Introduction

Snakes have been around for over 108,000,000 years and aside from the dinosaurs are the oldest reptile group to inhabit the earth. The initial birth of our ancestors was essential to the evolution of snakes due to the presence of snakes in the most hospitable and diverse part of the world. New Jersey is home to 22 species of snakes that can be found in the most densely populated states in the country. The state of New Jersey is rich in the native and exotic snakes that can be found in the state, making it among the most diverse habitats for snakes in the United States. What makes the state of New Jersey unique is the vast variety of snake species that can be found in the state. Each species is unique in its own way, and there are many different factors that contribute to this diversity. The state of New Jersey is home to 22 species of snakes that can be found in the state, making it one of the most diverse habitats for snakes in the United States.

Dispelling Myths

From historical times to present day Hollywood movies, snakes have been presented as evil, aggressive, and morally incorrect. Throughout history, there are many different forms of depiction in movies, and it is common for some snakes to be depicted as evil or causing harm to humans. The state of New Jersey is home to 22 species of snakes that are non-venomous and can be found in the state. Each species is unique in its own way, and there are many different factors that contribute to this diversity. The state of New Jersey is home to 22 species of snakes that can be found in the state, making it one of the most diverse habitats for snakes in the United States.

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8. Black rat snake (Ptyas mucosus melenkoi)

This snake is found in moist woods and fields, woodlots, and forest edges. It has a dark brown or black ground color, with an indistinct hint of a reddish brown along the back and one on each side extending from head to tail. The young are marked with black, and adult males are usually dark brown or black. The females are lighter with a green belly. Three to six young are born in June and July, young are born in late July and August.

9. Northern pine snake (Boa constrictor constrictor)

The northern pine snake is a large constrictor that can reach a length of 3.4—7.7 ft. It is found in forests, woodlots, and woodlands in the northern regions of the state. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or dark brown jagged stripes on the ground. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

10. Eastern hognose snake (Heterodon platyrhinos)

This species is uncommon in most parts of the state. It has a light to dark gray body and a white stripe on the side of the neck. The two dark bars on the head run in a series of black series: similar pattern to yellow phase: similar pattern to yellow phase. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

11. Queen snake (Regina septemvittata)

This is one of two species of king snakes found in the state. It is a large constrictor that can reach a length of 3.4—7.7 ft. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

12. Northern brown snake (Storeria dekayi)

This species is common in the state, with a maximum length of 2 ft. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

13. Northern redbelly snake (Diadophis punctatus edwardsii)

This species is uncommon in most parts of the state. It has a light to dark gray body, with a reddish brown patch on the back and one on each side extending from head to tail. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

14. Eastern smooth earth snake (Virginia sphenodon)

This species is common in the state, reaching a maximum length of 0.8 ft. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

15. American toadhead (Chionactis occipitalis)

This species is common in the state, reaching a maximum length of 0.8 ft. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

16. Northern ringneck snake (Diadophis punctatus punctatus)

This species is common in the state, reaching a maximum length of 0.8 ft. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

17. Eastern garter snake (Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalus)

This species is common in the state, reaching a maximum length of 3.4—5.1 ft. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

18. Northeastern rubber boa (Charina bottae)

This species is uncommon in most parts of the state. It has a light to dark gray body, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.

19. Eastern ribbon snake (Thamnophis sauritus sauritus)

This species is common in the state, reaching a maximum length of 3.4 ft. The ground color is light to dark gray, with black or reddish green pin stripes on the sides of the snake and under the belly. The eggs are laid in June or July and hatch in August. They have keeled scales. Two to four young are born in September.