herpy

SERPIENTES

Pygmy Python

Antaresia perthensis

Antaresia perthensis is a nocturnal python from north-western Australia and the smallest python in the world. It reaches 40-60 cm and weighs about 200 g as an adult. It is calm and needs a small but fully escape-proof enclosure. The hardest part is getting the very small young to eat mice, because in the wild they feed on small lizards.

Familia: Pythonidae

DATOS CLAVE

EL ANIMAL

Tamaño adulto	**40-60 cm** longitud total con la cola
Esperanza de vida	**20-30 años**
Activo	**De noche**
Modo de vida	**Rupícola y terrestre**
Hábitat	**Semidesierto y terreno rocoso**
Dificultad	**Intermedio**

CUIDADOS

Terrario mín.	**60 × 45 × 45 cm** L × An × Al para 1 adulto
Temperatura, día	**24-29 °C**
Punto caliente	**32-35 °C**
Temperatura, noche	**20-24 °C**
Humedad	**20-80 %**
Agua	**Bebedero**
UVB	**Recomendado** Zona Ferguson 2
Alimentación	**Vertebrados**
Se mantiene	**En solitario**

CRÍA

Reproducción	**Ovípara**
Tamaño de la puesta	**5-8 huevos**
Incubación	**50-60 días** a 31 °C

PROTECCIÓN Y TRÁMITES

CITES	**Apéndice II**
Anexo de la UE	**Anexo B**
UICN	**Preocupación menor (LC)**

Cuidados de un vistazo

EL TERRARIO	Little is known about the care of *Antaresia perthensis* specifically.
TEMPERATURA	The enclosure needs a clear gradient. The basking spot and the warm hide should be 32-35 °C. The cool side should be 24-29 °C. At night the temperature should be 20-24 °C and should not stay below 20 °C for long.
HUMEDAD Y AGUA	*A. perthensis* is not fussy about humidity and tolerates 20-80 %. Humidity is highest on the cool side and at night, and lowest by the heat. Shedding problems are most often caused by incorrect temperature.
ILUMINACIÓN Y UVB	The species is nocturnal, but it needs a fixed day-night rhythm. The light is on for 12 hours a day in summer and reduced to about 10 hours in winter, controlled by a timer.
ALIMENTACIÓN	*Antaresia perthensis* is so small that its food must be chosen with care. Adults take small mice, for example pinkies and fuzzies, and large prey puts a strain on the snake even if it tries to eat it.
COMPORTAMIENTO Y MANIPULACIÓN	*A. perthensis* is calm and tolerates handling, but young animals can be nervous and bite. Most get used to handling. Leave a new snake in peace for about two weeks, and begin handling it only once it is feeding regularly.
ÁREA DE DISTRIBUCIÓN NATURAL	Australia.