Burmese pythons are found in southern China, Burma, Indochina, Thailand, and the Malay archipelago. They often live in rainforests; grasslands, and marshes. These snakes came to America in the 1990's; they were kept in zoos for attraction. However when hurricane Andrew came, these species escaped in Florida. Furthermore, they are kept as pets, often the owners struggle to meet its needs and release them into the wild. Many found their way to the Everglades and are now considered as invasive species.

The Population of the Burmese Python increases exponentially due to its adaptivity to the wild. Furthermore, these snakes lay approximately 100 eggs every spring per female. The clutch size is 35 eggs and this leads to the high rate of productivity.

These pythons reside largely in the south-eastern region of the United States; more specifically Florida. They have invaded the Everglades National Park, which have drastically altered the biodiversity in that area.

Due to its exponential growth in population and their tendency to eat a variety of animals, they are now being considered pests to the area. Furthermore, these pythons have single handedly decimated the both the raccoon population in Florida.

The Burmese Python generally eat endangered species and even compete with other predators. Due to this, the biodiversity of land is threatened; the government funds their removal, however it amounts to approximately six million dollars annually. Furthermore they reside in small wet pipes in neighborhoods hence damaging some local pipes. Many are found in the toilets in Florida.

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