

Reptiles Honor



Presented by :
Director Adrian Ake





Reptiles

Level
1

Year
1937

Originating Institution
General Conference



Requirements

1. What characteristics must an animal have to be classified as a reptile?
2. Name 15 reptiles found in your locality. Tell where they live, their food habits, and their economic importance.
3. Name five poisonous reptiles of your area describing each as to location of fangs and geographical distribution.
4. Tell what to do if you are bitten by a poisonous snake.
5. Tell what to do if you are bitten by a nonpoisonous snake.
6. Do one of the following:
 - a. Tell the life history of one representative of each: lizard, snake, turtle. Compare lizards, snakes, turtles, and crocodiles as to life history, variation in eyes and ears, teeth, heart, lungs, limbs, tails, and scales (shells).
 - b. Keep a small reptile in a terrarium and maintain a record of its care for at least three months.
7. Be able to tell two Bible stories in which a reptile played an important part.





Characteristics of Reptiles:

- Reptiles are cold blooded animals.
- They are thick-skinned.
- Most have scales and reproduce by egg-laying, but several give birth to live young.
- The lack of a larval stage distinguishes reptiles from amphibians.



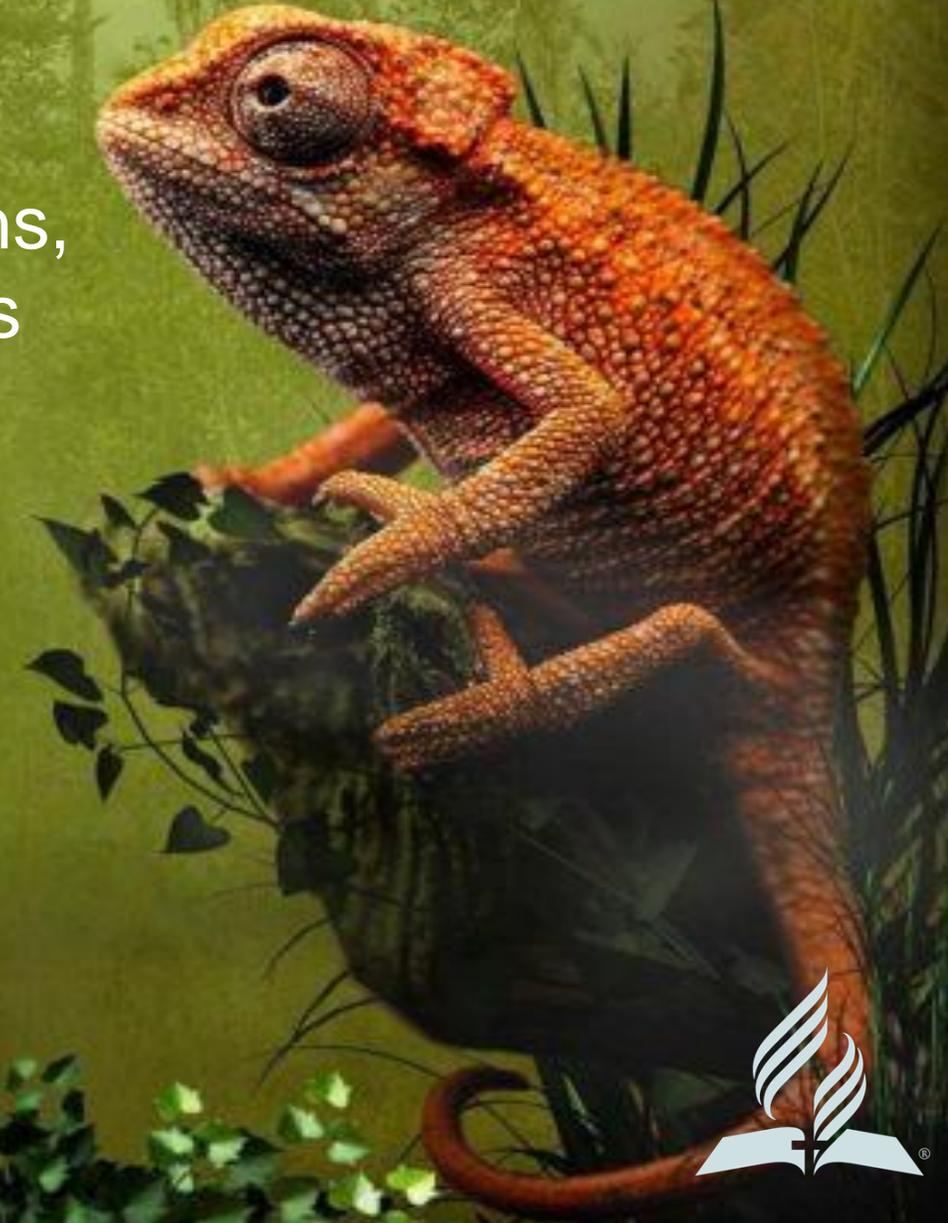
Fun Facts About Reptiles

- **Lizards** and **snakes** smell with their tongues.
- The smallest reptile is thought to be the **mini chameleon** from Madagascar which only grows to just over an inch in length.
- The biggest reptile is the **salt water crocodile**. These reptiles can grow to 2,000 pounds and 12 ½ feet long.
- Reptiles are **born** on land and are born with strong instincts, so they are on their own at birth.



Fun Facts About Reptiles

- The world is inhabited by at least 250 species of turtles, 25 species of crocodilians, 5,500 species of snakes and 3,000 species of lizards.
- Most reptiles are carnivorous and eat insects, other reptiles and small animals.
- A reptile will eat 30 to 50 times less food than birds and mammals (warm-blooded animals) of a similar size.



Fun Facts About Reptiles

- Some snakes have over 300 pairs of ribs.
- The Green Anaconda is the heaviest snake, while the Reticulated Python is the longest snake.
- The fastest reptile is the spiny tailed iguana which can run up to 20 miles per hour. The fastest snake is the Black Mamba.



A green chameleon is perched on a tree branch in a lush, misty jungle. The chameleon is the central focus, with its large, detailed eye and textured scales clearly visible. The background is a dense, green forest with sunlight filtering through the trees, creating a soft, hazy atmosphere. The overall scene is vibrant and natural.

15 Examples of Reptiles



Reptiles found in North America include but not limited to the following

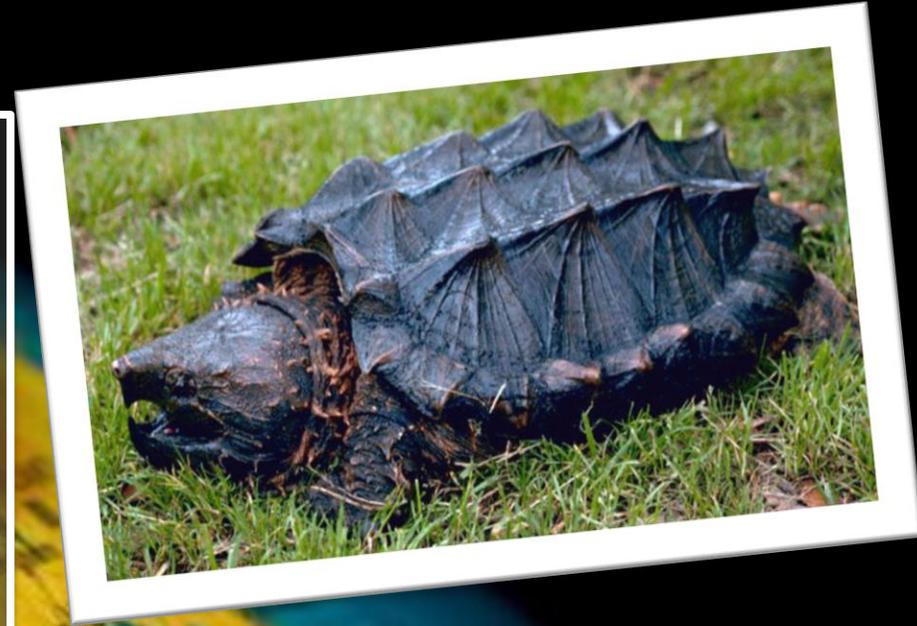
Alligator Snapping Turtle

Scientific Name: *Macrochelys temminckii*

Where Found: Southeastern United States

The alligator snapping turtle is the world's largest freshwater turtle. It can be distinguished from its cousin, the snapping turtle, by its larger size and ridged shell. (The ridges on the shell resemble an alligator's skin, hence the species' name.)

On the tip of the alligator snapping turtle's tongue is a worm-like extension. This is used as bait to lure fish towards the turtle's powerful jaws.



Reptiles found in North America include but not limited to the following

American Alligator

Scientific Name: *Alligator mississippiensis*

Where Found: Southeastern United States

The American alligator is the **largest of the world's two alligator species** (the other of which is the Chinese alligator). Males can reach up to 15 ft. (4.6m) in length.

It may be king of the alligators, but the American alligator is smaller than the American crocodile, a species with which it shares the southernmost part of its range. The American alligator can be distinguished from the American crocodile by its darker coloration and blunter snout. The species is found in freshwater, where it feeds on a wide range of prey, including fish, birds, mammals and other reptiles.



Reptiles found in North America include but not limited to the following

American Crocodile

Scientific Name: *Crocodylus acutus*

Where Found: South America, Central America, Florida

The American crocodile is a large crocodile found in northern South America and Central America. The species is also found in southern Florida. Here it shares part of its range with the American alligator.

The American crocodile has pale grey-green skin and a pointed snout. Males typically grow up to 16ft. (4.8 m) in length, but larger individuals do occur.

The species lives in coastal areas and in some rivers. It is found in brackish water (i.e. water that is a mixture of fresh and saltwater) and saltwater. It has a varied diet that includes fish, mammals, reptiles and birds.



Reptiles found in North America include but not limited to the following

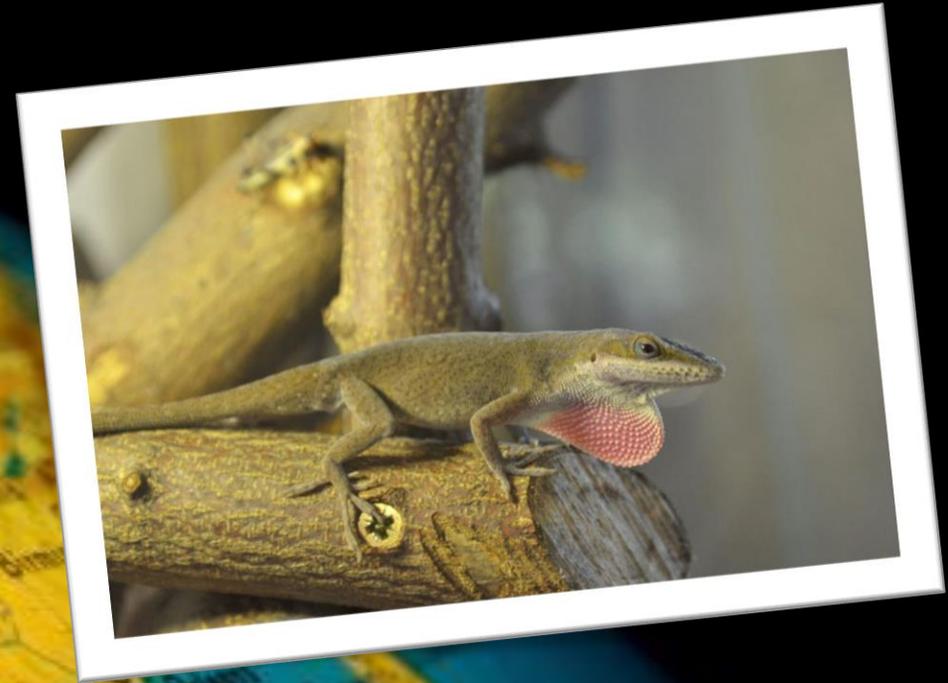
Carolina Anole

Scientific Name: *Anolis carolinensis*

Where Found: Southeastern United States

The Carolina anole is a small lizard. It reaches a maximum length of around 8 in (20 cm). It is also known as the American chameleon due to its ability to change color. (This name is misleading as it is not a true chameleon.) The Carolina anole is usually either bright green or brown.

The species is usually found in trees, but is also seen on fences and walls.



Reptiles found in North America include but not limited to the following

Common Box Turtle

Scientific Name: *Terrapene carolina*

Where Found: Eastern United States

The common box turtle is also known as the eastern box turtle. Like all box turtles, it has a highly domed carapace (the upper part of the shell) and a plastron (the lower part of the shell that protects the turtle's undersides) that is hinged. The hinged plastron allows the turtle to close up its shell when threatened.

The common box turtle is found in a wide range of habitats, including forests and grasslands. It will enter water in order to cool down.



Reptiles found in the United Kingdom include but not limited to the following

Slow Worms

Scientific Name: *Anguis fragilis*

Where Found: mainland Britain,

Are legless lizards with an average length of 40 centimetres. Their colour ranges from grey to brown and their scales appear shiny and smooth. Males are typically smaller than females; they also tend to have silvery skin. Some of them also have blue spots. Meanwhile, females bear a black stripe on their back and have dark brown flanks. Juveniles look like females but sport a black spot on top of their head. They are found in moist grassy areas, woodland and even gardens. They prefer to spend their time underground or underneath things which is why it can be difficult to see them.



Reptiles found in the United Kingdom include but not limited to the following

Common Lizards

Scientific Name: *Zootoca vivipara*

Where Found: Widely distributed all over the UK

These creatures are not just the most common lizards in the UK; they are also the most common reptiles in the country. Common lizards greatly vary in colour – grey, brown, green, yellow and even black. However, most of them have medium brown skin and sport stripes and spots which are darker or lighter than their skin colour. One way of distinguishing males from females is to check their underside. Males tend to have yellow, orange, red or white undersides, while females usually have grey or green. They live in varied habitats, from moors and heaths to ditches and sea cliffs.



Reptiles found in the United Kingdom include but not limited to the following

Sand Lizards

Scientific Name: *Lacerta agilis*

Where Found: Widely distributed all over the UK

May grow up to 25 centimetres long. They are mostly brown in colour with distinct eyespots, dark patches or circles with light centres, on their back and flanks. During the mating season, the flanks of male sand lizards turn bright green. Of the three lizard species found in the UK, the sand lizards are the only egg-laying type.

As their name suggests, sand lizards live in heaths with sandy soils and areas with sand dunes. Females lay their eggs on the sandy burrows. These lizards are rare in the UK. Their population is confined in areas like Hampshire and Dorset.



Reptiles found in the United Kingdom include but not limited to the following

Adders

Scientific Name: *Vipera berus*

Where Found: Widely distributed all over the UK

Often referred to as stocky snakes, adders may grow up to 70 centimetres long. Famous for being the only venomous reptile in the UK, adders are often identified through the zigzag or diamond-shaped markings on their back. These markings are usually black in males and dark brown in females. In terms of skin colour, male adders are generally grey, and females are light brown

Adders give birth to live young which do not feed on a live prey until they are a year old. These snakes favour places which have ample amount of sunlight like open woodland and moorland. The best time to see them is in March when they come out of brumation.



Reptiles found in the United Kingdom include but not limited to the following

Smooth Snakes

Scientific Name: *Coronella austriaca*

Where Found: Widely distributed all over the UK

Smooth snakes have a dark, crown-like or butterfly-shaped mark on their head. They possess a visible stripe or line on each side of the head, too. These non-venomous snakes also have smooth, flat scales with a slender body. Their colouration ranges from brown to grey.

Smooth snakes are extremely rare in the UK. Just like sandy lizards, their population is restricted in sandy heathlands and bogs. Their breeding period is around April to June. They give birth in September or October, much later than grass snakes and adders.



Reptiles found in Africa include but not limited to the following



Wahlberg's Velvet Gecko

Scientific Name: *Homopholis wahlbergii*

Where Found: Zimbabwe and Southern Mozambique, into adjacent Zululand, the Northern Province and Eastern Botswana.

The Wahlbergs Velvet Gecko is a large velvet gecko. The back is light to dark grey-brown, usually with irregular pale and dark crossbars, and often with a series of pale vertebral blotches. The snout lacks a black band. The belly is cream and is sometimes lightly spotted. A pair of large, hard-shelled eggs are laid in a rock crack or under bark. Personal observations have noted the nocturnal Wahlberg's Velvet Gecko in a number of habitats from coastal scrub to savanna areas and have seen them taking refuge in overhangs, under rocks and even in dried leaves.



Reptiles found in Africa include but not limited to the following



Variable Skink

Scientific Name: *Mabuya varia*

Where Found: South Eastern Cape, through Eastern Africa to Sudan and Somalia, west to Namibia, Angola and Congo.

A medium-sized skink with a rounded snout and a window in each lower lid. Colouration is variable; the back may be blackish, olive, pale brown or red-brown, with or without black spots. There's always a distinct, white lateral stripe down the backbone and on the upper flanks. The belly is bluish-white. Grasshoppers, caterpillars and termites, spiders and, in exceptional cases, other lizards. Often difficult to identify due to the variation in colour, hence the name, this is nonetheless one of the most common and widespread of the skinks.



Reptiles found in Africa include but not limited to the following



Southern Vine Snake, Twig Snake, Bird Snake
Scientific Name: *Thelotornis capensis capensis*

Where Found: Eastern and Southern Africa, replaced in the rain forests of Central and Western Africa by *T.kirtlandii*.

This extremely thin snake has a lance-shaped head and large eyes with keyhole-shaped pupils. The body scales are feebly keeled, in 19 oblique rows at midbody. The tail is very long. The body is twig-coloured. Prey is killed by envenomation, and is swallowed while the snake hangs downwards. The Vine Snake is also known as the Twig Snake for its resemblance to small branches on trees and in places called the Bird Snake for its occasional habit of preying on small birds.



Reptiles found in Africa include but not limited to the following



Spekes Hinged Tortoise

Scientific Name: *Kinixys spekii*

Where Found: Savannas of central and Eastern Africa, through Zimbabwe to North Western and Northern provinces of South Africa, and along the lowveld and Mozambique coastal plain as far south as Swaziland.

A medium-sized tortoise with a smooth, depressed carapace with a well developed hinge. The shell of juveniles has a zonary pattern with concentric light and dark zones. These may persist in adult males while the dark zones break up in adult females. Clutch size varies from 2 - 6 eggs. Varied; syzygium and other fruit, mushrooms, giant land snails, beetles and pill millipedes.



Reptiles found in Africa include but not limited to the following



Flap Neck Chameleon

Scientific Name:

Where Found: Widely distributed in Tropical and Southern Africa

The Flapped-Necked Chameleon is a large chameleon with a continuous crest of small, white, triangular tubercles on the throat and belly. Colouration varies, from pale yellow through green shades to brown. The belly crest is white, and there is usually a pale bar on the sides. Egg development takes 3 - 4 months. The female becomes bloated with 25 - 50 small eggs; she lays her eggs in summer. The eggs may take 377 days to hatch in the wild. The Flap-Necked Chameleon preys on Insects, particularly grasshoppers and beetles. Sex identification is relatively easy in the Flap-Neck Chameleon with the males having a broadness at the base of their tails and also have a spur growing out from the back of each hind foot.





Venomous Reptiles



North America- Timber Rattle Snake

Location : The Eastern Timber Rattlesnake lives east of the Mississippi River in the northeastern states, except for the most northern parts including most of the Great Lakes Region.

Fangs Location: Upper Jaw





United Kingdom - Adder

- **Location:** Found across the country, except for the Isles of Scilly, the Channel Islands, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.
- **Location of Fangs:** Hinged fangs fold up and lie against the roof of the snake's mouth



Africa- Black Mamba



- **Location:** Black mambas live in the savannas and rocky hills of southern and eastern Africa.
- **Fangs Location:** Upper Jaw



What should you do in case of a venomous snake bite?





Steps to take :

1. Protect the patient (and others, including yourself) from further bites. While identifying the species is desirable in certain regions, do not risk further bites or delay proper medical treatment by attempting to capture or kill the snake. If the snake has not already fled, carefully remove the victim from the immediate area. If possible, take a photograph of the snake (many cell phones are equipped with cameras). If you do not know what type of snake it is, someone else might be able to identify it from the photo. A poor photo is better than no photo.

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Adventist_Youth_Honors_Answer_Book/Nature/Reptiles





Steps to take :

Keep the victim calm. Acute stress reaction increases blood flow and endangers the patient. Keep people near the patient calm. Panic is infectious and compromises judgment.

Call for help to arrange for transport to the nearest hospital emergency room, where antivenin for snakes common to the area will often be available.





Steps to take :

Make sure to keep the bitten limb in a functional position and below the victim's heart level so as to minimize blood returning to the heart and other organs of the body.

Do not give the patient anything to eat or drink. This is especially important with consumable alcohol, a known vasodilator which will speed up the absorption of venom. Do not administer stimulants or pain medications to the victim, unless specifically directed to do so by a physician.

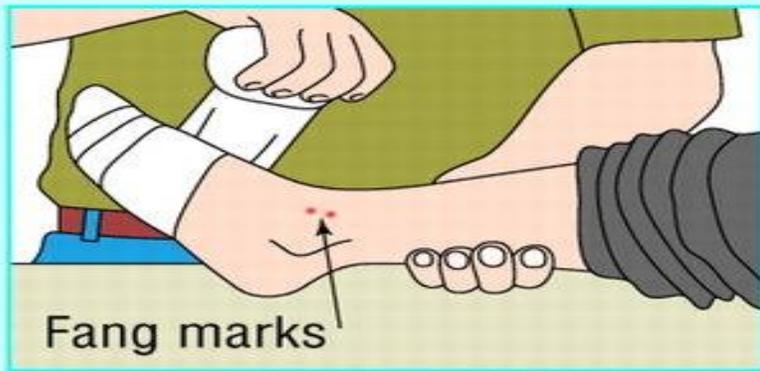




Remove any items or clothing which may constrict the bitten limb if it swells (rings, bracelets, watches, footwear, etc.)

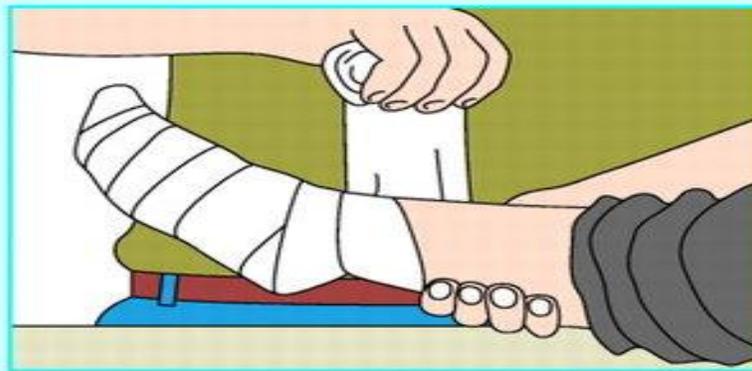
Keep the victim as still as possible.

Do not incise (cut into) the bitten site.

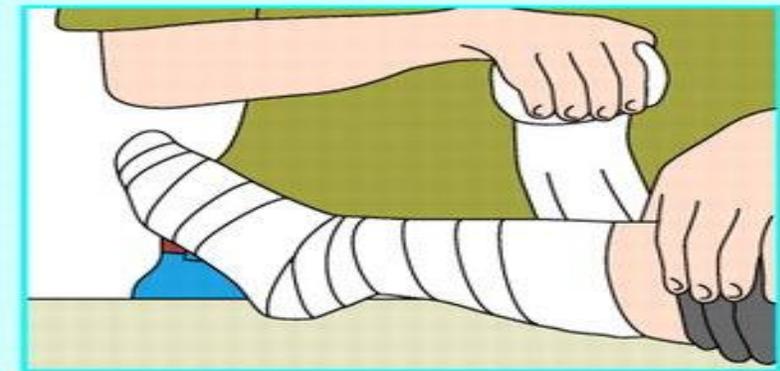


Fang marks

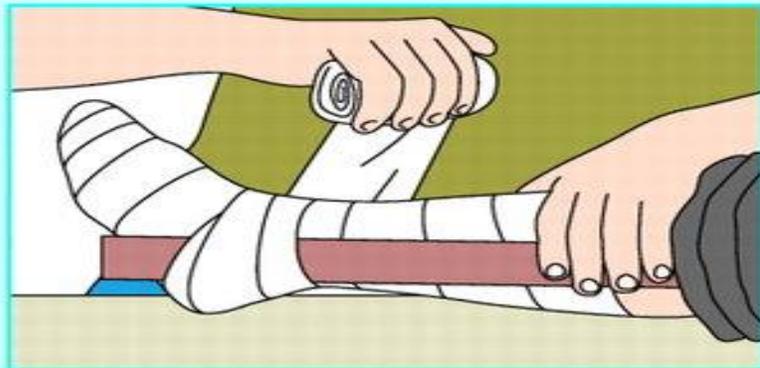
1. Apply a broad pressure bandage from below upwards and over the bite site as soon as possible. Do not remove trousers, as the movement of doing so will assist venom to enter the blood stream. Keep the bitten leg still



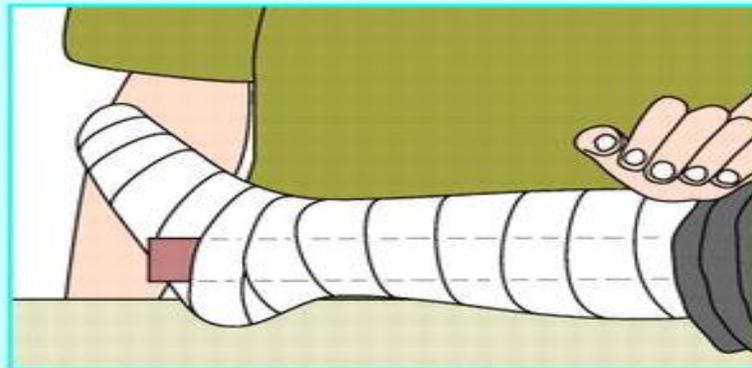
2. The bandage should be as tight as you would apply to a sprained ankle. The patient should avoid any unnecessary movements



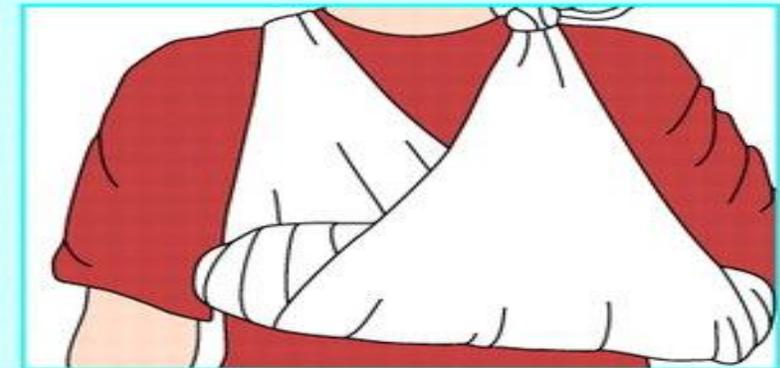
3. Extend the bandages as high as possible



4. Apply a splint to the leg, immobilising joints either side of the bite



5. Bind it firmly to as much of the leg as possible. Walking should be restricted



6. Bites on the hand and forearm: **a** bind to elbow, **b** use splint to elbow, and **c** use sling



**What should you do
in case of a snake bite by a
non-venous snake?**



What should you do in case of a snake bite by a non-venous snake?

Treatment of a non-venomous snakebite is essentially the same as the treatment for puncture wounds. Clean the wound, cover it with a sterile bandage, and seek medical attention.





Life History of the Leopard Gecko





- Leopard Geckos become sexually mature at around 10-14 months of age. The Leopard Gecko's gender can be determined once the animal reaches an adult length of 5+".
- Leopard Geckos breed from March through September, although the season may begin as early as January and finish as late as October. Thirty days later, the female will lay one or two eggs with a leathery shell. Clutches of two eggs will then be laid every two weeks to monthly throughout the rest of the mating season varying from each gecko according to age, with older females gradually laying fewer eggs with each year. The eggs will need to be incubated.





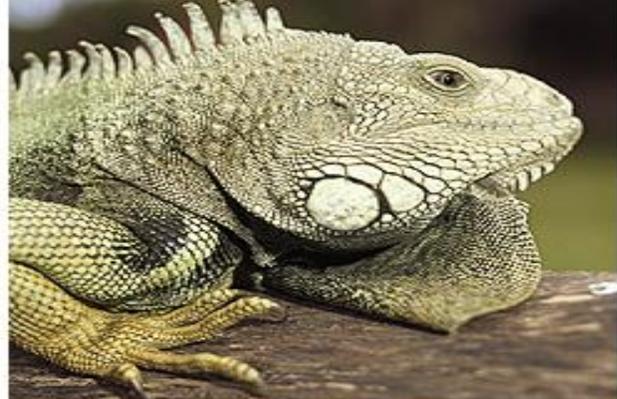
- Like many other egg-laying reptiles the sex of Leopard geckos are determined by incubation temperature. Eggs incubated at 79 F will result in a majority of female neonates, where as eggs incubated at 85 - 87 F will result in a more even sex ratio and eggs incubated at 89 - 90 F in the first four weeks will result in more males. Females hatched from these eggs are generally more aggressive than other females, and they tend to reach sexual maturity later if at all. An incubation temperature lower than 77 F or higher than 97 F will cause deformities and usually death of the neonates incubated at these temperatures.





- The eggs hatch 6-12 weeks after being laid depending on temperature. The gecko breaks the surface of the egg and pushes its head out, remaining in this position from 2 to 4 hours adapting to lung breathing and obtaining oxygen from the egg membranes as well as absorbing yolk from inside the egg.





Comparisons

Reptile	Eyes	Ears	Teeth	Heart	Lungs	Limbs	Tails	Scales
Lizards	movable eyelids	external	sharp, tricuspid (3-points)	3 chambers	2 full lungs	4 legs	breaks off	grow and shed
Snakes	transparent eyelids, permanently closed	internal	grooved or hollow	3 chambers	left lung smaller or absent	none	does not detach	do not grow, but shed
Turtles	have eyelids	external	no teeth, have beaks	3 chambers	2 full lungs	4 legs	tucks into shell	grow some form shell
Crocodiles	one transparent, one opaque	have "earlids"	sharp, designed to tear	4 chambers	2 full lungs	4 legs	powerful	grow

DO'S AND DON'TS IF YOU WILL KEEP A REPTILE AS A PET



Herpkeeping Do's

- Do research any animal you're thinking about buying, to be sure you can care for it properly.
- Do have the enclosure set up before bringing a new herp home.
- Do quarantine new specimens before adding them to an enclosure containing other animals.
- Do set up a temperature gradient for reptiles, so they can thermoregulate.
- Do provide hiding places for your herps; this makes them feel secure.
- Do pay attention to the cleanliness of your reptile enclosures, especially aquatic turtle tanks.
- Do try to find a reptile-knowledgeable veterinarian in your area.
- Do know how big an animal will be when full grown, especially if you're thinking about buying a baby.
- Do provide UVB lighting for reptiles that are active in the daytime.
- Do consider joining a herp club or attending a herp expo. They're fun!
- Do be sure your herp enclosures are escape-proof.



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Herpkeeping Don'ts

- Don't buy a reptile (or any animal) on impulse.
- Don't try to scare people with your reptiles, especially if you own snakes. Act responsibly.
- Don't handle all herps too often; many, such as day geckos, are better as display animals than pets that you should handle.
- Don't keep animals that require different habitat types in the same enclosure.
- Don't keep animals illegally.
- Don't neglect your pets. Give them the attention they deserve by performing routine maintenance chores, such as cleaning their enclosures, feeding the proper foods, etc.
- Don't overfeed your animals. This can be unhealthy for them.
- Don't release pets into the wild.
- Don't keep more herps than you can reasonably care for. Avoid "collector-itis" if keeping many reptiles will mean they are neglected.
- Don't purchase sick animals thinking you will take them home and make them well. Start out with healthy animals.
- Don't handle reptiles, especially snakes, too soon after they have fed.



Realistic Doodles In Minutes

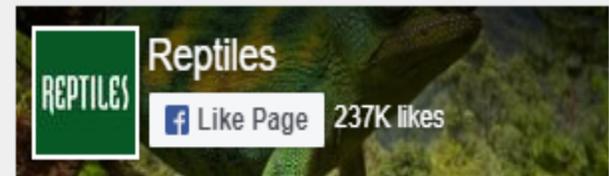


don't overfeed your reptiles



Deadline To Tag Your Non-Native Reptile In Florida Is July 28

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Reptiles

on Sunday



Super cute new frog species. #frog #amphibian #litoria #newguinea #REPTILESMagazine #chocolatefrog #harrypotter https://www.reptilesmagazine.com/new-litoria-chocolate-fro...



Inspiring Bible Stories of Reptiles

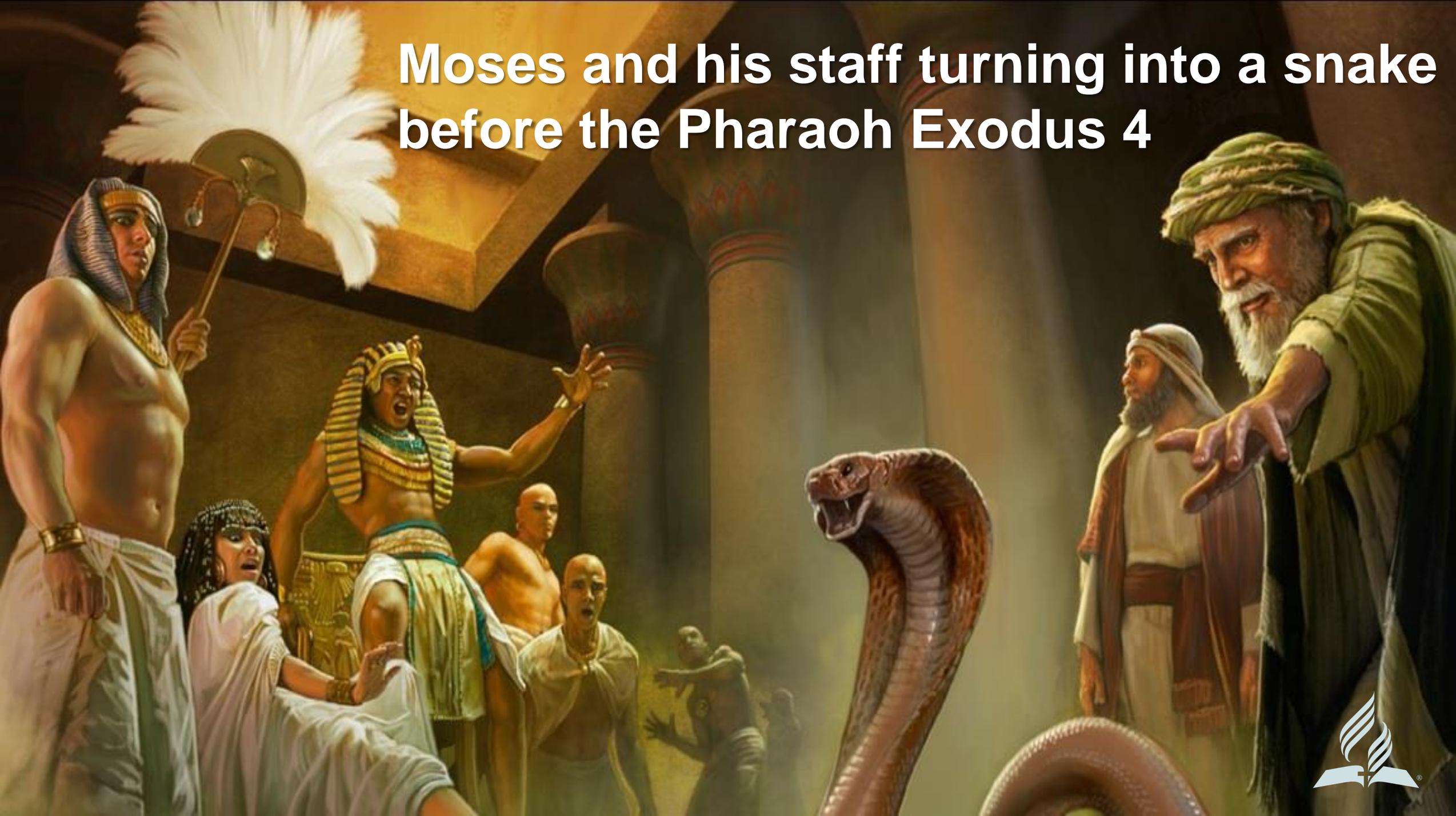




**Eve tempted by the serpent in the garden of Eden
(Genesis 3)**



Moses and his staff turning into a snake before the Pharaoh Exodus 4





Thank You

