

Edible Frog

The edible frog is a hybrid between the marsh frog and pool frog. They are semi aquatic frogs that can be kept on land and in water or fully in water. It is native to Europe and is introduced in Spain and the United Kingdom. It is the species that is used for food particularly in France for the frog legs however they are also captive bred for the pet trade.

Other names include the common European frog, common water frog or green frog.



Glossary

Reptile – A cold-blooded vertebrate with scaly skin.

Amphibian – A cold-blooded vertebrate that begins life as an aquatic animal and grows into a terrestrial adult with lungs.

Terrestrial – A ground dwelling animal.

Arboreal – An animal that lives in trees.

Diurnal – Awake in the day.

Nocturnal– Awake during the night.

UVB – Ultraviolet radiation.

Colubrid – A family of snakes.

Hybrid – Offspring from animals of different species.

Morph – Colourations created due to genetics.

Musk – Unpleasant odour released when an animal is stressed or feels threatened.

Live plants are only available on special order

If you require any further information, please ask our pet care advisors who will be very happy to help.

Opening Times

Monday – Saturday: 9am – 6pm

Sunday: 9.30am – 4pm

Chessington Garden Centre

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Edible Frog



Care & Advice Sheet

Inspiration for your Home & Garden



Size & Housing

Female edible frogs often reach between 5 to 9cm while males are larger and can reach anywhere between 6 to 11cm. Standard aquariums with screen covers can be used but we recommend the Exo Terra or Komodo reptile tanks:

60 x 45 x 45cm / 24 x 18 x 18" – Minimum for 1-2 Adults



Substrate & Furnishings

For a more natural looking enclosure, soil based substrates such as humus bricks can be used and topped with a layer of moist sphagnum moss or similar. This will help maintain humidity.

Furnishings such as thick branches and artificial plants should be provided. Live plants can be used such as elodea densa. Spot pick the enclosure daily and once or twice a month full clean the enclosure as amphibians are prone to illness from excess waste in the environment.

Please Note – Not all live plants are amphibian friendly.

Lighting & Temperature

A day and night cycle should be provided by the use of reptile UVB bulbs. A low percentage UVB is ideal such as the 5 or 10% arcadia tubes to provide sunlight and this is best placed on a timer for 10-12 hours a day.

These frogs are temperate and can tolerate many different temperatures. Room temperature is acceptable but the enclosure can be heated with a low wattage heat bulb to prevent it getting very cold. If the temperature drops dramatically, a moonlight heat bulb is recommended to heat the enclosure as this emits very little light and can stay on during the night.

Food & Water

These frogs are insectivores and feed solely on live food. Depending on the size of your frog, live food options include:

- Crickets
- Locusts
- Roaches
- Waxworms (treat)

Feed adult frogs every 2-3 days and feed juveniles daily. Fresh water should be provided daily in a large dish as they will soak and often defecate in the bowl. If they are kept in a large body of water a filter should be used to clean the water. They should be misted daily to provide humidity levels of 50-60%.

Handling

These frogs are best not to be handled as they are more like the frogs that you will find in your garden. They do not react well to handling attempts and will jump away. If necessary, make sure your hands are damp using water from the enclosure.