

# Standard Guidelines for the Captive Keeping of Anurans

Developed by the  
Workgroup Anurans  
of the Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Herpetologie und Terrarienkunde (DGHT) e. V.



# Informations about the booklet



*Oophaga pumilio*  
Poison Dart Frog

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A wide range of other specialists provided important additional information and details that have been incorporated in the amphibian table.

## Foreword

Dear Reader,

keeping anurans in an expertly manner means taking an interest in one of the most fascinating groups of animals that, at the same time, is a symbol of the current threats to global biodiversity and an indicator of progressing climate change. The contribution that private terrarium keeping is able to make to researching the biology of anurans is evident from the countless publications that have been the result of individuals dedicating themselves to this most attractive sector of herpetology. Being both popular figures and ambassadors of their shrinking habitats, anurans provide important impulses to environmental education and the general awareness of the necessity of species and nature conservation on an international scale. At a time in which private terrarium keeping is not an exclusive occupation within the event horizon of herpetologists, but more and more becomes a focus of authorities, politics and social debates of the ethics of animal keeping in general, the subject of keepers having to be comprehensively qualified that has been promoted traditionally by the DGHT is of crucial importance.

The present, updated edition of our "Standard Guidelines for the Captive Keeping of Anurans" defines a framework for the captive keeping of anurans in compliance with their specific biological requirements that is based on the immense wealth of experience that exists amongst German-speaking experts in this sector of herpetology and was here compiled by some of the most prominent experts.

I wish to thank our Workgroup Anurans from the bottom of my heart for their coordinating this important publication and all contributing authors for their valuable input. I trust it will be received as a scientifically founded guideline for private keepers, professional zoologists, and executive authorities at regional and national levels alike.

*St. Ingbert, 1. March 2019*

*Dr. Markus Monzel, President DGHT*

## Preface

Defining generally applicable guidelines for a group of animals that is native to rainforests, steppes, savannas, and even desert-like habitats in a simplified and clearly structured form is a rather difficult undertaking. In spite of this, the present guidelines define minimum requirements for keeping anurans in the terrarium. Adhering to these guidelines in a perfunctory manner is no blank cheque for ignorance and negligence, though.

These guidelines do not replace specialist literature or the exchange of expertise, but rather serve the protection of animals in that they specify the basic requirements of the individual anuran species. They furthermore provide both representatives of the authorities and terrarium keepers with a common document that they can refer to in conflict situations. The present minimum requirements thus form a standard for keeping animals according to their biological needs.

Essen, 1 March 2019

The Board of the DGHT-Workgroup ANURANS

*Nature always creates from that,  
what is possible, the best.*  
*(Aristoteles)*



*Gastrotheca riobambae*  
Marsupial Frog

## Preliminary notes on the table

“Enclosure” here means containers fit for keeping anurans, including aquaria, terraria and aquaterraria. The size of an enclosure has to be calculated on the basis of the body length of the individuals to be kept in it due to the partly enormous differences in size between adult and juvenile specimens. The enclosure dimensions are the sum from the addition of floor space, depth, and height (cm) determined for each individual (n). For additional specimens the floor space measurements given in the Table are to be added. These values must then be multiplied by the «body length» (BL). Body length equals total length in all anurans. Example: The BL of a toad amounts to 4 cm, and the floor space for 2 specimens is given as 8x3 cm. 5x1 cm have to be added for each additional specimen. The minimum floor space for two specimens therefore totals 32x12 cm. If there are three specimens, the floor spaces increases to  $(8+5) \times (3+1) = 52 \times 16$  cm.

The specific requirements of a species with regard to temperatures and relative humidity levels (ectothermy) have to be taken into consideration as well. The definition of the enclosure dimension alone does not represent a criterion for providing

husbandry conditions that are in agreement with a species' biological needs. A smaller terrarium with a well-structured interior that corresponds to the needs of a species may in fact be more appropriate than a large terrarium with an inadequate setup.

Amphibians can be kept under artificial lighting in lieu of daylight. Crepuscular and nocturnal species may also be kept without particular lighting installations as long as it can be ensured that ambient light (from a window or lamps) will create a sufficiently clear day/night rhythm. More detailed information can be obtained from contemporary terrarium literature.

The food for larval amphibians must be composed of plant and/or animal components, depending on a species' dietary needs. The food for postmetamorphic amphibians must be composed a priori of feeder animals of adequate size. These feeder animals must be of good quality, may need to be fortified with vitamins and minerals, and their intended consumers must be



*Ceratophrys stolzmanni*  
Pacific horned frog

able to swallow them whole.

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**Compromising the native fauna, facilitating the spread of invasive species, and spreading diseases must be avoided, which means that no – not even native – anurans must be released into the wild as a matter of principle.**

Deviating from the guidelines provided for adult specimens in the species section, quarantine, nursery or hibernation tanks may be required to provide entirely different conditions.

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### **Quarantine tanks:**

Newly acquired specimens should first be housed in isolation in a quarantine tank. The same applies to diseased specimens. For reasons of effective monitoring, these enclosures should be kept as Spartan as possible. Disinfecting and/or replacing objects in the enclosure should be as straightforward as possible. The dimensions of these tanks must be decided on a case-by-case basis. Proofing them against the escape of feeder insects and separating them from other terraria are preconditions for preventing the spread of diseases. Overflow pipes must therefore not be connected to a joint system.

If possible, quarantine tanks should be set up away from normal terraria. It is recommended that quarantined specimens be handled only with one-way gloves that are to be exchanged with fresh ones before handling other specimens or tanks. The use of cleaning and disinfecting agents for hands, tools and tanks should go without saying.

### **Nursery tanks:**

Juveniles are best kept in specialised tanks. Their terraria should be kept less spacious in order to ensure an adequate density of feeder animals. They should be outfitted as to facilitate effective monitoring. Suitable shelters must be provided for species with secretive habits.



*Dendrobates tinctorius*  
Dyeing dart frog

Excessively tight crevices or corners in which the animals are difficult to locate or could be overlooked should be avoided. It is sensible to separate juveniles as per size classes and keep different species apart. If cohabitation is provided, the inhabitants must

be monitored for possible signs of detrimental interactions. The specific needs of all individual species involved must be fulfilled. Amphibians with an aquatic ecology do not normally require a terrestrial section in their tanks, whereas the juveniles of other species may be at risk of drowning in water just a centimetre deep; easily



used exits from the water must be provided in their cases. Temperatures and humidity must be maintained according to the specific requirements of the species kept and monitored on an ongoing basis. .

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### **Hibernation tanks:**

European species or those from temperate latitudes should be enabled to hibernate at reduced temperatures, as they would in nature. This also applies to the conditioning of specimens for reproduction. The hibernation tank needs to be dimensioned relative to the body sizes of its occupants, but because the need for movement and bodily functions will be reduced in hibernating specimens, small plastic containers may suffice for this period. It must be decided on a case-by-case basis whether the hibernation tanks need to be furnished with ventilation openings. This also applies to the outfitting of the containers with, e.g., moss, soil, a water bowl, or similar features. Reliable information must be obtained upfront in order to provide an optimal temperature regime.

Employing analogous or electronic thermometers is compulsory, as are checks of the ambient conditions (temperature, humidity, moisture, physical condition of the animals) on a regular basis. These checks will also facilitate the exchange of air in the containers.

Checks should be kept as brief as possible in order to not disturb the hibernating animals unnecessarily. Feeding them is not normally necessary. The animals should be adjusted to lower or higher temperatures carefully and gradually.

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*Rhacophorus reinwardtii*  
Reinwardt's tree frog



## Legende of the table

No.	Elucidations:
1)	Two specimens may be kept together; keeping pairs is not necessary, though. In solitary species, two specimens may be kept together if they prove compatible.
2)	The enclosure must sport an adequately dimensioned water bowl, an aquatic section, or a stream in which the animals may cover their need for water by means of bathing.
3)	The enclosure must be outfitted with a variety of climbing opportunities such as rocks, branches and/or pieces of bark.
4)	The enclosure must offer retreats in the shape of cavities, crevices, live or imitation plants, leaf litter, or comparable structures.
5)	The enclosure must be outfitted with live or imitation plants on which the animals can perch.
6)	The enclosure must be outfitted with bromeliads or comparable plants that offer funnels, or similar (also artificial) structures.
7)	The animals must be able to spend their period of winter dormancy (hibernation) in a loose substrate fit for digging, in moss, or in a comparable material.
8)	The bottom of the enclosure must be outfitted with a loose substrate fit for digging into which the animals can retreat for observing their summer period of dormancy (aestivation).
9)	Adequately dimensioned water filter.
10)	High level of humidity.
11)	The tank for predominantly aquatic species must sport adequate retreats (e.g., pieces of bog oak, cavities beneath rocks, aquatic vegetation or the like).
12)	Strongly fluctuating climate.
13)	Adequate separation mechanisms must be present if several specimens are kept in the same aquarium.
14)	Substrate fit for digging.
15)	The stream must offer a section with a strong current and turbulent water and/or there must be a small waterfall.
16)	Cool temperatures must be maintained; if necessary, a conditioning device must be provided to cool the air and/or water.

No.	Elucidations:
17)	A stream or aquatic section with a notable current must be present.
18)	Bright illumination by means of fluorescent tubes, LED, HQI, or similar lamps is required. An outdoor stay should be considered in summer if the weather is suitable.
19)	Attention must be paid to a dimmed (shaded) ambience.
20)	Must be kept in dark, climate-controlled rooms with little temperature fluctuations and as little outside disturbance as possible. Husbandry conditions need to emulate the temperature regime of the natural habitat; in aquatic species, the water chemistry of the natural habitat must be emulated as well.
21)	Adequate ventilation/supply of fresh air must be ensured.
22)	The aquarium must be escape-proof.
23)	Must be kept one by one, and pairs must be placed together only for the purpose of mating.
24)	Some species cannot be accommodated in the company of other amphibians or reptiles due to their skin toxins.



*Ranitomeya reticulata*  
Red-backed poison frog



*Anaxyrus debilis*  
North American green toad



*Dendrobates tinctorius*  
Dyeing dart frog




*Hemiphraactus scutatus*  
Spix's horned treefrog



*Boana cinerascens*  
Demerara Falls tree frog


## Tabulated summary of the husbandry requirements for anurans

Enclosure for anurans		For groups of up to <i>n</i> specimens					For each additional specimen		Particular requirements
		Number	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	Depth BL	Enclosure Height BL	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	
Species	( <i>n</i> )	Floor space BL	Floor space BL					Floor space BL	Floor space BL
	Tailed Frogs (Ascaphidae)								
1	Tailed Frogs ( <i>Ascaphus spp.</i> )	2	10 x 5	10 x 5	3	6	5 x 1	5 x 1	1) 4) 7) 9) 15)
	Leiopelmatidae								
2	<i>Leiopelma spp.</i>	2	12 x 6	-	-	6	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
	Fire-Bellied Toads (Bombinatoridae)								
3	Fire-Bellied Toads from temperate and subtropical climates (e.g. <i>Bombina bombina</i> , <i>B. variegata</i> , <i>B. maxima</i> , <i>B. orientalis spp.</i> )	4	4 x 5	6 x 5	-	5	5 x 1	5 x 1	1) 4) certain species 7) 10) 11) certain species 12)
	 <p><i>Bombina orientalis</i> Oriental fire-bellied toad</p>								
4	Jungle Toads from tropical climates ( <i>Barbourula spp.</i> )	2	4 x 4	6 x 4	-	5	4 x 1	4 x 1	1) 4) 10)
	Midwife Toads and Painted Frogs (Alytidae)								
5	Midwife Toads ( <i>Alytes spp.</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) certain species 7) certain species 12) 14)



Enclosure for anurans		For groups of up to <i>n</i> specimens					For each additional specimen		Particular requirements
		Number	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section		Enclosure	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	
Species		( <i>n</i> )	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	
	Ghost Frogs (Heleophryinidae)								
16	Ghost Frogs ( <i>Heleophryne</i> spp.)	2	20 x 10	-	-	15	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 8) certain species 12) 14) 17)
	Purple Frogs (Nasikabatrachidae)								
17	<i>Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis</i>	2	6 x 4	-	-	5	4 x 1	-	1) 14)
	Seychelles Frogs (Sooglossidae)								
18	Seychelles Frogs ( <i>Sechellophryne</i> spp., <i>Sooglossus</i> spp.)	2	15 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 6)
	Helmeted Water Toads (Calyptocephalellidae)								
19	Helmeted Water Toad ( <i>Calyptocephalella gayi</i> , formerly <i>Caudiverbera caudiverbera</i> )	2	2 x 2	4 x 2	1	1	-	4 x 1	1) 9) 11)
20	False Toads ( <i>Telmatobufo</i> spp.)	2	6 x 6	6 x 6	1	3	6 x 1	6 x 1	1) 4) 16) 17)
	Australian Ground Frogs (Myobatrachidae)								
21	Australian Dumpy Frogs and Turtle Frogs ( <i>Arenophryne rotunda</i> , <i>Myobatrachus gouldii</i> )	2	12 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 4) 14)
22	Small and medium-sized, ground-dwelling Australian Ground Frogs from arid and semiarid regions (e. g. <i>Crinia deserticola</i> , <i>Neobatrachus centralis</i> , <i>N. pictus</i> <i>Notaden bennetti</i> , <i>N. nichollsi</i> , <i>Uperoleia micromeles</i> , <i>U. rugosus</i> )	2	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4)
23	Small and medium-sized, ground-dwelling Australian Ground Frogs from tropical and subtropical rainforests (e. g. <i>Assa darlingtoni</i> , <i>Cophixalus ornatus</i> , <i>Kyarranus loveridgei</i> , <i>Lechriodes fletcheri</i> , <i>Sphenophryne robusta</i> )	2	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
24	Barred Frogs ( <i>Mixophyes</i> spp.)	2	12 x 6	-	-	6	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
25	Australian Ground Frogs inhabiting the margins of water bodies and marshes (e. g. <i>Limnodynastes peroni</i> , <i>L. tasmaniensis</i> )	2	6 x 5	6 x 5	1	6	5 x 1	5 x 1	1) 4) 10)



Enclosure for anurans		For groups of up to <i>n</i> specimens					For each additional specimen		Particular requirements
		Number	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section		Enclosure	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	
Species	( <i>n</i> )	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Floor space BL	Floor space BL		
									
								<i>Rhinella marina</i> Cane toad	
37	Terrestrial True Toads from tropical and subtropical, humid climates (e. g. <i>Rhinella horribilis</i> , <i>Rhinella margaritifer</i> , <i>R. marina</i> , <i>Rhaebo guttatus</i> )	2	8 x 3	-	-	3	3 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) certain species 10) certain species 14)
38	Tropical River Toads (e. g. <i>Phrynoidis aspera</i> )	2	8 x 4	-	-	4	4 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10) 17)
39	Asian Tree Toads (e. g. <i>Pedostibes</i> , <i>Rentapia</i> spp.)	2	6 x 4	-	-	8	4 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10)
40	South American Red-Bellied Toads ( <i>Melanophryniscus</i> spp.)	4	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4)






*Atelopus varius*  
Costa Rican variable harlequin toad

41	Stubfoot Toads, lowland species (e. g. <i>Atelopus flavescens</i> , <i>A. varius</i> )	4	20 x 10	-	-	8	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10) 17)
42	Stubfoot Toads, highland species (e. g. <i>Atelopus dimorphus</i> , <i>A. mittermeieri</i> , <i>A. oxapampae</i> )	4	20 x 10	-	-	8	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10) 16) 17)
43	Dwarf Toads (e. g. <i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp., <i>Pelophryne</i> spp., <i>Werneria</i> spp.)	6	25 x 15	-	-	15	15 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
Common Horned Frogs (Ceratophryidae)									



*Ceratophrys cornuta*  
Surinam horned frog

44	Common Horned Frogs from tropical rainforests (e. g. <i>Ceratophrys cornuta</i> )	2	5 x 3	-	-	2	3 x 1	-	1) 2) 10) 14) 23)
45	Common Horned Frogs from tropical and subtropical habitats with fluctuating humidity levels (e. g. <i>Ceratophrys cranwelli</i> )	2	5 x 3	-	-	2	3 x 1	-	1) 2) 8) 14) 23)

Enclosure for anurans		For groups of up to <i>n</i> specimens					For each additional specimen		Particular requirements
		Number	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	Depth BL	Enclosure Height BL	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	
Species	( <i>n</i> )	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	Floor space BL			Floor space BL	Floor space BL	
		<i>Ceratophrys calcarata</i> Colombian horned frog							
Cycloramphids (Cycloramphidae)									
46	Cycloramphids living at streams (e. g. <i>Cycloramphus asper</i> , <i>C. granulatus</i> , <i>Thoropa miliaris</i> )	2	8 x 4	-	-	4	4 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10) 17)
47	Cycloramphidae living on the ground (e. g. <i>Cycloramphus eleutherodactylus</i> )	2	8 x 4	-	-	4	4 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
Marsupial Frogs, Backpack Frogs and Horned Treefrogs (Hemiphractidae)									
48	Marsupial Frogs living on the ground and in scrub (e. g. <i>Gastrotheca marsupiata</i> , <i>G. riobambae</i> )	2	8 x 4	-	-	8	4 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16)
49	Marsupial Frogs living on trees (e. g. <i>Fritziana spp.</i> , <i>Gastrotheca cornuta</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	12	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 5) 10) certain species 16)
50	Backpack Frogs living at streams (e. g. <i>Cryptobatrachus boulengeri</i> , <i>C. fuhrmanni</i> )	4	12 x 6	-	-	8	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 10) certain species 16) 17)
51	Other Marsupial Frogs living on trees (e. g. <i>Flectonotus spp.</i> )	4	15 x 10	-	-	20	10 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16)



*Fritziana mitus*  
Marsupial frog

52	Horned Treefrogs ( <i>e. g. Hemiphractus spp.</i> )	1	8 x 4	-	-	8	-	-	2) 3) 5) 10) certain species 16) 23)
	South American Torrent Frogs (Hylodidae)								
53	South American Torrent Frogs ( <i>e. g. Crossodactylus aeneus, Hylodes asper</i> )	2	25 x 10	-	-	15	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 10) certain species 15) certain species 16) 17)
54	Big-Tooth Frogs ( <i>Megaelosia spp.</i> )	2	12 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 10) 15) 17)
	American Southern Frogs (Leptodactylidae)								
55	Semiaquatic Ditch Frogs ( <i>e. g. Leptodactylus albilabris</i> )	2	5 x 5	5 x 5	1	5	5 x 1	5 x 1	1) 4) 10)




*Physalaemus cuvieri*  
Cuvier's foam frog

56	Dwarf Foam Frogs living on the ground ( <i>e. g. Adenomera spp., Engystomops pustulosus</i> )	4	20 x 10	-	-	12	10 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10)
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Enclosure for anurans		For groups of up to <i>n</i> specimens					For each additional specimen		Particular requirements
		Number	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section		Enclosure	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	
Species		( <i>n</i> )	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	
73	Tree Frogs living on trees and in scrub from temperate climates (e. g. <i>Hyla arborea</i> , <i>H. cinerea</i> , <i>H. meridionalis</i> , <i>Litoria ewingii</i> )	4	12 x 6	-	-	10	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) certain species 7) certain species 10) certain species 12) 21)
74	Small and medium-sized Tree Frogs living on trees and in scrub from tropical and subtropical climates (e. g. <i>Dendropsophus</i> spp., <i>Duellmanohyla</i> spp., <i>Litoria gracilentia</i> , <i>Nyctimystes dayi</i> , <i>N. cheesmanae</i> , <i>Scinax</i> spp., <i>Smilisca sordida</i> )	4	12 x 6	-	-	20	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) certain species 6) certain species 10) certain species 16) certain species 21)
		<p><i>Hyla cinerea</i> American green tree frog</p>							
75	Large-sized Tree Frogs (e. g. <i>Hyla gratiosa</i> , <i>Boana</i> spp., formerly <i>Hypsiboas</i> spp., <i>Osteocephalus</i> spp., <i>Osteopilus</i> spp., <i>Litoria caerulea</i> , <i>L. infrafrenata</i> , <i>L. splendida</i> , <i>Nyctimystes humeralis</i> , <i>Smilisca baudini</i> , <i>S. phaeota</i> , <i>Trachycephalus</i> spp.)	2	10 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 5) certain species 10) certain species 16)



*Smilisca phaeota*  
New Granada cross-banded tree frog

76	Leaf Frogs from tropical rainforests (e. g. <i>Agalychnis callidryas</i> , <i>A. spurelli</i> , <i>Cruziophyla</i> spp., <i>Phyllomedusa bicolor</i> , <i>P. hypochondrialis</i> , <i>P. tomopterna</i> )	4	10 x 6	-	-	12	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 5) 10) certain species 16) certain species 21)
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*Agalychnis callidryas*  
Red-eyed treefrog

77	Leaf Frogs from tropical arid climates (e. g. <i>Agalychnis dacnicolor</i> , <i>Phyllomedusa sauvagii</i> )	4	10 x 6	-	-	12	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 5) 18) 21)
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*Phyllomedusa tomopterna*  
Barred leaf frog

Enclosure for anurans		For groups of up to <i>n</i> specimens					For each additional specimen		Particular requirements
		Number	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	Enclosure		Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	
Species		( <i>n</i> )	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	Depth BL	Height BL	Floor space BL	Floor space BL	
	Poison Dart Frogs (Dendrobatidae)								
78	Poison Dart Frogs from tropical forests living on the ground (e. g. <i>Ameerega</i> spp., <i>Anomaloglossus baeobatrachus</i> , <i>Dendrobates</i> spp., <i>Epipedobates</i> spp., <i>Excidobates captivus</i> , <i>Hyloxalus</i> spp., <i>Oophaga histrionica</i> , <i>Phyllobates</i> spp.)	4	20 x 10	-	-	8	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16)
79	Poison Dart Frogs from tropical forests living on trees and in scrub (e. g. <i>Excidobates mystriosus</i> , <i>Oophaga pumilio</i> , <i>Ranitomeya</i> spp.)	4	25 x 15	-	-	25	15 x 2	-	1) 3) 5) 6) 10) certain species 16)
									
80	Poison Dart Frogs living at streams (e. g. <i>Anomaloglossus moffetti</i> , <i>Colostethus inguinalis</i> )	4	30 x 15	-	-	15	15 x 2	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 10) certain species 16) 17)
	Saddleback Toads (Brachycephalidae)								
81	Saddleback Toads ( <i>Brachycephalus</i> spp., <i>Ischnocnema</i> spp.)	4	20 x 10	-	-	8	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16)
	Emerald-Barred Frogs (Ceuthomantidae)								
82	<i>Ceuthomantis</i> spp.	2	30 x 15	-	-	30	15 x 2	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) 16)
	Fleshbelly Frogs (Craugastoridae)								

*Excidobates mystriosus*  
Marañón poison frog



83	Fleshbelly Frogs living in ravines and crevice systems, from arid regions (e. g. <i>Craugastor augusti</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 4)
84	Fleshbelly Frogs living on the ground, from arid forests (e. g. <i>Craugastor amniscola</i> , <i>C. tarahumaraensis</i> )	4	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) certain species 16)
85	Fleshbelly Frogs living on the ground, from tropical and subtropical forests (e. g. <i>Craugastor angelicus</i> , <i>C. fitzingeri</i> , <i>C. megacephalus</i> )	4	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16)
86	Fleshbelly Frogs living on the ground and in scrub, from tropical and subtropical rainforests (e. g. <i>Craugastor melanostictus</i> , <i>C. talamancae</i> )	4	15 x 8	-	-	15	10 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16)
<b>Northern Rain Frogs (Eleutherodactylidae)</b>									
87	Dwarf Rain Frogs (e. g. <i>Eleutherodactylus cubanus</i> , <i>E. gryllus</i> , <i>E. iberia</i> )	4	30 x 15	-	-	15	15 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
88	Small and medium-sized Rain Frogs living on the ground (e. g. <i>Eleutherodactylus coqui</i> , <i>E. johnstonei</i> , <i>E. martinicensis</i> , <i>E. planirostris</i> )	4	12 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) certain species 10)
89	Large-sized Rain Frogs (e. g. <i>Eleutherodactylus inoptatus</i> , <i>E. karlschmidti</i> , <i>E. symingtoni</i> , <i>E. zeus</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) certain species 5) certain species 10)
<b>Terrestrial-Breeding Frogs (Strabomantidae)</b>									
90	Terrestrial-Breeding Frogs living on the ground, minute species (e. g. <i>Pristimantis imitatrix</i> , <i>P. ridens</i> )	4	30 x 15	-	-	15	15 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16)
91	Terrestrial-Breeding Frogs living on the ground, small and medium-sized species (e. g. <i>Pristimantis chiastonotus</i> , <i>P. fenestratus</i> , <i>P. gutturalis</i> )	4	12 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) certain species 10) certain species 16)
92	Terrestrial-Breeding Frogs living on trees and in scrub, small and medium-sized species (e. g. <i>Pristimantis inguinalis</i> )	4	12 x 5	-	-	20	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10)
<b>Squeaker Frogs (Arthroleptidae)</b>									
93	Squeaker Frogs living on the ground, from savannas (e. g. <i>Cardioglossus occidentalis</i> , <i>Leptopelis bufonoides</i> , <i>L. gramineus</i> )	2	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) certain species 16)
94	Forest Treefrogs living on trees, from savannas (e. g. <i>Leptopelis viridis</i> , <i>L. mossambicus</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	12	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 5) certain species 16)





102	Rain Frogs living mainly underground ( <i>e. g. Breviceps spp., Probreviceps spp.</i> )	4	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 8) 14) certain species 16)
103	Rain Frogs living on the ground and in scrub ( <i>e. g. Callulina spp.</i> )	4	10 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 8) 10) certain species 16)
	<b>Shovelnose Frogs (Hemisotidae)</b>								
104	Shovelnose Frogs ( <i>Hemisus spp.</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 14)
	<b>Narrow-Mouthed Frogs (Microhylidae)</b>								
105	Narrow-Mouthed Frogs living mainly underground ( <i>e. g. Scaphiophryne spp.</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 14)
106	Dwarf Narrow-Mouthed Frogs ( <i>e. g. Microhyla borneensis, M. heymonsi, Stumpffia spp.</i> )	4	20 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 10)
107	Narrow-Mouthed Frogs living on the ground and burrowing, from temperate and subtropical climates ( <i>e. g. Gastrophryne carolinensis, Hypopachus variolosus</i> )	2	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 7) 14)
108	Narrow-Mouthed Frogs living on the ground and burrowing, from subtropical to tropical habitats with fluctuating humidity levels, medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Dermatonotus muelleri, Elachistocleis bicolor, Phrynomantis spp.</i> )	4	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 8) 14)
109	Narrow-Mouthed Frogs living on the ground and burrowing from humid subtropical to humid tropical habitats, medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Calluella spp., Elachistocleis spp., Hamptophryne spp., Kalophrynus spp., Microhyla berdmorei, Phrynella pulchra</i> )	4	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16)
110	Narrow-Mouthed Frogs living in scrub and on trees, from humid subtropical to humid tropical habitats, small and medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Metaphrynella pollicaris, Platypelis milloti, P. tetra</i> )	4	15 x 8	-	-	20	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16)
111	Narrow-Mouthed Frogs living in scrub and on trees, from humid subtropical to humid tropical habitats, large-sized species ( <i>e. g. Platypelis grandis</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	15	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 8) 10) 14) certain species 16)
112	Asian Narrow-Mouthed Toads ( <i>Kaloula spp.</i> )	4	12 x 6	-	-	10	8 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 8) 10) 14)
113	Tomato Frogs ( <i>Dyscophus spp.</i> )	4	8 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 8) 14)



117	Slippery Frogs ( <i>e. g. Conraua spp.</i> , all species except <i>C. goliath</i> )	2	12 x 10	12 x 10	3	10	10 x 2	10 x 2	1) 4) 9) 10) 11) 15) 17)
118	Goliath Frog ( <i>Conraua goliath</i> )	2	15 x 10	15 x 10	3	5	10 x 2	10 x 2	1) 4) 9) 10) 11) 15) 17)
	<b>Dancing Frogs (Micrixalidae)</b>								
119	Dancing Frogs ( <i>Micrixalus spp.</i> )	4	25 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 4) 10) 17)
	<b>Robust Frogs (Nyctibatrachidae)</b>								
120	Robust Frogs, minute species ( <i>e. g. Nyctibatrachus beddomii</i> )	4	25 x 15	-	-	10	15 x 2	-	1) 4) 10) 17)
121	Robust Frogs, small and medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Nyctibatrachus humayuni</i> )	2	20 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 4) 10) 17)
122	Robust Frogs, large-sized species ( <i>Lankanectes corrugatus</i> , <i>Nyctibatrachus hussaini</i> )	2	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 4) 10) 17)
	<b>African Torrent Frogs (Petropedetidae)</b>								
123	African Torrent Frogs living at streams ( <i>e. g. Petropedetes johnstoni</i> , <i>P. martiensseni</i> , <i>A. yakusini</i> )	2	15 x 8	-	-	8	8 x 1	-	1) 4) 10) certain species 16) 17)
	<b>Puddle Frogs (Phrynobatrachidae)</b>								
124	Puddle Frogs, small species ( <i>e. g. Phrynobatrachus natalensis</i> , <i>P. scheffleri</i> )	4	20 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 2) certain species 3) 4) certain species 10) certain species 16)
125	Puddle Frogs, medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Phrynobatrachus irangi</i> )	2	20 x 8	-	-	6	8 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) certain species 10) certain species 16)
	<b>African Grassland Frogs (Ptychadenidae)</b>								
126	Hildebrandt's Burrowing Frogs ( <i>Hildebrandtia spp.</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 14)
127	Ridged Frogs living on the ground, from tropical savannas ( <i>e. g. Ptychadena mossambica</i> , <i>P. oxyrhynchus</i> , <i>P. taenio-scelis</i> )	4	25 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) certain species 16)
128	Ridged Frogs living on the ground, from tropical forests ( <i>e. g. Ptychadena christyi</i> )	4	25 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16)
129	Ridged Frogs living in marshes and water bodies ( <i>e. g. Ptychadena mascareniensis</i> )	4	20 x 10	10 x 10	2	10	10 x 2	-	1) 4) 5) 10) 11)
	<b>True Frogs (Ranidae)</b>								



141	Semiaquatic Fork-Tongued Frogs (e. g. <i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i> , <i>Occidozyga</i> spp., <i>Phrynoglossus laevis</i> )	4	10 x 8	10 x 8	2	8	8 x 1	8 x 1	1) 4) 10) 11)
142	Tiger Frogs (e. g. <i>Hoplobatrachus</i> spp.)	4	5 x 5	10 x 5	2	5	5 x 1	5 x 1	1) 4) 10) 11)
143	Fork-Tongued Frogs living on the ground (e. g. <i>Limnonectes doriae</i> , <i>L. laticeps</i> )	4	12 x 6	-	-	6	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
144	Fork-Tongued Frogs living along the margins of streams (e. g. <i>Limnonectes kuhlii</i> , <i>Nannophrys ceylonensis</i> , <i>Quasipaa exilispinosa</i> )	4	12 x 6	-	-	6	6 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 15) certain species 16) 17)
145	Giant Fork-Tongued Frogs (e. g. <i>Limnonectes blythii</i> , <i>L. malesianus</i> )	4	8 x 4	-	-	4	4 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10)
146	Burrowing Fork-Tongued Frogs (e. g. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	4	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 14)
African Bullfrogs (Pyxicephalidae)									
147	Burrowing African Bullfrogs, medium-sized species ( <i>Pyxicephalus edulis</i> , <i>P. obbianus</i> , <i>Tomopterna marmorata</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	4	5 x 1	-	1) 14)
148	Giant African Bullfrog ( <i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i> )	1	4 x 2	-	-	2	2 x 1	-	1) 14) 23)
149	Semiaquatic African Bullfrogs (e. g. <i>Amieta lubrica</i> , <i>Aubria</i> spp.)	2	5 x 5	10 x 5	2	5	5 x 1	5 x 1	1) 4) 10) 11) certain species 16) certain species 18)
150	Burrowing African Bullfrogs, small-sized species (e. g. <i>Arthroleptella drewesii</i> , <i>Microbatrachella capensis</i> , <i>Cacosternum</i> spp.)	4	20 x 10	-	-	10	10 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) certain species 5), certain species 10)
151	Stream Frogs (e. g. <i>Strongylopus fasciatus</i> )	2	80 x 30	-	-	15	30 x 10	-	1) 2) 4) 5)
Asian Tree Frogs (Rhacophoridae)									
152	Semiaquatic Asian Tree Frogs (e. g. <i>Dendrobatorana dorsalis</i> , <i>Feihyla</i> spp., <i>Theلودerma</i> spp.)	4	2 x 4	8 x 4	1	4	4 x 1	4 x 1	1) 4) 5), 10), 11) certain species 16)
153	Asian Tree Frogs living on the ground (e. g. <i>Buergeria</i> spp.)	4	12 x 6	-	-	6	3 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16) certain species 17)
154	Asian Tree Frogs living on trees and in scrub, from tropical climates, small and medium-sized species (e. g. <i>Philautus</i> spp., <i>Nyctixalus</i> spp., certain <i>Theلودerma</i> spp. as <i>T. asperum</i> )	4	12 x 6	-	-	12	3 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16)

Enclosure for anurans		For groups of up to <i>n</i> specimens					For each additional specimen		Particular requirements
Species	Number	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section	Depth BL	Enclosure Height BL	Terrestrial section	Aquatic section		
	( <i>n</i> )	Floor space BL	Floor space BL			Floor space BL	Floor space BL		
		<p><i>Rhacophorus dennysi</i> Chinese flying frog</p>							
155	Asian Tree Frogs and Gliding Frogs, from temperate and subtropical climates (e. g. <i>Rhacophorus dennysi</i> , <i>R. schlegelii</i> )	4	10 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) certain species 7) certain species 12) certain species 16) 21)
		<p><i>Rhacophorus kio</i> Black-webbed treefrog</p>							
156	Asian Tree Frogs and Gliding Frogs, from tropical climates (e. g. <i>Polypedates leucomystax</i> , <i>P. otitophus</i> , <i>Rhacophorus bipunctatus</i> , <i>R. reinwardtii</i> )	4	10 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 21)



*Rhacophorus duboisi*  
Dubois's tree frog



157	Foam-Nest Tree Frogs ( <i>Chiromantis spp.</i> )	4	10 x 5	-	-	10	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 18) 21)
	<b>Malagasy Mantellid Frogs (Mantellidae)</b>								
158	Semiaquatic Mantellids, small and medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Blommersia blommersae, B. wittei, Mantidactylus alutus, M. ulcerosus</i> )	4	10 x 8	10 x 8	4	8	8 x 1	8 x 1	1) 4) 10) certain species 15) certain species 16)
159	Semiaquatic Mantellids, large-sized species ( <i>e. g. Mantidactylus guttulatus</i> )	2	5 x 5	10 x 5	2	5	5 x 1	5 x 1	1) 4) 10) certain species 15) certain species 16)
160	Burrowing Mantellids ( <i>z. B. Laliostoma spp.</i> )	2	10 x 5	-	-	5	5 x 1	-	1) 2) 4) 14)
161	Mantellids living on the ground, minute species ( <i>e. g. Blommersia grandisonae, B. domerguei</i> )	4	25 x 15	-	-	15	3 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16) certain species 17)
162	Mantellids living on the ground, small and medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Aglyptodactylus madagascariensis, Mantella spp., Mantidactylus charlotteae, M. melanopleura</i> )	4	20 x 10	-	-	20	2 x 2	-	1) 2) 4) 10) certain species 16)
163	Mantellids living on trees, small and medium-sized species ( <i>e. g. Boophis microtympanus, B. luteus, Mantella laevigata</i> )	4	15 x 10	-	-	15	10 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16) certain species 17)
164	Mantellids living on trees, large-sized species ( <i>e. g. Boophis albilabris, B. madagascariensis</i> )	2	12 x 6	-	-	12	3 x 1	-	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 10) certain species 16) certain species 17)

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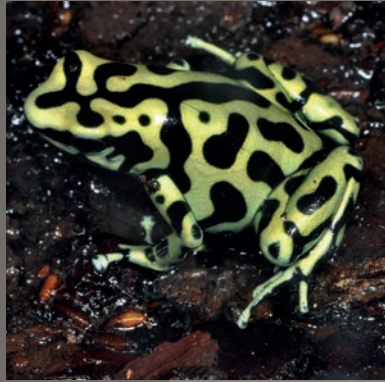
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Peter Janzen	Title, 5, 8, 10, 11sf top, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23m, 23b, 24, 26, 28t, 28b, 32t, 32b, 33, 34 all, 35sfb, 35b, 36
Axel Kwet	4, 13, 17b, 19t, 19b, 20
Peter Klaas	6/7, 11t, 21, 17t, 35t, 35sft
Ulrich Schmidt	2, 11b, 23t



*Epipedobates anthonyi*  
Anthony's poison arrow frog



*Phyllobates terribilis*  
Golden poison frog



*Dendrobates auratus*  
Green and black poison dart frog



*Ranitomeya imitator*  
Mimic poison frog



*Dendrobates tinctorius*  
Dyeing dart frog



*Melanophryniscus klappenbachi*  
Klappenbach's red-bellied toad



*Rentapia hosii*  
Yellow-spotted climbing toad



*Ranitomeya reticulata*  
Red-backed poison frog



*Rhacophorus orlovi*  
Orlov's tree frog

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*Dendrobates tinctorius*  
Dyeing dart frog