**Evidence Summary Sheet**

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| **Evidence 1**  **http://noosabiosphere.org.au/images/enviro-blog/snake-toad-detail.jpg** | Red-Bellied Black Snakes live in Australia. They eat many small animals, including frogs and toads. Snakes eat their prey by opening their mouths wide and swallowing the prey whole. When Red-Bellied Black Snakes eat cane toads, the snakes often die, because the toads are poisonous. Of course, dead snakes cannot produce more offspring. |
| **Evidence 2** | In 1935, a poisonous toad (the cane toad) was introduced to Australia. From 1935 until now, the toad has slowly spread from the East coast of Australia into the areas farther from the coast. |
| **Evidence 3** | Scientists compared 150 Red-Bellied Black Snakes in parts of  Australia, and they examined the percent of the snakes with heads big enough to eat the toads. They also examined the color of the snakes. |
| **Evidence 4** | The Sydney Zoo recently acquired a female Red-Bellied Black Snake. Her eggs have now hatched and there are 6 newborn Red-Bellied Black Snakes at the zoo! |
| **Evidence 5** | Scientists at the University of Sydney carefully studied 250 Red-Bellied Black Snakes and their offspring using modern DNA evaluation techniques. They determined that head size in Red-Bellied Black Snakes is a genetically inherited trait. |
| **Evidence 6**  **http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/assets/images/desktops/red-belly-black-snake/red-belly-black-snake.jpg** | Scientists put tags on 90 Red-Bellied Black Snakes in a part of Australia that has many poisonous toads and 90 Red-Bellied Black Snakes in a part of Australia that does not have any poisonous toads. They recaptured the snakes that were still alive 80 days later and counted how many had a smaller head size. |