

## Tree Frog / Green / White and Red Eye

Scientific Name: Hyla

### Brief Description:

Typically found in high-growing vegetation and on trees, they usually do not descend to the ground, except for mating and spawning. Some build foam nests on leaves and rarely leave trees as adults. Tree Frogs are not difficult to care for and make for a great pet. Most Tree Frogs don't like to be handled, but are communal and live well together and with smaller size, gentle reptiles or amphibians.



**Average Size:** Four inches or more.

**Average Life-Span:** Up to ten years with proper care.

**Handling:** Handle as little as possible as Tree Frogs have very sensitive skin.

### Feeding:

Feeding your Tree Frog is a very simple, straight forward process. Keep reading to learn more.

- Provide fresh clean, chlorine-free water, at all times.
- Sprinkle food with calcium supplement daily and multivitamin supplement a couple of times per week.
- Feed adults, every other day. Feed juveniles, daily.

Petware  
House

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### Housing:

Housing for your Tree Frog is uncomplicated. However, with such a species, we do not follow some basic rules and guidelines.



- For one Tree Frog, a ten gallon tank should suffice. Do not house different amphibian species in the same enclosure. Tank should include a tight-fitting lid as well.
- Temperature should be kept at approximately eighty-two °F during the day.
- Temperature should be reduced to seventy-eight °F during the evening.
- Tree Frogs are from humid environments, so the substrate should be misted, daily, and maintained at seventy to ninety percent humidity level.
- Provide branches and leaves to hide in.

### Habitat:

- Should be heavily planted.
- Include driftwood or other types of branches and non-edible plants.
- Cover the back wall with dark green material or attach slabs of cork or bark.
- Maintain seventy-to-eighty percent humidity by misting as needed every day.

### Substrate:

Use a mulch-type such as coconut fiber, dampened sphagnum moss or bark. Avoid gravel and artificial turf (too harsh for skin).

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### Temperature:

- Evening / night time temperature should be held stable at sixty-eight °F.
- Day time temperature, depending on your species should be seventy-five-to-eighty °F or eighty-five-to-eighty-eight °F.



### Lighting:

- Florescent lighting for ten to twelve hours per day is required.
- An incandescent day bulb can be used for a basking, or ceramic heater during day-light hours.
  - o UCB lighting is recommended.
- Provide a hiding box for your pet frog.

### Notes and Comments:

Don't handle your Tree Frog unless absolutely necessary. We highly recommend that you wear a pair of latex gloves when handling your Frog, as residue or oil on your skin can harm amphibians. Under no circumstances should you allow frog secretions to come in contact with your eyes, mouth or open wounds.