



*Mike Novy/Rainforest Junkies

Red Eyed Tree Frog (*Agalychnis callidryas*)

An Iconic Amazonian Rainforest Gem

The Red eyed treefrog is a highly arboreal species of hylid frog (the family in which most species of treefrogs belong to). They are typically a bright green in dorsal and bodily color with large, red eyes, enlarged orange toe pads and digits with webbed feet, and an intricate patterning of blues, whites, and yellows along the laterals (sides). Despite their bright and contrasting colors, red eyed treefrogs can be very cryptic when resting on leaves or other vegetation with their eyes closed and bodily colors not exposed. Red eyed treefrogs also utilize a deimatic defensive behavior of suddenly opening their large, reddish eyes as a sudden defense to startle potential predators. They are also strong and active jumpers as well.

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: *Agalychnis*

Species: *Agalychnis callidryas**

**Taxonomy subject to change and revision.*

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, red eyed treefrogs can attain longevity of 10 to 15 years or more in captivity.

Distribution and Habitat

Red eyed treefrogs are an iconic hylid frog species of the tropical, humid lowlands and rainforests, often near rivers, ponds, and other wetlands of Mexico, Central, America, and into northern South America. They may specifically be found in Panama, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

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Conservation Status

IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC).

Experience Level Required

Intermediate/Moderate.

Size

Adult red eyed tree frogs typically reach up to 3 to 3 ½ inches.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured top or aquarium hood. A 10 to 15 gallon tall glass aquarium or terrarium is suitable for a pair red eyed 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, 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. Any enclosures and substrates used should retain higher levels of humidity for this species.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

Red eyed treefrogs 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. 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 ambient temperatures of between 65 and 80 degrees F, but do not allow for temperatures to drop below or rise above this range. Also be sure to 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, red eyed treefrogs are insectivorous, and will eat insects, arachnids, and other invertebrates they can catch. In captivity, feed red eyed 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. Red 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

Red eyed 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

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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