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FROGS

Red-eyed Green Treefrog

Ranoidea chloris

Ranoidea chloris is a beautiful, vivid green tree frog of 5-7 cm from rainforest and humid forest along Australia's east coast. It has a yellow belly, purple thighs and red eyes and lives high up in the tree canopy, so it is only rarely seen outside the breeding season. Little is known about its care, so the guide is based on related Australian tree frogs.

Family: Pelodryadidae Former name: *Litoria chloris; Chlorohyla chloris* **Mild skin toxins**

KEY FACTS

THE ANIMAL

Adult size	**5-7 cm** snout-vent length
Lifespan	**5-10 years**
Active	**At night**
Lifestyle	**Arboreal**
Habitat	**Rainforest and temperate woodland and meadow**
Skin toxins	**Mild** Wash your hands after contact and keep your fingers away from your eyes and mouth
Difficulty	**Intermediate**

CARE

Min. enclosure	**45 × 45 × 60 cm** L × W × H for 2 adults
Temperature, day	**22-27 °C**
Temperature, night	**16-20 °C**
Humidity	**70-90%**
Water	**Water section** depth 5-10 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**
Eggs per clutch	**50-500**
Clutches per year	**1-5**
Larval period	**41-90 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
Little is known about the care of *Ranoidea chloris*. The recommendations here are based on the climate of the range and on experience with the related Australian tree frogs *Ranoidea caerulea* and *Ranoidea splendida*.

TEMPERATURE
By day the temperature should be 22-27 °C and at night 16-20 °C. A cool night is natural, because the range has cooler nights than northern Australia. The figures are an estimate based on the climate of the range.

HUMIDITY AND MISTING
Humidity should be 70-90 %. Mist the terrarium once a day, preferably in the evening when the frog wakes, and let the substrate dry out a little in between.

WATER AND WATER QUALITY
Ranoidea chloris breeds in shallow water, so a permanent water section or a large, shallow water dish suits the species.

LIGHTING AND UVB
The species needs light for the plants and a fixed daily rhythm with a 12-14 hour day and dark nights. Fluorescent tubes or LEDs give off less heat than incandescent bulbs.

FEEDING
The food is live insects: crickets, locusts, flies, moths, dubia roaches and a smaller number of mealworms. The prey must not be longer than the distance between the frog's eyes.

BEHAVIOUR AND HANDLING
The species is nocturnal and adapts to captivity without problems. It often becomes calm with regular contact, but tolerates a lot of handling poorly, because the skin is delicate.

NATIVE RANGE
Australia.