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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 WILLSTON

he Northern Cape has 52 different snake species. Of the 15 snakes that occur in Williston three are highly venomous, two can give a bad 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. C nakebite 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 WILLISTON



Williston has around 15 species of snakes. Three snakes are considered highly venomous. Two snakes can give a bad bite. The rest are harmless or only mildly venomous.

human fatalities

Painful bite, but does not require antivenom

Not thought to be harmful to humans **HARMLESS**

Not dangerous to



































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 Africa.

& Snakebite

FREE ASI SNAKES APP

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EMERGENCY PROTOCOL

IN THE EVENT OF A SNAKE BITE

1 Keep the victim calm, immobilized and transport the victim to the closest hospital without delay.

2 If the victim stops breathing, resort to artificial respiration or make use of a Bag Valve Mask

3 Call the Poison Information Centre helpline for further advice: 0861 555 777.

DO NOT

- ... apply a tourniquet.
- ... cut and suck the wound.
- ... use ice or very hot water. ... give the victim alcohol.
- ... apply electric shock.
- ... inject antivenom randomly. Antivenom (if required) must be administered by a doctor in a hospital environment.

Download the high resolution poster here.



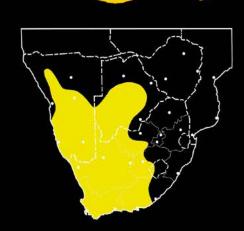
HIGHLY VENOMOUS



Cape Cobra

(Naja nivea)

Maximum Length: 2.3 m



Other names:

Geelslang, Kaapse Kobra, Koper kapel

This snake varies in colour from near black to dark or light brown, beige, yellow or speckled while juveniles have a dark band on the throat. The Cape Cobra is easily confused with the Mole Snake and the Black Spitting Cobra. It is by far our most dangerous cobra and with the Black Mamba it accounts for the majority of fatal snake bites in South Africa. The Cape Cobra may stand its ground if threatened and is quick to form a hood and bite. It occurs largely in the Cape provinces but extends into the Free State, Northwest, southern Botswana and Namibia. The venom is potently neurotoxic causing progressive weakness and may affect breathing rapidly. Victims need urgent hospitalisation and in a severe bite antivenom is essential







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ASI EASY ID

Cape Cobra (Naja nivea)

HIGHLY VENOMOUS

Average length: 1.2 - 1.6 m. Maximum length: 2.3 m

Can be confused with: Mole Snakes, Black Spitting Cobras, Snouted Cobras





Chunky cheeks for venom storage Spreads an impressive hood

Juveniles have a dark band on throat

mark under the eye Varies in colour from light yellow to brown, gold and black.

Often a speckled mix of colours

Ventral scales often visable on sides

Belly usually same colour as the rest of snake

Usually have dark tipped tails

SNAKEBITE PROFILE **CAPE COBRA**

Naja nivea



Risk of Bites

The Cape Cobra is commonly encountered in suburbia, especially in areas where rodents are abundant. If cornered, it is quick to rear up and form a hood and if approached closely will bite readily.



Most Bites

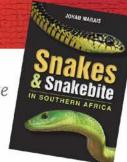
Most victims are bitten on the lower leg or on a hand, often when attempting to capture or kill the snake.



& Symptoms & Venom

A potent and fast-acting neurotoxic venom that is quite similar to Black Mamba venom in its effects. It results in pins and needles in the lips, nausea, excessive sweating, drooping eyelids, difficulty in swallowing and eventually drowsiness and muscle pain followed by paralysis and respiratory failure. Some victims also experience some swelling. In severe cases victims become unresponsive within less than one hour.

See pages 49-51 - Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



First Aid

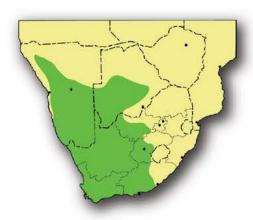
Immobilise and reassure the patient, who must lie down in a rescue position. Immediately arrange transport to a hospital with emergency facilities. If far from a hospital, apply a pressure bandage (Page 19 of Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa). Resort to artificial respiration if the victim stops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



Medical Treatment

severe envenomation cases patients are intubated and ventilated if they are not breathing. They are treated with 12-15 vials of SAVP Polyvalent antivenom. Additional vials of antivenom may be required at a later stage. Even after receiving antivenom, patients may remain unresponsive for a day or two.







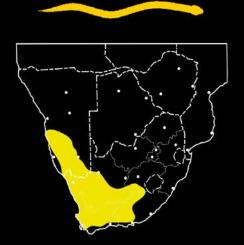


VENOMOUS

Cape Coral Snake

(Aspidelaps I. lubricus)

Maximum Length: 60 cm



Other names:

Koraalslang, Koraalkobra

A colourful nocturnal snake that is widespread in the drier western part of southern Africa. It shelters under rocks during the day and moves around at night, often seen crossing roads. The Cape Coral Snake inhabits outcrops and stony, dry, sandy regions in arid savanna, Karoo scrub, Fynbos and desert. If confronted it will lift its head off the ground, flatten the neck region and hiss while striking out repeatedly. This snake may be confused with the harmless Tiger snakes of the genus *Telescopus*. A popular snake in the illegal pet trade. Its venom is predominantly neurotoxic and may affect breathing. There is no antivenom for the bite of this snake and bites must be treated symptomatically.







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ASI EASY ID

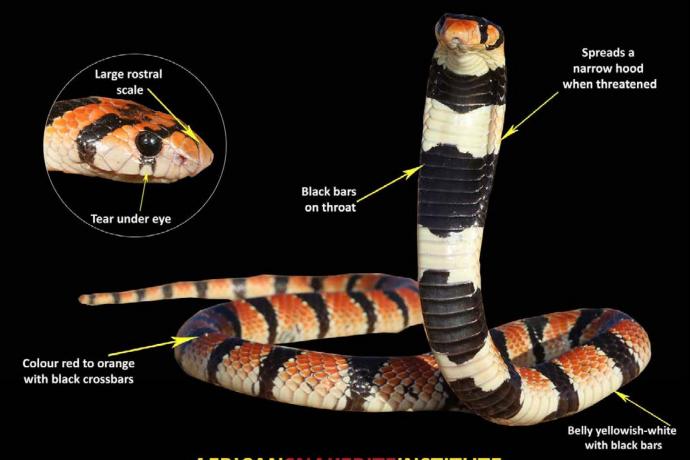
Cape Coral Snake
(Aspidelaps lubricus lubricus)

VENOMOUS

Average length: 35 cm. Maximum length: 60 cm

Often confused with: Spotted Harlequin Snakes and tiger snakes







SNAKEBITE PROFILE **CAPE CORAL SNAKE**

Aspidelaps lubricus lubricus



Risk of Bites

Bites to humans are not common. This snake inhabits rocky outcrops and dry sandy areas. It is quick to form a hood, hiss and strike repeatedly when startled or cornered.



Most Bites

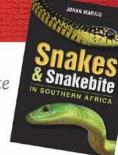
Bites are not common, except for incidents where snake keepers are bitten by captive snakes.



Symptoms & Venom

predominantly venom is neurotoxic. Symptoms may include pain and swelling. There is no antivenom for the bite of this snake. No human fatalities have been

See pages 70-71 Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



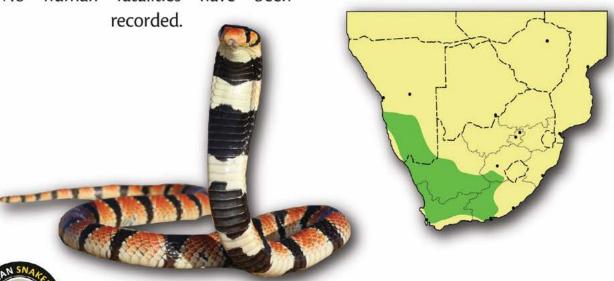
First Aid

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



開 Medical Treatment

There is no antivenom for bites from this snake, and doctors will treat symptomatically.





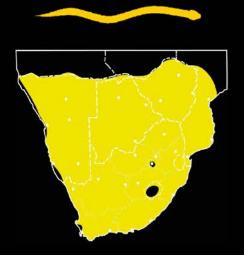
HIGHLY VENOMOUS



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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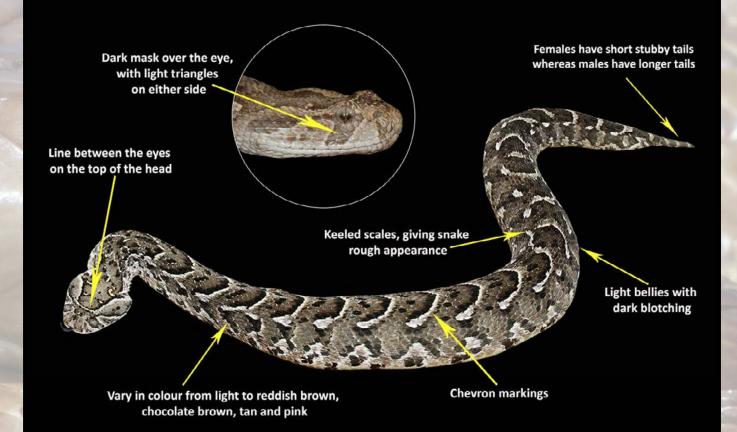
Puff Adder (*Bitis arietans*)

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

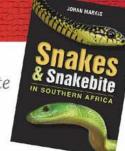
Most victims are bitten at night when accidentally stepping on the snake, but bites are also inflicted during the day when the snake is basking. Most bites are on the feet or lower legs.



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).



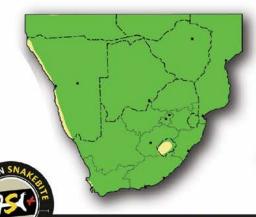


Immobilise and reassure the patient. Elevate the affected limb and remove tight clothing and jewelry. Promptly transport the victim to the nearest hospital that has emergency facilities. Avoid all other first aid remedies including bandages.



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. Fatalities are rare.





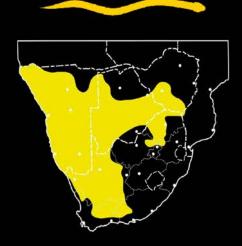


VENOMOUS



Horned Adder (Bitis caudalis)

Maximum Length: 60 cm



Other names: Horingsman, Horingadder

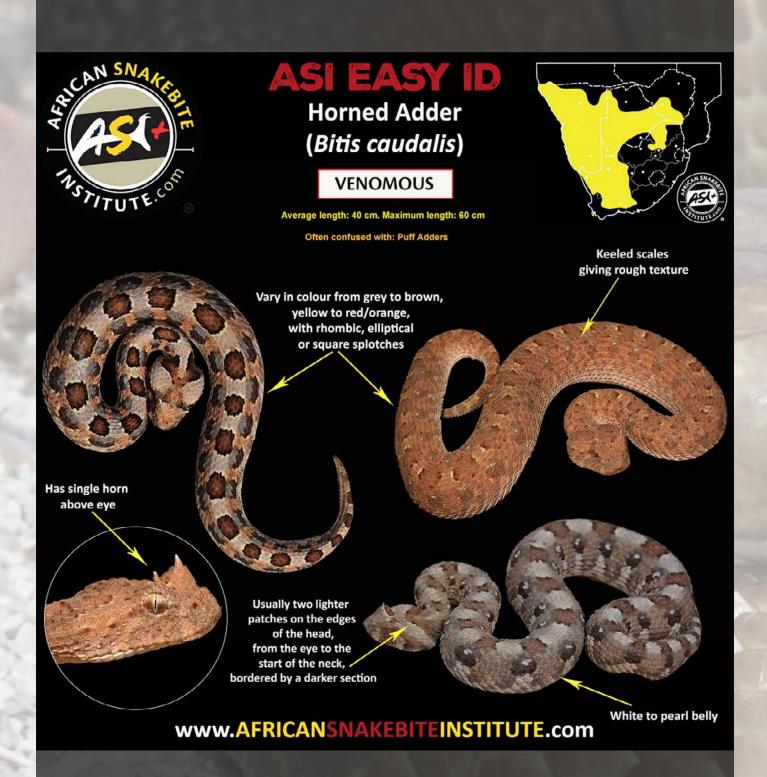
A small adder, averaging 25 – 40 cm with a maximum length of nearly 60 cm and usually has two prominent horns – one above each eye. It is widespread occurring from the Eastern Cape to the Western Cape, Northern Cape, North West, Gauteng and Limpopo, as well as further north. There is a great deal of colour variation, and this is usually linked to the colour of the sand in the area. The Horned Adder is active at dusk and likes to hide in the shade of bushes and rocks during the day where it may bury itself into the sand. When approached it inflates the body and hisses loudly and will strike repeatedly. The venom of this snake is cytotoxic, causing swelling and pain. Antivenom is not effective or required.







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SNAKEBITE PROFILE **HORNED ADDER**

Bitis caudalis



Risk of Bites

Bites are not common - this is a very cryptic snake, which prefers to avoid humans.



Most Bites

Most bites occur to snake keepers or people trying to capture a Horned Adder.

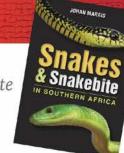


Symptoms & Venom

The venom is largely cytotoxic and causes severe pain, and swelling. In a few cases minor necrosis has been recorded.



See pages 35-37 - Snakes and Snakebite in Southern Africa (2024).



First Aid

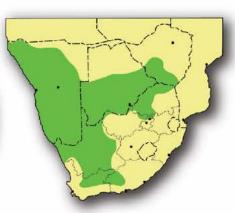
Immobilise and reassure the patient and elevate the affected limb. Remove tight clothing and jewelry. Transport the victim to the nearest hospital or doctor for pain management. Avoid all other first aid remedies including bandages.



Medical Treatment

There is no antivenom for bites from Horned Adders, and patients may need to be treated for pain. No fatalities have been recorded by bites from this snake and symptoms resolve fully within a week or two.







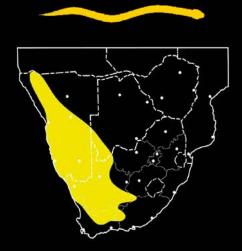


MILDLY VENOMOUS

Dwarf Beaked Snake

(Dipsina multimaculata)

Maximum Length: 50 cm



Other names:

Dwerghaakneusslang

A small well-patterned snake that averages 30-35 cm but may reach 50 cm in length. This species varies in colour, from tan-brown to reddish with darker splotches. There is usually a light V on the base of the head.

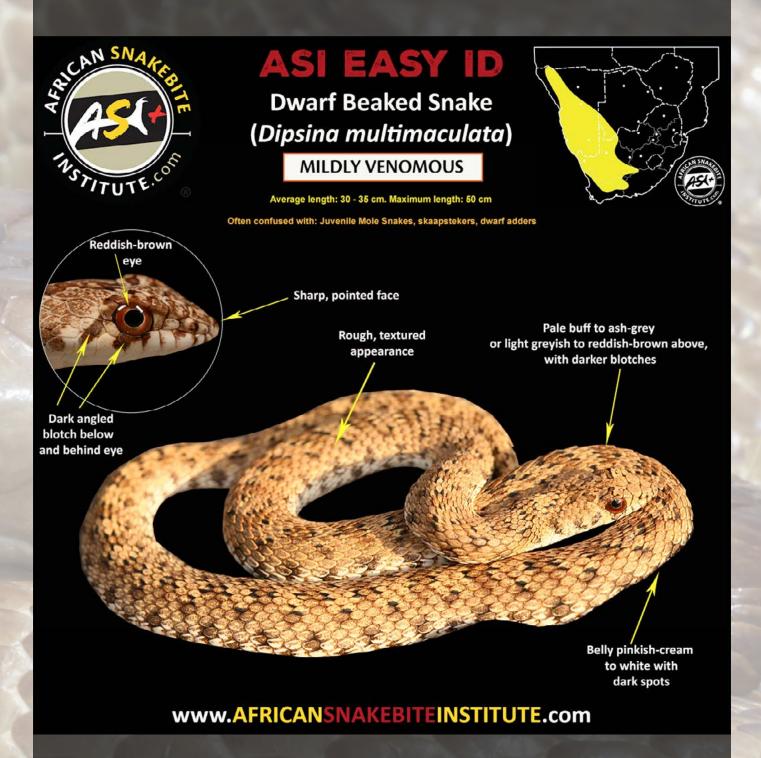
It lives on gravel plains with dispersed bushes in the Namib Desert, Karoo scrub and arid savanna. It usually hides at the base of a bushes or rocks and will disappear down a hole if disturbed. It hunts lizards, ambushing them under bushes. It is a docile snake but may assume a coiled position when threatened, mimicking the Horned Adder. The venom of this species has little effect on humans.







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MILDLY VENOMOUS

Karoo Sand Snake (*Psammophis notostictus*)

Maximum Length: 1 m



Other names: Karoo Sandslang

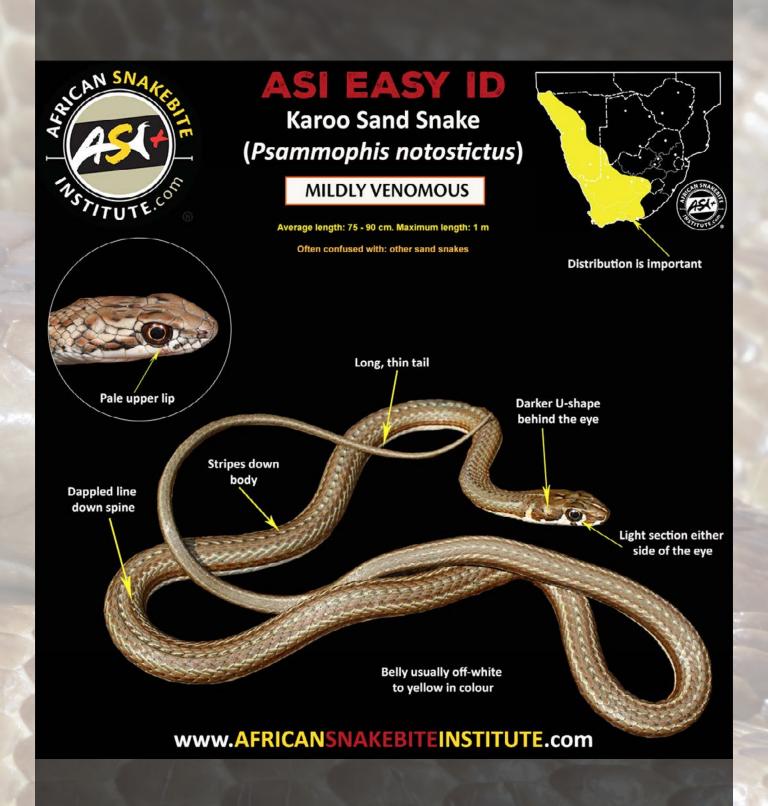
A slender snake that averages 40-60 cm with a maximum length of just over 1 m. It is very fast moving and active in the day when it hunts for lizards, including lacertids, skinks and agamas, but will also take small rodents. In some areas it is by far the most common snake and prefers hard, stony ground. Many individuals are killed by vehicles while crossing roads. It is widespread, occurring in the western Free State, western half of the Eastern Cape, Western Cape and much of the Northern Cape and Namibia, extending into Angola. The Karoo Sand Snake is easily confused with some of the other Sand and Grass snakes. It is mildly venomous and poses no threat to humans.







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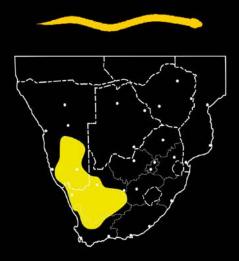


MILDLY VENOMOUS

Beetz's Tiger Snake

(Telescopus beetzi)

Maximum Length: 68 cm



Other names: Beetz se Tierslang

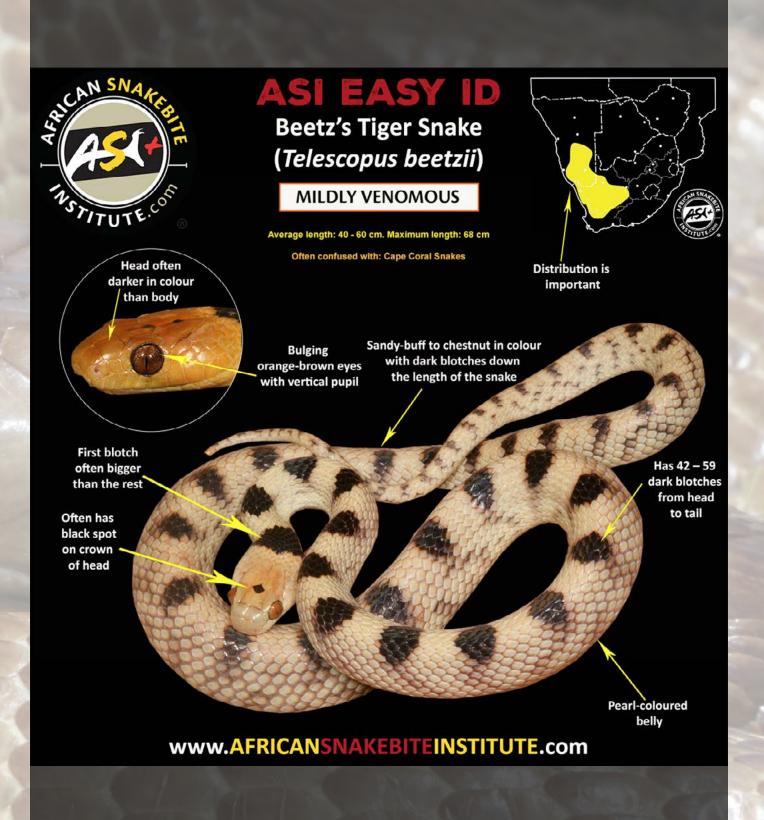
A beautifully-marked nocturnal snake that averages 40-60 cm with a maximum length of 68 cm. It inhabits the rocky arid regions of Namaqualand and the Karoo extending into southern Namibia. This snake is quite common in some areas and often killed at night on roads by passing vehicles. When cornered it performs like the Herald Snake, coiling up with its head drawn back and will strike with an open mouth, biting readily. Beetz's Tiger Snake feeds on lizards, especially geckos. Its venom is mild and has little effect on humans.



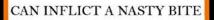




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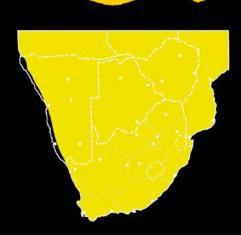






Mole Snake (*Pseudaspis cana*)

Maximum Length: 2.1 m



Other names: Molslang

The Mole snake is a muscular day-active snake that spends much of its time down rodent burrows in search of food. It is widespread and occurs throughout most of Southern Africa. It is often encountered in the Cape, but not seen commonly elsewhere in the country. Individuals vary from black to dark brown, medium brown, light brown or even brick red, while the juveniles have bright markings. This snake is not venomous but does have pin-sharp teeth and is capable of quite serious bites that may even require stitches. Mole Snakes are often confused with the Cape Cobra and the venomous stiletto snake even though it does not resemble them.







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ASI EASY ID

Mole Snake (Pseudaspis cana)

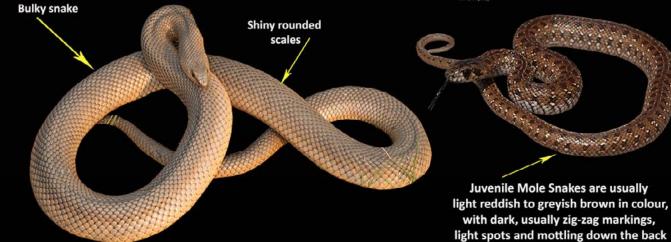
NON-VENOMOUS, BUT CAN INFLICT A NASTY BITE

Average length: 1.2 m. Maximum length: 2.1 m

Often confused with: Cape Cobras, and Snouted Cobras.

Juveniles are often confused with egg-eaters, night adders and skaapstekers









HARMLESS

Bug-eyed House Snake (Boaedon mentalis)

Maximum Length: 60 cm



Other names: Groot-oog Huisslang

The Bug-eyed House Snake is found in the dry scrub of the Northern Cape, adjacent Western Cape and Namibia. It inhabits Namaqua flats and rocky outcrops. It is completely harmless and relies on muscle power to constrict its prey which is mainly lizards, especially geckos, and small rodents.

This snake is active at night and is relatively slow-moving. Most individuals are light tan to pink in colour with large bulging eyes. Two light yellow lines run down 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. These lines may fade in adults.







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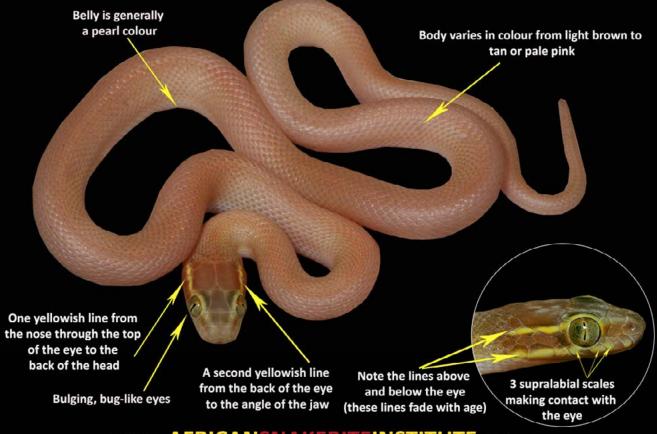
Bug-eyed House Snake (Boaedon mentalis)

HARMLESS

Average length: 35 cm. Maximum length: 60 cm

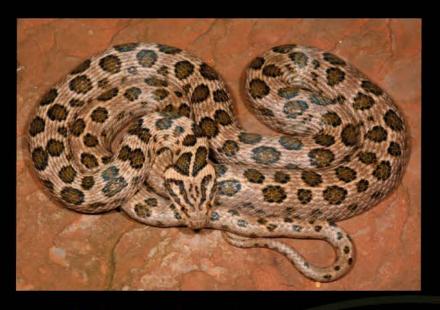
Can be confused with: Brown House Snakes







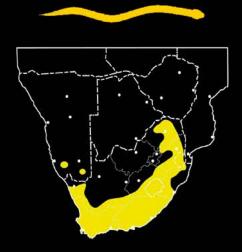




Spotted Rock Snake

(Lamprophis guttatus)

Maximum Length: 72 cm



Other names:

Gevlekte Rotsslang

A smallish snake that averages under 50 cm in length but may reach 72 cm. The Spotted Rock Snake is a secretive snake that inhabits narrow rock crevices where it feeds on lizards, mainly geckos but may also take rodents and nestling birds. It hunts at night and may be found crossing roads. Over much of its range it is quite rare, but in some areas it is abundant. There is a great deal of colour variation throughout the range of this snake, with most individuals being a yellowish-brown to pinkish-grey above, with reddish-brown to dark brown blotches or spots arranged in adjacent alternate pairs, that may form a zig-zag pattern down the back. This snake is harmless.







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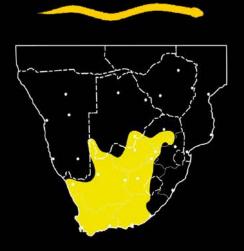




HARMLESS

Sundevall's Shovel-snout (*Prosymna sundevallii*)

Maximum Length: 36 cm



Other names: Sundevall se Graafneusslang

This is a small snake that averages 18-25 cm but reaches 36 cm in length. The snout is characteristically pointed. It is found in a variety of habitats from fynbos to moist savanna, Karoo and grasslands extending into dry savanna where it can be found under rocks and logs as well as in deserted termite mounds. When threatened it coils and uncoils like the old clock springs.

Sundevall's Shovel-snout feeds largely on reptile eggs but will also take small lizards and invertebrates. It is harmless and poses no threat to humans. If handled, it may press the sharp spike on the tail tip into the hand.







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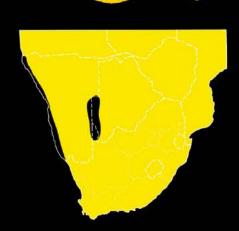




HARMLESS

Common Egg-eater (Dasypeltis scabra)

Maximum Length: 1.16 m



Other names:

Rhombic Egg-eater, Gewone Eiervreter

A common snake throughout most of southern Africa except for true desert and closed canopy forests. It averages around 50 cm and is well adapted at climbing trees. It is most abundant in thornveld and grasslands where it can be found in any situation. It is nocturnal, spending most of the day hiding beneath rocks or under loose bark. When agitated, it will coil and uncoil while striking out viciously. The rubbing scales create a rasping sound similar to a hiss. It is completely harmless, and the teeth are reduced. It feeds exclusively on birds' eggs. It may be confused with the venomous Common Night Adder.







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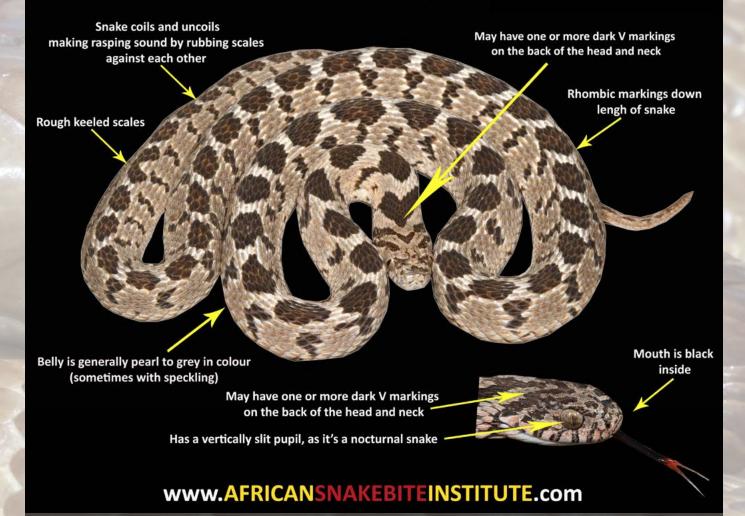
Common Egg-eater (Dasypeltis scabra)

HARMLESS

Average length: 55 cm. Maximum length: 1.16 m

Often confused with: Common Night Adders





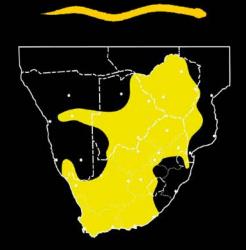




HARMLESS

Delalande's Beaked Blind Snake (Rhinotyphlops lalandei)

Maximum Length: 35 cm



Other names: Delalande se Blindeslang

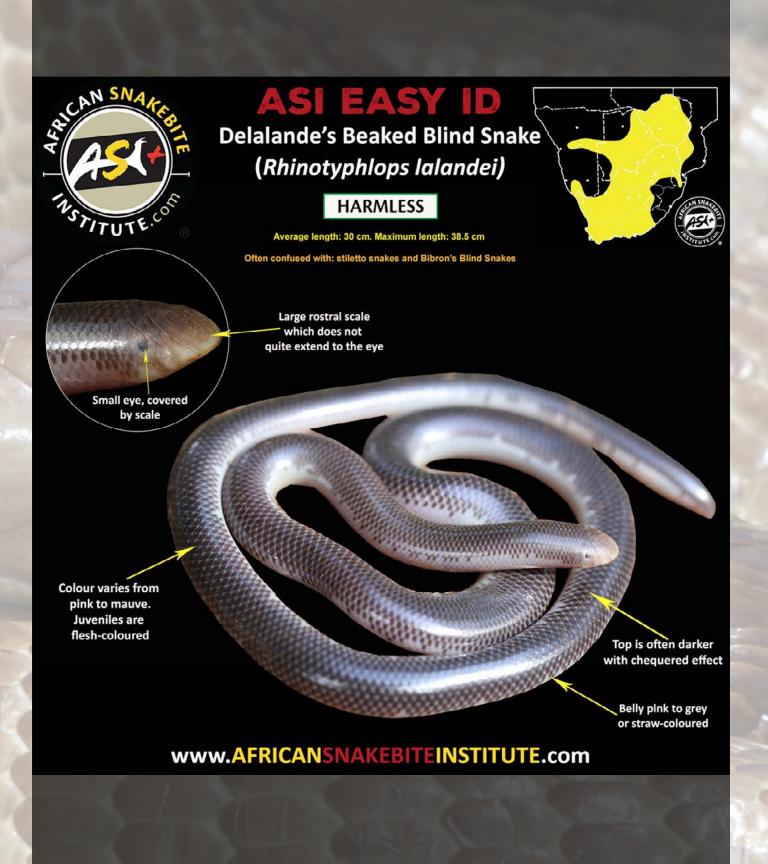
A widespread burrowing snake that spends most of its life underground in search of ants and their eggs. Individuals may be found in soil under rocks or logs, in deserted termite mounds or on the surface at night, especially after rains. They are pale pink to dark-slate or grey-brown in colour. Each scale is pale-edged giving it a checkered effect. The young are pink or flesh-coloured. It is a small snake with adults averaging around 25 - 30 cm, with a maximum size of about 35 cm. They are easily confused with other blind snakes or worm snakes. Blind snakes are preyed upon by birds and a variety of snakes including the Spotted Harlequin Snake.







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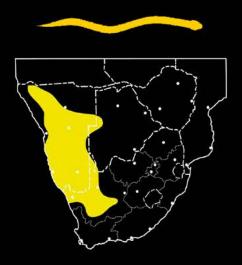




HARMLESS

Schinz's Beaked Blind Snake (*Rhinotyphlops schinzi*)

Maximum Length: 29 cm



Other names: Schinz se Blindeslang

A smallish blind snake averaging 15–20 cm with a maximum length of 29 cm.

It inhabits dry savanna, karoo scrub and semidesert regions of the north-western Northern Cape, Namibia and western Botswana. It spends much of its life underground but is often found on roads at night when it will wriggle furiously. This snake feeds on invertebrates and little is known about its biology.

Individuals are usually pinkish above, usually with darker spots or blotches. It is harmless and poses no threat to humans.







O Johan Marais African Snakebite Institute 2023

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.

ARST AD COMMENTS

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 here.





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 diffuses 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 WILLISTON

Williston Hospital
Tel: 053 391 3025

(-31.336285, 20.914712) 3 New St, Williston, 8920

Calvinia Abraham Esau Hospital

Tel: 027 341 1868 (-31.467201, 19.771047) R355, Calvinia, 8190

Voortrekker Calvinia Hospital Tel: 027 341 8040

(-31.462038, 19.775315) Hospitaal st, Calvinia, 8190 Carnarvon Hospitaln Tel: 053 382 4714 (-30.965802, 22.133370) Hospitaal Ln, Carnarvon, 8925



SNAKE REMOVERS CONTACTS

Find SNAKE REMOVERS in Williston

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The ASI team travels thousands of kilometres a month, often to remote parts of southern Africa, for both snake awareness and venomous snake handling training and for reptile surveys.

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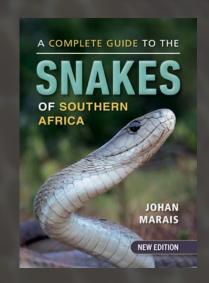


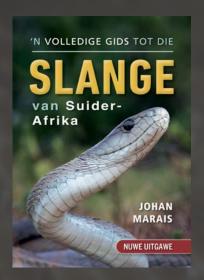


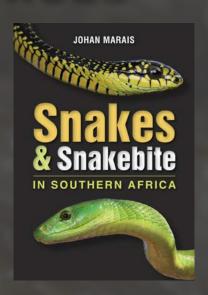




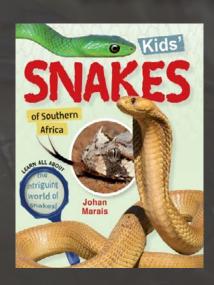
MORE RESOURCES



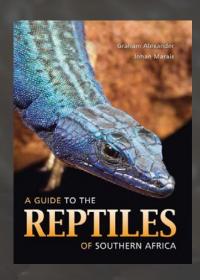




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