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## SNAKE COURSES

The ASI offers both public and corporate snake courses.

Public courses take place at various venues throughout South Africa.

The corporate training is done on-site, both in South Africa, as well as in 19 African countries.

We pride ourselves on teaching only the safest snake handling methods, to ensure the safety of both the handler and the snake.

We offer a range of different course options, including snake awareness, first aid for snakebite, venomous snake handling, venomous snake handling bootcamps, as well as advanced first aid for snakebite, advanced venomous snake handling and a reptile photography course.

For course info, click here or email us on courses@asiorg.co.za for details.





## INTRODUCTION

he African Snakebite Institute is the leading training provider of Snake Awareness, First Aid for Snakebite and Venomous Snake Handling courses in Africa as well as the largest distributer of quality snake handling equipment, snake PPE and snakebite first aid kits. Our aim is to spread snake awareness as far and wide as possible, which is why we've launched our new free E-Book series.

ur CEO, Johan Marais is a well-known herpetologist with over 40 years of experience with snakes. He has worked at various reptile facilities and has collaborated on a variety of scientific studies with some of the world's leading herpetologists. He is also one of Africa's most prominent authors of snake books and has written the best-sellers A Complete Guide to Snakes of Southern Africa, Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa and First Aid for Snakebite, to mention just a few.



# COMMON SNAKES OF PIETERMARITZBURG

wazulu Natal has 80 different snake species. Of the 26 snakes that occur in Pietermaritzburg, four are highly venomous, four can inflict a painful bite and the rest are mildly venomous or harmless. We've listed the common species in this booklet, showing venomosity, key ID features, full distribution, and snakebite info for venomous species.

Snakebite is problematic with most bites reported from the hot, wet regions in the eastern part of the country. More than 4,000 snakebites are reported annually with over 1,000 victims being hospitalised. Of those around 60% show signs of envenomation and the remaining 40% show no symptoms – these are referred to as dry bites or may be bites from mildly venomous or harmless snakes. In a recent 5 year survey of 879 snakebite cases in Zululand, nearly 98% of victims showed typical signs of cytotoxic envenomation – largely Mozambique Spitting Cobra, Puff Adder, Common Night Adder and Stiletto Snake bites. Despite their relative frequency, if treated correctly in hospital, these bites are rarely fatal. Most bites occured in the early evening in the warm wet summer months from November to April/May. Around 84% of the bites were inflicted well below the knee. Less than 11% of these victims received antivenom and none of the bites in this survey were fatal.

Generally speaking we have 10 - 12 fatal snakebites a year in South Africa and these are invariably caused by the Black Mamba and Cape Cobra. Both of these snakes have a potent neurotoxic venom that may quickly affect breathing.

## SNAKE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

The African Snakebite Institute is the leading provider of quality snake handling equipment in Africa. View our range online here.



## **COMMON SNAKES** OF PIETERMARITZBURG



Pietermaritzburg has around twenty six different types of snakes. Four species are highly venomous, while four others can inflict a rather painful bites. Three species are considered mildly venomous and twelve are harmless to humans HIGHLY

human fatalities

**VENOMOUS** 

Painful bite, but does not require antivenom

Not thought to be harmful HARMLESS

Not dangerous to humans

















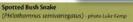
















Western Natal Green Snake











JOHAN MARAIS is the author of various books on reptiles including the best-seller A Complete Guide to Snakes of Southern Africa. He is a popular public speaker and CEO of the African Snakebite Institute, The African Snakebite Institute (ASI) offers a variety of courses including Snake Awareness, Scorpion Awareness and Venomous Snake Handling, ASI is accredited by the International Society of Zoological Sciences (ISZS) and Travel Doctor-approved service provider. The courses are also accredited by the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA). ASI is the largest provider of quality snake handling and safety equipment in Afric

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Download the high resolution poster here.







#### **Black Mamba**

## (Dendroaspis polylepis)

Maximum Length: 3.8 m



Other names:

Swartmamba

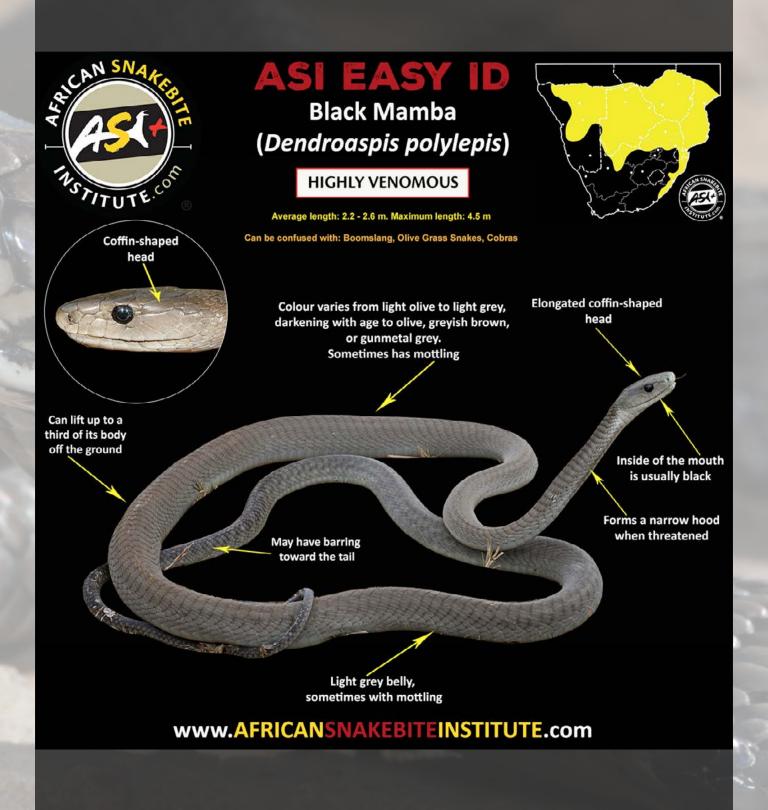
This is by far the largest venomous snake in Africa, with a maximum length of 3.8 m (historically specimens over 4 m were reported). Despite its reputation it is a shy, elusive snake that is quick to escape but will not hesitate to strike repeatedly if cornered. It is active during the day, often basking near a hole in an anthill or large rock crevice, into which it quickly disappears into if disturbed. When threatened it will gape exposing the black inner lining of the mouth and it may form a narrow hood. The venom of this snake is potently neurotoxic and may cause difficulty with breathing within half an hour. Antivenom is effective but often required in large quantities (10 – 15 vials).







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## SNAKEBITE PROFILE **BLACK MAMBA**

Dendroaspis polylepis



#### Risk of Bites

The Black Mamba is a nervous snake and is quick to escape. If accidentally cornered in a confined space or surprised in the veld, it may strike out and bite more than once in quick succession. Contrary to popular stories, it does not chase people and bites are quite rare.



#### Most Bites

Most victims are bitten in the veld when they accidentally get very close to a Black Mamba basking. Or when accidentally cornering a mamba in a confined space like a pump house on a farm. Never approach a Black Mamba closely and do not try to kill or catch one.



#### Symptoms & Venom

A potent and fast-acting neurotoxic venom that results in pins and needles in the lips, hands and feet, as well as nausea, excessive sweating, drooping eyelids, difficulty in swallowing and eventually drowsiness and muscle pain followed by paralysis and respiratory failure. In severe cases victims become unresponsive within less than one

See pages 43-45 - Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



## First Aid

Immobilise and reassure the patient, who must lie down in a rescue position. Immediately arrange transport to a hospital with emergency facilities. If far from a hospital, apply a pressure bandage (Page 19 of Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa). Resort to artificial respiration if the victim stops breathing.



#### Medical Treatment

In cases of severe envenomation where patients are not breathing, they are intubated and ventilated and treated with 12-15 vials of SAVP Polyvalent antivenom. Additional vials of antivenom may be required at a later stage.



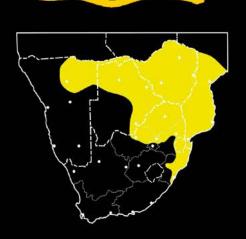




HIGHLY VENOMOUS

# Mozambique Spitting Cobra (Naja mossambica)

Maximum Length: 1.8 m



Other names:

Mosambiekse Spoegkobra

The Mozambique Spitting Cobra occurs on the eastern side of South Africa, most of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, north-eastern Botswana, northern Namibia and further north in Africa, Its diet consists largely of frogs, small mammals, birds and snakes, including the Puff Adder. It is active on overcast days, but more active at night, often ending up in houses where people are bitten while asleep. This snake accounts for the majority of serious snakebite cases in southern Africa, but fatalities are rare. It also spits its venom and does not always spread a hood when doing so. The venom is potently cytotoxic causing pain, swelling, blisters and in many cases severe tissue damage. Antivenom is effective if administered early and in large dosages.







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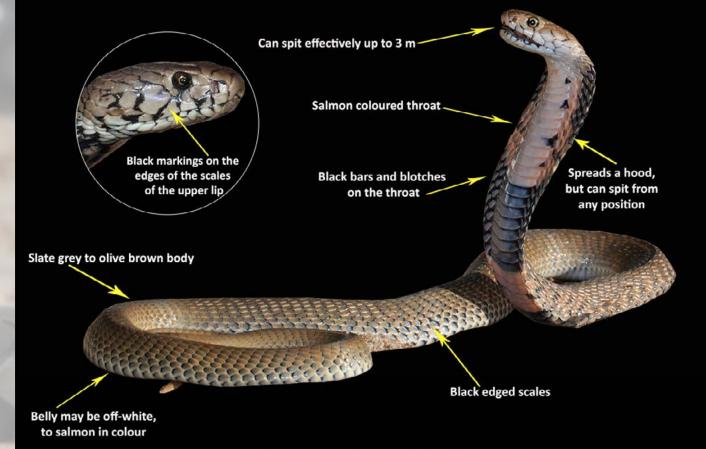
Mozambique Spitting Cobra (Naja mossambica)

#### **HIGHLY VENOMOUS**

Average length: 80 cm - 1.2 m. Maximum length: 1.83 m

Can be confused with: Rinkhals, Snouted Cobras





#### SNAKEBITE PROFILE

#### **MOZAMBIQUE SPITTING COBRA**

Naja mossambica



### Risk of Bites

Bites are common, as this snake is widespread throughout much of southern Africa. Along with the Puff Adder, these two snakes account for most serious snakebites in southern Africa. Dogs are at risk and often get bitten when attempting to kill the snake.



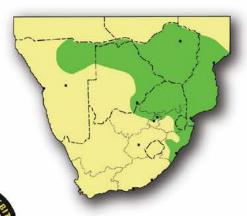
#### **Most Bites**

Most victims are bitten at night when accidentally stepping on the snake, or while in bed. The snake enters homes and may bite sleeping victims, often multiple times. Bites in bed appear to be somewhat of a feeding response with the snake smelling a mammal and biting. Should you live within the range of this snake it is advisable to ensure that exit doors seal well without gaps or to fix mosquito-proof doors to all exits. People are also encouraged to sleep under mosquito nets.



#### Symptoms & Venom

The venom is predominantly and potently cytotoxic. Symptoms include severe pain, progressive swelling, various lesions and, in some cases, severe tissue damage.



See pages 64-65 Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



## First Aid

Immobilise and reassure the patient. Elevate the affected limb and remove tight clothing and jewelry. Promptly transport the victim to the nearest hospital that has emergency facilities. Avoid all other first aid remedies including bandages. For venom in the eyes, wash the eyes out immediately using water or any other bland liquid and get the victim to a medical doctor for further examination and treatment.

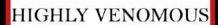


#### Medical Treatment

In cases of severe envenomation where there are clear signs of progressive swelling, extending more than 10-15cm per hour above the bite site, doctors must treat such bites with 12 ampoules (or more) of polyvalent antivenom. It appears that SAVP polyvalent antivenom is not very effective against the venom of this snake, therefore it should be administered within an hour or two after a bite. Anti-inflammatories (NSAID's) and antibiotics are not indicated in the short term. Fasciotomies are rarely justified and should generally be avoided. In cases where patients suffer tissue damage, surgery may be required but rarely in the first few days. Fatalities are rare.





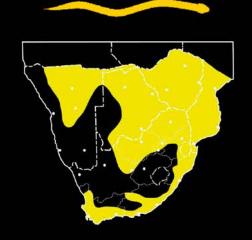




### **Boomslang**

## (Dispholidus typus)

## Maximum Length: 2.1 m



#### Other names:

#### Boomslang

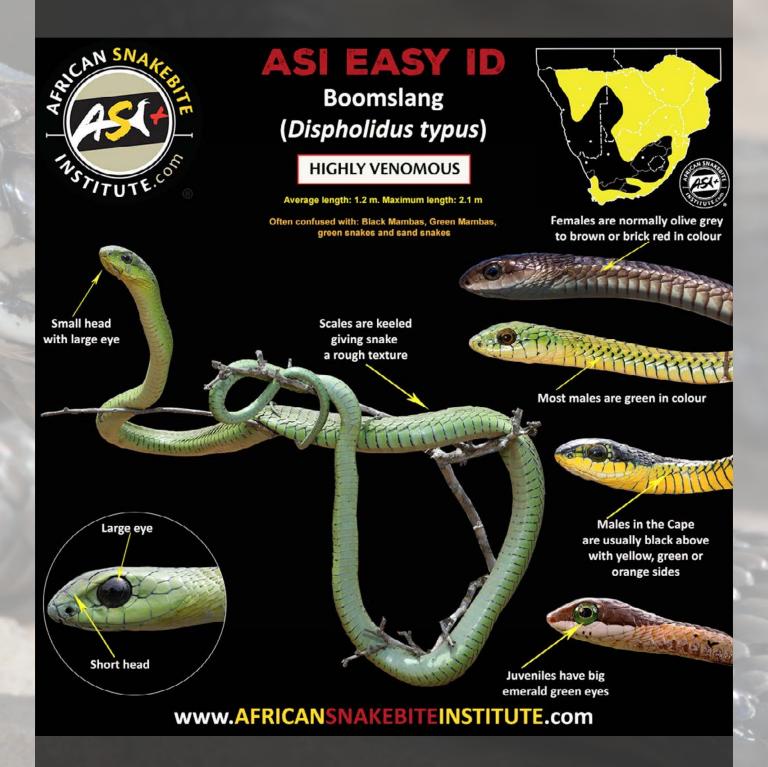
The Boomslang is largely tree-living but may descend to the ground to bask. In trees it poses no threat to humans as it is extremely reluctant to bite, and bites are rare. Juveniles are grey with a massive emerald, green eye but change to the adult colours around a length of 1 m. Most males are bright green, sometimes with black between the scales, but in the Cape Provinces they are usually black above with green, yellow or orange sides. Females are usully brown to grey in colour. Boomslang venom is haemotoxic and compromises the blood clotting mechanism, causing uncontrolled bleeding if not treated. The South African Vaccine Producers manufacture a monovalent antivenom for bites from Boomslang that is very effective.







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### SNAKEBITE PROFILE BOOMSLANG

Dispholidus typus



#### Risk of Bites

Bites are not common in South Africa. This snake lives in trees and shrubs and interactions with humans are infrequent. It is a placid snake that only bites when provoked or handled. If spotted, it is quick to flee higher up into trees.



#### Most Bites

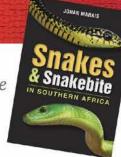
Bites occur when a basking snake is accidentally stepped on or grabbed, or when it is handled.



#### Symptoms & Venom

Drop for drop the Boomslang has the most potent venom of any snake in Africa. It is slow-acting, but potently haemotoxic and symptoms include bleeding from the bite site, the nose, mucous membranes and internal bleeding.

See pages 79-81 Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



## First Aid

Immobilise and reassure the patient. Elevate the affected limb. Promptly transport the victim to the nearest hospital that has emergency facilities. Avoid all other first aid remedies including bandages.



#### Medical Treatment

In cases of severe envenomation patients are monovalent Boomslang treated with antivenom. The initial dosage is two vials but, in some cases, a third vial may be required. This antivenom is produced by the South African Vaccine Producers. It is a Schedule 4 drug, therefore a script is required should one wish to purchase it. It comes in a 10 ml vial and must be refrigerated. It has a three year shelf life.





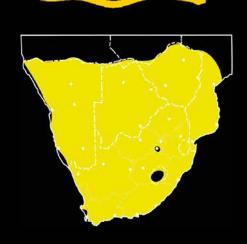




### **Puff Adder**

## (Bitis arietans)

## Maximum Length: 1.4 m



#### Other names:

Pofadder, Imbululu

The Puff Adder is widespread over much of southern Africa and further north into Africa. It is a heavy-bodied snake that relies on its excellent camouflage and is reluctant to move. Much of its life is spent in camouflage mode and recent research has shown that when hiding, the Puff Adder will not hiss or strike when approached, as this would give away its presence. It is an ambush hunter that will coil up into a striking position and await its prey. This can last several days or even weeks. Toads are lured closer with flicking of the tongue. Puff Adder venom is potently cytotoxic, causing severe pain, swelling, blistering and in many cases severe tissue damage. Polyvalent antivenom is effective.







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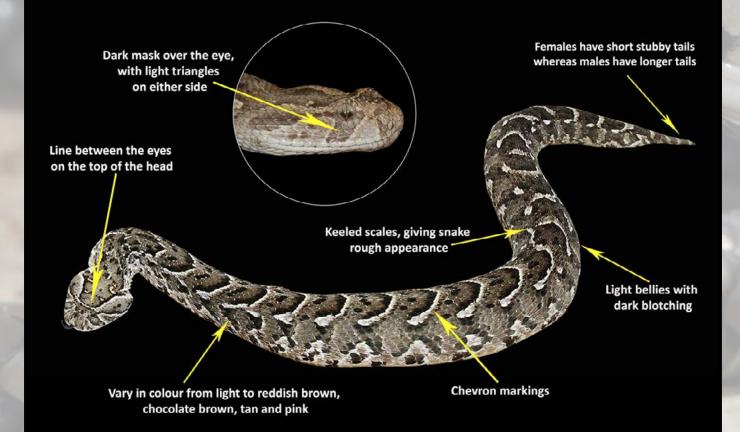
Puff Adder (*Bitis arietans*)

HIGHLY VENOMOUS

Average length: 90 cm. Maximum length: 1.4 m

Often confused with: night adders and Berg Adders







### SNAKEBITE PROFILE **PUFF ADDER**

Bitis arietans



#### Risk Of Bites

Bites are common as this snake is widespread throughout most of southern Africa. Along with the Mozambique Spitting Cobra, these two snakes account for the majority of serious snakebites in southern Africa. Dogs are at risk and often get bitten when attempting to kill the snake.



#### Most Bites

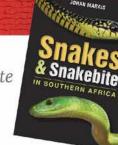
Most victims are bitten at night when accidentally stepping on the snake, but bites are also inflicted during the day when the snake is basking. Most bites are on the feet or lower legs.



#### & Symptoms & Venom

The venom is potently cytotoxic as well as haemotoxic. Symptoms include severe pain, progressive swelling, bleeding from the fang punctures, blistering and tissue damage. The lymph nodes may also be affected. Dogs may perish after a bite from this snake, unless treated with polyvalent antivenom, if required.

See pages 26-28 Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



## First Aid

Immobilise and reassure the patient. Elevate the affected limb and remove tight clothing and jewelry. Promptly transport the victim to the nearest hospital that has emergency facilities. Avoid all other first aid remedies including bandages.



#### Medical Treatment

In cases of severe envenomation where there are clear signs of progressive swelling, which extends more than 10-15cm per hour above the bite site, doctors will treat such bites with 6 ampoules (or more) of polyvalent antivenom. Anti-inflammatories (NSAID's) and antibiotics are not indicated in the short term. Fasciotomies are rarely justified and should generally be avoided. In cases where patients suffer tissue damage, surgery may be required but rarely in the first few days.







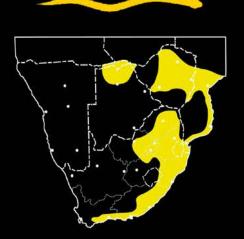




**VENOMOUS** 

# Common Night Adder (Causus rhombeatus)

Maximum Length: 1 m



Other names:

Rhombic Night Adder, Gewone Nagadder

Despite the common name, the Night Adder is more active during the day. It averages 30 – 60 cm in length, but can reach 1 m. It can be identified by the distinct dark V-marking on the head. It prefers damp localities and is a frog specialist. The Night Adder is generally a docile snake but will hiss aggressively and strike when provoked. It accounts for many bites, especially in KZN and the Eastern Cape. It is commonly found in suburban gardens.

Night Adder venom is cytotoxic, and most bites are not serious – causing pain and swelling. Having said that, the venom of this snake should never be underestimated, especially in children, as some victims require hospitalisation.







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Common Night Adder (Causus rhombeatus)

#### VENOMOUS

Average length: 40 - 60 cm. Maximum length: 1 m

Often confused with: Rhombic Egg-eaters, Berg Adders and Puff Adders



Despite the common name, they are mainly active during the day Single distinct "V" Rhombic markings. marking on the head. Dark brown, light-edged blotches The apex of the V ending along the centre of the body and tail between the eyes Black lines on the Often has edges of the scales dark mask of the upper lip over eye Belly usually white to yellowish or light grey Colour, varying shades of light grey, olive, Round pupil or light to pinkish brown



## SNAKEBITE PROFILE **COMMON NIGHT ADDER**

Causus rhombeatus



#### Risk of Bites

Bites are quite common in coastal KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. Despite the common name, this snake is active during the day and frequents moist areas at dams, rivers and streams, where it feeds largely on toads. Dogs are at risk and often get bitten when attempting to kill the snake.



#### **Most Bites**

People are bitten when accidentally stepping onto one of these snakes. Most bites are on the feet or lower legs. Some people are under the wrong impression that Night Adder venom is mild and get bitten when handling the snake.



### First Aid

Immobilise and reassure the patient, elevate the affected limb and rest it. In severe cases, especially in small children, the patient may require hospitalization for rehydration and pain.

See pages 40-41 Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).





#### Symptoms & Venom

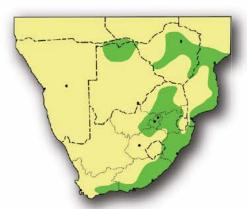
cytotoxic is largely (cell-destroying), causing pain, swelling, and discoloration of the bitten area within an hour or two. The lymph nodes may also be affected. Swelling and discoloration may persist for more than a week, but blistering is rare. The venom of this snake does not cause tissue damage but could be quite serious when dogs are bitten. Small dogs may perish after a bite from this snake.



#### Medical Treatment

There is no antivenom for this bite of a Common Night Adder. Both antibiotics and anti-inflammatories (NSAIDs) are not indicated and should not be given in the first 72 hours. If well rested, patients recover fully within a week or two.







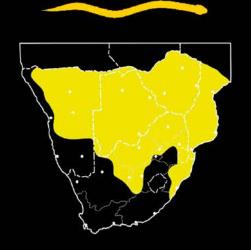


**VENOMOUS** 

#### Bibron's Stiletto Snake

## (Atractaspis bibronii)

Maximum Length: 70 cm



Other names:

Bibron se Sypikslang; Moladder; Mole

Viper; Burrowing Asp

After the Mozambique Spitting Cobra and Puff Adder, the Bibron's Stiletto Snake accounts for most serious snakebites in South Africa. It spends most of its life underground but often emerges on hot humid nights and may be stepped on. With large hinged fangs it cannot be handled safely and also cannot be held behind the head – it merely twists its head sideways and will get a fang to penetrate a fingertip. It is usually blackish brown in colour and is easily confused for a variety of harmless snakes. This snake averages 30 cm but can exceed 70 cm in length. Its venom is potently cytotoxic causing severe pain, swelling, blistering and necrosis. Antivenom is not available for this snake.







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Bibron's Stiletto Snake (Atractaspis bibronii)

**VENOMOUS** 

Average length: 40 - 60 cm. Maximum length: 98 cm



Body is brown to blackish in colour

Short stubby tail with spike on the end

Has single subcaudal scales

Small pig-like eyes

Belly may be white or same colour as body

Large hinged fangs

## **SNAKEBITE PROFILE BIBRON'S STILETTO SNAKE**

Atractaspis bibronii



#### Risk of Bites

Bibron's Stiletto Snake is largely active at night, especially on warm summer nights after a bout of rain. It may also fall into swimming pools and may be brought indoors by cats.



#### **Most Bites**

Most victims are bitten picking up Stiletto Snakes, mistaking them for a harmless snake. Otherwise, when stood on while walking barefoot at night.



#### Symptoms & Venom

The venom of this snake is potently cytotoxic, causing severe pain, local swelling, blistering, and potentially local tissue damage.



See pages 85-87 Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



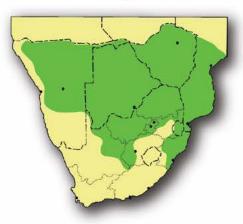
## First Aid

There is virtually nothing that can be done. Elevate the affected limb and get to a hospital that has an emergency department.



#### Medical Treatment

As there is no antivenom for a bite from this snake, doctors need to treat for pain and rehydrate the victim. Anti-inflammatories, antibiotics and antihistamines are not effective and should not be administered. It is equally as important not to resort to any form of surgery for at least 5-7 thereafter Only should days. debridement be considered depending on the severity of the bite.



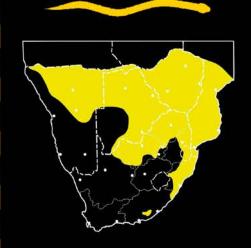




CAN INFLICT A NASTY BITE

## Southern African Python (*Python natalensis*)

Maximum Length: 6 m



Other names:

Luislang, previously called a Rock Python

The Southern African Python is by far our largest snake, reaching a maximum length of around 6 m and weighing in excess of 65 kg. It feeds largely on warm-blooded prey like small antelope, monkeys, game birds and dassies, but also takes leguaans and even crocodiles. Attacks on humans are rare and fatalities virtually unheard of. This snake is largely active at night but is fond of basking during the day. It is at home in water and can remain submerged for long periods. Females produce 30 – 60 (but in exceptional cases more than 100) eggs, which are roughly the size of a tennis ball. The female remains with her eggs throughout incubation and the young measure 50 – 70 cm in length.







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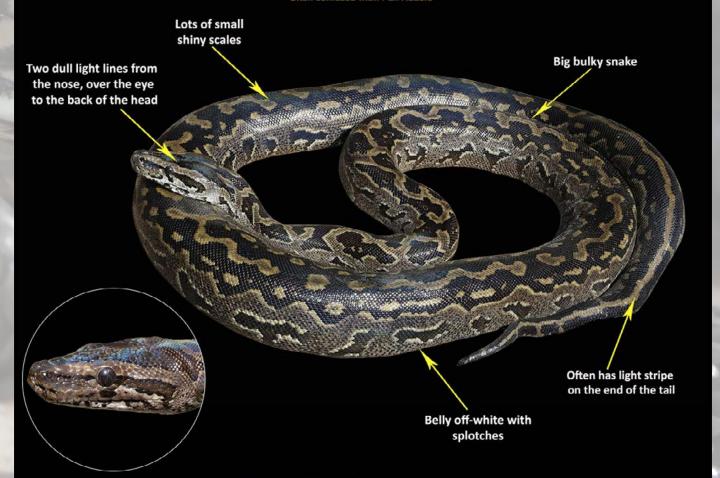


## Southern African Python (Python natalensis)

NON-VENOMOUS, BUT CAN INFLICT A NASTY BITE

Average length: 3 m. Maximum length: 5.5 m

Often confused with: Puff Adders





## **SNAKEBITE PROFILE** SOUTHERN AFRICAN PYTHON

**Python natalensis** 



## Risk of Bites

Pythons are ambush hunters and bites usually occur when walking down pathways or through thick bush, where a python is coiled up awaiting a passing prey animal.



#### (A) Most Bites

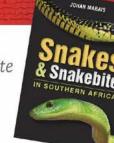
Most bites occur to the lower leg, when the snake lunges at a passerby. They are usually quick to release the bitten person, and often leave a row of small teeth punctures in the leg or calf.



#### Symptoms & Venom

Pythons have no venom, but have over 80 long recurved teeth, which they use to hang onto prey items. Large pythons may leave nasty wounds after a bite.

See pages 103-105 Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



## First Aid

Immobilise and reassure the patient. Bandage the bitten area to reduce blood loss and transport the victim to a hospital or doctor.



#### Medical Treatment

In severe bites victims may require stitches. Bites from pythons should be cleaned and disinfected and monitored for signs of infection. Doctors will also administer tetanus injection.



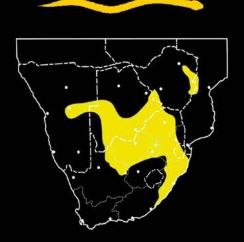




MILDLY VENOMOUS

## Short-snouted Grass Snake (*Psammophis brevirostris*)

Maximum Length: 1.2 m



Other names:

Short-snouted Whip/Sand Snake, Kortsnoet Grasslang

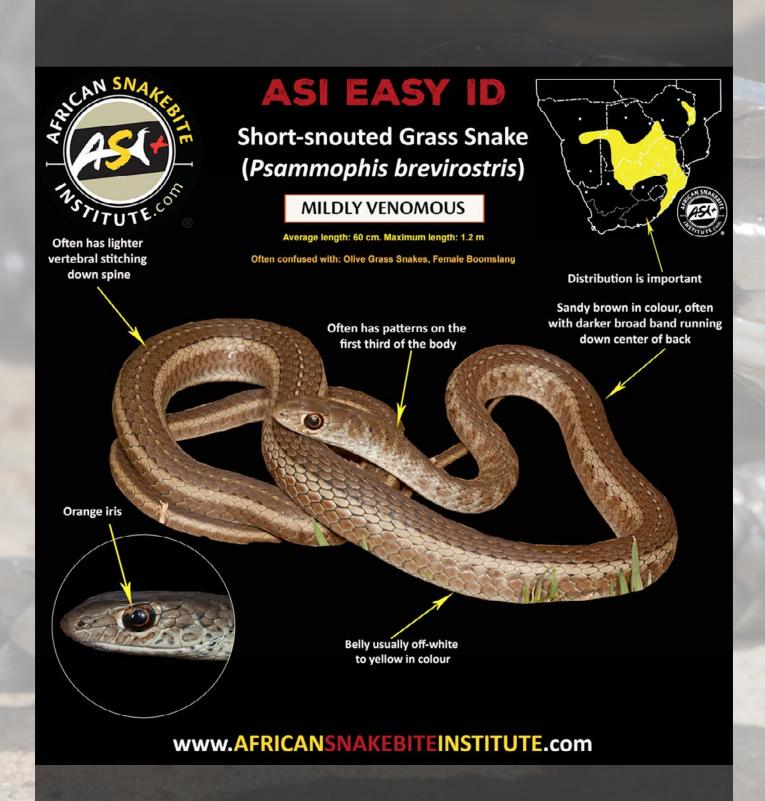
A medium sized, fast-moving snake that is active during the day. It averages 40-60cm but may exceed a meter in length. This snake is fond of basking and very quick to escape. It may flee into low shrubs. If handled it will not hesitate to bite. Individuals captured by the tail will spin and snap a piece of tail off in order to escape. The Short-snouted Grass Snake feeds on lizards, snakes and small rodents. It is a common snake in Gauteng and occurs throughout most of the central part of southern Africa and as far south as the Eastern Cape. Also found in Limpopo, North West and elsewhere further north. The venom of this snake is mild and poses no threat to humans.







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MILDLY VENOMOUS

## Black-headed Centipede-eater (Aparallactus capensis)

Maximum Length: 40 cm



Other names:

Swartkop Honderdpootvreter,

A small slender nocturnal snake that averages 30 cm with a maximum length of 40 cm. This common snake is usually found in deserted termite mounds or under logs and rocks as well as in leaf litter. It occurs in the eastern half of the country from the Eastern Cape northwards.

The Black-headed Centipede-eater is a specialist feeder and preys on centipedes – it will seize its prey and then chew along the body until the venom takes effect. The centipede is eaten headfirst. It has a blackish head and light brown to orange-brown body, making it easy to identify. This snake is back-fanged and mildly venomous and poses no threat to humans.







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Black-headed Centipede-eater (Aparallactus capensis)

#### **MILDLY VENOMOUS**

Average length: 30 cm. Maximum length: 40 cm



Colour varies from beige to red

Often has dark ventral stitching

Distinct dark head and band on neck

Feeds exclusively on centipedes

Belly is pearl in colour

Dark tear under the eye



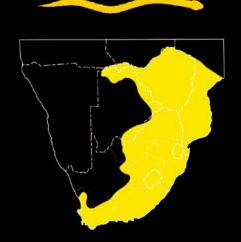
MILDLY VENOMOUS



### Herald Snake

## (Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia)

#### Maximum Length: 1 m



#### Other names:

Rooilipslang, Red-lipped Snake

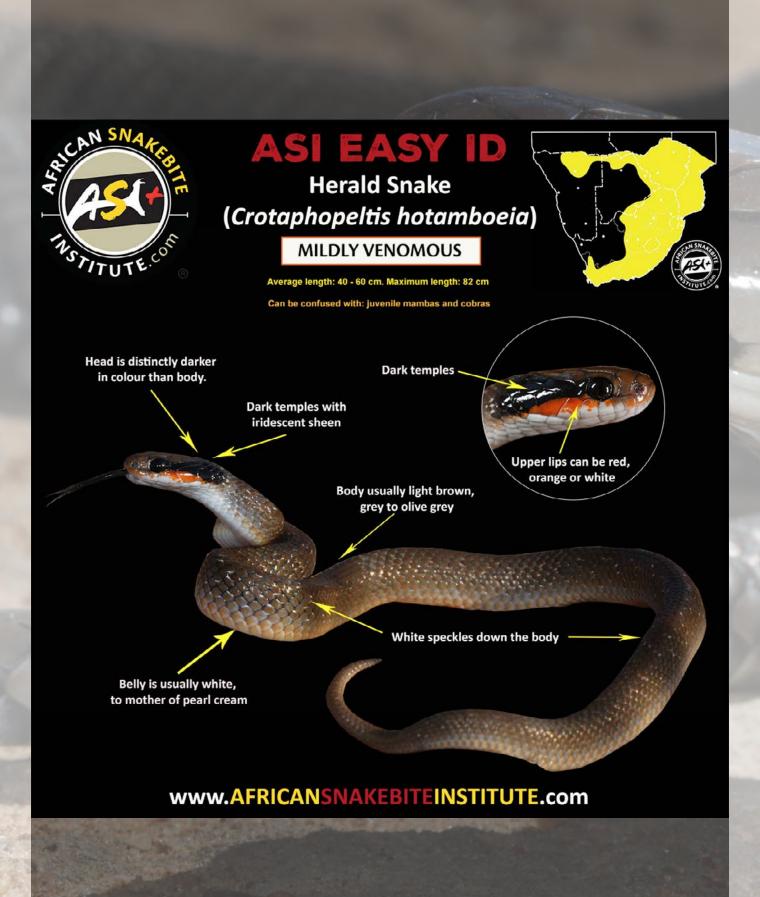
A nocturnal snake that frequents suburban gardens, especially those with water features. It is a toad specialist and often eats toads that look far too large to swallow. The Herald Snake is usually greyish to olive-grey in colour, but some individuals are quite dark. The head is always darker than the body and there may be white speckles on the body. In parts of the range the upper lip is bright red, orange or yellowish to white. When threatened, this snake puts up quite a show, drawing the head back into a striking position with the mouth agape and the head flattened. It is mildly venomous and poses no threat to humans or domestic animals.







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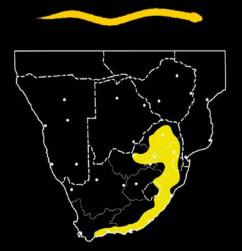




**HARMLESS** 

## Western Natal Green Snake (Philothamnus occidentalis)

Maximum Length: 1.3 m



Other names:

Westelike Natal Groenslang

A beautiful, bright green snake that is active during the day when it hunts for geckos and frogs. This snake climbs well but is often found on the ground, especially along the banks of well-shaded rivers and streams. It is quick to escape when disturbed and will bite readily if handled but is completely harmless. Because of the green colour it is often mistaken for a Boomslang or Green Mamba and needlessly killed. The Western Natal Green Snake has a whitish belly and may have a bluish tinge and occasionally some darker blotches on the back. It occurs south of Amanzimtoti and inland towards the Drakensberg and further north, as well as into the Eastern Cape and Western Cape to around Swellendam.







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Excellent climbers,

## **ASI EASY ID**

Western Natal Green Snake (Philothamnus occidentalis)

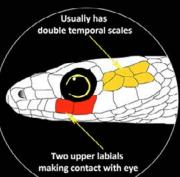
#### **HARMLESS**

Average length: 70 cm. Maximum length: 1.3 m

Often confused with: Eastern Natal Green Snakes, Green Mambas, Boomslang

Distribution is important to distinguish from the Eastern Natal Green Snake







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yellowish

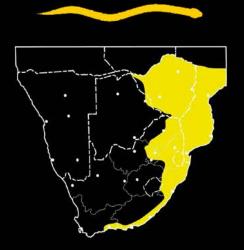




**HARMLESS** 

## Green Water Snake (Philothamnus hoplogaster)

Maximum Length: 1 m



Other names: South-eastern Green Snake, Groen Waterslang

A smallish bright green snake that averages 25-40 cm in length with a maximum length of 1 m. It is day-active and favours damp localities such as reed swamps, riverine thickets and flood plains where it feeds mainly on frogs. It also eats fish, small lizards and juveniles reportedly eat grasshoppers. Like the harmless natal green snakes, it is often mistaken for a Green Mamba and needlessly killed. Most individuals are bright emerald, green with a whitish belly and often have a yellow snout. Some individuals, especially further north, have a few blackish bars behind the head. This snake is not venomous and completely harmless to humans.







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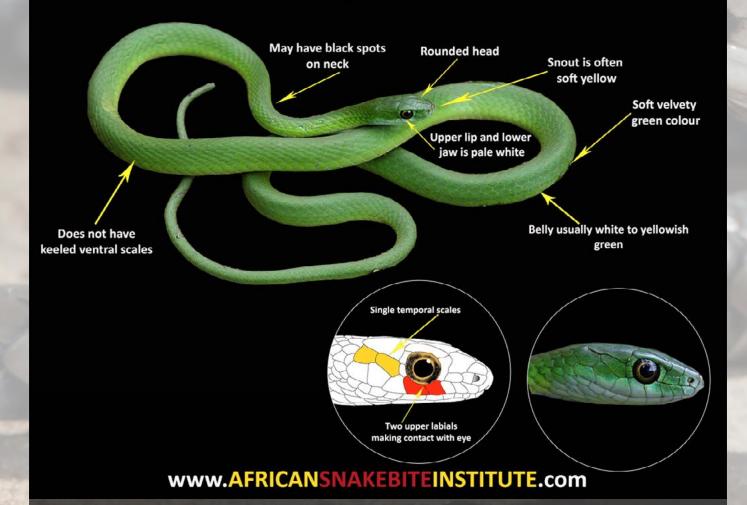
Green Water Snake (Philothamnus hoplogaster)

#### **HARMLESS**

Average length: 40 - 60 cm. Maximum length: 1 m

Often confused with: Green Mambas, Boomslang, and the Western and Eastern Natal Green Snakes









**HARMLESS** 

# Spotted Bush Snake (*Philothamnus semivariegatus*)

Maximum Length: 1.3 m



Other names:

Variegated Bush Snake; Gespikkelde Bosslang

An alert, day-active snake, that climbs well and is often found between the walls and ceilings of outbuildings, where it hunts for geckos. Sadly, this harmless snake is often mistaken for a Green Mamba or Boomslang and needlessly killed.

The body is bright green to a copper-green with distinct blackish spots on the front half of the snake, but little or no dark marks on the back half. The belly is yellowish to white and the pupil orange.

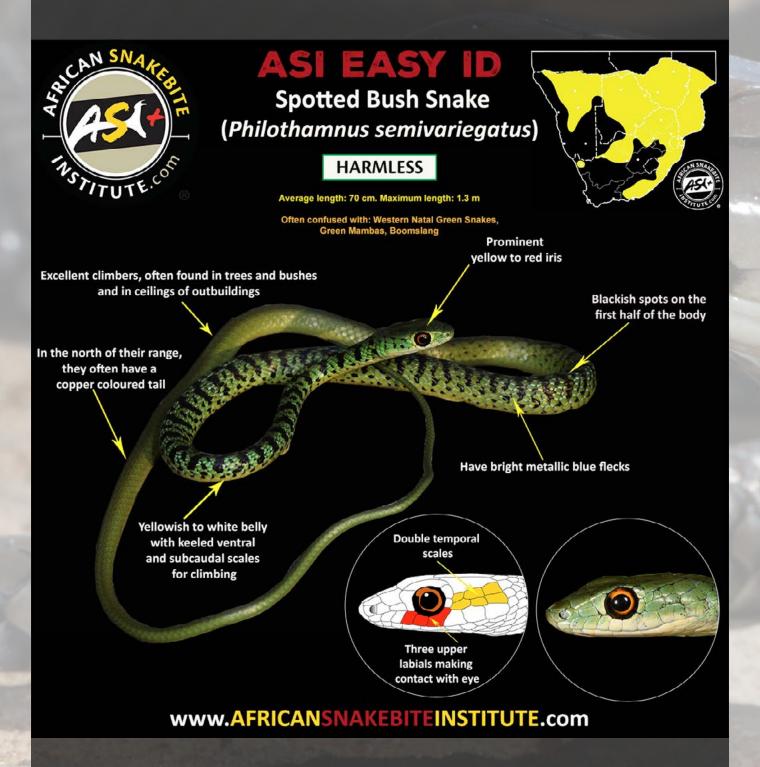
This snake has keeled belly scales which enables it to climb up the bark of a tree or even up face-brick walls. It is commonly found in suburban gardens and juveniles are often killed by domestic cats.







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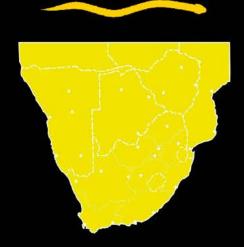




## **Brown House Snake**

# (Boaedon capensis)

Maximum Length: 1.5 m



#### Other names:

Bruin Huisslang

The Brown House Snake, true to its name, frequents human dwellings where it feeds largely on rodents and lizards. It is completely harmless and relies on muscle power to constrict its prey. It is widespread in South Africa and very common in suburban gardens.

This snake is active at night and is relatively slow-moving. Most individuals are medium to dark brown with a mother-of-pearl belly and two light lines on either side of the head – one from the nose through the top of the eye to the back of the head and the other from the back of the eye to the angle of the jaw. The Brown House Snake comes in a variety of shades of brown, often with mottling of white along the neck.







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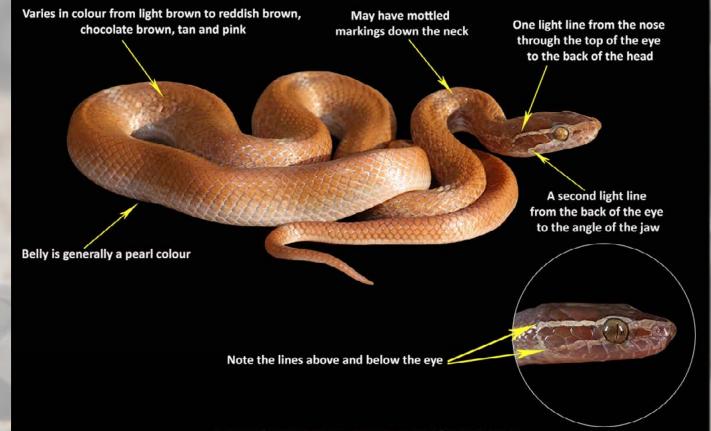
Brown House Snake (Boaedon capensis)

HARMLESS

Average length: 55 cm. Maximum length: 1.5 m

Can be confused with: Slug-eaters







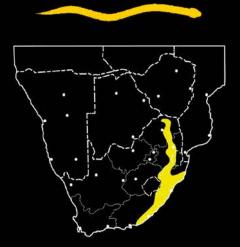




## Brown Egg-eater

# (Dasypeltis inornata)

Maximum Length: 1.2 m



#### Other names:

Bruin Eiervreter

A harmless egg—eating snake that averages 75 cm but may exceed 1 m in length. It is active at night and is amazingly skilled at finding birds' eggs. These snakes can be problematic for bird breeders as several eggs can be devoured in a single session.

Eggs are swallowed whole, and the shell is cracked by special bony projections in the neck – the contents is swallowed, and the shell is regurgitated in a neat small package.

All of the egg-eating snakes have heavily keeled body scales. If cornered, this snake puts up quite a show, flattening its head exposing the upper lips and will strike quite viciously but lacks teeth.







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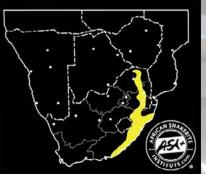


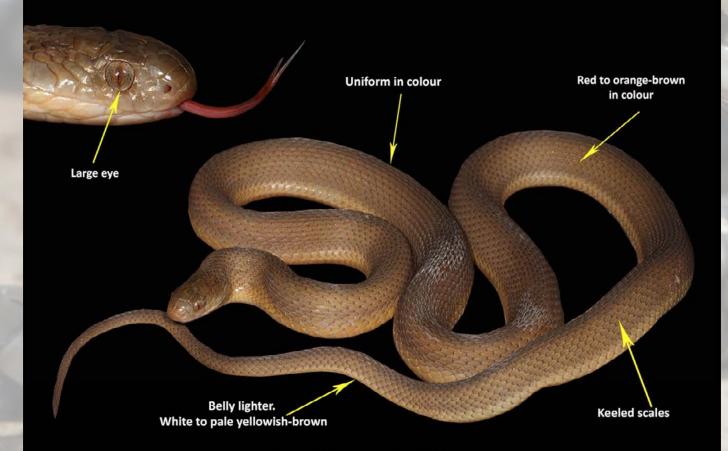
Southern Brown Egg-eater (Dasypeltis inornata)



Average length: 50 - 70 cm. Maximum length: 1.2 m

Often confused with: Brown House Snakes and female Boomslang







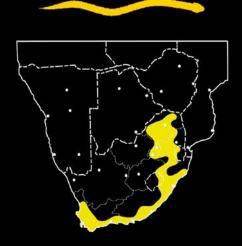




## Olive Snake

# (Lycodonomorphus inornatus)

# Maximum Length: 1.3 m



#### Other names:

Olive House/Ground Snake, Olyfslang

A slow-moving nocturnal snake that is quite similar to the Brown House Snake in behaviour. It averages 30-60 cm but reaches 1.3 m in length. Commonly found around houses but prefers damp areas where it hunts for lizards, rodents and other snakes. Because of its colour, varying from olive-green to light brown or black, it is mistaken for a variety of other snakes including the Black Mamba and the Brown Water Snake.

The Olive Snake used to be in the same genus as the house snakes, hence the common name Olive House Snake, but has since been moved to the same genus as the water snakes. This snake is not venomous and poses no threat to humans.







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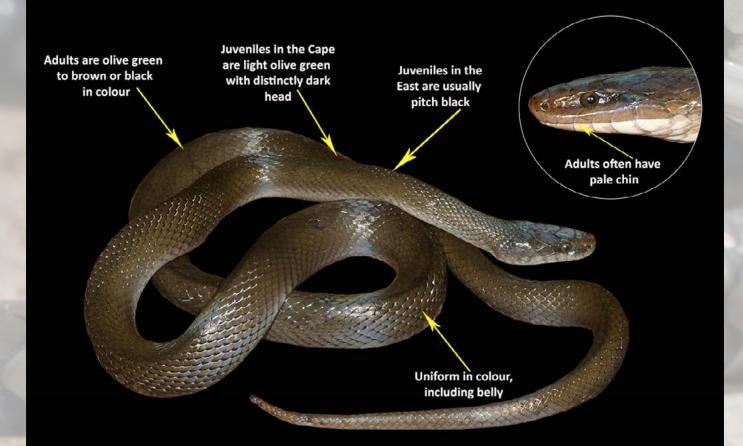


Olive Snake (Lycodonomorphus inornatus)



Average length: 75 cm. Maximum length: 1.3 m

Often confused with: Brown House Snakes, Brown Water Snakes, Yellow-Bellied House Snakes



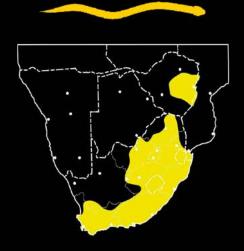






# Brown Water Snake (*Lycodonomorphus rufulus*)

Maximum Length: 97 cm



Other names: Bruin Waterslang

A smallish snake averaging 30-50 cm with a maximum length of 97 cm. It is light to dark brown with a salmon-pink to yellow coloured belly. Snakes from the Western Cape are often much darker. This snake is not as aquatic as the Dusky-bellied Water Snake but does frequent rivers, streams, vleis and other damp areas. It is active at night and swims well but is often seen hunting along shaded streams during the day. It is a powerful constrictor and feeds on frogs, tadpoles, fish and occasionally nestling rodents and geckos. Females produce 6 – 23 eggs in summer. Though harmless this snake is much feared in Zulu culture and is called Ivuzamanzi elimdubu.







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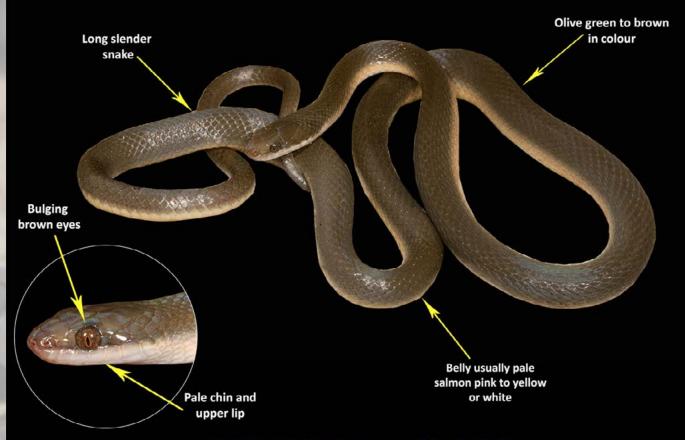
Brown Water Snake (Lycodonomorphus rufulus)



Average length: 45-60 cm. Maximum length: 97 cm

Often confused with: Olive Snakes, Yellow-bellied House Snakes





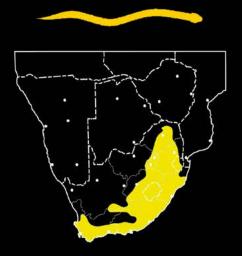




**HARMLESS** 

# Common Slug-eater (*Duberria lutrix*)

Maximum Length: 43 cm



Other names:

Gewone Slakvreter, Tabakrolletjie

A small snake that averages 30 – 35 cm. It feeds exclusively on snails and slugs and locates them by following the slime trail. The Common Slug-eater favours damp localities in the southeastern half of southern Africa.

During the day it seeks shelter under rocks, logs and grass tufts and emerges in the evening to hunt. It is reluctant to bite and if threatened will defecate and secrete a foul-smelling substance simultaneously. It also has the peculiar habit of rolling up into a tight spiral with the head concealed, like a roll of tobacco, hence the Afrikaans name. This small slow-moving snake is not venomous and poses no threat to humans.







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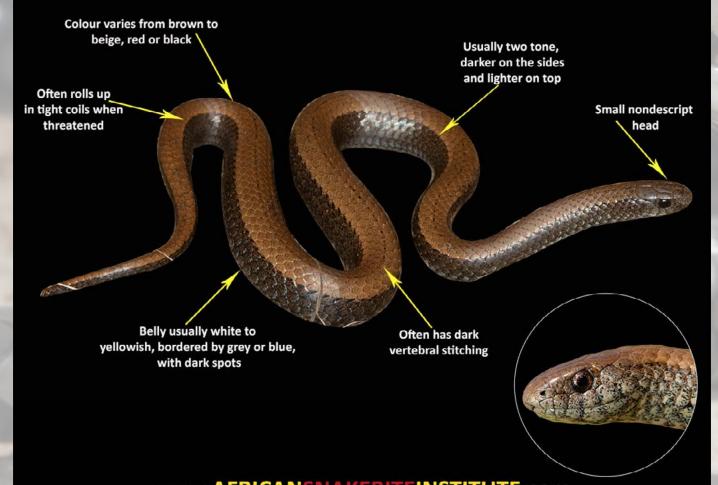
Common Slug-eater (Duberria lutrix)

## **HARMLESS**

Average length: 35 cm. Maximum length: 45 cm

Often confused with: Juvenile Cape Cobras







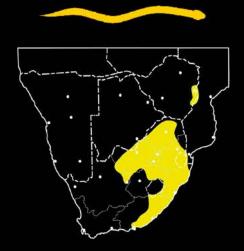




## Bibron's Blind Snake

# (Afrotyphlops bibronii)

Maximum Length: 48.4 cm



#### Other names:

Bibron's se Blindeslang

This harmless burrowing snake spends most of its life underground where it feeds on ants, termites and their larvae. It is often flushed to the surface after heavy rains. As the common name indicates it is largely blind, with a scale over the eye – an adaptation for an underground existence. Bibron's Blind Snake averages 30 – 38 cm with a maximum length of 48.4 cm. Both ends are rounded, and one must look carefully to work out which end is the head and which is the tail. A variety of burrowing snakes, like the stiletto and harlequin snake prey on this species. This snake may be confused with Delelande's Beaked Blind Snake and the venomous stiletto snakes.







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Bibron's Blind Snake (Afrotyphlops bibronii)

**HARMLESS** 

Average length: 30-40 cm. Maximum length: 48.4 cm

Often confused with: stiletto snakes and Delelande's Beaked Blind Snakes





## FIRST AID FOR SNAKEBITE



## IN THE EVENT OF A SNAKEBITE, DO NOT...

- Do not try to cut or suck out the venom. Never cut the bite site as cutting may do far more harm than good. Sucking does not remove significant amounts of venom.
- ◆ Do not apply any electric shock therapy. Shock treatments have been tested extensively and have been shown to have no effect on the outcome of the bite. Electric shocks do not neutralise snake venom.
- ♣ Do not apply a tourniquet. Many people are bitten by harmless snakes or venomous snakes that do not inject sufficient venom to cause serious damage. Arterial or venous tourniquets are not advised in most bites as venom is transported largely through the lymphatic system and not through veins. There is little evidence that a tourniquet could be lifesaving following a snakebite.
- Do not apply heat, ice, lotions or potions. Apart from cleaning the bite site with water and applying a sterile gauze dressing nothing should be applied to the bite. Very hot water does not neutralise snake venom.
- ◆ Do not inject antivenom as a first aid measure. Most snakebite victims
  do not require antivenom and the polyvalent antivenom is only effective
  for the bites of certain potentially deadly snakes. If required, antivenom
  must be injected intravenously by a medical doctor and usually in large
  quantities. As victims may go into anaphylactic shock when injected
  with antivenom, adrenaline and other drugs may also be required.
  Anaphylactic shock is a serious medical condition which may be fatal if
  not treated promptly.

#### **FIRST AID KITS**

We stock a wide range of First Aid for Snakebite Kits, as well as Smart Pressure Bandages, Resuscitators, and first aid books. View the range online <a href="here">here</a>.





## FIRST AID FOR SNAKEBITE



## IN THE EVENT OF A SNAKEBITE, DO...

- → Do get the victim to a hospital as soon as possible and in a safe manner. This is by far the most important first aid measure. For medical advice in a snakebite emergency, call the African Snakebite Institute +27 (0)82 494 2039.
- → Do keep the victim calm. Often easier said than done as people tend to panic in a snakebite emergency. Many snakebite victims go into shock, experience a drop in blood pressure and may even become nauseous and faint. If possible, do not allow the victim to walk, run, jump etc. Bear in mind that more than 99% of snakebite victims that are hospitalised within a few hours survive their snakebites.
- Do remove jewellery as well as tight clothing. If bitten on the hand/arm/foot/ lower leg, remove rings, bangles, bracelets, watches, anklets and any other tight jewellery including tight clothing.
- → Do administer artificial respiration if patient stops breathing. In serious snakebite cases involving snakes with predominantly neurotoxic venom, like the Black Mamba or Cape Cobra, the victim may soon experience difficulty with breathing, even within 20 minutes. This is a very serious medical condition and assisted breathing could be life-saving. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may be beneficial in the short term, but the proper use of a Bag Valve Mask is far better in such an instance.

### **SPITTING SNAKES**

- ★ The common spitting snakes in South Africa are the Mozambique Spitting
  Cobra or M'Fezi and the Rinkhals. In the western parts of the country these are
  replaced by the Black Spitting Cobra. These snakes spray their venom up to a
  distance of three metres and do so in self-defence to temporarily blind their
  attacker so that they can make a quick escape.
- ♣ Although spitting snakes accurately aim for the eyes, the venom di\7ffuses into a spray over a wide area and may get onto your hair, face, arms and chest. Venom in the eyes is very painful and must be flushed or diluted as quickly as possible. The production of tears starts this process, but as a first aid measure, flush the eyes with water or a weak (normal) saline solution. The idea is to flush away any excess venom. Transport the victim to a medical doctor, who will examine the eyes for corneal damage and prescribe antibiotic eye drops to prevent secondary infection. There is no reason to use diluted antivenom it has no proven benefits and may cause an allergic reaction.
- If treated quickly, the chance of permanent damage to the eyes is extremely remote.

## **SNAKEBITE EMERGENCY NUMBERS**

Netcare Ambulance: 082 911

ER24 Ambulance: 084 124

**Provincial Ambulance: 10177/112** 

African Snakebite Institute: +27 (0)82 494 2039

## HOSPITALS AROUND PIETERMARITZBURG

#### **Eden Gardens Private Hospital**

Tel: 033 815 4600 (-29.641944, 30.358166) 100 Archie Gumede Dr, Masons Mill, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

#### **Edendale Hospital**

Tel: 033 395 4911 (-29.647899, 30.332208) 89 Selby Msimang Rd, Plessislaer, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

#### **Mediclinic Pietermartizburg**

Tel: 086 177 7002 (-29.608851, 30.389468) 90 Payne Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

#### **Netcare St Anne's Hospital**

Tel: 033 897 5000 (-29.602457, 30.385448) 3201, 331 Burger St, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

#### **Midlands Specialist Private Hospital**

Tel: 033 341 5000 (-29.592334, 30.391290) 162 Masukwana St, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

#### **Greys Hospital**

Tel: 033 897 3000 (-29.580009, 30.363964) The Msunduzi, Town Hill, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

## SNAKE REMOVERS CONTACTS

Find SNAKE REMOVERS in Pietermaritzburg

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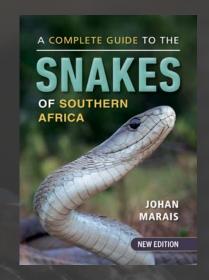


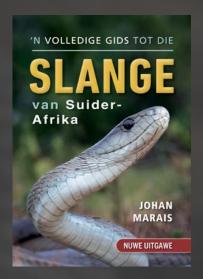


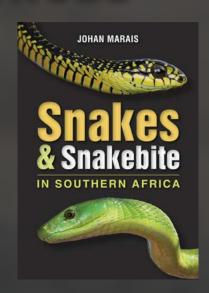




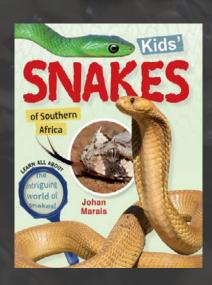
# MORE RESOURCES



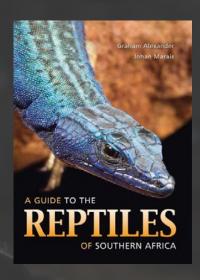




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