



*Captive Bred Specialties

African Bullfrog (Pixie Frog) (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*)

Big Frogs with Big Appetites

Pixie frogs are also often known as the African bullfrogs, and are among the largest species of frogs in the world. The second largest frog after the goliath frog, the frogs are typically greenish to greenish brown in color with distinct nodules and skin folds. The snout is short and rounded, with protruding tooth like projections on the lower jaw. The underside is usually pale yellowish to white. To survive the dry seasons or conditions in its natural range, these frogs often “aestivate” underground using their moist skin secretions in a self-constructed seal or “cocoon” until conditions improve. Pixie frogs are voracious carnivores, and as sedentary ambush predators, will eat nearly any other smaller animals they can capture and ingest, including smaller amphibians, reptiles, small birds, and small mammals. They can also be quite cannibalistic under the correct conditions as well. These frogs have powerful jaws, and can inflict a painful bite if handled carelessly. Despite this, they are a popular and easily kept larger pet frog species. If provided the proper care, pixie frogs can attain longevity of 10 to 25 years or more in captivity.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum/Sub Phylum: Chordata/Vertebrata

Class: Amphibia

Order: Anura

Suborder: Neobatrachia

Family: Pyxicephalidae

Genus: *Pyxicephalus*

Species: *Pyxicephalus adspersus**

*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, pixie, or African bullfrogs frogs can attain longevity of 10 to 25 years or more in captivity.

Distribution and Habitat

Pixie frogs are indigenous to the dry to moist, tropical to sub-tropical grasslands, savannahs, and

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semi-deserts and scrublands to freshwater marshes, ponds, and agricultural/croplands of much of sub Saharan Africa. They may be found in, but not limited to Angola, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Conservation Status

IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC).

Experience Level Required

Intermediate/Moderate.

Size

Pixie frogs are sexually dimorphic, with males typically reaching up to 9 to 12 inches, while females are typically smaller, only reaching up to about 5 ½ inches.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured lid or aquarium hood. Pixie frogs are not overly active frogs, with a 10 to 15 gallon terrarium with a secure top being suitable for young frogs, and a 20 to 30 gallon sized glass or plastic enclosure or terrarium being suitable for adult frogs. Use an absorbent, naturalistic substrate that enables the frog to burrow such as cypress mulch, sphagnum moss, or coconut husk fiber substrates, all of which will work well. Dampened paper towel can also be used for less aesthetically pleasing substrate. Also be sure to provide a large, but shallow water pan within the cage at all times that the frog can readily enter and exit from, and change 2 to 3 times weekly or whenever fouled. Also be sure to mist regularly to daily to help maintain humidity and hydration these frogs need.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

African bullfrogs, or Pixie frogs have fairly simple and undemanding heating and lighting requirements in captivity, and do not require additional UVA/UVB lighting, although providing it in moderated amounts can be greatly beneficial for their health, immune system, and overall wellness. African bullfrogs, or Pixie frogs require somewhat warmer setups than many other frogs and other amphibians, and a thermal temperature gradient should be created within their enclosure. For any supplemental heating that may be needed, use a low wattage incandescent or UVA/UVB bulb, radiant or ceramic heat emitter, or UTH (under tank heating element). Temperatures should be within 75 to 85 degrees F, and a 12 to 14 hour photoperiod, or day and night cycle can also be provided for them. More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition

Insectivorous to Carnivorous; African bullfrogs, or Pixie frogs can be voracious predators in the wild, and will feed on a variety of insects, arachnids, worms, and other invertebrates. They may also occasionally catch and consume smaller vertebrates as well. These frogs in captivity should be fed 2 to 3 times weekly. They are very sight oriented feeders, and will eat feeder crickets, roaches, earthworms, redworms, bloodworms, or mealworms as well as feeder fish and occasionally pre-killed rodents of appropriate size, although these prey items should be given only sparingly. They can also be given many commercially available pelleted diets, or freeze dried foods, but these must be animated. Do not overfeed these frogs, or obesity and other health issues can become concerns. Feeder insects should be gut loaded by provided them a quality diet containing vitamins and minerals. Gutloading and dusting insects with vitamin D3 and calcium supplements 1 to 2 times weekly for added nutritional value will greatly benefit the health and

well-being of these frogs. Feed them using tongs, forceps, or otherwise in the enclosure or in a dish and not by hand, as they can become acclimated enough to mistake a moving hand or finger as food during feeding. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Handling

Pixie frogs are soft skinned amphibians with permeable skin and should avoid being handled if it is not necessary. These frogs can be aggressive and inflict a painful bite to a careless hand or finger. 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****

Contact

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at info@madisonherps.org

Disclaimer: Note that the information provided in these, or any care sheets, are not intended to be all-exhaustive, and further research and care should always be sought and provided when it comes to any species one may prospectively be interested in. These care sheets are also not intended to serve as substitutes for professional veterinary medical care and husbandry should any animal require it. Always seek proper and professional veterinary care for any animal should the need arise, and be prepared ahead of time for any and all husbandry costs and expenses that may occur with any animal beyond the initial purchase. Any animal owned is ultimately a matter of personal/individual care and responsibility.

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