

Veiled Chameleons are invading Maui!

**Chameleons eat birds, plants and native insects.
Don't let this invasive species be your newest neighbor!**

Veiled chameleons pose a threat to Maui because they can live in a wide range of habitats, from sea level to over 10,000' elevation, and their large size allows them to prey upon Native Hawaiian birds, plants and insects. Also, females may lay 30—95 eggs up to three times a year. Veiled chameleons have been found on Maui. **If you see a veiled chameleon, capture it, contain it, and immediately call Maui Invasive Species Committee 573-MISC.**

It's against the law!

Native to Yemen and Saudi Arabia, veiled chameleons are invasive and illegal on Maui. It is against the law to import, breed, keep as pets, sell or export veiled chameleons. Penalties include up to \$200,000 and 3 years in prison. The Hawai'i Department of Agriculture (HDOA) has an amnesty program where someone can turn in an illegal animal without fear of prosecution. Call HDOA at 873-3555.



Here's how to tell the difference between
Veiled and Jackson's chameleons

**Please report only veiled chameleon sightings.
Jackson's chameleons are a common species.**



Adult male (left) and female (right) Jackson's chameleon.

Veiled chameleons:

- Bony shark-fin-like shield on its head.
- Fleshy fringe from under its nose down the middle line of its belly to the base of its tail.
- Legs are long and pencil thin, and it has a long thin tail. Males have little nubs on its back feet.
- Large adults most times have vertical stripes.
- Grows up to 2 feet in length.
- Juveniles are usually light green with a prominent shield on its head.

Jackson's chameleons:

- Adult males have three horns on head.
- Some have irregular splotchy patterns on the body.
- When handled or under stress, a red color appears on folds under its neck.
- Legs are shorter than veiled chameleons and stocky.
- Grows up to 10 inches in length.
- Juveniles are usually brown or tan.