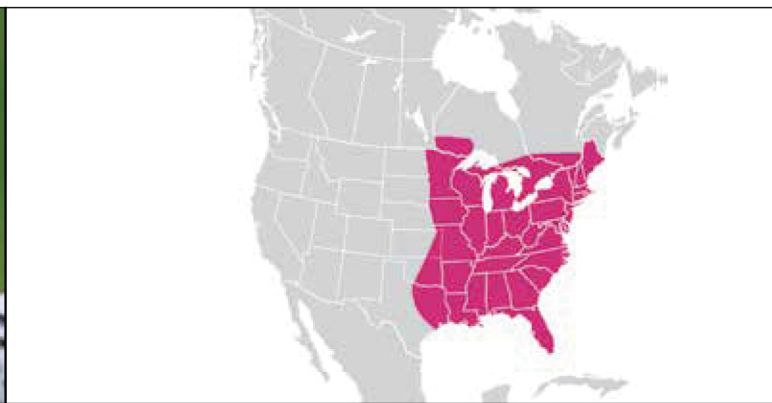


## COMMON GRAY TREE FROG

updated 03/17



<b>Range</b>	Native to eastern United States, southeastern Canada, and as far south as Texas
<b>Habitat</b>	Most common in forested areas; can also be found in many rural residential areas of the East Coast
<b>Diet (wild)</b>	Carnivorous: crickets, moths, flies, and some worms
<b>Diet (captivity)</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Length: 1 ½–2 inches. Variable in color. They can change color to camouflage themselves from gray to green, depending on the substrate they are on. Tree frogs in unnatural surroundings are predominately gray. The skin has a lumpy appearance. The females have white throats and males have black/gray throats. Females are usually larger.
<b>Lifespan</b>	7–9 years
<b>Reproduction</b>	The female lays 1,000–2,000 eggs attached in strings to submerged vegetation or in floating masses. When depositing eggs, both the male and female are submerged in water. Within 2–5 days, the tadpoles have hatched. After 45–65 days, the juvenile tree frogs will emerge as adults. Males establish territories and call to females during mating season in early to mid-April. Females choose their mates based on the duration of the male's call. To initiate mating, the female will approach the calling male and touch her snout to his or leap on his back. The two then travel from the male's territory to the water where the male will grasp the female behind the forearms in the amphibian mating posture called amplexus.
<b>Behavior</b>	Highly arboreal, gray tree frogs rarely ever descend from the trees except to breed. They are nocturnal and usually solitary except during breeding season, when they will vocalize competitively.
<b>Our animals</b>	2 undetermined sex. Born in the wild.
<b>Cool stuff</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The two North American species of gray tree frog (Cope's gray tree frog [<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>] and common gray tree frog) are identical in appearance and since their ranges overlap extensively, they cannot be distinguished in the field. However, Cope's gray tree frog has a faster trill and only half as many chromosomes as the common gray tree frog.</li> </ul>

**Phylum**  
Chordata

**Class**  
Amphibia

**Order**  
Anura

**Family**  
Hylidae

**Genus**  
Hyla

**species**  
*H. versicolor*