

In terms of food-foraging, lizards usually occupy one of two possible strategies („foraging mode“). The first one is called „sit and wait“ and it is defined by waiting on one position for a long time with a minimum movements and attack is based on visual cues on prey which gets to a certain distance. The second one is the „active foraging“ in which the predator moves through terrain and it detects with help of chemical cues by nasal olfactoric system or vomeronasal system, with which is able to find a prey. Sometimes the third mode is also presented as a transition - „saltatory foraging“ or a continuum between two these extreme strategies. Specific variables, which reflects the activity of a predator, are used to determine the „foraging mode“ – MPM, PTM, PAM and AD.

Within these predators a whole set of sensory adaptations (such as enlarged olfactory lobes, a large abundance of taste buds, two fovea centralis in macula), morphological adaptations (e.g.shortening of the jaw, slender body morphology, forked tongue) and food adaptations (yellow color preference, ontogenetic shift to herbivory) are presented.