



Red-Eyed Tree Frog at a Glance

Difficulty of care: **Intermediate; best for experienced frog keepers**

Average lifespan: **5–10 years with proper care**

Average adult size: **Males 2–2.5 inches; females 3–3.5 inches**

Diet: **Carnivore (gut-loaded insects and worms)**

Minimum habitat size: **15+ gallons for one frog; up to four frogs in 30 gallons**

Temperature: **75–80 F daytime; 68–70 F nighttime (never above 80 F)**

Fun fact ↪ Red-eyed tree frogs are amphibians, not reptiles. They hatch in water and go through metamorphosis before living on land.



Enclosure Setup & Maintenance

- Use a tall terrarium (taller than wide) so your frog can climb. Line the bottom with sphagnum moss or coconut fiber, and add river rocks that are too large to swallow. Avoid small gravel, reptile carpet, and artificial turf.
- Provide a shallow water bowl (1–2 inches deep) for soaking and clean/disinfect it daily. Add branches, driftwood, cork bark, and plants, placing some branches diagonally for leaping. Include at least two hiding areas and avoid overcrowding the tank with décor.
- Spot-clean daily by removing uneaten food. Do a full cleaning at least monthly: move your frog to a secure temporary container, remove everything, scrub with an amphibian-safe cleaner or a 3% bleach solution (leave on 10 minutes), rinse until odor-free, dry completely, then rebuild with fresh substrate.

Supply Checklist

- Tall 15+ gallon terrarium
- Sphagnum moss or coconut fiber and large river rocks
- Water dish (1–2" deep) and food bowl
- Climbing branches/plants and at least two hides
- Thermometers and humidity gauge
- Heat/light source (low-watt incandescent)
- UVB light on a timer (10–12 hours/day)
- Mister
- Live insects and gut-load supplies
- Calcium and multivitamin supplements




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Diet

Feed gut-loaded insects such as roaches, crickets, and worms. Prey should be no wider than your frog's head. Juveniles eat daily. Adults under 3 inches eat every 1–2 days; adults over 3 inches eat every 2–3 days.

Gut-load insects 24–72 hours before feeding. You can dust insects with supplement powder. Give a multivitamin once weekly. Adults should get calcium with vitamin D one to two times weekly, though vitamin D3 may not be needed if insects are properly gut-loaded and UV lighting is provided.

Fun fact  They can close their eyes and tuck in their legs to help camouflage.

Health

Handle only when necessary, using disposable non-powdered gloves, since oils and bacteria can irritate frog skin. See a reptile/amphibian vet yearly, transporting your frog in a secure, ventilated container.

Shedding is normal—juveniles may shed every few days, adults every few weeks.

Healthy frogs are active, alert, and eat well. Contact your vet for appetite loss, reduced activity, eye/nose discharge, or skin abrasions, discoloration, or dryness.

