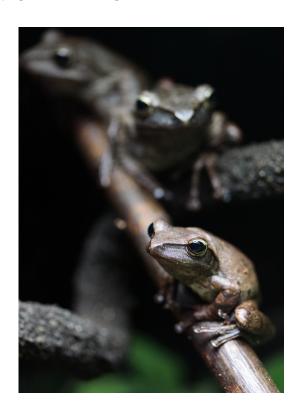
Gold Tree Frog / Golden Flying Tree Frog

The gold tree frog and golden flying tree frog are common amphibians to keep. These frogs will change colour depending on temperature meaning they range from brown colourations to bright yellow. They are native to Asia and can be found in areas ranging between India and the Philippines.

The Gold Tree Frog is very similar and closely related to the Golden Flying Tree Frog also known as the Flying Foam Nest Frog.



Glossary

Reptile - A cold-blooded vertebrate with scaly skin.

Amphibian – A cold-blooded vertebrate that begins life as an aquatic animal and grows into a terrestrial adult with lungs.

Terrestrial - A ground dwelling animal.

Arboreal - An animal that lives in trees.

Diurnal - Awake in the day.

Nocturnal - Awake during the night.

UVB - Ultraviolet radiaton.

Colubrid - A family of snakes.

Hybrid - Offspring from animals of different species.

Morph - Colourations created due to genetics.

Musk – Unpleasant odour released when an animal is stressed or feels threatened.

Live plants are only available on special order

If you require any further information, please ask our pet care advisors who will be very happy to help.

Opening Times

Monday – Saturday: 9am – 6pm Sunday: 9.30am – 4pm

Chessington Garden Centre

Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey, KT9 2NG

Tel: 01372 725 638

Email: info@chessingtongardencentre.co.uk **Web:** www.chessingtongardencentre.co.uk



Please recycle me once you've finished reading.

Chessington

Gold Tree Frog/ Golden Flying Tree Frog



Care & Advice Sheet

Inspiration for your Home & Garden



The female frogs will grow larger than the males. These frogs usually range between 1.5 to 3.5 inches. These frogs are arboreal and benefit from a taller enclosure.

Standard aquariums with a covered top can be used but we recommend the Exo Terra or Komodo reptile tanks:

30 x 30 x 45cm - Minimum for 1 Adult 45 x 45 x 45cm - Minimum for 2 Adults



Substrate & Furnishings

The simplest option for substrate is paper towels as this is easily replaced and inexpensive. For a more natural looking enclosure, soil based substrates such as humus bricks can be used and topped with a layer of moist sphagnum moss or similar. This will help maintain humidity.

Perches such as branches and artificial plants should be provided as the frogs will often sleep on the leaves during the day. Hanging artificial plants or thick standing live plants are popular choices. Spot pick the enclosure daily and once or twice a month full clean the enclosure as amphibians are prone to illness from excess waste in the environment.

Please Note – Not all live plants are amphibian friendly.

Lighting & Temperature

A day and night cycle should be provided by the use of reptile UVB bulbs. A low percentage UVB is ideal such as the 5 or 10% arcadia tubes to provide sunlight and this is best placed on a timer for 10–12 hours a day.

Temperatures should range between 24 – 29°C and this can be achieved by using a reptile heat bulb or ceramic heat emitter with a guard controlled by a thermostat at all times.

The temperature can drop at night to 18°C minimal. If the temperature drops more, a moonlight heat bulb is recommended to heat the enclosure instead as this emits very little light and can stay on during the night.

A heat guard must be used on any heat source within the enclosure as the frogs may sleep on it and burn themselves.

Food & Water

These frogs are insectivores and feeds solely on live food. Depending on the size of your frog, live food options include:

- Crickets
- Locusts
- Wax worms
- Roaches

Juvenile frogs should be fed daily and adult frogs every 2–3 days. Fresh water should be provided daily in a large dish as they will soak and often defecate in the bowl at night. They should be misted daily to provide humidity levels of 60–80%.

Handling

These frogs are best kept as display animals in an attractive enclosure. When handling is necessary, use power-free disposable gloves or make sure your hands are slightly wet and clean.