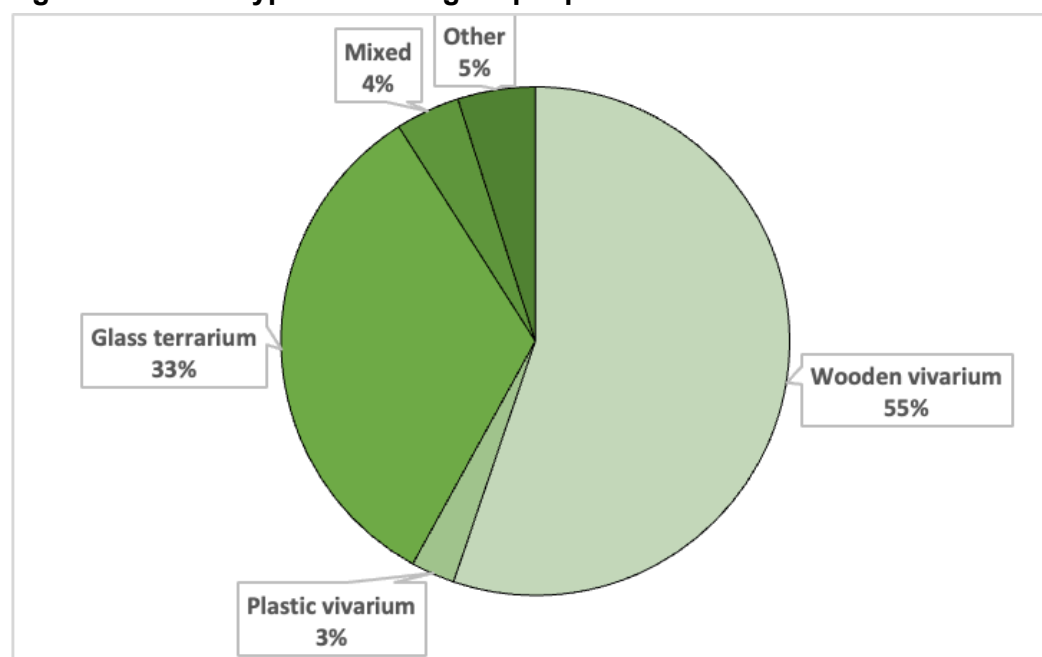


Table 3.7: What type of housing do people use for their lizards?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Lizards	714	40%
Total who own Lizards	1074	60%
Of those who keep Lizards		
Wooden vivarium	593	55%
Plastic vivarium	30	3%
Glass terrarium	354	33%
Tortoise table	0	0%
Outdoors	4	0%
Plastic tank/pond	0	0%
Plastic tub/box tank including racks	13	1%
Aquarium	0	0%
Room/walk in enclosure	16	1%
Greenhouse	1	0%
Mesh enclosure	16	1%
Mixed	44	4%
Other	0	0%
Not stated	3	0%

There was a wide spread of prices paid for lizards, the majority (36%) was between £10 and £199, and 7% reported paying £500 or more for their lizard. 26% did not obtain a new lizard in the last 12 months which is a 3% increase from last year and 8% were given or rehomed their lizard for no charge. This wide spread of prices has been observed in both of the previous surveys.

Table 3.8: How much did you spend on the most recent lizard you bought?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Lizards	714	40%
Total who own Lizards	1074	60%
Of those who keep Lizards		
£0-9	44	4%
£10-49	88	8%
£50-99	130	12%
£100-149	110	10%
£150-199	67	6%
£200-249	52	5%
£250-299	40	4%
£300-499	54	5%
£500+	70	7%
Given or rehomed for no charge	85	8%
I did not obtain Lizards in the last 12 months	276	26%
Not stated	58	5%

The cost of housing/set up for a new lizard also varied. 27% of respondents reported that they didn't obtain a new lizard in the last 12 months (slightly inconsistent with the previous question) and 16% mostly reused old equipment. There were 12% who reported paying £500 or more on their new set up. This is very similar to the 2022 survey where 14% stated that they reused old equipment and 11% spent £500 or more on a new set up.

Table 3.9: How much did you spend on the set up for the most recent lizard you bought?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Lizards	0	0%
Total who own Lizards	1074	60%
Of those who keep Lizards		
£0-9	11	1%
£10-49	11	1%
£50-99	32	3%
£100-149	65	6%
£150-199	56	5%
£200-249	84	8%
£250-299	73	7%
£300-499	112	10%
£500+	130	12%
Mostly reused old equipment	170	16%
I did not obtain Lizards in the last 12 months	291	27%
Not stated	39	4%

Many respondents reported having young lizards. Over 40% of those who keep lizards have lizards under the age of 5 years old. There were 29 respondents whose oldest lizard was over the age of 20.

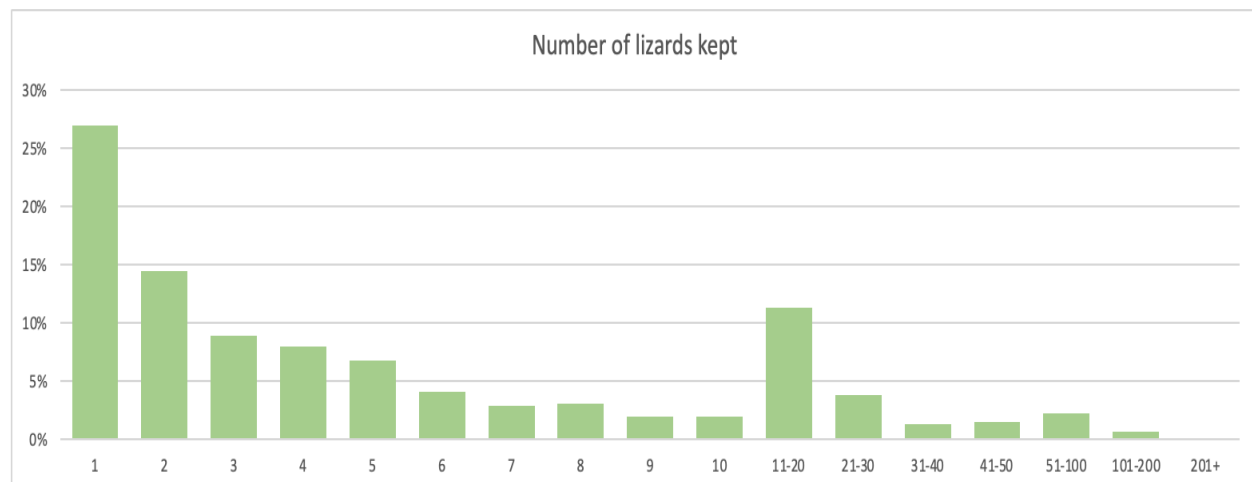
Table 3.10: How old is your oldest lizard?

Thinking about your lizard(s), how old is the oldest individual?		
Total	1788	
Total not owning Lizards	714	40%
Total who own Lizards	1074	60%
Of those who keep lizards:		
Response	Count	%
1	99	9%
2	109	10%
3	113	11%
4	126	12%
5	90	8%
6	88	8%
7	62	6%
8	71	7%
9	48	4%
10	45	4%
11-15	127	12%
16-20	37	3%
21-30	24	2%
31-40	3	0%
41-50	2	0%
51+	0	0%
Don't know	28	3%
Not stated	2	0%

In total respondents owned a total of 10,036 lizards. The majority of respondents keep only a few lizards, with 1 being the most common number of lizards kept. There were a few respondents who kept over 100 lizards, but these are very much the minority in terms of keepers. The average number of lizards was 9.3 lizards per keeper - but this is heavily influenced by the few people keeping large numbers of lizards. The median number - this is the midpoint of the range - was 3 lizards, and (over) 50% of respondents kept between 1 and 8 lizards.

Table 3.11: How many lizards do you own in total?

All Lizards		
Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning All Lizards	714	40%
Total who own All Lizards	1074	60%
Total All Lizards owned by respondents	10036	
Average All Lizards per household	9.3	
Median (25th and 75th centile)	3.0	(1.0, 8.0)
How many lizards are owned by those who keep them:		
Number	Count	%
1	290	27%
2	155	14%
3	96	9%
4	86	8%
5	73	7%
6	44	4%
7	31	3%
8	33	3%
9	21	2%
10	21	2%
11-20	121	11%
21-30	41	4%
31-40	14	1%
41-50	16	1%
51-100	24	2%
101-200	7	1%
201+	1	0%

Figure 3.12: percentage of number of lizards kept by respondents

Individually Leopard geckos were the most numerous lizards with 1765 leopard geckos. This was closely followed by Crested geckos with 1674 crested geckos. The distributions for the three most commonly kept species was very similar to the total lizards distribution - most

keepers kept a small number, but there were a few keepers with very large numbers. Bearded dragons in particular had most respondents keeping only one Bearded dragon - 71% of Bearded dragon keepers had only one Bearded dragon - and only 6 respondents kept more than 10 Bearded dragons.

Table 3.13: Number of respondents keeping Leopard geckos

Leopard geckos			
Total (N)	969		
Total not owning Leopard geckos	518	53%	
Total who own Leopard geckos	451	47%	
Total Leopard geckos owned by respondents	1756		
Average Leopard geckos per household	3.9		
How many leopard geckos are owned by those who keep them:			
	Number	Count	%
1	231	51%	
2	100	22%	
3	32	7%	
4	18	4%	
5	12	3%	
6	7	2%	
7	7	2%	
8	6	1%	
9	1	0%	
10	6	1%	
11-20	19	4%	
21-30	4	1%	
31-40	3	1%	
41-50	2	0%	
51-100	2	0%	
101+	1	0%	

Table 3.14: Number of respondents keeping Bearded dragons

Bearded dragons		
Total (N)	974	
Total not owning Bearded dragons	542	56%
Total who own Bearded dragons	432	44%
Total Bearded dragons owned by respondents	807	
Average Bearded dragons per household	1.9	
How many bearded dragons are owned by those who keep them:		
Number	Count	%
1	305	71%
2	76	18%
3	18	4%
4	8	2%
5	12	3%
6	2	0%
7	1	0%
8	1	0%
9	1	0%
10	2	0%
11-20	4	1%
21-30	1	0%
31+	1	0%

Table 3.15: Number of respondents keeping Crested geckos

Crested Geckos		
Total (N)	949	
Total not owning crested geckos	532	56%
Total who own crested geckos	417	44%
Total Crested geckos owned by respondents	1674	
Average Crested geckos per household	4.0	
How many crested geckos are owned by those who keep them:		
Number	Count	%
1	203	49%
2	81	19%
3	43	10%
4	20	5%
5	16	4%
6	6	1%
7	6	1%
8	4	1%
9	2	0%
10	4	1%
11-20	15	3%
21-30	9	2%
31-40	4	1%
41-50	2	0%
51+	2	0%

4. Turtles and Terrapins



Of the respondents in 2023 a lower proportion reported keeping turtles and terrapins compared to the 2022 survey results (8% compared to 13%), this means that in total the percentage of respondents who keep turtles and terrapins has decreased by 7% since 2021. However, it is unclear as to whether this is a real decline in turtle and terrapin keeping or whether it is due to the nature of a self-selecting survey that reached a slightly different group of respondents this year compared to other years.

Table 4.1: Proportion of respondents who keep turtles and terrapins, 2021-2023

Do you keep one or more turtles or terrapins?	Number			Percentage		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Total N	1788	1910	2124			
Yes	142	250	328	8%	13%	15%
No	1646	1660	1796	92%	87%	85%

The top five most common species kept were: Musk turtles, Yellow belly terrapins, Red eared terrapins, Reeve's Turtles and joint 5th most common was the Common snapping turtle and the European Pond Turtle. This is different from 2022 and 2021, as in both previous surveys the Reeve's turtle was not in the top 5, furthermore in this year's survey the Common box turtle didn't make it into the top 5. The survey has shown that some species have remained in the top 5 every year, however in 2021 the survey asked for box turtles and snapping turtles generally, so the tables are not fully comparable.

Figure 4.2: The most commonly kept turtle and terrapin species

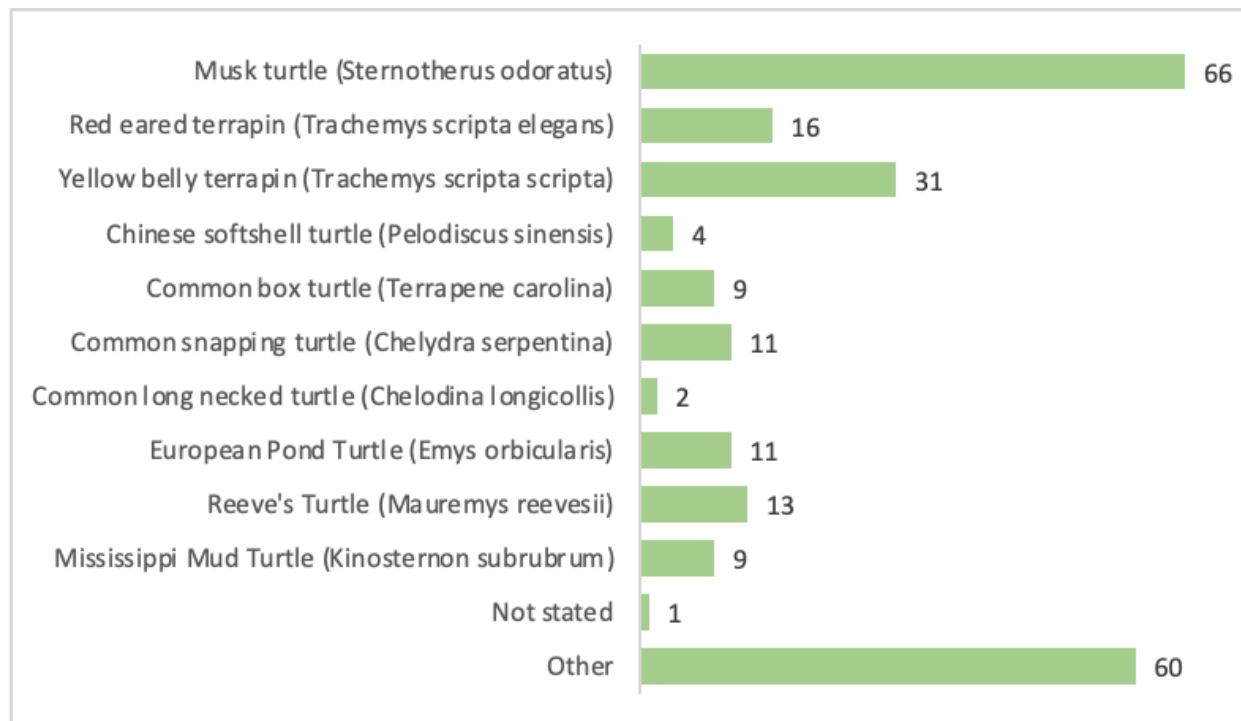


Table 4.3: Which species of turtles and terrapins are kept by respondents?

	Number	% Resp	% Keep
Total N	1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more turtles or terrapins?			
Yes	142	8%	100%
No	1646	92%	
Which species			
Musk turtle (<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>)	66	4%	46%
Red eared terrapin (<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>)	16	1%	11%
Yellow belly terrapin (<i>Trachemys scripta scripta</i>)	31	2%	22%
Chinese softshell turtle (<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>)	4	0%	3%
Common box turtle (<i>Terrapene carolina</i>)	9	1%	6%
Common snapping turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)	11	1%	8%
Common long necked turtle (<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>)	2	0%	1%
European Pond Turtle (<i>Emys orbicularis</i>)	11	1%	8%
Reeve's Turtle (<i>Mauremys reevesii</i>)	13	1%	9%
Mississippi Mud Turtle (<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>)	9	1%	6%
Not stated	1	0%	1%
Other	60	3%	42%

Three percent of respondents stated that they kept a species which wasn't listed in the table below, which is very similar to the 2022 survey (4%) and the same as the 2021 survey. The list of other species is provided in the Annex at the end of this document.

In total, there were 740 individual turtles and terrapins kept by respondents, with an average of 5.2 turtles and terrapins per turtle-keeping respondents. This is lower than both the 2022 (6.3) and the 2021 (5.8) survey.

The majority of turtle and terrapin keepers (62%) reported that their turtles and terrapins were all captive bred, with a further 6% stating that the majority of their turtles and terrapins were captive bred. A total of 6% of respondents stated that their turtles and terrapins were either a mixture of captive bred and wild caught, mostly wild caught or all wild caught.

Table 4.4: Captive bred versus wild caught

Which best describes the Turtles and Terrapins that you own?		
Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning Turtles and Terrapins	1646	92%
Total who own Turtles and Terrapins	142	8%
Of those who own Turtles and Terrapins:		
Response	Count	%
My turtles and terrapins are all captive bred	88	62%
My turtles and terrapins are mostly captive bred, with a few wild caught	8	6%
My turtles and terrapins are a mixture of captive bred and wild caught in about equal numbers	4	3%
My turtles and terrapins are mostly wild caught, with a few captive bred	2	1%
None of the turtles and terrapins I own are captive bred	3	2%
I don't know if the turtles and terrapins I own are wild caught or captive bred	36	25%
Not stated	1	1%

The majority of respondents mostly kept their turtles and terrapins in aquariums (42%) and a further 19% kept their animals outside and 16% reported keeping them in a plastic tank/pond. This is wildly different to the 2022 survey where 48% of respondents kept their turtles and terrapins in glass terrariums and 17% reported keeping them in plastic tanks/ponds.

Figure 4.5: What type of housing do people use for their turtles and terrapins?

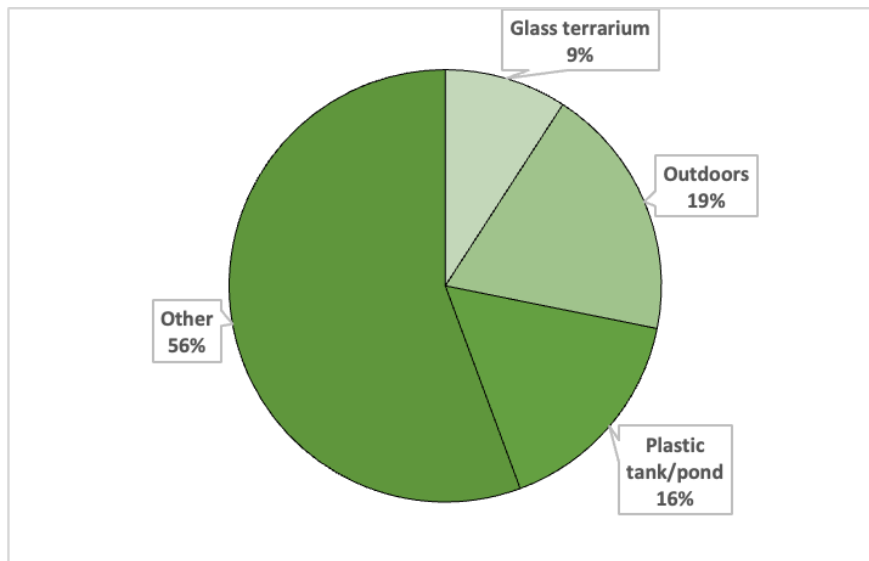


Table 4.6: What type of housing do people use for their turtles and terrapins?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Turtles and Terrapins	1646	92%
Total who own Turtles and Terrapins	142	8%
Of those who keep Turtles and Terrapins		
Wooden vivarium	3	2%
Plastic vivarium	4	3%
Glass terrarium	13	9%
Tortoise table	0	0%
Outdoors	27	19%
Plastic tank/pond	23	16%
Plastic tub/box tank including racks	1	1%
Aquarium	60	42%
Room/walk in enclosure	1	1%
Greenhouse	4	3%
Mesh enclosure	0	0%
Mixed	4	3%
Other	0	0%
Not stated	2	1%

Similarly to the 2022 survey there was a wide spread of prices which respondents paid for turtles and terrapins, with the majority (28%) between £0 and £99, and 2% reported paying £500 or more for their animal. Thirty-eight percent of respondents did not obtain a new turtle or terrapin in the previous 12 months and 16% were given or rehomed their turtle or terrapin for no charge. This wide spread of prices has been observed in both the 2022 and 2021 survey.

Table 4.7: How much did you spend on your most recent turtle or terrapin?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Turtles and Terrapins	1646	92%
Total who own Turtles and Terrapins	142	8%
Of those who keep Turtles and Terrapins		
£0-9	14	10%
£10-49	14	10%
£50-99	11	8%
£100-149	3	2%
£150-199	3	2%
£200-249	6	4%
£250-299	1	1%
£300-499	2	1%
£500+	3	2%
Given or rehomed for no charge	23	16%
I did not obtain Turtles and Terrapins in the last 12 months	54	38%
Not stated	8	6%

The cost of housing/set up for a new turtle or terrapin also varied. Thirty-six percent reported that they didn't obtain a new turtle or terrapin in the previous 12 months (slightly inconsistent with the previous question) and 15% mostly re-used existing equipment. There were 9% of respondents who reported spending £500 or more on new housing/set up for their turtle or terrapin. This is slightly higher than the 2022 survey where 4% of respondents stated that they had spent £500 or more.

Table 4.8: How much did you spend on the setup for your most recent turtle or terrapin?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Turtles and Terrapins	1646	92%
Total who own Turtles and Terrapins	142	8%
Of those who keep Turtles and Terrapins		
£0-9	5	4%
£10-49	6	4%
£50-99	3	2%
£100-149	11	8%
£150-199	8	6%
£200-249	8	6%
£250-299	5	4%
£300-499	2	1%
£500+	13	9%
Mostly reused old equipment	21	15%
I did not obtain Turtles and Terrapins in the last 12 months	51	36%
Not stated	9	6%

In total respondents owned 740 individual turtles and terrapins, this is an average number of 5.2 per respondent. As with the other types of group the majority of keepers own only 1 or 2 individual turtles (59%), and a few respondents own a large number of turtles - 14 respondents own more than 10 turtles.

Table 4.9: How many turtles and terrapins do you own in total?

Turtles and Terrapins			
Total (N)	1788		
Total not owning Turtles and Terrapins	1646	92%	
Total who own Turtles and Terrapins	142	8%	
Total Turtles and Terrapins owned by respondents	740		
Average Turtles and Terrapins per household	5.2		
Median (25th and 75th centile)	2.0	(1.0, 5.0)	
How many corn snakes are owned by those who keep them:			
	Number	Count	%
1	50	35%	
2	34	24%	
3	10	7%	
4	8	6%	
5	13	9%	
6	6	4%	
7	3	2%	
8	3	2%	
9	1	1%	
10	0	0%	
11-20	9	6%	
21-30	3	2%	
31+	2	1%	

Table 4.10: How old is your oldest turtle or terrapin?

Thinking about your turtles and terrapins, how old is the oldest individual?		
Total	1788	
Total not owning Turtles and Terrapins	1646	92%
Total who own Turtles and Terrapins	142	8%
Of those who keep lizards:		
Response	Count	%
1	10	7%
2	9	6%
3	9	6%
4	11	8%
5	8	6%
6	5	4%
7	4	3%
8	6	4%
9	2	1%
10	9	6%
11-15	23	16%
16-20	7	5%
21-30	6	4%
31-40	7	5%
41-50	7	5%
51-60	1	1%
61-70	2	1%
71-80	1	1%
Don't know	14	10%
Not stated	1	1%

5. Tortoises



Of the respondents in 2023 a higher proportion reported keeping tortoises compared to the 2022 survey (28% compared to 25%). It is unclear as to whether this is a real increase in tortoise keeping or due to the nature of a self-selecting survey that reached a slightly different group of respondents.

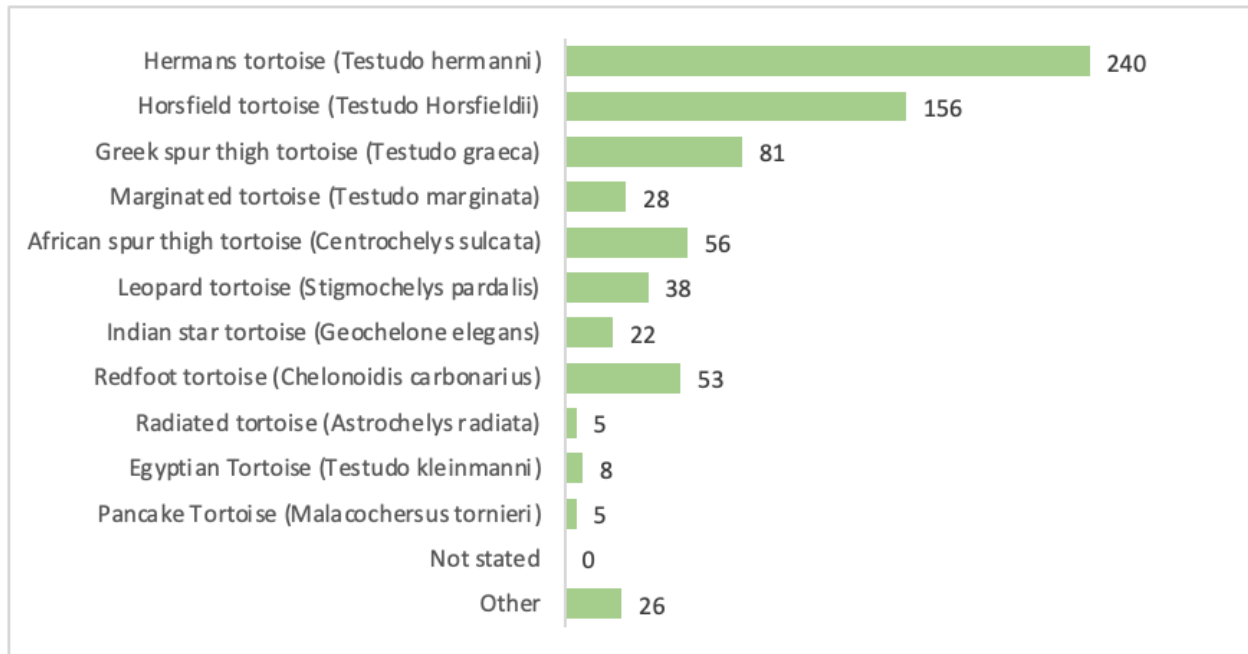
Table 5.1: Proportion of respondents who keep tortoises, 2021-2023

Do you keep one or more tortoises?	Number			Percentage		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Total N	1788	1910	2124			
Yes	495	480	627	28%	25%	30%
No	1293	1430	1497	72%	75%	70%

The top 5 most common species kept were: Hermans tortoises, Horsfield tortoises, Greek spur thighs, African spur thighs and Redfoot tortoises. This top 5 is the same as both previous years, although the 2021 survey asked for redfoot/yellow foot tortoises rather than just redfoot tortoises

meaning the results aren't fully comparable. One percent of respondents reported keeping a species which wasn't listed in the table, this is slightly lower than the 2022 survey (2%).

Figure 5.2: The most commonly kept tortoise species



In total, there were 1914 individual tortoises kept by respondents, with an average of 3.9 tortoises per tortoise-keeping respondent. This is very similar to the 2022 survey with only a 0.1 increase.

Table 5.3: Which species of tortoises are kept by respondents?

	Number	% Resp	% Keep
Total N	1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more Tortoises?			
Yes	495	28%	100%
No	1293	72%	
Which species			
Hermans tortoise (<i>Testudo hermanni</i>)	240	13%	48%
Horsfield tortoise (<i>Testudo Horsfieldii</i>)	156	9%	32%
Greek spur thigh tortoise (<i>Testudo graeca</i>)	81	5%	16%
Marginated tortoise (<i>Testudo marginata</i>)	28	2%	6%
African spur thigh tortoise (<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>)	56	3%	11%
Leopard tortoise (<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>)	38	2%	8%
Indian star tortoise (<i>Geochelone elegans</i>)	22	1%	4%
Redfoot tortoise (<i>Chelonoidis carbonarius</i>)	53	3%	11%
Radiated tortoise (<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>)	5	0%	1%
Egyptian Tortoise (<i>Testudo kleinmanni</i>)	8	0%	2%
Pancake Tortoise (<i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>)	5	0%	1%
Not stated	0	0%	0%
Other	26	1%	5%

The majority of tortoise keepers (74%) reported that their tortoises are all captive bred, with a further 5% reporting that the majority of their tortoises are captive bred. A total of 6% stated that their tortoises are either a mixture of captive bred and wild caught, mostly wild caught or all wild caught.

Table 5.4: Captive bred versus wild caught

Which best describes the Tortoise(s) that you own?		
Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning Tortoises	1293	72%
Total who own Tortoises	495	28%
Of those who own Tortoises:		
Response	Count	%
My tortoise(s) are all captive bred	364	74%
My tortoise(s) are mostly captive bred, with a few wild caught	23	5%
My tortoise(s) are a mixture of captive bred and wild caught in about equal numbers	9	2%
My tortoise(s) are mostly wild caught, with a few captive bred	7	1%
None of the tortoise(s) I own are captive bred	17	3%
I don't know if the tortoise(s) I own are wild caught or captive bred	73	15%
Not stated	2	0%

The majority of respondents mostly kept their tortoises on tortoise tables (33%), this is a 4% increase from 2022 and a further 24% reported keeping their tortoises outdoors which is a 10% increase from the previous survey. Twenty-two percent of respondents kept their tortoises in wooden vivaria, this is a 4% decrease from the 2022 survey.

Figure 5.5: What type of housing do people use for their tortoises?

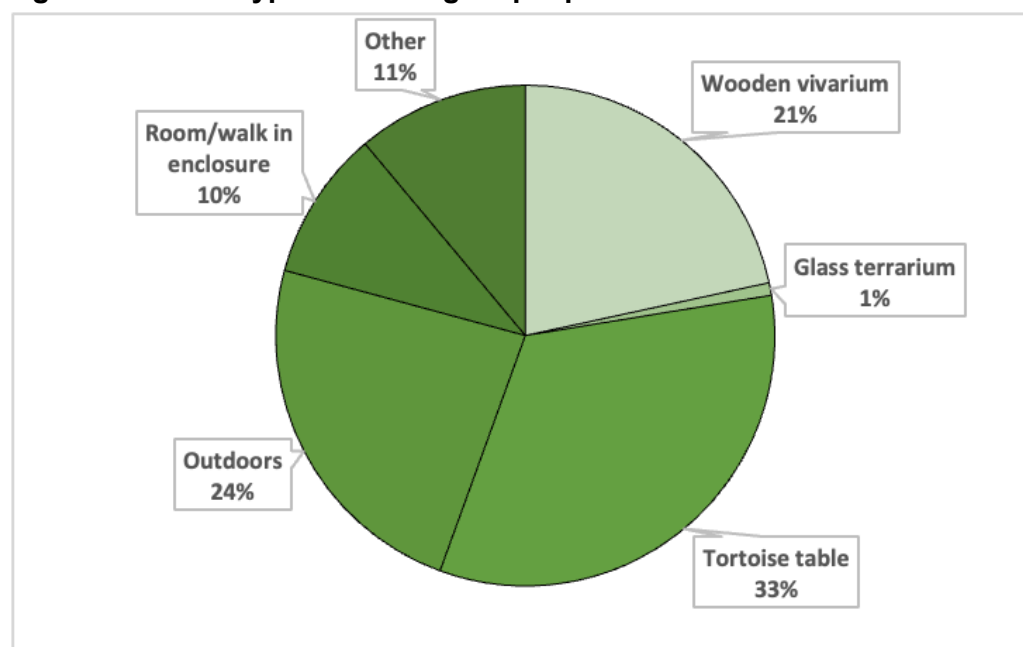


Table 5.6: What type of housing do people use for their tortoises?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Tortoises	1293	72%
Total who own Tortoises	495	28%
Of those who keep Tortoises		
Wooden vivarium	107	22%
Plastic vivarium	6	1%
Glass terrarium	4	1%
Tortoise table	164	33%
Outdoors	117	24%
Plastic tank/pond	0	0%
Plastic tub/box tank including racks	2	0%
Aquarium	0	0%
Room/walk in enclosure	48	10%
Greenhouse	14	3%
Mesh enclosure	2	0%
Mixed	24	5%
Other	5	1%
Not stated	2	0%

There was a wide spread of prices paid for tortoises which is consistent with the two previous surveys in 2022 and 2021. The majority of respondents paid between £100 and £199 (10%) which is a decrease of 9% from last year. Two percent reported paying £500 or more for their tortoise which is the same as 2022, 43% reported that they didn't obtain a tortoise in the previous 12 months and 11% were given or rehomed their tortoise for no charge.

Table 5.7: How much did you spend on your most recent tortoise?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Tortoises	1293	72%
Total who own Tortoises	495	28%
Of those who keep Tortoises		
£0-9	32	6%
£10-49	4	1%
£50-99	18	4%
£100-149	31	6%
£150-199	22	4%
£200-249	17	3%
£250-299	5	1%
£300-499	11	2%
£500+	10	2%
Given or rehomed for no charge	56	11%
I did not obtain Tortoises in the last 12 months	213	43%
Not stated	76	15%

The cost of housing/set up for a new tortoise also varied. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported not obtaining a tortoise in the last 12 months (this is very inconsistent with the previous question) and 8% mostly reused old equipment. There were 7% of respondents who stated that they had spent £500 or more on new housing/set up for their tortoise in the last 12 months, this is very similar to the 2022 survey (6%). In the 2022 survey, 10% of respondents reported that they mostly reused old equipment and 38% didn't obtain a tortoise that year.

Table 5.8: How much did you spend on the set up for your most recent tortoise?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Tortoises	1293	72%
Total who own Tortoises	495	28%
Of those who keep Tortoises		
£0-9	8	2%
£10-49	5	1%
£50-99	10	2%
£100-149	25	5%
£150-199	28	6%
£200-249	16	3%
£250-299	15	3%
£300-499	18	4%
£500+	35	7%
Mostly reused old equipment	41	8%
I did not obtain Tortoises in the last 12 months	252	51%
Not stated	42	8%

Of those who kept tortoises, there were a total of 1914 tortoises kept by respondents, which is an average of 3.9 per respondent. As per other groups the majority of keepers have only a single tortoise (56% having 1 tortoise), and a few respondents have a large number of tortoises. The median number is 1, with 50% of tortoise keepers having between 1 and 3 tortoises.

Table 5.9: How many tortoises do you own in total?

All Tortoises			
Total (N)	1788		
Total not owning All Tortoises	1293	72%	
Total who own All Tortoises	495	28%	
Total All Tortoises owned by respondents	1914		
Average All Tortoises per household	3.9		
Median (25th and 75th centile)	1.0	(1.0, 3.0)	
How many tortoises are owned by those who keep them:			
	Number	Count	%
1	278	56%	
2	87	18%	
3	34	7%	
4	19	4%	
5	13	3%	
6	10	2%	
7	11	2%	
8	4	1%	
9	3	1%	
10	1	0%	
11	3	1%	
12	8	2%	
13	1	0%	
16	3	1%	
18	1	0%	
19	1	0%	
20	3	1%	
21-30	8	2%	
31-40	2	1%	
41-50	2	1%	
51+	3	1%	

The most commonly kept tortoises were Mediterranean tortoises, with 1218 individual tortoises. As per all tortoises, the majority of keepers (60%) kept exactly 1 Mediterranean tortoise, with a few keepers keeping a large number of Mediterranean tortoises.

Table 5.10: In particular, how many Mediterranean tortoises do you own?

Mediterranean Tortoises			
Total (N)	1788		
Total not owning Mediterranean Tortoises	1376	77%	
Total who own Mediterranean Tortoises	412	23%	
Total Mediterranean Tortoises owned by respondents	1218		
Average Mediterranean Tortoises per household	3.0		
How many corn snakes are owned by those who keep them:			
	Number	Count	%
1	247	60%	
2	76	18%	
3	24	6%	
4	17	4%	
5	8	2%	
6	3	1%	
7	5	1%	
8	4	1%	
9	1	0%	
10	6	1%	
11	3	1%	
12	2	0%	
13	1	0%	
15	1	0%	
16	1	0%	
20	2	0%	
21-30	7	2%	
31-40	3	1%	
41+	1	0%	

Tortoises are known for their long lives - this is shown in our survey by respondents reporting the age of their oldest tortoise. While many respondents have young tortoises (5% had a tortoise that was 1 year old) there are also 5% of respondents who have a tortoise aged 91+ years of age. There were 4% who did not know the age of their tortoise, which may reflect that they have obtained a tortoise from other people and do not know the full history of the animal.

Table 5.11: How old is your oldest tortoise?

Thinking about your tortoises, how old is the oldest individual?		
Total	1788	
Total not owning Tortoises	1293	72%
Total who own Tortoises	495	28%
Of those who keep tortoises:		
Response	Count	%
1	23	5%
2	29	6%
3	37	7%
4	26	5%
5	33	7%
6	25	5%
7	25	5%
8	22	4%
9	16	3%
10	17	3%
11-15	62	13%
16-20	42	8%
21-30	29	6%
31-40	16	3%
41-50	11	2%
51-60	9	2%
61-70	11	2%
71-80	11	2%
81-90	7	1%
91+	23	5%
Don't know	19	4%
Not stated	2	0%

6. Frogs and toads



Of the respondents in 2023 a lower proportion reported keeping frogs and toads compared to the 2022 survey (12% compared to 22%). It is unclear whether this is a real decline in frog and toad keeping or due to the nature of a self-selecting survey that reached a slightly different group of respondents.

Table 6.1: Proportion of respondents who keep frogs and toads, 2021-2023

Do you keep one or more frogs or toads?	Number			Percentage		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Total N	1788	1910	2124			
Yes	404	417	618	23%	22%	29%
No	1384	1493	1506	77%	78%	71%

The top 5 most common species kept were Horned frogs, Whites tree frogs, African bullfrogs, Bumblebee dart frogs and Oriental fire belly toads. This is similar to the 2022 survey, however this year Bumblebee dart frogs were part of the top 5 and Green and black dart frogs made up only 2% of answers.

Nine percent of respondents reported that they kept an animal which isn't included in the species list. This is very similar to last year where 10% of respondents stated that they had other species than those listed - full species list is shown in the Annex.

Figure 6.2: Most commonly kept frog and toad species

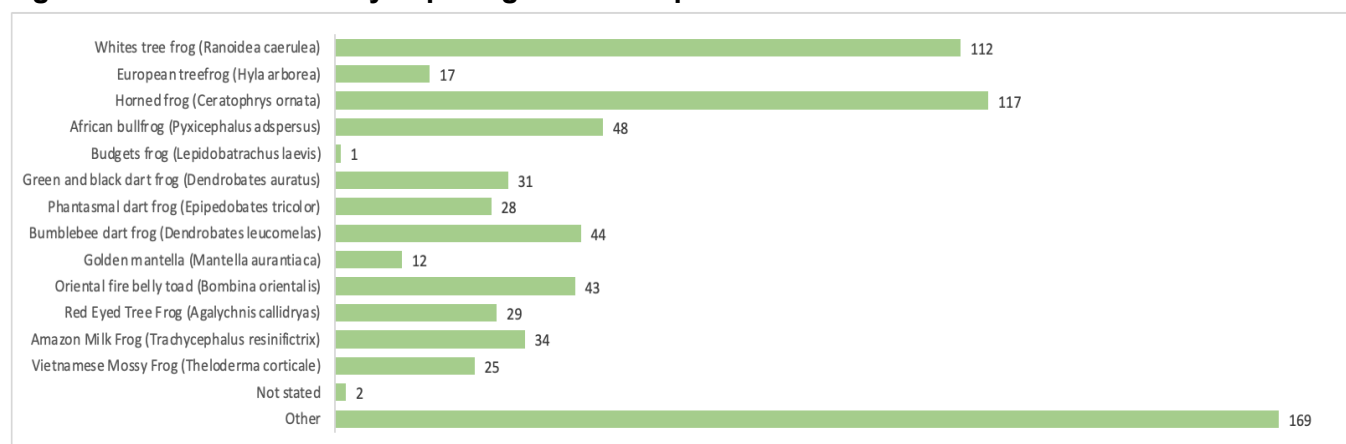


Table 6.3: Which species of frogs and toads are kept by respondents?

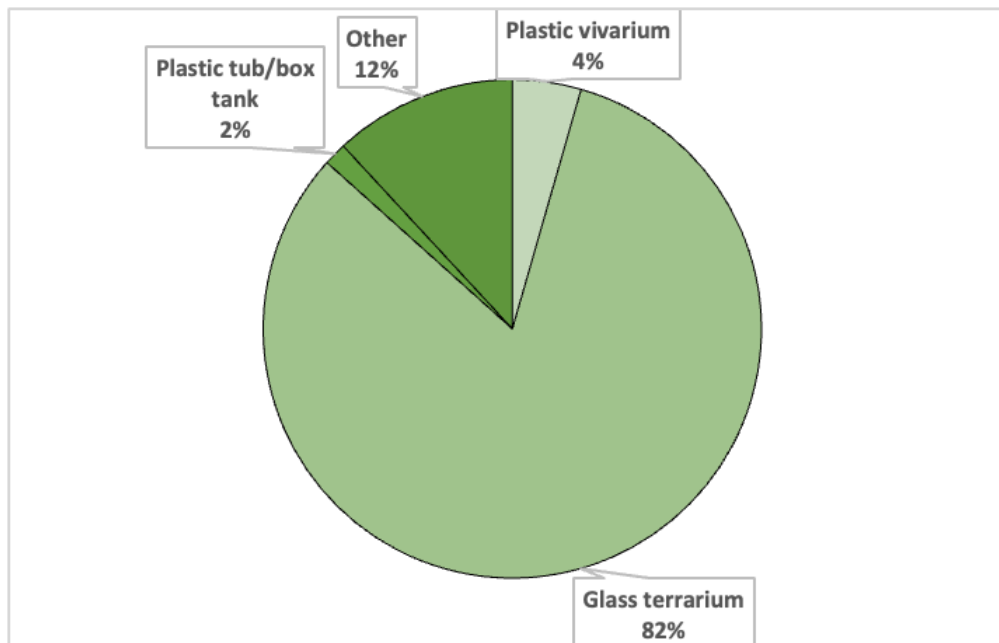
	Number	% Resp	% Keep
Total N	1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more frogs or toads?			
Yes	404	23%	100%
No	1384	77%	
Which species			
Whites tree frog (<i>Ranoidea caerulea</i>)	112	6%	28%
European treefrog (<i>Hyla arborea</i>)	17	1%	4%
Horned frog (<i>Ceratophrys ornata</i>)	117	7%	29%
African bullfrog (<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>)	48	3%	12%
Budgets frog (<i>Lepidobatrachus laevis</i>)	1	0%	0%
Green and black dart frog (<i>Dendrobates auratus</i>)	31	2%	8%
Phantasmal dart frog (<i>Epipedobates tricolor</i>)	28	2%	7%
Bumblebee dart frog (<i>Dendrobates leucomelas</i>)	44	2%	11%
Golden mantella (<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>)	12	1%	3%
Oriental fire belly toad (<i>Bombina orientalis</i>)	43	2%	11%
Red Eyed Tree Frog (<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>)	29	2%	7%
Amazon Milk Frog (<i>Trachycephalus resinifictrix</i>)	34	2%	8%
Vietnamese Mossy Frog (<i>Theloderma corticale</i>)	25	1%	6%
Not stated	2	0%	0%
Other	169	9%	42%

The majority of frog and toad keepers (86%) reported that their frogs and toads were all captive bred, with a further 5% stating that the majority of their frogs and toads were captive bred. A total of 3% stated that their frogs and toads were either a mixture of captive bred and wild caught, mostly wild caught or all wild caught.

Table 6.4: Captive bred versus wild caught

Which best describes the Tortoise(s) that you own?			
Total (N)	1788		
Total not owning Frogs and Toads	1384	77%	
Total who own Frogs and Toads	404	23%	
Of those who own Frogs and Toads:			
Response	Count	%	
My frogs and toads are all captive bred	348	86%	
My frogs and toads are mostly captive bred, with a few wild caught	22	5%	
My frogs and toads are a mixture of captive bred and wild caught in about equal numbers	5	1%	
My frogs and toads are mostly wild caught, with a few captive bred	5	1%	
None of the frogs and toads I own are captive bred	5	1%	
I don't know if the frogs and toads I own are wild caught or captive bred	17	4%	
Not stated	2	0%	

Figure 6.5: What type of housing do people use for their frogs and toads?



The majority of respondents (82%) mostly kept their frogs and toads in glass terrariums and a further 6% reported keeping their frogs and toads in aquariums. Comparing this to the 2022 survey it can be concluded that the majority of frog and toad keepers continue to house their animals in glass terrariums which is consistent with the 2022 (80%) and 2021 (70%) surveys.

Table 6.6: What type of housing do people use for their frogs and toads?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Frogs and Toads	1384	77%
Total who own Frogs and Toads	404	23%
Of those who keep Frogs and Toads		
Wooden vivarium	2	0%
Plastic vivarium	18	4%
Glass terrarium	332	82%
Tortoise table	0	0%
Outdoors	8	2%
Plastic tank/pond	1	0%
Plastic tub/box tank including racks	6	1%
Aquarium	25	6%
Room/walk in enclosure	0	0%
Greenhouse	4	1%
Mesh enclosure	0	0%
Mixed	6	1%
Other	2	0%
Not stated	0	0%

There was a wide spread of prices paid for frogs and toads, with the majority between £10 and £99 (42%) which is very similar to the 2022 survey results (41%). A further 2% reported paying £500 or over for their frog or toad which is only a 1% increase from 2022. Twenty four percent of respondents didn't obtain a frog or toad in the previous 12 months and 6% were given or rehomed their animal for no charge. Again this is similar to the 2022 survey where 20% didn't obtain a new animal and 4% were given or rehomed their animal for no charge.

Table 6.7: How much did you spend on your most recent frog or toad?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Frogs and Toads	1384	77%
Total who own Frogs and Toads	404	23%
Of those who keep Frogs and Toads		
£0-9	20	5%
£10-49	87	22%
£50-99	79	20%
£100-149	37	9%
£150-199	16	4%
£200-249	8	2%
£250-299	2	0%
£300-499	5	1%
£500+	7	2%
Given or rehomed for no charge	23	6%
I did not obtain Frogs and Toads in the last 12 months	96	24%
Not stated	24	6%

The cost of housing/set up for a new frog or toad also varied. Twenty five percent of respondents stated that they didn't obtain a frog or toad in the previous 12 months which is slightly inconsistent with the previous question and 18% mostly reused old equipment. Five percent reported spending £500 or more on housing/set up for their animal. This is slightly different to the 2022 survey where 20% mostly reused old equipment and 3% spent £500 or more.

Table 6.8: How much did you spend on the set up for your most recent frog or toad?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Frogs and Toads	1384	77%
Total who own Frogs and Toads	404	23%
Of those who keep Frogs and Toads		
£0-9	7	2%
£10-49	15	4%
£50-99	30	7%
£100-149	41	10%
£150-199	27	7%
£200-249	34	8%
£250-299	25	6%
£300-499	19	5%
£500+	20	5%
Mostly reused old equipment	73	18%
I did not obtain Frogs and Toads in the last 12 months	101	25%
Not stated	12	3%

The majority of the frogs and toads were below the age of 5 years old, with the most common age being 1 year old (22%). There were very few frogs or toads over the age of 10 years old.

Table 6.9: How old is your oldest frog or toad?

Thinking about your Frogs and Toads, how old is the oldest individual?		
Total	1788	
Total not owning Frogs and Toads	1384	77%
Total who own Frogs and Toads	404	23%
Of those who keep Frogs and Toads:		
Response	Count	%
1	89	22%
2	57	14%
3	65	16%
4	43	11%
5	35	9%
6	24	6%
7	16	4%
8	16	4%
9	5	1%
10	8	2%
11-15	16	4%
16-20	6	1%
21-30	1	0%
31-40	0	0%
Don't know	19	5%
Not stated	4	1%

In total, there were 5826 individual frogs and toads kept by respondents, with an average of 14.4 frogs and toads per frog and toad keeping respondent. This is higher than the 2022 (11.3) and the 2021 (9.5) survey. As with all animals, although perhaps more so with frogs and toads, the majority of people own a small number of frogs and toads, but there are a few keepers with very large numbers of frogs and toads - this contributes to the high average number. The median number of frogs and toads is 4, with 50% of keepers having between 2 and 10 frogs and toads.

Table 6.10: In total how many frogs and toads do you have?

Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning Frogs and Toads	1384	77%
Total who own Frogs and Toads	404	23%
Total Frogs and Toads owned by respondents	5826	
Average Frogs and Toads per household	14.4	
Median (25th and 75th centile)	4.0	(2.0, 10.0)
How many frogs and toads are owned by those who keep them:		
	Number	Count %
1	83	21%
2	56	14%
3	39	10%
4	44	11%
5	22	5%
6	20	5%
7	15	4%
8	7	2%
9	3	1%
10	16	4%
11	5	1%
12	9	2%
13	4	1%
14	5	1%
15	6	1%
16	2	0%
17	1	0%
18	1	0%
19	1	0%
20	7	2%
21-30	17	4%
31-40	9	2%
41-50	9	2%
51-100	17	4%
101+	6	1%

7. Newts and salamanders



Of the respondents in 2023 a lower proportion reported keeping newts and salamanders compared to the 2022 and 2021 survey. In the 2023 survey 5% of respondents stated keeping newts and salamanders which is a 2% decrease from 2022 and a 10% decrease from 2021. It is unclear as to whether this is a real decline in newt and salamander keeping or due to the nature of a self-selecting survey that reached a slightly different group of respondents.

Table 7.1: Proportion of respondents who keep newts and salamanders, 2021-2023

Do you keep one or more newts or salamanders?	Number			Percentage		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Total N	1788	1910	2124			
Yes	107	140	323	6%	7%	15%
No	1681	1770	1801	94%	93%	85%

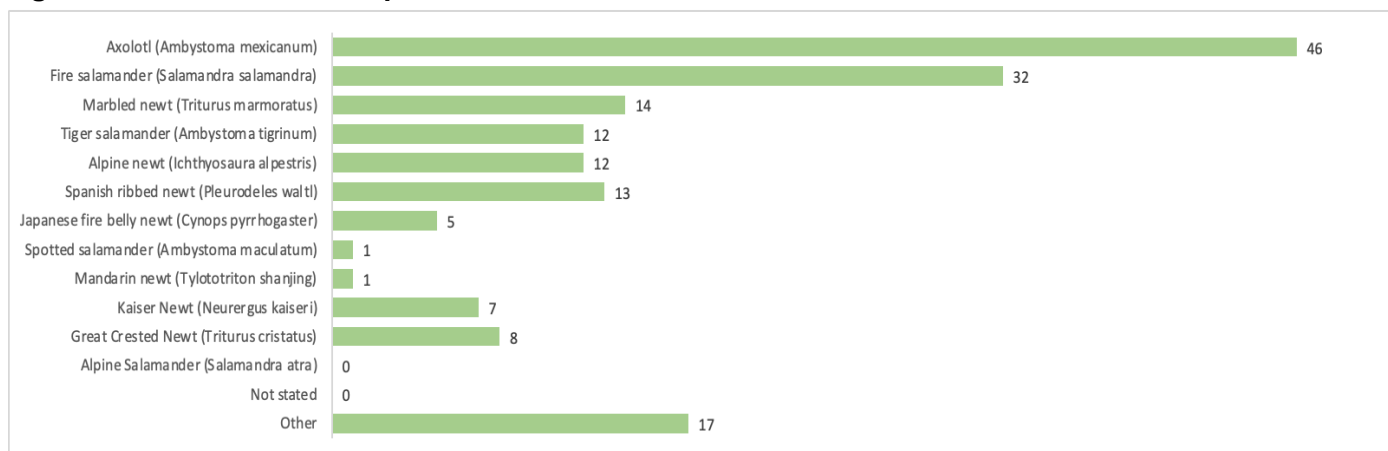
The top five most common species kept were Axolotls, Fire salamanders, Marbled newts, Spanish ribbed newts, Tiger Salamanders and Alpine newts which both made up 0.7% of the results. This is similar to the 2022 results, however this year Spanish ribbed newts were included which is different to both previous surveys.

One percent reported keeping a species other than those listed in the table below which is the same as both the 2022 and 2021 surveys.

Table 7.2: Which species of newts and salamanders are kept by respondents?

	Number	% Resp	% Keep
Total N	1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more newts or salamanders?			
Yes	107	6%	100%
No	1681	94%	
Which species			
Axolotl (<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>)	46	2.6%	43%
Fire salamander (<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>)	32	1.8%	30%
Marbled newt (<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>)	14	0.8%	13%
Tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>)	12	0.7%	11%
Alpine newt (<i>Ichthyosaura alpestris</i>)	12	0.7%	11%
Spanish ribbed newt (<i>Pleurodeles waltl</i>)	13	0.7%	12%
Japanese fire belly newt (<i>Cynops pyrrhogaster</i>)	5	0%	5%
Spotted salamander (<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>)	1	0%	1%
Mandarin newt (<i>Tylotriton shanjing</i>)	1	0%	1%
Kaiser Newt (<i>Neurergus kaiseri</i>)	7	0%	7%
Great Crested Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)	8	0%	7%
Alpine Salamander (<i>Salamandra atra</i>)	0	0%	0%
Not stated	0	0%	0%
Other	17	1%	16%

Figure 7.3: Most common species of newts and salamanders



The majority of newt and salamander keepers (75%) reported that their newts and salamanders were all captive bred, with a further 7% reporting that the majority of their newts and salamanders were captive bred. A total of 4% of respondents stated that their newts and salamanders were either a mixture of captive bred and wild caught, mostly wild caught or all wild caught.

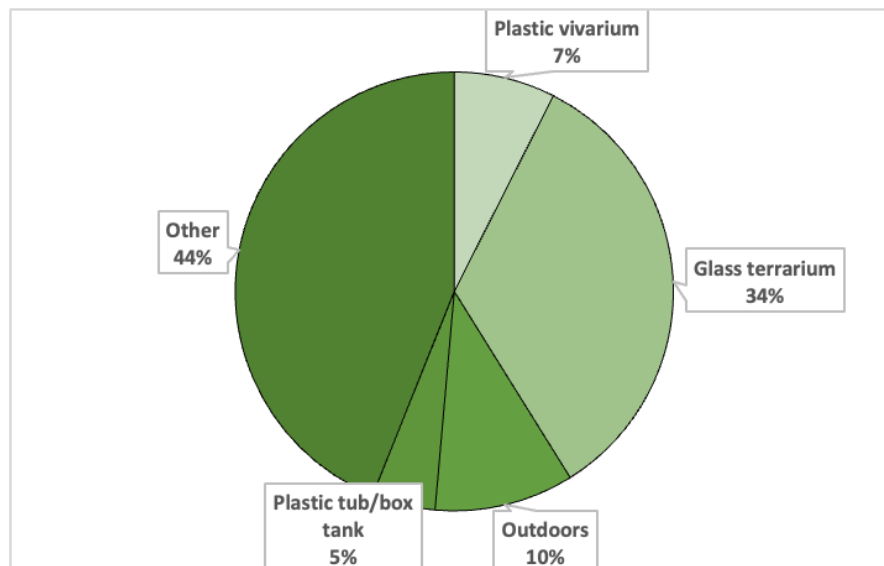
Table 7.4: Wild caught versus captive bred

Which best describes the Newts and Salamanders that you own?		
Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning Newts and Salamanders	1681	94%
Total who own Newts and Salamanders	107	6%
Of those who own Newts and Salamanders:		
Response	Count	%
My newts and salamanders are all captive bred	80	75%
My newts and salamanders are mostly captive bred, with a few wild caught	8	7%
My newts and salamanders are a mixture of captive bred and wild caught in about equal numbers	2	2%
My newts and salamanders are mostly wild caught, with a few captive bred	0	0%
None of the newts and salamanders I own are captive bred	2	2%
I don't know if the newts and salamanders I own are wild caught or captive bred	12	11%
Not stated	3	3%

The majority of respondents mostly kept their newts and salamanders in aquariums (36%) and a further 34% reported that they kept their newts and salamanders in glass terrariums. This is different to the 2022 and 2021 surveys where more people kept their newts and salamanders outdoors whereas in this survey only 10% reported keeping their animals outdoors.

Table 7.5: What type of enclosure do you mostly use for your newts and salamanders?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Newts and Salamanders	1681	94%
Total who own Newts and Salamanders	107	6%
Of those who keep Newts and Salamanders		
Wooden vivarium	0	0%
Plastic vivarium	8	7%
Glass terrarium	36	34%
Tortoise table	0	0%
Outdoors	11	10%
Plastic tank/pond	3	3%
Plastic tub/box tank including racks	5	5%
Aquarium	39	36%
Room/walk in enclosure	1	1%
Greenhouse	1	1%
Mesh enclosure	0	0%
Mixed	0	0%
Other	2	2%
Not stated	1	1%

Figure 7.6: What enclosures do you keep your newts and salamanders in?

There was a wide spread of prices paid for newts and salamanders, with the majority (38%) between £10 and £99 and 1% reported spending £500 or more for their newt or salamander. This is similar to the 2022 survey where 33% of respondents paid between £10 and £99. Twenty two percent of respondents stated that they did not obtain a newt or salamander in the previous 12 months and 15% were given or rehomed their animal for no charge. This wide spread of prices has been observed in both of the previous surveys, in the 2022 survey 1% reported paying £500 or more for their newt or salamander.

Table 7.7: How much did you spend on your most recent newt or salamander?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Newts and Salamanders	1681	94%
Total who own Newts and Salamanders	107	6%
Of those who keep Newts and Salamanders		
£0-9	8	7%
£10-49	28	26%
£50-99	13	12%
£100-149	9	8%
£150-199	1	1%
£200-249	1	1%
£250-299	0	0%
£300-499	1	1%
£500+	1	1%
Given or rehomed for no charge	16	15%
I did not obtain Newts and Salamanders in the last 12 months	24	22%
Not stated	5	5%

The cost of housing/set up for a new newt or salamander also varied. Twenty six percent of respondents stated that they did not obtain a newt or salamander in the previous 12 months, this is slightly inconsistent with the previous question and 21% mostly re-used existing equipment. There was 4% who reported paying £500 or more on their new set up, this is a 3% increase on the 2022 survey. Furthermore, in the 2022 survey only 16% stated that they mostly re-used existing equipment.

Table 7.8: How much did you spend on the enclosure for your most recent newt or salamander?

Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Total not owning Newts and Salamanders	1681	94%
Total who own Newts and Salamanders	107	6%
Of those who keep Newts and Salamanders		
£0-9	5	5%
£10-49	10	9%
£50-99	13	12%
£100-149	9	8%
£150-199	4	4%
£200-249	5	5%
£250-299	3	3%
£300-499	2	2%
£500+	4	4%
Mostly reused old equipment	22	21%
I did not obtain Newts and Salamanders in the last 12 months	28	26%
Not stated	2	2%

In total, there were 1489 individual newts and salamanders kept by respondents, with an average of 13.9 newts and salamanders per newt and salamander keeping respondent. This is slightly lower than the 2022 survey which had an average of 14.8 but it is higher than the 2021 survey which had an average of 9.2 newts and salamanders per newt and salamander keeping respondent.

Table 7.9: How many newts and salamanders do you own?

Total (N)	1788	
Total not owning Newts and Salamanders	1681	94%
Total who own Newts and Salamanders	107	6%
Total Newts and Salamanders owned by respondents	1489	
Average Newts and Salamanders per household	13.9	
Median (25th and 75th centile)	2.0	(1.0, 8.0)
How many newts and salamanders are owned by those who keep them:		
	Number	Count %
1	38	36%
2	18	17%
3	5	5%
4	9	8%
5	3	3%
6	2	2%
7	3	3%
8	6	6%
9	2	2%
10	1	1%
12	1	1%
14	2	2%
18	2	2%
20	3	3%
24	1	1%
30	3	3%
31-40	1	1%
41-50	1	1%
51+	6	6%

The most common age for newts and salamanders is 1 year old (21%), but there are also 12% that were between 11 and 15 years old.

Table 7.10: How old is your oldest newt or salamander?**Thinking about your Newts and Salamanders, how old is the oldest individual?**

Total	1788	
Total not owning Newts and Salamanders	1681	94%
Total who own Newts and Salamanders	107	6%
Of those who keep Newts and Salamanders:		
Response	Count	%
1	22	21%
2	14	13%
3	8	7%
4	9	8%
5	8	7%
6	7	7%
7	2	2%
8	3	3%
9	0	0%
10	5	5%
11-15	13	12%
16-20	1	1%
21-30	3	3%
31-40	0	0%
41-50	0	0%
51-60	0	0%
Don't know	10	9%
Not stated	2	2%

8. Questions about keepers



As per the 2021 and 2022 FBH surveys we asked general questions of respondents about their animals. In general the results from the 2023 survey did not wildly differ from the 2022 survey.

8.1 Acquiring a new reptile or amphibian

Respondents stated that when getting a new reptile or amphibian, the most likely places were specialist exotic pet shops (64%), private breeders known to the respondent (34%) and rehoming organisations (33%). This is very consistent with the 2022 survey results where 62% said exotic pet shops, 37% said private breeders known to them and 28% said rehoming organisations.

Table 8.1: Where do keepers get their reptiles or amphibians from?

When getting a new reptile or amphibian, where are you most likely to get them from?		
Total	1788	
Source	Number	Percentage
Specialist exotic pet shop (for exotic pets only)	1148	64%
Private breeder known to you	614	34%
Rehoming organisation (e.g. shelter, charity)	593	33%
Show/Expo in the UK	385	22%
Online - classified advert (e.g. Gumtree, Preloved)	258	14%
Private breeder selling animals somewhere other than online or at show/expo	202	11%
Pet shop (general)	101	6%
Online - social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter)	123	7%
Online - specialist forum	223	12%
Bred animal yourself	198	11%
Friend or family member	113	6%
Show/Expo in Europe	35	2%
Show/Expo in the rest of the world	2	0%
Cannot remember/Don't know	0	0%
Not stated	3	0%

Before purchasing a new animal respondents reported doing detailed research (93%) or basic research (5%), and a further 9% reported only getting animals that they have experience with. This reflects the 2022 survey where 88% of respondents conducted detailed research and 8% reported doing basic research.

Table 8.2: How much research do you do before getting a new animal?

Before getting a new animal that you have not kept before, how much research do you do?		
Tick all that apply	1788	100%
Detailed research	1670	93%
Basic research	89	5%
I only obtain animals I have experience with	155	9%
I obtain animals that I like when I see them and do the research after purchase	29	2%

The sources most likely to be used for research were internet research (83%), other experienced keepers (77%) and reference books (40%), this is very similar to the 2022 survey.

Table 8.3: What resources do you use for research?

When buying an animal what sources of information are most likely to use for research.		
Please select up to 3 options	1788	100%
Internet research	1483	83%
Other experienced keepers	1371	77%
Reference books	708	40%
Social media	424	24%
Verbal information from pet shops	350	20%
Scientific papers	394	22%
Friends and acquaintances	237	13%
Care leaflets from pet shops	102	6%

8.2 Cost of keeping reptiles and amphibians

The general weekly costs for caring for reptiles and amphibians including food, electricity and consumables is relatively low. The most common costs for feeding was £0-4 (24%) and £5-9 (21%). The most common costs for consumables (such as substrates and lights) was £0-4 (33%).

Table 8.4: How much do you spend on food for your animals?

On average how much do you spend each week on food for your animal(s)?		
Total	1788	100%
£0-4	424	24%
£5-9	367	21%
£10-14	277	15%
£15-19	133	7%
£20-24	119	7%
£25-29	75	4%
£30-34	52	3%
£35-39	32	2%
£40-44	30	2%
£45-49	20	1%
£50+	119	7%
Don't know	110	6%
Not stated	30	2%

Table 8.5: How much do you spend on consumables for your animals?

On average how much do you spend each week on consumables for your animal(s)?		
Total	1788	100%
£0-4	597	33%
£5-9	292	16%
£10-14	208	12%
£15-19	97	5%
£20-24	57	3%
£25-29	42	2%
£30-34	37	2%
£35-39	10	1%
£40-44	15	1%
£45-49	4	0%
£50+	59	3%
Don't know	276	15%
Not stated	94	5%

The cost of electricity has been of great interest in recent years. The end of 2022 and early 2023 saw a large increase in the cost of electricity in the UK, and as such there were additional questions in this year's survey.

Respondents were seemingly unsure of the cost of electricity for their animal(s) with a large proportion of respondents (18%) stating that they didn't know. However, respondents also reported spending £0-4 (16%), £5-9 (18%) and £10-14 (14%) per week on electricity. These were also the most common responses in 2022 with the most common response being that they didn't know how much they spent on electricity (16%). These results are also consistent with the 2021 survey.

Figure 8.6: Weekly cost of electricity, 2021-23.

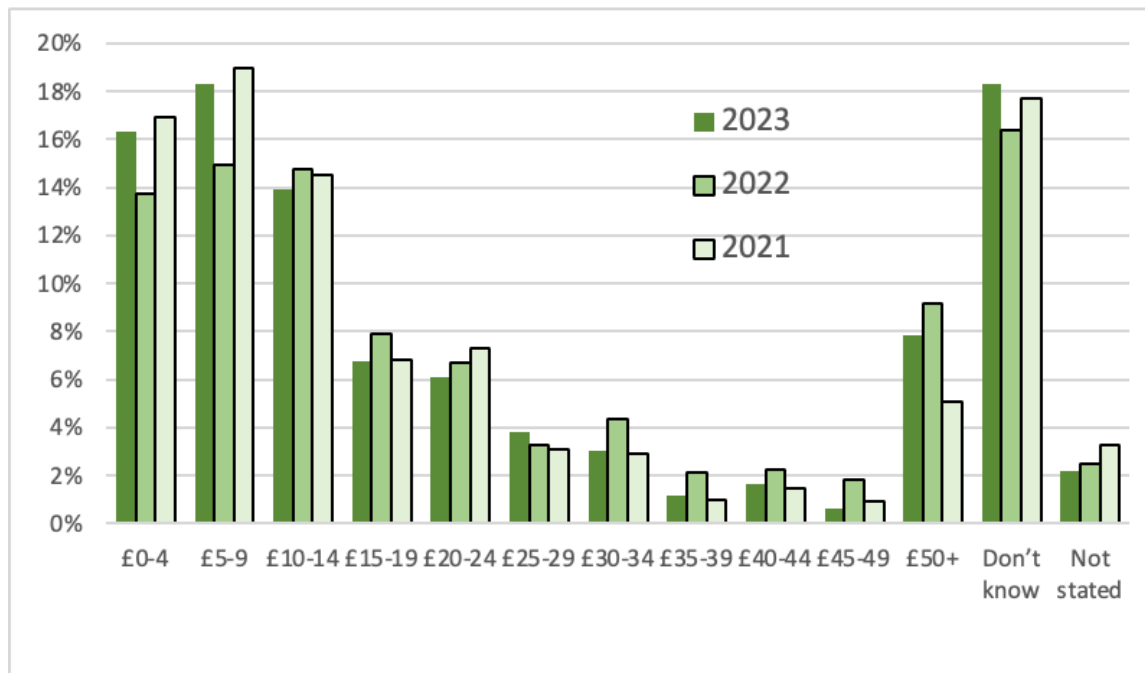


Table 8.7: Weekly cost of electricity

On average how much do you spend each week on electricity for your animal(s)?		
Total	1788	100%
£0-4	292	16%
£5-9	327	18%
£10-14	249	14%
£15-19	121	7%
£20-24	109	6%
£25-29	68	4%
£30-34	54	3%
£35-39	21	1%
£40-44	30	2%
£45-49	11	1%
£50+	140	8%
Don't know	327	18%
Not stated	39	2%

8.3 Attitudes to keeping reptiles and amphibians

Respondents have been keeping reptiles across a broad spread of years, with a relatively even distribution of those keeping reptiles for 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years and 20+ years (22-26% in each category). A further 6% of respondents reported keeping reptiles and amphibians for less than 1 year. This suggests that reptile keeping has been embedded in the UK for many decades and continues to attract new interest and keepers. These results are consistent with the 2022 survey suggesting that reptile and amphibian keeping has remained at a steady rate.

Table 8.8: Length of time keeping reptiles

How long have you been keeping reptiles?	Number	Percent
Total	1788	100%
Less than 1 year	116	6%
1-4 years	398	22%
5-9 years	385	22%
10-19 years	462	26%
20+ years	420	23%
Not stated	7	0%

In general respondents consider themselves to be pet keepers (37%) or hobbyists with detailed knowledge of the biology of their animals (34%), with a further 20% considering themselves as hobbyists.

Table 8.9: Which statement best describes you

Thinking about your own attitude to the animals that you keep, which statement do you think best describes you?	Number	Percent
Total	1788	100%
I am a pet owner	657	37%
I am a hobbyist who has a detailed knowledge of the biology of the animals I keep	616	34%
I am a hobbyist	350	20%
I am a herpetologist who has a detailed knowledge of the biology of the animals I keep	98	5%
I am a reptile/amphibian professional or researcher	49	3%
I am a collector	16	1%
Not stated	2	0%

In terms of breeding 37% of respondents reported that they have not bred their animals and have no plans to breed them, compared to the 6% who breed them regularly. This is similar to the 2022 survey where 30% stated that they had never bred their animals and had no plans to do so and 12% stated that they breed their animals regularly.

Table 8.10: How regularly do you breed your reptiles?

Do you breed your reptiles and amphibians	Number	Percent
Total	1788	100%
No, I never breed them	184	10%
No, and I have no plans to breed them	657	37%
No, but I have bred them before	129	7%
No, but I might in the future	309	17%
Yes, but only when they breed by accident	35	2%
Yes, but only occasionally or only a small number of my animals	363	20%
Yes, I breed them regularly	110	6%
Not stated	1	0%

The majority of respondents (74%) were aware of the FBH minimum enclosure size guidance, of which 65% had looked at them. A further 23% reported not being aware but that they were going to look at them in the future, 2% stated that they weren't aware and weren't going to look at them. Comparing this to the 2022 survey, there has been a decrease in the amount of people who are aware of the guidelines, from 98% of respondents to 74%.

Table 8.11: Have you looked at the FBH enclosure size guidance?

Are you aware of the enclosure size guidelines that the FBH have produced?		
Total	1788	100%
Yes, and I have looked at them	1168	65%
Yes, but I have not looked at them	167	9%
No, but I will look at them	405	23%
No, and I will not look at them	41	2%
Not stated	7	0%

9. Demographic information

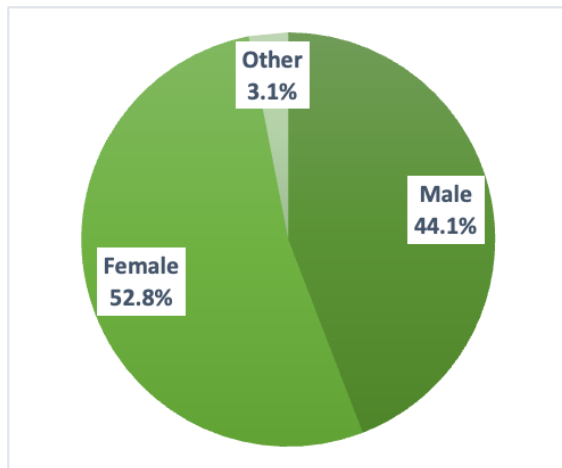


The demographic information for reptile and amphibian keepers that responded to the 2023 FBH survey showed that 53% were female, 44% were male and 3% were other, prefer not to say or not stated.

Table 9.1a: Gender

Gender		
Total	1788	100%
Male	789	44%
Female	944	53%
Other	27	2%
Prefer not to say	22	1%
Not stated	6	0%

Figure 9.2: Gender



Further analysis on gender has focused on those that responded male and female, due to the small numbers of respondents (and therefore the risk of data becoming identifiable) in the groups of others, prefer not to say and not stated.

Type of reptile and amphibian differs by gender. Overall there were more female (54%) than male (46%) respondents. However, Snakes were fairly even with 51% female and 49% male. The biggest differences were in Turtles and Terrapins - 64% male and 36% female, and Tortoises - 60% female and 40% male.

Table 9.1b: Gender by type of reptile and amphibian

	No. respondents		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All	789	944	46%	54%
Snakes	571	601	49%	51%
Lizards	476	565	46%	54%
Turtles and terrapins	89	49	64%	36%
Tortoises	195	288	40%	60%
Frogs and Toads	209	184	53%	47%
Newts and Salamanders	55	50	52%	48%

If we then look at the split between male and female by the number of animals kept, we see a very different picture. The table below shows the average number of animals kept by males and females - here we see that the total number of reptiles and amphibians kept is much higher for male keepers than males, with over 23,000 kept by males compared to nearly 11,000 kept by females. This means that 68% of the reptiles and amphibians reported are kept by male keepers with an average of 29.3 per male keepers compared to 11.4 per female keeper.

Table 9.1c: Gender by number and type of reptile and amphibian

	No. respondents		Percentage		Average number	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All	23,116	10,751	68%	32%	29.3	11.4
Snakes	10,064	4,261	70%	30%	17.6	7.1
Lizards	5,764	4,119	58%	42%	12.1	7.3
Turtles and terrapins	598	132	82%	18%	6.7	2.7
Tortoises	1,165	720	62%	38%	6.0	2.5
Frogs and Toads	4,308	1,313	77%	23%	20.6	7.1
Newts and Salamanders	1,217	206	86%	14%	22.1	4.1

Looking at the most commonly kept species for all groups shows that in a lot of cases they're most commonly kept by males, although there are some notable exceptions.

For snakes, the three species that were mostly kept by female keepers were Corn snakes (55%), Royal pythons (54%) and Western hognose snakes (59%). Of the species shown below, Green tree pythons had the largest difference in terms of male and female keepers, with 88% of keepers being male.

Lizards were another group that overall was kept by more female than male keepers, although a greater number of lizards were kept by male keepers. In terms of species, the three mostly commonly kept lizards were all kept by a greater proportion of females than males - Bearded dragons (63%), Leopard geckos (60%) and Crested geckos (62%). The remaining lizards were a little more evenly split between males and females.

Turtles and terrapins were mostly kept by males - this is true for the species below. Tortoises were mostly kept by females, which is true for the most commonly kept tortoises - Hermans tortoises (63%), Greek spur thigh tortoises (62%) and Horsfield tortoises (63%).

Frogs and toads were fairly mixed in terms of the proportion of males and female keepers. While Newts and salamander species were nearly all most commonly kept by male keepers.

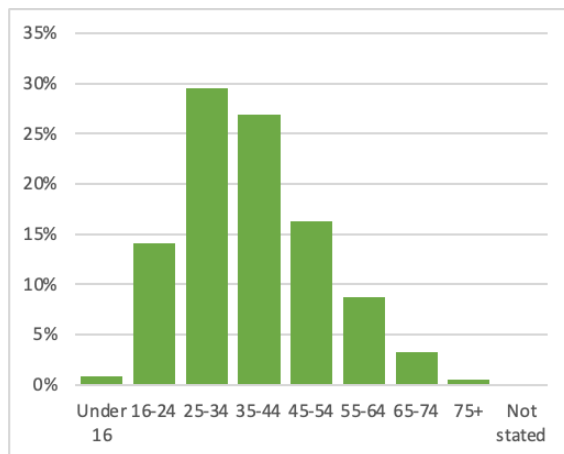
Table 9.1d: Gender by reptile and amphibian species

	No. respondents		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Corn snake (<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>)	217	260	45%	55%
Royal python (<i>Python regius</i>)	325	377	46%	54%
Milk snake (<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>)	70	34	67%	33%
Common boa (<i>Boa imperator</i>)	146	123	54%	46%
Reticulated python (<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>)	66	32	67%	33%
Western hognose snake (<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>)	126	182	41%	59%
Green Tree Python (<i>Morelia viridis/azurea</i>)	51	7	88%	12%
Carpet Python (<i>Morelia spilota ssp</i>)	62	49	56%	44%
Californian King Snake (<i>Lampropeltis californiae</i>)	51	40	56%	44%
Bearded dragon (<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>)	153	266	37%	63%
Leopard gecko (<i>Eublepharis macularius</i>)	172	257	40%	60%
Crested gecko (<i>Correlophus ciliatus</i>)	154	247	38%	62%
Blue tongue skink (<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>)	47	58	45%	55%
Spiny tailed monitor (<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>)	57	38	60%	40%
Yemen/veiled chameleon (<i>Chamaeleo calypttratus</i>)	32	44	42%	58%
Gargoyle Gecko (<i>Rhacodactylus auriculatus</i>)	53	65	45%	55%
Mourning Gecko (<i>Leptodactylus lugubis</i>)	63	64	50%	50%
Bosc Monitor (<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>)	28	23	55%	45%
Musk turtle (<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>)	39	24	62%	38%
Yellow belly terrapin (<i>Trachemys scripta scripta</i>)	22	8	73%	27%
Common snapping turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)	11	0	100%	0%
Reeve's Turtle (<i>Mauremys reevesii</i>)	10	3	77%	23%
Hermans tortoise (<i>Testudo hermanni</i>)	88	148	37%	63%
Greek spur thigh tortoise (<i>Testudo graeca</i>)	30	49	38%	62%
Marginated tortoise (<i>Testudo marginata</i>)	13	14	48%	52%
African spur thigh tortoise (<i>Centrochelys sulcata</i>)	32	24	57%	43%
Horsfield tortoise (<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>)	57	96	37%	63%
Redfoot tortoise (<i>Chelonoidis carbonarius</i>)	32	20	62%	38%
Whites tree frog (<i>Ranoidea caerulea</i>)	50	61	45%	55%
Horned frog (<i>Ceratophrys ornata</i>)	47	68	41%	59%
African bullfrog (<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>)	28	19	60%	40%
Bumblebee dart frog (<i>Dendrobates leucomelas</i>)	35	8	81%	19%
Oriental fire belly toad (<i>Bombina orientalis</i>)	27	16	63%	37%
Red Eyed Tree Frog (<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>)	17	12	59%	41%
Amazon Milk Frog (<i>Trachycephalus resinifictrix</i>)	14	18	44%	56%
Vietnamese Mossy Frog (<i>Theloderma corticale</i>)	13	12	52%	48%
Fire salamander (<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>)	22	8	73%	27%
Axolotl (<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>)	21	25	46%	54%
Marbled newt (<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>)	13	1	93%	7%
Tiger salamander (<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>)	3	9	25%	75%
Alpine newt (<i>Ichthyosaura alpestris</i>)	10	2	83%	17%
Spanish ribbed newt (<i>Pleurodeles waltl</i>)	10	3	77%	23%

The most common age group was 25-34 (29%) and 35-44 (27%), but covered ranges from 16 to 75+.

Table 9.3 Age of respondent

Age		
Total	1788	100%
Under 16	15	1%
16-24	251	14%
25-34	527	29%
35-44	480	27%
45-54	291	16%
55-64	156	9%
65-74	58	3%
75+	9	1%
Not stated	1	0%

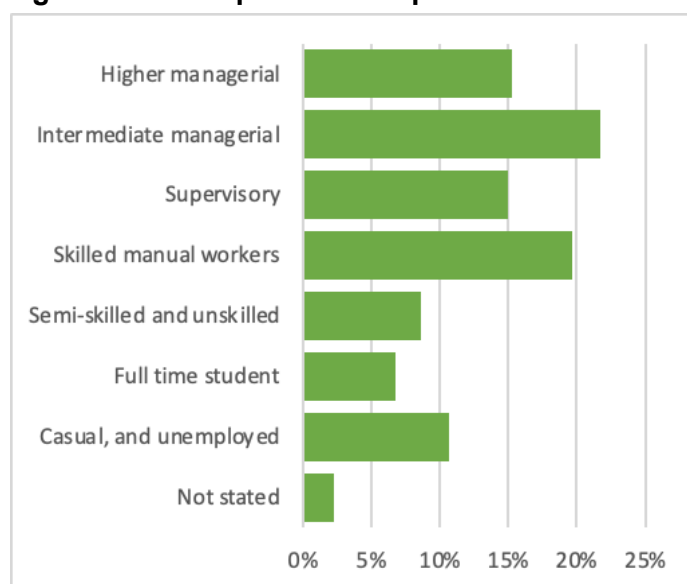
Figure 9.4: Age of respondent

There was a fairly even split in terms of occupation, with respondents in each category. However, the most common category was intermediate managerial, administrative or professional at 22%. These results are very similar to the 2022 survey.

Table 9.5: Occupation of respondent

Which of the following best describes your current or most recent occupation:		
Total	1788	100%
Higher managerial, administrative or professional	273	15%
Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional	389	22%
Supervisory or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional	268	15%
Skilled manual workers	352	20%
Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers	154	9%
Full time student	121	7%
State pensioners, casual and lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only.	190	11%
Not stated	41	2%

Figure 9.6: Occupation of respondent



Respondents were from each of the countries in the UK with 87% in England, 4% in Wales, 6% in Scotland and 2% in Northern Ireland. The percentage of respondents from each UK country was broadly similar to previous years, although there was a slightly higher proportion of respondents from England, and a slightly lower proportion from Wales in 2023. The proportions are relatively similar to the overall UK population with the vast majority of respondents from England.

Table 9.7: Which country do you live in?

In which country do you live?							
	2023		2022		2021		UK Population
Total	1788	100%	1910	100%	2124	100%	
England	1556	87%	1622	85%	1787	84%	84.3%
Wales	79	4%	126	7%	171	8%	8.2%
Scotland	109	6%	125	7%	144	7%	4.7%
Northern Ireland	44	2%	37	2%	22	1%	2.8%

10. New analysis

In the 2023 FBH survey we looked at the total number of animals and the different types of animals that are kept by respondents.

Total animals kept was also tabulated. When looking at each of the groups, the most common number of any animal kept was 1. The majority of respondents kept 1-10 animals (64%), which is considerably higher than the next largest group which was 11-20 (13%). While there are respondents who reported keeping very large numbers of animals these do not seem to reflect the average reptile and amphibian keeper.

Table 10.1: Total number of animals kept

Total animals		
Total	1788	100%
1-10	1142	64%
11-20	229	13%
21-30	129	7%
31-40	76	4%
41-50	51	3%
51-100	108	6%
101-150	26	1%
151-200	11	1%
201-300	8	0%
301-400	2	0%
401-500	2	0%
501 and over	4	0%

The table below shows how many groups of animals were kept by respondents - the groups that we asked in the survey were snakes, lizards, turtles and terrapins, tortoises, frogs and toads, and newts and salamanders. Forty-five percent of respondents kept only animals from one of these groups. Of those keeping one taxa group, the most common group was snakes (35%). This is not surprising because snakes were the most commonly kept group overall. Of those that kept two taxa groups by far the most common combination was snakes and lizards (62%), which again is not too surprising because these were the two most commonly kept groups.

Table 10.2: How many groups of animals do respondents keep?

Groups of animals		
Total	1788	100%
1	813	45%
2	536	30%
3	260	15%
4	138	8%
5	30	2%
6	11	1%

Table 10.3: Of all the groups kept

Of those keeping 1 taxa group		Relative keeping of each group overall		
One taxa group	813	100%	3433	
Snakes	386	47%	1211	35%
Lizards	230	28%	1074	31%
Turtles and Terrapins	12	1%	142	4%
Tortoises	146	18%	495	14%
Frogs and Toads	36	4%	404	12%
Newts and Salamanders	3	0%	107	3%

Table 10.4: Of all the groups kept

Of those keeping 2 groups		
Two groups	536	100%
Snakes + Lizards	329	61%
Snakes + Turtles and Terrapins	10	2%
Snakes + Tortoises	45	8%
Snakes + Frogs and Toads	27	5%
Snakes + Newts and Salamanders	6	1%
Lizards + Turtles and Terrapins	7	1%
Lizards + Tortoises	44	8%
Lizards + Frogs and Toads	40	7%
Lizards + Newts and Salamanders	5	1%
Turtles and Terrapins + Tortoises	3	1%
Turtles and Terrapins + Frogs and Toads	0	0%
Turtles and Terrapins + Newts and Salamanders	0	0%
Tortoises + Frogs and Toads	10	2%
Tortoises + Newts and Salamanders	2	0%
Frogs and Toads + Newts and Salamanders	8	1%

11. New Questions

This year's survey also looked at whether respondents were members of any FBH affiliated clubs/societies. This is because one of the main routes for the FBH sharing the survey is through the affiliated clubs and societies. The majority of respondents were not members (1412, 79%). Of the 376 (21%) who were members of one or more club or society with the most common were the International Herpetological Society (IHS) 11%, Portsmouth Reptile and Amphibian Society (PRAS) 6%, and the British Herpetological Society (BHS) 5%.

Table 11.1: Are you a member of any clubs or societies?

Are you a paid member of any of the FBH affiliated clubs/societies? (Tick all that apply)		
Total	1788	100%
None	1412	79%
One	332	19%
Two	38	2%
Three or more	6	0.3%
Of which,		
International Herpetological Society (IHS)	205	11%
Portsmouth Reptile and Amphibian Society (PRAS)	100	6%
British Herpetological Society (BHS)	81	5%
Thames and Chiltern Herpetological Group (TCHG)	13	1%
British Reptile and Amphibian Society (BRAS)	13	1%
Kent Reptile and Amphibian Club (KRAC)	13	1%
Essex Reptile and Amphibian Club (ERAC)	8	0.4%
East Sussex Reptile and Amphibian Society (ESRAS)	2	0.1%

In this year's survey it asked respondents questions about the veterinary practice they are registered with and how effective the practice is at taking care of their reptiles or amphibians. This was done by asking a series of questions which can be seen in the tables below. Results showed that 70% of respondents were registered with a veterinary practice which is willing to see their reptiles/amphibians when needed. These questions allow the FBH to produce a larger picture of how reptiles and amphibians are treated by their keepers and by veterinary practices.

Table 11.2: Are you registered with a veterinary practice?

Are you registered with a veterinary practice that is willing to see your reptiles and amphibians when needed?		
Total	1788	100%
Yes	1260	70%
No	523	29%
Not stated	5	0%

The next question asked respondents whether they had taken their animal/s to the vet in the previous 12 months, the majority of respondents (74%) stated that they had not.

Table 11.3: Have you taken one of your reptiles or amphibians to the vets?**Have you taken one of your reptiles or amphibians to the vet in the last 12 months?**

Total	1788	100%
Yes	458	26%
No	1326	74%
Not stated	4	0%

The survey then asked what veterinary services the respondents had used to maintain the wellbeing of their animal. The majority (39%) stated that they had gone to the vet to deal with a health issue.

Table 11.4: What was the reason for visiting the vets?**When you last visited the vet with one of your reptiles or amphibians, what was the reason?**

Total	1788	100%
Health issue	691	39%
Routine or check up	253	14%
n/a	843	47%
Not stated	1	0%

Finally the survey asked respondents how satisfied they were with the treatment of their animal/s. The majority of respondents (48%) stated that they were either extremely satisfied or satisfied with the treatment.

Table 11.5: How satisfied were you with the treatment your animal received?**When you last visited a vet with one of your reptiles or amphibians, how satisfied were you with the treatment your animal received?**

Total	1788	100%
Extremely satisfied	482	27%
Satisfied	380	21%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	100	6%
Dissatisfied	60	3%
Extremely dissatisfied	13	1%
n/a	751	42%
Not stated	2	0%

Annex 1 - Other species list

2023 - Snakes				
	N	% resp	% keep	
Total N	1788	100%		
Do you keep one or more snakes?				
	Yes	1211	68%	100%
	No	577	32%	
Which species				
Royal python (<i>Python regius</i>)	722	40%	60%	
Corn snake (<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>)	493	28%	41%	
Common boa (<i>Boa imperator</i>)	277	15%	23%	
Western hognose snake (<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>)	320	18%	26%	
Reticulated python (<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>)	100	6%	8%	
Milk snake (<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>)	108	6%	9%	
Mexican black king snake (<i>Lampropeltis getula nigrita</i>)	89	5%	7%	
Burmese python (<i>Python bivittatus</i>)	79	4%	7%	
Common garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)	37	2%	3%	
Brazilian Rainbow Boa (<i>Epicrates c cenchria</i>)	90	5%	7%	
Kenyan Sand Boa (<i>Eryx colubrinus</i>)	74	4%	6%	
Children's Python (<i>Antaresia childreni</i>)	24	1%	2%	
False Water Cobra (<i>Hydrodynastes gigas gigas</i>)	48	3%	4%	
Green Tree Python (<i>Morelia viridis/azurea</i>)	59	3%	5%	
Carpet Python (<i>Morelia spilota ssp</i>)	116	6%	10%	
Californian King Snake (<i>Lampropeltis californiae</i>)	95	5%	8%	
Not stated	11	1%	1%	
Other, of which;	357	20%	29%	
Spotted python (<i>Antaresia maculosa</i>)	28	1.6%	2.3%	
Duméril's ground boa (<i>Acrantophis dumerili</i>)	22	1.2%	1.8%	
Bullsnake (<i>Pituophis catenifer sayi</i>)	20	1.1%	1.7%	
Russian rat snake (<i>Elaphe schrenckii</i>)	19	1.1%	1.6%	
Amazon tree boa (<i>Corallus hortulana</i>)	17	1.0%	1.4%	
San Luis Potosi kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis mexicana</i>)	16	0.9%	1.3%	
Woma python (<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>)	16	0.9%	1.3%	
Japanese rat snake (<i>Elaphe climacophora</i>)	15	0.8%	1.2%	
African house snake (<i>Boaedon fuliginosus</i>)	14	0.8%	1.2%	
Taiwanese beauty rat snake (<i>Elaphe taeniura friesi</i>)	14	0.8%	1.2%	
Black-headed python (<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>)	13	0.7%	1.1%	
Blood python (<i>Python brongersmai</i>)	12	0.7%	1.0%	
Centralian carpet python (<i>Morelia bredli</i>)	11	0.6%	0.9%	
Colombian rainbow boa (<i>Epicrates maurus</i>)	11	0.6%	0.9%	
Hogg Island boa constrictor (<i>Boa imperator</i> 'Hogg Island')	11	0.6%	0.9%	

Rhino rat snake (<i>Gonyosoma boulengeri</i>)	11	0.6%	0.9%
Baron's racer (<i>Philodryas baroni</i>)	10	0.6%	0.8%
Vietnamese blue beauty rat snake (<i>Elaphe taeniura callicyanous</i>)	10	0.6%	0.8%
Grey-banded kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>)	9	0.5%	0.7%
King rat snake (<i>Elaphe carinata</i>)	9	0.5%	0.7%
Northern pine snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>)	9	0.5%	0.7%
Rosy boa (<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.)	9	0.5%	0.7%
Yellow anaconda (<i>Eunectes notaeus</i>)	9	0.5%	0.7%
Madagascar tree boa (<i>Sanzinia madagascarensis</i>)	8	0.4%	0.7%
Emerald tree boa (<i>Corallus caninus</i>)	7	0.4%	0.6%
San Diego gopher snake (<i>Pituophis catenifer annectens</i>)	7	0.4%	0.6%
Short-tailed boa constrictor (<i>Boa constrictor amarali</i>)	7	0.4%	0.6%
Angolan python (<i>Python anchietae</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Arizona mountain kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Baird's rat snake (<i>Pantherophis bairdi</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Black rat snake (<i>Pantherophis obsoletus obsoletus</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Leopard snake (<i>Zamenis situla</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Mandarin rat snake (<i>Euprepophis mandarinus</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Pygmy python (<i>Antaresia perthensis</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Rough green snake (<i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Rough-scaled sand boa (<i>Eryx conicus</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Stimson's python (<i>Antaresia childreni stimsoni</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Texas rat snake (<i>Pantherophis obsoletus lindheimeri</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Tricolour hognose (<i>Xenodon pulcher</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Trinket snake (<i>Coelognathus helena</i>)	6	0.3%	0.5%
Aesculapean snake (<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Amethystine python (<i>Simalia amethystina</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Dwarf burmese python (<i>Python bivittatus progschali</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Eastern indigo snake (<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Florida kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis floridana floridana</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Green anaconda (<i>Eunectes murinus</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Ladder snake (<i>Zamenis scalaris</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Macklot's python (<i>Liasis mackloti</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Malagasy cat-eyed snake (<i>Madagascarophis colubrinus</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Saharan sand boa (<i>Eryx muelleri</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Solomon Island ground boa (<i>Candoia paulsoni</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Thai bamboo rat snake (<i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus coxi</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Trans-Pecos rat snake (<i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>)	5	0.3%	0.4%
Amazon basin emerald tree boa (<i>Corallus batesii</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Calabar ground python (<i>Calabaria reinhardtii</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Checkered garter snake (<i>Thamnophis marciannus marciannus</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Desert rosy boa (<i>Lichanura trivirgata gracia</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Eastern black kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis nigra</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%

Everglades rat snake (<i>Pantherophis obsoletus rossalleni</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Four-lined rat snake (<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Mangrove snake (<i>Boiga dendrophila</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Red-tailed boa constrictor (<i>Boa constrictor constrictor</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Red-tailed racer (<i>Gonyosoma oxycephalum</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Ridley's cave racer (<i>Elaphe taeniura ridleyi</i>)	4	0.2%	0.3%
Banded grass snake (<i>Natrix helvetica</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Black pine snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Black-tailed cribo (<i>Drymarchon melanurus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Boelen's python (<i>Simalia boeleni</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Brooks' kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis floridana brooksi</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Cape house snake (<i>Boaedon capensis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Dione's rat snake (<i>Elaphe dione</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Gopher snake (<i>Pituophis catenifer ssp.</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Green cat snake (<i>Boiga cyanea</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Green trinket snake (<i>Gonyosoma prasinum</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Grey rat snake (<i>Pantherophis spiloides</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Khasi Hills trinket snake (<i>Gonyosoma frenatum</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Long-tailed boa constrictor (<i>Boa constrictor longicauda</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Northern white-lipped python (<i>Leiopython albertisii</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Paraguayan rainbow boa (<i>Epicrates crassus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Rough-scaled python (<i>Morelia carinata</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Royal python (<i>Python regius</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Southern African rock python (<i>Python natalensis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Sri Lankan cat snake (<i>Boiga ceylonensis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Sri Lankan rock python (<i>Python molurus pimbura</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Sumatran short-tailed python (<i>Python curtus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Western diamondback rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus atrox</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Yellow-tailed cribo (<i>Drymarchon corais</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Yunnan mountain bamboo rat snake (<i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus pulchra</i>)	3	0.2%	0.2%
Australian water python (<i>Liasis fuscus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Baja rosy boa (<i>Lichanura trivirgata saslowi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Bismarck ringed python (<i>Bothrochilus boa</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Black mangrove snake (<i>Boiga melanota</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Blanding's tree snake (<i>Toxicodryas blandingii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Borneo short-tailed python (<i>Python breitensteini</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
California kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis californiae</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Carpet python (<i>Morelia spilota ssp.</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Central African egg-eating snake (<i>Dasypeltis fasciata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Chihuahuan mountain kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis knoblochi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Children's python (<i>Antaresia childreni</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Chinese beauty rat snake (<i>Elaphe taeniura taeniura</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%

Clifford's diadem snake (<i>Spalerosophis diadema cliffordii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Cuban boa (<i>Chilabothrus angulifer</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Desert kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis splendida</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Diamond python (<i>Morelia spilota spilota</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Eastern fox snake (<i>Pantherophis vulpinus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Egyptian egg-eating snake (<i>Dasypeltis bazi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Gans' egg-eating snake (<i>Dasypeltis gansi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Garter snake (<i>Thamnophis</i> sp.)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Giant Malagasy hognose (<i>Leioheterodon madagascarensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Grass snake (<i>Natrix natrix</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Green tree python (<i>Morelia viridis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Greer's kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis greeri</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Indian rock python (<i>Python molurus molurus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Jamaican boa (<i>Chilabothrus subflavus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Malagasy blonde hognose (<i>Leioheterodon modestus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Mexican kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis leonis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Moellendorff's rat snake (<i>Elaphe moellendorffi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Monocled cobra (<i>Naja kaouthia</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Olive whip snake (<i>Psammodphis mossambicus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Papuan olive python (<i>Apodora papuana</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Paradise flying snake (<i>Chrysopelea paradisi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Persian rat snake (<i>Zamenis persicus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Pueblan milksnake (<i>Lampropeltis polyzona 'campbelli'</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Sunbeam snake (<i>Xenopeltis unicolor</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Tiger rat snake (<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Timor python (<i>Malayopython timorensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Twin-spotted rat snake (<i>Elaphe bimaculata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Western fox snake (<i>Pantherophis ramspotti</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Argentine rainbow boa (<i>Epicrates alvarezi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Aurora house snake (<i>Lamprophis aurora</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Australian olive python (<i>Liasis olivaceus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Balkan whip snake (<i>Hierophis gemonensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Bamboo rat snake (<i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Black-headed cat snake (<i>Boiga nigriceps</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Brazilian rainbow boa (<i>Epicrates cenchria cenchria</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Broad-banded bamboo rat snake (<i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus laticinctus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Brown cat snake (<i>Boiga irregularis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
California mountain kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
California red-sided garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Central plains milksnake (<i>Lampropeltis triangulum gentilis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Chapa rat snake (<i>Archelaphe bella chapaensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Chequered keelback (<i>Fowlea piscator</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%

Chinese bamboo rat snake (<i>Oreocryptophis porphyraceus vaillanti</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Coastal rosy boa (<i>Lichanura trivirgata roseofusca</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Coin-marked snake (<i>Hemorrhois nummifer</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Common cliff racer (<i>Platyceps rhodorachis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Copperhead (<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Corn snake (<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Cottonmouth (<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Crosse's file snake (<i>Limaformosa crossi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Diamondback water snake (<i>Nerodia rhombifer</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Dice snake (<i>Natrix tessellata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Dog-toothed cat snake (<i>Boiga cynodon</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Eastern chain kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis getula getula</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Eastern garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Eastern rat snake (<i>Pantherophis alleghaniensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Florida pine snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Flowered racer (<i>Platyceps florulentus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Gold-ringed mangrove snake (<i>Boiga dendrophila dendrophila</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Gulf hammock rat snake (<i>Pantherophis obsoletus 'williamsi'</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Highland eyelash viper (<i>Bothriechis schlegelii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Hissing sand snake (<i>Psammophis sibilans</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Horseshoe whip snake (<i>Hemorrhois hippocrepis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Indian cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Indian rat snake (<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Indian sand boa (<i>Eryx johnii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Indo-Chinese rat snake (<i>Ptyas korros</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Jackson's tree snake (<i>Thrasops jacksonii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Jaeger's ground snake (<i>Erythrolamprus jaegeri</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Kayaudi dwarf reticulated python (<i>Malayopython reticulatus jampeanus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Keeled slug-eating snake (<i>Pareas carinata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
King cobra (<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Komodo Island pit viper (<i>Trimeresurus insularis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Korean rat snake (<i>Elaphe anomala</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Lake Chapala garter snake (<i>Thamnophis eques obscurus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Lake Cuitzeo garter snake (<i>Thamnophis eques cuitzeoensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Mexican night snake (<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Mexican rosy boa (<i>Lichanura trivirgata trivirgata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Neotropical rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus durissus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Olive house snake (<i>Boaedon olivaceus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Ornate flying snake (<i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Ornate olympic snake (<i>Psammophis praeornatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Pacific gopher snake (<i>Pituophis catenifer catenifer</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Peruvian rainbow boa (<i>Epicrates cenchria gaigie</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%

Puff adder (<i>Bitis arietan</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Radiated rat snake (<i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Red-backed rat snake (<i>Oocatochus rufodorsatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Ringneck snake (<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Rogers' racer (<i>Platycephalus rogersi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Russian sand boa (<i>Eryx miliaris miliaris</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Ruthven's kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis ruthveni</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
San Francisco garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Savu python (<i>Liasis savuensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Schokari sand racer (<i>Psammophis schokari</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Selayer dwarf reticulated python (<i>Malayopython reticulatus saputrai</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Short-tailed alpine garter snake (<i>Thamnophis scaliger</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Smooth snake (<i>Coronella austriaca</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Sonoran boa constrictor (<i>Boa sigma</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Sonoran gopher snake (<i>Pituophis catenifer affinis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Speckled kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis holbrooki</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Striped keelback (<i>Xenochrophis vittatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Tanimbar python (<i>Simalia nauta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Tartar sand boa (<i>Eryx tataricus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Tioman Island kukri snake (<i>Oligodon booliati</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
West African gaboon viper (<i>Bitis rhinoceros</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Western beaked snake (<i>Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Western hognose (<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Western whip snake (<i>Hierophis viridflavus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
White-lipped herald snake (<i>Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Yellow-lined rat snake (<i>Coelognathus flavolineatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%

2023 - Lizards				
		N	% resp	% keep
Total N		1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more lizards?				
	Yes	1074	60%	100%
	No	714	40%	
Which species				
Leopard gecko (<i>Eublepharis macularius</i>)		445	25%	41%
Crested gecko (<i>Correlophus ciliatus</i>)		414	23%	39%
Bearded dragon (<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>)		431	24%	40%
Blue tongue skink (<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>)		108	6%	10%
Spiny tailed monitor (<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>)		97	5%	9%
Yemen/veiled chameleon (<i>Chamaeleo calypttratus</i>)		76	4%	7%
Panther chameleon (<i>Furcifer pardalis</i>)		72	4%	7%
Black and white tegu (<i>Salvator merianae</i>)		70	4%	7%
Green Iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>)		32	2%	3%
Chinese water dragon (<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>)		33	2%	3%
Gargoyle Gecko (<i>Rhacodactylus auriculatus</i>)		120	7%	11%
Mourning Gecko (<i>Leptodactylus lugubris</i>)		129	7%	12%
New Caledonian Giant Gecko/ Leachie Gecko (<i>Rhacodactylus leachianus</i>)		74	4%	7%
African Fat Tailed Gecko (<i>Hemitheconyx caudicinctus</i>)		47	3%	4%
Bosc Monitor (<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>)		54	3%	5%
Not stated		4	0%	0%
Other, of which;		409	23%	38%
Rankin's dragon (<i>Pogona henrylawsoni</i>)		31	1.7%	2.9%
Tokay gecko (<i>Gekko gekko</i>)		29	1.6%	2.7%
Giant Madagascar day gecko (<i>Phelsuma grandis</i>)		25	1.4%	2.3%
New Caledonian mossy gecko (<i>Mniarogekko chahoua</i>)		24	1.3%	2.2%
Neon day gecko (<i>Phelsuma klemmeri</i>)		22	1.2%	2.0%
European eyed lizard (<i>Timon lepidus</i>)		20	1.1%	1.9%
Uromastyx (<i>Uromastyx</i> sp.)		20	1.1%	1.9%
Frilled lizard (<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>)		17	1.0%	1.6%
Eastern collared lizard (<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>)		13	0.7%	1.2%
Fiji banded iguana (<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>)		13	0.7%	1.2%
Elegant dune gecko (<i>Stenodactylus sthenodactylus</i>)		11	0.6%	1.0%
Gold dust day gecko (<i>Phelsuma laticauda</i>)		11	0.6%	1.0%
Green keel-bellied lizard (<i>Gastropholis prasina</i>)		11	0.6%	1.0%
Madagascan ground gecko (<i>Paroedura picta</i>)		11	0.6%	1.0%
Peters' banded skink (<i>Scincopus fasciatus</i>)		11	0.6%	1.0%
Pink-tongued skink (<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>)		10	0.6%	0.9%
Day gecko (<i>Phelsuma</i> sp.)		9	0.5%	0.8%

Asian water monitor (<i>Varanus salvator</i>)	8	0.4%	0.7%
Carrot-tailed viper gecko (<i>Hemidactylus imbricatus</i>)	8	0.4%	0.7%
Jackson's chameleon (<i>Trioceros jacksonii</i>)	8	0.4%	0.7%
Schneider's berber skink (<i>Eumeces schneiderii</i>)	8	0.4%	0.7%
Chinese crocodile lizard (<i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Cuban false chameleon (<i>Anolis barbatus</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Electric blue dwarf gecko (<i>Lygodactylus williamsi</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Emerald tree monitor (<i>Varanus prasinus</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Mangrove monitor (<i>Varanus indicus</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Nile monitor (<i>Varanus niloticus</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Red-eyed crocodile skink (<i>Tribolonotus gracilis</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Von Höhnel's chameleon (<i>Trioceros hoehnellii</i>)	7	0.4%	0.7%
Bauer's chameleon gecko (<i>Eurydactylodes agricolae</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Blue tree monitor (<i>Varanus macraei</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Moorish gecko (<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Ocellated uromastix (<i>Uromastyx ocellata</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Pygmy mulga monitor (<i>Varanus gilleni</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Rhinoceros iguana (<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Rough-scaled plated lizard (<i>Broadleysaurus major</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Satanic leaf-tailed gecko (<i>Uroplatus phantasticus</i>)	6	0.3%	0.6%
Brown mountain horned dragon (<i>Acanthosaura lepidogaster</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Cameroon dwarf gecko (<i>Lygodactylus conraui</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Carpet chameleon (<i>Furcifer lateralis</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Emerald tree skink (<i>Lamprolepis smaragdina</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Green anole (<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Italian wall lizard (<i>Podarcis siculus</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Moroccan uromastix (<i>Uromastyx nigriventris</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
North African uromastix (<i>Uromastyx acanthinura</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Red tegu (<i>Salvator rufescens</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Western green lizard (<i>Lacerta bilineata</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Yellow tree monitor (<i>Varanus reisingeri</i>)	5	0.3%	0.5%
Armadillo girdled lizard (<i>Ouroborus cataphractus</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Australian water dragon (<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Brown anole (<i>Anolis sagrei</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Carter's rock gecko (<i>Pristurus carteri</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Casquehead iguana (<i>Laemantus</i> sp.)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Chameleon gecko (<i>Eurydactylodes</i> sp.)	4	0.2%	0.4%
European green lizard (<i>Lacerta viridis</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Golden tegu (<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Hainan cave gecko (<i>Goniurosaurus hainanensis</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Kenyan zebra skink (<i>Trachylepis dichroma</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Kimberley rock monitor (<i>Varanus glauerti</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Monkey-tailed skink (<i>Corucia zebrata</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%

Ornate uromastyx (<i>Uromastyx ornata</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Spiny-tailed monitor (<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Standing's day gecko (<i>Phelsuma standingi</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Steudner's dwarf gecko (<i>Tropicolotes steudneri</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
White-spotted gecko (<i>Tarentola annularis</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Yellow-crested Jackson's chameleon (<i>Trioceros jacksonii xantholophus</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Yellow-headed gecko (<i>Gonatodes albogularis</i>)	4	0.2%	0.4%
Bawangling cave gecko (<i>Goniurosaurus bawanglingensis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Black roughneck monitor (<i>Varanus rudicollis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Bynoe's gecko (<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Common basilisk (<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Common giant ground gecko (<i>Chondrodactylus angulifer</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Common lizard (<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Cuban rock iguana (<i>Cyclura nubila</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Gargoyle gecko (<i>Rhacodactylus auriculatus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
House gecko (<i>Hemidactylus</i> sp.)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Japanese cave gecko (<i>Goniurosaurus orientalis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Knob-tailed gecko (<i>Nephurus</i> sp.)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Mediterranean house gecko (<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Northern caiman lizard (<i>Dracaena guianensis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Northern spiny-tailed gecko (<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Ocellated skink (<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Omani uromastyx (<i>Uromastyx thomasi</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Painted dragon (<i>Laudakia vulgaris brachydactyla</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Peacock monitor (<i>Varanus aelleni</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Plumed basilisk (<i>Basiliscus plumifrons</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Sailfin lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus</i> sp.)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Sandfish skink (<i>Scincus scincus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Sheltopusik (<i>Pseudopus apodus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Vieillard's chameleon gecko (<i>Eurydactylodes vieillardii</i>)	3	0.2%	0.3%
Aldabra day gecko (<i>Phelsuma abbotti</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Amboina sailfin lizard (<i>Hydrosaurus amboinensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Anole (<i>Anolis</i> sp.)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Asian grass lizard (<i>Takydromus sexlineatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Black tree monitor (<i>Varanus beccarii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Black-tailed monitor (<i>Varanus tristis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Blue beauty anole (<i>Anolis equestris potior</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Blue-throated agama (<i>Acanthocercus</i> sp.)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Borneo earless monitor (<i>Lanthanotus borneensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Boyd's forest dragon (<i>Lophosaurus boydii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Bromeliad arboreal alligator lizard (<i>Abronia taeniata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Centralian rough knob-tailed gecko (<i>Nephurus ameyae</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%

Common chuckwalla (<i>Sauromalus ater</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Common house gecko (<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Crested chameleon (<i>Trioceros cristatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Crested gecko (<i>Correlophus ciliatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Dakota's leaf-toed gecko (<i>Hemidactylus triedrus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Dwarf shield-tail agama (<i>Xenagama taylori</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Emerald swift (<i>Sceloporus malachiticus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Exuma Island iguana (<i>Cyclura cychlura figginsii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Fire skink (<i>Mochlus fernandi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Giant forest dragon (<i>Gonocephalus grandis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Giant girdled lizard (<i>Smaug giganteus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Gidgee skink (<i>Egernia stokesii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Grand Cayman blue iguana (<i>Cyclura lewisi</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Gray's tree gecko (<i>Naultinus grayii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Green mountain horned dragon (<i>Acanthosaura capra</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Günther's Indian gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus deccanensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Isle of Pines New Caledonian giant gecko (<i>Rhacodactylus leachianus henkeli</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Lace monitor (<i>Varanus varius</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Lesser Antillean iguana (<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Lined gecko (<i>Gekko vittatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Mali uromastix (<i>Uromastix dispar maliensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Manapani day gecko (<i>Phelsuma inexpectata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Mexican beaded lizard (<i>Heloderma horridum</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Mexican spiny-tailed iguana (<i>Ctenosaura pectinata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Mitchell's water monitor (<i>Varanus mitchelli</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Natal's mountain horned dragon (<i>Acanthosaura nataliae</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Northern Pilbara rock monitor (<i>Varanus pilbarensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Northern Sri Lankan gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus yakhuna</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Northern velvet gecko (<i>Oedura castelnaui</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Oustalet's chameleon (<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Palm gecko (<i>Gekko palmatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Parson's chameleon (<i>Calumma parsonii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Pernatty knob-tailed gecko (<i>Nephurus deleani</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Peruvian bush anole (<i>Polychrus peruvianus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Pulitzer's thick-toed gecko (<i>Chondrodactylus pulitzeriae</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Red-lipped arboreal alligator lizard (<i>Abronia lythrochila</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Sakishima grass lizard (<i>Takydromus dorsalis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Sand lizard (<i>Lacerta agilis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Slow worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Spotted bow-fingered gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus triedrus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Spotted tree monitor (<i>Varanus timorensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Striped day gecko (<i>Phelsuma lineata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%

Terrestrial arboreal alligator lizard (<i>Abronia graminea</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Warty chameleon (<i>Furcifer verrucosus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.2%
Abbott's angle-headed lizard (<i>Gonocephalus doriae abbotti</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Afghan leopard gecko (<i>Eublepharis macularius afghanicus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
African rainbow skink (<i>Trachylepis margaritifera</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Algerian sand racer (<i>Psammmodromus algirus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Anderson's dune gecko (<i>Stenodactylus petrii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Angle-headed lizard (<i>Gonocephalus doriae</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Argentine black and white tegu (<i>Salvator merianae</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Argus monitor (<i>Varanus panoptes</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Asian water dragon (<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Auckland green gecko (<i>Naultinus elegans</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Balkan green lizard (<i>Lacerta trilineata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Banded tree anole (<i>Anolis transversalis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Barbuda bank tree anole (<i>Anolis leachii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Barking gecko (<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Basilisk (<i>Basiliscus</i> sp.)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Bearded anole (<i>Anolis porcus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Bearded pygmy chameleon (<i>Rieppeleon brevicaudatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Bibron's gecko (<i>Chondrodactylus bibronii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Black spiny-tailed iguana (<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Black-throated monitor (<i>Varanus albigularis microstictus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Blue fence lizard (<i>Sceloporus cyanogenys</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Blue-headed tree agama (<i>Acanthocercus minutus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Blue-lipped forest anole (<i>Anolis bombiceps</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Blue-tailed monitor (<i>Varanus doreanus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Böhme's two-horned chameleon (<i>Kinyongia boehmei</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Canary Island lizard (<i>Gallotia galloti</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Cave gecko (<i>Goniurosaurus</i> sp.)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Central Fijian banded iguana (<i>Brachylophus bulabula</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Centralian bearded dragon (<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Chinese cave gecko (<i>Goniurosaurus luii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Common desert iguana (<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Common flat-tailed gecko (<i>Uroplatus fimbriatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Common green forest lizard (<i>Calotes calotes</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Common knob-tailed gecko (<i>Nephurus levis levis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Common rough gecko (<i>Pachydactylus rugosus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Common wall lizard (<i>Podarcis muralis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Crocodile monitor (<i>Varanus salvadorii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Crowned forest dragon (<i>Lophosaurus dilophus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Cuban knight anole (<i>Anolis equestris</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Cuming's water monitor (<i>Varanus cumingi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Domergue's leaf chameleon (<i>Brookesia thieli</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%

Dwarf sand gecko (<i>Tropicolotes</i> sp.)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Dwarf sungazer (<i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Eastern casquehead iguana (<i>Laemantus longipes</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Eastern serrate-toe tree lizard (<i>Holaspis laevis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Egyptian uromastix (<i>Uromastix aegyptia</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Fiji crested iguana (<i>Brachylophus vitiensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Frog-eyed wonder gecko (<i>Teratoscincus roborowskii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Giant horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma asio</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Giant leaf-tailed gecko (<i>Uroplatus giganteus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Giant plated lizard (<i>Matobosaurus validus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Gila monster (<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Golden gecko (<i>Gekko badenii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Golden spiny-tailed gecko (<i>Strophurus taenicauda</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Graham's anole (<i>Anolis grahami</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Gran Canaria giant lizard (<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Green grass lizard (<i>Takydromus smaragdinus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Green iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Green-striped tree dragon (<i>Diploderma splendidum</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Halmahera giant gecko (<i>Gehyra marginata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Hasselquist's fan-fingered gecko (<i>Ptyodactylus hasselquistii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Helmethead gecko (<i>Tarentola chazaliae</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Henkel's leaf-tailed gecko (<i>Uroplatus henkeli</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Iranian fat-tailed gecko (<i>Eublepharis angramainyu</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Jackson's three-horned chameleon (<i>Trioceros jacksonii jacksonii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Jayakar's Oman lizard (<i>Omanosaura jayakari</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Koch's Giant Day Gecko (<i>Phelsuma kochi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Kuhl's flying gecko (<i>Gekko kuhli</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Large-scaled banded gecko (<i>Pachydactylus macrolepis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Long-nosed leopard lizard (<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Madagascar day gecko (<i>Phelsuma madagascarensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Martinique anole (<i>Anolis roquet</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Merauke blue-tongue skink (<i>Tiliqua gigas evanescens</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Moroccan eyed lizard (<i>Timon tangitanus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Mossy leaf-tailed gecko (<i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
North Caribbean bark anole (<i>Anolis distichus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Orange-spotted agama (<i>Laudakia vulgaris picea</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Ornate day gecko (<i>Phelsuma ornata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Peach-throated monitor (<i>Varanus jobiensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Peacock day gecko (<i>Phelsuma quadriocellata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Pelasgian rock lizard (<i>Anatololacerta pelasgiana</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Pygmy rock monitor (<i>Varanus kingorum</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Red-banded uromastix (<i>Uromastix dispar flavifasciata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Regal horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma solare</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%

Reunion Island day gecko (<i>Phelsuma borbonica borbonica</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Robust velvet gecko (<i>Amalosia robusta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Rough-tailed bow-fingered gecko (<i>Cyrtopodion scabrum</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Roux's giant gecko (<i>Correlophus sarasinorum</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Saharan uromastyx (<i>Uromastyx geyri</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Saudi Arabian ornate uromastyx (<i>Uromastyx ornata philbyi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Savigny's agama (<i>Trapelus savignii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Serrated casquehead iguana (<i>Laemantus serratus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Solomon Island ground skink (<i>Eugongylus albofasciolatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Southwestern spiny-tailed gecko (<i>Strophurus spinigerus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Speckled worm lizard (<i>Amphisbaena fuliginosa</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Steppe runner (<i>Eremias arguta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Striped skink (<i>Trachylepis striata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Texas banded gecko (<i>Coleonyx brevis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Tripoli sand gecko (<i>Tropicolotes tripolitanus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Vietnamese tiger gecko (<i>Goniurosaurus araneus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Western dwarf bearded dragon (<i>Pogona minor mitchelli</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
White-throated gecko (<i>Gonatodes albogularis fuscus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
White-throated monitor (<i>Varanus albigularis albigularis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Wiegmann's striped gecko (<i>Gonatodes vittatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%
Writhing skink (<i>Mochlus sp.</i>)	1	0.1%	0.1%

2023 - Turtles and Terrapins			
	N	% resp	% keep
Total N	1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more turtles or terrapins?			
Yes	142	8%	100%
No	1646	92%	
Which species			
Musk turtle (<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>)	66	4%	46%
Red eared terrapin (<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>)	16	1%	11%
Yellow belly terrapin (<i>Trachemys scripta scripta</i>)	31	2%	22%
Chinese softshell turtle (<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>)	4	0%	3%
Common box turtle (<i>Terrapene carolina</i>)	9	1%	6%
Common snapping turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)	11	1%	8%
Common long necked turtle (<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>)	2	0%	1%
European Pond Turtle (<i>Emys orbicularis</i>)	11	1%	8%
Reeve's Turtle (<i>Mauremys reevesii</i>)	13	1%	9%
Mississippi Mud Turtle (<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>)	9	1%	6%
Not stated	1	0%	1%
Other, of which;	60	3%	42%
Alligator snapping turtle (<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>)	10	0.6%	7.0%
Mississippi map turtle (<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica kohnii</i>)	8	0.4%	5.6%
River cooter (<i>Pseudemys concinna concinna</i>)	7	0.4%	4.9%
Black-breasted leaf turtle (<i>Geoemyda spengleri</i>)	5	0.3%	3.5%
False map turtle (<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>)	4	0.2%	2.8%
Map turtle (<i>Graptemys</i> sp.)	4	0.2%	2.8%
Spotted turtle (<i>Clemmys guttata</i>)	4	0.2%	2.8%
Northern diamondback terrapin (<i>Malaclemys terrapin terrapin</i>)	3	0.2%	2.1%
Painted wood turtle (<i>Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima pulcherrima</i>)	3	0.2%	2.1%
Pink-bellied side-necked turtle (<i>Emydura subglobosa</i>)	3	0.2%	2.1%
West African mud turtle (<i>Pelusios castaneus</i>)	3	0.2%	2.1%
Amboina box turtle (<i>Cuora amboinensis</i>)	2	0.1%	1.4%
Australian side-necked turtle (<i>Emydura</i> sp.)	2	0.1%	1.4%
Ouachita map turtle (<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>)	2	0.1%	1.4%
Painted turtle (<i>Chrysemys picta</i> ssp.)	2	0.1%	1.4%
Arrau River turtle (<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Chinese stripe-necked turtle (<i>Mauremys sinensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Coahuilan box turtle (<i>Terrapene coahuila</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Cumberland slider (<i>Trachemys scripta troostii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Eastern box turtle (<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Eastern painted turtle (<i>Chrysemys picta picta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%

Florida softshell turtle (<i>Apalone ferox</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Hieroglyphic river cooter (<i>Pseudemys concinna</i> 'hieroglyphica')	1	0.1%	0.7%
North American wood turtle (<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Northern red-bellied cooter (<i>Pseudemys rubiventris</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
South African helmeted turtle (<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Southern painted turtle (<i>Chrysemys dorsalis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Three-toed box turtle (<i>Terrapene triunguis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Western Caspian pond turtle (<i>Mauremys rivulata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Western painted turtle (<i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Yellow-bellied slider (<i>Trachemys scripta scripta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%
Yellow-margined box turtle (<i>Cuora flavomarginata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.7%

2023 - Tortoises				
		N	% resp	% keep
Total N		1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more Tortoise?				
	Yes	495	28%	100%
	No	1293	72%	
Which species				
Hermans tortoise (Testudo hermanni)		240	13%	48%
Horsfield tortoise (Testudo Horsfieldii)		156	9%	32%
Greek spur thigh tortoise (Testudo graeca)		81	5%	16%
Marginated tortoise (Testudo marginata)		28	2%	6%
African spur thigh tortoise (Centrochelys sulcata)		56	3%	11%
Leopard tortoise (Stigmochelys pardalis)		38	2%	8%
Indian star tortoise (Geochelone elegans)		22	1%	4%
Redfoot tortoise (Chelonoidis carbonarius)		53	3%	11%
Radiated tortoise (Astrochelys radiata)		5	0%	1%
Egyptian Tortoise (Testudo kleinmanni)		8	0%	2%
Pancake Tortoise (Malacochersus tornieri)		5	0%	1%
Not stated		0	0%	0%
Other, of which;		26	1%	5%
Burmese brown tortoise (Manouria emys)		6	0.3%	1.2%
Yellow-footed tortoise (Chelonoidis denticulatus)		5	0.3%	1.0%
Aldabra giant tortoise (Aldabrachelys gigantea)		3	0.2%	0.6%
Bell's hinge-back tortoise (Kinixys belliana)		2	0.1%	0.4%
Elongated tortoise (Indotestudo elongata)		2	0.1%	0.4%
Malagasy spider tortoise (Pyxis arachnoides)		2	0.1%	0.4%
Parrot-beaked tortoise (Homopus areolatus)		2	0.1%	0.4%
Speke's hinge-back tortoise (Kinixys spekii)		2	0.1%	0.4%
Turkish spur-thigh tortoise (Testudo graeca ibera)		2	0.1%	0.4%
Angulate tortoise (Chersina angulata)		1	0.1%	0.2%
Burmese star tortoise (Geochelone platynota)		1	0.1%	0.2%
Forest hinge-back tortoise (Kinixys erosa)		1	0.1%	0.2%
Indian star tortoise (Geochelone elegans)		1	0.1%	0.2%
Marginated tortoise (Testudo marginata)		1	0.1%	0.2%
Western Hermann's tortoise (Testudo hermanni hermanni)		1	0.1%	0.2%
Western hinge-back tortoise (Kinixys nogueyi)		1	0.1%	0.2%

2023 - Frogs and Toads				
		N	% resp	% keep
Total N		1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more frog or toad?				
	Yes	404	23%	100%
	No	1384	77%	
Which species				
Whites tree frog (<i>Ranoidea caerulea</i>)		112	6%	28%
European treefrog (<i>Hyla arborea</i>)		17	1%	4%
Horned frog (<i>Ceratophrys ornata</i>)		117	7%	29%
African bullfrog (<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>)		48	3%	12%
Budgets frog (<i>Lepidobatrachus laevis</i>)		1	0%	0%
Green and black dart frog (<i>Dendrobates auratus</i>)		31	2%	8%
Phantasmal dart frog (<i>Epipedobates tricolor</i>)		28	2%	7%
Bumblebee dart frog (<i>Dendrobates leucomelas</i>)		44	2%	11%
Golden mantella (<i>Mantella aurantiaca</i>)		12	1%	3%
Oriental fire belly toad (<i>Bombina orientalis</i>)		43	2%	11%
Red Eyed Tree Frog (<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>)		29	2%	7%
Amazon Milk Frog (<i>Trachycephalus resinifictrix</i>)		34	2%	8%
Vietnamese Mossy Frog (<i>Theloderma corticale</i>)		25	1%	6%
Not stated		2	0%	0%
Other, of which;		169	9%	42%
Blue poison dart frog (<i>Dendrobates tinctorius 'azureus'</i>)		24	1.3%	5.9%
Golden poison arrow frog (<i>Phyllobates terribilis</i>)		17	1.0%	4.2%
European green toad (<i>Bufo viridis</i>)		13	0.7%	3.2%
Cane toad (<i>Rhinella marina</i>)		12	0.7%	3.0%
Yellow-bellied toad (<i>Bombina variegata</i>)		12	0.7%	3.0%
Dyeing poison frog (<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i>)		8	0.4%	2.0%
Green-and-black poison arrow frog (<i>Dendrobates auratus</i>)		8	0.4%	2.0%
Strawberry poison frog (<i>Oophaga pumilio</i>)		8	0.4%	2.0%
African clawed frog (<i>Xenopus laevis</i>)		7	0.4%	1.7%
Asian painted bullfrog (<i>Kaloula pulchra</i>)		7	0.4%	1.7%
Zaire dwarf clawed frog (<i>Hymenochirus boettgeri</i>)		7	0.4%	1.7%
Amazon dart frog (<i>Ranitomeya amazonica</i>)		6	0.3%	1.5%
Bumblebee toad (<i>Melanophryniscus stelzneri</i>)		6	0.3%	1.5%
Mexican leaf frog (<i>Agalychnis dacnicolor</i>)		6	0.3%	1.5%
American green tree frog (<i>Dryophytes cinereus</i>)		5	0.3%	1.2%
Golden tree frog (<i>Polypedates leucomystax</i>)		5	0.3%	1.2%
Andean marsupial frog (<i>Gastrotheca riobambae</i>)		4	0.2%	1.0%
Cinnamon tree frog (<i>Nyctixalus pictus</i>)		4	0.2%	1.0%
Eastern grey tree frog (<i>Dryophytes versicolor</i>)		4	0.2%	1.0%
Golfo Dulce poison arrow frog (<i>Phyllobates vittatus</i>)		4	0.2%	1.0%

Poison dart frog (<i>Dendrobates</i> sp.)	4	0.2%	1.0%
Splash-backed poison frog (<i>Adelphobates galactonotus</i>)	4	0.2%	1.0%
Black-legged poison arrow frog (<i>Phyllobates bicolor</i>)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Colorado River toad (<i>Incilius alvarius</i>)	3	0.2%	0.7%
European fire-bellied toad (<i>Bombina bombina</i>)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Glass frog (<i>Hyalinobatrachium</i> sp.)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Harlequin poison frog (<i>Oophaga histrionica</i>)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Midwife toad (<i>Alytes</i> sp.)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Reticulated poison frog (<i>Ranitomeya summersi</i> 'reticulated')	3	0.2%	0.7%
Squirrel tree frog (<i>Dryophytes squirellus</i>)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Variable poison dart frog (<i>Ranitomeya variabilis</i>)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Vietnamese bird poop frog (<i>Theloderma asperum</i>)	3	0.2%	0.7%
Berber toad (<i>Sclerophrys mauritanica</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Blue-legged mantella (<i>Mantella expectata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
European common toad (<i>Bufo bufo</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Galam white-lipped frog (<i>Amnirana galamensis</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Japanese tree frog (<i>Hyla japonica</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Malayan horned frog (<i>Pelobatrachus nasuta</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Marañón poison frog (<i>Excidobates mystriosus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Mimic poison frog (<i>Ranitomeya imitator</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Moroccan green toad (<i>Barbarophryne brongersmai</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Reed frog (<i>Hyperolius</i> sp.)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Sarayacu poison frog (<i>Ranitomeya ventrimaculata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Spiny common toad (<i>Bufo spinosus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Spotted poison frog (<i>Ranitomeya vanzolinii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Starry night reed frog (<i>Heterixalus alboguttatus</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Surinam toad (<i>Pipa pipa</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Sylvia's tree frog (<i>Cruziohyla sylviae</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Tomato frog (<i>Dyscophus antongilii</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
Western dwarf clawed frog (<i>Hymenochirus curtipes</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
White-lipped tree frog (<i>Litoria infrafrenata</i>)	2	0.1%	0.5%
American toad (<i>Anaxyrus americanus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Anthony's poison arrow frog (<i>Epipedobates anthonyi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Apennine yellow-bellied toad (<i>Bombina pachypus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Asian common toad (<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Barking tree frog (<i>Dryophytes graciosus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Beautiful mantella (<i>Mantella pulchra</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Black-spotted casque-headed tree frog (<i>Trachycephalus nigromaculatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Blessed poison frog (<i>Ranitomeya benedicta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Bumblebee poison dart frog (<i>Dendrobates leucomelas</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Chapa bug-eyed frog (<i>Theloderma bicolor</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Climbing mantella (<i>Mantella laevigata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%

Common reed frog (<i>Hyperolius viridiflavus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Common spadefoot toad (<i>Pelobates fuscus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Coronated tree frog (<i>Tripriorion spinosus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Cuban tree frog (<i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
European common frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
European tree frog (<i>Hyla arborea</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
False tomato frog (<i>Dyscophus guineti</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Fleischmann's glass frog (<i>Hyalinobatrachium fleischmanni</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Great Plains toad (<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Green mantella (<i>Mantella viridis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Guibé's mantella (<i>Mantella nigricans</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
La Fumée dart frog (<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i> 'La Fumée')	1	0.1%	0.2%
Lemur leaf frog (<i>Agalychnis lemur</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Madagascar burrowing frog (<i>Scaphiophryne madagascariensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Marsh frog (<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Miyako Island toad (<i>Bufo gargarizans miyakonis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Natterjack toad (<i>Epidalea calamita</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Ornate horned frog (<i>Ceratophrys ornata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Oyapock dart frog (<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i> 'Oyapock')	1	0.1%	0.2%
Panguana green-legged poison frog (<i>Ranitomeya sirensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Peacock dart frog (<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i> 'Tumucumaque')	1	0.1%	0.2%
Peru marsupial frog (<i>Gastrotheca peruana</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Phantasmal poison arrow frog (<i>Epipedobates tricolor</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Pool frog (<i>Pelophylax lessonae</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Powder blue dart frog (<i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i> 'powder blue')	1	0.1%	0.2%
Pygmy frog (<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Red-backed poison frog (<i>Ranitomeya reticulata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Red-head dart frog (<i>Oophaga histrionica</i> 'redhead')	1	0.1%	0.2%
Senegal running frog (<i>Kassina senegalensis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Small-webbed fire-bellied toad (<i>Bombina microdeladigitata</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Smooth-sided toad (<i>Rhaebo guttatus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Spinybottom flying frog (<i>Rhacophorus exechopygus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Surinam horned frog (<i>Ceratophrys cornuta</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Uzbekistan green toad (<i>Bufo pewzowi</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Vietnamese flying frog (<i>Rhacophorus calcaneus</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%
Western clawed frog (<i>Xenopus tropicalis</i>)	1	0.1%	0.2%

2023 - Newts and Salamanders				
		N	% resp	% keep
Total N		1788	100%	
Do you keep one or more newts or salamanders?				
	Yes	107	6%	100%
	No	1681	94%	
Which species				
Axolotl (Ambystoma mexicanum)		46	3%	43%
Fire salamander (Salamandra salamandra)		32	2%	30%
Marbled newt (Triturus marmoratus)		14	1%	13%
Tiger salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum)		12	1%	11%
Alpine newt (Ichthyosaura alpestris)		12	1%	11%
Spanish ribbed newt (Pleurodeles waltl)		13	1%	12%
Japanese fire belly newt (Cynops pyrrhogaster)		5	0%	5%
Spotted salamander (Ambystoma maculatum)		1	0%	1%
Mandarin newt (Tylototriton shanjing)		1	0%	1%
Kaiser Newt (Neurergus kaiseri)		7	0%	7%
Great Crested Newt (Triturus cristatus)		8	0%	7%
Alpine Salamander (Salamandra atra)		0	0%	0%
Not stated		0	0%	0%
Other, of which;		17	1%	16%
Yellow-spotted newt (Neurergus crocatus)		7	0.4%	6.5%
Marbled salamander (Ambystoma opacum)		2	0.1%	1.9%
Barred tiger salamander (Ambystoma mavortium)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Carpathian newt (Lissotriton montandoni)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Ezo salamander (Hynobius retardatus)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Fire-bellied newt (Cynops sp.)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Great crested newt (Triturus cristatus)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Italian newt (Lissotriton italicus)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Laos warty newt (Laotriton laoensis)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Opacum crocodile newt (Tylototriton sp. 'opacum')		1	0.1%	0.9%
Smooth newt (Lissotriton vulgaris)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Spotted salamander (Ambystoma maculatum)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Strauch's spotted newt (Neurergus strauchii)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Sword-tailed newt (Cynops ensicauda)		1	0.1%	0.9%
Ziegler's crocodile newt (Tylototriton zieglerei)		1	0.1%	0.9%