

Geography Lesson One

Use an encyclopaedia or <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/> if you have the internet, to research a rainforest creature.

Create a fact file about your creature in your book.

If you have neither, read the fact file at the bottom of this sheet and make a leaflet on information leaflet about that creature.



Macaws

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Jaguar

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Scorpion

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Anaconda

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Fast anaconda facts

Scientific name (green anaconda):

Eunectes murinus

Family name: Boidae

Classification: Reptile

IUCN status: Data deficient

Lifespan (in wild): 10 years

Weight: Up to 227kg

Body length: 6 to 9m

Diet: Carnivore

Habitat: Swamps and rivers of tropical South America

Range:

Anaconda

The anaconda is a semiaquatic snake found in tropical **South America**. The name applies to a several snakes in the genus ***Eunectes***, but it is commonly used to refer to one species in particular – the **green anaconda**.

When taking into account both weight and length, the green anaconda is the **largest snake in the world**, growing up to **9m long** and **weighing as much as 227kg**. Picture it – that's longer than six ten-year-olds lying head to foot, and heavier than all of them put together!

The green anaconda is a member of a family of snakes called **constrictors**. Constrictors are not venomous snakes, which means they don't kill prey by delivering venom through a bite. Instead, constrictors wrap their bodies around their

prey and squeeze until it stops breathing – yikes!

Once an anaconda has suffocated its victim, it's time to open wide. And boy does this snake have a gob on it! **Stretchy ligaments** allow it to open its mouth wide enough to swallow prey whole – which could be large fish, rodents, caiman (relatives of crocodiles), wild pigs, small deer and even **aguars!**

Other species of anaconda are smaller in size, and include the **yellow anaconda** and the **dark-spotted anaconda**.