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Saltwater crocodile traits

Species of reptiles that are home to saltwater and brackish water
Saltwater crocodile time range: 4.5-0 horses
PreC C O S D C P T J K Pg N:
Early prosien – recent
saltwater crocodiles in Cent. Augustine
Alligator Farm Zoo, Florida
Conservation State Most Concerned (IUCN 2.3)[1]
Scientific Classification
Kingdom: Animal
Filam: Chel
Data Class: Leptilia
Order: Crocodile
Family: Crocodile
Species: C. Porous
Binary Crocodile Porosass
Schneider, 1801
Black Saltwater Crocodile Range
Saltwater Crocodile (Crocodile Porous)) is a crocodile native to seawater habitats and brackish wetlands from Southeast Asia and South Asia and northern Australia and the east coast of India in Micronesia. It has been listed as the least concerned on the IUCN Red List since 1996. [1] It was hunted for skin throughout its scope until the 1970s and threatened by unlawful killing and habitat loss. It can be considered dangerous for people who share the same environment. Saltwater crocodiles are the largest living reptiles and crocodiles known to science. [3] [4] [5] Males grow up to 6m (20ft) and rarely exceed 6.3m (21ft) or 1,000-1,300kg (2,200-2,900lbs). [6] [7] Women are much smaller and rarely exceed 3m (10ft). [9] Also known as eschualian crocodiles, indo-Pacific crocodiles, marine crocodiles, sea crocodiles or unofficially as salt.saltwater crocodiles are apex predators of large and opportunistic overtemperature [11] it ambushes most of its prey and drowns or swallows it throughout. It can beat almost any animal entering its territory, including other apex predators such as sharks, freshwater and saltwater fish breeds, including elagic species, invertebrates such as crustaceans, various reptiles, birds and mammals. [12] The Lover of Taxonomy and Evolution, a saltwater crocodile on the Finnis River in northern Australia proposed in 1985 as Crocodilas Petericki, was a school name proposed in 1801 by Johann Gottrob Theaenus Schneider, who described specimens of animals. In the 19th and 20th centuries, several saltwater crocodile specimens were described by the following names: Clocodils Bipolkatus, proposed by Georges Kvier in 1807, were 23 saltwater crocodile specimens from India, Java and Timor. Crocodilas Bipolcatus Laninus, proposed by Salomon Müller and Hermann Schlegel in 1844, was a Borneo crocodile. [16] The Crocodilas Porosas Australis, proposed by Paulus Edward Pleris Delanyiagara in 1953, was an Australian specimen. Proposed by Richard Wells and C. Ross Wellington in 1985, the Crocodiros Petericki was a specimen of a large-body, relatively large, short-tailed crocodile taken in the Finnis River in the Northern Territories in 1979. [18] This species was later thought to be a misunderstanding of physiological changes in very large male crocodilesHowever, Wells and Wellington's claim that Australian saltwater crocodiles, like Laninus from other Asian saltwater crocodiles, may be characteristic enough from Asian saltwater crocodiles enough to guarantee subspecies conditions, is believed to probably have validity. [19] Currently, saltwater crocodiles are considered a species of singleness. [21] However, it is thought that the classification of C. porous may include species complexes, mainly based on morphological variations. Borneo crocodile C. Laninus specimens can reliably distinguish them from both seawater and siamese crocodiles (C. siamensis) based on the number of abdominal cavities and the presence of four pericinal cavity scutes that are not often present in true saltwater crocodiles. [22] The evolutionary fossil remains of a saltwater crocodile unearthed in northern Queensland date back to Priosen. [24] The oldest known crocodile fossil dates back to the late Mesocena. Saltwater crocodiles are the sister classification of Nile crocodiles[20][26] and Siamese crocodiles. [27] [28] Phylogenetic studies show that crocodiles evolved in the Oligocen Indo-Pacific about 25.5 to 19.3 million years ago. The warm and wet climate of the tropics during this period may have facilitated the dispersal of crocodiles from Australasia to Africa without traveling long distances at sea. The genetic lineage of salt water, niles and siamese crocodiles is estimated to have diverged between 10.6 million and 6.52 million years ago. Nile and Siamese crocodiles probably emanate from this group between 794 and 4.19 million years ago. [29] The skull of a saltwater crocodile at the Russian Zoology Museum. Note gallial's rather thin skull in the background. Saltwater crocodile head
Saltwater crocodiles have a wide snout compared to most crocodiles. But it has a longer snout than a robbery alligator (C. Paustris). Its length is twice the width at the base. - A set of ridges run from the eyes along the center of the snout [the scale is oval and the sute is small compared to other species or generally completely non-present.] In addition, there is also an obvious gap between the cervix and the back shield, and a small triangular sute is present between the rear edges of the large horizontally placed sute of the rear shield. The relative lack of sute is considered an asset that helps distinguish saltwater crocodiles in captive and illegal leather trade, as well as in some areas of the field where sub-adult or young saltwater crocodiles need to be distinguished from other crocodiles. It has fewer armor plates on its neck than other crocodiles. [31] The wide body of an adult saltwater crocodile contrasts with that of most other lean crocodiles, leading to early unconfirmed assumptions that the reptile was an alligator. Young saltwater crocodiles, with a pale yellow color with black stripes and black spots, on their bodiesThis coloring lasts for several years until the alligator matures into an adult. The color as an adult is a much darker greenish drab, with some light tan and gray areas sometimes visible. Some color variations are known, and while some adults may retain fairly pale skin, others may be dark enough to look blackish. The belly surface is white or yellow in the color of saltwater crocodiles of all ages. Stripes are present on the underside of the body, but do not extend above the belly. Their tails are gray with dark bands. [34] [35] The weight of the size crocodile increases to almost a cube as it increases in length (see Square Cube Law). [36] This explains why a 6-meter (20-foot) individual weighs more than twice as much as an individual at 5 meters (16 feet). In crocodiles, eventually linear growth decreases and at some point begins to become bulky [saltwater crocodiles are the world's largest extant ripalian predators [but they start living a fairly small life.] The newly hatched saltwater crocodile measures about 28cm (11in) long and weighs an average of 71g (2 1/2oz). These sizes and ages are almost identical to those of the average sexual maturity of Nile crocodiles, even though the average adult male saltwater crocodile is significantly larger than the average adult male Nile crocodile. [39] The largest skull of a saltwater crocodile that could be scientifically verified was a specimen of national distowale nature collected in Cambodia. The skull was 76cm (30 inches) long, 48cm (19) wide near the base, and the long mandible was 98.3cm (38 3/4 in). The length of the specimen is not known, but based on the ratio of the skull to the total length of a very large saltwater crocodile, its length was probably somewhere in the 7 m (23 ft) range. [9] [41] When separated from the body, the head of a very large male crocodile can reportedly weigh more than 200kg (440lbs) alone, including large muscles and tendons at the base of the skull that give the crocodile great biting power. [42] The largest teeth measured 9 cm (3 1/2 inches) in length. [43] Other crocodiles have proportionally longer skulls, like Gallias (Gabiarts gangeticus) and fake gallialis (Tomisima Shregelly), with both skulls and bodies having lower mass than saltwater crocodiles. Male-sized adult male saltwater crocodiles, from young adults to the elderly, are typically 3.5 to 6 meters (11 feet 6 inches to 19 feet 8 inches) long and weigh 200 to 1,000 kg (440 to 2,200 pounds). [45] [46] [47] Adult males average between 4.3 and 4.9 meters (14 feet 1 inch to 16 feet 1 inch) and weigh between 408 and 522 kg (899 to 1,151 pounds). However, the average size depends heavily on location, habitat, and human interaction, and looking at the numbers in each study separately changes from one study to another. In one case, Webb and Manolis (1989) considered the average weight of adult males in Australia's tidal rivers at just 240-350kg (530-770lbs) in length from 4 to 4.5 (160-180 inches) represents a weight gain during the 1980s, possibly due to species recovering after decades of overhunting at that stage, and males this size usually weighs about 100 kg (220 pounds). [46] Rarely very large, older men can exceed 6 m (19 ft 8 in) in length and weigh more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs). [33] [9] [41] The largest confirmed saltwater crocodile on record drowned in a fishing net in Papua New Guinea in 1979, and its dry skin plus head measured 6.2 m (20 ft 4 inches) long and was estimated to have been 6.3 m (20 ft 8 inches) considering contractions and missing tail ends [10] Multiple specimens predicted from skull length were 6 m (19 ft 8 inches) It was estimated that more than 100 male crocodiles belonged to life [large Vietnamese saltwater crocodiles were reliably estimated and estimated to be 6.3 to 6.8 m (20 ft 8 to 22 ft 4 inches) using the skull of the voucher after its disappearance. [49] However, evidence suggests that the maximum possible size achieved by the largest member of this species is 7 m (23 ft 0 in) in the form of a skull coming from some of the largest crocodiles ever photographed. [10] An Australian government study accepts that the largest members of the species are likely to be between 6 and 7 meters (19 feet 8 inches to 23 feet 0 inches) long and weigh 900 to 1,500 kg (2,000 to 3,300 pounds). [50] In addition, a research paper on the morphology and physiology of crocodiles by the same tissue estimates that saltwater crocodiles, which reach a size of 7 m (23 ft 0 in), weigh about 2,000 kg (4,400 pounds). Such individuals are very rare in most areas today, as large-scale poaching occurred in the 20th century, so it takes a long time for crocodiles to achieve their size. Also, the early presence of certain genes may have led to such large saltwater crocodiles, genes that were ultimately lost from the overall gene pool due to extensive hideovers and trophy hunting in the past. But as populations recover after the species' protection, the number of large crocodiles estimated to gain at least one living specimen about 7m (23ft 0in) long is increasing, especially in Odisha. [10] [52] This species is the only extant crocosian (17 feet 1 inches) that reaches or exceeds regularly. [9] Daio, from the Philippines, was named Loron and was the largest saltwater crocodile ever captured and taken prisoner. He was 6.17 meters (20 feet 3 inches) long and weighed 1,075 kg (2,370 pounds). Loron, who is believed to have eaten two villagers, was captured in September 2011 and died as a prisoner of war in February 2013. [10] [53] [54] [55] Female-sized adult women typically weigh between 2.7 and 3.1 meters (8 feet 10 inches to 10 feet 2 inches) in length and 76 to 103 kg (168 to 227 pounds) in length. [56] [57] [58] Large mature females reach 3.4 m (11 ft 2 inches) and weigh up to 120-200 kg (260-440 lbs). [59] The largest woman on record measures about 4.3 m (14 ft 1 inch)Length. [42] Females are similar in size to other species of large crocodiles, and at least Nile crocodiles are slightly smaller than females of other species. Saltwater crocodiles have the largest size sexual bially ever, since the average male is about 4-5 times larger than an adult female and can sometimes measure twice her total length. The reason for male skewer type 2 in this species is not conclusively known, but it may correlate with sex-specific territoriality and the need for adult male saltwater crocodiles to monopolize large stretches of habitat. [60] In contrast to other species' more modestly sized bi-types, due to the species' extreme sexual biadity, the average length of the species is only slightly more than other extant crocodiles at 3.8-4 m (12 ft 6 13 ft 1). [21] [30] Reported size The reported length of the date reported length reported girth length in the Bay of Bengal 1,005.84 cm 2,721.55 kg 396.24 cm 927 mm 591.312 cm The skull was preserved, but was later shown to be correctly measured by calculations up to the back edge of GA GREPERER. The actual skull length was 655mm[63][64][65]1823 Luron Island, Philippines 822.96 cm preserved a skull of 335.28 cm 674 mm 609.6 cm, measured by Thomas Barber, and determined that the original length was taken along the curve of the belly. [66] July 1957 Australia 860.0 cm Unlisted cm Unlisted cm killed while protecting her 3-year-old daughter cm [67] 1926-1932 North Borneo 1005.84 cm Unlisted cm Unlisted cm Considered a legend by unlisted Seluk (River People) and I was told I was over 200 years old. [68] Distribution and Habitat East Timor sea crocodiles leaping in the Adelaide River
Saltwater crocodiles off McCConacon, Isabella (State)
Estualian Crocodile Track Video
Of jumping crocodiles in the Adelaide River
Video saltwater crocodiles live in coastal brackish mangrove swamps and river deltas. Indonesia, Philippines, Palau, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, australia's north coast. [1] India's southernmost population lives in the Vitalkanika Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha. In northern Odisha, it has not been recorded since the 1930s[69] and occurs along the Coast of the Andoman and Nicobar Islands and in Sundarban. [70] [71] [72] [73] In Sri Lanka, it occurs in the most important places in the western and southern part of the country. In Myanmar, it lives in the Ayariyawadi Delta. In southern Thailand, it was recorded in Pangser Province. It is extinct in Singapore, Cambodia, and Vietnam. [2] [78] In China, he once lived in a coastal area from Fujian province in the northBorder of Vietnam. References to crocodile attacks on humans and livestock during the Han and Song dynasties indicate that they occurred on the Pearl River and Macau, the Han River, the Min River, coastal Hixiroi province and parts of The Canton island. In Sabah, it is recorded on the Clears, Segama, and Kinabatangan rivers. [81] [82] In Sarawak, it was recorded in a camera trap in Kuching Wetlands National Park. [1] In the Small Sunda Islands, it exists along the coasts of Sumba, Lembata, Flores, Menjipo, Rote, and Timor-Leste. The condition of Arrow Island, where one person was captured in the 2010s, is unknown[85] in the Marc Islands, it exists around many other islands in the region, including the Kai, Al and Torres Strait islands. Papua New Guinea is spread across the coasts of all river systems, including the Fly River and the Bismarck Islands. In the Philippines, it occurs in several coastal areas, including eastern Ludson, Palawan, Riguasan Wetlands, and the Agsan River in Mindanao. Darwin's beaches in Australia in northern Australia, Western Australia and Queensland, saltwater crocodiles thrive along with adjacent billabongs and estuaries in several river systems near Darwin, particularly in Adelaide, Mary and the Dally River[2][87] Australia's saltwater crocodile population is estimated to be between 100,000 and 200,000 adults[ranged from 100,000 to 200,000] Broome, from Western Australia, is spread across the northern territory coast south to Rockhampton, Queensland. The Crocodile River in the Arnhem Land region is mis-named because of the resemblance of saltwater crocodiles to crocodiles compared to freshwater crocodiles, which also live in the Northern Territories. Due to their tendency to swim long distances in the sea, individual saltwater crocodiles have occasionally appeared in areas as far away as Fiji and far from its general range. Saltwater crocodiles generally spend the tropical rainy season in freshwater swamps and rivers, and in the dry season they travel downstream to the estuary. Crocodiles compete fiercely with each other for territory, and especially dominant males occupy the most eligible stretches of freshwater streams and streams. Junior crocodiles are thus forced into marginal river systems, sometimes into the sea. This explains that the large distribution of species is found in strange places as well as on occasions like the Sea of Japan. Like all crocodiles, they can survive for long periods of time only in warm temperatures, and crocodiles seasonally empty parts of Australia if cold spells hit. Behavior and ecology
saltwater crocodiles sunbathe themselves
Adult saltwater crocodiles swimming in swamps
The main action to distinguish saltwater crocodiles from other crocodiles is the tendency to occupy salt water. Other crocodiles also have salt glands that allow them to survive in salt water, butMost other species that do not have do not venture into the sea except during extreme conditions. Saltwater crocodiles travel long distances using ocean currents. In Australia, 20 crocodiles were tagged with satellite transmitters. Eight of them flew out into the open ocean, one of which travelled 590km (370 miles) along the coast in 25 days, from the North Kennedy River on the east coast of far north Queensland around the Cape York Peninsula to the west coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Another individual swam 411 kilometers (255 miles) in 20 days. Without moving around much, sometimes simply floating, the current riding behavior allows for the conservation of energy. They interrupted their movements and lived in a protected bay for several days until their current direction changed. Sometimes they also swam up and down the river system. Most crocodiles are social animals that share basking spots and food, but saltwater crocodiles are more territorial and less tolerant of their own kind [adult males share territory with females, but drive away rival males.] Saltwater crocodiles mate during the rainy season and lay eggs in nests consisting of mounds of mud and vegetation. Females protect nests and hatchlings from predators. A trait that is generally very let-up, a trait that helps them survive months at a time without food, saltwater crocodiles usually err in the water or soak up the sun during much of the day, preferring to hunt at night. Studies on the behaviour of seasonal saltwater crocodiles in Australia have shown they are more active and more likely to spend time in the water during the Australian summer months. Conversely, they are less active and spend relatively a lot of time sunbathing during the winter months. Saltwater crocodiles, however, are the most active of all crocodiles and spend more time cruising and being active, especially in the water. They are much less ground than most species of crocodiles and spend less time on land except for baskets. Sometimes, they tend to spend weeks at sea in search of land, and in some cases, barnaots grow on the crocodile scale, indicating the long period they spend at sea. Saltwater crocodiles with GPS-based satellite transmitters attached to their heads, despite their relative let-up, saltwater crocodiles are agile predators and, if necessary, usually show amazing agility and speed during strikes with prey they also show 2 in short bursts: You can swim at 4-29 km/h (15–18 mph) and about three times faster than the fastest human swimmers, but usually travel at 3-5 km/h (2-3 mph) when cruising. The story of crocodiles being faster than racehorses for short distances across land is only an urban legend, but at the water's edge you can combine propulsion from both feet and tail to give you a sudden burst of extreme speed. Crocodile brains are much smaller than mammals (as much as 0.05% of their body weight in seawater)Saltwater crocodiles can learn to track their prey's erring pathways as the seasons change, learning difficult tasks with very little conditioning, and may have deeper communication skills than currently accepted. [95] Hunting and diet feeding captive young adults, Western Australian saltwater crocodiles, like most species of crocodile family, tear up pig carcasses for consumption, saltwater crocodiles are not clean in their food choices, and not only easily change the choice of prey according to their supply potential, but they are not brave because they can survive with relatively little food for a long time. Due to its size and distribution, saltwater crocodiles hunt the widest range of modern crocodile prey species. The diet of hatching, young, and sub-adult saltwater crocodiles has been the subject of extensive scientific research of fully grown crocodiles, both for humans and crocodiles themselves, due to adult aggression, territoriality, and size that make it difficult for biologists to safely handle without taking significant risks. The main method used to capture adult saltwater crocodiles is a giant pole with a large hook that means shark capture that limits the jaws of crocodiles, but it can damage their sna, and even this has not been proven to succeed in capturing crocodiles larger than 4 m (13 ft 1 inches). Biological studies in the 20th century, for example, rigorously catalogued the stomach contents of adult Nile crocodiles of African sacrifice, but [97][98] despite the large amounts slaughtered for leather trade during that time, few such studies were carried out on behalf of saltwater crocodiles. Therefore, adult diets are more likely to be based on reliable witness accounts. [99] [100] Hatching is limited to feeding small animals such as small fish, frogs, insects and small aquatic invertebrates. In addition to these prey, the boy receives various freshwater and saltwater fish, various amphibians, crustaceans, mollusks, large stomach pods and dedicpods, birds, small to medium-sized mammals, reptiles such as snakes and lizards. When crocodiles gain more than 1.2m (3ft 11in) in length, the importance of small invertebrate prey fades in favor of fish and small vertebrates, including small mammals and birds. The larger the animal, the greater the type of diet, but relatively small prey is taken throughout life. [Citation required] Among crustacean prey, large mud crabs of the genus Scylla are frequently consumed, especially in mangrove habitats. Ground-living birds such as emus (Dromeiuis novaehorancia) and various types of waterfowl, especially the magpie goose (Anercanas semi-palmata), are most common to prey on birds, as they are more likely to encounter. [103] [104] Even fast-flying birds and bats!fy you are close to the surface of the water,[91], as well as waving birds, these patrol the coast in search of food, up to the size of a common sandpiper (Actis Heioliokus). [38] [105] Mammalian predation is usually as large as silent animals of small species, such as large mouse deer (traglesnaps) and pig deer (hierafus porcinas). [106] Recorded prey species include crab-eating macaques (macaque muscular cyclaris), [107] probosis monkeys (intranasal larvae), and primate species such as gibbons. Agile Wallabies (Macropas Agiris)[109] Prey on golden jackals (canis aureus), vivarids, turtles, flying foxes (puterops), rabbits (leps), rodents, badgers, otters, sheblotein and pangolins. [110] From Sri Lanka, a 2.6m saltwater crocodile that preys on Indian porcupines (Hestrix indica) reported a rare incidence of adults [112] unlike fish, crabs and aquatic life, where mammals and birds are usually found only sporadically in or next to water, where such prey may be concentrated. That is, it seems to be looking for a place where water under the tree where the herd of buffalo feeds and the herd of buffalo feeds. [104] Studies have shown that, desalination crocodiles (which can easily die by eating poisonous toads), saltwater crocodiles are partially resistant to cane toad (Rhinolla Marina) toxins and can consume them, but only consume them in small quantities, not enough to provide effective natural control for this vicious pest. Large crocodiles, even the oldest males, do not ignore small species, especially each one that does not have a developed escape ability, when the opportunity is born. On the other hand, sub-adult salt crocodiles weighing only 8.7 to 15.8 kg (19 1 4 to 34 3/4 lbs) and sub-adult salt crocodiles weighing between 1.36 and 1.79 m (4 ft 6 to 5 ft 10) have recorded the death and diet of goats (Capra Egarg Arcus) weighing 50 to 92%. India can attack large prey from an early age. [111] [114] [115] Since they eat any animal, no matter how small, practically up to their size, the diet of specimens in the young to sub-adult range was found to be more varied than that of adults who often ignored all prey below a certain size limit. Large animals collected by adult saltwater crocodiles include sambarsika (usa unicolour), boar (Sus scrofa), malayantapi (tapiras indikas), kangaroos, kangaroos, sambar deer, wild boars, kangaroos, animals, humans (Homo sapiens), orangutans (Pongossip), dingos (canis lupus dingo), tigers (Pantera Tigris,[117], Banten (Bosz) Javanics), Buffalo (Buvats Annie), Goir (Bos Gaurus)[72][118][119] [120] [121] However, larger animals are taken only sporadically, since only large males usually attack very large prey, and large helpless animals and other large wild mammals take only sparsely in this kind of range, outside of some important areas like Sundarban. [91] In off-setting, goats, buffaloes and wild boars/pigs can be introduced to many of the areas occupied by saltwater crocodiles, returning to wild conditions to varying degrees and assisting large crocodiles. [30] You can eat all kinds of livestock, including chicken (Galsgarth livestock), sheep (Ovis aries), pigs, horses (Eix Fels Cabals), cows (Boss Primidignas taurus), livestock and pets, etc. Saltwater crocodiles prey on a variety of saltwater bonefish and other marine animals, including sea snakes, sea turtles, seabirds, dugongs (dugong dugongs), rays (including large saws[123]) and small sharks, as sea species. Most predatory acts against marine animals occur in coastal waters and on land, and female sea turtles and their babies were caught during mating season, when turtles are close to shore and bull sharks are the only larvae sharks that are more likely to patrol brackish water and fresh water. [91] [42] [124] [125] [126] [127] However, evidence that saltwater crocodiles hunt in the open ocean is based on the remains of a psy ocean fish that lives just a few miles away from land found in the stomach. [12] The hunting method used by saltwater crocodiles is not clear to other crocodiles, but the hunting crocodile is submerged and calmly

