herpy

IGUANE

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.

Famiglia: Dactyloidae Nome precedente: *Anolis cozumelae; Anolis lindeni; Ctenonotus cristatellus*

DATI ESSENZIALI

L'ANIMALE

Dimensioni da adulto	**15-20 cm** lunghezza totale inclusa la coda
Aspettativa di vita	**4-8 anni**
Attività	**Di giorno**
Stile di vita	**Arboricolo e terrestre**
Habitat	**Foresta secca e foresta pluviale**
Difficoltà	**Intermedio**

CURA

Terrario min.	**60 × 45 × 60 cm** L × P × H per 1 adulto
Temperatura, giorno	**26-29 °C**
Punto caldo	**32-35 °C**
Temperatura, notte	**20-24 °C**
Umidità	**60-80%**
Acqua	**Ciotola d'acqua**
UVB	**Indispensabili** Zona Ferguson 2
Alimentazione	**Insetti**
Detenzione	**Singolarmente o un maschio con più femmine**

RIPRODUZIONE

Riproduzione	**Ovipara**
Uova per deposizione	**1-2 uova**
Incubazione	**45-55 giorni** a 26-28 °C

TUTELA E DOCUMENTI

CITES	**Non elencata**
Allegato UE	**Non elencata**
IUCN	**Minima preoccupazione (LC)**

La cura in breve

IL 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.
UMIDITÀ E ACQUA	Humidity should be 60-80 %: lower in the middle of the day and higher at night.
ILLUMINAZIONE E 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.
ALIMENTAZIONE	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.
COMPORTAMENTO E MANIPOLAZIONE	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.
AREALE D'ORIGINE	Portorico, Isole Vergini Americane e Isole Vergini Britanniche.