



CARING FOR YOUR MILK SNAKE

Scientific Name: *Lampropeltis triangulum*
Native to: North, Central, and South America
Maximum Length: 3-6 Feet
Life Span: 10-15 years



CHARACTERISTICS:

Our Milk Snakes are captive bred right here at Reptiles by Mack. Milk Snakes make very good pets because they are very easy to care for and come in a variety of different colors and patterns. Milk Snakes are easy to care for but they tend to be flighty and nervous when young. They do calm down with age and handling but always remain somewhat nervous. When your Milk Snake gets ready to shed, the eyes will turn a milky blue and the body color will start to become dull and develop a whitish sheen. Within a few days, they will shed their skin.

CARE TIPS:

Enclosure: Use a 10 gallon terrarium for a baby and a 20 gallon terrarium for an adult Milk Snake. Make sure the snake is no more than twice as long as its enclosure. Make sure to provide several hides as these animals are crevice dwellers in the wild. Don't house Milk Snakes together or with other snakes or reptiles. Provide a secure enclosure as Milk Snakes are great escape artists.

Substrate: You can use Aspen shavings, Sani-chips, cypress mulch, and pelleted paper as a substrate for most Milk Snake species.

Habitat: Milk Snakes love hiding spaces other crevices they can squeeze into. Provide at least two hides in the cage. Clean the cage at least once a week.

Temperature and Lighting: Temperatures inside a Milk Snake enclosure should be around 75-85° F. Radiant heat is recommended. Also use an under tank heat as primary heat sources and an incandescent light or ceramic heaters as a secondary source of heat. Milk Snakes need 8-12 hours of day of light. Use red light to view snakes at night.

Food and Water: Baby Milk Snakes will feed on small pinky mice. As the Milk Snake grows it can eat fuzzy mice, adult mice and some of the larger species will even be able to eat smaller rats. Frozen/thawed rodents, such as [Mack's Natural Reptile Food Frozen Rodents](#), are always best because live rodents may harm your snake. Milk Snake appetites diminish during winter months. Always provide a fresh bowl of water. Milk Snakes love to soak in their water, especially before they shed.