



## Jungle Fever Care Sheet

**Anolis Carolinsis, Anolis Sagrei**

*This care sheet has been developed by the proprietor through research and personal experience. It is intended to provide information on initial set up and the care that your pet will*

*require. For more in depth advice and information please do not hesitate to discuss your pet further with the staff of Jungle Fever or purchase a specific species book available at Jungle Fever.*

**COMMON NAME:** Green Anole: Brown Anole

**TEMPERAMENT:** Anoles are best housed with the ratio of one male to several females, due to the territorial traits of a dominant male. They rarely show aggression through biting, but do show physical signs of communication through head bobbing, and display of their dewlaps. These animals are relatively easy to care for providing husbandry is correct. They are ideal pets and a fascinating species of lizard to have for someone who enjoys observing species behavior, rather than a species for handling.

**NATIVE TO:** USA

**SIZE:** Adults size 5 - 7 inches

**LIFE SPAN:** 5 Yrs

**ENCLOSURES:** Height is important to the Green Anole as they are arboreal, so the higher the enclosure, and the better. The Brown anole will also climb given the chance. When deciding on the type of enclosure then its worth considering several things, the main one usually being durability, along with cost and safety in mind.

**SIZE:** An enclosure minimum of 36"x18"x18' will be adequate to house up to ten anoles. Anoles are best housed with the ratio of one male to several females, due to the territorial traits of a dominant male. They rarely show aggression through biting, but do show physical signs of communication through head bobbing, and display of their dewlaps.

**HANDLING:** Anoles are a fascinating species of lizard to enjoy through observation, but not for handling. Therefore not an ideal pet for children.

**UV LIGHTING:** UVB lighting is essential to synthesis vitamin b3, which in turn enables them to metabolize calcium. For many lizards UVA fighting has psychological effects which could increase long term survival and stimulate feeding and breeding

**HEAT:** Temperatures of 75 degrees, (cool), and 86 degrees (warm). A night time drop to 70 degrees is fine but no lower.

**HUMIDITY:** Anoles do best with a moderate to high relative humidity. It should be around 60-65%. With daily misting of the enclosure, this is easily achieved.

**THERMOMETERS:** Thermometers are crucial to maintaining the correct temperatures

**SUBSTRATE:** You can use a peat based potting soil, which can be mixed with jungle bark chippings. Or you can use just chippings, either jungle bark or orchid bark. These substrates aid sustaining humidity levels inside enclosure.

**CAGE FURNISHINGS:** Plenty of horizontal and vertical branches securely positioned, for them to climb. They are an arboreal species who spend most of their time off the ground, in trees. A naturalistic enclosure of branches and foliage looks both aesthetically pleasing to the eye but more importantly, give the anoles a secure and realistic environment.

Always make sure the furnishings are secure and won't topple over to hurt or kill your animal. Large rocks need to be secured so the lizard cannot burrow underneath and accidentally crush itself to death.

**SANITARY MEASURES:** Sanitary measures are important for your pets health and well being. Faecal matter will need to be cleared on a daily basis and clean substrate added as required. Clean the tank weekly with an appropriate cage cleaner made safe for reptile use.

Clean furnishings weekly by soaking in hot water and rinsing thoroughly before placing back into the enclosure.

Sanitary measures are also important for your health. Always wash your hands with a good antibacterial soap after you have finished cleaning and always wash hands between enclosures of other animals.

**DIET:** Anoles feed mainly on insects; therefore the main part of a captive diet is crickets. Hatchlings and young anoles can be fed daily, juveniles and adults can be fed every other day. Crickets should be gut loaded prior to feeding. Avoid mealworms as they can bite and injure the lizard. Wax worms can be fed only as a treat.

**SUPPLEMENTS:** Insects should be dusted with vitamins once a day or every feed and calcium once a week.

**WATER:** Fresh water required daily you may notice the anole drinking from furnishing rather than the bowl.

**HEALTH:** Many illnesses can be prevented by having good standards of cleanliness and care, a nutritious varied diet, appropriate spectrum lighting and heat and appropriately sized housing. By observing your pet daily you can spot obvious signs of ill health such as loss of appetite,

**sudden weight loss, discharges, laboured breathing, abnormal stools. Any concerns, it is always recommended that you consult your reptile vet to seek professional advice.**