

SPLENDID TREE FROG

Description

Splendid Tree Frogs have the largest poison gland of all Australian **amphibians**. This covers the entire back of the frog's head and is easily visible. Splendid Tree Frogs have white and yellow spots on their green skin. Like other tree frogs, they have toe discs.

Diet

Splendid Tree Frogs are **insectivores** and feed on invertebrates such as worms, bugs and spiders.

In the wild

These frogs, while found in caves and crevices, are often also seen in shower blocks, water tanks and toilets. They usually breed in the wet season which occurs in December and January. The gland on the back of their head exudes a foul-tasting venom which is used to deter predators such as snakes and birds. The venom is harmless to humans.

Threats

Habitat destruction is a threat to these frogs. If Cane Toads move into Western Australia and take up residence in the Kimberley, they are likely to eat these frogs and compete with them for food and space.

At Perth Zoo

Splendid Tree Frogs can be seen in the **Reptile Encounter**.

Did you know?

For more information about frogs, visit these websites:

Frogs Australia Network
www.frogsaustralia.net.au

Northern Australia Frogs Database System
www.frogwatch.org.au

Alcoa Frog Watch
www.museum.wa.gov.au/frogwatch



Scientific Name

Litoria splendida

Other Names

Magnificent Tree Frog

Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



Length: 10 cm



Distribution ■

Distribution: Mostly found in the Kimberley region, Western Australia

Habitat: Moist environments, even in toilets or water tanks

