Environmental invaders are living creature that is not instinctive to the environment and causes damage. They can have negative consequences for the circumstance, the ecological community (Ref-f108993), and even for the human population. Invasive animals are those that cultivate swiftly, extent violently, and have the potential to hover humans. Invasive species can extirpate native plants and animals, destroy biodiversity, compete with native organisms for limited resources, and alter ecosystems. This may have huge economic ramifications as well as fundamental environmental variations along the coast and in the Prodigious Lakes.

Because of their harmful effects on native creatures, Burmese pythons are classed as invasive species. Burmese pythons, like all non-native reptile species in Florida, are not dwindling except they are destroyed humanitarian on private land with the owner's permission. This animal can be captured and humanely killed all year in 25 public locations in South Florida without permission or a hunting license. (Ref-s904569). Burmese pythons have been seen in the Everglades feeding on a range of animals and birds, including the infrequent gator.

By predatory on local species and rival with other native predators, pythons are wreaking havoc in the ecosystem of South Florida. They may imperil many of the world's endangered flora and animals. The Burmese python is one of the world's biggest snakes. The Burmese python may grow to be 26 feet long and weigh over 200 pounds.

Burmese pythons are predators that subsist on eating tiny animals and birds. They have deprived eyesight and use chemical receptors in their tongues and thermal sensors along their jaws to follow food. They quash their prey by acquisitive them with their terrible jaws, spiraling their bodies around them, and enfolding them until they pass out. Pliable ligaments in their jaws permit them to nip the entire food (Ref-s651389).