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Green, or Emerald Tree Monitor (*Varanus prasinus*)

Black, or Beccari's Tree Monitor (*Varanus beccarii*)

Green and Black Treetop Beauties

Tree monitors consist of a group of approximately two to three relatively small to mid-sized, specialized and highly arboreal monitor lizard species indigenous to the tropical to sub-tropical swamps and forests of northern Australia, Indonesia, to New Guinea and surrounding islands. Tree monitors are quite slender monitors, and the green, or emerald tree monitor (*Varanus prasinus*) ranges in color from green, yellowish-green to turquoise with darker traverse dorsal banding, while the Beccari's, or black tree monitor ranges from a darker black to bluish-black in color, sometimes with faint darker dorsal banding visible as well. The Blue Tree Monitor, *Varanus macraei*, is another species that is sometimes available. Tree monitors have very long, prehensile tails, limbs, and claws used for climbing and gripping tree branches and other surfaces, and also have specialized sculation on their feet and digits enabling them to climb as well. These highly active and intelligent monitors can make for very rewarding pets to maintain with the correct level of knowledge and experience afforded by the intermediate to more advanced reptile enthusiast.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum/Sub Phylum: Chordata/Vertebrata

Class: Reptilia

Order: Squamata

Suborder: Lacertilia

Infraorder: Platynota

Family: Varanidae

Genus: Varanus

Subgenus: Odatria

Species: *Varanus prasinus** and *Varanus beccarii**

*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, the green and black tree monitor species can attain longevity of at

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least 10 to 25 years or more in captivity.

Distribution and Habitat

Both the black and green tree monitors are a genus of relatively small to mid-sized monitors indigenous to the tropical to sub-tropical forests, swamps, coastal mangrove wetlands, and other areas of northern Australia to Indonesia, New Guinea and surrounding islands.

Conservation Status

V. beccarii is Not Evaluated for the IUCN Red List (NE) or otherwise Data Deficient (DD). *V. prasinus* is IUCN Least Concern (LC).

Legal and Regulatory Status(*Subject to Change)

Varanus spp. are CITES Appendix II (Except the species included in Appendix I) as of October 2017. Also consult with your local, municipal, and state ordinances and regulations for any ownership restrictions.

Experience Level Required

Intermediate/Moderate to Advanced.

Size

Hatchling to juvenile tree monitors typically range from 4 to 12 inches. As adults, these monitors may range from 24 to 47 inches depending on their sex, species, subspecies, and locality. The black, or Beccari's tree monitors tend to be the slightly larger of the two readily available species in the pet trade.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must be sealed and escape proof. Hatchling tree monitors can initially be started off in anywhere from a 20 to 30 gallon tall terrarium or similar sized enclosure, or an enclosure that is roughly 18 inches by 18 inches by 36 inches, but this enclosure size should be increased accordingly. For a single adult tree monitor, an enclosure of a minimum of a 40 to 55 gallon tall arboreal terrarium or enclosure, or roughly 4 feet by 4 feet by 6 feet or larger depending on age, size, sex, and number of animals being kept per enclosure. A deep layer of at least three to four or more inches of substrate should be added to the enclosure, as tree monitors are strong burrowers as well. Commercially available orchid bark, cypress mulch, chemical and pesticide free potting soil, or coconut fiber substrates are acceptable for these monitors, but must not be toxic. Most monitors will frequently disrupt and uproot most plants and other enclosure furnishings, but should still be provided sufficient hiding and basking areas in the form of log, rock, or cork hides. A large, sturdy water bowl or dish of appropriate size that ideally allows for easy entry and exit, as well as soaking should also be provided as well. These monitors can also be misted at least two to three times weekly to help maintain hydration and humidity. Sphagnum moss can also be used as a substrate in hides to help increase humidity. Being largely arboreal species, tree monitors can and will climb if provided the opportunity, and should be provided adequate vertical and diagonal branches, logs, rocks, custom inserted dowels, or other opportunities to enable and provide for climbing and basking opportunities.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

For lighting and heating, tree monitors require adequate temperatures, as their biology and natural history indicate appropriately. Maintain ambient temperatures inside the enclosure from 75 to 85 degrees F that can be allowed to drop about 10 degrees F from this at night. Tree monitors will also bask, and require basking temperatures of anywhere from 95 to 100 degrees F. This can be provided through overhead UVA/UVB lighting of appropriate wattage, under tank

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heating pads (UTHS), ceramic or radiant heat emitters, and/or red bulbs. Temperatures should also be adequately monitored using a reliable thermostat as well. Spot clean the enclosure for urates, feces, or uneaten food at least twice per week. Be sure to periodically replace the substrate, clean, and disinfect the enclosure and its furnishings at minimum every 2 to 3 months, particularly water bowls and substrates intended for raising humidity levels (such as cypress mulch, peat moss, or sphagnum moss). Humidity for these arboreal species should be around 80%. More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition

Insectivorous to Carnivorous; In the wild, tree monitors are primarily carnivorous to insectivorous, and will feed on a wide variety of food including insects and other invertebrates, crustaceans, mollusks, and other invertebrates, as well as many small vertebrates including small mammals, birds, bird and reptile eggs, amphibians, and other smaller reptiles. They will also eat carrion, or dead and decaying plant and animal matter as well.

In captivity, variety is essential to a proper and adequate monitor diet. Tree monitors can be fed a variety of feeder insects of appropriate size including crickets, roaches, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms supplemented with vitamin D3 and calcium. Frozen-thawed rodents of appropriate size and raw food items such as turkey, beef, or eggs can also be offered, but sparingly, if at all, as these food items are high in fat and protein for monitors. It is also important to remember not to overfeed any monitors, as they can become very prone to obesity. Feeding schedules can depend on the age, size, and overall health of your monitor, but typically, an appropriate feeding regime for young and hatchling monitors should be two to three times weekly. Most monitors are very alert, intelligent and personable species that can become food aggressive when in the presence of food, and therefore require additional care when handling. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Handling

Both the green and black tree monitors are a species that may initially be nervous and skittish, particularly imported specimens or those that have otherwise been only recently acquired. They may bite, claw, tail whip, or otherwise attempt to flee or escape from what they perceive to be a potential threat or predator. However, with regular handling, interaction, These active and sought after monitors can become more tame and personable pets to maintain provided that they are handled and interacted with regularly in a calm and deliberative manner. Any new animal should of course also be allowed to acclimate to its environment and surroundings before handling attempts are made. Overall, each animal is an individual, and these techniques may not be effective for all monitors, but are nonetheless the most commonly utilized. Tree monitors may not always bite or act outwardly defensive, but can become stressed from overhandling, and should be allowed to become initially acclimated. Tree monitors may not be for everyone, but these active and beautiful monitors can make for intelligent and highly rewarding pets to maintain for the more intermediate to advanced enthusiast.

****Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens****

Contact

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at info@madisonherps.org

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Disclaimer: Note that the information provided in these, or any care sheets, are not intended to be all-exhaustive, and further research and care should always be sought and provided when it comes to any species one may prospectively be interested in. These care sheets are also not intended to serve as substitutes for professional veterinary medical care and husbandry should any animal require it. Always seek proper and professional veterinary care for any animal should the need arise, and be prepared ahead of time for any and all husbandry costs and expenses that may occur with any animal beyond the initial purchase. Any animal owned is ultimately a matter of personal/individual care and responsibility. MAHS cannot make any claims or guarantees regarding any information in this care sheet therein. This care sheet may be reprinted or redistributed only in its entirety, including any and all MAHS logos and disclaimers.

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