## Common Snakes of India A Guide Map

Venomous: neurotoxin.
Length: around 14\*. Hoodless. 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. Species: Coral snakes - 3. SLENDER CORAL SNAKE bites are rare. Species: Coral snakes - 3
Distribution: WB, Gujarat, Maharashtra,
Karnataka & Tamilnadu

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

Length: 39" to 87".
Hooded. (U) shaped sign present on back of hood absent in some snakes. Active in both day and night. Found in rocky-fields. These snakebles are quite fre-quent. Species: Cobras - 4 Distribution: Throughout India.

SPECTACLED CORRA Nag Samp, T-Naga Pan B-Gokhro, O-Ghokhara

> RUSSELL'S VIPER B-Chandra Borha,
> O-Chandramuthia Boda

COMMON KRAIT

aneer, ſ-Kattu Viriya B-Kalaj, O-Chitti

The state of the s

4 Venomous: Haematotoxin. Length: 12° to 20°. Hoodless. Head is tri-angular. Easily identified by distinct lance mark over the head. White spots and ways stripes on the middle of the back extend on both sides - from head to tail. Noctur-nal. Found in sandy and rocky areas. Bites of this snake are numerous.

Species: Vipers - 3
Distribution: Throughout India except WB
& North-East.

5 Venomous: Haematotoxin.
Longth: 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 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 & Andhra

Venomous: Neurotoxin. Length: 39" to 69". Hoodless, Hassi

Length: 39 to 69.

Hoodless. Head comparatively small, shiny blackish or grey. White dots below the head. White paired bands all the way to the tail. Noturnal. Most venomous snake in Asia. Usually present in rat holes, brick-stacks etc. Most of the bite occurred in bed late at night. No pain in the early stanes.

early stages.
Distribution: Throughout India

8 Venomous: Neurotoxin. ength: 118" to 187". Hooded. White or

nabitats.

Distribution: WB, UP, Karnataka, Kerala,
Goa, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman islands, Bihar & Orissa

Length: 16\* to 45\*. Hoodless, Green coloured. Triangular head. Front of the neck is blunt. Though it is venomous, the amount of venom is not lethal to humans. Both nocturnal and didurnal. Found in trees and in deep forests. Species: Pit Vipers - 15. Distribution: WB, Gujarat, Tamilnadu & Maharashtra

Non-venomous. Length: 39" to 67". Slender, long tail, black spot present below the eyes. Diurnal. Tree dwellers Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous.
Length: 26\* to 39\*.
Slender, tail 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 snake. Diurnal. Tree dwellers
Distribution: WB, Bihar, Orissa, Forested
hills of the South-West (South of the Goa
gap) Forests of North-East India.

73. Non-venomous. Length: 39° to 69°. Most colourful and beautiful snake. Diurn Tree dwellers. They can even fly from one tree to another by flattening their bodies. **Distribution:** WB, Bihar, Orissa, forested

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 moculum facts while sleeping, snakebites can be reduced grastly.

Snakebite victimes should go straight to hospitals for treatment and not waste time with Ohas and other dubous treatments. An extensive should go straight to snakebite deaths among farmers and field labourers

Most of the snakebites in India are reported from around 33 species of snakes out of more than 250 species of snakes out of more and 250 species of snakes frout in India.

10 Vennomous and 23 Non-venomous Snakes of 10 vennomous snakes are found mostly in lands (8), trees (1) and water (1).

Other 23 are mild or non-venomous, there is no possibility of death by these 23 species. The species of the species of

ORNATE FLYING SNAKE

MONOCLED COBRA

"" Pambu B-Keoute, O-Tampa

SAW SCALED VIPER

BANDED KRAIT

H-Ga

KING COBRA

BRONZE BACK TREE SNAKE

COMMON VINE SNAKE

B-Laudoga, O-Laudanka

H-Naga Raja, T-Raja

BAMBOO PIT VIPER

COMMON CAT SNAKE

H-Hara Gonus, T-Kuzhi Viriyan, B-Gechho Borha, O-Katakatia Naga



STRIPPED KEEL-BACK

BANDED RACER

It is very important to know that all snakes are not oisonous. Snakes are to be entified by specific signs and thange of the scales — not by

AFFE CENTS

BRAMINY WORM SNAKE B-Puiven, O-Talia Sapa

B-Lal Bali Bora. O-Domi

RED SAND BOA

WHITAKER'S BOA

INDIAN BAT SNAKE

B-Dhanaras, O-Dhamana

COMMON WOLF SNAKE

GREEN KEEL-BACK

ELLIOT'S SHIELD TAIL

INDIAN ROCK PYTHON

COMMON TRINKET SNAKE

COMMON KUKRI SNAKE

What 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.

Avoid Snakebites.

Avoid putting your hands or feet into any hidden or dark places

that you cannot see

CONDANARUS SAND SNAKE

COMMON SAND BOA H-Mat B-Tutur, O-Boda Samp

OLIVE KEEL BACK

H-Pani Ka Samp, T-Thanni Pa B-Jol Dhonrah, O-Dhanda DOG FACED WATER SNAKE

COMMON SMOOTH SCALED WATER SNAKE Snakebites! What to do?

Make the victim sit quietly, and keep him/ her away from the unwanted crowds and Take the fear out by encouraging the patient. Gently wash the bitten part with soap and water.

Without allowing the patient to exert him

without allowing the patient to exert nim 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.

CHECKERED KEEL BACK

Non-venomous. Length: 16\* to 32".
Two narrow brown stripes extend from head to tail. f 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. Noctur nal and crepuscular. Found in grasses, low vegetations and for

ests.

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

16 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 &

Wen-venomous. Length: 30° to 55°. Young with brilliant white head markings and white cross bands. Dirnal Found regardly lands. Expert in killing rats with the consumptions of the consumptions. Distribution: Most of the polinisatin plains to the Himalayas, east of WB, parts of Maharashtra.

16 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-venomous. Length: 30° to 39°.

Non-venomous. Length: 30° to 39°.

Some people contains it with two headed snakes. Found in sandy or rocky area.

Distribution: Throughout drier zones of the peninsula and North-West

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. Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous. Length: around 10°.
Pointed head and blunt tail. It has smooth, glossy scales and is brown in colour. Innocent. Found under the soil.
Distribution: The Western Chats, mostly south of Goa, the Gap to Tirunel

Non-venomous. Length: 28\* 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

Non-venomous. Length: around 31 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 tail, distinct ridge between top and side of head. Diurnal. Found in rocky area. It also climbs tree.
Distribution: UPB, Utdraranchal, Punjab, Gujarat,
Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa

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

Non-venomous. Length: 12" to 32".
Slender body, Broad bands are present from the head throughout the body except in the tail area. Nocturnal. Often found to move within the room on ears the veranda. People kill this snake mistakenly thinking it is venomous common krait. These snakebiles are quite frequent.
Distribution: Throughout India

Non-venomous, Length: 18\* to 39\*.
Two series of small black spot along the back, Very innoce Water dwellers. 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 ind ay and night. Among the non-venomous snakes, 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 Distribution: WB, UP, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Eastern Bihar,
Orissa, Himalayan foothills of Assam

30 Venomous: Neurotoxin, Length: 24\* to 43\*.
Hoodless, Head is skeder. Tall is that and wide, all that balled snakes are highly venomous. Found in sea or rivers.
H-Dariya Samp. T-Kadal Pamb.
Distribution: Costatal areas.

Dr. Tapas Bhattacharyya, Pijus Dasgupta,

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Canning Town, P. S. Canning, Dist: 24 Parganas (South), West Bengal: 743329 Web: www.jss-canning.org email: dsom@cpcweb.com

Identify Snakebite Marks Bite marks from venomous snakes

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

the bite marks.
Associated with swelling and pain, which increase over time.

Bite marks from non-venomous snake.

• Multiple scratch marks.

marks. Starts with a little pain and then it decreases over time.

Multiple scratch marks.

Fresh blood flows from the bite