

## Interesting & Amazing Information On Pythons

- Python is one of the world's largest snakes, the other being anaconda.
- Pythons kill their prey by constriction, which means wrapping their own body around the body of the prey, several times. The prey dies of asphyxiation.
- Pythons eat wild animals, such as lizards, caiman, monkeys and antelope etc. When the heart of the prey stops, they swallow it whole.
- Except for the fur or feather, the entire animal is digested in the stomach of a python.
- The larger the meal, the longer a python takes to digest. It takes weeks and sometimes even months for a python to digest the ingested animal.
- A python usually eats only 4 to 5 times in a year.
- Pythons are usually not dangerous to humans.
- Pythons are ambush predators and attack the prey with surprise.
- The color of a python's skin depends on the region it lives in.
- During the time of incubation, female pythons do not eat anything.
- Some of the species of the python family are very good swimmers. There are 30 different species of pythons that are believed to be the best swimmers.
- Pythons possess pelvic spurs, which are similar to back legs. These tiny bones are believed to have been a part of pythons, ever since its ancestors had them, which were chiefly large lizards.
- Pythons rely on the sun and their mood/behavior to regulate their body temperature.
- Certain species of pythons, such as the African Rock Python, are seen eating really large prey like a whole cow or an antelope.
- Common characteristics of an average python are overlapping scales, a distinct skin pattern, thin forked tongues, open eyes, and thickness of the body.
- The Green Tree Python is 7 feet in length and lives in the

leaves of the high forest branches. It waits for the prey and strikes out as the birds fly by.

- A python typically lays 12 to 36 eggs at a time. Upon laying eggs, a python usually coils its body around the eggs, to keep them warm and protect them, until hatching.
- Pythons have the ability to camouflage themselves before catching their prey.
- One of the main reasons for killing a python is to obtain its beautiful skin, which is put to use for making clothing.
- Pythons move themselves by pushing against the ground with their scales. Usually, a python moves about a mile per hour on flat ground.
- The longest known snake is the Reticulated Python, reaching a length of about 30 feet!
- Reticulated Python is a nocturnal in nature and prefers to live a solitary life.
- Pythons are commonly found by water sides, swamps, tropical and sub-tropical regions.
- The Burmese Python is believed to be the most unique species of Pythons. They are yellow snakes with beautiful white patterns on them.
- Pythons can weight anything from 120-140 kgs.

Most pythons have heat-sensing organs along their lower lip which enables them to detect hot objects in the surrounding environment with great accuracy.

The average lifespan of chimpanzees is 30 – 35 years with only few species live more than 40 years in the wild. They have a relatively longer lifespan of 60 years in captivity.

The common chimps are slightly more aggressive as compared to the bonobo.

On an average, these chimpanzees sleep up to 9.7 hours each day.

The chimpanzees cannot swim.

The chimpanzees are typically found in large gatherings known as communities that comprise of multiple male and multiple female social groups.

The leading male chimp is called alpha male.

These animals use tools to get food and also for social displays.

They employ mature hunting approaches and are more often known to hunt with sheer cooperation.

Chimpanzees have long been recognized as species that employ tools for digging out several insects like termites. This is usually done with the large stick then they lick that stick after those insects are attached.

They build their nests with materials such as soft twigs, leaves, and grasses; this is supported by a strong foundation. The diameter of chimp's nests is at least 5 meters (16 feet), with the height measuring at 3 – 45 meters (9.8 – 148 feet). These nests are constructed by working day and night.

They are considered to be strong territorial animals as they are often aggressive.