herpy

IGUANAS

Brown Anole

Anolis sagrei

Anolis sagrei is a small, fast, ground-oriented anole from Cuba, the Bahamas and the east coast of Central America. The male is brown with a yellow to deep red dewlap under the throat and defends his territory with head-bobs and push-ups. The species is hardy and active by day but very shy, and it needs UVB, live food and an enclosure with both branches and floor to run on.

Family: Dactyloidae Former name: *Anolis sagrae; Norops sagrei; Anolis ordinatus; Anolis greyi*

KEY FACTS

THE ANIMAL

Adult size	**13-22 cm** total length incl. tail
Lifespan	**4-8 years**
Active	**By day**
Lifestyle	**Arboreal and terrestrial**
Habitat	**Dry forest and rainforest**
Difficulty	**Intermediate**

CARE

Min. enclosure	**60 × 45 × 60 cm** L × W × H for 1 adult
Temperature, day	**26-29 °C**
Basking spot	**32-35 °C**
Temperature, night	**20-24 °C**
Humidity	**60-80%**
Water	**Water dish**
UVB	**Essential** Ferguson zone 2
Diet	**Insects**
Kept	**Singly or one male with several females**

BREEDING

Reproduction	**Egg-laying**
Sexually mature	**9-12 months**
Clutch size	**1-2 eggs**
Clutches per year	**15-18**
Incubation	**28-56 days** at 26-28 °C

PROTECTION AND PAPERWORK

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

Care at a glance

THE ENCLOSURE	A single adult needs an enclosure of at least 60 × 45 × 60 cm (length × width × height). Larger is better, and an enclosure of 60 × 60 × 90 cm gives far more to use without a much larger footprint.
TEMPERATURE	The air should be kept at 26-29 °C by day, and the basking spot should have a surface temperature of 32-35 °C measured with an infrared thermometer. The cooler side is 24-26 °C. At night 20-24 °C is suitable.
HUMIDITY AND WATER	Humidity should be 60-80 %: lower in the middle of the day and higher at night.
LIGHTING AND UVB	*Anolis sagrei* is active by day and needs UVB every day to form D3 and absorb calcium. The UVB lamp should provide Ferguson zone 2, i.e. a UV index of at most about 3 at the basking spot.
FEEDING	The species is insectivorous and takes live prey that moves: crickets, cockroaches (such as dubia and discoid), grasshoppers, silkworms, hornworms, small superworms and soldier fly larvae.
BEHAVIOUR AND HANDLING	The species is shy, fast and not an animal for handling. Captive-bred animals settle better than wild-caught ones.
NATIVE RANGE	Cuba, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala and Honduras.