



Sea Dwellers & Friends

Angola, IN

Ph: 260-316-3697

<http://www.sea-dweller.com>



White Treefrog

Litoria Caerulea

Common Name: White Treefrog

Scientific Name: *Litoria Caerulea*

General Info:

Frogs have sensitive skin and generally would rather not be handled. If handling is desired, it is important to wash hands before and after handling. However, with patience, limited handling can turn White's treefrogs into docile pets.

Most treefrogs have adhesive discs on their feet that make them adept climbers. The more plants and climbing areas within terrariums the better. Treefrogs are typically gentle inhabitants for terrariums; some will even tolerate a variety of suitable "tankmates". White's treefrogs have large mouths and larger appetites.

Be cautious when introducing new inhabitants into this frog's enclosure. Length is up to 4". Have the new terrarium completely set up before bringing your new friend home. Additionally, make sure your new family member is allowed enough time to adjust to its new home before any attempt to handle it.

Temperature/Humidity:

Ideal daytime temperature for these frogs should range between 70 and 85 degrees. Nighttime temperature should remain between 60 and 75 degrees. The humidity for these frogs should be kept at or near 80 percent.

Lighting:

Most reptiles and some amphibians require ultraviolet lighting to maintain good health. Although nocturnal (mainly active at night) frogs don't require ultraviolet lighting, if it is part of the habitat design, it is recommended for 10 - 12 hours per day. The use of a timer will assist in maintaining an accurate schedule of light periods.



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Feeding/Watering:

White's treefrogs do well on a diet consisting of a variety of vitamin/calcium dusted insects such as crickets, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms. Adult frogs should be fed 3-4 times per week. Fresh clean water should always be available. Daily misting of the habitat will help maintain the humidity level.

Habitat/Housing:

Successful permanent maintenance requires a moderately sized terrarium (15 gallon). A screen lid is essential for proper air exchange. The enclosure must include a shallow water bowl or allow for a soaking area that is easy to enter and exit. This can be accomplished by using gravel as a substrate and sloping it to form a "beach" area.

Live plants can be used in most frog enclosures to maintain humidity levels and create a natural atmosphere. Remember not to use plants that have had insecticide, plant food, or plant polish used on them. Frogs are highly sensitive to chemicals and pollution and the introduction of these items into their habitat can be fatal.

Misting the habitat once or twice daily will help maintain proper humidity levels. Ideal daytime temperature for these frogs should range between 70 and 85 degrees. Additionally, a basking lamp should be used on one end of the enclosure to maintain the temperature of 80-90 degrees. Nighttime temperature should remain between 65 and 75 degrees.

The humidity for these frogs should be kept at or near 80 percent. Most reptiles and some amphibians require ultraviolet lighting to maintain good health. Although nocturnal (mainly active at night) frogs don't require ultraviolet lighting, if it is part of the habitat design, it is recommended for 12 hours per day.

The use of a timer will assist in maintaining an accurate schedule of light periods. For frog terrariums to maintain proper humidity levels, 2" to 3" of Bed-A-Beast is recommended. The substrate should be kept moist, but changed regularly to avoid bacterial growth.

Substrate (Bedding):

2" to 3" inches of Bed-A-Beast and moss is recommended for frog terrariums to maintain proper humidity levels. However, gravel should be used when creating a "beach" tank to ensure water remains clear. The substrate should be kept moist, but changed regularly to avoid bacterial growth. If possible use moss in parts of the tank to create padded areas for your frog to rest on.



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Other notes: As with all reptiles after handling, cleaning, changing bedding or washing feed dishes make sure you clean your hands and surrounding areas with a bleach water mixture or a antibacterial soap. Improper cleaning of sinks and bathtubs after reptiles have been in them or their housing, food dishes have been cleaned, can cause severe illness in children and adults.