



Florida Tree Frog

(Grey, green tree frog)

Hylidae cinerea

Adult Size	About 2.5 inches	Life Span	2-5 years
Male/Female Differences	Male frogs tend to have more of a wrinkled throat, which indicates a vocal pouch. They also tend to be smaller than female tree frogs.		
Compatibility	Green tree frogs are communal, meaning they get along well with one another, as well as with other reptiles that are similar in size such as small green anoles.		
Origin	These frogs come from southeastern parts of the US, particularly Florida.		
Climate	Coming from southeastern parts of the US, it is necessary for the frogs to have a humid and warm climate. Setups should be semi-tropical.		
Day Cycle	Nocturnal, meaning they are asleep during the day and active during the night.		
Temperature	During the day, it is ideal to keep the temperature between 75 – 85 degrees Fahrenheit. During the night, keep the temperature between 65-75 degrees Fahrenheit.		
Lighting	Being nocturnal, no special light is needed. A fluorescent full spectrum light may be utilized for no more than ten hours a day. This will create a healthy appetite as well as supply emotional and physical health.		
Humidity	The humidity level in their environment should be maintained between 70 – 80%. This may be monitored by a hygrometer.		
Habitat/Territory	A semi-tropical environment is necessary for these creatures meaning that a routine misting is required. Since tree frogs love to climb, fixtures such as branches and sticks are also recommended.		
Substrate/Bedding	Reptile carpeting topped with moist moss is the best choice for sanitary		

	reasons. Soil or finely ground mulch is also good to create a humid and natural environment, however, it may promote the development of parasites.
Hiding Place/Den	Tree frogs enjoy hiding behind driftwood that is placed diagonally in their terrarium as well as behind leaves that are hanging from the walls. Live plants are great to help regulate humidity levels.
Cage Type	A minimal 10 gallon aquarium is fine for keeping the tree frog, however the bigger the better. It is always better to have the tank taller versus wider. There should also be a screen top for proper ventilation.
Diet	Being insectivores, green tree frogs will feast mostly upon crickets as well as mealworms and wax worms. It is recommended to feed supplements to the crickets so that they become 'gut-loaded'.
Supplements	Phosphorous free calcium is good for absorption and should be offered periodically to prevent deficiencies.
Diet Precautions	Adult frogs should only be fed 4-5 times a week and should be provided with enough food to last throughout the night. Juvenile frogs should be fed everyday.
Feeding	In captivity, crickets make up most of their diet, other insects are recommended. Mealworms and wax worms are a good variety. Gut load insects by giving pieces of fresh green vegetables.
Water Source	A water bowl with fresh dechlorinated water should be available to the frog. This should be changed out everyday.
Grooming	Frequent misting of the terrarium as well as of the frog is sufficient for their grooming. A small water bowl may also be available for the frog to soak in, however, do not over saturate to prevent negative bacterial growth.
Oral and Foot Care	The substrate used should be checked in order to avoid the frog's feet from becoming injured. Insects that have not been eaten should be removed and water bowls should be changed in order to prevent oral and digestive infections.
Proper Handling	Green tree frogs have sensitive skin and hardly like to be handled. In any case, careful and supervised handling should be utilized when handling them. Use wet hands to handle them due to the abrasiveness of human skin which may cause the frog's skin to rub off.
Habitat Maintenance	Clean out the entire cage once a week including the fixtures kept inside. Everything should be cleaned with hot water. If using reptile carpet, change it once very week. If soil is used as a substrate, change out every

	two to three weeks. Fresh water should also be available.
Health Concerns	Tree frogs are highly susceptible to stress and should avoid being handled. Runny or red streaks in droppings, weight loss, inflamed skin, and discharge should be immediately brought to the attention of a vet. Also, unsanitary and stagnant conditions will cause bacterial infection.
