



*Rebecca Wyman/RAW Reptiles

Carpet and Diamond Pythons (*Morelia spilota* ssp.) and (*Morelia bredli*)

Resembling Oriental Artwork

Carpet pythons are a medium sized to large, slender bodied semi arboreal (tree dwelling) species of python with a brown, black, reddish, or olive black ground color and an intricate patterning of creams, tans, yellows, golds, or light brown depending on species and subspecies. Carpet pythons are so named for their beautiful and intricate patterning, which is said to resemble that of Oriental carpets. Carpet pythons are powerful and active climbers with prehensile tails, and will do so to seek refuge and in search of smaller prey such as small reptiles, birds, and small mammals. Subspecies of carpet pythons include the Coastal Carpet Python (*Morelia spilota mcdowelli*), Diamond Python (*Morelia spilota spilota*), Northwestern or Irian Jayan Carpet Python (*Morelia spilota variegata*), Jungle Carpet Python (*Morelia spilota cheynei*), and the Centralian, or Bredl's Python (which has since elevated to species status), *Morelia bredli*.

Taxonomy

Life: All living, physical, and animate entities

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum/Sub Phylum: Chordata/Vertebrata

Class: Reptilia

Order: Squamata

Suborder: Serpentes

Infraorder: Alethinophidia

Family: Pythonidae

Genus: *Morelia*

Species: *Morelia spilota** and *Morelia bredli**

*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

Lifespan and Longevity

If provided the proper care, carpet pythons can attain longevity of 20 to 25 years or more in captivity. Up to 35 to 40 years is also not uncommon.

Distribution and Habitat

Depending on species, carpet pythons are range across much of Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. These medium sized pythons can also be found in a wide variety of habitats

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depending on their subspecies and range as well, from tropical rainforests and woodlands, to savannahs, grasslands, arid to semi-arid deserts, scrublands, rocky cliffs, swamplands and wetlands, residential and agricultural areas.

Conservation Status

IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC).

Experience Level Required

Intermediate/Moderate.

Size

Carpet and diamond pythons range from about 10 to 15 inches as hatchlings, and 4 ½ to 9 feet, or 54 to 108 inches as adults depending on the species. Some subspecies, such as the coastal carpet pythons, have the potential to reach larger sizes up to 12 to 13 feet, or 144 to 156 inches.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must be sealed, well ventilated, and escape proof. Hatchling carpet pythons can be started out in a 10 to 20 gallon long terrarium or similar sized enclosure, but will soon require larger accommodations. If glass enclosures are used at any point, be sure that the enclosure retains sufficient humidity. Many of the commercially made plastic or fiberglass enclosures, or otherwise custom-designed enclosures that can retain heat and humidity well are perhaps the best and most practical enclosures to use to house mid to large sized boas and pythons. Depending on the age and size of the animal, a four to six foot by two foot enclosure or larger is required. Carpet pythons can be maintained on a substrate of cage liner material, cypress mulch, sphagnum moss, or sphagnum fir mixtures, but always ensure that the substrate does not become too damp or moist. Do not use pine or cedar shavings, as these substrates are toxic to snakes. Carpet pythons will also require a large sturdy water dish or tub that must be cleaned, sanitized, and changed regularly, especially if dirtied. Providing an adequately sized hidebox, artificial foliage, driftwood, rocks, logs, driftwood, branches, and other cage furnishings can also provide additional hiding, climbing, perching, and basking opportunities. Carpet pythons are semi-arboreal, and will also benefit from cage height and some additional climbing opportunities as well as floor space.

Temperature, Lighting, and Humidity

Create a thermal gradient (or a warm side) in the cage/enclosure with an appropriate sized UTH (or tank heating pad), ceramic or radiant heat emitter, or incandescent, UVA/UVB, or other heat producing bulb. Ideal temperatures for carpet, diamond, and Centralian pythons range from 75 to 80 degrees F on the cool side and 86 to 92 degrees F on the warm side. Most species of snakes have fairly simple and undemanding heating and lighting requirements in captivity, and do not require additional UVA/UVB lighting, although providing it can be greatly beneficial for their health, immune system, and overall wellness. Also be sure to spot clean the enclosure for urates, feces, or uneaten food at least once per week. Be sure to periodically replace the substrate, clean, and disinfect the enclosure and its furnishings at minimum every 2 to 3 months. More specific lighting, heating, and humidity product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Feeding, Diet, and Nutrition

Carnivorous; In the wild, carpet, diamond, and Centralian pythons are carnivorous, and will prey upon a wide range of small mammals, birds, amphibians, and other reptiles that they can ambush, locate, and consume. In captivity, carpet pythons can be given feeder rodents of appropriate size, such as rats or mice. Many carpet pythons can be finicky eaters, however, and

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may prefer mice over rats, or vice versa. In most general circumstances, it is recommended to provide humanely pre-killed prey animals acquired from a reputable source, as offering live animals to any snake can carry risk of serious injury or even death to your snake when the prey item bites to defend itself or otherwise gnaws on your animal. A general rule of thumb when selecting feeder prey item sizes for your snake is to provide prey items that are approximately the same width as the snake's widest point. It should also be noted that many snakes may refuse food for longer periods of time over several weeks or months, especially in the fall and winter months or if several other husbandry conditions are not being met. While these things can be alarming, it is oftentimes normal, but their overall health and weight should be monitored during these times to make sure they do not lose weight or otherwise deteriorate. Most snakes typically are fed whole prey items, and do not usually require additional calcium or vitamin D3 supplementation unless otherwise directed. Their feeding frequency will also depend on the age, size, and overall health of your animal. Use care as to not overfeed them, as obesity and other health related issues can become an issue. More specific dietary and supplementary product suggestions and recommendations that can best suit one's needs, as well as those of one's animals can be given as well.

Handling

As with many snakes, hatchling and juvenile carpet pythons are often initially more nervous and nippy. Handle your carpet python gently and deliberately, but do not drop or injure the animal. Most carpet pythons will settle down considerably, but are active and inquisitive snakes as they become older, although some may remain somewhat nippy.

****Also be sure to practice basic cleanliness and hygiene associated with proper husbandry after touching or handling any animals or animal enclosures to prevent the possibility of contracting salmonellosis or any other zoonotic pathogens****

Contact

Authored by Eric Roscoe. For any additional questions, comments, and/or concerns regarding this animal, group of animals, or this care sheet, please email and contact the Madison Area Herpetological Society at info@madisonherps.org

Disclaimer: Note that the information provided in these, or any care sheets, are not intended to be all-exhaustive, and further research and care should always be sought and provided when it comes to any species one may prospectively be interested in. These care sheets are also not intended to serve as substitutes for professional veterinary medical care and husbandry should any animal require it. Always seek proper and professional veterinary care for any animal should the need arise, and be prepared ahead of time for any and all husbandry costs and expenses that may occur with any animal beyond the initial purchase. Any animal owned is ultimately a matter of personal/individual care and responsibility.

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