



## UNIVERSITIES FEDERATION FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

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### PRESS RELEASE

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#### **Study identifies potential welfare concerns for privately kept snakes**

New research has highlighted several potential welfare concerns relating to how snakes are kept in private homes including issues with enclosure size, temperature and humidity.

In the study, funded by UFAW, published in [Animal Welfare](#) and led by Bristol Veterinary School, an online questionnaire was completed by 744 snake owners worldwide. The questionnaire investigated housing and husbandry practices and snake health and welfare as measured by clinical signs and behavioural indicators. Associations between clinical signs, behavioural indicators and housing and husbandry aspects were tested for the three most common snake families: Pythonoids, Boids and Colubrids.

The snake owners who completed the questionnaire were predominantly from the UK (68.8%). The study found 54.7% of snakes were kept in enclosures shorter in length or height than their body, preventing them from stretching out fully. 10.2% of snakes in the UK were kept in enclosures that do not comply with current recommended guidelines (minimum enclosure length <0.66 of snake length).

Whilst most snake owners (93.1%) reported measuring the temperature in their snakes' enclosures, 24% of these checked less than the recommended once daily. When looking at the most commonly owned snake species (royal pythons, corn snakes and common boa constrictors), 47.2% were kept in sub-optimal temperatures for their species. Furthermore, 48.1% of owners reported not measuring the humidity in their snakes' enclosure.

Owners reported that many snakes experienced at least one of the listed clinical signs, with the most common issues being skin shedding (28.2%), parasites (11.2%), rostral cuts and scrapes (7.4%) and respiratory problems (5.6%). Snakes that were kept in enclosures <1 snake length had significantly more clinical signs compared to those snakes kept in enclosures >1 snake length.

Similarly, most snakes were reported to experience at least one of the listed negative behaviours, most commonly interacting with transparent boundaries (52.8%), wincing or withdrawal of head when gently touched (52.4%), putting the head under the substrate (52.1%), unusually high level of activity (51.1%) and attempting to escape (45.9%). All these negative behaviours have previously been described as associated with captive stress. Snakes that were reported as having more clinical

signs tended to show more reported negative behaviours.

Dr Nicola Rooney, Senior Lecturer in Wildlife and Conservation at Bristol Veterinary School and corresponding author for the paper, said: “Our study has highlighted various concerns for snake welfare. The first of these relates to enclosure size, with snakes commonly being kept in vivaria preventing straight-line postures and movement. Snakes that were unable to stretch out fully had more clinical signs than those that were able to stretch out fully.

“Whilst we did not find a significant association between temperature or humidity and measures of health and welfare in this study, it is a concern that many snakes were housed in conditions considered sub-optimal for their species. We know that appropriate temperature and humidity is vital for maintaining the health of snakes and it would therefore be prudent to investigate these associations further, using methods other than owner reporting.”

Dr Huw Golledge and Dr Birte Nielsen, *Animal Welfare* Editors-in-Chief, concluded: “Until now, there has been little empirical data on the housing and husbandry practices of privately kept snakes, and how these impact on their welfare. As the first study of this size, this research provides valuable baseline data against which future surveys or welfare interventions can be compared.

“As this survey relies on owner-reported information, it is very likely that many of the frequencies of clinical and behavioural signs are underestimated. This demonstrates the need for evidence-based recommendations, and the importance of such recommendations being made accessible to owners to improve snake welfare.”

## ENDS

**Images Attached:** Brown and Black Snake in Close Up Photography © deedee Pexels

World Snake Day Infographic\_FV © UFAW

### Paper

Cargill BM, Benato L and Rooney NJ (2022) A survey exploring the impact of housing and husbandry on pet snake welfare. *Animal Welfare* 31 (2), pp. 193-208.

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.7120/09627286.31.2.004>

### Notes to Editors:

The [Universities Federation for Animal Welfare](https://www.ufaw.org.uk/) (UFAW) is an international independent scientific and educational animal welfare charity and membership society. UFAW’s vision is a world where the welfare of all animals affected by humans is maximised through a scientific understanding of their needs and how to meet them. UFAW promotes an evidence-based approach to animal welfare by funding scientific research, supporting the careers of animal welfare scientists and by disseminating animal welfare science knowledge both to experts and the wider public.

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### Study at Bristol Veterinary School

The University of Bristol Veterinary School offers a range of [undergraduate courses](#) including:

- The [BVSc Veterinary Medicine: Accelerated Graduate Entry Programme](#) for students with a relevant first degree;
- The five-year [BVSc Veterinary Science](#) degree;
- BSc [Veterinary Nursing and Companion Animal Behaviour](#) degree.

In addition a number of [postgraduate courses](#) including:

- The [MSc Global Wildlife Health and Conservation](#);
- Continuing [professional development courses](#) provided from leading research academics.

Based at Bristol's [Langford Campus](#), Bristol Veterinary School boasts first-class clinical facilities and encompasses a small animal hospital, a dairy farm, diagnostic laboratories, and farm animal, small animal and equine practices.