

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**SLEEPING SITES OF GREEN ANOLES: THE CASE OF AN
INTRODUCED POPULATION IN THE OGASAWARA ISLANDS, JAPAN**

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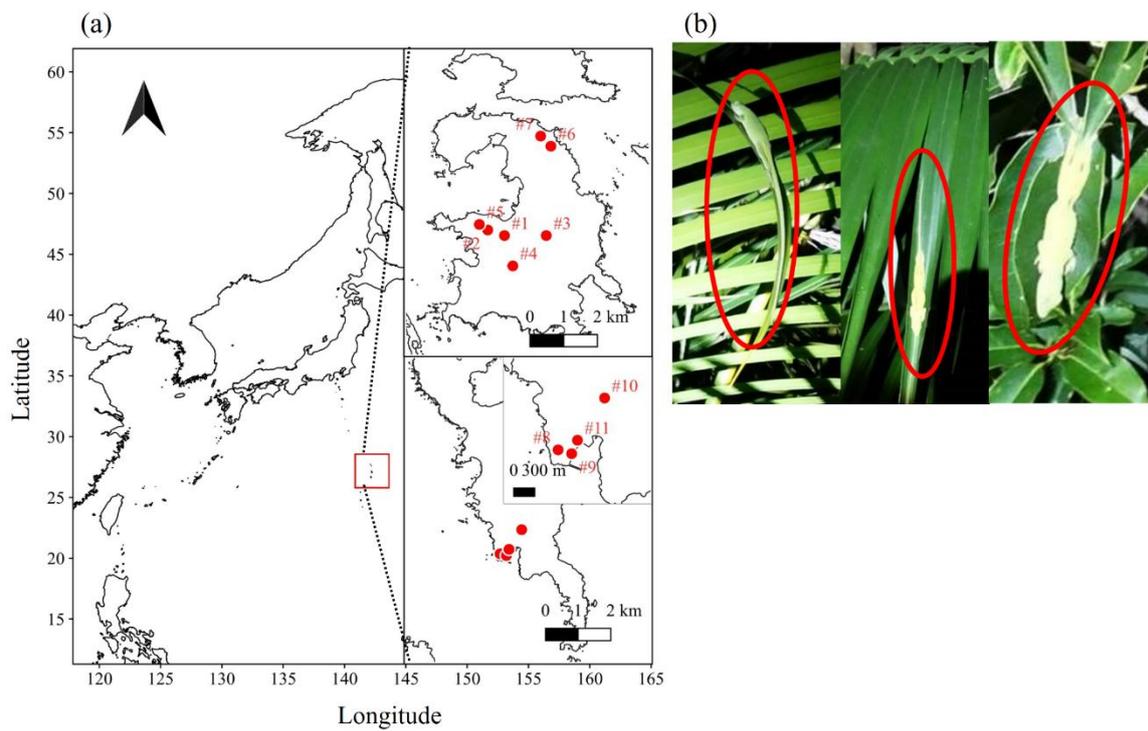


FIGURE S1. (a) Map of Chichi-jima and Haha-jima on the Ogasawara Islands group. The numbers on the small maps indicate the survey sites (from #1 to #11) associated with the Site ID of Table S1. (b) Sleeping Green Anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) at night on leaves. (Photographed by Koichiro Inomori).

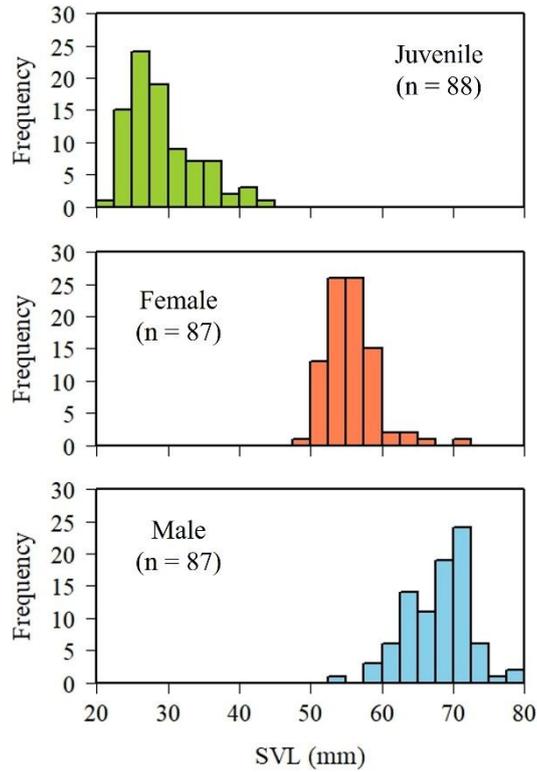


FIGURE S2. Size distribution of the focal population of Green Anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) on the Ogasawara Islands, Japan, collected in the survey period (20th July to 9th August 2024). Adding to 212 subjects collected from nighttime field survey, the histogram includes extra data from 50 adult individuals that were captured in daytime. Juvenile shows a distinctive peak at small body size (SVL < 45.0 mm) from those of adult female (mode: SVL = 57.5 mm) and male (SVL = 72.5 mm). This size distribution indicates that juveniles hatched in the early season of this year and were still immature at the time of capture.

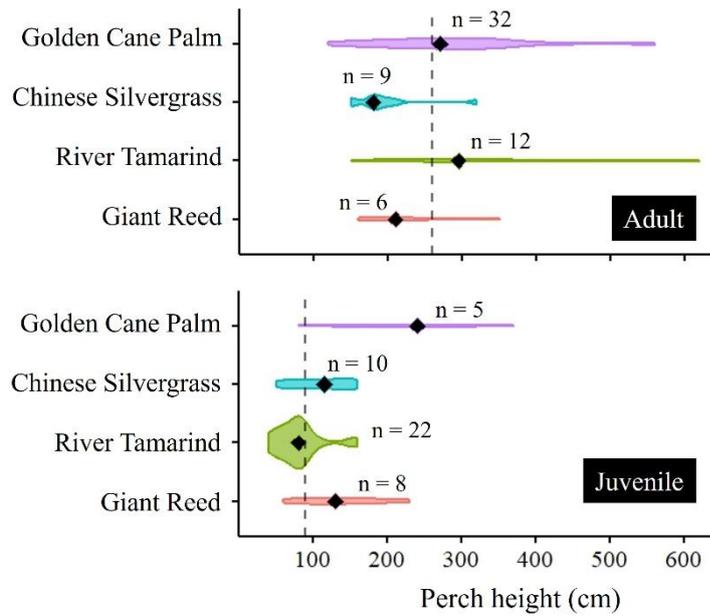


FIGURE S3. Comparison of perch height between juvenile and adult Green Anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) on the Ogasawara Islands, Japan, on the specific plant species shared by both juveniles and adults. For each plant species, the black diamond indicates the median and the violin plot represents 95% of the Kernell density of the data distributions. Dashed line represents the median perch height of adults (260 cm, n = 59) and juveniles (90 cm, n = 45), respectively

TABLE S1. Survey sites, survey effort, and dominant plant species at each site we studied for the Green Anole (*Anolis carolinensis*) on the Ogasawara Islands, Japan. An asterisk (*) after scientific name represents non-native plant species on the Ogasawara Islands.

Site ID	Island	Survey effort			Dominant plant species				
		Time (min)	Route length	No. of captures	Canopy	Middle	Lower		
1	Chichi-jima	161	745 m	44	Alexandrian Laurel	Schima	Chinese Hibiscus		
					<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>			<i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> *
					Chinese Banyan			Mulberry	
					<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> *			<i>Morus australis</i> *	
2	Chichi-jima	70	602 m	14	Golden Cane Palm	Schima	River Tamarind		
					<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i> *			<i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *
					Coastal She-Oak				
					<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> *				
3	Chichi-jima	40	133 m	35	Bishop wood	Giant Reed	Bracken Fern		
					<i>Bischofia javanica</i> *			<i>Arundo donax</i> *	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
					Alexandrian Laurel				Grasses
					<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>				<i>Poaceae</i> spp.
4	Chichi-jima	53	122 m	37	Schima	Chinese Silvergrass	Chinese Silvergrass		
					<i>Schima wallichii</i>			<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
5	Chichi-jima	107	720 m	48	River Tamarind	Schima	River Tamarind		
					<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *			<i>Schima wallichii</i>	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *
					Coastal She-Oak				
					<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> *				
6	Chichi-jima	29	219 m	8	Coastal She-Oak	River Tamarind	Lantana		
					<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> *			<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *	<i>Lantana camara</i> *
					Screw Pine				
					<i>Pandanus boninensis</i>				
7	Chichi-jima	32	452 m	9	Sea Hibiscus	Giant Reed	Lantana		
					<i>Hibiscus glaber</i>			<i>Arundo donax</i> *	<i>Lantana camara</i> *
					Screw Pine				
					<i>Pandanus boninensis</i>				
8	Haha-jima	40	247 m	2	Alexandrian Laurel	River Tamarind	Grasses		
					<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>			<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *	<i>Poaceae</i> spp.

9	Haha-jima	30	223 m	8	Tropical Almond <i>Terminalia catappa</i> River Tamarind <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *	Mulberry <i>Morus australis</i> *	Grasses <i>Poaceae</i> spp.
10	Haha-jima	42	224 m	20	Bishop wood <i>Bischofia javanica</i> *	River Tamarind <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *	Blue Porterweed <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> *
11	Haha-jima	23	200 m	2	Tropical Almond <i>Terminalia catappa</i> Mulberry <i>Morus australis</i> *	River Tamarind <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *	Blue Porterweed <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> *

TABLE S2. Output of the LMM for life-stage effect on perch height of four specific plant species that are shared by both juvenile and adult green anoles.

Bold letters indicate statistically significant factor at $\alpha = 0.05$ level.

Fixed factor	Estimate	SE	<i>t</i>	<i>p-value</i>
Life stage (Juvenile)	-97.6	48.9	-2.00	0.049
Perch (River Tamarind)	129.4	45.3	2.86	0.005
Perch (Chinese Silvergrass)	-37.9	47.7	-0.79	0.429
Perch (Golden Cane Palm)	54.3	40.4	1.34	0.184
Life stage: River Tamarind	-186.4	58.8	-3.17	0.002
Life stage: Chinese Silvergrass	11.8	64.3	0.18	0.855
Life stage: Golden Cane Palm	28.2	65.6	0.43	0.669