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FROGS

Australian Green Treefrog

Ranoidea caerulea

Ranoidea caerulea is a large, calm and plump tree frog of 7-12 cm from northern and eastern Australia and southern New Guinea. It is hardy, can live for more than 20 years and is regarded as one of the easiest frogs to keep. The biggest problem in captivity is that it eats anything it can fit its mouth around and easily becomes too fat.

Family: Pelodryadidae Former name: *Litoria caerulea; Pelodryas caerulea* **Mild skin toxins**

KEY FACTS

THE ANIMAL

Adult size	**7-12 cm** snout-vent length
Lifespan	**7-20 years**
Active	**At night**
Lifestyle	**Arboreal**
Habitat	**Savanna, dry forest and wetland**
Skin toxins	**Mild** Wash your hands after contact and keep your fingers away from your eyes and mouth
Difficulty	**Beginner**

CARE

Min. enclosure	**45 × 45 × 60 cm** L × W × H for 2 adults
Temperature, day	**24-28 °C**
Temperature, night	**19-22 °C**
Humidity	**80-95%**
Water	**Water section** depth 2-10 cm
UVB	**Optional** Ferguson zone 1
Diet	**Insects**
Kept	**Singly, in pairs or in groups**

BREEDING

Reproduction	**Egg-laying**
Development	**Tadpoles in water**
Egg-laying site	**In water**
Sexually mature	**24 months**
Eggs per clutch	**150-2,000**
Clutches per year	**3-4**
Hatching	**1-3 days**
Larval period	**30-60 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
A pair of *R. caerulea* can be kept in an enclosure of 45 × 45 × 60 cm. A group of 3-4 animals needs at least 60 × 45 × 60 cm.

TEMPERATURE
Keep the enclosure at 24-28 °C during the day and 19-22 °C at night. A small difference between warm and cooler spots in the enclosure lets the frog choose for itself.

HUMIDITY AND MISTING
Mist the enclosure once a day so that the humidity is kept at 80-95 %. With a large water area that retains moisture, it is enough to spray every 3rd-4th day.

WATER AND WATER QUALITY
R. caerulea must always have access to water. A permanent water area of 8-10 cm with easy access out is good, but a large, shallow water bowl that is easy to take out and clean can also be used.

LIGHTING AND UVB
The frog needs no light other than what the plants require. Fluorescent tubes are preferable to incandescent bulbs, because they give off less heat, and overheating and drying out stress the frogs.

FEEDING
Adult *R. caerulea* eat crickets, locusts, blowflies and Dubia roaches and also take earthworms. Waxworms, mealworms and other larvae are treats in small amounts.

BEHAVIOUR AND HANDLING
R. caerulea is calm and not shy and often sits in plain view. It does not hop much, but waits for prey to pass by and then leaps the last 10-15 cm.

NATIVE RANGE
Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.