herpy

IGUANES

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.

Famille: Dactyloidae Ancien nom: *Anolis cozumelae; Anolis lindeni; Ctenonotus cristatellus*

INFORMATIONS ESSENTIELLES

L'ANIMAL

Taille adulte	**15-20 cm** longueur totale queue comprise
Espérance de vie	**4-8 ans**
Activité	**Le jour**
Mode de vie	**Arboricole et terrestre**
Habitat	**Forêt sèche et forêt tropicale humide**
Difficulté	**Intermédiaire**

ENTRETIEN

Terrarium min.	**60 × 45 × 60 cm** L × l × H pour 1 adulte
Température, jour	**26-29 °C**
Zone de bain de soleil	**32-35 °C**
Température, nuit	**20-24 °C**
Hygrométrie	**60-80 %**
Eau	**Gamelle d'eau**
UVB	**Indispensables** Zone de Ferguson 2
Alimentation	**Insectes**
Détention	**Seul ou un mâle avec plusieurs femelles**

REPRODUCTION

Reproduction	**Ovipare**
Taille de la ponte	**1-2 œufs**
Incubation	**45-55 jours** à 26-28 °C

PROTECTION ET FORMALITÉS

CITES	**Non inscrite**
Annexe UE	**Non inscrite**
UICN	**Préoccupation mineure (LC)**

L'entretien en bref

LE TERRARIUM	Little is known about keeping *Anolis cristatellus*.
TEMPÉRATURE	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.
HYGROMÉTRIE ET EAU	Humidity should be 60-80 %: lower in the middle of the day and higher at night.
ÉCLAIRAGE ET 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.
ALIMENTATION	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.
COMPORTEMENT ET MANIPULATION	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.
AIRE D'ORIGINE	Porto Rico, Îles Vierges des États-Unis et Îles Vierges britanniques.