

shopping list for needed supplies

- appropriately sized habitat
- book about large terrestrial frogs
- substrate
- moss
- water and mealworm dishes
- hideaway place
- climbing décor
- plants
- heat light
- heat fixture
- under tank heater
- UVB lighting
- vitamin supplement
- calcium supplement
- cricket keeper
- cricket food
- thermometer
- humidity gauge

sources

Ask an associate about Petco's selection of books on Large Terrestrial Frogs and the variety of Petco Brand products available for the care and happiness of your new pet. All Petco Brand products carry a 100% money-back guarantee.

Because all Frogs are potential carriers of infectious diseases, such as Salmonella, always wash your hands before and after handling your Frog and/or habitat contents to help prevent the potential spread of diseases.

Pregnant women, children under the age of 5 and people with weakened immune systems should contact their physician before purchasing and/or caring for a Frog and should consider not having a Frog as a pet. Go to the Centers for Disease Control at cdc.gov/healthypets/ for more information about Frogs and disease. Go to petco.com/caresheet to download other helpful Care Sheets.

This care sheet can cover the needs of other species. See petco.com for more information.

Terrestrial Frogs (large)

includes leopard, african pixie, asian greenback, red-legged walking and american bullfrogs.



Care Sheet

Large Terrestrial Frogs live primarily on land and tend to be larger than other land dwelling frog species.

Terrestrial Frogs (large) facts:

- average adult size: 2 to 9 inches long, depending on species
- average life span: 5 to 15+ years with proper care, depending on species
- diet: carnivore

Will reach adult size in 6-12 months, depending on species and under ideal conditions; upgrade habitat size as your reptile grows.

Note: The information in this Care Sheet is not a substitute for veterinary care. If you need additional information, please refer to the sources on the following page or contact your veterinarian as appropriate.

Care Sheet

Terrestrial Frogs (large)

includes leopard, african pixie, asian greenback, red-legged walking and american bullfrogs.



Developed with and approved by a qualified veterinarian.

diet

A well-balanced large Terrestrial Frog diet consists of:

- Provide a variety of insects, including gut-loaded (recently fed) crickets and mealworms.
- Common goldfish; frozen, thawed rodents.
- **If feeding your Frog live rodents, do not leave them unattended. Live rodents can injure the Frog, sometimes fatally.**

feeding

Things to remember when feeding your large Terrestrial Frog:

- Fresh, clean, chlorine-free water should be available at all times.
- Feed juveniles daily, adults 1-2 times a week; food should be smaller than width of mouth.

- Sprinkle food with calcium supplement daily and a multi-vitamin supplement once or twice a week.
- Don't feed frozen or live rodents until Frog is adult size.

housing

- Size - appropriate size habitat to accommodate normal behavior and exercise.
- Habitat - provide a hiding area. Maintain less than 70% humidity by misting as needed every day.
- Substrate - provide a deep substrate, such as commercial mulch, bark chips, large gravel, sphagnum moss, or sterile potting soil.
- Temperature - maintain an overall range of 68-80°F; use an under-tank heater at all times.
- Lighting - UVB rays with full spectrum lighting for 10-12 hours a day is required; low

level UVB lighting is recommended, but provide hiding places to hide from light as needed.

- Most large Terrestrial Frogs should be housed separately and do **not** house different amphibian species together.

normal behavior

- Sedentary
- Ambush predator that may need some enticing when feeding frozen, thawed rodents.
- Diurnal (awake during the day)

habitat maintenance

Thoroughly clean the habitat at least once a week: place Frog in a secure habitat; scrub the tank and furnishings; rinse thoroughly with hot water; dry the tank and furnishings completely and add clean substrate.

grooming & hygiene

Don't handle unless necessary; always wear latex gloves when handling your Frog; residue or oil on your skin can harm amphibians; all amphibians secrete toxins. Do not allow Frog's secretions to contact eyes, mouth, or open wounds. You can use an appropriate sized, small-mesh, soft net to move or block the Frog while doing habitat maintenance. Don't be surprised to see your Frog eating his shed skin.

signs of a healthy animal

- Active and alert
- Clear eyes
- Healthy skin
- Eats regularly and maintains weight

red flags

- lethargy
- skin lesions
- loss of appetite
- distressed breathing
- weight loss
- weak leg movements
- bloated abdomen

If you notice any of these signs, please contact your exotic animal veterinarian.

common health issues

Health Issue	Symptoms or Causes	Suggested Action
Chemical intoxication	Caused by exposure to soap, detergent, pesticides, etc.	Consult your exotic animal veterinarian and protect your amphibian from exposure.
Intestinal obstruction	Caused by swallowing gravel or by eating too many hard-shelled insects.	Consult with your exotic animal veterinarian; surgery may be required.
Nutritional deficiencies	Weak hind legs, lethargy, lighter or darker skin color.	Consult your exotic animal veterinarian and ensure varied diet; use vitamin and mineral supplements.
Skin problems	Abrasions, bacterial and fungal infections.	Consult with your exotic animal veterinarian.