

## *Anolis carolinensis* (Voigt 1832)

The green anole, *Anolis carolinensis* is a moderate sized arboreal lizard native to south-eastern United States. Most likely spread through unintentional transport, alien populations have managed to establish on numerous islands in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean, including the Ogasawara Islands, Japan.

The green anole is arboreal and generally uses any type of forested habitat; it can be found in vegetation around urban and suburban areas. The green anole has had the largest impact on the Ogasawara Islands, where increased predation pressure on endemic insect species has played a significant role in the extinctions of species such as the tricolored tiger longhorn (*Xylotrechus takakuwai*), the Ogasawara tumbling flower beetle (*Glipa ogasawarensis*) and the Ogasawara carabid beetle (*Colpodes boninensis*) as well as contributed to the decline of insect pollinators (Abe *et al.*, 2008), endemic odonates (Yoshimure & Okochi, 2005) and diurnal longicorn beetles (Makihara *et al.*, 2004).

The green anole is likely to be difficult to control in areas where it is widespread and abundant such as the islands of Chichijima and Hahajima in the Ogasawara Islands of Japan. The green anole can disperse stowing away on ships that travel to other Ogasawara islands; attempts made to prevent their entry include intensive trapping at piers and surrounding residential areas. While a reduction of density was achieved in the area, rapid increases occurred through immigration and highlighted the need for exclusion fencing in key areas. The primary method used on invaded Ogasawara Islands is the use of adhesive traps placed on tree trunks. While not as efficient a method such as angling, they are able to provide longer-term continuous pressure on green anole populations; they also do not require the use of food or attractant baits as trunks of trees are



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frequently used to travel between the tree crown and the ground. The exclusion of green anoles from specific areas by intensive trapping using Teflon covered fences is necessary to fragment their dispersal range and allow the restoration of endemic species in key locations. (Toda *et al.*, 2010)

### References:

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