



Reticulated Python *Python/Broghammerus reticulatus*

- Reticulated pythons naturally occur in Southeast Asia and the Philippines.
- A large, but relatively slender bodied python named for its light colored geometric “reticulate” pattern bordered in black on a silver, yellowish, to gray background.
- Albino, Tiger, Sunfire, Goldenchild, Granite, Titanium, and many other morphs commonly available.
- Reticulated pythons are the longest known species of snake, with records nearing 28 feet (although atypical).
- If provided the proper care, Reticulated pythons can attain longevity of 20-25 years or more.

Size

Ranges from 18-24 inches as hatchlings. 12-23 feet on average for adults, with some dwarf (10-12 feet) and super dwarf localities (up to 7 feet) remaining smaller. **Consider the potential adult size and long term commitment of keeping a large snake prior to obtaining one.**

Housing

Housing must be sealed and escape proof. Hatchling Reticulated pythons can be housed in a 20-30 gallon terrarium or enclosure. However, they will quickly outgrow this. Adults should be housed in a *minimum* of a Vision or similar style enclosure that is 6' X 3' to 8' X 3'. Retics will thrive on a substrate of newspaper, cage liner material, or cypress mulch. Do not use pine or cedar shavings, as these substrates are toxic to snakes. Provide a water bowl or dish and a hide box at all times in the enclosure. Artificial foliage, driftwood, and other cage furnishings can provide additional security.

Create a thermal gradient (or a warm side) in the cage/enclosure with an appropriate sized under tank heating pad, ceramic, or radiant heat emitter. Overhead, incandescent lighting can also be used, but is not required for most pythons (which are primarily nocturnal). Ideal temperatures for Retics range from 75-80 degrees F on the cool side and 85-92 degrees F on the warm side.

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 2-3 months.

Feeding/Diet

In the wild, Reticulated pythons will prey upon a variety of animals including rodents and other small to medium sized mammals, birds, lizards, and other reptiles.

Most young reticulated pythons are large enough to be started off on weanling to small adult mice or rats once per 5-7 days. Food items can gradually be increased as needed. Most adult mainland Retics can be fed medium to large rabbits once every 14 days (or bi weekly). A general rule of thumb to follow when feeding snakes is to provide prey items that are approximately the same width as the widest point of the snake.

Handling

As with many snakes, hatchling and juvenile Retics are often initially more nervous and defensive. They may gape and hiss, and attempt to bite what they perceive to be a threat or a predator. Handle them gently and deliberately, but do not drop or injure the animal. Reticulated pythons have had a negative reputation for being nasty and difficult to handle, although a growth in captive breeding has produced far more traceable animals. Given regular handling and

interaction, Retics can make for traceable and rewarding animals to keep for the right individuals, although they are more active and flighty than Burmese pythons.

Do not place or allow a larger snake around the neck when handling a Reticulated python and **please follow safe handling practices when keeping or working with these large snakes.**

****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****