

GREEN TREE FROG



Description

Green Tree Frogs are fairly large. They have smooth, green skin that can change shade. The underbelly is a creamy white and there are scatterings of white spots on its back. Like other tree frogs, the Green Tree Frog has toe discs on the tips of its toes and fingers.

Diet

Green Tree Frogs are **carnivores** and eat a wide range of invertebrates, including insects and worms.

In the wild

These frogs live a solitary existence and come together only at mating time. At this time, a deep barking sound is repeated regularly that sounds like timber being sawn. Up to 2,000 eggs are laid and there is no parental care. Tadpoles grow into frogs after 4–6 weeks. The natural predators of Green Tree Frogs include snakes and birds. Domestic cats and dogs also eat them.

Threats

Habitat destruction is a threat to the Green Tree Frog as swamps and ponds are filled in or the water is polluted by chemicals or other toxins. Many of Australia's frogs are threatened by a fungus called **Chytrid fungus** which is causing the death (and sometimes extinction) of some frogs.

At Perth Zoo

Green Tree Frogs can be seen inside the **Nocturnal House**.

Did you know?

The Green Tree Frog is a natural insect repellent. The secretions from its skin have been found to be lethal to some blowflies.

Scientific Name

Litoria caerulea

Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



Body Length: 6–10 cm



Distribution ■

Distribution: Northern and eastern Australia

Habitat: Large variety of wet habitats including urban areas

