



THE LOW DOWN ON SNAKESSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS.

Link to our exhibit: "Venomous and non-venomous Snakes of Louisiana"

SNAKES

Before you take a closer look at a snake, there is one important thing you need to know: whether or not that snake is venomous!

This fun riddle should help you to find out! It could be very useful if you ever encounter a colorful, potentially dangerous, snake. To find out what the riddle is, answer the questions in pages 34 & 35, then take the numbered letters and place them in the correct position in the riddle box.

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Formula to find the riddle
(see corresponding letters in the quiz on the next page)

22 10 48 | 5 2 3 18 43 29 26 | 44 8 9 23 49

32 42 | 38 56 | 13 25 16 51 | 35 21 53 20

27 47 19 | 41 14 57 12 40 36 24 | 7 46 34 52 33 6

11 17 4 39 54 45 37 55 30 | 1 50 15 58 28 31





GAME 1: SNAKE QUIZ

1. There are about 2,700 species of snakes, of these which percentage are venomous?

_____.
1 2 3 4

2. How long can a snake live in captivity?

About $\frac{\quad}{5}$ $\frac{\quad}{6}$ $\frac{\quad}{7}$ years, some snakes have been known to live up to fifty.

3. The body shape of a snake depends on the habitat in which it lives. For instance, snakes living in trees are long and slender with prehensile tails. What is the characteristic of aquatic snakes body?

They are usually $\frac{\quad}{8}$ $\frac{\quad}{9}$ $\frac{\quad}{10}$ $\frac{\quad}{11}$.

4. Which type of snakes are usually venomous? Brightly-colored snakes or dull-colored snakes? Do you think that the dull color helps snake to camouflage and the colorful color helps them to warn predators?

The $\frac{\quad}{12}$ $\frac{\quad}{13}$ $\frac{\quad}{14}$ $\frac{\quad}{15}$ snakes are usually venomous.

5. Which snake can reach lengths of up to 38 feet?

The $\frac{\quad}{16}$ $\frac{\quad}{17}$ $\frac{\quad}{18}$ $\frac{\quad}{19}$.

6. What is the name of the only continent where you will not find a snake?

_____ are found throughout the world except
 $\frac{\quad}{20}$ in _____.
21 22 23

7. Where on Earth can you find the largest variety of snakes?

The most snakes and the largest _____ are found
in tropical $\frac{\quad}{24}$ $\frac{\quad}{25}$ $\frac{\quad}{26}$.
 $\frac{\quad}{27}$ $\frac{\quad}{28}$ $\frac{\quad}{29}$ $\frac{\quad}{30}$.

8. How do snake eat their prey?

They can eat prey that is three times larger than the diameter of their head. They eat their prey $\frac{\quad}{31}$ $\frac{\quad}{32}$ $\frac{\quad}{33}$ $\frac{\quad}{34}$.

9. What do poisonous snakes inject their prey with?

They _____ $\frac{\quad}{35}$ $\frac{\quad}{36}$ $\frac{\quad}{37}$.

10. When do most snakes hunt?

They hunt mostly at $\frac{\quad}{38}$ $\frac{\quad}{39}$ $\frac{\quad}{40}$ $\frac{\quad}{41}$.

11. Snakes must regulate their body temperature by staying in sunny places or by retreating to cool, shaded areas. What do you call such animals?

They are $\frac{\quad}{42}$ $\frac{\quad}{43}$.

12. What do snakes do during the winter to help them survive colder weather?

Snakes _____ $\frac{\quad}{44}$ $\frac{\quad}{45}$ $\frac{\quad}{46}$ during the winter.

13. What happens to snake skins three to six times per year?

The snakes _____ their skin, which mean they loose their old skin and replace it with a new one.
 $\frac{\quad}{47}$ $\frac{\quad}{48}$

14. How do most snake species reproduce?

Most _____ $\frac{\quad}{49}$ species lay $\frac{\quad}{50}$, but some species give birth to live young.

15. Do snakes close their eyes while sleeping?

No, they couldn't because they don't have _____ $\frac{\quad}{51}$ $\frac{\quad}{52}$.





GAME 1: SNAKE QUIZ CONTINUED

16. What type of diet do snakes have?

Snakes are _____.

53

54

17. In which geological time period were the snakes first encountered?

Snakes first appeared during the late _____

_____ period.

55 56

18. With what does a snake "taste" scent particles in the air?

With his _____ by flicking it in and out of his mouth.

57

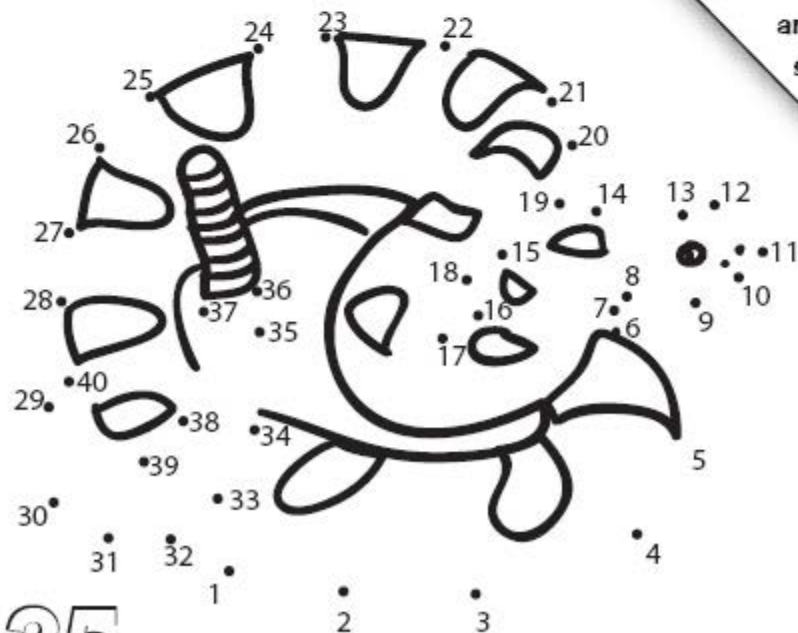
19. In which group do snakes belong?

Snakes are part of the _____ family.

58

GAME 2: Can you find out which snake I am?

Connect the dots in order from 1 to 100 to find out what you have to watch out for! Hint: the specimen of this snake on display at the Museum will rattle its tail if you come to close!



SOME SHORT FACTS ABOUT ME!

• I owe my name to the hollow rattle located on my tail. This rattle makes a buzzing sound when I move.

• When I lose my old skin, which is called "molting", an additional section is added to my rattle. So the older I am, the longer my rattle will be.

• The color of my scales usually varies from yellow to brown to black, and I have dark V- or diamond-shaped markings along my back.

• I am venomous.

