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.

Familia: Dactyloidae Nombre anterior: *Anolis sagrae; Norops sagrei; Anolis ordinatus; Anolis greyi*

DATOS CLAVE

EL ANIMAL

Tamaño adulto	**13-22 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**
Madurez sexual	**9-12 meses**
Tamaño de la puesta	**1-2 huevos**
Puestas por año	**15-18**
Incubación	**28-56 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	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.
TEMPERATURA	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.
HUMEDAD Y AGUA	Humidity should be 60-80 %: lower in the middle of the day and higher at night.
ILUMINACIÓN Y 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.
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, fast and not an animal for handling. Captive-bred animals settle better than wild-caught ones.
ÁREA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN NATURAL	Cuba, Bahamas, Islas Caimán, Jamaica, México, Belice, Guatemala y Honduras.