



White's Tree Frog *Litoria caerulea*

- Also commonly called the “Dumpy’s Tree frog”.
- The White’s tree frog is a chubby, smooth skinned frog with enlarged toe pads characteristic of tree frogs. They are usually bright green to olive brown in color and they may have scattered white or yellowish spots.
- Native to tropical to subtropical regions of Australia and New Guinea.
- If provided the proper care, white’s tree frogs can attain longevity of 10-15 years or more.

Size

Adult White’s Treefrogs typically reach up to 4-5”.

Housing

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured top or aquarium hood. A 15-20 gallon tall aquarium or terrarium is suitable for a single white’s tree frog. Provide several horizontal perches for the frog to climb and rest on. Provide additional live or artificial foliage, logs, cork bark, or other cage furnishings for added security and aesthetic appeal. Substrates that retain some moisture and humidity should be used such as paper towels, or sphagnum moss, cypress mulch, or potting soil for more naturalistic enclosures. Substrate should be pesticide free. Provide a large, shallow water dish in the enclosure and change at least 2-3 times weekly. Spot clean daily.

Maintain White’s tree frogs at higher humidity. Mist the enclosure at least once daily. White’s tree frogs do not require additional UV lighting, but can be provided a low wattage daylight spectrum or florescent form of lighting. Maintain these frogs at ambient temperatures of between 65 and 80 degrees F, but do not allow for temperatures to drop below or rise above this range. A 12-14 hour light cycle can also be provided.

Feeding/Diet

White’s tree frogs are insectivorous, and will eat insects, arachnids, and other invertebrates they can catch. They will occasionally catch and consume smaller amphibians or even small rodents on occasion.

White’s tree frogs in captivity should be fed 2-3 times weekly. Feed them crickets, roaches, earthworms, mealworms. White’s tree frogs will eat pinky mice, but offer these sparingly, if at all. Do not overfeed these frogs, or obesity and other health issues may become an issue.

Feeder insects should be gut loaded (provided a quality diet containing vitamins and minerals). Dust insects with vitamin D3 and calcium supplements 1-2 times weekly for added nutritional value.

Handling

Unlike many amphibians, white’s tree frogs will tolerate some level of careful but deliberate handling and can often become fairly accustomed to being handled. As with all amphibians, their skin is soft and permeable; Wash hands thoroughly and avoid any lotions, creams, or oils before handling any amphibian.

Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens