

Antaresia Fast Facts!

- ◇ Live for approx. 20+ years
- ◇ Grow to approx. 1m
- ◇ Requires a minimum 90x45x60cm enclosure
- ◇ Their diet consists of frozen mice, rats, quails

Checklist!

- ◇ Enclosure
- ◇ Water bowl
- ◇ Substrate
- ◇ Basking spot such as a rock or log
- ◇ Hide
- ◇ Décor
- ◇ Heat globe and fitting
- ◇ UV globe and fitting
- ◇ Thermostat
- ◇ Timer
- ◇ Thermometer
- ◇ Cleaning agent
- ◇ Frozen food
- ◇ Feeding tongs
- ◇ Feeding enclosure



Common Health Issues!

Mites: reptile mites cause significant irritation to pythons. A python may submerge itself into water if it has mites.

Dysecdysis (Abnormal shedding): Low humidity levels can sometimes result in an incomplete shed.

Respiratory infection: A bacterial or viral infection that may be caused by incorrect temperature, inadequate ventilation or too much humidity.

If you notice any of the following symptoms, please contact our recommended vet, The Unusual Pet Vets.

Loss of appetite, consistently submerging in water, wheezing, fluid or discharge from mouth/nostrils, diarrhea



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Antaresia Care Sheet!



Bringing the jungle experience to you!

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Enclosure set up!

Antaresia genus includes Children's, Spotted, Stimson's, and Pygmy pythons, these are among the smallest python species in the world.

Being mostly terrestrial snakes, they don't require a tall enclosure, they need one with adequate floor space.

An adult children's python requires an enclosure that is at least 90x45x60cm in size, this ensures they have plenty of room to move around and choose the temperature they wish to sit at. Every set up should have a lock on the doors to make sure that your little friend stays in their home and is safe. Adequate ventilation is always important for your snakes health

A children's python requires an absorbent substrate, a basking spot, and a water dish. The water and food dishes should be at the cool end to prevent evaporation, and raising the humidity level. A Basking spot is located underneath the heat lights, and usually has a rock or log for the snake to go onto to bask, this helps maintain heat when lights are off. Then you are able to decorate it with other things such as artificial plants, skulls, logs, and can even put a background onto the back of the enclosure to give it a more natural feel!



Maintenance!

Although Children's pythons have a specific set of requirements, if they are all correct they grow and live perfectly.

We are here to help you accomplish that ideal environment your snakes needs!

Children's Pythons need a hot basking spot set at 28-32°C, under this spot should be a rock or log for them to bask on. On the other side of the enclosure should be a cool end set at 22-26°C, the enclosure shouldn't drop below 21°C at night.

To ensure that these temperatures are where they are meant to be they should be monitored regularly through the use of a good quality thermometer.

Children's Pythons need a heat light as said above, they do not need a UV light however it does have a number of benefits to the python, and they do still need to have their day/night cycle, so a low output UV light can be used for their day cycle.

Daily spot checks are necessary for the health of your python. The cleaning of the substrate should be done daily to remove any faeces, shed, and uneaten food.

Nutrition!

Children's pythons in the wild will prey on any animal they can eat. In captivity, their diet consists of mice, rats, and quails.

A juvenile python should be fed an appropriate sized rat/mouse once a week. An Adult python can be fed a small rat every 2-3 weeks. All the food items must be thawed in warm water before feeding. It is recommended to feed your python in a separate enclosure/tub than what they live in so they don't become defensive or food orientated, with hatchlings this can be too stressful and can be the exception.

A small fresh water dish should be available for your snake at all times, we recommend daily water changes.

