

Rare Animals of Louisiana

Louisiana Pine Snake

Pituophis ruthveni

Federal Status: Candidate

Rarity Rank: S2S3/G3Q

Identification:

- 25 to 56 inches long
- Pale tan with a row of large black or brown blotches down the back and a smaller series on each side
- Underside whitish with obscure brown spotting
- Tip of snout pointed
- Scales keeled and in 27 to 33 rows
- Most active in March through May and in the Fall (especially November)
- Spend majority of time underground in burrows made by pocket gophers

Habitat:

- Sandy, well drained soils
- Open pine forests, xeric sandhill woodlands, especially longleaf pine savannahs and with well developed herbaceous understory dominated by grasses

Food Habits: Primarily pocket gophers

Reproduction: Largest eggs and hatchlings of any snakes in the United States, with an average clutch size of 4

Threats:

- Habitat destruction through urban development and conversion to other incompatible uses.
- Alteration of fire regime which can restrict the pine snake to only portions of the previous range
- Vehicle mortality

Beneficial Management Practices:

- Prescribed burning, thinning, and longleaf pine restoration to maintain or establish open, herbaceous-dominated vegetative understory conditions on appropriate sites
- Continue research in order to gain more information on population numbers, range, habitat, behavior and management requirements





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Current Projects

Currently the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is partnering with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Forest Service, and several zoos on a reintroduction project for this species.

U. S. Range:

- LA, TX
- Upland areas of central Louisiana including Beauregard, Bienville, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine and Vernon Parishes
- LA pine snakes only live in areas where pocket gophers are present



Quality Louisiana pine snake habitat

References:

NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. 2006. Version 6.1. Arlington, Virginia, USA: NatureServe. Available: http://www.natureserve.org/explorer. (Accessed: Oct. 30, 2007).