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.

Família: Dactyloidae Nome anterior: *Anolis sagrae; Norops sagrei; Anolis ordinatus; Anolis greyi*

DADOS PRINCIPAIS

O ANIMAL

Tamanho adulto	**13-22 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**
Maturidade sexual	**9-12 meses**
Tamanho da postura	**1-2 ovos**
Posturas por ano	**15-18**
Incubação	**28-56 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	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.
UMIDADE E ÁGUA	Humidity should be 60-80 %: lower in the middle of the day and higher at night.
ILUMINAÇÃO E 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.
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, fast and not an animal for handling. Captive-bred animals settle better than wild-caught ones.
ÁREA DE OCORRÊNCIA NATURAL	Cuba, Bahamas, Ilhas Cayman, Jamaica, México, Belize, Guatemala e Honduras.