

Burmese python fast facts

- Can grow up to 20 feet in length.
- Average size removed in Florida: 8—10 feet. Longest: 18 feet 8 inches.
- Native to South Asia.
- In cool months, active during the day.
- In warm months, seen at night on roads.
- Females lay about 30-40 eggs per year.
- Can live past 20 years in captivity.
- Skin pattern provides effective camouflage in landscape, making snakes difficult to see in the wild.
- “Sit and wait” predators that prey on birds, mammals and reptiles.
- In Florida they can no longer be acquired as personal pets.
- Federal law prohibits transport across state lines or import into the country without a federal permit.



FWC officer Dave Weis with Burmese python caught off Alligator Alley.
FWC photo by David Bingham.

If you see a python:

The FWC does not recommend that you attempt to capture the animal!

1. **Take a picture**
2. **Note the location**
3. **Report the sighting**

In addition to Burmese pythons, the FWC would like reports of all nonnative species in Florida.

How to report a sighting:

1. **Call the Exotic Species Hotline**

888-Ive-Got1 (888-483-4681)

2. **Report online**

www.IveGot1.org

3. **Download the IveGot1 app**

Free for smart phones and tablets



If you live near affected areas, you can make your yard less attractive to Burmese pythons by removing excess debris and maintaining landscaping.



Burmese pythons can hide in overgrown vegetation. Kevin Enge, FWC.

It is illegal to release any animal into the wild that is not native to Florida!

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Burmese Pythons in Florida



Help Stop the Spread of an Invasive Snake



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission

MyFWC.com



Tim Donovan, FWC

How to identify a Burmese python

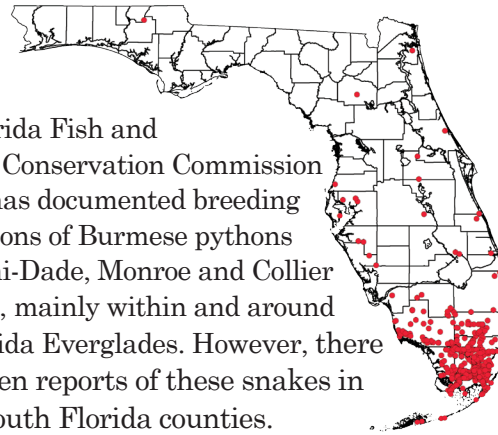
Burmese pythons are tan in color with dark “giraffe” blotches on the back and sides that are irregularly shaped and fit together tightly like puzzle pieces. Burmese pythons have a dark arrowhead shape on top of their head and a dark wedge behind the eye.

Native snakes are important to the ecosystem and should be left unmolested if seen in the wild.

What is a Burmese python?

The Burmese python is a large, nonvenomous constrictor snake that has been introduced to Florida. These snakes represent a threat to the ecosystem, including native wildlife. Burmese pythons can reproduce in great numbers and eat a wide variety of food items ranging from eggs to small deer. It is believed that Burmese python populations were founded by escaped or released snakes, as early as the 1980s. The Burmese python is native to India, lower China, the Malay Peninsula and some islands of the East Indies.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) has documented breeding populations of Burmese pythons in Miami-Dade, Monroe and Collier counties, mainly within and around the Florida Everglades. However, there have been reports of these snakes in other South Florida counties.



Red dots indicate credible sightings of Burmese pythons in Florida. Map current as of 05/2014.

Some common native snakes that are confused with Burmese pythons:



Corn snake



Brown water snake, © Edward Mercer



The FWC works with other agencies and organizations to remove Burmese pythons and contain the spread of the species. The FWC also asks people to report sightings to the Exotic Species Hotline at 888-IveGot1 (888-483-4861), or online at IveGot1.org. Once a python sighting is verified, the FWC coordinates the removal of the snake. If pythons are not reported to the FWC immediately, responders will likely not be able to locate the snake. Reports will also help experts better manage and track the distribution of the species.

Citizens can remove Burmese pythons from specified state managed lands during applicable hunting seasons. More information on this and other python topics is available online at MyFWC.com/WildlifeHabitats/Nonnatives/Python.

Be Aware

While the overall threat to people from Burmese pythons is small, the general public should exercise caution handling and/or hunting this snake because of its strength and size.

Attacks on domestic pets are also rare. However, like any wild animal, a python is likely to defend itself if aggravated or threatened. People living close to natural areas need to be aware of wildlife and exercise caution and common sense.