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Blood pythons (Python curtus or Python brongersmai) are snake species from southeast Asia. They are beautiful to look at. They are known especially for their blood-red color, which is what initially drew people to own them, and is how they get their name. Blood pythons are known for being nippy, hissing, and getting cage aggressive. They musk
easily when handled. Their bite reflex is very strong, and their jaws are strong too. However, their reputation comes from wild-caught specimens. Captive-bred blood pythons. That's when they musk and get the most defensive. The worst thing is their
bite, which is much more painful than that of other types of snakes. One of the reasons blood pythons are difficult to care for. They get defensive, and may attack when you've done nothing to provoke them. Blood pythons musk, hiss, and can be nippy. However,
this reputation isn't a fair reflection of all blood pythons. Today's specimens are captive-bred. They have been socialized from the moment they hatched, so they are far less defensive and nippy. Blood pythons also renowned for not eating frozen and thawed food. Again, that's due to the fact that they were wild-caught. They have spent their entire life
eating live or freshly-killed prey. They don't recognize dead prey as food. But this applies to any snake, not just blood pythons. Their reputation comes from most specimens being wild-caught snakes aren't used to people and see humans as a threat. That's because they've lived in the wild, where predators and threats
could kill them at any moment. As much as owners treat their pets well, the people who catch blood pythons may not have done so. They will catch the snake and it may get an infestation or infection. According to the Wiley Online Library, most wild-
caught snakes have parasites. They found that 88% of snakes had endoparasites, i.e. parasites inside their body. When the snake is shipped to the U.S., it won't be happy. It will be sent in a package that is jostled and hit by other packages along the way. The snake may be too cold, especially if it's shipped in the cargo of a plane. All of this contributes
to a higher rate of snakes dying before they reach their destination. It's little wonder that they are tetchy and nippy after such a bad experience. None of this applies to captive-bred blood pythons. All snakes bite if they feel the need to. The first reason is to feed. Every snake needs to bite to feed, except for egg-eating snakes. This biting response is
triggered by hunger and the presence of food. Snakes also bite in self-defense bites are different from feeding-response bites. When a python bites prey, it bites and holds on. But self-defense bites are bite-and-release. The idea is to give you a shock. Snakes will try to scare you away before fully biting. They will do so by bumping you with their
nose. They will strike at you quickly, as if they're going to bite, but not open their mouth. They feed on live mammals and birds in the wild, and need to bite in order to constrict. Their feeding reflex is surprisingly fast for their size, and catches people out. Aggressive specimens may bite and refuse to let go. Blood pythons do have fangs. You may not
see them as they're hidden by gums. You may spot what look like tiny teeth poking out. The teeth are longer than that, and you may see them through their translucent gums. Fangs are used to hold onto prey and prevent it from escaping. Without fangs, the prey could wriggle free before constriction starts. Blood pythons have lots of teeth along the
sides of their mouth, not just two big fangs. Pythons have four rows of teeth. One row is along the bottom left, with another along the bottom left, with another along the bottom right. The purpose of this configuration is jaw separation. Blood pythons are a constrictor snake, so they aren't in the least bit venomous. They wrap
around their prey and squeeze it until its heart stops. Blood pythons cannot even produce venom. Venomous snakes have venom ducts to connect the glands to their fangs, and hollow or grooved fangs to deliver the venom. Blood pythons (and all pythons) lack all of
these things. They have no venom glands and no venom ducts. They lack long and hollow fangs, and instead have short, backward-pointing teeth to grip onto prey. So, even if they wanted to hurt you, a blood python can't do so with venom. The teeth of a blood python are sharp and pointy, so they will create a series of small puncture wounds along
with the bite. Their bite hurts much more than ball pythons or corn snakes, for example. Because they're so tenacious, and frequently don't let go of their bite specially painful is their bites especially painful is their bites. Every species' biting reflex. Every species' biting reflex differs, with some striking faster than others. Blood pythons are
ambush hunters, which means they sit still and wait for prey to come to them. They have to strike quickly, and they can, even though they're large. The bigger the blood python, the more painful the bite. Another aspect of their temperament is their cage-aggressive nature. This is where the snake is defensive when you move to reach in their cage
This occurs because the snake feels cornered, and that it needs to fight you off. A snake in the wild, stuck in a hollow log or a burrow, would have to fight off any threat that's near the entrance. If it didn't, it would be eaten. As blood pythons are aggressive, cage aggressive, cage aggression is not unusual. You can avoid this by lifting the snake from their enclosure
with a snake hook. Blood pythons can musk when handled, which is another reason they don't make a good beginner pet. Musk is a foul-smelling fluid expelled from the cloaca. The active ingredient is produced by the cloacal scent gland. This is another reason why handling a blood python can be unpleasant. They will almost always musk when
handled, even if captive-bred. It's something you have to get used to if you want to handle one. Musking is a response to threats. The purpose is to deter predators from wanting to eat the snake, because it smells and tastes foul. They will musk, especially when encountering a low-level threat. If they don't feel frightened enough to try self-defense,
they will start by musking, and perhaps by getting aggressive. The predator won't want to eat them because they are covered in feces, urine, and a disgusting scent. You still have to be careful to avoid the blood python's bite. Whether captive-bred or not, the snake still possesses powerful jaws. This site is supported by our readers. We may earn a
commission, at no cost to you, if you purchase through links. When you're dealing with blood python temperament, you're in for a wild ride! These snakes aren't your typical laid-back reptiles. They're known for being defensive and can quickly shift from calm to confrontational if they feel threatened. You'll need patience and a gentle approach. Wild-
caught specimens tend to be more aggressive, while captive-bred pythons are generally more manageable. They're not inherently mean, just naturally cautious. Their body language speaks volumes - watch for frozen stances, tail wagging, and half-extended tongues as warning signs. Proper husbandry, consistent handling, and understanding their
unique temperament can help you build a trusting relationship with these fascinating serpents. You'll find blood pythons aren't naturally aggressive, but they're defensive creatures that require gentle, consistent handling to build trust and reduce stress. Their temperament dramatically improves with patient, predictable interactions. Captive-bred
blood pythons are significantly more docile than wild-caught specimens, making your choice of snake source crucial for establishing a calm, manageable pet. Genetics and early socialization play a massive role in their behavior. Your python's environment directly impacts its temperament - maintaining stable temperatures (76-82°F), providing secure
hiding spots, and minimizing sudden movements can transform a potentially defensive snake into a relaxed companion. Understanding their body language is key to successful blood python handling. Watch for warning signs like tail wagging, frozen stances, and rapid tongue flicking, which indicate stress or anxiety, and learn to respond with calm,
deliberate movements. Blood Python Temperament Overview When you first encounter a blood python, you might be surprised by its defensive reputation. Blood pythons aren't villains—they're survivors, misunderstood masters of self-preservation with hearts of serpentine gold. Understanding their behavior is key to transforming these
misunderstood snakes from seemingly aggressive creatures into calm, manageable companions. Common Misconceptions Myth busting time: Blood pythons aren't the villains media portrays. These misunderstood serpents have a reputation that doesn't match reality. Consider these snake temperament truths: Aggression is rarely their default mode
Defensive mechanisms aren't signs of hostility Docility emerges with proper understanding Your perception matters. By challenging snake stereotypes, you'll discover blood pythons are more likely to retreat than attack, transforming fear into fascination about these remarkable reptiles. Defensive Behavior When misunderstood, blood pythons might
seem scary, but they're masters of self-preservation. Their defensive behavior is less about aggression and more about survival. Here's what you'll witness when they feel threatened: Rapid musking to repel predators Sharp hissing warnings Quick defensive strikes Strategic body coiling Immediate retreat from perceived danger They're not out to get
you—they're just protecting themselves with an impressive arsenal of stress signals. This behavior is a clear indication that they are focused on survival. Aggressive"? What looks like a fierce attitude is often a fear response. Your snake's defensive posture isn't about attacking—it's
about survival. Those quick strikes, frozen stances, and rapid breathing are anxiety signals, not aggression. By understanding stress triggers and recognizing calming techniques, you'll transform your blood python's temperament from seemingly hostile to wonderfully manageable. Remember: knowledge is your best tool in handling blood python
behavior. Understanding the importance of a calm ball python's natural environment needs can also help in managing stress and anxiety in your pet. A blood python's temperament is a delicate dance of trust—respect its rhythm, and harmony follows. Recognizing Blood Python Body Language Decode your blood python's secret signals: Every flick
coil, and stance tells a story of survival and trust. If you're considering a blood python as a pet, understanding their body language is essential for safe and successful interaction. Their warning signs like tail wagging, frozen stance, and rapid tongue flicking can help you interpret whether they're feeling anxious, defensive, or potentially aggressive.
which is crucial for a safe interaction with these animals, especially when noticing signs of Aggression Decoding the warning signs of a stressed blood python means reading their body language like a secret code. Watch for these telltale stress signals that scream "back off!": Rapid tongue flicks scanning the
environment Intense, unblinking stare that could freeze you in place S-shaped neck posture ready to launch a defensive strike These aren't aggressive actions—they're anxiety triggers. Your snake isn't looking to pick a fight; it's signaling deep discomfort. Hissing, musking, and coiling are classic defensive mechanisms when a blood python feels
cornered and threatened, transforming from calm companion to protective survivor. Frozen Stance and Tail Wagging Interpreting a blood python's frozen stance provides critical insights into its emotional state. When your snake feels threatened, it exhibits telltale stress signals that demand your immediate attention: Becomes completely motionless,
like a statue Wags tail side to side as a warning Flattens body to appear larger and more intimidating Tenses muscles, preparing for potential defense These defensive posture cues reveal deep anxiety triggers within your blood python's temperament. By understanding these fear responses, you'll learn to respect your snake's personal boundaries
Backing off slowly and providing space becomes essential when observing these nervous behavior patterns. Remember, this isn't aggression—it's pure self-preservation instinct speaking volumes about your snake's emotional landscape. Wiggling Eye and Tongue Half Out A nervous blood python might reveal its anxiety through peculiar eye and
tonque signals. When you spot a wiggling eye and half-extended tongue, your snake is broadcasting a clear stress message. Signal Meaning Action Impact Wiggling Eye High Anxiety Give Space Reduces Stress Half Tongue Defensive Mode Minimize Interaction Prevents Aggression Rapid Flick Warning Sign Stay Calm Builds Trust Frozen Gaze Threat
Response Slow Movements Guarantees Safety These subtle blood python's temperament through thorough husbandry for Calm Blood Pythons You'll transform your blood python's temperament through thorough husbandry
practices that prioritize its environmental comfort and psychological well-being. Creating an ideal habitat with precise temperature control, appropriate humidity levels, and secure hiding spaces can dramatically reduce stress and cultivate a more docile, trusting reptilian companion, emphasizing the importance of environmental comfort. Cool
Temperatures and Humidity Levels When reading your blood python's mood, temperature control becomes your secret weapon. Create a thermal gradients, you'll
transform your snake's stress into serenity, ensuring a calm, comfortable companion. Effective temperature regulation often relies on a reliable reptile tank heater to maintain ideal conditions. Opaque Enclosures and Adequate Ventilation Your blood python's sanctuary starts with an opaque enclosure that blocks visual stressors. Solid walls create a
sense of security, while strategically placed ventilation ports facilitate fresh air circulation. Think of it like a snake's personal fortress - dark, protective, and perfectly balanced. Proper enclosure design isn't just about walls; it's about creating a stress-free environment that keeps your python calm and healthy. Effective snake housing ventilation is
vital for maintaining high-quality air, as seen in proper ventilation systems, which is essential for a healthy and balanced ecosystem. Day/Night Cycle and Dark Hiding Places Your blood python craves a sense of security through natural rhythms. Create a stress-free environment by carefully managing its day/night cycle: Install opaque dark hiding
places that mimic their natural habitat Maintain consistent lighting cycles to regulate blood python temperament Proper enclosure design reduces anxiety, helping your snake feel safe and calm during handling. This approach supports the overall well-being of your blood python. Top 4 Essential Products for Blood Python Care You'll need the right
gear to keep your blood python happy and healthy, starting with a carefully selected set of essential products. These four must-have items will help you create a secure, comfortable environment that supports your snake's well-being and helps manage its naturally defensive temperament. 1. 10 Gallon Reptile Tank Glass Terrarium View On Amazon
When setting up your blood python's first home, the 10-gallon glass terrarium offers a compact starter solution. Think of it as your snake's studio apartment—perfect for hatchlings but quickly outgrown. This transparent enclosure provides excellent visibility, letting you monitor your python's behavior while offering basic reptile housing needs.
pet, with proper reptile housing. 2. Large Reptile Terrarium 120 Gallon View On Amazon Ready to level up your blood python's living quarters? The REPTIZOO Large Reptile Terrarium opens up a whole new world of comfort for your scaly companion. This 120-gallon powerhouse delivers everything your snake needs for a stress-free habitat:
Tempered glass construction for durability Sliding doors for effortless access Raised bottom plate for heating elements Essential ventilation design With spacious dimensions and thoughtful engineering, this terrarium transforms your snake's environment. The secure lids and sturdy build minimize potential escape routes, while strategic design
Med Digital Thermometer Humidity Gauge becomes your Python's peace-keeper. This precision instrument tracks temperature and humidity with expert accuracy, helping you dodge potential mood swings in your scaly companion. Strategic probe placement reveals microclimates within the enclosure, ensuring no sneaky hot or cold spots catch your
snake off guard. Blood pythons turn defensive when temperatures climb above 88°F or humidity dips below 60% - a recipe for reptilian stress. By monitoring these environmental metrics, you'll transform your snake's habitat from unpredictable to perfectly calibrated, keeping temperament cool and comfortable. Knowledge is your best defense
against unexpected snake behavior, and with the right tools, you can ensure your snake's environment remains stable and healthy, making it easier to manage its temperament. 4. Natural Green Sphagnum moss. This incredible
substrate transforms your enclosure into a humidity-controlling sanctuary that directly impacts your snake's well-being and temperament. Mimics natural marshy habitats Regulates moisture with exceptional precision Reduces stress during critical shedding phases Creates a soft, supportive environment Moisture management isn't just technical—it's
an art form for reptile enthusiasts. By strategically layering sphagnum moss, you're crafting a microclimate that speaks directly to your blood python's instincts. Pre-cleaned and ready to use, this verdant substrate invites burrowing behaviors while maintaining ideal humidity levels. Your python will appreciate the thoughtful design, responding with
decreased defensive postures and a more relaxed demeanor. When environment meets expertise, temperament follows suit, creating a humidity-controlling sanctuary that promotes well-being, and your python will thrive in its new natural habitat with exceptional care. Avoiding Aggressive Behavior in Blood Pythons If you're keen to handle a blood
python without getting bitten, you'll need to understand their defensive nature and learn specific interaction techniques. By approaching cautiously, minimizing threats, and building trust through consistent positive interactions, you'll transform these misunderstood reptiles from seemingly aggressive creatures into calm, manageable companions,
which is crucial for a safe and enjoyable experience with these animals, emphasizing the importance of building trust. Approaching With Caution and Minimizing Threats When sizing up a blood python, your approach can make or break the interaction. Consider these defensive maneuvers: Sidestep the predator trigger by entering from the side, not
overhead Channel your inner sloth - move with glacial patience Radiate zen-like calm - your python's defensive radar is always on high alert. Sudden Movements and Restraint Your python's defensive radar is always on high alert. Sudden movements and Restraint Your python's defensive radar is always on high alert. Sudden movements and Restraint Your python's defensive radar is always on high alert.
a calm snake into a bundle of defensive energy. Master the art of gentle handling by understanding your blood python's movement Type Python's movement Type Python's movement Type Python's movement Type Python's movement tensitivity. Move like a tai chi master - smooth, predictable, and controlled. Movement Type Python's movement Type Python's
Supportive Hold Overhead Approach Freezing Soft Side Movement Unstable Handling Retreat/Stress Steady, Secure Support Rapid Gestures High Alert Calm, Predictable Interaction To ensure a calm interaction, it's essential to be aware of your python's reactions to different handling strategies, using slow, deliberate motion and loose, supportive
hold to minimize stress. By doing so, you can create a calm, predictable interaction and avoid triggering a defensive response. Building Trust Through Consistent Positive Interactions Trust-building with blood pythons is an art of patience and understanding. Your gentle approach transforms a defensive snake into a confident companion through
Brief, consistent handling sessions respecting comfort zones Support techniques ensuring snake security Predictable feeding routines Calm responses during defensive—it's communicating its natural survival instincts through body language and
behavior, which is a display of its natural behavior. Blood Python Handling Techniques When handling blood pythons, you'll need to approach with caution and respect their unique temperament. By mastering specific handling techniques that minimize stress and prioritize the snake's comfort, you can transform these potentially defensive creatures
into calm, manageable companions, which is crucial for a safe and enjoyable experience with blood pythons. Using a Hook for Minimal Interaction A reliable snake hook becomes your secret weapon for stress-free blood pythons. Using a Hook for Minimal Interaction A reliable snake hook becomes your secret weapon for stress-free blood pythons. Using a Hook for Minimal Interaction A reliable snake hook becomes your secret weapon for stress-free blood pythons. Using a Hook for Minimal Interaction A reliable snake hook becomes your secret weapon for stress-free blood pythons. Using a Hook for Minimal Interaction A reliable snake hook becomes your secret weapon for stress-free blood pythons.
for hook safety: Select a sturdy hook with a comfortable grip Approach the snake slowly from the side Move deliberately to prevent startling Support the snake's body evenly Keep initial interactions brief and positive Proper hook handling transforms your interactions, reducing anxiety and building confidence for both you and your blood python.
Using the right snake hook tools is vital for safe handling practices. When diving into hand contact with your blood python, patience becomes your greatest ally. Start by letting the snake explore your presence, moving slowly and deliberately to build snake trust. Your calm approach signals safety, helping your blood python acclimate to human
interaction. Gentle handling techniques involve minimal sudden movements and respecting the snake's personal space. Let the snake sense your hand nearby, allowing natural curiosity to guide initial interactions. Blood python temperament thrives on consistent, predictable contact. Remember, each gentle touch is a step toward forming a bond of
mutual understanding and comfort. Breathe, move softly, and let trust develop naturally. Supporting The Snake's comfort and safety. Proper snake support is critical for maintaining blood python temperament during interactions. Your
handling technique should create a sense of security through careful body alignment. The key aspects of this technique include: Distribute weight evenly across both hands Keep palms soft and movements deliberate Support the entire back half without constricting Maintain a gentle, fluid motion that mimics their natural positioning By mastering the constricting Maintain and the constriction and the co
these gentle handling techniques, you'll transform potentially stressful encounters into calm, positive experiences that reinforce trust and minimize defensive reactions in your blood python. Blood Python Behavior by Age You'll discover that blood pythons transform dramatically throughout their life stages, with temperament shifting from nervous
hatchlings to confident adults. As you learn about their behavioral progression, you'll understand how proper handling and genetics play pivotal roles in shaping their interactions with humans. Hatchlings and Early Development When you first bring home a blood python hatchling, you're welcoming a tiny explorer into your world. These 12-18 inch
neonates aren't born aggressive—they're simply discovering unfamiliar territory. Keep initial handling sessions short and sweet, focusing on building trust. Use a compact shoebox-sized enclosure with simple paper substrate to create a secure environment. Maintain humidity around 60-70%, watching for regular shedding as a marker of healthy
juvenile development. Your patient approach during these early months sets the foundation for a confidence Around the six-month mark, your blood python enters a critical socialization phase where its true temperament emerges. Here's your roadmap to nurturing a confidence
companion: Upgrade to a spacious 48" x 24" x 12" enclosure Feed larger prey every 10-14 days Maintain cool 78-82°F temperatures Practice gentle, consistent handling sessions Embrace this transformative period, helping your young python develop trust, reduce fear responses, and build a solid foundation for future interactions. Adults and
Established Behavior Patterns As your blood python matures, its established behavior patterns become more predictable. Adult snake behavior patterns become more predictable behavior patterns become more predictable. Adult snake behavior patterns become more predictable behavior patterns become more predictable.
develop nuanced behavioral traits that reflect their individual personalities. Your snake's true nature emerges, showing that patience and gentle handling can transform even the most nervous juvenile into a confident, relaxed companion. Understanding the importance of genetic temperament factors can help owners better appreciate their pet's
unique characteristics and develop a deeper understanding of their behavior. Managing Stress and Anxiety in Blood Pythons If you're a blood python owner, understanding and managing your snake's stress is essential for building a trusting relationship. By recognizing anxiety triggers and creating a calm environment, you'll transform your
potentially defensive snake into a more relaxed and predictable companion. Identifying Stressors and Minimizing Threats As your blood python grows more confident after those early developmental stages, you'll want to master their stress signals. Sudden household disruptions can trigger defensive behavior faster than a snake's strike, think loud
vacuums, unexpected visitors, or rapid movements near their enclosure. Your python's temperament hinges on creating a snake-safe environmental stressors, you'll help your scaly companion feel secure and calm. Transforming potential anxiety into a peaceful coexistence
that respects their natural instincts. Providing a Calm Environment and Reducing Stress Your snake's sanctuary starts with smart design and thoughtful care. Transforming a defensive python into a relaxed companion requires strategic environmental management. Create opaque enclosures with multiple secure hiding spots Maintain stable
temperatures between 80-82°F Establish consistent feeding and cleaning routines Minimize sudden movements and loud noises Use gentle, predictable handling techniques Snake relaxation isn't magic—it's science! A stress-free environment by mimicking their natural habitat. Soft lighting, consistent feeding and cleaning routines Minimize sudden movements and loud noises Use gentle, predictable handling techniques Snake relaxation isn't magic—it's science! A stress-free environment by mimicking their natural habitat.
temperature gradients, and carefully placed décor help reduce defensive behaviors. By prioritizing environmental enrichment and gentle handling, you'll help your python feel secure. Recognizing stress signs early is essential for maintaining a healthy and calm snake. Remember, a calm snake is a happy snake—and a companion who's more likely to
trust you. Recognizing Signs of Anxiety and Taking Action You've crafted a calm habitat, but now it's time to decode your python's stress signals. Watch for these red flags: Rigid posture with shallow, rapid breaths Erratic tail movements when you approach Hyperactive tongue flicking accompanied by tight body coiling These anxiety triggers demand
immediate action. Step back, reduce handling, and reassess your environment. Your python's peace depends on your keen observation and swift response. Blood Python Temperament and Genetics If you're eyeing a blood python as a potential pet, understanding their genetic predispositions is essential to predicting their temperament. Captive-bred
pythons from reputable breeders offer a more predictable and docile companion, thanks to selective breeding that prioritizes calm traits and early socialization. Captive-Bred Vs Wild-Caught Blood Python's stress? Let's unpack the genetic backstory that shapes blood python temperament! Wild-caught and captive-bred
pythons are worlds apart in behavior. Captive-bred snakes raised around humans display dramatically different socialization patterns compared to their wild counterparts. These carefully nurtured reptiles typically demonstrate remarkable docility, while wild-caught specimens often exhibit defensive reflexes honed by survival instincts. Breeding
methods dramatically influence snake temperament traits, with captive care producing more predictable and manageable companions. Genetic differences play a profound role in temperament traits, with captive care producing more predictable and manageable companions. Genetic differences play a profound role in temperament traits, with captive care producing more predictable and manageable companions.
genetic backstory, captive care, wild-caught specimens, and survival instincts. Reputable Breeders elevate your secret weapon in blood python ownership. Smart breeder becomes your secret weapon in blood python ownership. Smart breeders elevate your reptile experience through fastidious genetic selection. Verify
breeding records Track lineage carefully Prioritize temperament testing Confirm ethical sourcing practices Your strategic breeder research transforms potential anxiety into a confident, well-adjusted companion. By choosing wisely, you'll bring home a captive-bred blood python primed for a harmonious relationship—setting the stage for a remarkable
reptilian adventure. The Impact of Genetics on Temperament The family tree of a blood python speaks volumes about its personality. Genetic influence plays a pivotal role in shaping your serpent's temperament. Selective breeding programs carefully match docile snakes to produce calm offspring Inherited traits dramatically impact a python's
handling potential Genetic variation determines predisposition toward defensive behaviors Different morphs exhibit unique temperamental characteristics Breed selection prioritizes snakes with consistent, gentle dispositions Understanding python genetics helps you choose a snake that's more likely to be a relaxed companion. Heredity factors aren't
just about vibrant colors—they're about predicting how your scaly friend will react when you approach. Reputable breeders invest years tracking temperament inheritance, ensuring each generation becomes more predictable and manageable. Blood Python Care and Handling Best Practices When handling blood pythons, you'll need to understand
their unique temperament and approach them with patience and respect. By prioritizing their well-being, learning their body language, and creating a secure environment, you can transform these potentially defensive snakes into calm, manageable companions. Prioritizing The Snake's Well-being and Safety A snake's sanctuary begins with thoughtful
care and understanding. Creating a stress-free environment requires more than just basic maintenance—it's about respecting their unique needs. Care Aspect Key Considerations Temperature 76-82°F range Handling Gentle, supportive approach Hiding Spots Multiple secure locations Enrichment Regular, calm interactions Your blood python thrives
when you prioritize its well-being through consistent, humane care. Support their body, minimize threats, and watch as trust blossoms between you and your remarkable reptilian companion, fostering a stress-free environment and a strong bond based on gentle interactions. Educating Yourself on Proper Blood Python Care Ready to become a bloodorn their body, minimize threats, and watch as trust blossoms between you and your remarkable reptilian companion, fostering a stress-free environment and a strong bond based on gentle interactions.
python pro? Your journey starts with smart learning strategies: Connect with Experts: Shadow experienced keepers and absorb their wisdom like a sponge. Knowledge Arsenal: Devour reptile forums, detailed care guides, and breeder insights. Consistent Care: Track your python's behavior, habitat conditions, and nutrition religiously. Proper reptile
tank maintenance systems are essential for a healthy environment. Mastering blood python care isn't just science—it's an art of understanding your scaly companion. Respecting their boundaries becomes your next challenge. Imagine each
interaction as a delicate dance of trust and understanding. Your goal? Create a safe, stress-free environment that honors their natural defensive coil Pause, retreat Safety increases Tongue flicking Stay calm, observe Curiosity builds Relaxed posture Gentle support Bond deepens
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) When you least expect it, a blood python might surprise you—they're not the monsters you'd imagine. Captive-bred individuals are surprisingly docile, preferring calm interactions when handled gently and consistently from a young age, which makes them surprisingly pleasant to interact with. You'll find blood
pythons aren't naturally aggressive, but they can be defensive. Wild-caught specimens tend to be nippy, while captive-bred ones are generally docile. Proper handling and socialization transform these powerful consistently. Their
temperament transforms from defensive to calm with gentle, patient interactions, making them surprisingly manageable for experienced reptile enthusiasts, as their nature becomes more docile. Studies show the reticulated python tops aggression charts. You'll want to steer clear of these giants, as they're known for their unpredictable temperament
and potential for territorial behavior when feeling threatened or cornered. You'll find blood pythons aren't inherently temperamental. Captive-bred specimens are typically docile when handled consistently, but they can be defensive interaction. You
might think blood pythons are unpopular due to their fierce requirements, defensive nature, and challenging temperament that deter most snake enthusiasts from choosing them as pets. They are deterred because of these factors, which include the specific care requirements. Blood pythons aren't inherently
aggressive, but they're defensive when stressed. Captive-bred specimens are typically docile, while wild-caught ones can be nippy. Proper handling, socialization, and understanding their tropical origins. Cooler
temps help them feel secure, so use heating pads and ceramic heat emitters to maintain this comfortable range precisely. Like a living ruby, you'll find blood pythons thick-bodied with deep crimson to rusty-red coloration. They're muscular snakes sporting heavy builds, wide heads, and compact frames that showcase their powerful, striking
southeastern Asian appearance, with muscular builds being a key characteristic. You'll encounter a vibrant, muscular snake native to Southeast Asia, known for its striking red coloration. Blood pythons are non-venomous constrictors that rely on powerful muscular snake native to Southeast Asia, known for its striking red coloration. Blood pythons are non-venomous constrictors that rely on powerful muscular snake native to Southeast Asia, known for its striking red coloration. Blood pythons are non-venomous constrictors that rely on powerful muscular snake native to Southeast Asia, known for its striking red coloration.
species due to their striking appearance. Ultimately, knowledge is power when dealing with blood python temperament. You'll find success by understanding their unique behaviors, respecting their boundaries, and approaching with blood python temperament. You'll find success by understanding their unique behaviors, respecting their boundaries, and approaching with blood python temperament. You'll find success by understanding their unique behaviors, respecting their boundaries, and approaching with blood python temperament.
python care requires patience, consistent handling, and a deep appreciation for these complex creatures. Remember, a well-cared-for blood python can transform from a defensive snake to a fascinating companion. Blood python can transform from a defensive snake to a fascinating companion. Blood python can transform from a defensive snake to a fascinating companion.
the unique "blood red" coloration that some individuals possess. They're also known for their short tailed python. Blood pythons have a reputation for being aggressive snakes. Most keepers agree that this is poorly justified. Like any snake
species, blood pythons have individual personalities ranging from aggressive to placid. They are large snakes with a powerful strike. They can deliver a nasty bite if mishandled! These pythons are also less forgiving in terms of care than other snake species, making them a good fit for snake keepers already experienced with pythons and boas. What
You'll Learn In this article, you'll learn: Whether a blood pythons in the wild, including their conservation How to correctly house blood pythons and create a healthy environment Common substrates that are well-suited for blood pythons (and others to avoid) Common health problems, including
symptoms, causes, and methods of prevention ... and much more! Blood python Background Information Blood python are native to the Malay Peninsula, Thailand, eastern Sumatra, and other adjacent islands. Until recently, the blood python had a fierce reputation in the pet trade due to the behavior of wild-caught adults. Adult pythons were often
collected from the wild due to their use in the skin trade. These adult snakes had not become accustomed to human contact before arriving in the hands of overseas collectors, resulting in high aggression and stress levels. Unfortunately, this reputation still haunts the blood python, despite the increasing availability of captive-bred hatchlings. In this
section, you'll learn all about the lifestyle and characteristics of blood pythons in the wild. We'll also discuss the history of the species and its future in terms of conservation. Description Blood pythons are highly distinctive, vibrantly colored pythons. They can reach around six feet in length. They're sexually dimorphic, with males being smaller than
females. An adult male blood python typically measures between three and five feet, whereas females can exceed five feet. They're extremely stocky, with a short tail relative to other pythons. At first glance, they often appear overweight! Though not as long as other members of the genus, blood pythons are pretty heavy for their size. Adults can
exceed 20 lbs in weight! As their name suggests, their color can range from a vivid crimson to rusty orange or brown. It's this beautiful coloration that first attracts many keepers to this odd-looking species. The blood python's color and pattern become more dramatic with age. This subadult already has stunning red coloration. Image credit: Reddit
user u/pythoncurtus88 Otherwise, their markings are similar to other pythons: a pattern of darker blotches and rough stripes against a contrasting tan background. Their design becomes darker towards the tail. Many unusual blood python morphs are now available from captive breeders around the world, including albino and striped varieties.
Lifespan Blood pythons are long-lived snakes, with an average lifespan of around 25 years. With excellent husbandry, some individuals have even been known to exceed 30 years! Habitat and Ecology The marshes, swamps, and humid forests of Southeast Asia provide prime habitats for the blood python. They're also found regularly on palm oil
plantations. As primarily terrestrial snakes, they live in the leaf litter of the forest floor. Blood pythons are incredibly sedentary and can sit still for long periods, waiting for prey. Their diet in the wild consists primarily of rodents and other small mammals. The Short-Tailed Python Species Complex Blood pythons (Python brongersmai) are closely
related to Borneo (Python breitensteini) and Sumatran (Python curtus) short-tailed pythons. Blood pythons are the only species known to appear in bright red morphs of the blood python. Until recently, scientists believed the blood
and Borneo pythons were subspecies of the short-tailed python. They were deemed individual species in 2000 and 2001, respectively. Conservation The blood python is listed as a species of "Least Concern" on the IUCN Red List. Its geographical range is relatively extensive and mostly intact - not fragmented by human development. These snakes are
becoming more abundant, particularly in Malaysia. This increase may be due to the expansion of oil palm plantations in the region. Oil palm habitats seem to favor blood pythons, providing plenty of rodents for them to eat. Despite their apparent success, collectors heavily harvest these snakes for the leather trade. It's unclear if the current rate of
harvest is sustainable. Buying a Healthy Blood Python Many of the blood pythons you'll encounter for sale are what's known as "captive-hatched". This often means that they were the result of a wild-caught gravid female python laying eggs in captivity. You'll also find excellent quality pythons offered for sale directly from specialist breeders. Captive
bred blood python hatchlings are becoming more common all the time and are much easier to deal with. When purchasing any snake, it's vital to consider the history of the animal as well as its overall health. Captive-bred specimens during the international
export process. This early-life stress can lead to long-term health issues and snakes being less amenable to handling. In addition to the history of the animal, consider its current health status. Is it active and alert? Unhealthy snakes often appear limp or lifeless. Is its skin free of wounds or lesions? Blisters and sores could be indicative of an infectious
disease that you do not want to introduce to your collection. Poor body condition (obesity or emaciation) often reflects poor health or husbandry. Avoid snakes that don't appear well looked-after. Also, it's vital to purchase responsibly when buying any live animal. Blood pythons can live for up to 30 years, so be prepared for a long-term care
commitment! Never commit to purchasing an animal if you cannot provide care for its entire lifespan. The export of wild-caught specimens harms native populations. Consider the ethics of your purchase before bringing a python home. We recommend that you avoid supporting wild export to preserve these beautiful animals' status in the wild
Purchasing directly from a reputable breeder guarantees that your animal was captive-bred. You will also find that breeders are often highly responsive to questions and willing to share expert care advice. They may also be able to put you in touch with an exotic vet in your area. Creating the Ideal Blood Python Tank Setup Blood p
sedentary snakes. They do well in remarkably straightforward setups, provided that they are quiet and cozy. There are some vital considerations that keepers of this species should bear in mind. We'll outline all of the blood python's housing needs in the following section. Enclosure Size and Shape As a primarily terrestrial species, blood python's housing needs in the following section.
prefer to make use of horizontal space within their environment. Enclosures should be wider than they are tall. Enclosure size is a hugely important consideration for blood pythons, enclosure size will need to be changed several times throughout their lifespan. Secrecy and security are vital for this species,
particularly as hatchlings. Large, open spaces can cause these snakes to become stressed. These spaces may, in turn, reduce their willingness to feed. Hatchlings (up to six months old or eight to twelve inches long) require a small enclosure with around 60
square inches of floor space. By around six months of age, juvenile blood pythons will have already outgrown their first enclosure. Provide juveniles (two to three feet) with a little over 1000 square inches of floor
space. A 4-5 ft by 2 ft enclosure is considered ideal. Reminder: Ensure that any tubs used have a secure lid and adequate ventilation, as well as somewhere to hide. Types of Enclosures Blood pythons are secretive animals and prefer a space that provides more privacy. Opaque-walled vivariums are the best choice for most keepers. They provide an
enclosed space and prevent snakes from feeling too vulnerable. Wooden or plastic options are both acceptable, provided they're suitable for humid enclosures. Many breeders opt to house blood pythons in ventilated plastic tubs with an easy-to-replace substrate (such as newspaper), a water bowl, and a hide. This setup offers advantages, primarily to
owners of a large number of animals. Though it may seem overly simplistic to some, tub setups are easy to clean and maintain. Blood pythons do well in both types of setups, so choices ultimately boil down to keeper preference. Like most snakes, blood pythons are excellent escape artists. Secure your snake's enclosure with a latch or sliding door that
cannot be pushed open. Ideal Temperature Range The ideal temperature range for blood pythons is around 25.5-28°C (78-82°F). Keep temperatures towards the lower end of this spectrum overnight to mimic a natural day/night cycle. For blood pythons, there are two acceptable heating approaches to choose from. 1) Overall ambient temperature -
Heating the entire enclosure to a consistent temperature. 2) Hot spot - Creating a "hot spot" by placing a heating your reptile room is the best way to maintain a comfortable ambient temperature. Blood python breeders and collectors often
prefer this approach, especially if they keep many bloods or short-tails in a single room. For the more casual keeper - looking only to own one or two blood pythons - the hot spot approach is often more appropriate. Heat pads are
connected to a functioning thermostat to prevent overheating. Check temperature during daily tank maintenance to help prevent stress and respiratory infections. Ideal Humidity Level Blood pythons dwell in moist, tropical environments in the wild. They require a relatively high ambient humidity. Most keepers agree that around 60-70% humidity is
ideal for this species. If humidity is too high, these snakes can easily develop respiratory conditions such as pneumonia. Respiratory conditions are common with blood pythons. Humidity is easier to control when your enclosure meets the following criteria: Contains a large water bowl,
topped up daily Temperature is kept between 25.5 and 28°C (78-82°F) Sufficiently ventilated, with a partial screen or air holes Appropriately sized for your snake is preparing to shed. Expert tip: Place your snake's water bowl
toward the middle of the temperature gradient to encourage evaporation. Provided that you top up the bowl daily, this can be a great way to raise the ambient humidity. Consistently monitoring humidity. Consistently monitoring humidity. Substrate For blood pythons, an ideal
substrate is something that: Is non-toxic to snakes Provides an opportunity to burrow Is easy to spot-clean or replace regularly Helps to maintain ambient humidity (by retaining moisture) Beyond that, your choice depends mainly on personal preference and budget. Shredded coconut husk substrate is hygienic, absorbent, and great for maintaining
humidity in python enclosures. A mixture of peat moss and sphagnum moss can create a more natural-looking habitat. Cypress mulch is another option that looks great and works well with the blood python's habitat requirements. Avoid cedar and pine substrates at all costs. These woods contain toxic oils that can kill your snake. One downside with
particulate substrates such as shredded coconut, mulches, or soils is that they can become mixed with snake waste as your snake burrows. This makes it more difficult to spot clean and can lead to issues with pests (such as fungus gnats). If you aren't concerned with the appearance of your enclosure, newspaper, craft paper, or paper towels all make
excellent choices for blood pythons. These options are less costly than reptile bedding and make it easy to see messes as soon as they appear. Note: If a snake burrows below the substrate and comes into direct contact with the glass above its heat pad, it may receive burns. Snakes can begin to burn if a surface exceeds 35°C (95°F) Keepers who opt
for lightweight substrates may need to take extra steps to prevent belly burns by adding a heat baffle to the floor of their vivarium. Check out our ball python substrate guide for a more in-depth discussion of substrate pros and cons. Decor and Accessories The ability to hide is essential for blood pythons. Without it, your snake will become stressed
quickly. Create hiding opportunities either by adding a deep substrate layer to facilitate burrowing or by using hide boxes - such as those made from recycled plastic or cardboard boxes - also make acceptable alternatives, provided that they are easy to
clean or replace. Whatever you decide on, ensure that the entrance is large enough to comfortably fit your snake's entire body inside. Blood Python Diet and Feeding Guidelines Blood pythons are typically excellent feeders and easily adjust to a diet of pre-killed or thawed
rodents. Through no fault of their own, they are prone to obesity and feeding aggression. As a keeper, it's your responsibility to avoid under or overfeeding your animals and to do so in a way that minimizes the risk of being bitten. In this section, we'll explain how to safely feed your blood python, as well as what to feed them and how often. How to
Feed Your Blood Python A good pair of feeding tongs are essential for blood pythons can seriously injure an inexperienced keeper attempting to feed by hand. As pythons, these snakes rely primarily on their sense of smell and heat-sensitive pits to detect mammalian prey (and to decide where to strike). When you offer a
hungry snake a choice between a room-temperature, thawed rodent, and a warm human hand - they unsurprisingly tend to aim for the latter! Feeding bites are often far more painful than defensive ones, as the snake bites you, never try
to yank it off. Doing so can cause additional damage to your skin and severe damage to the snake itself. Attempt to gently uncoil the animal. If the snake remains latched on after a minute or so, pour cold water over its head to encourage it to release. What to Feed Your Blood Python Blood pythons thrive on a diet of rodents and other small mammals in the snake remains latched on after a minute or so, pour cold water over its head to encourage it to release.
Frozen/thawed rats make the best food for this species in captivity. Frozen feeder rodents are readily available from almost any reptile store. They come in several different size varieties but ultimately will either be rats or mice. Rats and mice smell slightly different, and snakes often develop a preference for one or the other if fed from birth. Blood
pythons will outgrow mice by the time they are adults, so it's best to start them off with rats as hatchling blood python enclosures. Not only will this raise the
humidity of your enclosure, but it will also allow your snake to soak. Soaking provides enrichment and also helps with the shedding process. You'll need to top up your snake's water bowl daily. A blood python soaking in its water bowl. Image credit: u/Zookeepergameno753 How Often to Feed Your Blood Python (by Age) Many keepers overfeed their
blood pythons. Though they are large, bloods have a relatively slow metabolism and can last a long time between feeds. Adult blood python's meal accordingly if it begins to look under or overweight. Juveniles and hatchlings require a size-appropriate rodent once per
week. This frequency provides them with the extra energy they need to grow and develop. Blood Python Health Information One crucial factor to consider with blood pythons is that they're prone to respiratory infections. This species also defecates rarely (only around once per month). This frequency needn't be a cause for concern and is mainly due
to their slow metabolism. Respiratory Infection As many keepers and online sources will tell you, blood pythons are prone to respiratory tract. This can be fatal if left untreated. Look for common symptoms such as: Lethargy
Unwillingness to feed Mucous discharge from mouth or nostrils Wheezing sounds and open-mouthed breathing Take your python for veterinary assistance immediately if it develops any of these symptoms. Your snake will require vet-prescribed antibiotics, but should pull through if the disease is caught and treated early. maintain healthy humidity
levels and temperature at all times. Also, maintain substrate cleanliness by spot cleaning regularly. Stuck Shed (Dysecdysis - (dead skin clinging to the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common issue faced by all snake species. It's especially common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle) is a common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle is a common face of the body following the end of a shed cycle is a cycle
for skin fragments to remain around the head, eyes, or tip of the tail. If left untreated, stuck skin can lead to tissue necrosis and severe injury over time. Stuck or incomplete sheds usually occur when the ambient humidity is too low for your snake. Thankfully, this makes it easily preventable by
keeping your enclosure's humidity at 60-70%. If your snake still experiences issues, try misting your snake's enclosure a little throughout the shed cycle (usually up to 14 days) or adding a hydration box. Treatment of a stuck shed involves soaking your snake in a bowl of warm water and gently removing the leftover skin using a pair of tongs. Never
forcibly remove stuck skin, as this can severely injure your snake. You may need to soak your snake for several hours for this technique to be effective. If the skin remains after repeated soaking or a large proportion of the skin remains after several hours for this technique to be effective. If the skin remains after repeated soaking or a large proportion of the skin remains after several hours for this technique to be effective.
can take well to handling with proper acclimation. In this section, we'll provide some valuable tips to help you safely handle your snake. First of all, remember that blood pythons are advanced-level snakes and most suitable for keepers already experienced with pythons or boas. Also, remember that snakes are most likely to bite when expecting food
or feeling threatened. Never attempt to handle your snake within 24 hours of feeding. Wash your hands thoroughly before attempting to handle your snake will mistake you for prey. Hatchlings are typically feisty and will strike repeatedly if cornered. It takes time
and patience for your snake to learn that you are not a threat. Newly-purchased snakes also require an adjustment period before they will be amenable to handle new arrivals. This period allows them to overcome the stress of being moved to a new environment. Blood pythons can strike rapidly
and from almost any angle. Obey your snake's warning signs - such as hissing, musking, and defensive posture. Remember that your snake can still strike at any moment, even if it's not facing you directly. After your snake has become adjusted to handling, it's essential to support its body weight at all times! These snakes are poor climbers, making
handling somewhat awkward. Expert tip: Handling your snake on a flat surface - such as a sanitized bench or table - can make the whole process safer for pet and keeper alike. Do Blood Python owners. Bloods also make an
excellent choice for boa or python enthusiasts looking to own a larger animal that is relatively safe to handle. If you're looking for an active, charismatic animal to observe for hours on end, then these snakes are not the best choice for you! They also tend to make inferior display species due to their shy and secretive nature. If you are a beginner snake
keeper and you're looking for a python with similarly striking coloration, you may wish to consider a ball python. These snakes are smaller, easier to handle, and come in an enormous variety of eyecatching morphs! You can learn more about their husbandry in our comprehensive ball python care guide. Ball pythons have a similar body shape to
bloods, and come in an array of eye-catching colors - like this pastel orange ghost. If it's specifically a "blood red" snake wou're after, there are many corn snake morphs that might interest you. The corn snake wou're after, there are many corn snake morphs that might interest you. The corn snake wou're after, there are many corn snake morphs that might interest you.
Python, Red Short-Tailed Python, Brongersma's Short-Tailed Python, Brongersma's Short-Tailed Python, BrongersmaiLife Span 20 to 25 years Length 3 to 5 feetClutch Size 12 to 16 eggs Habitat Wet, Upland or Forested Hills Country of Origin Malay Peninsula, Thailand, Sumatra Image Source The blood python is a heavy-bodied snake
characterized by a muscular, thick body with variable coloration and markings. They have broad, flat, and long heads, which is wider, and very distinct than their neck. These snakes are unique in a way that they come with a huge girth in relation to their length. This is because of their robust structure, making them look overweight. Adult specimens
may weigh more than 20 pounds. The color of their body ranges from brown, tan, yellow, or cherry red, even oxblood, and covered with tan, lighter gold, orange, or gold, and black blotches and stripes. They usually gray in color, even though
certain specimens may show some black to reddish head. This variety of snake is also characterized by their changing head colors. This means that a snake that has a black-colored head in the morning may turn out to have a very pale and faded head colors. This means that a snake that has a black-colored head in the morning may turn out to have a very pale and faded head colors. This means that a snake that has a black-colored head in the morning may turn out to have a very pale and faded head colors.
length. On the other hand, females are generally smaller, ranging between 48 to 72 inches (120 to 180 cm). Some specimens were even recorded to have reached a length that is more than the usual. The blood python is a snake breed that has become popular in reptile care and zoos since the early part of the 1900s. Wild-caught snakes usually come
from Sumatra or Malaysia. They are also found in areas in Thailand and are usually found in wet, upland, or forested hills as habitat within these regions. Since those years, the blood pythons which are kept in captivity have gone through a lot of changes because of changing markets, as well as the effects of the number of pythons raised in captivity.
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There are a number of reasons why these snakes have become popular. For one, they are quite easy to maintain, in comparison with other snakes. They are also pretty huge without being overwhelming, and they love feeding. These characteristics of the blood pythons make them an interesting reptile to care for, even though they can be somewhat

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temperamental at times. We often hear reports from snake enthusiasts referring to the attitude of blood pythons as temperamental. They were often reported as untrusting and unpredictable even after several years in captivity. During the past decade, most blood pythons that were imported came from Sumatra. They tend to be different, being
easygoing. There are some long-term Sumatran captive blood pythons that are trusting and calm, similar to those that are captive-bred and born varieties. In fact, they are even regarded as some of the friendliest snakes there is. Throughout the years, Sumatran and Borneo blood pythons have been associated together, thus removing the negative
reputation and attitude linked to them. They are now being viewed as laid-back, beautiful, and docile snakes. Even though blood pythons are not considered as the largest among the snakes are not considered as the largest among the snakes. Even though blood pythons are not considered as the large girth. One look at a blood python will make you
notice that they have a short tail, with a head that is both long and 56 inches in length. Female snakes, on the other hand, measure between 50 and 66 inches in length. Female snakes, on the other hand, measure between 40 and 56 inches in length. Female snakes, on the other hand, measure between 50 and 66 inches in length.
to 40 to 45 kilograms if they are being overfed. There is no clear information as to the actual length of years in which blood pythons live in the wild. However, some captive-bred or captive-kept snakes have lived for over 20 years. In most of these cases, the length of time in which blood pythons live is often associated with their size. In order to keep
them in their best condition and healthy throughout their entire life, it is very important to arrange for them appropriate living conditions. Image SourceSome people think that blood pythons wear the same red color throughout their entire lives. Reality is, however, when the hatchlings are born, they are usually brown, tan, or orange. As they grow
older, their color will dramatically change to red, typically during their second year. In every year of their life, this red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python's brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python become even deeper. A blood python brightest red color will become even deeper. A blood python brightest red color will be a brightest red color w
the ways in which recessive and dominant traits reveal themselves. For instance, the spots that are visible on their back may be spaced widely on one python, and close to each other on another. Blood pythons are mainly crepuscular, which means that they are active at dusk and dawn. They love spending most of their time underwater while waiting
for their prey. To detect their prey, they use heat-sensing pits, which are similar to that of what venomous pit vipers have. In the past, blood pythons were typically considered as aggressive and unpredictable, when most of the juveniles
that are available as pets are captive-hatched. They usually came from gravid females who were caught in the wild and hatched in captivity. Because of these reasons and more, blood pythons have gained popularity among different herpetoculturists, snake enthusiasts and breeders love the fact that they are small in size. Their pattern morphs and new
color are also quite attractive to these breeders and enthusiasts. Blood pythons typically become sexually mature at 2 to 4 years of age. The females stay coiled throughout the incubation period and are most likely to shiver in order to produce heat for their eggs. For this reason,
they usually lose up to half of their body weight during this period. The hatchlings usually emerge after 2 and a half to three months, at about 12 inches in length. Pythons in the wild are often nervous, thus showing aggressive behavior. Captive-bred pythons will usually become more docile when handled from a very young age. They usually spend
most of their time in the water for the purpose of hunting. Blood pythons usually enjoy a carnivorous diet, with many of them consuming rats. If you own one, you can also feed your pet with rats, either fresh-killed, dead, or thawed. Avoid feeding your snake with live rats, as they may hurt your snake. One misconception surrounding blood python diet
is that they need to eat huge meals, due to their size and girth. In reality, however, these pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly. As a matter of fact, blood pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly. As a matter of fact, blood pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly. As a matter of fact, blood pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly. As a matter of fact, blood pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly. As a matter of fact, blood pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly. As a matter of fact, blood pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly. As a matter of fact, blood pythons are fuel-efficient, and thus, they do not cost a lot of money to feed properly.
uncontrolled. You may start your hatchling with live hopper mice. After a few more meals, they can be switched to pre-killed rates once a week. You can then continue to feed appropriately sized rats weekly as they continue to mature. The moment that they turn three years old, you can feed your snakes once every 14 days. At this point, you can feed
them medium to large rats, especially to snakes about 4 to 5 feet in length. These snakes are often prone to being overweight, which means that you need to control their diet, giving smaller meals, or fed once every 21 days, for those who are bordering obesity already. Blood pythons may also be conditioned to eat frozen-thawed or pre-killed prey off
tongs, or it may be left in the cage. Usually, feeding is not a hassle, though occasionally, picky eaters may ignore the food provided to them. Keep in mind; however, that blood pythons depend heavily on their heat pits or the holes in their lips, which are heat-receptive and specialized skills used in locating their prey. This means that a dead rat at room
temperature may not be a good target for them. If you notice that your snake is not interested in eating, you can try to warm up the rodent immediately before feeding it to your snake. This can be done by using a heating pad or a heat lamp for just a few minutes. The rat may also be soaked in hot water. Make sure, however, that the rat is not too hot
before feeding your snake. At the same time, avoid leaving your rat belly-down on a heating pad for long. This may affect the abdominal skin of your skin and may result in an exploding, messy rat upon constriction. Aside from rodents, blood pythons also feed on birds. These snakes are stealthy, striking from concealment suddenly, seizing their prey,
killing by constriction. One of the most common concerns among owners of blood pythons is the infrequency of their bowel movement. It is not uncommon for the unique features of these snakes. This could prove to be advantageous to owners because
this means that you do not have to spend so much time cleaning poop. As such, you can give your pets more time to play. Still, this could be distracting if you are still new in caring for this species. It is recommended, therefore, that you keep an accurate record of feeding, defecation, and shedding, and thus get a feel of the normal behavior of your
blood python. Based on the experience of some owners, juveniles and hatchlings may defecate once a week. Adults that are fed on a 10 to the 14-day schedule are experience constipation is often influenced by other factors,
including incorrect temperatures, dehydration, overfeeding, or even a combination of all these factors. Healthy blood pythons are oviparous, which means that female snakes lay eggs. They also reproduce biennially, producing up to 12 to 16 t
eggs. Some larger clutches have also been reported, with female snakes laying up to 30 eggs at a time. It is a common thing among pythons, in general, that females coil around their eggs, shivering her body to produce heat. This will help in incubating the eggs. Since this process demands the use of a lot of energy, they usually do so if ambient
temperatures start dropping below 90 degrees Fahrenheit. During the incubation period, female snakes may lose up to half of their body weight. The eggs start hatching after a period of 70 to 80 days. The hatchlings usually grow up to 12 to 18 inches in length. (30 to 45 centimeters). Blood pythons have been listed by the IUCN as species of LEAST
CONCERN. This is because of the increasing population and wide distribution of this species. They are also found in well-protected areas and that the main threat to blood pythons is the potential overexploitation of snakes for
leather and pet trade. As such, their population should be monitored constantly in order to make sure of sustainable levels at harvest. Blood pythons have distinct caging requirements. A recommended cage is escape-proof and environmentally stable. The cage should also be the right size for your snake, with good ventilation and easy to clean. From
the reptile stores, hatchlings usually thrive in plastic tubs, usually measuring 10 x 6 x 5 inches. Some holes are melt in the sides to allow airflow. Shy juvenile blood pythons are easily overwhelmed with huge enclosures. As a result, they may stop feeding. They usually appreciate the extra comfort and coziness offered by smaller tubs. In just a period of
six months, the hatchling starts outgrowing the smaller tubs. They are usually transferred into bigger ones, typically measuring 18 x 10 x 7 inches. They also live in bigger boxes for the most part of the year before they are again transferred into a tub (preferably CB-70), with dimensions 17 x 5. Bigger adults live in tubs measuring 52 x 20 x 12 inches,
and in rack systems. Adult blood pythons are stout snakes, which means that they need housing that will give them enough space to be comfortable and stretch out. A primary choice for a snake substrate is layered kraft paper. Blood pythons will usually burrow in between the layers, which also serves as a hide. An alternative is the use of newspapers.
It is equally effective and inexpensive. Aspen chips can also be used while placing a layer of kraft paper over the chips. The substrate should always be kept clean and fresh. Soiled bedding should be replaced as needed. The recommended temperature can
drop to 78 degrees overnight. Blood pythons usually love stable temperatures within this range. Temperatures that are excessively warm may result in undue stress. You have the option to provide basking spots to the snakes. With basking spots installed, supplemental heat within the range of 86 to 88 degrees Fahrenheit. Make sure that you check the
cage temperatures regularly. Blood pythons are known to drink heavily, which means that their water should be done frequently, even keeping some spare water bowls to make the process easier. Water cups should be disinfected regularly, providing water to the hatchlings. Heavy duty
water dishes may also be used. These snakes also love soaking in water, which is why a large container will also help. If you notice that your snake spends most of its time in the water bowl, you may want to check the temperature inside these
days as captive-hatched juveniles. They usually come from gravid, wild-caught females laying and hatching their eggs in captivity. The hatchings are then exported from areas such as Indonesia and sold in various locations in the reptile pet trade. Just like with other animals that are imported, captive-hatched pythons are usually prone to stress
during shipment, as well as other factors that may not make them a recommended choice for any hobbyist's first reptile pet. There are breeders who choose to produce high-quality captive-bred-and-born hatchlings each year. At times, they are found in pet stores, as well as from online reptile stores. Blood pythons usually come with complete
hatching, bloodline, and feeding records. Many enthusiasts breed their snakes selectively for beautiful appearances as well as docile and calm temperaments. They also take pride in the quality of the snakes that they produce. If you are planning to care for a blood python as pets, reaching out to these breeders can prove to be beneficial. They can
serve as a reliable source of information and care support. It is also recommended to ask around first, getting references and making the needed contact with fellow enthusiasts while also doing your own homework in researching possible sources of these snakes. Before purchasing a blood python, make sure to ask plenty of questions from the seller.
Among the questions that you can ask include the size and type of cage and housing that the snake eats mice or rats and if it is life, frozen-thawed or fresh-killed, and how often. It would also be helpful to be upfront with the breeders, telling them
about your experience level. This will encourage them to help you start off with your snake. When sellers give you answers to these questions, you can also gauge how well they know their snakes. These questions, you can also gauge how well they know their snakes. These questions are usually overlooked but could result in easier care for your snake. When sellers give you answers to these questions, you can also gauge how well they know their snakes.
and alert animal. It is best to avoid snakes that feature gorgeously prominent backbones, excessively wrinkled or dimpled scales, and slack skin. Blood pythons are usually vocal, which means that even though some noise from these snakes is expected, gurgling or open-mouthed breathing may indicate a respiratory infection. Just like other juveniles,
these pythons may be nervous or shy, mainly because they are at the lower part of the food chain. Hatchlings are not tolerant of husbandry mistakes. Even though tiny babies are adorable and keeping. Select a nice and healthy juvenile at least a
few months old. No, they are not poisonous or venomous. They are not harmful, at least, to humans. They are referred to as constrictors, which means that they usually kill their prey by squeezing it slowly to death. There is no clear measure as to the length of time in which blood pythons live in the wild, though some captive-bred or captive-kept snakes
are reported to have lived over 20 years. In many cases, the length of time in which blood pythons are generally regarded as the largest among all pythons, they only average about 3 to 5 feet in length in captivity. The healthy weight at this length is around 10 to 15 pounds. Older
adults can also reach more than 6 feet, weighing over 20 pounds. Pythons, in general, are known to stiffen their ribs in order to support themselves against the ground. Then, they lift their stomach and push themselves against the ground. Then, they lift their stomach and push themselves forward. Since this movement is slow, they usually cannot go over 1 mph. Even though they are not really venomous and poisonous
the bite of a blood python can still hurt. They have sharp and pointy teeth, usually creating a series of small puncture wounds together with the bite. In fact, the bite of a blood python may hurt more than corn snakes or ball pythons. In general, blood python sare known for hissing, being nippy, and getting aggressive inside their cage. They also musk
easily when handled. They also have a very strong bite reflex, with jaws that are also strong. It is easy to conclude that blood pythons are ideal for any keeper to grow and improve his or her herpetocultural skills. To humans, they are not. However,
they are dangerous to their prey, as they are capable of squeezing them to death. Even though the appearance of blood pythons are heavy and big snakes, which is why they are very impressive to handle. Most specimens are also expected to be very docile, though depending on
their range, some may also be more temperamental and are more inclined to bite. It was in 1938 that this snake was first described as a subspecies of the Short-Tailed Python. Since 2001, however, it was changed to a full species, according to its genetic and morphological difference. The scientific name of this snake, 'brongersmai,' was to honor
Dutch herpetologist, Leo Brongersma. The most popular bedding for pythons is aspen shavings. The more porous the selected substrate is, the more it can retain moisture and thus bolster humidity. Some also use newspapers as a substrate is, the more it can retain moisture and thus bolster humidity. Some also use newspapers as a substrate is, the more it can retain moisture and thus bolster humidity.
appearance and unique behavior. This medium-sized, non-venomous snake is native to Southeast Asia and has garnered attention both as a captivating pet and as a subject of scientific interest. In this blog post, we will delve into the world of the Blood Python, exploring its physical characteristics, habitat, behavior, and care requirements. We will also
address some frequently asked questions to provide a thorough understanding of this remarkable snake. The Blood Python is renowned for its vivid coloration and robust build. These snakes can grow up to 8 feet in length, with females generally being larger than males. Their most distinctive feature is the blood-red markings on their skin, which
range from bright oranges and reds to reddish-brown hues. Alongside these striking colors, Blood Python is marked with a dark brown "V" shape blotch and a line down their bodies, accompanied by brown and black spots on the sides and back. The head of the Blood Python is marked with a dark brown their bodies, accompanied by brown and black spots on the sides and back. The head of the Blood Python is marked with a dark brown "V" shape blotch and a line down their bodies, accompanied by brown and black spots on the sides and back. The head of the Blood Python is marked with a dark brown "V" shape blotch and a line down their bodies, accompanied by brown and black spots on the sides and back. The head of the Blood Python is marked with a dark brown "V" shape blotch and a line down their bodies, accompanied by brown and black spots on the sides and back. The head of the Blood Python is marked with a dark brown "V" shape blotch and a line down their bodies, accompanied by brown and black spots on the sides and back spots on the sides and back spots on the sides and block spots o
center, adding to its distinctive appearance. Blood Pythons are primarily found in Southeast Asia, including Thailand, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and various smaller islands in the region. These ground-dwelling predators are known for their
patience, often lying still for hours on the forest floor while waiting for prey to approach. Their nocturnal and shy nature means they are mostly solitary, interacting only during the mating season. Blood Pythons are crepuscular, meaning they are mostly solitary, interacting only during the mating season. Blood Pythons are crepuscular, meaning they are mostly solitary, interacting only during the mating season.
known for their calm demeanor when their basic needs are met. Despite their fearsome reputation, largely due to early interactions with humans, Blood Pythons are generally non-aggressive and will often flee rather than fight when threatened. These snakes are carnivorous, primarily feeding on rats, mice, and other small mammals. They use
constriction to subdue their prey, wrapping their muscular bodies around the victim and squeezing until it suffocates. Blood Pythons have a slow metabolic rate, so they do not need to eat every 10 to 14 days. The Blood Python is currently listed
as "Least Concern" on the IUCN Red List. Despite facing threats from habitat destruction and the pet trade, their populations are believed to be stable and even increasing in some areas. This resilience is partly due to their adaptability to human-modified environments, such as palm oil plantations, which provide abundant food sources in the form of the pet trade, their adaptability to human-modified environments, such as palm oil plantations, which provide abundant food sources in the form of the pet trade, their adaptability to human-modified environments, such as palm oil plantations, which provide abundant food sources in the form of the pet trade, their adaptability to human-modified environments, such as palm oil plantations, which provide abundant food sources in the form of the pet trade, their adaptability to human-modified environments, such as palm oil plantations are believed to be stable and even increasing in some areas.
rodents. However, ongoing conservation efforts are crucial to ensure the long-term survival of this species, particularly in regions where habitat loss is a significant concern. Blood Pythons have become popular pets due to their manageable size and striking appearance. However, they require specific care to thrive in captivity. Here are some essential
tips for keeping Blood Pythons as pets: Housing: Blood Pythons prefer enclosures with opaque walls to create a sense of security. Tubs are often recommended for their ease of maintenance and ability to provide a controlled environment. For adults, a tank size of at least 48 x 24 inches is ideal. Temperature and Humidity: Maintaining the right
temperature is crucial. Blood Pythons prefer ambient temperatures between 78-82°F, with a cooler side and a warmer basking spot. Humidity should be kept around 60%, which can be achieved with a thick layer of damp moss and a large water bowl. Lighting: These snakes are naturally reclusive and thrive in low-light conditions. If using artificial
lighting, ensure it is turned off at night to maintain a natural day/night cycle. Diet: Feed Blood Pythons infrequently due to their slow metabolism. Provide a large rat every three weeks for adults, and adjust the frequency for younger snakes as needed. Handling: Allow new Blood Pythons to acclimate for at least three to four weeks before handling
Gradual and gentle handling will help build trust and reduce stress. A: No, Blood Pythons are non-venomous. While their bite can cause significant damage due to their strong jaws, they do not possess venom that is harmful to humans. A: Blood Pythons are ambush predators. They remain still for extended periods, waiting for prey to come within
striking distance. Once the prey is close enough, they strike quickly and use constriction to subdue it. A: Blood Pythons have a reputation for aggression, but this is often due to improper care or handling. When their basic needs are met, they are generally calm and can become quite docile with proper care. A: Blood Pythons primarily feed on small
mammals such as rats and mice. They occasionally consume birds as well. In captivity, a diet of appropriately sized rodents is recommended. A: Captive-bred Blood Pythons can make excellent pets for experienced snake keepers. They are relatively easy to handle and can become quite affectionate. However, wild-caught specimens may not adapt well
to captivity and can be more challenging to care for. A: With proper care, Blood Pythons can live up to 25 years in captivity. Providing the right environment, diet, and handling will contribute to their longevity. A: The price of a Blood Python can vary widely depending on factors such as coloration and morph. Basic specimens may start around $100,
while rarer morphs can cost several thousand dollars. In conclusion, the Blood Python is a captivating and unique species that offers both beauty and intrigue. Whether you are a seasoned herpetoculturist or a curious enthusiast, understanding the needs and behaviors of this snake is essential for its proper care and appreciation. By providing the
right environment and care, Blood Pythons can thrive in captivity and become fascinating companions for those willing to invest the time and effort in their care. Thanks to sslytherinclub on Instagram The popularity of blood pythons has increased dramatically with the introduction of numerous morphs and colors to the pet trade. Despite their rise in
popularity, the old stigma of them being a challenging snake to work with still remains. This has left many people wondering whether or not they make good pets? Most blood pythons available in the pet trade today are captive born, with even temperaments and docile natures. These thick bodied snakes measure 4-6
feet in length making them impressive to look at, yet small enough to easily manage. These things plus their ease of care make blood pythons in collections or for sale. Back then it was hard to even find any literature
regarding their care in captivity. Today they are readily available at many pet stores, reptile shows and through private breeders. Caring for these snakes is pretty straight forward, and is comparable to many other pythons. Here are the things that must be provided for your snake to thrive. Adequate housing Regulated temperature and
humidityLightingFood and water I have a blood python care guide if you want specifics, but here are the basics. Blood Python Housing Your ability to have and maintain an adequate enclosure for you. These snakes grow to an average length of 4-6 feet, and
typically weigh around 15 pounds. Your snake should take up no more than 1/3 the size of the cage. For an adult, that would be even better. Provide plenty of hiding places for your snake too. Blood pythons can be easily stressed, and like to hide under newspaper, boxes or
shelters. You might even consider covering a third to half of the glass in the enclosure if you're using something like an aquarium. Temperature and Humidity. In the wild, mother nature provides the perfect balance to meet the snakes needs. In captivity they
are completely reliant on you every single day of their lives. Fortunately blood pythons don't have extremely strict needs like some of the snakes need day time temperatures in the upper 70s. Humidity should average 60-70%. Lower than 60% can cause
issues when they shed. Above 70% can lead to respiratory infections. This is the most challenging part of keeping these snakes are primarily nocturnal. They are most active around dawn and dusk. They are also ambush hunters that like to lie and wait for
their food to come by. As such, they are not directly in the sun too often, and get much of their vitamin D3 from the prey they eat rather than sunlight. Ambient light from the house as well as a heat lamp are all this snake needs. That being said, I personally have always preferred to offer full spectrum lighting for all of my reptiles. It's just the way I do
things, but not absolutely necessary for this species. Food And Water Blood pythons have a voracious appetite, and will easily overeat if allowed. Obese specimens of 40 pounds or more have been observed. This is not healthy for the snake and can lead to serious medical conditions and a shortened life span. Unlike most snakes that should be fed
every 7-10 days, this snake only requires feeding every 2-3 weeks. They have a relatively slow metabolism as is evidenced by the fact that they usually only defecate once a month or less. Pinky rats or small mice work well for juveniles, while large rats make a good meal for adults. Clean water should be provided at all times. You might even consider a
bowl large enough to allow the snake to submerge themselves in, especially when they are about to shed. The blood python of the 70's and 80's were mostly imported from Malaysia. They were noted for being highly aggressive, and never adapting to captivity or human handling. Are blood pythons aggressive? Modern blood pythons are not
aggressive. Today's pet blood pythons are primarily captive bred or imported from Sumatra. Specimens from this area are known for being calmer than their counterparts from Malaysia. They do well in captivity, are fairly docile and accept handling. Unfortunately the stigma of this being a difficult snake still persists in many publications. Here is
 snake will feel safe and secure will lead to a calm, stress free, docile snake. Poor husbandry is the leading cause of bad behaviors with these snakes. The popularity of blood pythons as pets is currently on the rise. Are blood pythons good pets for beginners? Blood pythons are considered intermediate level snakes. They're humidity range is stricter
than most snakes recommended for beginners. They adapt well to captivity and handling, but stress easier than many other pythons which can lead to health issues and aggressive behaviors. You should have some experience with snake such
intermediate snake handlers. Size - Large enough to look impressive, small enough for one person to easily handle. Hardiness - There are no inherent health issues associated with this species. Availability - Blood pythons are readily available and affordable. Variety - The number of morphs for this snake is unbelievable. No two look alike! The one
drawback I see to this species is that they aren't very active. If you want a snake that is awake during the day, and constantly moving around its enclosure, this may not be the right snake for you. For the most snakes, blood pythons
can be a bit nippy when they are first born. In the wild, anything that is reaching for them probably intends to eat them, so they are naturally defensive. They usually calm down in a few short weeks through routine handling. Babies are around 10-17 inches in length when they hatch. Their growth rate is largely determined by feeding and
temperature. Feeding your snake more often, and keeping the temperature slightly warmer will reach their growth rate. On average, they will reach their growth rate can lead to a shorter life span! Feeding them slightly more often than is recommended might be OK, but
regularly over feeding should be avoided. Temperatures for this snake should never go higher than 90 degrees, and even that is not healthy long term. Prices for blood pythons vary widely. Normal ones typically start around $100. Specialty morphs can go for as much as a few thousand. Prices largely depend on the desirability of the look of the snake
That being said, do your homework and make sure that any snake you buy is from a reputable breeder. Neither end of the spectrum is better or worse. Wild caught specimens, or ones housed in poor conditions will often lead to health conditions, and a potentially aggressive snake. The things that make a good pet snake differs for each person. For
some it's all about the look. They want a snake that is completely unique, with brilliant morphs and colors. This snake definitely offers almost anything you could want in this category! For others it's about ease of care. Blood pythons take more experience than something like a rosy boa, but they aren't as challenging as say, a green tree python (link is
for a green tree python care guide). For someone with a little experience, these snakes aren't too big of a challenge to care for. A newbie on the other hand may have a few minor issues they don't even realize, which can lead to bigger behavioral and health problems. Before you know it you have a pretty mean snake which will soon become a very sick
one. Still other people are mostly concerned with the activity of a snake. While some simply enjoy its beauty, others want a snake that is always on the move either. They are somewhat less active than many other species of pythons
though. At the end of the day the choice is yours. Are blood pythons good pets? You be the judge. With beautiful yellow markings, banana ball pythons are one of the most popular morphs. The first banana ball pythons are one of the most popular morphs. The first banana ball pythons have bright yellow blotches and
black freckles on a lavender background. The banana gene is codominant, so a snake carrying 1 banana gene will express the morph. A snake that inherits 2 genes will be a 'super banana', with a faded pattern and no black spots. A male banana ball python will either be a 'male maker' or a 'female maker'. This means he'll father predominantly male
or female bananas. Female banana ball python spass their gene down to both male and female offspring equally. The banana ball python is a type of ball python is a type of ball python is a space down and selectively bred for. These
snakes were first found in the wild, as an incredibly rare natural genetic mutation. The first two wild-caught bananas were discovered in the early 2000s. Two different banana and coral glow were two different morphs. But they turned out to be
exactly the same thing. You'll still see both terms used by breeders. Coral glow ball pythons are descended from a different bloodline, but they look identical to bananas. Banana ball pythons are so named because they are yellow in color. Most of the natural black and dark brown coloration is lost, creating a much lighter snake. They also have brown
speckles that resemble the spots on a ripe banana. When the banana gene was first discovered, it was extremely rare. The first banana ball pythons sold for as much as $25,000 each. But as more people bred them, the market was soon flooded, and their price plummeted. Fortunately, they are now much more affordable. You can pick one up for $150 can be a support of the spots of the s
- 250. If the snake has multiple different traits, it will cost more. Designer banana ball pythons, carrying 3 or more genes, can sell for thousands of dollars. Females generally cost more than males, as they can produce both male and female banana ball pythons, carrying 3 or more genes, can sell for thousands of dollars.
python's scales. The snake's background color, which would normally be black, is instead a beautiful, pale pinkish-grey. Some describe it as lavender. The vivid yellow and orange blushing almost makes the banana ball python look luminescent. It's easy
to understand why the alternative name is 'coral glow'. Most also have some black freckling. This becomes more apparent with age: juveniles usually have none at all. A banana ball python's eyes are usually lighter than a normal. They can be grey or brown, and sometimes have a reddish glow in the right light. The banana gene does not affect size or
body shape. Like normal ball pythons, female banana ball pythons are larger than males. Females can grow up to 5 feet, whereas males usually remain between 2 and 3 feet long. Banana ball pythons go through a visible color transformation as they get older. The various pigments in the scales can become darker or lighter with age, or change tone
entirely. This change can be subtle or more drastic depending on the individual snake. As a banana ball python ages, the following changes take place: The pinkish-lavender parts of the pattern slowly change to grey or tanMost of the orange pigmentation fades to yellow The pinkish-lavender parts of the pattern slowly change to grey or tanMost of the orange pigmentation fades to yellow pigmentation fades to a paler, lighter yellow colorSmall black
spots, or 'freckles', can begin to form in random patterns over the snake's body All of these changes mean that a hatchling banana ball python can look very different from an adult. So, when purchasing a young snake, be aware that it won't look the same as it grows up. Fortunately, both juveniles and adults are beautiful in their own ways. One of the
most interesting things about the banana morph is the little black freckles that appear with age. Whoever named the first banana ball python must have a different number and distribution of spots. It's purely a feature of the gene that
produces the banana morph. There's no way to predict how many spots a banana ball python will get when it grows up. However, adding another gene (to make a designer banana ball python) can reduce or remove the spots. For example, banana mojaves, and lesser banana ball python will get when it grows up. However, adding another gene (to make a designer banana ball python) can reduce or remove the spots. For example, banana mojaves, and lesser bananas have little or no freckling. And interestingly, super bananas (snakes with
two banana genes) don't have spots, either. Unlike some morphs, such as bumblebee ball pythons, you can't 'make' a banana gene from one of its parents. The banana gene is codominant: any snake carrying a banana gene will express the trait. In other words,
there's no such thing as a ball python that is 'het for banana', but looks normal. This is only the case for recessive genes, such as albino. So, to make banana ball python with a banana ball python should create 50% normal babies, and 50% bananas. If
you breed two banana ball pythons together, each baby has a 25% chance of being 'super banana'. This means they carry two copies of the banana gene is a bit more complicated than most other traits. This is because the gene is sex-linked: a male
banana ball python will produce different offspring than a female. When a female banana gene will have a 50% chance to be male or female. But if a male banana gene onto about half of her eggs. Each baby carrying the banana gene will have a 50% chance to be male or female. But if a male banana ball python breeds, things are very different. He will father almost exclusively
male or female bananas. This depends on whether he gets his banana gene from his mother, or his father. If he gets his banana gene from his mother, he will be a 'female maker'. Over 95% of his offspring that inherit his banana gene from his mother, he will be a 'female maker'.
that he fathers will be male. This is because the banana ball python gene is tied to the sex chromosome, he'll pass it on to his X chromosome, he'll pass it on to his y chromosome, he'll pass it on to his y chromosome, he'll pass it on to his X chromosome, he'll pass it on to his sons. Females pass an X chromosome onto all of her babies, so the sex ratio is roughly even. The
banana ball python gene has confused herpetologists for decades. This is because most types of snakes have ZW and ZZ sex chromosomes. Males are homogametic (ZZ), and females are heterogametic (ZZ), and females are heterogametic (ZZ) and females are heterogametic (ZZ) and females are heterogametic (ZZ) and females are homogametic (ZZ) and females are heterogametic (ZZ) and females are heterogametic (ZZ) and females are homogametic (ZZ) and females are heterogametic (Z
this was the case for all snakes, including ball pythons. This meant that the banana ball pythons, not females, should pass the banana gene on to both sexes equally. In a study published in Current Biology, the answer was finally
discovered: ball pythons have XX and XY chromosomes. Females are XX, and males are XX, and males are XY. This explains why female bananas, and not males, bear 50% female and 50% male bananas. But this poses the question: if females pass their gene on via the X chromosome, how can 'male makers' exist? How can 'female makers' sometimes produce a male
banana ball python, which becomes a 'male maker'? According to Genetics, this is due to a phenomenon called chromosome when the embryo is developing. The baby will still be a banana ball python, but he'll carry his banana gene on his Y chromosome. Then, he
can pass this gene onto his sons. To breed banana ball pythons, you'll need at least one banana ball python with a normal ball python, the resulting clutch will be 50% bananas and 50% normals. But bear in mind that the sex of the banana
parent will have an effect on the offspring. It will determine whether you get male bananas or females 25% banana females 25% b
makers)Banana (female maker)Normal50% banana females50% normal males To find out whether a male maker or female maker. If his father was a banana, he'll be a female maker. If his father was a banana, he'll be a female maker or female maker or female maker. If his father was a banana ball python with a different morph, rather than a
normal, the babies may carry different traits as well as banana. These are called designer bananas, or banana morphs. We'll discuss these later. When purchasing your breeding pair, ensure that they are both of breeding age and weight at
least 700 grams. Females should be at least 3 years old, and weigh 1200 grams or more. To create the best chance of a successful clutch, you must first lower the temperature of your ball pythons' enclosures. This will make the snakes think it's winter. When they come out of brumation, they'll think it's springtime, which is the mating season: Induce
brumation. Lower the temperature of both snakes' vivariums to the mid-70s (Fahrenheit). Temperatures should remain low for 2-3 months. Your snakes will naturally be less active during this time. Slowly increase the temperature to normal levels over the course of a couple of weeks. Place the male ball python into the female's enclosure. Supervise
them closely, and separate them if any fighting occurs. Watch for signs of mating. You'll notice the male wrapping his tail around the female's - this is called 'locking up'. Leave the male and female together for a few days, to be sure that mating has occurred. You'll start to notice the female looking swollen if she's gravid. After one or two months
she'll lay eggs. The average ball python clutch size is 4-6, though some snakes lay up to 11. You can leave the eggs with their mother until they hatch, or remove them and place them into an incubator. They'll hatch in around two months' time. By breeding a banana ball python to a normal, you'll get both normal and banana offspring. But if you breed
a banana ball python with a different morph, interesting things can happen. You may produce unique end their color or pattern are called 'designer ball python morphs'. There are over two dozen unique gene mutations, which
when bred together can create thousands of combinations. It's not possible to list every possible banana ball pythons. We'll describe what each one looks like, and the genes that make it. Super banana ball pythons carry two copies of the banana gene, rather than
just one. Hatchling super bananas look similar to bananas, but their differences become apparent with age. As a super banana ball python grows, its pattern fades to an extremely pale yellow. The lavender background color fades to an extremely pale yellow. The lavender bananas hall python grows, its pattern fades to an extremely pale yellow. The lavender banana ball python grows, its pattern fades to an extremely pale yellow.
 breed two banana ball pythons together. Each hatchling has a 25% chance of being a super banana. If the father was a male-maker, the yil be female. Banana albino ball pythons have no melanin (dark pigment). They still have bright yellow blotches, but their normally lavender
background color is white. They also have bright red eyes. A banana albino ball python carries one copy of the banana gene, and two copies of the albino. 50% of
the babies will be bananas, but het for albino. If you breed this snake with another albino, 25% of the babies will be banana albinos. The cinnamon ball python has a much richer reddish-brown background color, and slightly reduced markings. When combined with the banana
gene, it creates a truly stunning morph. Banana cinnamon ball pythons have a lavender background color with beautiful bright orange blotches. They have a slightly reduced pattern, meaning more background and smaller markings. The cinnamon gene is codominant. To make a banana cinnamon ball python, breed a banana ball python to a cinnamon gene is codominant.
 Each baby has a 25% chance to be a banana cinnamon. Pastel ball pythons look very like normal ball pythons, except lighter. The pastel gene brightens up the brown markings, making them a light camel color. The normally black background color fades to brown, with lots of light brown blushing. Banana pastel ball pythons have almost no orange
pigment. The lavender background is paler than normal. The normally yellow blotches are even lighter than on a banana pastel gene is codominant. Creating a banana pastel ball python is as simple as breeding a banana to a pastel. If you breed a banana pastel to
another pastel, you may create a 'super pastel banana'. This combination almost completely removes the yellow coloration. The pinstripe gene creates a beautiful caramel-colored snake with a wide stripe that runs along the spine. The dark brown-black markings are reduced to thin, irregular broken bands. The black markings look somewhat similar
to those of a spider ball python, but without the neurological abnormalities. Banana pinstripe ball pythons are a striking bright yellow color all over. These markings fade as the snake ages, until eventually it looks yellow all over. The pinstripe
gene is dominant, so only one copy is required for the mutation to be expressed. Breeding a pinstripe ball python to a banana pinstripe ball python will create 25% banana pinstripes. Piebald gene is a pattern-altering gene. It removes chunks of the snake's
natural pattern, replacing them with large patches of pure white. Some pied ball pythons are almost completely white, with only small patches interrupting their yellow pattern. They can get black freckling with age, but only on their banana patches.
The piebald gene is recessive, so a snake needs two copies to express it. First, breed a banana het pied to another piebald will make a banana pied ball python. The enchi ball python gene reduces a normal ball python's pattern. The dorsal blotches
 almost transform into wide bands with irregular edges. It also brings out lighter colors, making the snake look more yellow and reducing the black background to brown. Banana enchi ball pythons will inherit the enchi gene almost turns up the snake's brightness and contrast. It brings
out more of the orange tones, making the snake look almost luminescent. Banana enchi ball python, breed an enchi ball python to a banana enchi ball python, breed an enchi ball python, breed an enchi ball python to a banana enc
blood python? They're stunning snakes — thick-bodied, beautifully colored, and surprisingly docile for their size. But they're not the kind of pet you bring home on a whim. I've worked with reptiles for years, and I can tell you: blood pythons are rewarding, but they do require thoughtful care and setup. Here's what you should know before taking one
home. Blood Pythons at a Glance Blood pythons (Python brongersmai) come from the humid, tropical regions of Southeast Asia, and they've got the personality and needs to match. They're ambush predators, nocturnal by nature, and tend to be pretty chill once they settle in — especially captive-bred ones. Size-wise, expect 4 to 6 feet in length and up
to 30 pounds. That's a lot of snake to handle, so you'll need to be confident and physically capable of supporting their body when handling. Females tend to be larger than males. They live a long time too — up to 25 years when well cared for. So make sure you're ready for the commitment. Are Blood Pythons Good Pets? Yes — for the right person. If
you've never owned a snake before, you'll want to do your homework. Blood pythons aren't aggressive (captive-bred ones, at least), but they do have specific environmental and handling needs. They're not fans of constant handling, and they can get stressed if their enclosure isn't just right. But with patience, a good setup, and some basic snake-
 handling skills, they can become calm, fascinating companions. Avoid wild-caught snakes — they're more likely to be defensive, stressed, and carry health issues. Always go for captive-bred. Setup: The Real Work Happens Before Your Snake Comes Home Here's where things get serious. The enclosure and environment are absolutely key for a healthy
blood python. Enclosure Size & Type Minimum: 40-gallon tank (48" x 24" x 15") — but bigger is better. Ideally, aim for a tank that's twice as long as your snake and as wide as the snake's body length. Glass or glass/wood combo tanks work well. Side-opening doors are best because snakes like this don't appreciate being approached from above.
Substrate Use something that holds humidity but isn't dusty. Good options: cypress mulch, shredded aspen, or chipped aspen. Avoid anything with too much dust — it can lead to respiratory problems. Decor & Enrichment Give your python places to hide and climb. They're not tree-dwellers, but they love exploring rocks and low branches. Add: At
least two good hiding spots Climbable items like thick branches or smooth rocks Snake-safe plants (pothos, aloe, etc.) A humidity hide (DIY with a plastic box and damp moss works great) Temperature & Humidity Blood pythons thrive in consistent warmth and high humidity. Ambient temp: 80-82°F (can dip to 78°F at night) Basking spot: 86-88°F
(optional, but useful) Humidity: 60-70% Use a thermometer and hygrometer inside the tank to monitor both. A ceramic heater or incandescent bulb works for heat; just avoid bright white lights at night — they'll mess with your snake should be able to
soak its whole body in it. Change the water daily; they often poop in there, and it helps maintain humidity. Feeding Your Blood Python These snakes eat rodents or small birds — frozen/thawed only. Never offer live prey. Not only is it risky for your snake (mice can bite), but it also encourages predatory behavior you don't want directed at you. Feeding
tips: Use tongs to avoid accidental bites Feed juveniles once a week Adults: every 2-3 weeks, depending on age, size, and weight Size matters — the prey should be no wider than the thickest part of the snake's body (not the head). Handling: Go Slow, Stay Low Captive-bred blood pythons can tolerate handling, but don't overdo it. Always support their
body and handle them close to the ground in case they slip. They're heavy snakes, and a fall can be dangerous. Don't handle them during or right after shedding, or too soon after feeding. And never grab them from above — that's how predators attack in the wild. If you're new to snakes, look up hook training. It's a gentle way to let your snake know
it's handling time and not feeding time. First Week = Most Important When you first bring your blood python home: Give them space. Don't handle them for the first 5-7 days. Monitor their behavior and environment closely. Make sure they're eating and pooping normally. Signs of stress or illness include: Wheezing or open-mouth breathing (could be
a respiratory infection) Refusing to eat Trouble shedding Lethargy or unusual daytime activity Have a reptile-savvy vet picked out in advance — not all vets handle snakes. A Few Final Tips Don't skimp on the enclosure — a good setup
makes all the difference. Watch for signs of distress and act early. Blood pythons aren't for everyone, but if you're up for the challenge and fascinated by these beautiful animals, they can make experience. Blood pythons aren't for everyone, but if you're up for the challenge and fascinated by these beautiful animals, they can make experience. Blood pythons aren't for everyone, but if you're up for the challenge and fascinated by these beautiful animals, they can make experience. Blood pythons aren't for everyone, but if you're up for the challenge and fascinated by these beautiful animals, they can make amazing, long-lived companions. Just be prepared, be patient, and respect their needs—and you'll have a very rewarding snake experience. Blood pythons aren't for everyone, but if you're up for the challenge and fascinated by these beautiful animals, they can make amazing for the challenge and fascinated by these beautiful animals, they can make amazing for the challenge and fascinated by these beautiful animals.
bigger around the middle, for their size, compared to almost any other species of snake of their length. Even healthy specimens tend to look very overweight. These snakes eat infrequently compared to other types of snake of their length. Even healthy specimens tend to look very overweight. These snakes eat infrequently compared to other types of snakes, but are usually voracious feeders. Blood pythons feed on mammals and birds. You can provide this diet with pre-killed mice and
rats. They have a reputation as picky eaters, but this is because early captive specimens were wild-caught. You just need to be patient when feeding a blood pythons live near the edges of jungles and forests, and favor streams and rivers.
This enables them to find a wide range of prey. This includes rodents on the ground, and birds and eggs in the trees. They are constrictor snakes, so they wrap themselves around their prey to squeeze it. This stops the prey's heart, which prevents them from struggling and makes them easier to eat. Blood pythons don't have or use venom. Mammals
and birds provide all the nutritional content that these snakes need. Start off a hatchling blood python with small rodents, i.e. pinkies and fuzzies. As they grow larger, you can feed them adult mice. Despite being larger around the middle than other species, blood pythons don't need to eat more frequently. They feed infrequently in the wild, but this is
offset by the fact that they eat large meals each time. They have a slow metabolism compared to other snakes, so you have to be careful when feeding them. This is in part because they don't move when they're hungry, and all snake species
stay quite still when they digest their food. This is why you should feed your blood python once every two weeks. With juveniles, start by feeding them pinkies and fuzzies. These are the smallest rodents. You can buy them frozen, and allow them to thaw before feeding. However, wild-caught snakes often won't eat pre-killed food. As an adult, a blood python once every two weeks.
                             portions fed infrequently. You should move them on to rats as soon as they are capable of eating them. You could either feed large rats infrequently, or medium rats more frequently, or medium rats more frequently. While they are big around the middle, blood pythons aren't big enough to eat larger prey. Don't feed blood pythons chickens or rabbits, for
example. The food you feed your snake should be enough that it leaves a noticeable lump in its belly. And snakes can't eat larger portions, feed it the equivalent in weight, but in smaller portions. If your snake should be enough that it leaves a noticeable lump in its belly. And snakes can't eat larger portions, feed it the equivalent in weight, but in smaller portions. If your snake should be enough that it leaves a noticeable lump in its belly. And snakes can't eat larger portions, feed it the equivalent in weight, but in smaller portions. If your snake should be enough that it leaves a noticeable lump in its belly. And snakes can't eat larger portions, feed it the equivalent in weight, but in smaller portions. If your snake should be enough that it leaves a noticeable lump in its belly. And snakes can't eat larger portions, feed it the equivalent in weight, but in smaller portions is wild-caught, it won't want to eat pre-killed food. Snakes eat by reflex, and
certain things trigger their feeding reflex. They are attracted to movement and the warmth in food. It is possible to simulate live prey with dead prey. Take the prey and allow it to warm to room temperature. Waggle it around in front of the snake's nose using tongs. This may trick them into thinking that it's live. You may want to consider feeding live
food to your snake, but it has its drawbacks: Injury. While small, the prey will fight back, and could harm your snake with teeth or clawsSourcing live food. Live food is more difficult to source, although you can breed your snake with teeth or clawsSourcing live food. Live food is more difficult to source, although you can breed your snake with teeth or clawsSourcing live food.
to eat, then that's what you'll have to do. Alternatively, you could try braining the food. Allow the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely thawed before feeding. Don't microwave the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely thave to do. Alternatively, you could try braining the food. Allow the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature. It should be completely that the prey to warm to room temperature.
the snake is used to eating frozen and thawed prey, this should no longer be necessary. You can put the prey in the blood python's enclosure, and the snake doesn't eat it, take the prey out of the enclosure. Leaving it in there would allow it
to harm your snake, e.g. by biting its face and eyes. If your blood python still isn't eating, try them with live prey. If they don't take it, then you will have to try different snake feeding techniques. Force-feeding is possible, but the last resort. Try braining the food. When the snake sniffs the food with its tongue, it may trigger its feeding reflex. If this
doesn't work, check that the snake's environment is up to standard. Feeding problems are caused by environmental issues, such as: The temperature is too cold for the snake has mouth rot, and pain prevents it from eating. Your blood python is about
to shed its skin. Confirm that there are no health issues through observation. If none are apparent, then take your pet snake to see a veterinarian. Force-feeding is a stressful process for a snake firmly behind the headTap the food item on the side of its
mouth. This may cause it to strike If they don't, begin to push the food at the side of its mouth. However, this is a last-resort strategy. You may break its teeth, and you teach the snake not to like you. The underlying issue stopping your blood python from feeding needs to be identified and corrected. While adult blood pythons eat every 2 weeks, they
defecate infrequently. It's not uncommon for blood python temperament gets a pretty bad rep in the reptile world. People call them "nasty," "aggressive," even "savage." And as heavy-bodied adults with bright red coloring, they
certainly look the part. But what if I told you that the blood python's fearsome reputation was little more fact than the bogeyman? This week's post was written in collaboration with 7 years of experience and about 30 bloods and short-tails in his collection. He is the first to disagree with
anyone labeling a blood as "aggressive" or "nasty." His current breeding projects focus on Borneo short-tailed pythons. What is the difference between a blood python and a short-tailed python? Before 2001, the four species were all classified as subspecies together. Further DNA analysis revealed that they were much more different than previously
thought, and they became the species that we know today: the Malaysian blood python (P. curtus), and Myanmar short-tailed python (P. kyaiktiyo). However, they can be difficult to reliably distinguish from one another based on physical traits. Both short-tailed and blood
pythons have the same husbandry requirements and the same reputation for nastiness, although the Sumatran short tail is smaller and generally as blood pythons for simplicity's sake. Not Aggressive, Just Anxious No blood python, Jensen asserts, is
truly aggressive — just suffering from severe anxiety. "Aggression" would be ramming the front of the tub as soon as it thinks a human is nearby. However, in Jensen's experience, his most "aggressive" snakes flail around, attempting to escape, before resorting to striking. This is textbook defensive behavior, an instinctual reaction to a perceived
predator. In other words, they are simply scared out of their minds. When blood pythons' basic needs are met, they actually have quite calm dispositions — in fact, Jensen stated that, all other factors being equal, one is more likely to find an aggressive blood python. That being said, however, years of misinformation
have given blood pythons ample opportunity to earn their fearsome reputation. Although relatively short in length, blood pythons are incredibly muscular, earning them a heavy body, hard strikes, and powerful constricting ability. A bite from a blood is no laughing matter. The Blood Python's Secret If the following three factors are met, the snake in
question is most likely to turn out extremely docile: Appropriate husbandry Captive bred Good breeder Blood pythons are advanced-level animals and, although the focus of this article is on their excellent dispositions, should not be attempted by inexperienced keepers. Baseline Requirements for Good Blood Python Husbandry If you meet the
following husbandry requirements, you are likely to have a happy (and therefore calm) blood python. However, this is not a care sheet and should not be used as such. (Edited on May 4, 2021 to better align with ReptiFiles standards of excellent reptile husbandry.)
pythons enjoy relatively cool temperatures, ideally ambient (air) temp 78-82°F (25.5-28°C). Anything over 85°F (30°C) is too hot and flips a switch, irritating even the calmest snakes. Correct humidity. Blood python breeders are finding that these snakes seem to be healthiest at 60% average ambient humidity. This can usually be accomplished with a
large water bowl and a thick layer of damp moss, depending on where you live and the enclosure used by most blood python enthusiasts because their opaque walls. Tubs are the preferred enclosure you are using. Opaque walls. Tubs are the preferred enclosure used by most blood python enthusiasts because their opaque walls.
Animal Plastics, and Kages enclosures also work well. (Editor's note: ReptiFiles does not recommend tub setups for housing reptiles.) Darkness. Constant light is stressful. If the enclosure has a light source, then it must be turned off at night to create a day/night cycle for the snake's circadian rhythm, which is part of promoting overall wellbeing.
Furthermore, the snake should have a dark hiding place available to retreat to whenever needed. Adequate ventilation holes should be drilled in the tub close to the substrate for ammonia (by-product of urine decomposition) to escape. Otherwise the snake may develop a respiratory infection. Small, infrequent meals. Despite their
large size, blood pythons have slow metabolisms and are prone to obesity. A 20lb adult male can be fed a large rat every 3 weeks and be perfectly happy. Even yearlings should eat every 10-14 days instead of the usual 5-7. Patience. Blood pythons do not react well to change, so allow them at least 3-4 weeks to settle in to their new home and start
eating regularly before attempting to handle. I Want a Blood Python — Where Can I Get One CB? The current bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods and short tails on the market are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% WC. Most bloods are roughly 50% CB and 50% CB and
through a knowledgeable, experienced breeder. Don't spring for the first breeder you find, as not all know their stuff. Look for a breeder with calm animals that eat regularly. This means that the breeder you find, as not all know their stuff. Look for a breeder with calm animals that eat regularly. This means that the breeder you find, as not all know their stuff.
about blood python temperament to all your friends! And if you loved this article, subscribe to our mailing list for more! 1 1 Wild-caught bloods tend to be nervous, irritable and even aggressive; on the other hand captive-bred specimens often mature into docile, placid animals that are a joy to handle. This is a species where choosing a good, CB
animal can make a huge difference in your snake-keeping experience. Wild-caught blood pythons have long carried a reputation for being temperamental, flighty snakes. Fortunately, the opposite is usually true with their captive-bred-and-born counterparts. Blood pythons that have been handled gently and consistently from a young age typically
mature to placid, docile adults. Up and about at dusk or dawn, the blood python, also known as the red blood python, is a crepuscular animal. These are non-venomous snake species found in the Malay Peninsula, Thailand, Sumatra, and
other smaller islands. Whilst blood pythons are not an arboreal snakes, they do like to climb on top of things to survey their surroundings. The vivarium should be decorated with artificial plants for a more natural look. This is an extremely rare incident.
Pythons don't tend to hunt or eat people. For the most part, pythons are ambush hunters and wait for prey to walk past. They will also enter burrows or other areas in which their prey may be sleeping. In my experience of royal (ball) pythons, they tolerate being held and petted well. They don't generally appear to enjoy it or seek it out, and if given
the opportunity they'd rather nose around and explore / find places to hide rather than being handled. Diet: RED BLOOD PYTHONS will lay eggs 60 to 70 days after mating, the female lays 12-30 eggs. The eggs hatch after about 75 days. Lifespan: The
RED BLOOD PYTHON can live up to 20 years in captivity. The blood python is never far from water and often lies in shallow swampy pools. It feeds on mammals, mostly rats, and birds. A stealthy snake, it strikes suddenly from concealment, seizing the prey in its long teeth and killing it by constriction. Anaconda. Weighing up to 550 pounds, the green
anaconda holds the record for the heaviest snake in the world! They can reach over 20 feet in length and can be as thick as a foot in girth. Sumatran short-tailed python, for it typically has the darkest colors of all the bloods. Cohabitation (keeping
multiple blood pythons in one enclosure) is not recommended, as blood pythons are not a social species, and keeping them together causes stress. While smaller adults may thrive in less spacious enclosures, we recommend a minimum of 48" (L) x 24" (W) for the largest bloods & STPs, to comfortably accommodate their heft and bulk. follow when
selecting the best setup for your python. There are many recorded instances of reticulated pythons killing humans, with at least two of them being eaten afterward. In fact, Wikipedia has an entire section detailing every officially recorded instances of a reticulated python killing a human. Just because a python can eat a whole deer doesn't mean
venison is often on the menu. "Most [tree snakes and pythons] are opportunistic and will catch anything that passes by, [so] they will probably not target the largest prey," Segall says. A non-venomous reticulated python, one of the world's largest snakes, was seen devouring a cow in India, prompting a farmer to lasso its head in an attempt to remove
it from the property. Call your doctor right away or go to your local emergency room for immediate medical attention. Even without venom, a snake bit may cause severe damage to your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body. You may need stitches and medication to treat your body.
quickly, it is likely that your dog will require intensive nursing treatment during recovery from snake envenomation. Let's put it in simple words: snakes know you are there, but they are incapable of recognizing their owners. If you adopted your little snake when it was just a small worm, then they might as well understand your presence. But snakes
don't have developed brains, and they for sure don't have good memory whatsoever. While they can't "smell" fear, they definitely react to YOUR fear when you grab a snake. If you just reach down and grab a wild snake, there's a good chance it'll bite. Not exactly: the snake doesn't acknowledge the smell of their
owner as a living being or as a companion. Snakes don't have great memory or sight, so won't recognise the look of their owner. They only have a good memory for smells as they rely on smell to locate prey in the wild. SCIENTIFIC NAME Python brongersmai CLASSIFICATION KINGDOM: Animalia PHYLUM: Chordata CLASS: Reptilia ORDER:
Squamata FAMILY: Pythonidae GENUS: Python SIZE Typically 4-6 feet (1.2-1.8 meters), but can grow up to 8 feet HABITAT Rainforests, swamps, marshes, and tropical lowlands of Southeast Asia DIET Carnivorous - feeds on small mammals, birds, and reptiles SPECIES One distinct species: Python brongersmai COUNTRY Native to Malaysia,
Thailand, Indonesia, and surrounding regions GESTATION PERIOD Lays eggs - incubation lasts around 2-3 months LIFE SPAN Average of 20-25 years in captivity; slightly less in the wild CONSERVATION STATUS Not currently endangered, but threatened by habitat destruction and pet trade Despite the ominous name, "Blood Python" refers to the
deep, reddish-brown coloration often found on these snakes. 2. Known for their girthy bodies Blood Pythons but are extremely thick-bodied and muscular. 3. Non-venomous constrictors They kill prey by wrapping around it and squeezing until the animal suffocates. 4. Can be defensive when young Juvenile Blood Pythons
can be snappy, but with proper handling and care, they become quite docile. 5. Popular in the fascinating pet trade Due to their stunning colors and manageable size, Blood Pythons, they have heat-sensing pits on their face to detect warm-blooded prey. 7. Females
are usually larger Female Blood Pythons tend to grow bigger and heavier than males, especially during breeding seasons. 8. Excellent swimmers They are semi-aquatic and comfortable in swampy environments where they can swim well. 9. They're ambush predators Blood Pythons prefer to lie in wait for unsuspecting prey rather than actively chase
it. 10. They play a role in rodent control In the wild, these snakes help control small mammal populations, contributing to ecosystem balance. Blood Python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood python's taxonomic classification within the Pythonidae family Native to Southeast Asia, blood
Their unique red colouring, which resembles blood, gave rise to their name. Males of these python species usually grow larger than females, and they typically reach an average length of four to six feet. Also Read: Top 10 Facts about Belted Kingfisher
BirdNative range in Southeast Asia, specifically in countries like Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia The swamps and rainforests of Southeast Asia, which include nations like Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, are home to the majority of the world's blood python population. These animals are semi-aquatic and are frequently found close to water
sources like marshes and rivers. These pythons can submerge themselves for long periods of time and are exceptional swimmers. They can climb trees and other vegetation with skill, thanks to their powerful bodies and keen claws. Feeding habits, including the ability to consume prey larger than its own head through jaw flexibility Blood pythons eat
a wide range of prey because they are carnivores. Small to medium-sized mammals, including rats, mice, and birds, make up the majority of their prey to approach them before making a swift and potent attack. Because of their powerful jaws and sharp teeth, blood pythons can suffocate and
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constrict their prey before swallowing it whole. All things considered, blood pythons are amazing animals with distinctive traits. They are a fascinating species to research and hunting strategies. Traits, environment, maintenance, and fascinating facts about the Blood Python snake Native to Southeast Asia, the Blood Python, technically known as Python brongersmai, is a species of non-venomous snake. It belongs to the family Pythonidae and is distinguished by its unusual behaviour and remarkable looks. Visual appeal and qualities: A medium-sized snake, the blood python may reach lengths of five to six feet. Its head is triangular in form, and its body is robust and muscular. The vivid red, orange, or brown colouring of the snake—which resembles blood—gives rise to its name. Still, there are Blood Python varieties that display other colours, including black or yellow. The smooth scales that give the Blood Python a shiny sheen are one of its most characteristic traits. The snake can navigate through its surroundings more easily because of these scales. Furthermore, blood pygmies can identify warm-blooded prey thanks to heat-sensing pits on their lips. Distribution and Habitat: The swamps and jungles of Southeast Asia, which include Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and other nations, are home to blood pythons. They are often found close to water sources and do well in humid situations. Being semi-aquatic, these snakes have powerful bodies and powerful tails that let them swim through the water. Blood pythons live in the thick undergrowth of the rainforest floor in the wild, where they may find food and refuge. Although they are mostly terrestrial, they have also been seen to climb trees and enjoy the sun. Being solitary animals, blood pythons would rather hide during the day and become more active at night. Also Read: Top 10 Facts about Xebra FinchCare and maintenance: Knowing the particular care needs of a blood python is crucial if you're thinking about keeping one as a pet. These snakes need a large cage that closely resembles their native surroundings. The best kind of enclosure is a glass terrarium or a plastic one with safe locks and enough ventilation. Provide a moisture-retaining substrate, such as coconut husk or cypress mulch, within the cage. Keep the enclosure's temperature gradient between 88-92°F (31-33°C) on the warm side and 78-82°F (25-28°C) on the cold side. To reach the appropriate temperatures, use heating pads or lights. Humidity level between 60 and 70 percent is critical. You may do this by giving the cage a daily mist and giving the snake access to a big dish of water to soak in. Enriching the snake's surroundings with hiding places and climbing branches is also advised. Because they are carnivores, blood pythons mostly eat small animals like rats and mice. It's critical to feed your snake prey items that are the right size—that is, neither too big nor too little. Depending on the size and age of the snake, feeding should occur once every one to two weeks. Interesting Facts About the Blood Python: The Blood Python is normally placid and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placid and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placid and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placid and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placid and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placed and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placed and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placed and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placed and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placed and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners, despite its frightening look. Blood Python is normally placed and may make an excellent pet for experienced snake owners. well known that female blood pythons make wonderful moms. They will guard their eggs until they hatch by coiling around them. Given their 20-30-year lifetime in captivity, blood pythons need long-term care as pets. With a feeding technique known as "ambush feeding," these snakes wait for their victim to get close before striking. A fascinating snake species that exemplifies the variety and beauty of nature is the blood python. This snake has acquired its reputation as an intriguing animal because of its striking colouring and distinctive habits. Make sure you provide a blood python with the right care and surroundings if you're thinking about keeping one as a pet. These snakes may flourish and grow to be valued members of your reptile family with the right handling and care. FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) about Blood Python Snake Q: What is a and surrounding regions. It is known for its robust body, striking coloration, and relatively short but heavy build compared to other pythons. Also Read: Top 10 Facts about Yellow Bullhead CatfishQ: Why is it called the Blood Python gets its name from its coloration—many individuals have a deep reddish or rusty hue that resembles the color of dried blood. However, their color can vary widely from yellowish-brown to bright red, depending on the individuals may exceed this size. Despite their moderate length, they are very thick-bodied and heavy, often weighing more than other snakes of similar length. Q: Are Blood Pythons aggressive? Ans: Blood Pythons have a reputation for being defensive, especially in the wild or when stressed. However, captive-bred individuals, when handled regularly and properly socialized, can be calm and tolerant of handling. Proper husbandry, patience, and consistency are key to developing a good relationship with a Blood Python. Q: What do Blood Pythons are carnivores and feed on small mammals such as rats and mice. In captivity, they are typically fed pre-killed or frozen-thawed rodents. Younger snakes should be fed once a week, while adults may only need feeding every 2-3 weeks depending on their size and activity level. Q: Are Blood Pythons good for beginners? Ans: Due to their specific care needs, large size, and sometimes defensive nature, Blood Pythons are generally recommended for intermediate to advanced reptile keepers. They require controlled temperature and humidity levels, a proper enclosure size, and regular handling to remain docile. Q: What kind of habitat do Blood Pythons need? Ans: Blood Pythons thrive in warm and humid environments. In captivity, their enclosure should provide a temperature gradient from around 78°F (25°C) to 88°F (31°C) with a humidity level of 60-70%. They also need a secure hide, fresh water, and a substrate that maintains humidity, such as cypress mulch or coconut husk. Q: How long do Blood Pythons live? Ans: With proper care, Blood Pythons can live for 20 to 25 years in captivity. Providing a stress-free environment, proper diet, and regular veterinary care will help ensure a long, healthy life. Q: Do Blood Pythons make good pets? Ans: For experienced reptile keepers, Blood Pythons can make rewarding pets. They are impressive, beautiful snakes with unique personalities, However, their husbandry needs and potential for defensive behavior mean they are best suited to keepers with some prior experience with large constrictors. O: Are Blood Pythons venomous? Ans: No. Blood Pythons are non-venomous. They are constrictors, meaning they subdue their prey by coiling around it and squeezing until the prey can no longer breathe. They are not dangerous to humans when handled correctly and respectfully. #BloodPython, #PythonBrongersmai, #SnakeCare, #ReptilePets, #ExoticPets, #Constrictor, #ReptileLovers, #SnakesOfAsia, #CaptiveBred, #SnakeFacts, #SnakeEnthusiasts FacebookXRedditPinterestEmailLinkedInWhatsAppvKontakteStumbleUpon