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Common Snakes

House snakes are commonly found near people’s houses. This includes the [**Brown House Snake**](BrownHouseSnake.docx), Aurora House Snake and Olive House Snake.

Red-lipped Snakes and night adders mainly eat frogs and toads. Thus, any pond in your garden that attracts frogs will also attract these snakes. Dripping taps also attract frogs. The Rinkhals mostly eats toads.

The Mozambique Spitting Cobra often accidently ends up in someone’s house. It is an active hunter which searches for prey during the day and night.

The Black Mamba is often found in people’s gardens and will occupy abandoned buildings.

The Flowerpot Snake[[1]](#footnote-1) is an exotic species imported from Australia. It was accidentally introduced to South Africa and is often found in flowerpots, hence the name. It likes to live in humus-rich soils in and around cities.

***How do I keep snakes away from my house and garden?***

***Important note:*** There is no plant you can plant or liquid you can spray that keeps snakes away. Several tests have proved that these do not work and are a waste of money.

* Clean up any building rubble, rocks or plant material lying around. These places are good hiding places for snakes.
* Fix dripping taps, because they attract frogs, which attract certain snakes.
* Rats and mice attract snakes. Cats are a good way to control rodent populations on your property. However, they may occasionally catch snakes and bring them to your house!

Snake Venom

In Southern Africa, less than 10 percent of our snake species are considered dangerous to humans. Some 98 percent of snakebite victims in Southern Africa survive. However, a bite from a venomous snake should never be taken lightly and it is thus necessary to be aware of the facts regarding snakes and their venom.

## Types of snake venom

### Cytotoxic venom

This type of venom is slow-acting and attacks and destroys cells (Popular Science 2008). Snakes that possess this type of venom include spitting cobras, the Rinkhals, stiletto snakes and most adder species. A cytotoxic snakebite will cause swelling and burning pain on the bitten area as well as internal bleeding. A bacterial infection can also occur on the wound and in serious cases a limb will need to be amputated.

### Neurotoxic venom

This type of venom attacks the nervous system and is very fast-acting. Mambas, most cobras, the Rinkhals, garter snakes, sea snakes, Coral Snakes and the Shield-nose Snake have this type of venom, but the venom of the Rinkhals and spitting cobras is also cytotoxic at the same time. Symptoms include difficulty in breathing, dizziness, difficulty in swallowing and blurry vision. Most adders are cytotoxic, but the Berg Adder is neurotoxic.

### Haemotoxic venom



This type of venom attacks the blood cells and prevents blood from clotting. Back-fanged snakes typically have this type of venom. Symptoms of a haemotoxic snakebite include headaches, bleeding from the mucous membrane, vomiting and bleeding of all the internal organs. The bite will also not stop bleeding. A Boomslang bite requires its own special antivenom to treat it, and there is no antivenom available for Twig Snake bites. A blood transfusion is the only way to treat a Twig Snake bite.



## Types of snake venom fangs

Nonvenomous snakes don’t possess any fangs, but may have rows of very sharp teeth. They kill their prey by holding them with their teeth and constricting them. Pythons have rows of jagged teeth that can inflict serious wounds (Emmett & Pattrick, 2010). However, egg-eaters have no teeth.

### Front hinged fangs

Vipers and adders possess this type of fangs. These fangs are long and designed to fold into the roof of the snake’s mouth when it is closed, but can stand erect when the mouth opens. Cytotoxic snakes usually have this type of fangs. The Gaboon Adder is in the Guinness Book of World Records for having the longest venom fangs of any snake at 5 cm long! A tube runs from the venom gland through the fangs.

### Fixed front fangs

Mambas, cobras, the Rinkhals, garter snakes, harlequin snakes, Shield-nose Snakes, Coral Snakes and sea snakes have these fangs. The small fangs are situated in the front of the mouth and do not fold back when the mouth is closed. Snakes with these fangs are mostly neurotoxic, but the Rinkhals and spitting cobras are largely cytotoxic. The fangs are hollow and venom flows from the venom gland and is injected into the prey via a tube in the fangs.

### Back fangs

These fangs are grooved and the venom dribbles along the grooved edge and seeps into the wound. Venom is not directly injected into the prey as with the other two types of fangs. The Boomslang and Twig Snakes are the only two deadly snakes with this type of fangs, while stiletto snakes’ bite can lead to a loss of fingers. The rest, such as Red-lipped Snakes, tiger snakes and skaapstekers, are only mildly venomous and are not considered to be dangerous to humans. Back-fanged snakes are haemotoxic, but the bites from stiletto snakes show symptoms typical of a cytotoxic snakebite.

## Snakebite treatment: Do’s and Don’ts

**Do**

* Get the person to a hospital as quickly as possible.
* Keep the person calm.
* Try to identify the snake, or at least be able to describe it.

***Do NOT***

* Cut and suck the wound.
* Give the person alcohol or caffeine.
* Put a tourniquet on – this could actually make the bite a lot worse if the venom is cytotoxic.
* Try to catch or kill the snake responsible for the bite.
* Give the person antivenom unless he/she is in the hospital

## What if a snake sprays my eyes with venom?

The only spitting snakes found in South Africa are the Mozambique Spitting Cobra and the Rinkhals. The Black Spitting Cobra is found higher up in Southern Africa. Such snakes don’t literally spit their venom, but their fangs are designed to shoot venom out at their enemies. Spitting cobras don’t do this to catch prey. They spray venom into a creature’s eyes when they feel threatened or cornered, especially when an eagle, dog or human tries to attack them.

The first thing to do when a snake has spat venom into your eyes is to wash it out with liquid. Use as much liquid as possible to get the venom out. Water is preferable, but you can use any other liquid such as a cold drink and even urine! Although milk can also work, there are cases where the milk caused an infection in the eye afterwards.

Do not under any circumstances rub your eyes. The venom immediately forms crystals on your eyeballs, and rubbing them will cause these crystals to cut into your eyes and cause permanent damage. If the crystals come into contact with liquid, they will dissolve.

Snake Facts

## Black Mamba

* Its name comes from the colour of the inside of its mouth. The rest of the body is grey.

Figure 1: Black Mamba

* A Black Mamba’s venom takes only 10 – 15 mg to kill you, but every bite can inject up to 400 mg!
* It rarely allows a person to come within 40 m of it.
* If not treated immediately, a Black Mamba’s bite will cause death in 4 to 18 hours.
* The Black Mamba is responsible for only 1% of snakebites in South Africa.

## Puff Adder

* A female Puff Adder in East Africa once gave birth to 156 babies at once. Usually such a snake would have 20 to 40 babies at a time, and occasionally up to 80.

Figure 2: Puff Adder

* The Puff Adder’s striking speed is faster than that of the shutter of a camera.
* While other snakes move out of the way when they see you coming, the Puff Adder lies still and relies on its camouflage to hide. This is how many people get bitten – its great camouflage means that they don’t see it, and then they step on it.

South Africa is home to many wonderful snakes as well as other reptiles that cannot be found anywhere else. Learning about them and how to recognize them will help to prevent them from being killed out of ignorance and fear.

## 

## Most venomous snakes of South Africa

| **Common name** | **Scientific name** | **Average length** | **Maximum length** | **Habitat** | **Active during day or night** | **Food** | **Type of venom** | **Type of venom fangs** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Black Mamba](#blackmamba) | *Dendroaspis polylepis* | 3 m | 4.5 m | Forests and savannah | Day | Rodents, squirrels, birds and snakes | Neurotoxic | Fixed fangs |
| Green Mamba | *Dendroaspis angusticeps* | 1.8 m | 2.5 m | Forests, savannah and plantations | Day | Birds and their eggs, bats and chameleons | Neurotoxic | Fixed fangs |
| Snouted Cobra | *Naja annulifera* | 1.8 m | 2.5 m | Savannah | Day | Toads, rodents and birds | Neurotoxic | Fixed fangs |
| Forest Cobra | *Naja melanoleuca* | 2 m | 2.7 m | Forests and savannah | Day | Toads, frogs, birds and snakes | Neurotoxic | Fixed fangs |
| Cape Cobra | *Naja nivea* | 1.4 m | 1.6 m | Savannah, Fynbos and Karoo | Day | Rodents, birds, snakes, lizards and toads | Neurotoxic | Fixed fangs |
| Mozambique Spitting Cobra | *Naja mossambica* | 1.2 m | 1.5 m | Savannah and forests | Day | Toads, birds, lizards and snakes | Neurotoxic and cytotoxic | Fixed fangs |
| Rinkhals | *Hemachatus haemachatus* | 1 m | 1.5 m | Grassland, savannah and forests | Day | Toads, lizards, rodents, birds and snakes | Neurotoxic and cytotoxic | Fixed fangs |
| Puff Adder | *Bitis arietans* | 0.9 m | 1.4 m | Various habitats | Night | Rabbits, birds, lizards, toads and snakes | Cytotoxic | Hinged fangs |
| Gaboon Adder | *Bitis gabonica* | 0.9 m | 1.2 m | Forests and savannah | Night | Rabbits, birds, toads and monkeys | Cytotoxic | Hinged fangs |
| Boomslang | *Dispholidus typus* | 1.5 m | 2 m | Savannah, forests and grassland | Day | Chameleons, birds, frogs and small mammals | Haemotoxic | Rear fangs |
| Twig Snake | *Thelotornis capensis* | 1.2 m | 1.47 m | Savannah and forests | Day | Lizards, frogs, birds and snakes | Haemotoxic | Rear fangs |

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1. Often mistaken for earthworms [↑](#footnote-ref-1)