



\*Ashley Schultz

## African Clawed Frogs (*Xenopus laevis*)

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### Flattened Frogs without a Voice

African clawed frogs belong to a genus of air breathing aquatic species of frogs that live the entirety of their lives underwater. They are small, unusual, dorso-ventrally flattened frogs ranging in color from grayish, grayish brown, to olive brown with dark spots and mottling. Unlike the African dwarf frogs (with which they may be confused with), these frogs do not have webbed fore and hind limbs, eyes located on the tops of their head rather than on the sides, and less pointed snouts. They are also tongue less, toothless, and lack the ability to vocalize as well. If provided the proper care, these frogs can attain longevity of up to 5 years or slightly more. African clawed frogs are also extremely widely utilized as model research organisms in many different scientific and medical research.

### Taxonomy

**Life:** All living, physical, and animate entities

**Domain:** Eukaryota

**Kingdom:** Animalia

**Phylum/Sub Phylum:** Chordata/Vertebrata

**Class:** Amphibia

**Order:** Anura

**Suborder:** Mesobatrachia

**Family:** Pipidae

**Genus:** *Xenopus*

**Species:** *Xenopus laevis*\* or otherwise *Xenopus sp.*\*

\*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

### Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, African clawed frogs can attain longevity of 10 to 15 years or more in captivity.

### Distribution and Habitat

These frogs are indigenous to aquatic environments such as rivers, creeks, ponds, and flooded regions during the wet seasons of tropical to sub-tropical Sub Saharan and central Africa from Nigeria and Cameroon through the Congo River basin. Introduced populations also occur in several other areas of the world, including some areas of the United States.

### **Conservation Status**

IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC). Some other *Xenopus* species may be IUCN Near Threatened (NT), Endangered (EN), Critically Endangered (CE), or Data Deficient (DD) or otherwise Not Evaluated (NE).

### **Experience Level Required**

Novice/Beginner.

### **Size**

African clawed frogs typically reach up to 4 to 5 ½ inches.

### **Housing and Enclosure**

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured lid or aquarium hood. These frogs are fully aquatic and never use dry land. However, although they are aquatic, clawed frogs can climb or jump out of an unsecured aquarium if provided the opportunity to do so. Clawed frogs can be housed communally, but require a minimum of a 10 gallon amount of space per frog. Use a quality canister filter and conditioner to help maintain cleanliness inside the aquarium but use an outlet. Clawed frogs do not tolerate distinct water flow as many fish do. Allow aquarium to cycle for at least 2 to 3 weeks prior to introduction of clawed frogs. Live or artificial plants can be for added security and hiding opportunities, but ensure they are sturdy and cannot easily be shredded or uprooted by the frog(s). Provide ample hiding areas inside and around the tank using backdrops, log or cave hides, driftwood, rocks, or other furnishings. Substrate is not required, but larger pebbles that cannot be swallowed, or aquarium sand can be used safely with African clawed frogs. If keeping multiple clawed frogs within a single tank, provide adequate space and food to prevent them from nipping one another. Do not keep fish with or other aquatic animals with clawed frogs for these above reasons.

### **Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity**

African clawed frogs have 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. 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). Maintain these frogs within a temperature range of 70 to 75 degrees F. Do not exceed 75 degrees F. 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**

***Primarily Carnivorous***; African clawed frogs in the wild are ambush predators that are primarily carnivorous to scavengers, feeding on a variety of dead or dying small fish, aquatic insects and other invertebrates, and other forms of carrion (dead or decaying animal matter).

In captivity, these frogs should be fed a varied diet including formulated pellet foods, frozen and/or freeze dried foods such as bloodworms, krill, and beef, live foods such as roaches, crickets, earthworms, waxworms, mealworms, and nightcrawlers, and other pelleted fish foods. Feed young frogs daily, and adults every two to three days. They are known to exhibit cannibalism, and housing clawed of differing sizes together in the same enclosure is not recommended for this reason. African clawed frogs require additional calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation to their diets as well. Ensure that any foods given consist of these nutrients.

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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**

Clawed frogs are delicate, soft bodied amphibians. As with all amphibians, their skin is soft and permeable; Wash hands thoroughly and avoid any lotions, creams, or oils before handling any amphibian. Handling these frogs should be minimal whenever possible and only when absolutely necessary. Use a fine mesh net to move capture and move these frogs to best avoid injuring them whenever necessary. Clawed frogs are species that are better suited for viewing rather than handling overall.

**\*\*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](mailto: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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