

Reticulated Pythons

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The Reticulated python (*Python reticulatus*) originates from South East Asia, and is the longest recorded snake species in the world. The most important aspect to remember when keeping a snake like this, is that this animal will grow to a considerably larger size. A hatchling of 45-60cm may in 6 years time, have become a 5m adult weighing up to 90kg. This is therefore, not an ideal animal for a novice reptile owner, and any potential owner should consider the space requirement, expense, and dangers of owning such a snake.

Scientific Classification

Reticulated pythons belong to the Order Squamata, Suborder Serpentes/Ophidia, Family Pythonidae, Genus Python

General care

A wooden/chipboard vivarium with sliding glass doors makes the most appropriate setup for smaller snakes, being easy to clean, insulate and keep secure. As the snake grows however, it is usually necessary to create a purpose-built enclosure by adapting a cupboard or even partitioning off part of a room. The minimum recommended size for an adult Reticulated python would be 2.4m long x 1.2cm deep x 1.8cm high, but obviously these snakes will enjoy as large an enclosure as it is practical to keep.

Inside the vivarium, hiding places should be provided which may be half a log, a purpose built cave or even just an empty box with a hole cut in the side. Branches can also be placed for climbing but should be at least one and a half times the diameter of your snake's body.

Hygiene

A vivarium should be "spot-cleaned" daily to remove any droppings, or uneaten food. Once a week, the whole vivarium can be cleaned with a disinfectant suitable for reptiles (further details of suitable disinfectants can be obtained from your vet). It is important to always wash your hands thoroughly after handling reptiles as they can carry Salmonella.

Substrate

It is important to use a substrate that is easy to keep clean and replace, and is not going to cause a problem if accidentally eaten. Newspaper therefore makes the ideal substrate, but another alternative would be certain types of shavings or woodchips.

Temperature

Reptiles are not capable of regulating their own temperature so it is very important to keep their environment at an appropriate temperature at all times. A temperature gradient should therefore be provided, giving your reptile a hot end where they can bask and a cooler end to which they can retreat.

There are several types of heat sources available for vivariums including ceramic heaters (infra red light bulbs), tube heaters, reflector bulbs (incandescent spot lights) and heat mats. Incandescent spot lights will provide an ideal basking spot for your snake, but should not be used as the sole heating source whereas heat mats are more useful in providing a background heat for the whole vivarium.

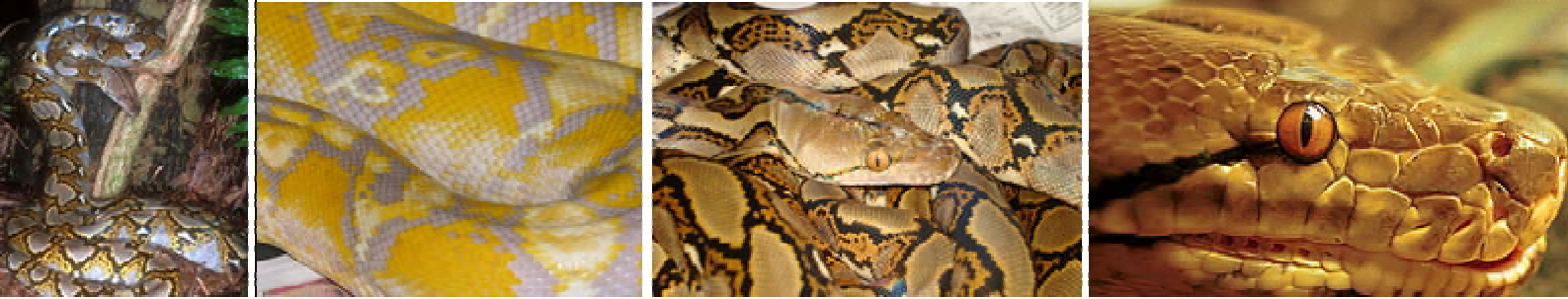
It is important whichever form of heating is chosen, to always monitor it carefully with a thermometer, and use some form of thermostat so that temperature can be accurately controlled. Heat sources should also be protected with a wire mesh guard or similar safety device if they are within a snake's reach.



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The ideal temperature range at which to keep a Reticulated Python would be **29-31°C (85-88°F)** in the daytime, with a basking spot of **32°C (90°F)**, and temperatures falling no lower than **26°C (80°F)** at night.

Humidity

This should ideally be measured with a hygrometer and kept between 50-80%.

Lighting

Most reptiles need to have access to both UVA and UVB rays, which many supposedly “full spectrum” reptile bulbs do not supply, so it is important to check this before purchasing a bulb. UVB rays are very important to allow a reptile to produce Vitamin D, which is essential for the absorption and use of calcium. Without this, lizards and tortoises are at risk of developing Metabolic Bone Disease, which can often be fatal.

It is controversial whether snakes actually require UV light or not, as naturally these reptiles are only active at evening and night times. Captivity however, can never simulate a totally natural environment and Metabolic Bone Disease is seen in snakes, so it is a good idea to provide UV light for 12 hours daily, but using a bulb with a lower output (2% should be sufficient) than that used for most other reptiles. Bulbs will need replacing every 6 months.

Diet

Reticulated Pythons are carnivores and in the wild their diet would naturally be amphibians, lizards, other snakes, birds and mammals. In captivity, they should be offered small pre-killed prey items, starting off with mice for hatchlings and progressing to rats, and then rabbits or birds for adult snakes. Adult snakes require feeding every 7-10 days. It is illegal and unethical to offer snakes live vertebrate food.

Fresh water should be supplied once daily in a shallow bowl.

Lifespan

Reticulated pythons generally live at least 12 years or more.

Signs of Health

A healthy snake will be bright and alert with clear open eyes and nostrils and a clean vent. Skin should be undamaged with no sign of parasites, and shedding should occur regularly. Your snake should also be keen to eat, and pass faeces regularly. It is important to become familiar with your snake’s normal appearance, movement and behaviour, in order that signs of illness can be noticed at an early stage.

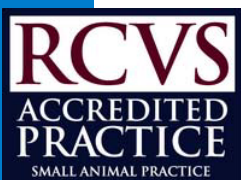
It is advisable to take your snake to a vet who routinely deals with reptiles for a general health check and faecal sample at least once a year.

Signs of Illness

Reptiles will often not show obvious signs of illness until they are very sick, but you should look out for any changes in appetite or faeces passed, as well as changes in weight, behaviour, skin colouration or breathing. Other signs of illness include discharges from the eyes, nose or mouth or problems with shedding.

If you have any concerns, do not hesitate to contact a reptile vet as soon as possible.

**This caresheet is only intended as a general guideline, so please ask for further information.
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