GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

FULL ACCOUNT FOR: ***Anolis garmani***

Anolis garmani **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Reptilia		Polychrotidae

Common name Jamaican anole (English), Jamaica giant anole (English), large green anole (English, South Florida), iguana (English, South Florida), iguanito (English, South Florida)

Synonym
Lacerta bullaris , Linnaeus, 1758
Anolis bimaculatus , Daudin, 1802
Anolis edwardsii , Griffith & Pidgeon, 1831
Anolis equestris , De la Sagra, 1838
Dactyloa edwardsii , Gray, 1840
Ctenonotus edwardsii , Fitzinger, 1843
Eupristis edwardsii , Cope, 1861
Norops garmani , Savage & Guyer, 1991

Similar species

Summary The Jamaica giant anole, *Anolis garmani* is a large arboreal lizard that is used in the pet trade. It is reported to be present in southeastern Florida and is likely to have established on Grand Cayman Island. *A. garmani* is known to predate on other lizards as well as large insects in its native range however there have been no reports of negative impacts on native biodiversity in its introduced range.

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Species Description
Anolis garmani is a large lizard with snout to vent length up to 131 mm for males and 80 mm for females (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991). It has 2 -3 scales between supraorbitals; 2 - 4 between the interparieal and supraorbital semicircles; 6 postrostrals; 4 postmentals; and suboculars in contact with suoralabials (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).
Dorsals and lateral scales are swollen, keeled and either no smaller or a little smaller than ventrals. A distinct dorsal crest is present in males with high, pointed scales. Females lack this crest but have one or more rows of middorsals almost always distinctly elongate, often with raised keels, especially in the nuchal region (Schwarz & Henderson, 1991). Ventrals are not or very slightly keeled and smooth, nonimbricating, arranged in tansverse rows that tend to continue onto sides. Supradigital scales are usually smooth but can be vaguely keeled or wrinkled on rare occasion (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991). Tail is verticillate with 3 dorsal an 3 venral scales/verticil; tail dorsals have strongly raised keels that continue along dorsal body crest onto tail (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).
Dorsum is bright emerald-green, but in the intermediate phase of metachrosis may have oblique, straw-coloured bars or spots on the sides. In the dark phase of metachrosis, colour is uniform and very dark brown or black. The dewlap in *A. garmani* is orange with a greenish yellow border (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991). The emerald green to black coloration, and orange and green dewlap pattern are what distinguishes the Jamaican giant anole from the other Jamaican anoles (Reptiles Database 2010).

Notes
Large green anole lizard species introduced to South Florida such as *Anolis garmani* and *A. equestris* are commonly mistakenly called iguanas or iguanitos due to their resemblance to the common green iguana, *Iguana iguana* (Kern, 2009).

Uses
Used in the exotic pet trade in Florida, USA (Kern, 2009).

Habitat Description
Anolis garmani is known to be mesophilic and arboreal, associated only with large trees or bamboo clumps at lower elevations and fairly numerous in montane forests at moderate altitude (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991). If disturbed, *A. garmani* may descend from a tree to hide in rocks, but otherwise is often found on the same tree day after day (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).

Nutrition
Anolis garmani feed on insects and other lizards (inlcuding male *A.lineatopus* on Jamaica) and \"apparently\" vegetal matter (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991). It is known to descend to ground level to feed on large crickets and cockroaches (Schwartz & Henderson, 1991).

Pathway
Anolis garmani is noted as a species established in Florida due to escapes or intentional releases from the exotic pet trade (Kern, 2009).

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review:

Pubblication date: 2010-07-07

ALIEN RANGE

[2] CAYMAN ISLANDS

[1] UNITED STATES

BIBLIOGRAPHY
4 references found for **Anolis garmani**

Managment information

Horn, Scott; Hanula, James L. 2006. Burlap bands as a sampling technique for green anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) and other reptiles commonly found on tree boles. Herpetological Review. 37(4). DEC 2006. 427-428
Summary: Available from: http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/ja/ja_horn011.pdf [Accessed 2 July 2010]

IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)., 2010. A Compilation of Information Sources for Conservation Managers.
Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.

Kern, W. H. Jr, 2009. Dealing with Iguanas in the South Florida Landscape. University of Florida IFAS Extension ENY-714
Summary: Available from: http://if-srvv-edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IN/IN52800.pdf [Accessed 22 June 2010]

General information

Reptiles Database, 2010. *Anolis garmani* Stejneger, 1899
Summary: Available from: http://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/species.php?genus=Anolis&species=garmani [Accessed September 8 2010]