



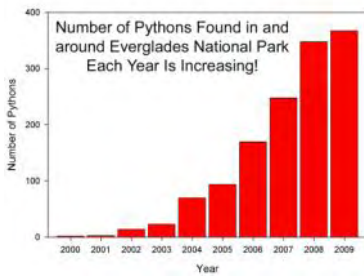
The Burmese Python's head is marked with a dark arrowhead, fading toward the snout, with a light line down the center. There are dark and light wedge-shaped marks under each eye.



The Burmese Python's body is tan, with large, dark brown "giraffe spots" down the back and sides. The dark spots on the back usually do not connect.



Juvenile Burmese Pythons look nearly identical to adults.



FLORIDA INVADER: Burmese Python

**Report sightings:
1-888-Ive-Got1
www.IveGot1.org**



The Burmese Python (*Python molurus*), native to Southeast Asia, is now established and breeding in Florida and Puerto Rico. This is a large, nocturnal predator that may grow to more than 20 feet long and kills its prey by constriction. In Florida, Burmese Pythons are known to prey on more than 20 species of native mammals, birds, and reptiles, including imperiled species such as Wood Storks, Key Largo Woodrats, Limpkins, and White Ibises. Their prey includes large species such as White-tailed Deer, American Alligators, and Bobcats, and it is feared that threatened and endangered species such as Mangrove Fox Squirrels or even Florida Panthers could also be at risk. Burmese Pythons inhabit a wide variety of marshy lowland and drier upland habitats and can travel more than 40 miles in a season. Females can breed at four years of age and lay up to 100 eggs (usually 1-3 dozen). Lifespan is 15-25 years. Although Burmese Pythons generally shy away from humans, these large constrictors do pose a potential threat to humans, especially if they are handled or harassed.

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Footnote

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