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

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## Gold Tree Frog/ Golden Flying Tree Frog



## Care \& Advice Sheet



## Size \& Housing

## 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 Nołe - 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 $24-29^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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.

