



The Green Anaconda's head is greenish, and marked on each side with a pair of obvious facial bands—one light band and one dark band.



The Green Anaconda's body is greenish and marked with abundant large, round, dark spots. Spots on the lower sides of the body may have bright-colored (usually orange) centers.



The Green Anaconda is a rather aquatic species that prefers still waters—in its native range it is sometimes called the “water boa.”



POSSIBLE

FLORIDA INVADER: Green Anaconda

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



The Green Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*) is native to tropical South America. This species is not established in Florida, but escaped or released pets have been encountered in the wild. This is a heavy-bodied, muscular species that may grow to 30 feet long. It is a large, nocturnal predator that kills its prey by constriction. Green Anacondas could prey on virtually any and all fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals native to Florida, and several threatened and endangered species could be at risk—including species as large as panthers and crocodiles. Green Anacondas are semi-aquatic and prefer still waters; the habitats found in the Everglades would provide a hospitable environment for these snakes. Females can breed within their first few years of life and give birth to up to 100 live young, which grow rapidly. Lifespan ranges from 10-30 years. There are reports of anacondas attacking humans, but such reports are rare and no deaths have been documented.

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Footnote

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