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FROGS

White-lipped Tree Frog

Nyctimystes infrafrenatus

Nyctimystes infrafrenatus is a large, green tree frog of 11-14 cm and is regarded as the world's largest tree frog. It lives in the lowlands of New Guinea and surrounding islands and in north-eastern Australia, often close to people. It is calm and likes to sit in view, but needs warmth, a large and tall enclosure and a proper water section.

Family: Pelodryadidae Former name: *Litoria infrafrenata* **Mild skin toxins**

KEY FACTS

THE ANIMAL

Adult size	**11-14 cm** snout-vent length
Weight	**30-60 g**
Lifespan	**10-20 years**
Active	**At night**
Lifestyle	**Arboreal**
Habitat	**Rainforest and wetland**
Skin toxins	**Mild** Wash your hands after contact and keep your fingers away from your eyes and mouth
Difficulty	**Intermediate**

CARE

Min. enclosure	**90 × 45 × 90 cm** L × W × H for 2 adults
Temperature, day	**24-28 °C**
Temperature, night	**20-22 °C**
Humidity	**60-95%**
Water	**Water section** depth 10-15 cm
UVB	**Recommended** Ferguson zone 2
Diet	**Insects**
Kept	**Singly, in pairs or in groups**

BREEDING

Reproduction	**Egg-laying**
Development	**Tadpoles in water**
Egg-laying site	**In water**
Sexually mature	**6-8 months**
Eggs per clutch	**100-6,000**
Hatching	**1-2 days**
Larval period	**42-60 days** from hatching to metamorphosis
Larval diet	**Algae/plants and complete diet**
Parental care	**None**

PROTECTION AND PAPERWORK

CITES	**Not listed**
IUCN	**Least Concern (LC)**

Care at a glance

THE ENCLOSURE	Two adult *N. infrafrenatus* can be kept in an enclosure of 90 × 45 × 90 cm. More animals need more floor area.
TEMPERATURE	Keep the enclosure at 24-28 °C during the day and 20-22 °C at night. The species must be kept warm: prolonged cold below 15 °C is fatal.
HUMIDITY AND MISTING	Keep the humidity at 60-95 %, and spray the enclosure daily with rain water or dechlorinated tap water. A large water section with a little water movement makes it easy to keep humidity at the high end.
WATER AND WATER QUALITY	*N. infrafrenatus* needs a proper water section of 10-15 cm; it retains humidity and is necessary if the animals are to breed. It can cover a large part of the floor.
LIGHTING AND UVB	The species is mainly nocturnal, but rests during the day in places with sunlight, and growth arrest and deformities have been seen in animals kept entirely without UV light.
FEEDING	*N. infrafrenatus* eats almost anything that moves and can be swallowed: crickets, cockroaches, migratory locusts, blowflies, silkworms and earthworms. Waxworms and mealworms are treats.
BEHAVIOUR AND HANDLING	*N. infrafrenatus* is calm and curious and often sits visibly in view, also during the day. It does not jump much, but waits for prey to pass by and then leaps the last 10-15 cm.
NATIVE RANGE	Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.