

OVERVIEW						
<p>There is perhaps no tropical frog more familiar and iconic than the Red-eyed Treefrog (<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>). The adult coloration is nothing less than spectacular. The bright red eyes, lime green body and orangish feet are beautiful enough, but a moving frog reveals its gorgeous blue-purple and yellow striped sides. These nocturnal and arboreal frogs are popular terrarium pets and enhance an attractively planted natural vivarium. Adult females may reach 2.5-3", but males are noticeably smaller and about 2". Mature males have an insect-like call.</p>						
ENVIRONMENT						
Conditions »	Day Temp	77-85°F	Night Temp	68-77°F	Humidity	75-90%
Heat Source »	<p>Low wattage terrarium bulb that also provides 12-14 hours of daylight. Full spectrum lighting is beneficial. Any heat should be provided in a manner that establishes a gradient from the warmer to cooler end to the enclosure, and should be thermostatically controlled to ensure excessive heat is avoided.</p>					
HOUSING		<p>A tall spacious enclosure that maintains humidity is required. A 20 gallon high or 18x18x24h terrarium may house several adult RETFs. A small 5-10 gallon tank is sufficient for several one inch froglets. The substrate should provide moisture. Damp coconut coir covered with orchid or sheet moss works well. Damp paper towel is good for simple quarantine cages that are great for rearing young frogs. A large, shallow dish should be provided as a soaking pool. In small containers the orchid moss or other substrate should be changed out every 4 to 5 days as waste products, bacteria and other contaminants will accumulate. Maintain fairly high humidity by misting the enclosure each night with lukewarm purified and de-chlorinated water. However, do not overly restrict ventilation as good airflow is essential to health. Live tropical house plants such as pothos, Sansevieria, and philodendron provide air exchange, humidity and attractive cover.</p>				
DIET		<p>A variety of insects will be eagerly accepted if offered at night, including crickets and flying insects like moths and flies. Waxworms and "Phoenix worms" can also be offered, provided they are placed in a shallow feeding dish. Feed small meals using insects no longer than the width of the frog's head. Offer food nightly to young frogs and several times a week for adults. Lightly dust crickets or other prey items with a quality reptile vitamin and calcium supplement once or twice a week.</p>				
AMPHIBIAN SAFETY						
<p>Amphibians have moist, sensitive skins that absorb their environment. They should not be touched or exposed to chemicals. Only non-chlorinated water must be used in their care. Tap water may be treated to remove chlorine, but the purchase of ultra-purified water is recommended. Use disposable latex or nitrile gloves when servicing their enclosures. Thoroughly wash your hands before touching any food to be offered or coming into contact with anything in the terrarium. To move frogs use a small clear cup or vial to trap them temporarily rather than touching them (even with gloved hands). If the use of mild cleaning solution or disinfectant is necessary rinse thoroughly with hot water and then rinse again. It is better to clean amphibian enclosures, water dishes or pools, etc. solely with hot water. When raising young frogs in small containers the damp moss or other substrate in contact with the frog should be changed every 4 to 5 days so the frog isn't exposed to waste, bacteria or toxins.</p>						