

Hogg Island Boa

Boa constrictor imperator

CARE SHEET



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Average Size 3 - 6 feet long **Average Life Span** 20 - 30 years

Diet Hogg Island Boas are strict carnivores. They can eat either frozen or live prey items. Babies will start with new born pinky mice. An adult will eat medium to large rats. When feeding frozen prey, be sure the prey is thawed thoroughly. When feeding live prey, be sure to monitor the feeding to prevent the prey from attacking the snake.

Feeding Feed babies 1 - 2 times a week. At 2-3 months of age you can reduce to once weekly. Adults can eat weekly, although some keepers feed every other week. The prey size should equal the largest part of the snakes body in girth.

Housing Hogg Island Boas are best kept alone, although some people keep them in groups. Breeders generally keep Hogg Island Boas in separate enclosures until breeding time. At that point, the breeder will house the snakes together.

Size - Hogg Island Boas are a ground dwelling snake, and their cage should reflect a ground dwelling environment. An adult must have a minimum cage size of 36" Long x 18" Deep x 12" High, although many keepers prefer a larger cage. Babies can start in 10 gallon tanks.

Substrate - Shredded aspen by ZooMed is a perfect substrate. Boa Constrictors love to burrow. Shredded aspen provides a fluffy substrate easy for burrowing and cleaning. Provide 3-6 inches of substrate.

Habitat - Hogg Island Boas come from the Cayos Cachinos Islands of Santa Elena, Roatan and Guanaja. In the wild they are found hiding under logs, rocks, and in holes. Keep the cage warm and humid.

Temperature - Hogg Island Boas require a basking spot of 80° - 85°F. The cool end of the tank can be as cool as 65° - 70°F. Proper temperature is extremely important with this species. If a Hogg Island Boa becomes too cool for an extended period of time, they will quickly develop respiratory infections.

Watering - Provide fresh drinking water daily. This species will sometimes soak their body in water. Provide a bowl of water large enough so that the snake can fully submerge its body.

Lighting - Since this is a nocturnal species, it requires only one light bulb. This is the heat lamp which also emits UVA. There is no current proof that the animal requires UVB light, although some keepers prefer to provide UVB.