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Eastern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*)

Big Bluffers

Eastern hognose snakes can be quite variable in coloration and patterning. They may have a series of darker, alternating dorsal and lateral blotches or be mostly plain or solid colored. Color can range from black, light to dark brown, olive, tan, yellowish, reddish, reddish orange, gray, to pinkish. Hognose snakes are named for the upturned rostral (nose tip) scale used to burrow, which is less pronounced in the eastern species than in the western hognose snake (*Heterodon nasicus*). Eastern hognose snakes are well known for their elaborate defensive displays, which can include hissing, flattening or triangulation of their head and neck to resemble a “cobra”, and engaging in mock striking. If this behavior fails to deter a predator, or if the snake is continued to be harassed, threatened, or physically attacked or handled, they will flip over and writhe around with their mouths open while defecating and regurgitating, and will finally feign, or “play dead”. Also as with other hognose snake species, they will often regurgitate, and/or expel musk and feces when disturbed or if continued to be harassed or threatened. Hognose snakes also belong to a subfamily of snakes, Xenodontinae, which possess specialized, enlarged rear teeth in their mouths designed for capturing and swallowing frogs, toads, and amphibians. However, hognose snakes are harmless to humans and other larger animals, and serious complications from their bites are quite rare and atypical.

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: Colubridae

Subfamily: Xenodontinae

Genus: *Heterodon*

Species: *Heterodon platirhinos**

*Taxonomy subject to change and revision.

Lifespan and Longevity

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If provided the proper care, eastern hognose snakes can attain longevity of at least 10 to 15 years or more.

Distribution and Habitat

The eastern hognose snake is a stocky bodied colubrid snake that ranges widely over much of the east-central and eastern United States, and into northeastern Canada to Ontario. They may be found in a variety of sandy soiled habitats including forests, prairies, fields, meadows, grasslands, savannahs, and agricultural areas.

Conservation Status

IUCN Red List Least Concern (LC).

Experience Required

Intermediate/Moderate.

Size

Eastern hognose snakes range from 5 to 8 inches as hatchlings, and 18 to 30 inches as most adults, or roughly 1 ½ to 2 ½ feet. Males tend to remain smaller than females.

Housing and Enclosure

Housing must be sealed, secure, and escape proof. Hatchling and juvenile eastern hognose snakes can be housed in a 10 gallon terrarium or enclosure. Adult eastern hognose snakes should be housed in a 20 to 30 gallon long terrarium or enclosure. These snakes are primarily terrestrial, and floor space is more important than height. Provide a substrate that can enable burrowing or hiding such as cage carpet or cage liner, fine aspen shavings, cypress mulch, or coconut fibers. Do not use pine or cedar shavings, as these substrates are toxic to snakes. Provide additional basking and hiding opportunities using live or artificial foliage, rocks, logs, driftwood, or other hides. Also be sure to include a sturdy water bowl or dish as well.

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 eastern hognose snakes range from 75 to 80 degrees F on the cool side and 80 to 88 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, eastern hognose snakes are carnivorous, and tend to be amphibian and specifically frog and toad specialists, although other vertebrates are also occasionally eaten. In captivity, eastern hognose snake species are mainly frog and toad specialists, which can present challenges to keeping them. Most hatchlings and juveniles will require scenting if they are to be converted to a rodent based diet, and the long-term health implications of this unnatural diet for them are questionable. In most general circumstances, it is recommended to provide humanely pre-killed rodents acquired from a reputable source, as offering live rodents to any snake can carry risk of serious injury or even death to your snake when the rodent bites to defend itself or

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otherwise gnaws on your animal. A general rule of thumb when selecting feeder rodent 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 this can be alarming to new pet owners, 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 hognose snakes may initially be more nervous and defensive. They may flatten their necks, hiss, and mock strike, or occasionally death feign. Handle your eastern hognose gently and deliberately, but do not drop or injure the animal. Most eastern hognose snakes will become more tolerant and accustomed to handling as they become older and tend to grow out of this behavior. As with other hognose species, these species do possess enlarged rear teeth and are mildly venomous. However, they very seldom bite people, and should not be considered dangerous or medically significant, although localized reactions have been reported from these species to varying degrees.

****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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