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.

Família: Dactyloidae Nome anterior: *Anolis cozumelae; Anolis lindeni; Ctenonotus cristatellus*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**15-20 cm** comprimento total com a cauda
Longevidade	**4-8 anos**
Ativo	**De dia**
Estilo de vida	**Arborícola e terrestre**
Habitat	**Floresta seca e floresta tropical**
Dificuldade	**Intermediário**

CUIDADOS

Terrário mín.	**60 × 45 × 60 cm** C × L × A para 1 adulto
Temperatura, dia	**26-29 °C**
Ponto quente	**32-35 °C**
Temperatura, noite	**20-24 °C**
Umidade	**60-80%**
Água	**Recipiente de água**
UVB	**Essencial** Zona de Ferguson 2
Alimentação	**Insetos**
Mantido	**Sozinho ou um macho com várias fêmeas**

REPRODUÇÃO

Reprodução	**Ovíparo**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Incubação	**45-55 dias** a 26-28 °C

PROTEÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO

CITES	**Não listado**
Anexo da UE	**Não listado**
IUCN	**Menos preocupante (LC)**

Resumo dos cuidados

O TERRÁRIO	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.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	Humidity should be 60-80 %: lower in the middle of the day and higher at night.
ILUMINAÇÃO 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.
ALIMENTAÇÃO	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 MANUSEIO	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 OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Porto Rico, Ilhas Virgens Americanas e Ilhas Virgens Britânicas.