Monster of the Desert

by Guy Belleranti

Imagine a monster with a big head, a powerful bite, strong digging claws, and a forked tongue. The monster is black with yellow or pink scales all over it's body. If you've been to the deserts of southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico, you may have seen such an animal, known as the Gila (HEE-la) monster. Growing up to two feet long, it is the largest of all lizards native to the United States.



The Gila monster is one of only two venomous lizards living in North America. The other is the similar looking Mexican beaded lizard. Named after Arizona's Gila River, the colorful Gila monster makes its home in hot, dry, rocky desert landscapes.

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A Gila m



1't bravely 10st of its time

ell, it lives on

the fat it has stored in its rail and abdomen.

The most likely time to see this animal is in the spring when it comes out to hunt for food. While it is nocturnal (coming out at night) for most of the year, the Gila monster does occasionally venture out in the sunshine during the spring months to sun itself on desert rocks.

The Gila monster doesn't consider people food. We're way too big. However, the lizard will bite people if it is feeling threatened. While not deadly, its jaws are powerful and its bit can be extremely painful to humans. So if you ever see a Gila monster, leave it alone and tell an adult. So what does a Gila monster consider food? Birds and their eggs are two of a Gila monster's favorite foods. They also hunt small mammals, frogs, lizards, insects and centipedes.

Just like a snake, the Gila monster flicks its forked tongue to pick up and follow the scent of its prey. It's not a fast-moving lizard; it moves slowly and quietly so it can sneak up on



unsuspecting prey. Then, it bites quickly. Its venom doesn't come out of fangs like in venomous snakes. Instead, it flows out of glands in the lizard's lower jaw and into the victim's wound. The venem is useful in killing larger prover but the Cila monster usually inst swallows

small animals

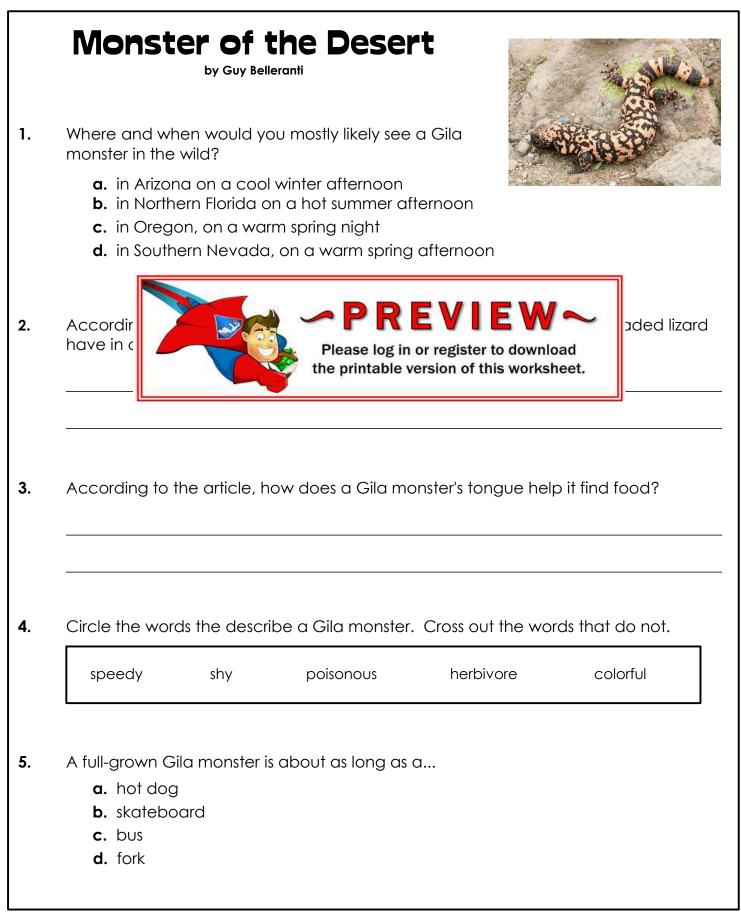
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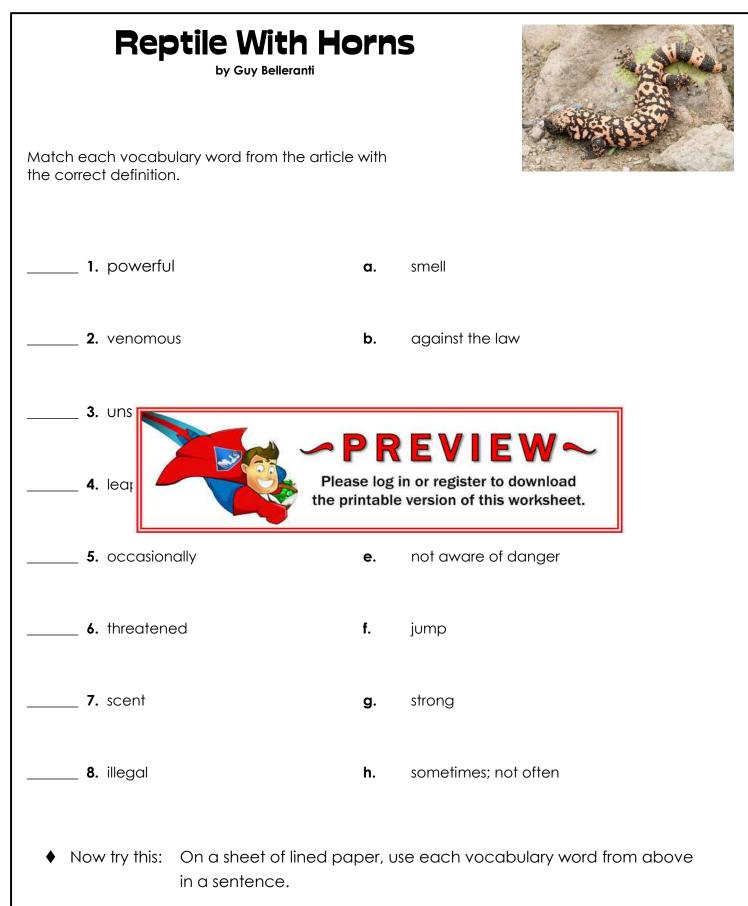
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About the Author

Guy Belleranti works as a docent at Reid Park Zoo in Tucson, Arizona. The information in this article comes from his experiences working with snakes and teaching others.



Name: _____



ANSWER KEY

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1.	 Where and when would you mostly likely see a Gila monster in the wild? <u>d</u> a. in Arizona on a cool winter afternoon b. in Northern Florida on a hot summer afternoon c. in Oregon, on a warm spring night d. in Southern Nevada, on a warm spring afternoon
2.	Accordi have in They are
3.	According to the article, how does a Gila monster's tongue help it find food? It flicks its forked tongue to pick up and follow the scent of its prey.
4.	Circle the words the describe a Gila monster. Cross out the words that do not. speedy shy poisonous herbivore colorful
5.	A full-grown Gila monster is about as long as a b a. hot dog b. <u>skateboard</u> c. bus d. fork

ANSWER KEY

