

Whites Tree Frog

Scientific Name: *Litoria caerulea*

Native to: Australia, New Guinea, and surrounding islands.

Maximum Length: 3-4.5 inches

Life Span: Up To 16 Years

Characteristics:

White's Tree frogs are excellent pets for beginners. They are very easy to care for and not nearly as delicate as some other types of frogs. These tree frogs can be gently handled without freaking out. Their name is derived from the scientist that described the frog rather than the frog's color. Like many other tree frogs, they have the ability to change color depending on their environment.

Care Tips:

Enclosure: Provide a standard 29-gallon aquarium for two adult tree frogs. More space is always recommended. Make sure you provide a secure lid. Provide multiple perches, and branches for your tree frog to climb on.

Substrate: The substrate in a White's Tree Frog enclosure can be a mixture of peat moss, potting soil (without added chemicals or perlite), or coconut fiber. You can also use damp sphagnum moss to help increase the humidity.

Habitat: Add large driftwood branches and artificial plants to the enclosure. Make sure you provide a lot of cover (live potted plants that have not been sprayed with chemicals) and climbing branches for your White's Tree Frog. This will keep them from getting stressed out.

Temperature and Lighting: Daytime temperatures should remain between 75-85°F. Nighttime temperatures can be as low as 68°F. Humidity levels should range from 30% to 70% in different parts of the cage. A light misting every few days will help ensure that there is always a humid area for the frog. Use a low wattage bulb to provide warmth and light. Provide 12 hours of daylight. You can add a low wattage red bulb for nighttime viewing of these nocturnal frogs.

Food and Water: White's Tree frogs have tremendous appetites. They eat insects including crickets, earthworms, waxworms, mealworms, silkworms, slugs, moths and roaches. Most of their diet should consist of crickets dusted with vitamins. You may offer other foods every few feedings. Feed adult frogs every couple of days. Feed juveniles daily but with smaller prey items and in smaller quantities. Make sure you do not feed them too much; obesity is very common in these tree frogs and it will shorten their lives.