herpy

AGAMAS

Maned Forest Lizard

Bronchocela jubata

Bronchocela jubata is a slender, green arboreal agamid from the forests of the Sunda Islands with a heavy, hair-like nuchal crest and a tail that makes up about four fifths of its length. It grows to 55-57 cm, is diurnal and lies in wait for insects in bushes and low foliage. It can change from green to brown or black when threatened, and it is shy and not an animal for handling.

Family: Agamidae Former name: *Calotes jubatus; Bronchocela petersidoriai*

KEY FACTS

THE ANIMAL

Adult size	**55-57 cm** total length incl. tail
Lifespan	**5-10 years**
Active	**By day**
Lifestyle	**Arboreal**
Habitat	**Rainforest**
Difficulty	**Experienced**

CARE

Min. enclosure	**120 × 60 × 150 cm** L × W × H for 1 adult
Temperature, day	**25-30 °C**
Basking spot	**32-38 °C**
Temperature, night	**22-25 °C**
Humidity	**70-90%**
Water	**No water dish**
UVB	**Recommended** Ferguson zone 2
Diet	**Insects**
Kept	**Singly or in pairs**

BREEDING

Reproduction	**Egg-laying**
Clutch size	**2 eggs**
Incubation	**47-80 days** at 27-31 °C

PROTECTION AND PAPERWORK

CITES	**Not listed**
EU annex	**Not listed**
IUCN	**Least Concern (LC)**

Care at a glance

THE ENCLOSURE	Little documented knowledge exists on the care of *Bronchocela jubata*. The care is based on the climate and habitat in the wild and on the closely related *Bronchocela cristatella*, which has the same requirements.
TEMPERATURE	The temperatures are borrowed from the climate in the range and from *Bronchocela cristatella*. The daytime temperature in the enclosure should be 25-30 °C, and at a basking spot high up on a branch it should be 32-38 °C.
HUMIDITY AND WATER	Relative humidity should be 70-90 %, as in a tropical lowland forest. Mist the enclosure thoroughly twice a day, so that leaves and branches are wet. The animal drinks droplets from the plants, and a bowl is not necessary.
LIGHTING AND UVB	The species is diurnal and lives in bright bushes and forest edges, so it needs strong light and UVB.
FEEDING	*Bronchocela jubata* feeds on insects such as butterflies, moths, dragonflies, flies and other small insects. It catches them from a still lookout in a bush.
BEHAVIOUR AND HANDLING	The species is shy and is easily stressed. When it feels threatened, it turns brown or black and flees into the foliage. It is not suited to handling and is an animal to look at.
NATIVE RANGE	Indonesia and Malaysia.