



*Ryan McVeigh/Mad City Reptiles

Mission Golden eyed or Amazon Milk Treefrog

(Trachycephalus resinifictrix)

The “Milky Way” of the Amphibian World

Also commonly called the “Amazon milk frog”, or blue milk frog, the mission golden eyed treefrog is a chubby, medium to large sized tree frog with warty or lumpy skin ranging in color from grayish to pale bluish or greenish-gray with 2 to 3 wider darker brown bands. They earn one of their common names of milk frog from their defensive tendencies of secreting a milky fluid or substance when threatened or handled. Mission golden eyed treefrogs are a large, arboreal treefrog species that is popular, and does well in captivity overall if they are provided the correct enclosures, temperatures and humidity, and other aspects of proper care and husbandry.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum/Sub Phylum: Chordata/Vertebrata

Class: Amphibia

Order: Anura

Suborder: Neobatrachia

Family: Hylidae

Genus: *Trachycephalus*

Species: *Trachycephalus resinifictrix**

**Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, mission golden eyed tree frogs can attain longevity of 5 to 10 years or more.

Distribution and Habitat

Mission golden eyed treefrogs are indigenous to the humid, tropical and Amazonian rainforests, woodlands, and surrounding regions of South America including Surinam, Brazil, and Peru.

Conservation Status

IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC).

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Experience Level Required

Novice/Beginner to Intermediate/Moderate.

Size

Adult mission golden eyed treefrogs typically reach up to 2 to 5 inches.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured top or aquarium hood. A 10 to 20 gallon tall aquarium or glass terrarium is suitable for a single or pair of Mission golden eyed tree frogs. They can be housed communally in accordingly larger housing as well. 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 to 3 times weekly. Spot clean daily.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

Mission golden eyed treefrogs 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 at higher humidity at 70 to 80%, and be sure to mist the enclosure at least once daily. Maintain these frogs at ambient temperatures of between 75 and 80 degrees F, but do not allow for temperatures to drop below or rise above this range. A misting or other commercially available fogging system can be used to help maintain humidity. A 12 to 14 hour light cycle can also be provided. 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; Mission golden eyed, or Amazon milk tree frogs are insectivorous, and will eat insects, arachnids, and other invertebrates they can catch. They will occasionally catch and consume other smaller vertebrates as well. In captivity, feed Amazonian milk treefrogs a variety of appropriately sized feeder insects such as crickets, roaches, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms. They can also be fed microfauna as well; such as springtails, isopods, or fruit fly cultures as well if small enough. Feeder insects should be gut-loaded in order to increase their optimal nutritional value. Mission golden eyed treefrogs also require additional calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation 1 to 2 times weekly or as otherwise directed for optimal health and development. This is in order to prevent Metabolic Bone Disease (MBD) and other growth and nutritional deficiencies. Their feeding frequency will depend on the age, size, and overall health of your animal. Use care as to not overfeed them, as obesity and other health related issues can become an issue. 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

As with many amphibians, Mission Golden eyed tree frogs are fragile animals that are sensitive to frequent handling. This species will tolerate some level of careful but deliberate handling when they are larger adults, but prolonged handling in general may unnecessarily stress these frogs. 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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