

Whites Tree Frog

The Whites Tree Frog is a nocturnal amphibian. These frogs can either be an attractive blue or green colour. They are from areas of Northeast Australia, New Guinea and Indonesia. They are recognised for being so chunky in their size with large smiles and big eyes.

Other common names include the dumpy tree frog, smiling frog or the Australian green tree 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

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Whites Tree Frog



Care & Advice Sheet

Inspiration for your Home & Garden



Size & Housing

These frogs are quite large compared to other species. They usually reach around 4 inches in length and are quite chunky. It is possible for females to reach as long as 5 inches. These frogs are arboreal and benefit from a taller enclosure. Standard aquariums with screen covered tops can be used but we recommend the Exo Terra or Komodo reptile tanks:

45 x 45 x 45cm / 18 x 18 x 18" – Minimum for 1 Adult

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



Substrate & Furnishings

The simplest option for substrate is paper towels as this is easily replaced and inexpensive. 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.

Perches such as thick branches and artificial or live plants should be provided. 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.

Temperatures should range between 25°C and 30°C, this can be achieved by using a reptile heat bulb or ceramic heat emitter with a guard controlled by a thermostat at all times. The temperature can drop at night by a maximum of 3 degrees. If the temperature drops more, a moonlight heat bulb is recommended

to heat the enclosure instead 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
- Roaches
- Locusts
- Waxworms (treat)

Feed adult frogs every 2–3 days and juveniles daily. Fresh water should be provided daily in a large dish as they will soak and often defecate in the bowl at night. They should be misted daily to provide humidity levels of 50–60%.

Handling

Whites tree frogs are great beginner amphibians that are very hardy. Handling little and fairly often is enjoyed provided your hands are damp. It is best to wet your hands from the water within their enclosure. Always support the body and do not forcefully grab your frog. They are still very delicate.