

Red Eyed Tree Frog Agalychnis callidryas

- Red eyed treefrogs are iconic animals of the tropical rainforests of Mexico, central, and into northern South America.
- The Red eyed treefrog is typically a bright green with large, red eyes, enlarged orange toe pads and digits, and an intricate patterning of blues, whites, and yellows along the laterals (sides).
- If provided the proper care, red eyed tree frogs can attain longevity of 10-15 years or more.

<u>Size</u>

Adult Red eyed tree frogs typically reach up to 3 to 3 ½".

Housing

Housing must be sealed and escape proof with a secured top or aquarium hood. A 10-15 gallon tall 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 2-3 times weekly. Spot clean daily. Any enclosures and substrates used should retain higher levels of humidity for this species.

Red eyed Tree frogs do not require additional UV lighting, but can be provided a low wattage daylight spectrum or florescent form of lighting. 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 12-14 hour light cycle if overhead lights are used. No additional or special UV lighting is required for Red eyed tree frogs.

Feeding/Diet

Red eyed tree frogs are insectivorous, and will eat insects, arachnids, and other invertebrates they can catch. They will occasionally catch and consume smaller amphibians or even small rodents on occasion.

Red eyed tree frogs in captivity should be fed 2-3 times weekly. Feed them crickets, roaches, earthworms, mealworms. Be sure to avoid overfeeding these frogs, or obesity and other health issues may become an issue.

Feeder insects should be gut loaded (provided a quality diet containing vitamins and minerals). Dust insects with vitamin D3 and calcium supplements 1-2 times weekly for added nutritional value.

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