





STIMSON'S PYTHON

LEGLESS LIZARDS Snake-like lizards occur throughout the southwest. Some attain more than 70 cm.





BURTON'S LEGLESS LIZARD

First aid for snakebite













 Apply a broad pressure bandage over the bite site as soon as possible (don't take off leans as the movement of doing so will assist the venom to enter the bloodstream. Keep the bitten leg still).

- 2. The bandage should be as tight as you would apply to a sprained ankle.
- 3. Extend the bandages as high as possible.
- Apply a splint to the leg.
- Bind it firmly to as much of the leg as possible.
- Bites on hand or forearm Bind to elbow with bandages: Use splint to elbow;

Based on material by Dr S. K. Sutherland, Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Parkville, Victoria (1985)

The following additional aid should be provided by nurse or paramedic prior evacuation to major hospital:

- Apply extra bandaging if first aid deemed unsatisfactory. Under no circumstances should existing pressure bandage be removed.
- Provide oxygen.
- Administer antihistamine.
- Insert IV drip line and commence hydration to reduce kidney damage.

© Brian Bush (Snakes Harmful & Harmless)



## Snakes of Southern WA

Many of the southern Western Australian snakes are venomous, with six species capable of causing serious harm in a bitten adult. The others are small and of lessor medical significance although it is wise not to expose oneself to their venom as it can predispose in that person an increased sensitivity.

Snakebite is unlikely in employees wearing work clothes, however, if snakebite occurs, the following firstaid is so effective that no deaths from snakebite have been recorded in patients presenting with it correctly applied.

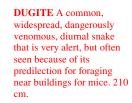


DEATH **ADDERS** Two species (Left: Southern; Right: Desert) are patchily distributed in southern WA Most active at night. 70 cm.





TIGER SNAKE A common, dangerously venomous snake that is quite pugnacious when provoked. Prefers cool. damp habitats, such as humid forests, swamps and creeks. Active day and night. 120 cm.





Right: Juvenile Dugite with typical dark head Below: A very dark Dugite from Perth









GWARDAR Three colour forms of this highly venomous, diurnal & nocturnal snake. It is very common, south to the Swan Valley, Corrigin and top edge of Nullarbor. Old buildings where mice abound are a favourite haunt. 160 cm.





MULGA SNAKE Also called King Brown; this large, diurnal & nocturnal, venomous snake occurs south almost to Narrogin, Salmon Gums and the Nullarbor Plain. In the south it attains about 200 cm.



RINGED BROWN SNAKE A venomous snake common in dry areas to 60 cm.



**BARDICK** An adder-like venomous snake that is active both day and night to 65 cm.



**LAKE CRONIN SNAKE** A venomous snake to 60 cm found between Hyden and Salmon Gums.



CROWNED SNAKE A mildly venomous, diurnally active snake to 65 cm. GREEN WHIP SNAKE An uncommon, mildly



**GREEN WHIP SNAKE** An uncommon, mildly venomous, diurnally active, alert snake to 100 cm.



GOULD'S HOODED SNAKE A common, mildly venomous nocturnal snake to 55 cm.



BLACK-BACKED SNAKE A common, mildly venomous nocturnal snake to 64 cm.



**SQUARE-NOSED SNAKE**A mildly venomous snake to 45 cm on southern coast.

## HARMLESS SNAKES & SNAKELIKE REPTILES



NARROW-BANDED SNAKE A small, mildly venomous, sandswimming snake to 39 cm.



**BANDED SAND SNAKE** A small, mildly venomous, sandswimming snake to 30 cm.



**BLACK-STRIPED SNAKE** A small, mildly venomous, sandswimming snake to 28 cm.









In the southwest, but not shown here, are Moon Snake, Monk Snake, Nullarbor Hooded Snake, Bush's Hooded Snake, Rosen's Snake and many blind snakes