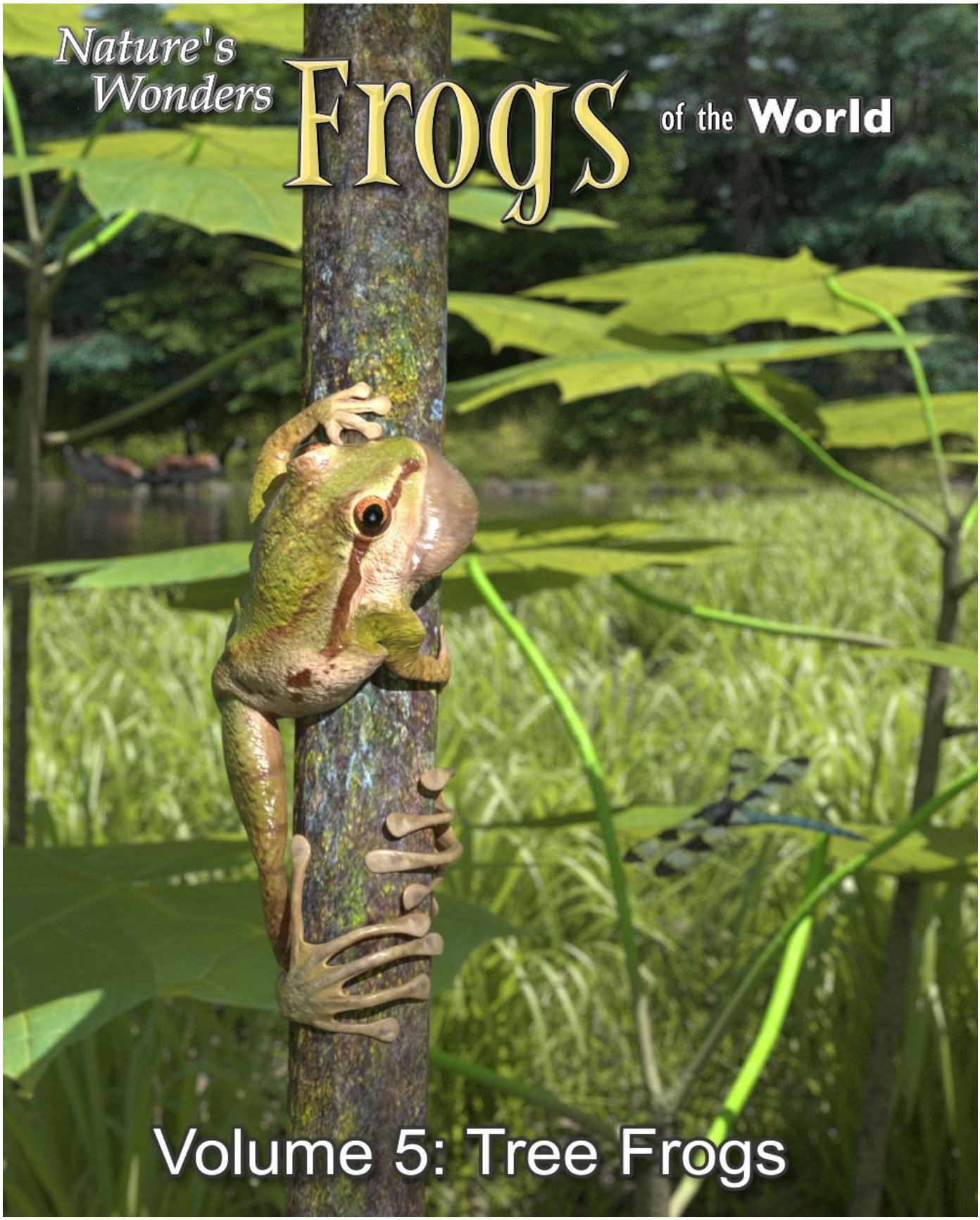


A 3D Model set by Ken Gilliland

Nature's Wonders

Frogs of the World

Volume 5: Tree Frogs

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Nature's Wonders

Frogs of the World

Volume 5: Tree Frogs

Introduction

This fifth volume of Frogs of the World focuses on Tree Frogs. These frogs are typically found in trees or other high-growing vegetation. They do not normally descend to the ground, except to mate and spawn. They live on every continent except Antarctica.

Tree frogs have specialized sticky discs on the tips of their fingers and toes that help them grip smooth surfaces, leaves, and tree bark. The final bone in their toes is shaped like a claw. Most species are slender and small, measuring anywhere from less than 1 inch to around 4–5 inches long.

This add-on set comes in both Poser and DAZ Studio native versions and support Firefly, Superfly and Iray render engines. **The separate purchase of the Nature's Wonders Frogs (Base Model) set is required for this set to work.**

Overview and Use

The set is located within the **Animals : Nature's Wonder** folder. Here is where you will find a number of folders, such as **Manuals, Resources** and **Fauna Libraries**. Let's look at what is contained in these folders:

- **Models:** The separate purchase of the Nature's Wonders Frogs (Base Model) set is required for this set to work.
- **Fauna Libraries:** This folder holds the actual species and poses for the "premade" fauna. The fauna for this set can be found in the following folder(s):
  - **Amphibians/Frogs of the World**
- **Manuals:** Contains a link to the online manual for the set.
- **Props:** Contains any props that might be included in the set

Creating a Specific Frog using Poser

1. For this example, we'll create the Red-legged Frog.
2. Load Poser, select the FIGURES library and go to the "Animals", "Nature's Wonders" and then the Nature's Wonders Fauna Libraries Amphibians folder.
3. Go to the Frogs of the World folder and select the Firefly or Superfly sub-folder.
4. Select the Red-legged Frog (or a frog of your choice) and load it by clicking the mouse.

Creating a Specific Frog using DAZ Studio

1. For this example, we'll create the Red-legged Frog.
2. Load DAZ Studio and go to the "Animals", "Nature's Wonders" and then the Nature's Wonders Fauna Libraries Amphibians folder.
3. Go to the Frogs of the World folder and select the Iray or 3Delight sub-folder.
4. Select the Red-legged Frog (or a frog of your choice) and load it by clicking the mouse.

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Sizing & Poser Issues

All the frogs included in this set have been scaled to their appropriate sizes in relation to human figure models. In the case of the smaller frogs, it is suggested that the transform dials (xtrans, ytrans, zrotate, etc.) be tuned to a more delicate sensitivity (via properties) to ensure greater control over placement of the frog.

This extremely small size can produce some issues in Poser. The toad may disappear when the camera is in close focus. The "hither" setting on Poser's cameras is set to 0.800 by default. Reducing this setting to "0.0" will correct this issue.

A second issue can appear when rendering a small toad without any other items in the scene. It will produce a default square shadow. It is a known bug with Poser. To correct this issue, include a second larger item off-screen and the shadows will render correctly.

Rendering & Lighting Issues

The toads will render perfectly in most conditions in Poser and DAZ Studio. With DAZ Studio, the materials were set-up and tuned in Uber Environmental lighting, so using other lighting systems (such as AoA lighting in DAZ Studio's 3Delight) may cause texture seams and require the adjustment (lessening) of bump, displacement and/or normal map values.

Render time in Poser… why do the frog seem to render so slow in Poser? It is because Subdivision Levels (found in Figure Parameters tab) have been turned up to 3. The high setting makes the displacement on the model look better. Turning the setting down to 1 will make the render much faster but give less displacement effects on the model surface.

European Tree Frog (*Hyla arborea)*

Historically, tree frogs were used as barometers because they respond to approaching rain by croaking.

Range and Habitat: Eurasia and Africa; it is found across most of Europe (except United Kingdom), northwest Africa, and temperate Asia to Japan. This species complex is native to Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Jordan, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania; Luxembourg, North Macedonia, the Republic of, Moldova, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Ukraine.

It can be found in marshlands, damp meadows, reed beds, parks, gardens, vineyards, orchards, stream banks, lake shores, or humid or dry forests. They tend to avoid dark or thick forests, and they are able to tolerate some periods of dryness, so occasionally they are found in dry habitats.



Identification (Measurements Snout to Vent): Males range from 32–43 mm (1.3–1.7 inches), and females range from 40–50 mm (1.6–2.0 inches). They are slender, with long legs. Their dorsal skin is smooth, while their ventral skin is granular. Their dorsal skin can be green, gray, or tan depending on the temperature, humidity, or their mood. Their ventral skin is a whitish color, and the dorsal and ventral skin is separated by a dark brown lateral stripe from the eyes to the groin. Females have white throats, while males have golden brown throats with large folded vocal sacs.

Call: Three types of calls are known of the male European tree frogs: mating call, territorial call and distress call. The pattern of the mating call is very specific. The basic unit is a pulse-group which almost always consists of 9 pulses. A number of pulse-groups make a series; the series are separated by pauses varying in length. The great majority of the recorded

series consisted of 15-30 pulse-groups, but when the spawning activity reached its peak very long series were heard which consisted of several hundred pulse-groups. The length of the series was not influenced by temperature.

Behavior and Reproduction: European tree frogs reproduce in stagnant bodies of water, such as lakes, ponds, swamps, reservoirs, and sometimes puddles, from late March to June.

They breed in streams. Males create a shallow basin with a sand or gravel edge in which the female lays eggs. The walls of this pool prevent their young from being swept downstream.

Diet: Small arthropods, such as spiders, flies, beetles, butterflies, and smooth caterpillars.

Typical Lifespan: Unknown.

Status and Threats: Listed as “Least Concern” due to its wide distribution and large population. The tree frog displays a considerable decline and extinction in the West and Central Europe. It is caused by loss of breeding habitats, habitat isolation and fragmentation, pollution and collecting by people, as well as climate changes. However, in many large areas of its southern part of the range, e.g. in Ukraine and the Caucasus, the species is not rare and does not display population declines.

Japanese Tree Frog (*Hyla japonica)*

This amphibian plays a significant role in its ecosystem, contributing to the balance between insect populations.

Range and Habitat: Asia; native to Japan, China, and Korea. It is unique in its ability to withstand extreme cold, with some individuals showing cold resistance at temperatures as low as −30°C (-22°F) for up to 120 days.

It lives in a variety of habitats such as wetlands, forests, rivers, and mountains. They are generally located near vegetation near water sources and forests.

Identification (Measurements Snout to Vent): 1-2.5 inches (30-60 mm). The dorsal body is green/brown and the ventral body is white. It is also characterized by a dark spot on the upper lip below the eye. Female frogs, on average, are larger in size compared to male. It has a dark vocal sac. Their long, slender limbs are partially webbed, featuring round discs on each toe that aid in climbing through trees, which is characteristic of their arboreal lifestyle.



Call: Six of the call types were confirmed: an advertisement call, an encounter call, a release call, a rain call, a distress call, and an amplexus call. The only call emitted by a female was the release call.

Behavior and Reproduction: Reproduction among Japanese tree frogs involves courtship rituals performed in social areas known as leks, where females may lay between 450 to 1,500 eggs in foam nests that float on water. Alternatively, some may lay eggs in moist soil, allowing for quicker development from eggs to young frogs.

Diet: Its diet consists of ants, beetles, caterpillars, flies, and spiders.

Typical Lifespan: Usually around six years, although some have been known to live up to 16 years in captivity.

Status and Threats: Least Concern. They are not currently facing any notable risk of extinction. There is an estimated 100 million of these frogs in Japan, but the accuracy is limited due to difficulty in counting.

American Green Tree Frog (*Hyla cinerea)*

It is a small, common arboreal amphibian native to the southeastern and central United States. It is the only species in the Hyla genus in the southeastern U.S. that commonly breeds around predatory fish habitats.

Range and Habitat: North America; it is found from Delaware and Maryland south to Florida, and west through the Gulf Coast to central Texas, extending inland into parts of the Mississippi Valley and Midwest. It is the official state amphibian of both Georgia and Louisiana.

It prefers moist, humid areas near permanent or semi-permanent water sources such as cypress swamps, marshes, ponds, streams, and flooded backyards.

Identification (Measurements Snout to Vent): 1.25 to 2.5 inches (32 to 64 mm) long, with females typically growing larger than males. It is a bright lime-green to yellowish-green or grayish-brown, usually featuring a distinct whitish or dull yellow stripe running from the upper jaw or lip down the side of the body. They can shift shades depending on temperature and lighting.



Call: Males produce a loud, distinctive nasal, bell-like *"queenk"* or *"quank"* call during the warm breeding season (typically March through October), often intensifying before or after rain

Behavior and Reproduction: Most frog females breed once per year, but some have multiple clutches in a single mating season. The average number of eggs in a single clutch was observed to be about 400 for this specific population. Eggs take between 4 and 14 days to hatch, with an average of five days.

Tadpoles are green with a yellow or white stripe extending from each nostril to the eye and may have mottled tail fins. Frogs show only the parental investment of mating and egg-laying.

Breeding is known to be strongly influenced by day length, temperature, and precipitation. While the influence of these factors with respect to breeding is not well understood, it is well documented, as the frogs generally breed following rainfall and males call more frequently as temperature and day length increase.

Diet: Insectivorous carnivores that actively hunt small invertebrates, including flies, mosquitoes, crickets, moths, and beetles. They rest hidden in dense foliage or shady spots during the day and become active at night.

Typical Lifespan: They live about 2 to 4 years in the wild and up to 6 years (sometimes longer) in captivity.

Status and Threats: Least Concern. A growing number of American green tree frogs have experienced severe habitat loss primarily due to urbanization and destructive wildfires that can destroy forest canopy cover. Since most amphibians have narrow habitat tolerances and migration constraints, American green tree frogs urgently need alternative shelters for survival as forest canopies recover. In a study from Central Texas, scientists have tried to combat wildfire habitat loss by creating artificial shelters using PVC pipes. Wetlands that the American green tree frogs occupy for breeding have had an increase in salinity and an increase in pesticide concentration in recent years due to urbanization. This has proven to have a negative effect on sperm mobility and has reduced reproductive success.

White's Tree Frog (*Pelodryas caerulea)*

The Australian green tree frog is also known as White's tree frog, or dumpy tree frog. The skin secretions of the frog have antibacterial and antiviral properties that may prove useful in pharmaceutical preparations and which have rendered it relatively immune to the population declines being experienced by many species of amphibian.

The species has undergone a series of name changes. It was originally called the "blue frog" (Rana caerulea) despite its green color. The specimens White sent to England were damaged by the preservative and appeared blue. The color of the frog is caused by blue and green pigments covered in a yellow layer; the preservative destroyed the yellow layer and left the frog with a blue appearance. The specific epithet, caerulea, which is Latin for blue, has remained. This frog is often referred to as Litoria caerulea in the scientific literature. A 2020 study proved that the frog actually belonged in the Pelodryas family and was renamed to Pelodryas caerulea.

Range and Habitat: Oceania; it is a species of tree frog native to northern and eastern regions of Australia and to the lowlands of New Guinea, with introduced populations in the United States and New Zealand, though the latter is believed to have died out.

Distribution is limited mostly to areas with warm, wet tropical climates.



Identification (Measurements Snout to Vent): 5.5 inches (110-140 mm). It is a plump, large tree frog, with fully grown females being slightly larger than males. A distinctive fatty ridge is seen over the eye, and the parotoid gland is moderately large. The iris is golden and has a horizontally slit pupil, and the tympanum (a skin membrane similar to an eardrum) is visible just behind the eye. Selective breeding has also resulted in blue irises. The forelimbs are short and robust while the hind limbs extend to be very long, and large, circular adhesive discs at the end of each digit provide grip while climbing. The fingers are about one-third webbed, and the toes nearly three-quarters webbed. The dorsal color depends on the temperature and nature of the environment, ranging from brown, brownish- or greyish-green, to bright emerald green. Selective breeding in captivity has also resulted in "honey"-toned individuals whose colors vary from mauve to pale yellow. The frog occasionally has small, irregularly shaped white spots on its back. Selective breeding in captivity has resulted in individuals with a greater number of these white spots. Males have a wrinkled vocal sac under the throat which can vary in color from grey to yellow, while the throat of females is

white and the skin is taut. The ventral surface in both sexes is creamy-white and rough in texture.

Call: Its calls are a deep, repetitive series of croaks *'crawk-crawk-crawk....*', often with multiple individuals calling at the same time. Apart from these croaking calls, this species can also make a loud barking 'stress call' when they are agitated.

Behavior and Reproduction: Breeding occurs between November and February. During the mating season, the males call from slightly elevated positions close to the still-water sources in which they choose to breed. Clumps of between 200 and 2000 eggs are laid which initially float, but sink within 24 hours. The development of the tadpoles takes about six weeks, after which they undergo metamorphosis and leave the water as juvenile frogs.

Diet: The diet of the green tree frog consists mainly of insects such as moths, cockroaches, and locusts. They also eat spiders and can include smaller frogs and even small mammals (including bats). They are nocturnal and come out in early evenings to call (in spring and summer) and hunt for food.

Typical Lifespan: Its average lifespan in captivity is about 16 years.

Status and Threats: It is a common species and the International Union for Conservation of Nature has assessed its conservation status as being "least concern". Australian law gives protected status to the green tree frog—along with all Australian fauna—under the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

California Treefrog (*Pseudacris cadaverina)*

Genetic evidence from over 200 individual members of the species, collected from locations across multiple of California's unique biomes, suggests that these frogs originated at the eastern end of the Transverse Ranges. The same research found that the California tree frogs' genetic foundation dates back to Pleistocene Epoch. Until recently it was classified in the genus Hyla.

Range and Habitat: North America; ranges throughout most of Coastal Southern California from San Luis Obispo County south to and across the Transverse Ranges east to Joshua Tree National Park, and south through the Peninsular Ranges, including the desert slopes, into northern Baja California, Mexico.

Despite its common name, this species is more accurately a rock-dwelling frog rather than a true tree-dweller, having adapted to life in arid, rocky environments.

Identification (Measurements Snout to Vent): 1.1-2 inches (29-50 mm). Males of the species have a dusky-yellow throat and are sliughtly smaller than females. It is a cryptically colored species of tree frog, often resembling granitic stones. It is gray or light brown on its dorsum with darker blotches, and has a whitish venter. It is dull yellow/whitish on the undersides of its legs, groin, and lower abdomen. The California tree frog has conspicuous toe webbing and pads, and its dorsal skin is roughened and warty.



Call: The advertisement call is the most well-known call of a frog or toad. It is made by a male during the breeding season to establish his territory and repel rival males and to attract females as potential mates. Males usually make the call in or near bodies of water near areas that are attractive to a female as a good place to lay her eggs. Advertisement calls can be heard during the evening and at night, and often during daylight at the peak of the breeding season. Sometimes an advertisement call will be heard outside of the breeding season and away from water. The reason for this is not understood.

The advertisement call of the California Treefrog is a loud quick low-pitched duck-like quacking that ends abruptly and is given repeatedly. Males call at night.

Behavior and Reproduction: In the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills, mating and egg-laying generally occur from February to early October after the high-flow from winter rains have decreased. Eggs are laid singly (but tend to stick together in clusters) and are attached to twigs or other stationary debris on the bottom of quiet pools in still or slowly flowing water that is typically surrounded by rocks and boulders. Eggs appear to be resistant to the negative effects of solar UV-B.

California Treefrog tadpoles are often indistinguishable from Baja California Treefrog tadpoles. Tadpoles enter metamorphosis in about 40-75 days after hatching. Juvenile treefrogs may either stay and spend the winter, or disperse to nearby sites.

Diet: A wide variety of insects, spiders, centipedes and other invertebrates. Tadpoles feed on organic detritus and plant material.

Typical Lifespan: 4 years.

Status and Threats: Least Concern. It is a relatively common species with broad distribution, and there are no major threats, except perhaps UV radiation that reduces embryonic survival. Another possible threat to this frog species is habit fragmentation which could contribute to a lack of genetic diversity throughout populations in different areas.

Pacific Tree Frog *(Pseudacris regilla)*

They occur in shades of greens or browns and can change colors over periods of hours and weeks. These color-changing morphs are triggered not by color change in their environments, but a change in background brightness. This type of environmental change would be caused by seasonal fluctuation. A full change in the dorsal coloration of a color morph can take from weeks to months, but initial changes can occur in just a few hours. This has been shown to be a very useful cryptic survival feature for these frogs.

Range and Habitat: North America; it has a range spanning the Pacific Northwest, from Northern California, Oregon, and Washington to British Columbia in Canada and extreme southern Alaska.

They live from sea level to more than 10,000 feet in many types of habitats, reproducing in aquatic settings.

Identification (Measurements Snout to Vent): 2 inches (50 mm). The males are usually smaller than the females and have a dark patch on their throats. The dark patch is the vocal sac, which stretches out when the male is calling. Pacific tree frogs can be a number of different colors, including green, tan, reddish, gray, brown, cream, and black, but most are a



shade of green or brown, with pale or white bellies. They have a variety of dark and spotty markings on their backs and sides and can be identified by a black or dark brown eye stripe that stretches from the nose, across the eye, and back to the shoulder. They can change color seasonally to better match their environments. Their skin is covered in small bumps. They have long legs compared to their bodies and they tend to be slender. Their toes are long and only very slightly webbed. On the end of each toe is a round, sticky toe pad or disk used for climbing and sticking to surfaces.

Call: They produce several call types. These include the males' advertisement call, commonly described as "ribbit" or "crek-ek", as well as an encounter trill call. The cre-ek call can be quite loud and can thus be heard from very far away. Males also produce a "dry land call", a long cre-ee-ee-eeek, that can be heard any time in the year except during the coldest and driest periods. Pacific tree frogs are the most commonly heard frogs along much of the West Coast of the United States.

Behavior and Reproduction: Pacific tree frogs are mostly nocturnal, but occasionally they can be seen moving and heard calling during the day. These frogs spend a lot of time hiding under rotten logs, rocks, long grasses, and leaf litter, where they are very difficult to see unless they move. Predators include snakes, raccoons, herons, egrets, and other small mammals and reptiles.

The Pacific tree frog begins mating in early winter to early spring. Since these frogs are so widespread geographically, their breeding season is thought to be determined by local conditions. When it is time, the males migrate to the water. They then make a call at the same time. This lures the females to the water, where they mate. The females lay their eggs in clumps of 10–90, and usually put them on and under vegetation and leaf litter in the pond. Females usually lay their eggs in shallow, calm water that has little action around it. If they survive, embryos will hatch into tadpoles within one to three weeks. The tadpoles feed on periphyton, filamentous algae, diatoms, and pollen in or on the surface of the water. They feed using suction, and a beak-like structure that helps scrape vegetation off surfaces.

The species attracts mates using a choral song. Males call to females as loudly as possible and produce a croak so loud that they sound as though they are produced by multiple males. These sounds can be heard by numerous females. Once a female approaches, the male stops singing and attempts amplexus. Breeding takes place at night, near shallow water, typically after rainfall. Mating season usually extends from December to May, although some variation occurs. Altitude often affects the length of the breeding season.

Metamorphosis usually follows about two to two and a half months later, but experience raising these tadpoles shows that some may delay metamorphosis, changing up to five months after hatching. The survival rate of these delayed metamorphs is lower, and the evolutionary utility of this delayed metamorphosis is uncertain. It may be related to the prevalence of fire in their natural ecosystem.

During the final stages of transformation when the tadpoles have four limbs and a tail, they stop feeding for a short time while their mouths widen and their digestive systems adjust from herbivorous to carnivorous. Pacific tree frogs mature quickly, and usually mate the season after metamorphosis. They can live up to eight years in captivity.

Diet: Much of their diets consists of spiders, beetles, flies, ants, and other insects and arthropods; they can and do eat insects that are almost as large as they are, and will expand their bodies slightly to accommodate these meals. When they sense potential food nearby, they commonly twitch a toe to attract it to within easy reach of their tongues.

Typical Lifespan: unknown.

Status and Threats: Least Concern. It is also a very important species in all of the regions where it is found because it is a keystone species. Many other species, such as garter snakes, depend upon its abundance as a prey item for their survival.

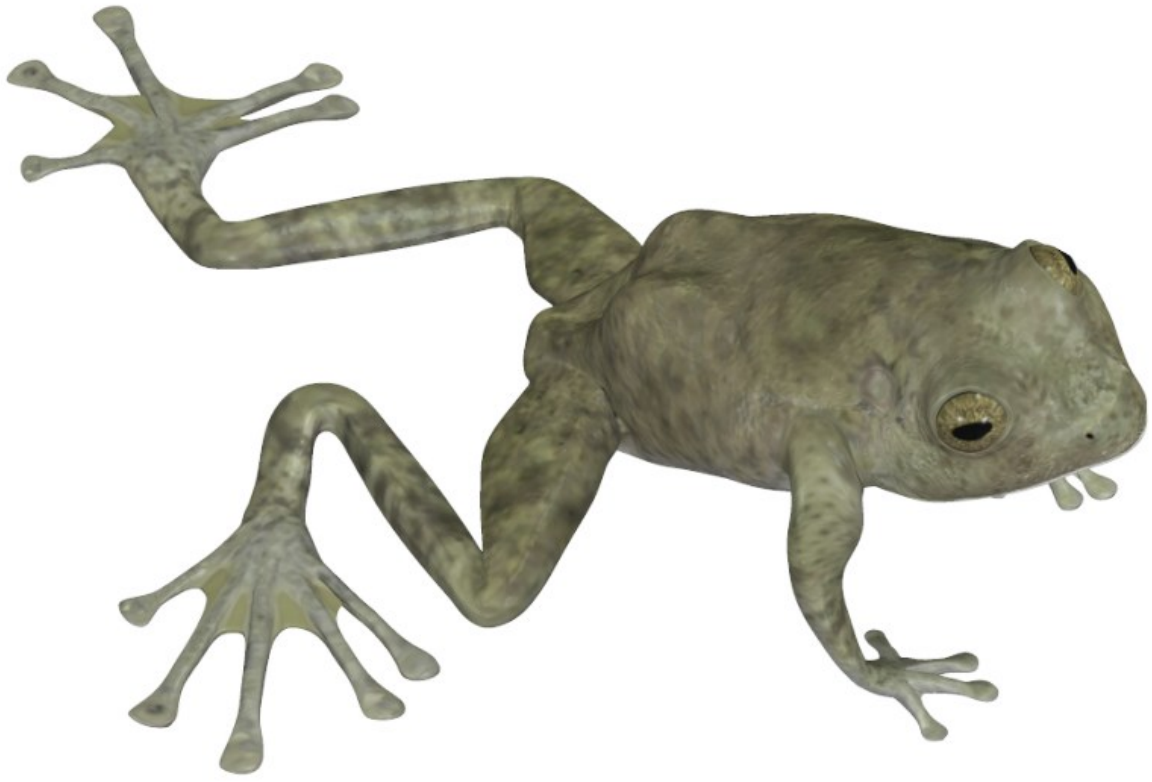
African Foam-nesting Tree Frog *(Chiromantis xerampelina)*

These frogs often live in arid and semi-arid climates and have developed several adaptations to live months at a time away from water. These include uricotelism, rectal water reabsorption, skin resistant to desiccation, and skin that changes color in response to temperature. They have relatively impermeable skin, which allows them to survive dry spells under tree detritus. They are also able to lose up to sixty percent of their body weight over the course of several months.

Range and Habitat: Africa; Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, United Republic of, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

It is found in savannas from coastal Kenya to north-eastern South Africa and inland to north-eastern Namibia. In the northern part of its range seems to prefer rather dense humid savanna, sometimes semi-deciduous forests. Further south apparently in drier savanna.

Identification (Measurements Snout to Vent): males 1-7-3 inches (43-75 mm), females 2.7-3.5 inches (60-90mm). They are large and arboreal. They have discs on their toes, and their outer two fingers are widely spaced and nearly at a right angle to their inner two fingers on each hand. They have relatively impermeable skin, which allows them to survive dry spells under tree detritus. Their skin is slightly bumpy and dry. Their coloration ranges between white and brown and changes in response to temperature. They tend to turn white when they die.



Call: The voice consists of subdued croaks and squeaks emitted irregularly.

Behavior and Reproduction: Gray foam-nest tree frogs are known for simultaneous polyandry, where female frogs have multiple mates on separate territories that guard the eggs and care for young. This behavior is owed to their external fertilization mechanism. During the mating process, the female frog produces a foam nest, typically on branches that

hang above bodies of water, in order to keep her eggs moist as they develop. This practice is what gives the grey foam-nest tree frogs their name.

The female grey foam-nest tree frog begins the process of reproduction by producing a thick mucus-like fluid from its cloaca (a cavity at the end of the digestive tract in amphibians). During this process, the frog uses its hind legs to whip the mucus into elastic froth that will eventually serve as physical protection for the developing eggs. The female will leave temporarily to rehydrate before returning to the nest. Nest construction can take around five to six hours. Males then incorporate their sperm into the recently laid foam, fertilizing them. The next day, the female will return to its egg-laying site and add a layer of foam to protect the eggs from drying out.

Foam-nest building behaviors and patterns have evolved several times. The foam nest made by the female provides different functions for aquatic and terrestrial breeding alike. Some grey foam-nest tree frogs breed exclusively in water. In these water-breeders, foam nests allow the eggs to be suspended in oxygenated water. Grey foam-nest tree frogs that reproduce on land create these nests to minimize drying out, temperature changes, and predation.

Diet: Primarily invertebrates.

Typical Lifespan: unknown.

Status and Threats: Least Concern.

Special Thanks to:

.. to my beta testers Alisa and FlintHawk

Sources:

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- Spirit Animals and Symolism. https://spiritanimalsandsymbolism.com
- Gone Froggin'. https://gonefroggin.com

Watch and Read:

- Why We Must Save the Frogs. https://youtu.be/NvP6j4Dj0VA
- Save the Frogs. http://savethefrogs.com


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