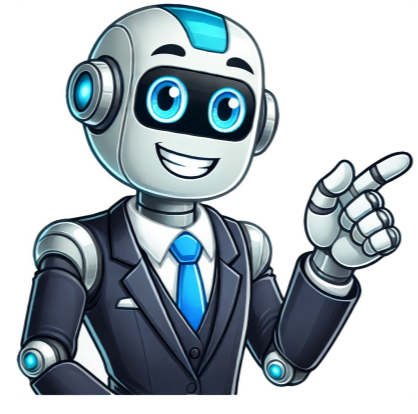


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1274: Second Council of Lyon attempts to unite the churches of the Eastern Roman Empire with the Church of Rome. 1274: The Mongols launch their first invasion of Japan, but they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1274: The Tepanecs give the Mexica permission to settle at the islet Cuauhxicalli (Eagle's Place Between the Clouds) 1275: Sant Dnyaneshwar who wrote Dnyaneshwari (a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutanubhav was born. 1275: King Kartanegara of Singhasari launched Pamalayu expedition against Melayu Kingdom in Sumatra (ended in 1292). 1277: Passage of the last and most important of the Paris Condemnations by Bishop Tempier, which banned a number of Aristotelian propositions 1279: The Song dynasty ends after losing the Battle of Yamen to the Mongols. 1279: The Chola Dynasty in Southern India officially comes to an end. Main article: 1280s 1281: The Mongols launch their second invasion of Japan, but like their first invasion they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1282: Aragon acquires Sicily after the Sicilian Vespers. 1284: Peterhouse, Cambridge founded by Hugo de Balsham, the Bishop of Ely. 1284: King Kartanegara launches the Pabali expedition to Bali, integrating Bali into the Singhasari territory. 1285: Second Mongol raid against Hungary, led by Nogai Khan. 1289: The County of Tripoli falls to the Bahri Mamluks led by Qalawun. 1289: Kartanegara insulted the envoy of Kublai Khan, who demanded that Java pay tribute to the Yuan Dynasty.[11][12] Main articles: 1290s and 1300s Hommage of Edward I (kneeling), to the Philippe le Bel (seated). As duke of Aquitaine, Edward was a vassal to the French king. The Mamluk Dynasty comes to an end and is replaced by the Khalji dynasty. 1290: By the Edict of Expulsion, King Edward I of England orders all Jews to leave the Kingdom of England. 1291: The Swiss Confederation of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden forms. 1291: Mamluk Sultan of Egypt al-Ashraf Khalil captures Acre, thus ending the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (the last Christian state remaining from the Crusades). 1292: Jayakatang, duke of Kediri, rebels and kills Kartanegara, ending the Singhasari kingdom. 1.292: Marco Polo, on his voyage from China to Persia, visits Sumatra and reports that, on the northern part of Sumatra, there were six trading ports, including Ferlec, Samudera and Lambri.[13] 1292: King Mangrai founds the Lanna Kingdom. 1293: Mongol invasion of Java.[14] Kublai Khan of Yuan dynasty China, sends punitive attack against Kartanegara of Singhasari, who repels the Mongol forces. 1293: On 10 November, the coronation of Nararya Sangramawijaya as monarch, marks the foundation of the Hindu Majapahit kingdom in eastern Java. 1296: First War of Scottish Independence begins. 1297: Membership in the Mazon Consejo or the Great Council of Venice of the Venetian Republic is sealed and limited in the future to only those families whose names have been inscribed therein. 1299: Ottoman Empire is established under Osman I. 1300: Islam is likely established in the Aceh region. 1300: Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti founds the Kingdom of Kutai Kartanegara/Sultanate of Kutai in the Tepian Batu or Kutai Lama. 1300: The Turku Cathedral was consecrated in Turku.[15] 1300: Sri Rajahmura Lumaya, known in his shortened name Sri Lumay, a half-Tamil and half Malay minor prince of the Chola dynasty in Sumatra established the Indonesian Rajahnate of Cebu in Cebu Island on the Philippine Archipelago. Alai Gate and Qutub Minar were built during the Mamluk and Khalji dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.[16] Early 13th century - Xia Gui paints Twelve Views from a Thatched Hut, during the Southern Song dynasty (now in Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri). The motif form originates out of the Ars antiqua tradition of Western European music. Manuscript culture develops out of this time period in cities in Europe, which denotes a shift from monasteries to cities for books. Peca system of copying books develops in Italian university-towns and was taken up by the University of Paris in the middle of the century. Wooden movable type printing invented by Chinese governmental minister Wang Zhen in 1298. The earliest known rockets, landmines, and handguns are made by the Chinese for use in warfare. The Chinese adopt the windmill from the Islamic world. Gun ware vase is made, Southern Song dynasty. It is now kept at Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, London. 1250 - Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, and other Ancestral Pueblo architectural complexes reach their apex[17] 1280s - Eyeglasses are invented in Venice, Italy. Late 13th century - Night Attack on the Sanjo Palace is made during the Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made. Kamakura period. It is now kept at the Art Institute of Chicago. The Neo-Aramaic languages begin to develop during the course of the century. Christianity is the 13th century. ^ "Samudra Pasai worthy to be world historical site". *Republika Online*. 2017-03-24. Coedès, George (1968). Walter F. Vella (ed.). *The Indonesian States of Southeast Asia*. trans.Susan Brown Cowing, University of Hawaii Press. ISBN 978-0-8248-0368-1. ^ "St. Thomas Aquinas". *Catholic Encyclopedia*. 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Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 13th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 |500|Coin (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Economy of Italy (links | edit) Imperialism (links | edit) Inca Empire (links | edit) Lavandula (links | edit) Levant (links | edit) Libro de los juegos (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) Smelting (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1282 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 1st century BC (links | edit) 2nd century BC (links | edit) 3rd century BC (links | edit) 5th century BC (links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) 11th century BC (links | edit) 1299 (links | edit) 1326 (links | edit) 1359 (links | edit) 1389 (links | edit) 1154 (links | edit) 1163 (links | edit) 1160s (links | edit) 1380 (links | edit) 1141 (links | edit) 1135 (links | edit) 1204 (links | edit) 7th century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "

^ **WhatLinksHere**/13th century" Peru is the third largest country in South America, with a population of over 32 million people. What most non-residents don't know, is that Peru is also home to more than 40 species of venomous snakes. Present in nearly all regions, encounters with these potentially deadly reptiles is actually quite common. Pablo Venegas, Rainforest Partnership's chief herpetologist, has conducted multiple expeditions to the remote Andean regions of Peru, but unlike others, he actually goes searching for these snakes. Getting to know the animals that make their home in the rainforest is one of the primary goals for Pablo and his team (no matter how poisonous their venom might be!). Handling these snakes to obtain DNA samples for research is a risky task that is only enhanced given their remote research locations and distance to the nearest medical assistance. Sometimes, reaching a medical center required a 10-hour hike, or even a three-day walk. Therefore, to prevent accidents, Pablo needs to handle these animals with the right tools, like snake tucks. During a field herpetology course conducted in September 2023, Pablo encountered a venomous snake, which he safely contained in a tube and was able to examine it in detail with the students. These transparent plastic tubes allow researchers to gently guide the snake halfway in, and manipulate it safely for both human and reptile. Once inside the tube, research can perform actions like counting scales, taking morphological data, and even collecting blood samples without overly stressing the snakes.Continued study of reptiles in Peru.We are grateful for these incredible scientists who continue to pursue new ways to study, understand, and sometimes even discover, species that are new to us. Dense, dark, and full of deadly animals - Peru has one of the wildest and most diverse ecosystems on the planet. Around 60% of Peru is dominated by rainforests with both the Amazon and the Andes covering the land. So what dangerous animals in Peru are hiding in the shadows? This South American nation is among the world's top 10 megadiverse countries due to its proximity to the equator creating wet tropical conditions. The long North-South extension offers climatic variation within the rainforest, similar to the habitats for dangerous animals in Chile. Peru's coastline is also home to several endemic species, along with the three distinct regions across the country divided up by the Andes. Some of the most dangerous animals in Peru are so small that they can hide in plain sight without going detected. Others are incredibly skilled at hunting, so much so that you wouldn't notice being measured up for size. The jaguar is Peru's big cat that prowls the jungle, with jaws strong enough to pierce skulls. However, this solitary animal tends to stay in the full depths of the Amazon, meaning attacks on humans are rare. Nonetheless, whether you're exploring the famed Machu Picchu or hiking the Inca Trail, being on high alert while exploring Peru is always a good idea for survival. You never know which of these most dangerous animals in Peru is just around the corner. Photo by Envato Elements Latin NamePhyllobates terribilisFatal WeaponsExtremely potent toxic excreted on the skinTreatmentNo antidote, the body must fight by itselfWhere To Find ThemWet areas of the rainforest, ie. marshes, streams, rivers, lakes, and swampsUCN StatusNo concern Poison dart frogs are perhaps one of the world's most deadly animals. The poison they pack (batrachotoxin) is powerful enough to kill up to seven men, delivering a toxic attack even in minuscule quantities. Toxin from a poison dart frog can kill any animal, including humans, in less than three minutes and there is no antidote. However, it's not all bad - scientists are researching the toxic and possible uses for pain relief. On average, a poison dart frog is only 15mm in length (some known to have grown up to 6cm). However, once the frog is spotted, identifying these poisonous frogs is straightforward. They come in a variety of colors, all bright and vibrant as a warning about the potent toxic found on their skin. You'll find gold, copper, red, blue, or green poison dart frogs across Peru, Argentina, and other South American countries. The golden poison dart frog is the most dangerous and poisonous variety. If you are unlucky to come into contact with the frog poison, you'll experience some or all of the following symptoms: Swelling Muscular paralysis Nausea Death Poison dart frogs can be found throughout the jungle, especially around the Amazonian marshes, lakes, swamps, streams, and rivers. The best thing to do is steer clear of these tiny yet powerful amphibians! Be careful where you're putting your hands when exploring the depths of the Peruvian jungle. Photo by Wikimedia Commons Latin NameScolopendra giganteaFatal WeaponsStrong toxic administered through forcipules biteTreatmentUse a hot compress to dilute the venom, followed by ice packs to reduce any swellingWhere To Find ThemSheltered areas in dark and damp jungle spacesUCN StatusThreatened A creature worthy of a leading role in a Stephen King novel, the giant yellow-leg Peruvian centipede, also known as the Amazonian giant centipede, can grow up to 30 cm in length. They prey on a large variety of animals and feed on whatever they manage to kill. These killer creatures climb the ceilings of caves to hold and manipulate their prey like bats, administering a lethal toxin from the forcipules. The giant centipede is also extremely aggressive and is known to have attacked people that cross its path. A four-year-old child was reported to have been killed by the centipedes' venom. Luckily, the centipede doesn't make a regular habit of adding humans to their meal plan. These creature's diet is based on invertebrates and also larger creatures like lizards, snakes, frogs, mice, bats, and sparrow-sized birds found in the rainforest. It can overpower and kill creatures larger than itself. This arthropod thrives in the shadows of the Peruvian tropical jungle. They are typically found in the dark and damp corners, under shelter and awaiting their unsuspecting victim. Photo by Envato Elements Latin NamePhoneutriaFatal WeaponsPowerful venom administered through biteTreatmentSeek medical attention for the antidote to the spider biteWhere To Find ThemSheltered areas in dark spaces, often found in homes and other urban areasUCN StatusNot listed One of the most dangerous arachnids in the world is the Brazilian wandering spider. Bites from these spiders contain a powerful neurotoxin that can lead to serious respiratory paralysis as well as excruciating pain for the unfortunate victim. An antidote was only recently discovered in 1996, a year when a recorded 14 people died from the Brazilian wandering spider bite. Identifying the Brazilian wandering spider can be challenging, especially as they are more active during the night. The body is typically around 2 inches with the leg span being a more notable 6 inches. Colors can vary, but most are brown with a yellowish band down the back. All Brazilian wandering spiders are hairy and fast movers! These arachnids give plenty of warning before they strike in an attack. They raise their body onto their hind legs and expose their red jaws - a defensive posture in the spider world. A venomous bite from a wandering spider can cause the following reactions: Loss of muscle control Respiratory paralysis Inflammation Death As the name suggests, these spiders can be found across Peru and other South American nations. They prefer to crawl on the floor of the jungle looking for prey during the night but have also been known to wander into human settlements. These spiders can remain hidden in houses and cars, quietly building nests unbeknown to the homeowners. Banana farms and importers from South America need to be careful as sometimes the wandering spiders have settled in bunches. Photo by Wikimedia Commons Latin NameParaponera clavataFatal WeaponsPonerotoxin in a sting/biteTreatmentUse a hot compress to dilute the venom, followed by ice packs to reduce any swellingWhere To Find ThemForest floors and treesUCN StatusLeast concern Bullet worker ants can grow up to 1.2 inches in length and have no limit to their sting. They are not naturally aggressive but have one of the most painful stings ever recorded. The bullet ant sting releases ponerotoxin, a compound that disrupts synapses in the central nervous system causing the following side effects: Nerve confusion Intense pain lasting more than 12 hours Swelling at the area of the bite Typically after 24 hours, the toxin is flushed out of the body. This means that the pain can last a full day, however, the intense sensation typically subsides around 12 hours. There are no reports of deaths from bullet ant stings, perhaps because it would take at least 250 stings to kill an average-sized adult. That being said, we still advise you to avoid receiving a sting from one of these dangerous animals in Peru. The Schmidt sting pain index ranks the bullet ant's sting as one of the most painful, above that of a tarantula hawk wasp sting. Some victims have claimed the pain of being shot by a bullet is comparable to that of a bullet being hit by the bullet, which explains the name's origin. Whereas others have likened the intense pain to walking over flaming charcoal with a 3" nail in your heel. Photo by Envato Elements Latin NameAedes albopictusFatal WeaponsCarrier of vector-borne diseases transmitted via a biteTreatmentSeek urgent medical attention if you are attackedWhere To Find ThemClose to water sources, such as rivers, lakes, and marshesUCN StatusLeast concern Mosquitoes are one of the most dangerous insects found globally. These tiny buzzing bugs are more than just annoying, they act as the vectors of diseases like malaria and yellow fever. Tourists to the Amazon rainforest are advised to take all necessary precautions to avoid mosquito bites. Yellow fever vaccinations and mosquito repellent creams are among the best measures to prevent mosquito bites in the jungle. Also wearing long-sleeved tops and pants while in the rainforest is helpful. Some medical practitioners may advise taking malaria tablets either before your trip or in the event of being bitten. The Amazon has a huge population of mosquitos. Its hot, humid, and tropical rainforest provides the most ideal conditions for mosquitos to thrive. Photo by Envato Elements Latin NameMelanochous nigerFatal WeaponsPowerful jaws and territorial behaviorTreatmentSeek urgent medical attention if you are attackedWhere To Find ThemClose to water sources, such as rivers, lakes, and marshesUCN StatusThreatened Lurking in lakes, slow-moving rivers, and flooded savannahs is the black caiman. This powerful reptile is considered the biggest predator in the Peruvian ecosystem. It feeds on a variety of birds, reptiles, fish, and mammals. Black caimans are capable of taking any animal that unknowingly ventures into its territory, and that includes humans. Between 2008 and 2013, 43 people have been attacked by black caimans. Thankfully less than one-fifth of these attacks on humans were fatal. These dangerous animals can grow up to a staggering 6 meters in length. They look very similar to the American alligator except for the clear difference of color. Its jaws are extremely powerful, which they use to grab prey to drown, not chew. Photo by Wikimedia Commons Latin NameEunectes murinusFatal WeaponsPowerful body powerful enough to crush and suffocate victimSeek urgent medical attention if you are attackedWhere To Find ThemClose to water sources, such as rivers, lakes, and marshesUCN StatusNot evaluated The green anaconda is the largest non-venomous snake in the world and is found across most of South America. These giants average 20 to 30 feet in length and can weigh up to 550 pounds. Anacondas are found in swamps, lakes, and marshes across Peru - so it's highly advisable not to go swimming in the jungle! Despite being incredibly large, these snakes have mastered the art of camouflage. They blend in perfectly with the jungle environment and are often submerge the bulk of their body in water. This harmony with the natural environment makes the anaconda one of the most dangerous animals in Peru and Latin America. Anacondas use their size and strength advantage to constrict their prey, breaking bones and suffocating their victims. They have a legendary status of being "man-eaters", however, attacks on humans are not common. These enormous snakes feast on deer, birds, wild pigs, and even jaguars. Photo by Envato Elements Latin NameElectrophorus electricusFatal WeaponsElectrical charge that is powerful enough to stun large mammalsTreatmentSeek urgent medical attention if you are attackedWhere To Find ThemFreshwater locations in the rainforestUCN StatusLeast concern Sticking with the waters of Peru, next up is the electric eel. Strictly not an eel, but rather a species of knife fish that is capable of stunning an adult human with its powerful electrical charge. Three pairs of abdominal organs allow it to generate a shock of up to 600 volts. There are cases in which the electric eel has stunned horses, caiman, and other large mammals. Fatal attacks on humans are rare but not completely non-existent. A single jolt is enough to cause the person to stop breathing and potentially drown in shallow water. The shocking capability is a defense mechanism as well as a feature used to shock prey before consumption. Electric eels can grow up to 8 feet in length and weigh up to 20 kg. They have a slender snake-like body shape and are typically dark color, making them extremely camouflaged on riverbeds. Yet another reason to skip swimming in Peru! Photo by Envato Elements Latin NamePtychocheilus rooseiFatal WeaponsRazor-sharp teeth and powerful jawsTreatmentSeek urgent medical attention if you are attackedWhere To Find ThemFreshwater locations in the rainforestUCN StatusLeast concern And last but not least, piranhas! Piranhas are freshwater fish infamous for their powerful jaws and razor-sharp teeth. The black piranha's bite is one of the most formidable bites among the animal kingdom. Despite the fish being reportedly so dangerous, local tribes have brought them to their tables and even created tools and weapons using the teeth and bones. A piranha bite can easily tear through all flesh including that of humans. In 2015, a girl's body was found partly eaten by piranhas in Brazil! The fish was riding a boat with her grandmother when the boat capsized during a storm, leading to an extremely unfortunate feeding frenzy. That being said, piranhas don't make a habit of adding humans to their diet. They tend to stick to eating other fish, insects, mollusks, crustaceans, algae, and seeds. However, when hungry during the dry season, attacks and feeding frenzies are likely to happen. Identifying piranhas is fairly clear. Most piranhas don't grow more than 2 feet long and generally are dark in color with a deep red underbelly. They have deep bodies with blunt heads and scissor-like jaws. Considered one of, if not the most dangerous animals in Peru is the poison dart frog. The poison excreted by this amphibian can be fatal and there is no known antidote. This frog is also extremely small and can be difficult to see when exploring the jungle making an accidental encounter likely. Anacondas are the most dangerous snakes in Peru due to their size and strength. These snakes don't often hunt humans. However, they are capable of constricting the average-sized man, breaking bones, and suffocating the unfortunate victim. Often named the "man-eating snake", this is clearly one of the most dangerous animals in Peru. There are several species of spiders in Peru that are considered dangerous. The most toxic to avoid at all costs is the Brazilian wandering spider. The bite is extremely painful and can result in muscle paralysis, respiratory issues, and even death which WeaponRazor-sharp teeth and powerful jawsTreatmentSeek urgent medical attention if you are attackedWhere To Find ThemClose to water sources, such as rivers, lakes, and marshesUCN StatusLeast concern Mosquitoes are one of the most dangerous insects found globally. These tiny buzzing bugs are more than just annoying, they act as the vectors of diseases like malaria and yellow fever. Tourists to the Amazon rainforest are advised to take all necessary precautions to avoid mosquito bites. Yellow fever vaccinations and mosquito repellent creams are among the best measures to prevent mosquito bites in the jungle. 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MAMMALS Our mammal list of Peru has 287 species, the most abundant group being bats, that you can see everywhere, followed by the rodents. This is the complete list of mammals of Peru. Monkeys 21 species of monkeys are known from Peru with 10 occurring in the Amazon of Peru: The Pygmy marmoset, Cebuella pygmaea, is the world's second tiniest monkey. The Black Mantle Tamarin, Saguinus nigricollis, the Spix's Night Monkey, Aotus vociferans, the Coppery Titi Monkey, Callicebus cupreus, Yellow-handed Titi Monkey, Callicebus lucifer, the Collared Titi Monkey, Callicebus torquatus, the Monk Saki, Pithecia monachus, the Common squirrel monkey, Saimiri sciureus, the White-fronted Capuchin Monkey, Cebus albifrons, Long-haired spider monkey Ateles belzebuth, the Red Howler Monkey, Alouatta seniculus, and the Brown Woolly Monkey, Lagotrix lagotricha, many of which can be seen regularly. Monkeys are rarely found above 1000masl. Brown Woolly Monkey, Lagotrix lagotricha. Below: Yellow-handed Titi Monkey, Ateles belzebuth. Lowland Tapirs, Tapirus terrestris, are terrestrial lowland jungle animals but they also are very happy in the water. Highly appreciated for their meat, they are hunted heavily hunted anywhere outside the reserves. One rarely sees one, but they are there. Higher up along the Andes occurs the Woolly Tapir, Tapirus Pinchaque, which also is rarely seen. Capybaras, Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris, are the largest rodents on earth. They live along the banks of rivers and can be frequently seen in the Amazon. Of course there are the South American coati, or ring-tailed coati, Nasua nasua, is a common predator in the Amazon region. Both the Giant Otter, Pteronura brasiliensis, and the Neotropical Otter, Lutra longicauda, belong naturally in the eastern lowlands. They do occur however in the major reserves of Peru's Amazon region. Besides Mountain Lions, the largest predators are the Spectacled Bear and the Andean Fox. Dolphins in the a water-drenched Amazon Region, two species of dolphins live in the rivers: Since the 1970s, three caimeld species have been introduced: the wild vicuña and Alpacas. As many as 6000+ vicuñas live at the paramos surrounding the Chimborazo and their range continues to expand. The Andean Fox is a canine species somewhere between a fox and a coyote. The Pink Amazon Dolphin, Inia geoffrensis, can be recognized by its hump-shaped dorsal fin and the more pronounced hump on its head and longer snout. Particularly the males may be pink, but in the Amazon of Peru they are mostly gray. The Pink Amazon Dolphin can turn its head 90 degrees each way. Dolphins can be seen almost daily on the larger rivers, darting around the canoe and sometimes swimming with the swimmers. When the water level is high, dolphins even enter the flooded forest in pursuit of fishes that feed on nuts and seeds from the flooded forest floor. The Gray Amazon Dolphin or Tucuxi, Sotalia fluviatilis, can be recognized by its shark-like triangular dorsal fin. Its belly is lighter and varies from light grey to pinkish. It has a closely related relative in the coastal waters of South America, but that species does not swim as deeply into the Amazon region as the Tucuxi. More so than the Pink Amazon Dolphin, Tucuxis tend to jump out of the water. The Amazonian Manatee, Trichechus inunguis, is a species of manatee that lives in the freshwaters rivers and lakes of the Amazon basin and supposedly never leaves for the sea. It is found in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Peru, Guyana, and Venezuela. It is closely related to the West Indian Manatee, that also ventures up the Amazon River, but never as deeply inland as the Amazonian Manatee. Bats With so many insects to feast on, it is obvious that there are lots of bats in the Amazon: There are numerous species of bats in the jungle. Of course, at night you can see them fly in great numbers in the sky. But in daytime too, you can see quite a few of them. Some species hang from low branches above the water, and when you pass by them, they may fly off their resting places and you get to see them from quite nearby. These pictures have been taken by biologists during a bat field study. BIRDS More than 1650 species of birds have been recorded for Peru, making it the most bird diverse country in the world by size. REPTILES Many reptiles also like to snatch up insects, although some of them also like other animals of Peru for dinner, such as amphibians, birds and even peccaries and deer, as is the case of anacondas and Black Caiman: AMPHIBIANS Other groups of the animal kingdom also love taking it out on insects: the Amphibians. Frogs and toads are extremely common in the Amazon Jungle as well as along the Andes flanks. In fact, most of the nightly concerts are sung by amphibians! Unless you know how and where to look for them, you rarely see them though. Some of those noisy critters are no more than one or two centimeters and they have perfect hiding colors. As soon as they notice you, they keep quiet, but the moment you are gone, they resume their song. FISHES While fishing is no longer allowed in the parks, other than by the Indians for personal use, there are a great number of fishes, including the infamous piras?, as well as the gigantic Paiches and Amazon Catfish. The coastal ichteofauna is far less diverse and to some extent related to the marine ichteofauna. ARTHROPODS Of course the jungle is home to a fabulous variety of the most wonderful insects, big and small: colorful moths and butterflies, odd shaped beetles, dragonflies, etc. etc. After more than two decades in the reserve, we learned that for insects, every night is different. Some nights great numbers of very different species are attracted by lights, while other nights insects abound, but most of them only belonging to only a few species. During nightly excursions in the Amazon, the guides go looking for nocturnal insects on the ground. The Amazon has some really weird looking critters that you only can see at night with flashlights. Moths Some evenings, insects come in great variety, while other evenings, only a few different species fly about. Particularly the moths that come after the lights of the lodge, are of great interest and if you are lucky, you may see a few of these species of the "hummingbirds" of the insect world show off their incredibly rapid wing beats. Caterpillars Caterpillars appear in amazing shapes and colors and are always a thankful subject for photographers. Butterflies Of course their adult life forms are also well-represented. Many diurnal butterflies like to gather at specific places, supposedly to nourish themselves with minerals. Spiders and other Arthropods And then of course there are spiders, in many sizes and colors: At a distance of 3000 km from the sea, there are fresh water crabs in the Amazon. Are they there from ancient days when the Amazon was under the Atlantic Ocean, or did they adapt to fresh water and migrated upstream? Whip spiders are closest related to the spiders, but are still quite different. They have no silk glands and are different from scorpions by lacking a poisonous tail. They are totally harmless to people.