

Tree Frog

NP



FACT SHEET

Pictured Amphibian: **Red-Eyed Tree Frog**

Genus : **Agalychnis Callidryas**

Type : **Carnivore**

Class : **Amphibian**

Venomous : **No**

Adult Size : **1 - 3 inch**

The average life expectancy : **5 Years**

Social Structure : **Kept in social groups**

Enclosure : **10 - 20 Gallon tank**

Temperature : **23c - 29c**

Food and interval : **Insects & smaller frogs**

Drinking : **will drink from leaves & puddles of water**

Humidity : **75 - 90%**

Breeding Female age : **1 1/2 yrs, 35-40g**

Breeding Male age : **2yrs**

Breeding Season : **October - March.**

Live Birth or Eggs : **Eggs**

Time to Hatch / incubation period : **6 - 21 days after**

being fertilised

HANDLING

Although they are not venomous, handling can be done with experience as they can be quite fragile. they are not naturally aggressive but do like to hide and can become jumpy when startled or spooked.

SEXING YOUR RED EYED TREE FROG

MALE : Grow between 2 -2 1/2 inch in size

Has brown nuptial pads at the base of each hand when they hit sexual maturity.

FEMALE : Grow up to 3 inch in size

Does not have brown nuptial pads at the base of each hand

FEEDING

Diet : Crickets, Moths, flies, Grass hoppers, Smaller frogs, tadpoles.

Live food diet :

Make sure the tree frog eats all the crickets, if it does not then remove them. In some cases the crickets could attack/eat your red eye tree frog when it is asleep when left in the enclosure.

HOUSING & HUSBANDRY

VIVARIUM : A glass terrarium terra is most commonly used for Tree Frogs as they can walk up glass and you can see them from all sides. When buying a terrarium you need to make sure that you make a balanced habitat. Tree frogs prefer height to length and love to climb so include lots of vines and plants in the enclosure.

A suitable enclosure starts at 45cm long x 60cm tall and 30cm deep.

SUBSTRATE : When choosing a substrate always think about the humidity. substrate used in the vivarium should preferably be reptile safe such as Orchid Bark Coconut husk and Moss, a mixture of all 3 is ideal. **DO NOT USE** substrates containing **PERTILE** as it is Volcanic glass and if ingested can/will kill your tree frog.

HEATING : A vivarium needs to have a hot end of (29c) and a cold end (23c) this is so it will move around to regulate its temperature with vines and plants and hiding spots a shallow water and food dish if you provide a supplementary food diet with ventilation. to create and provide humidity (75-90%) add moss and water spray inside the Terrarium also required by the tree frog. The temperature is to be controlled by a stat, There are different types of stats for different heating equipment. Ceramics, heat mat, heat coils & basking heat bulbs.

Some stats have a time function this can allow you to program night time temperatures which are 4-5c cooler than daytime temperatures. otherwise the stat will have temperature dial which you can change manually and should be checked daily. If too high the glass will have water humidity at all times which is not a bad thing with a tree frogs as they will drink the water from the glass also. Ventilation is a must also to stop high humidity levels

LIGHTING :

if you have this on a timer you can also set your day and night time for your UVB bulb or spotlight bulb to simulate day and night on a period of 12 hours on and 12 hours off although it is required in order to synthesise vitamin D3 inside their skin to help with vitamins for growth.

HEALTH CHECK

Always check your tree frog as much as possible to ensure a healthy companion, here is a list of checks to do to maintain a health animal.

A healthy tree frog is always alert and usually interested in anything moving like humans and their surroundings.

Eyes : make sure they are clear bright and alert.

Skin : Make sure there are no discolourations to the skin, abrasions.

Body Size : Make sure your frog is not bloated as this can then make it lethargic.

Active : Keep an eye on your frogs activity daily, if it becomes less active this can be caused by many medical issues.

Weight : If your frog loses weight this can be caused by an incorrect diet or lack of nutrients.

Cleaning

Water: Every day water should be checked and replaced as required, a tree frog likes to bathe in its water and may defecate in it.

Substrate: should be changed as and when required as again it may defecate and urinate and this can give off a nasty odour over time.

Cleaning: always make sure you use reptile friendly chemicals if required. like "Repti-clean" or an anti-bacterial detergent that is reptile safe. tree frogs tend to defecate on the sides of the terrarium so make sure this is clean, if water spray is contaminated by faeces or chemicals could become unwell.

Requirements & Equipment when purchasing

terrarium + correct size for tree frog, Heating controller, Heating Source for day and night if required. fresh water source and mister. UV light and controller, Decor - Vines, plants & hides, A care booklet with this relevant information.

Owning a Red Eyed Tree Frog

You do not need a licence to purchase a tree frog, You do have to be 18 to purchase any animal in the UK. Law states under the animal welfare act 2006 that it is your duty to care for your animal in all circumstances. Provide the animal with correct living conditions and accommodation & to provide fresh food and waters and when required. If the reptile were to become ill or injured it is your responsibility to seek veterinary / expert help to assure that the Reptile will recover.

One of the leading Reptile vets in the UK is called John Chitty and he can be contacted VIA the link <http://antonvets.co.uk/exotics/189-2/>

Many species of reptiles are also covered under various European and international laws, such as the Berne Convention and CITES regulations which are designed to protect endangered animals and prohibit trade in wild-caught specimens. A Royal python is not under this Law

| Disease / Disorder | Cause | Visual Signs / Symptoms | Treatment / Prevention |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Red Leg | Low humidity, stress, incorrect diet | Legs turn reddish | Seek Veterinary advice |
| MBD | Lack of vitamin D and calcium | Lack of energy, stops moving, jumping & eating | Seek veterinary advice. |
| Edema | Because it is bloated. | Frog swells up and becomes lethargic. | Seek veterinary advice. |
| Chemical intoxication | Pesticides Soap or cleaning chemicals have contaminated the living environment | Lack of energy, stops moving, jumping, eating and show discolouration | Seek veterinary advice. Surgery may be required. |
| Intestinal obstruction | Caused by swallowing gravel or by eating too many hard-shelled insects. | Frog swells up and becomes lethargic. | Seek veterinary advice. |
| Nutritional deficiencies | Incorrect diet & lack of vitamins required | Frog may become lethargic and show signs of discolouration and become weak | Seek veterinary advice. ensure you are using and providing the correct diet and supplements as required |
| Skin problems | Bacterial & fungal infections | Abrasions | Seek veterinary advice. |