herpy

IGUANAS

Common Puerto Rican Anole

Anolis cristatellus

Anolis cristatellus is a stocky, diurnal anole from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The male has a tall, fin-like crest on the tail that is always erect, and a greenish-yellow dewlap with an orange-red margin, which he extends while bobbing and doing push-ups. The species lives on trunks and low down in the vegetation, is territorial and very shy, and needs UVB, live food and an enclosure with both branches and floor space.

Familia: Dactyloidae Nombre anterior: *Anolis cozumelae; Anolis lindeni; Ctenonotus cristatellus*

DATOS CLAVE

EL ANIMAL

Tamaño adulto	**15-20 cm** longitud total con la cola
Esperanza de vida	**4-8 años**
Activo	**De día**
Modo de vida	**Arborícola y terrestre**
Hábitat	**Bosque seco y selva tropical**
Dificultad	**Intermedio**

CUIDADOS

Terrario mín.	**60 × 45 × 60 cm** L × An × Al para 1 adulto
Temperatura, día	**26-29 °C**
Punto caliente	**32-35 °C**
Temperatura, noche	**20-24 °C**
Humedad	**60-80 %**
Agua	**Bebedero**
UVB	**Imprescindible** Zona Ferguson 2
Alimentación	**Insectos**
Se mantiene	**En solitario o un macho con varias hembras**

CRÍA

Reproducción	**Ovípara**
Tamaño de la puesta	**1-2 huevos**
Incubación	**45-55 días** a 26-28 °C

PROTECCIÓN Y TRÁMITES

CITES	**No incluida**
Anexo de la UE	**No incluida**
UICN	**Preocupación menor (LC)**

Cuidados de un vistazo

EL TERRARIO	Little is known about keeping *Anolis cristatellus*.
TEMPERATURA	The air should be 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.
HUMEDAD Y AGUA	Humidity should be 60-80 %: lower in the middle of the day and higher at night.
ILUMINACIÓN Y UVB	*Anolis cristatellus* is diurnal and needs UVB every day to produce vitamin D3 and absorb calcium. The UVB lamp should give Ferguson zone 2, i.e. a moderate UV index at the basking spot.
ALIMENTACIÓN	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.
COMPORTAMIENTO Y MANIPULACIÓN	The species is shy, quick and not an animal for handling. It can drop its tail, and it does not grow back in the same form.
ÁREA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN NATURAL	Puerto Rico, Islas Vírgenes de EE. UU. y Islas Vírgenes Británicas.