

OVERVIEW						
<p>The White's Tree Frog (<i>Litoria caerulea</i>) is known simply as the Green Tree Frog in its native Australia & New Guinea, but is popularly known as the "Dumpy" tree frog due to its lazy nature and heavy-bodied appearance. Very large specimens (males reach 3-4" and females are slightly larger) may be incredibly bulky with plump folds of skin. Although typically green, the White's Tree Frog may be greyish or bluish and often has irregular whitish spots. These frogs can become tame and lose the skittishness common among tree frogs. They are hardy and one of the best choices for beginning tree frog keepers. "Dumpies" have horizontal pupils and may be active night or day.</p>						
ENVIRONMENT						
Conditions »	Day Temp	76-84°F	Night Temp	65-75°F	Humidity	65-80%
Heat Source »	<p>Low wattage terrarium bulb that also provides 12 hours of daylight. Full spectrum lighting is beneficial. Any heat should be provided in a in a manner that establishes a gradient between the warm and cooler end to the enclosure, and should be thermostatically controlled.</p>					
HOUSING		<p>A tall spacious enclosure that maintains elevated humidity is required. A 20 gallon high or 18x18x24h terrarium may house two or three adult White's Tree Frogs. A 10 gallon tank is sufficient for several one inch froglets. The substrate should provide moisture. Damp coconut coir covered with sphagnum 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 and changed daily. Keep clean and change substrate often as waste products, bacteria and other contaminants will accumulate. Maintain moderately high humidity by misting the enclosure each evening with lukewarm purified and de-chlorinated water. However, do not overly restrict ventilation as good airflow is essential to health. Live tropical house plants will provide air exchange, humidity and attractive cover.</p>				
DIET		<p>A variety of insects will be eagerly accepted, including crickets, grasshoppers and flying insects like moths and flies. Superworms, waxworms and "Phoenix worms" can also be offered, provided they are placed in a shallow feeding dish. Larger "Dumpies" will accept roaches and even pinky mice. Offer food each evening to young frogs and several times a week for adults (White's often will feed during the day, but dusk). 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>						