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## Clown Tree frog (*Dendropsophus* sp.)

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### **“The Greatest Treefrogs on Earth”**

Clown treefrogs belong to a large genus of approximately 95 species of new world treefrogs widely distributed in Central and South America. They may also be known as the Fitzinger Neotropical treefrogs, or simply yellow treefrogs. These treefrogs are medium sized to large treefrogs that can be quite variable in appearance depending on their exact species. They usually have a brown, reddish, to dark reddish brown ground color with variable amounts of lighter yellow, cream colored, or light brown or tan oblong stripes, blotches, or other markings on the dorsum and limbs. The toes, toe pads, and digits are often a brighter red or reddish orange in color. Clown treefrogs breed and reproduce in and around temporary ponds and other wetlands where eggs are deposited on overhanging leaves and other vegetation, and drop into the water below upon hatching.

### **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:** *Dendropsophus*

**Species:** *Dendropsophus* sp.\*

\*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

### **Lifespan and Longevity**

If provided the proper care, clown treefrogs can attain longevity of at least 4 to 5 years or more.

### **Species**

Within the pet and herpetocultural industry, a few species are most prevalent. These include the Schreve's Sarayacu, or Clown Treefrog (*Dendropsophus sarayacuensis*) and the Beireis', or White Leaf Treefrog (*Dendropsophus leucophyllatus*). A reticulated, or “giraffe” phase of *D. leucophyllatus* is also commonly seen.

### **Distribution and Habitat**

These new world species of treefrogs are found in the primary to secondary tropical rainforests, <http://www.madisonherps.org>

woodlands, and edge habitats of the Amazonian basin, including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

### **Conservation Status**

Conservation status dependent upon the species. Some species are IUCN Least Concern (LC). Some are IUCN Near Threatened (NT), Conservation Dependent (CD), Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), to Critically Endangered (CE). Some Not Evaluated for the IUCN Red List (NE) or otherwise Data Deficient (DD).

### **Experience Level Required**

Intermediate/Moderate.

### **Size**

Adult clown treefrogs are mid-sized to large treefrogs that typically reach up to 1 ½ to 3 ½ inches.

### **Housing and Enclosure**

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured top or aquarium hood. Adequate ventilation, however, is still important for maintaining clown treefrogs. A 10 to 15 gallon tall glass aquarium or terrarium or similar sized enclosure is suitable for a pair clown tree frogs. 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, crushed coconut shells, or potting soil at least 2 to 3 inches deep 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. Any enclosures and substrates used should retain higher levels of humidity for this species that can be achieved by regular, daily misting, and by providing adequate humid hides and microclimates for these frogs.

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

Clown 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). Clown tree frogs can be hardy species to maintain, and can be kept at a range of temperatures described below. 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. Provide a 12 to 14 hour light cycle if overhead lights are used. 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*; In the wild, clown tree frogs are insectivorous, and will eat insects, arachnids, and other invertebrates they can catch. In captivity, feed clown treefrogs a variety of appropriately sized feeder insects such as crickets, roaches, mealworms, superworms, and waxworms. They can also be fed microfauna including springtails, isopods, and fruit fly cultures. Feeder insects should be gut-loaded in order to increase their optimal nutritional value. Clown treefrogs also require additional calcium and vitamin D3 supplementation 1 to 2 times weekly or as otherwise

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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**

Clown treefrogs are rather delicate and fragile amphibians that should only be handled when necessary. As with all amphibians, their skin is soft and permeable, and thus can easily absorb any chemicals or oils; 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](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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