

South Sudan is a country that exhibits a rich diversity of animal life across different categories. In terms of mammals, South Sudan is home to a variety of species including large land mammals like elephants, giraffes, zebras, and antelopes. Predatory carnivores such as lions, leopards, cheetahs, and hyenas can also be found in the country's grasslands and forests. Also, smaller mammals like rodents, bats and primates. The population in South Sudan is diverse and abundant, with numerous bird species in varied habitats. Wetlands, savannas, and woodlands provide homes to a wide array of bird species that contribute to the vibrant birdlife and ecological balance in the region. South Sudan is also home to various reptiles, including crocodiles, snakes, and lizards. Snake species range from harmless and non-venomous to venomous varieties, adding to the reptilian diversity in the region. Amphibians, such as frogs and toads, can be found in South Sudan, particularly in areas with abundant water sources. In terms of fish, South Sudan's rivers and lakes are home to diverse freshwater fish species. Tilapia, catfish, lungfish, and various other fish species contribute to local fisheries, food security, and aquatic ecosystems. Regarding mollusks such as snails and bivalves (clams, mussels), these can be found in freshwater bodies and wetland environments, playing important roles in nutrient cycling and ecosystem functioning. All these animals contribute to the country's biodiversity, ecological balance, and natural heritage.

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