

What do snakes eat in ark

Snakes have a long and flexible body covered with a dry scale. Snake licks their coated tongue to bring in the same way. Their stunningly expanded jaws allow them to fall prey on animals of a larger size -- and swallow the whole thing. While the upper jaw of a human is connected to the skull and therefore unable to move, the upper jaw of the snake is attached to his brain by muscles, ligaments and tendons, allowing it to be some front-to-back and side-to-side mobility. The upper jaw connects to the lower jaw by the guadrate bone, which works like a two-joint hinge so that the lower jaw can evacuate, allowing the mouth to open 150 degrees wide. Also, the bones that make up the sides of the jaw are not connected together on the front like the human chin, but instead connected by muscle tissue, allowing the sides to separate and move freely with each other. All this flexibility is useful when the snake encounters a larger victim than its head -- its head can stretch to accommodate it. Once the snake is ready to eat, it opens its mouth wide and begins to walk its lower jaw over the victim as the tooth curves the animal -- one side of the jaw pulls while the other side moves forward for the next bite. The snake dried the victim with saliva and eventually pulled her into the esofagus. From there, it uses its muscles to simultaneously crush food and push it deeper into the digestive tract, where it is broken down for nutrients. Advertisements Even with all these advantages, eating live animals can be a challenge. Because of this, some snakes have developed the ability to inject venom to kill or subdue the animal before consuming it. Some venom also provide a startling digestion process. Snakes with these tools effectively must have the same way the effects of getting poison into the animal system: fangs. On the front or back of their upper jaw, the venomous snake has two sharp teeth into its victims, venom is squeezed from the glands under each eye into the venom channel -- where it passes more glands that release compounds thinking to make venom more effective -- and out through venom canals in the fangs. In non-venomous snakes, consictors, teeth are stationery; in a snake will puncture the lower part of the mouth While venomous snake species -- which make up just one-third of all snakes -each have their own special brew, here are three of the most important types of toxins - Damages the heart muscle, cause it to stop beatingHemotoxins - Causes the blood vessels to rupture, resulting in widespread internal bleeding Some venom may also include agglutinins, which make blood clot, or anticoagulants, whic clot, or anticoagulants, which make blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make the blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make the blood clot, or anticoagulants, which makes the blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make the blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make blood clot, or anticoagulants, which makes the blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make blood clot, or anticoagulants, which makes the blood clot, or anticoagulants, that make blood clot, snake venomes use some of this for the combined effect of death. Some snakes milk life out their prey in other ways -- consstriction. Once the snake has the animals firmly in the grip of its jaws, it coils its body in the hoof around the victim. When the pet runs out, letting air out of its body cavity, the snake reaches its strong muscular system to tighten the fingernails, flushing the body so that it cannot breathe anymore. According to a Carnegie Mellon University study in 2002, depending on its size, the constettor can apply 6 to 12 pounds of pressure per square inch. Although this pressure relaxes the victim by compressing the lungs, it can also have the same effect on the heart, accelerating death with a significant effect. Facebook Twitter Linkedin Pinterest Safety Every Day According to the CDC, approximately 8,000 snakes apply in the United States each year. Even a bite from a harmless snake can cause an infection or an alahan reaction in some people. For your safety, treat all snakes as if they were venomous and get to the hospital emergency room as quickly as possible. This is especially true if you are uncertain of the exact type of snake that bit you. With the correct treatment (antivenin), you can prevent severe illness or death. Antivenin, also called antivenom, is a special treatment for venom of certain insects. If you often spend time in forest areas, kem, hike, berkelah, or live in areas inhabited by snakes, learn the dangers potentially posed by venomous snakes. You should: Know how to identify venomous snakes medical assistance in the event of an emergency Realize that snakes are more active during warmer months What is a venomous snakes: pit vipers. These include rattlesnakes, copper, and cotton snakes (moccasin water). Rattlesnake bite snakes cause most venomous bites in U.S. Coral snakes and imported exotic snakes causing a small number of snakes. What are the symptoms of venomous snakes: excessive bleeding discharge wounds and difficulties with freezing blood fang marks in the skin and swelling at the site of severe pain at the site of the Discoloration bites, such as redness and bruises Enlarged lymphoma nodes in the area affecting Diarrhea Burning Saw Increased thirst Loss of Nausea muscle coordination and Numbness and tingling, especially in the lifeblood of Rapid altered mental state of Shock Paralysis Difficulty Symptoms of venomous snakes may seem like a health condition or other problems. Always look at your healthcare provider for diagnosis. Treatment for snake Calls for urgent emergency assistance: Wash the bite with soap and water. Make sure the bitten area is still and lower than the heart. Cover the area with clean and cold compression or dress damp to facilitate swelling, and heart rate. Remove all rings, watches, and constructive clothing, in case of swelling. Pay attention to the bite time so that it can be reported to emergency room healthcare providers if needed. If possible, try to remember to draw a circle around the affected area and mark the time of the bite and early reaction. If you can afford it, redraw the circle around the site of the injury indicating the progression of time. It is useful to remember what the snake looks like, its size, and the type of snake if you know, to inform the emergency room staff. Do not use tourniquet. Do not attempt to suck the venom out. In the emergency department you can be given: Antibiotics to prevent or treat developing infection medications to treat your pain Special types of antivenin depending on your little type of snake and the severity of your symptoms Preventing snakes Some bites are almost impossible to prevent. This includes a snake that bites you when you accidentally step on it in the woods. But you can take steps to reduce your chances of being bitten by a snake. This includes: Leave the snake alone. Many people are bitten because they try to kill a snake or get too close to it. Stay out of high grass unless you wear thick leather boots and stay on the climbing trail as much as possible. Keep the hands and feet out of the area you can't see. Do not take stones or firewood unless you are outside the distance that attracts snakes. Be careful and alert when climbing rocks. Lions do not eat snakes. According to National Geographic, the lion's main victims include large mammals such as zebras, antelopes and wildebeest living in open meadows. Lions are the only cat to live in a group called pride. Each pride is led by a patriarchal male lion whose territory may include 100 square miles, although some pride contains more than one male lions are pride hunters. Lions use ambush and teamwork to catch larger victims than themselves. Stealing murders from other predaters is not uncommon among lions, who are known to intimidate hyenas and stray dogs. Frank Greenaway/Dorling Kindersley/Getty Images Snake habitable almost areas on Earth, with the exception of Antarctica, Iceland, Ireland, Greenland and New Zealand. Snakes vary from size and color, but most live in tropical areas, taking residences on trees and on the floor of the forest. They also live in assertive and coniferous forests, as well as deserts and in highland areas, plataus and prayers. Most species of snakes live on land, although others spend their time in freshwater habitats and saltwater. Some foxes eat snakes. Foxes are omnivores, so they get food from both plant and animal sources. Small mammals and large insects are the victims of the most common foxes. Foxes tend to find food in areas where forests and fields meet. With a keen sense of smell, the nose foxes they face. However, sometimes hungry foxes steal part of the dish from a bear or wolf. Fox food does not always come from the wild. Although foxes do not attack cats and pet dogs, they perform prey on domestic birds. Birds.

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