herpy

SLANGEN

D'Albertis's Python

Leiopython albertisii

Leiopython albertisii is a medium-sized python from the lowland forests of New Guinea, with a glossy black head, white lip scales and a smooth, iridescent body that shifts between brown-violet and blue-black in the light. It is nocturnal, fast and often defensive. The species needs stable warmth, high humidity and an experienced keeper, but is robust when the conditions are right.

Familie: Pythonidae Vroegere naam: *Liasis albertisii; Bothrochilus albertisii*

KERNGEGEVENS

HET DIER

Volwassen grootte	**180-210 cm** totale lengte incl. staart
Levensduur	**20-30 jaar**
Actief	**'s nachts**
Levenswijze	**Boombewonend en bodembewonend**
Leefgebied	**Regenwoud en moerasgebied**
Moeilijkheidsgraad	**Ervaren**

VERZORGING

Min. terrarium	**180 × 60 × 60 cm** L × B × H voor 1 volwassen dier
Temperatuur overdag	**25-30 °C**
Zonneplek	**32-35 °C**
Temperatuur 's nachts	**22-25 °C**
Luchtvochtigheid	**70-80%**
Water	**Waterbak**
UVB	**Optioneel**
Voeding	**Gewervelde dieren**
Gehouden	**Solitair**

KWEEK

Voortplanting	**Eierleggend**
Geslachtsrijp	**36-48 maanden**
Legselgrootte	**10-14 eieren**
Incubatie	**55-65 dagen** bij 30-32 °C

BESCHERMING EN PAPIEREN

CITES	**Bijlage II**
EU-bijlage	**Bijlage B**
IUCN	**Niet bedreigd (LC)**

Verzorging in het kort

HET TERRARIUM
An adult needs a terrarium of at least 180 × 60 × 60 cm (length × width × height). The species is active at night and uses the whole floor area, and cramped conditions cause stress and defensive behaviour.

TEMPERATUUR
There must be a distinct gradient. By day the temperature in the terrarium is 25-30 °C, from 25-27 °C at the cool end to 29-31 °C at the warm end, and under the heat source the surface should be 32-35 °C.

LUCHTVOCHTIGHEID EN WATER
Humidity should be 70-80% and preferably slightly higher during shedding. The species has thin skin and dries out quickly when the air is too dry.

VERLICHTING EN UVB
L. albertisii is nocturnal and spends the day hidden. The light should be on for 12 hours a day and switched off completely at night, so the animal has a clear rhythm.

VOEDING
L. albertisii eats whole prey. Captive-bred animals get thawed mice and rats and usually eat with great appetite.

GEDRAG EN OMGANG
L. albertisii is fast, alert and often defensive, and many animals never become completely calm. Captive-bred animals are milder than wild-caught ones, which can keep their sharpness all their lives.

NATUURLIJK VERSPREIDINGSGEBIED
Indonesië, Papoea-Nieuw-Guinea en Australië.