## Common Snakes of India A Guide Map

Venomous: neurotoxin.
Length: around 14: Hoodiess, Head and neck are black with yellow spots. Easily identified by two black rings over tail.
Nocturnal: Found in coastal forests under leaves and sands. These snake-bites are rare. Spocies: Coral snakes - 3.
Distribution: Wis, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka & Tamilinadu SLENDER CORAL SNAKE

Venomous: Neurotoxin.
Length: 39" to 91". Hooded. Easily identified by a distinct white monocia (0) on 
the hood. Noctornal. Found mostly in 
watery, moist lands and human habitats, 
resulting in many snakebites.
Distribution: WB, UP Haryana, Orissa, 
Sikkim & Assam to Arunachal Pradesh,

3 Venomous: Neurotoxin, Length: 39\* to 67\*. Hooded, (U) shaped sign present on back of hood absent in some snakes. Active in both day and night. Found in rocky-fields. These snakebites are quite fre-quent. Species: Cobras - 4 Distribution: Throughout India.

SPECTACLED COBRA

RUSSELL'S VIPER B-Chandra Borha.

O-Chandramuthia Boda

COMMON KRAIT

B-Kalaj, O-Chitti

2

Nag Samp, T-Naga F B-Gokhro, O-Ghokh

Venomous: Haematotodin.

Longth: 12\* to 20\*. Moodless. Head is triangular. Easily identified by distinct lance
mark over the head. White spots and way
stripes on the middle of the back extend
on both sides - from head to fall. Nocturnal. Found in sandy and rocks, areas. Bites
of this snake are numerous.

5 Venomous: Haematotoxin. Length: 39 to 71\*. Hoodless, Head is flat, triangular. Robust body. Can be easily identified by three rows of circular spots from head to tail. Nocturnal. Found in small scrub jungles and termite mounds. Most fatal snakebites no but this easily. are by this snake.

Distribution: Throughout India.

Though venomous, they usually do not bite. Species: Kraits - 4

Distribution: WB, MP, UP, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh

Venomous: Neurotoxin.
Length: 39\* to 59\*
Langth: 39\* to 59\*
Anne State S early stages. Distribution: Throughout India

Distribution: WB, UP, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Anda-man islands, Bihar & Orissa

man Islands, Bihar & Ofrissa 

— Venomous: Heematotoxin.
Length: 16\* to 45\*.
Hoodless, Green coloured, Triangular
Hoodless, Green coloured, Triangular
Hoodless, Green coloured, Triangular
Hoodless, Soft moclumal and
diurnal. Found in trees and in deep
forests. Species: Ptl Vyers - 15.
Distribution: WB, Gujarat, Tamlinadu &
Maharrashrar

ong tail, black spot present below the eyes. Diurnal. Tree dwellers. Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous.
Length: 26" to 59".
Slender, tall is long. (Y) shaped mark over the head. Nocturnal. Found in trees.
Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous.
Length: 39° to 69°.
Beauty of so many colours are not present in any other sanks. Diurnal. Tree dwellers.
Distribution: WB, Bihar, Orissa, Forested hills of the South-West (Gouth of the Goa gap) Forests of North-East India.

(g. Non-venomous, Length: 39\* to 69\*.
Most colourful and beautiful snake. Diurnal.
Tree dwellers. They can even fly from one
tree to another by flattening their bodies.
Distribution: WB, Bihar, Orissa, forested
hills of the South-West (South of the Goa
gap) Forests of North-East India.

From Romulus Whitaker
Useful facts about the common snakes of
India clearly show that only a few species
are responsible for serious bites, and that
by using a flashlight / torch at night, or
mosquito nets while sleeping, snakebites
can be reduced greatly.

mosquito nets writte streeping.
can be reduced greatly.
Snakebite victims should go straight to
hospitals for treatment and not waste to
hospitals for treatment and not waste to
his pitals for treatment and not waste to
his st done, victims would quickly see
snakebite deaths among farmers and field

2 MONOCLED COBRA

SAW SCALED VIPER

BANDED KRAIT

H-Gao

KING COBRA

Charles and

BRONZE BACK TREE SNAKE

COMMON VINE SNAKE

B-Laudoga, O-Laudanka

BLACK HEADED ROYAL SNAKE

Save the Snakes.

Our friendly snakes are on the verge of extinction. The overnment of India has declared professionent of find a sedecared in anybody is found to keep or the state of the search of

STRIPPED KEEL-BACK

BANDED RACER

GREEN KEEL-BACK

RED SAND BOA

WHITAKER'S BOA

INDIAN RAT SNAKE

B-Dhanaras, O-Dham

COMMON WOLF SNAKE

COMMON KUKRI SNAKE

ELLIOT'S SHIELD TAIL INDIAN ROCK PYTHON

COMMON TRINKET SNAKE

Medicine
Medicine
Men Can't do
Human lives cannot be
saved, neither can the snakes
be seduced by chanting Mantras
or by herbal treatments. These are just myths. There are no scientific proofs behind these notions.

CONDANARUS SAND SNAKE

Avoid Snakebites Snakebites happen mostly in early mornings and evenings. H-M

Avoid putting your hands or feet into any hidden or dark places that you cannot see

COMMON SAND BOA ati Ka Samp, T-Mann Pa B-Tutur, O-Boda Samp

OLIVE KEEL BACK

CHECKERED KEEL BACK H-Pani Ka Samp, T-Thani B-Jol Dhonrah, O-Dh

Non-venomous. Length: 16\* to 32\*.
Two narrow brown stripes extend from head to tail. Found mostly in gardens and almost everywhere. Diurnal.
Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous. Length: 22" to 37".
The head and neck bear a fairly clear inverted "V" mark. Noctunal and crepuscular. Found in grasses, low vegetations and fo

Distribution: The main land except the east coast, Ganges valley & parts of Maharashtra

Non-venomous. Length: 59 to 79\*.
The head and neck are jet black. Nocturnal. Lives in rat holes, rocky areas and crevices.

Distribution: Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kashmir &

Non-venomous. Length: 30° to 53°.

Young with brilliant white head markings and white cross bands. Durnal. Found in paddy lands. Expert in killing rats which destrey food grains for human consumptions. Distribution: Most of the peninsular plains to the Himalayas, east of WP, parts of Maharashtra.

Non-venomous. Length: 5° to 9°.
The smallest snake in the world. The tail is similar to the blunt head. Nocturnal. Lives underground.
Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venemous. Length: 30° to 39°.
Body is circular, stout. Head and tail being almost similar.
Some people contruse it with two headed snakes. Found in sandy or rocky area.
Distribution: Throughout drier zones of the pen

Non-venomous, Length: 118\* to 300\*.

Robust body: The largest snake in the world. Common myth is it can hypnotize a prey and pull its prey into its mouth by inhaling the air. This is not true. Nocturnal.

Found in jungles. Pound in jungles.

Distribution: Throughout India

21 Non-venomous, Length: around 10\*. Pointed head and blunt tail. It has smooth, plossy scales and is brown in colour. Innocent, Found under the soil. Distribution: The Western Ghats, mostly south of Goa, the Gap to Tirunelveli. Bangalore, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Madhyapradesh.

Non-venomous. Length: 26\* to 86\*.
Two black stripes on the back right below the head. Light bands on the underside of the body. Equally active in day and night. Found in termite mounds, leafy trees and bushes.

Distribution: Throughout India

Stumpy, body is very soft. Very similar to Red Sand Boa Distribution: Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra & Goa

Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous. Length: 79" to 138". Large eyes, pointed head, black markings on the body. Very fast moving. Easily identified. Diurnal, Found to move every where. Expert in killing rats which destroys crops and food Distribution: Throughout India.

Non-venomous: Length: around 42\*.
Large eyes, long tall, distinct ridge between top and side of head. Diurnal. Found in rocky area. It also climbus tree. Olistribution: UVW, Ultrannohal, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashira, Bihar, Orissa

Non-venomous, Length: 20" to 39".
Body is stumpy, Itali is abruptly small. Many person mistakes as Python or Russell's viper. Nocturnal. Found in sandy sol and rocky area.
Distribution: Throughout India except Assam & WB

AS Non-venomous. Length: 12° to 32°.
Slender body. Broad bands are present from the head through-out the body except in the tail area. Nocturnal. Often found to enview within the room or near the veranda. People kill this snake mistakenly thinking it is venomous common krait. These snakebites are quite frequent.
Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous. Length: 18\* to 39\*.
Two series of small black spot along the back. Very innocent Distribution: WB, UP, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa.

Non-venomous. Length: 24\* to 69\*.

Easily identified by two bold black streaks – one below the eye, and the other from the eye to the mouth. Water dweller. Equally active in day and night. Among the non-venomous packes, bites from this snakes happen commonly seen near water Distribution: Throughout India.

Non-venomous. Length: 24\* to 50\*.
Stumpy body, the belly has yellow black bands, face is blunt.
Found in rivers and adjacent lands.
Distribution: Coasts and tidal rivers

Non-venomous. Length: up to 38\*.
Broad stripes extend from head to tail. Very innocent. Found in rivers and muody waters.

Distribution: Wi, UP, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Bihar, Orissa, Himalayan foothills of Assam

33 Venomous: Neurotoxin, Length: 24' to 43'.
Hoodless. Head is slender. Tall is flat and wide, all flat
HOOK NOSED SEA SNAKE
Bniskelbles are rare. Species: Sea snakes - 9.
Istribution: Coastal areas.

ORNATE FLYING SNAKE

BAMBOO PIT VIPER

COMMON CAT SNAKE

ara Gonus, T-Kuzhi viriyan. hho Borha, O-Katakatia Naga

. Most of the snakebites in India are reported

- Most of the snakehites in India are reported from around 33 species of snakes out of more than 250 species of snakes found in India.
  10 Venomous and 30 Non-venomous Snakes 10 venomous snakes are found mostly in lands (6), trees (1) and water (1).
  Other 23 are mild or non-venomous; there is no possibility of death by these 23 species.
  7 he 5 most venomous snakes are:
  1. Monocled Cobra 2. Spectacled Cobra 3. Common Krati 4. Russell's Viper 5. Saw-Scaled viper.

  Most pociel (si from the bittee of these five.)
- Saw-Scaled viper Most people die from the bites of these five
- Bite marks from non-venomo

  Multiple scratch marks. MUNIPLE SCRATCH MARKS.
  Fresh blood flows from the bite marks. Starts with a little pain and then it decreases over time.

Identify Snakebite Marks

## Snakebites! What to do?

COMMON SMOOTH SCALED WATER SNAKE

Bite marks from venomous snakes

Usually two fang marks, sometimes only one mark Blood oozes from the bite marks.

Associated with swelling and pain, which increase over time. Make the victim sit quietly, and keep him/ her away from the unwanted crowds and irrelevant remarks.

Take the fear out by encouraging the

DOG FACED WATER SNAKE

patient.
Gently wash the bitten part with soap and water.
Without allowing the patient to exert him

Without anowing the patient to exert min-self, move the patient without delay to the nearest hospital, where the life-saving AVS (Anti-Venin Serum) is available. Time is extremely vital. If AVS is given in time, it may save a life from even the most venomous snakebite,

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