



Green Tree Frog at a Glance

Difficulty of care: **Beginner**

Average lifespan: **6+ years**

Average adult size: **1–3"**

Diet: **Carnivorous (insectivore)**

Minimum habitat size: **20 gallons**

Temperature: **72–80 F (day),
65–68 F (night)**



Fun fact ↪ They love to climb and need vertical space.

Enclosure Setup & Maintenance

- Green tree frogs need a tall, well-ventilated tank with a secure screen lid. A 20-gallon enclosure can house up to four frogs. Line the bottom with moisture-retaining substrate like coconut fiber or sphagnum moss to keep their skin healthy. Avoid unsafe materials like gravel or artificial turf.
- Maintain humidity between 70–90% and monitor with a gauge. Provide 10–12 hours of light and UVB daily.
- Keep daytime temperatures between 72–80 F and nighttime temperatures between 65–68 F. Add climbing branches, plants, and at least two hiding spots—one on the warm side and one on the cool side.
- Spot-clean daily and disinfect food and water dishes each day. Perform a full enclosure cleaning at least once a month.

Supply Checklist

- 20-gallon tall tank
- Moisture-retaining substrate
- Water and food dishes
- Plants and climbing decor
- Hideouts
- Heat and UVB lighting
- Thermometer and humidity gauge
- Supplements and live insects



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Health

Healthy frogs have clear eyes, moist skin, and strong appetites.

- **Signs of illness:** Dry skin, discoloration, or discharge
- **Injuries:** Broken limbs or lesions
- **Behavior changes:** Loss of appetite or low activity

Limit handling and always use gloves to protect their sensitive skin.

Fun fact ↪ Green tree frogs are nocturnal and most active at night.

Diet

Green tree frogs eat live, gut-loaded insects such as crickets, roaches, mealworms, and small hornworms. They should be fed once a day, offering only as much food as they can eat within about 15 minutes.

Before feeding, insects should be dusted with supplements. These frogs require both a multivitamin and a calcium supplement with vitamin D to stay healthy.

They also need access to clean water in a shallow dish. Because they absorb moisture through their skin, the dish should be large enough for soaking but shallow enough to prevent drowning.

Fun fact ↪ They are social and can live in small groups.

