



# Rearing of *Leiolepis guttata* (Cuvier, 1829) in South-central Vietnam: present state of knowledge

Tran T.<sup>(1,2)</sup>, Théwis A.<sup>(1)</sup>, Haubruge E.<sup>(2)</sup>, Rochette A.-J.<sup>(1,2)</sup> and Malaisse F.<sup>(3)</sup>

University of Liège, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech



<sup>(1)</sup> Animal Science Unit, <sup>(2)</sup> Functional and Evolutive Entomology Unit and <sup>(3)</sup> Biodiversity and Landscape Unit.

Contact: [trantinhdlbd@yahoo.com](mailto:trantinhdlbd@yahoo.com)

## Aims

The study focusses on one of the eight *Leiolepis* species, namely *Leiolepis guttata* (Cuvier, 1829) in Bac Binh district, Binh Thuan Province:

- Distributions, breeding conditions (enclosure) and commercialisation;
- Natural ecosystem: vegetation unit(s), climate, soil and plant diversity;
- Feeding behaviour (cafeteria tests and films);
- Meat composition (proteins, fatty acids and minerals).

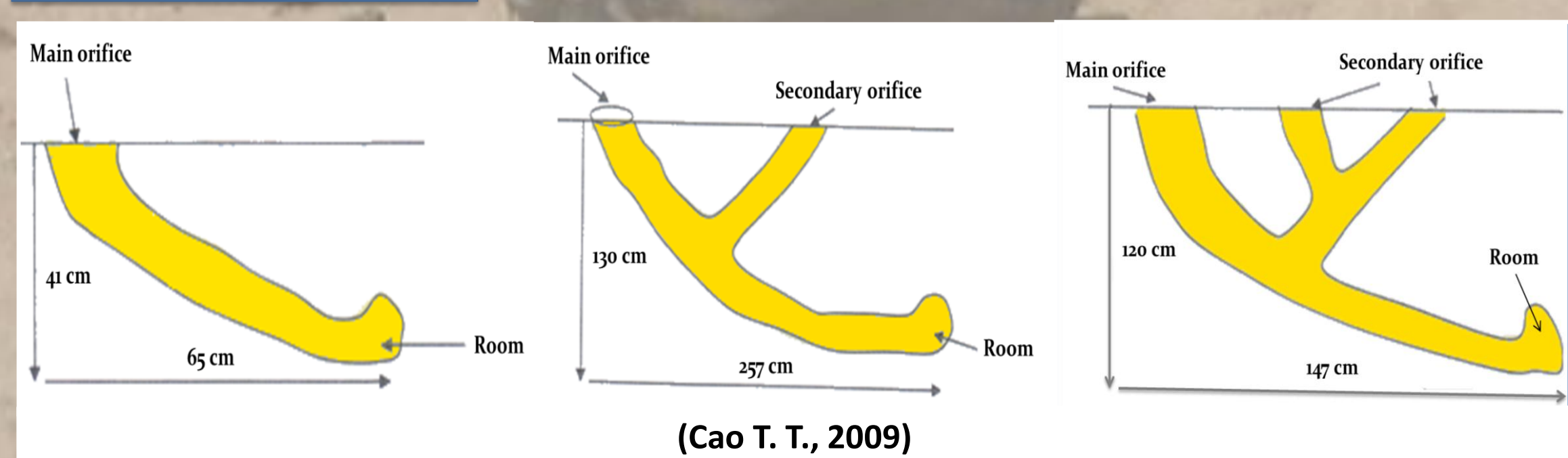
## *Leiolepis guttata* (Cuvier, 1829)

- Leiolepidinae, Agamidae, Iguania, Sauria, Diapsida, Squamata, Reptilia.
- Oviparous, herbivore and insectivorous.
- Terrestrial but can climb, digs burrows, territorial.

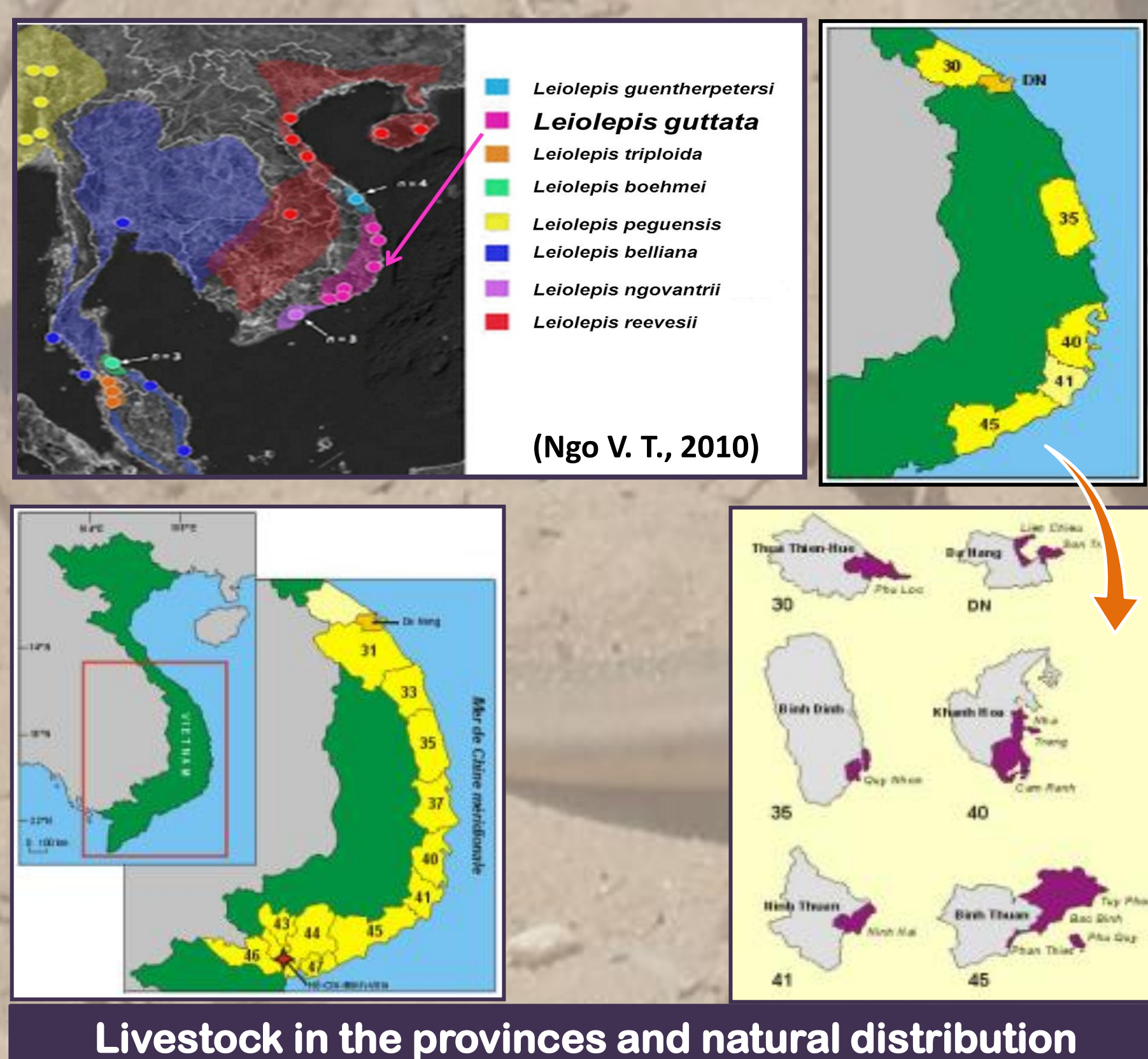
	S.V.L. (cm)	Weight (g)
♂	19,1 ± 0,8	275,5 ± 33,4
♀	14,3 ± 0,9	109,1 ± 23,2

(Rochette A.-J., 2010)

## Burrows



## Distribution



Livestock in the provinces and natural distribution

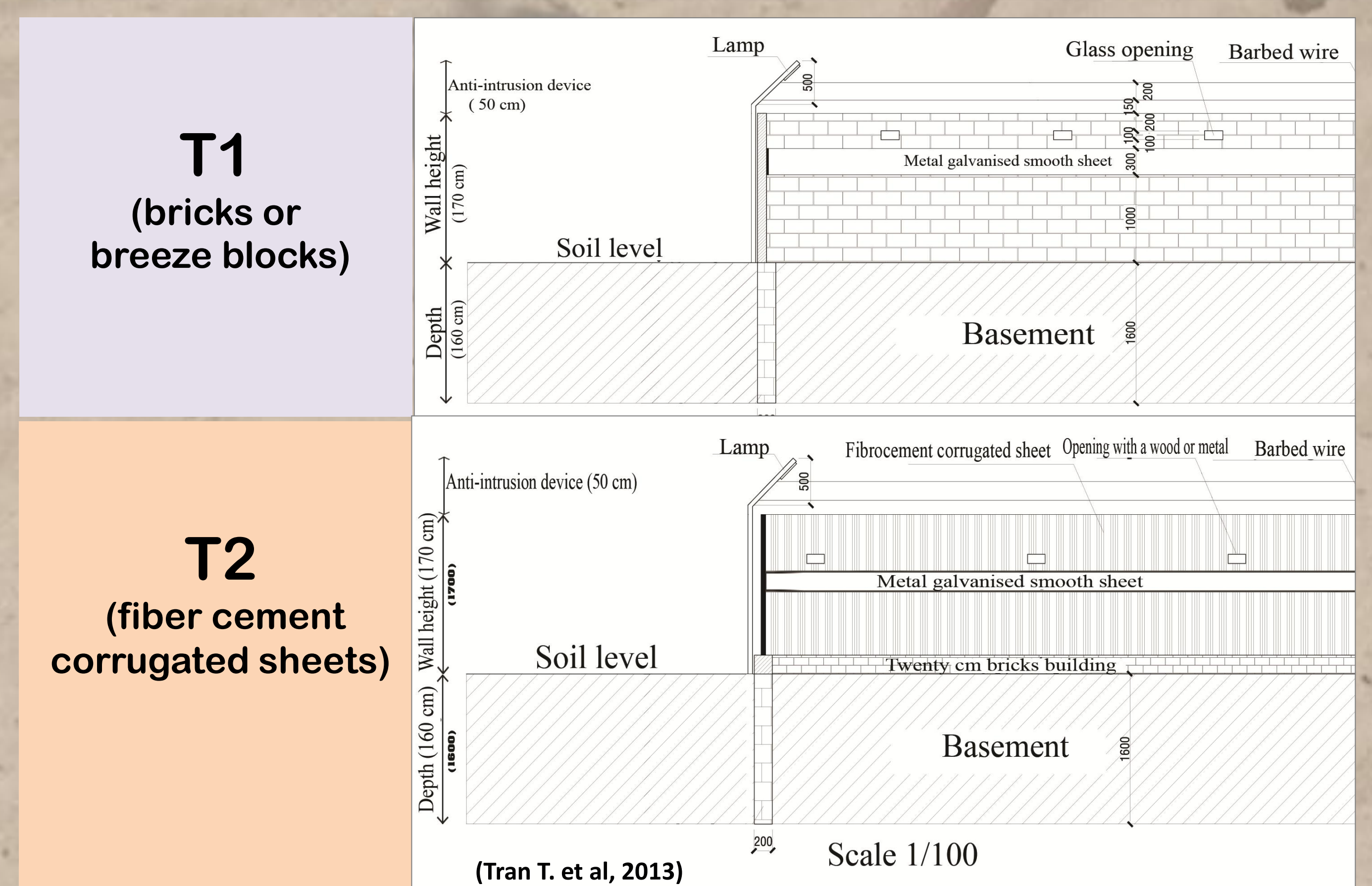
## Natural ecosystem

- (Sub)coastal sandy dunes of South and Central Vietnam.
- Climate: Aw6 (Köppen), mean annual temperature 25-29°C, mean annual rainfall 775-1875 mm, 2 seasons:
  - Dry season (November-April);
  - Rainy season (May-October).
- Soil: white, ochre or red quaternary sands.
- Vegetation: intrication of facies from steppe to low evergreen thicket, plant species diversity > 65.

## Recent rearing problems

- Cannibalism, parasitism and consanguinity;
- Herd management;
- Food supplies (availability, diversity).

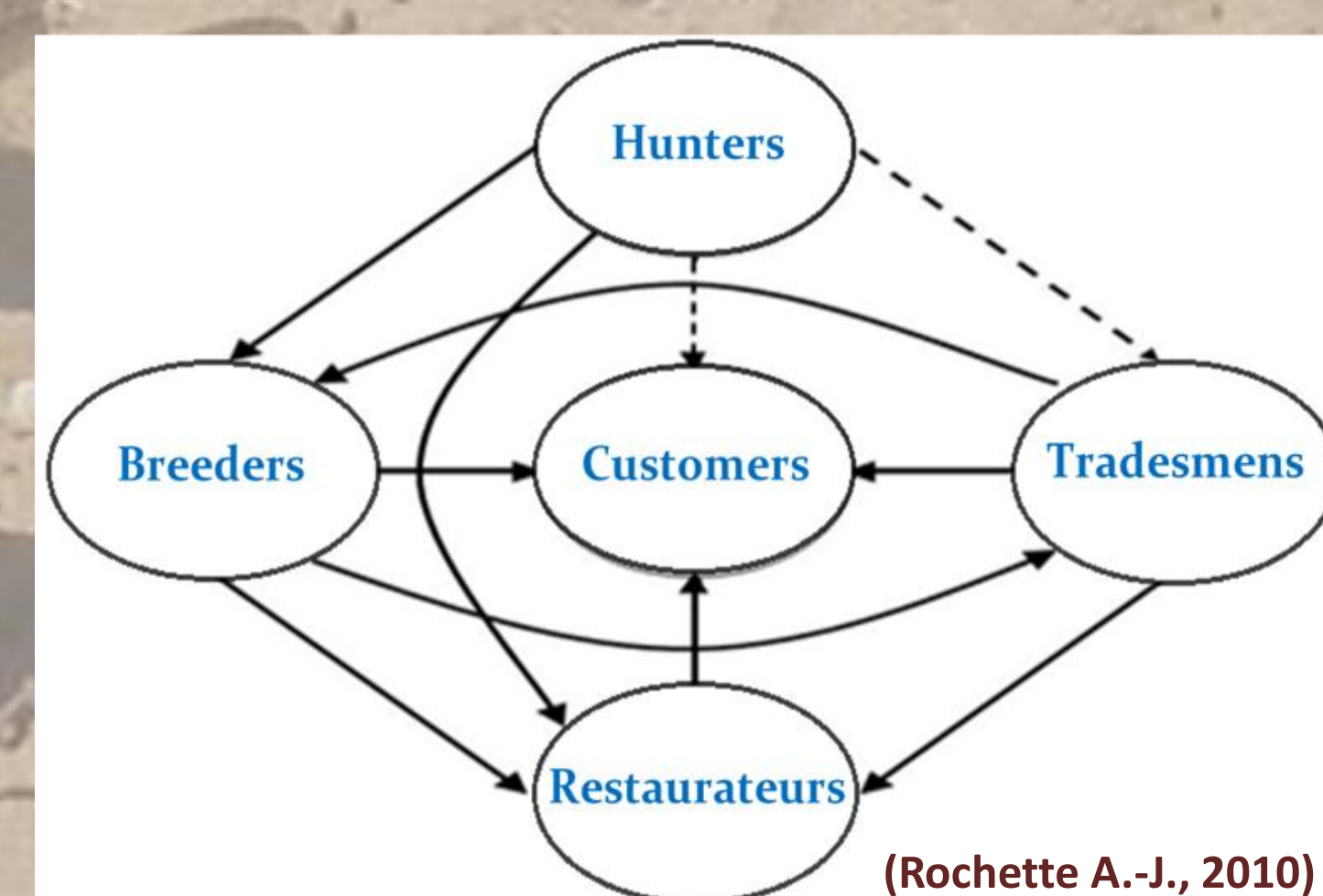
## Two types of enclosure for the future



## Diet (cafeteria tests)



## Commercialisation (five actors)



## Conclusions and perspectives

- Encourage peasant-rearers to build new enclosures;
- Better knowledge of gastro-intestinal parasitism;
- Control of consanguinity and cannibalism;
- Diffusion of information to the rearers (books, leaflets, television, etc.);
- Adaptation of the supply to the demand in order to stabilize the prices.