

Australian Tree Frog Care Guide

TEMPERAMENT

Generally Clam

HANDLE-ABILITY

Handling Not Recommended.

LIFESPAN

7-15 years

MINIMUM TANK SIZE

Enclosure size varies on Species.

TEMPERATURE RANGE

22-28°C, if hotter, ensure humidity is retained.

HUMIDITY RANGE

General: 60-85% (Depending on species)

UVB

2.0 UVB

TANK MATES

None

FEEDING

Insects: Crickets, Roaches, Worms

SAFE FLORA



HABITAT SETUP

- **Enclosure:** A vertical enclosure is ideal for tree frogs. Tank sizes are dependant on species size, but a tank size of 45x45x60 cm is suitable for 1-2 adult smaller frog species. Ensure the enclosure is escape-proof with a tight-fitting lid and proper ventilation.
- **Substrate:** Use a moisture-retentive substrate like coconut coir, sphagnum moss, or a bioactive soil mix. Avoid using gravel or sharp materials that can harm the frog. The substrate should be deep enough to support plant growth if a bioactive setup is used.
- **Decor:** Incorporate branches, vines, and plants for climbing and hiding. Live plants like pothos or bromeliads are ideal as they help maintain humidity and replicate the frog's natural habitat. Include a shallow water dish with dechlorinated water for soaking.

FEEDING

- **Diet (Insects):** Tree frogs primarily eat live insects like crickets, roaches, and occasionally mealworms or silkworm. Feed appropriately sized prey, no larger than the frog's head, to avoid choking.
- **Feeding Schedule:** Juveniles require feeding 5-6 times a week, while adults can be fed 3-4 times a week. Offer 3-5 insects per feeding and remove any uneaten prey after 24 hours.
- **Supplementation:** Dust prey with a calcium supplement 2-3 times a week and use a multivitamin supplement once a week to prevent nutritional deficiencies.

HANDLING

Avoid frequent handling, as tree frogs have sensitive skin that can absorb oils or chemicals from your hands. When handling is necessary, wash your hands thoroughly, rinse off all soap, and keep them moist with dechlorinated water.

HEALTH MONITORING:

A healthy tree frog is active at night, has clear eyes, smooth skin, and a good appetite. Watch for signs of illness, such as lethargy, weight loss, cloudy eyes, or unusual skin conditions. Consult an experienced vet if you notice any concerning symptoms. We recommend Wild Pacific Vets in Glebe (near our Surry Hills Store)

TANK MAINTENANCE

Spot-clean the tank daily, removing waste and uneaten food. Perform a deeper clean every 2-4 weeks, replacing soiled substrate and cleaning surfaces with a reptile-safe cleaner. If using a bioactive setup, maintain the cleanliness by ensuring your cleanup crew (e.g., springtails or isopods) is active and thriving.

LIGHTING AND HEAT

Tree frogs require a temperature gradient of 22-28°C. Use a low-wattage heat lamp or heat mat on the side of the enclosure to maintain temperatures. Avoid bright lighting, as it can stress the frogs. A UVB light is beneficial, and highly recommended but not mandatory if the frog receives proper dietary supplementation.



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SHOPPING CART

- UVB 2.0 Bulb & Dome
- Thermometer & Hygrometer
- Heat Mat
- Rainforest substrate or coco coir
- 45x45x60cm Enclosure (min)
- Deep water bowl
- Feeding tongs
- Driftwood/Cork bark, Branches
- Foliage (live or artificial)
- On/Off Timer (Optional)
- Misting (hand spray or automatic system)
- Moss (Optional)
- Calcium powder + D3



ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT

- Australian native tree frogs thrive in a stimulating and naturalistic environment. Incorporate branches, live plants, and vertical spaces for climbing, as they are arboreal by nature. Adding plants like pothos, bromeliads, or ferns not only enhances the enclosure aesthetically but also helps maintain humidity.
- **Climbing Opportunities:** Tree frogs are arboreal, so vertical space and climbing structures are essential. Include sturdy branches, cork bark, or vines for climbing. Ensure these materials are securely placed to prevent accidents. Choose branches with varying diameters to encourage natural movement and exercise.
- **Hiding Spaces:** Frogs need places to retreat and feel secure during the day. Provide hiding spots at different levels of the enclosure using items such as hollow logs, live plants, or commercially available reptile hides. Leafy plants like pothos or ferns offer natural cover and mimic their native environment.
- **Naturalistic Setup:** A naturalistic or bioactive enclosure benefits the frogs by creating a dynamic ecosystem. Live plants, such as bromeliads, pothos, or spider plants, improve air quality, aid humidity control, and give frogs areas to perch. The addition of a cleanup crew (springtails and isopods) helps manage waste and keeps the enclosure cleaner.

SIZE & SEX

- **Juveniles:** Juvenile frogs are smaller, often less than 2-3 cm in size. They require more frequent feedings and careful monitoring of humidity and temperature to support their growth.
- **Adults:** Adult Australian native tree frogs typically reach 6-10 cm in length, depending on the species. Females are often larger and rounder, especially when gravid, while males are smaller with visible vocal sacs during the breeding season.
- **Sexual Dimorphism:** Males will call, especially during breeding seasons. Females usually croak less, and are far larger than males. Males also sit like a bullet where as females sit like a pebble.
- **Growth Rate:** Tree frogs grow relatively quickly, reaching adulthood in 6-12 months depending on diet, care, and species. Proper nutrition and stable environmental conditions promote healthy growth.

SHEDDING CARE

Humidity and Moisture: Maintain humidity levels between 60-85%, depending on the species. Regular misting helps keep their skin moist and supports healthy shedding.

- Provide a water dish to assist hydration and shedding. Ensure dish is not too deep

Substrate Considerations: Use moisture-retaining substrates like coconut fiber, peat moss, or a soil mix to maintain consistent humidity. Avoid substrates that are too dry or contain sharp particles, as these can harm their delicate skin.