

Common snake's found in your backyard



Eastern Small-eye Snake

Significance to Humans: Highly Venomous.

Bites from this species have caused one human fatality. Will bite readily and thrash about if handled. Bites from this species should be treated immediately and attended to with correct first aid



Highly Venomous.

Eastern brown

Bites from this species have caused human fatalities. A nervous, ready biter it will defend itself if threatened. Maintains a strong defensive "S" shaped posture. The second most toxic land snake in the world and the most venomous in South East Queensland. Bites from this species should be treated immediately and attended to with correct first aid



Non-venomous.

Carpet python

Bites may cause substantial lacerations or punctures.

Common snake's found in your backyard



Whip snake

Potentially Dangerous.

Especially if children involved.

Bite may cause localised pain & severe symptoms. Apply correct first aid and seek medical attention



Green tree

Non-venomous.

Inoffensive and bites infrequently. Emits a strong odor from the cloaca if handled firmly



White crown

Weakly venomous.

Not considered dangerous to humans.

All crowned snakes are reluctant biters, relying more on bluff display than bite. They are weakly venomous and have tiny mouths and short fangs. They will generally rear up & 'mock strike' with

mouth closed, more of a 'head butt'. If bitten, as with any snake bite, apply correct first aid and seek medical attention

Common snake's found in your backyard



Red belly

Highly Venomous.

Reclusive disposition but will inflate and flatten the body and neck in an effort to intimidate a perceived aggressor. Bites from this species should be treated immediately and attended to with correct first aid. It's supposed fearsome reputation is well exaggerated.



Brown tree snake

Weakly venomous.

Conjecture surrounds the toxicity of this species with most authorities regarding it as a minimal risk to all but young children

Common lizards found in your back yard



Bearded dragon



eastern water dragon



blue tongue skink

Common snake's found in your backyard

All snakes should be treated with respect. They can be quite calm but are very unpredictable, don't try to pick up and handle a snake. You may be taking a life threatening step so doesn't be a statistic. Call a registered snake catcher. If you want a snake identified take a photo and ask you snake catcher for an email address to send the photo for I .D they will then get back to you.

Snake catcher's charge to remove snakes. So if you have a snake in your house try to keep it in one room close the door push a rolled up towel against the door so it can't escape into the rest of the house.

If your snake is outside remember that's where they live, most time's they are just passing through and don't stay for long .shut doors keep dogs and cats in until it moves off. Keep your yard tidy and grass short that way there aren't too many places for snake to come and hide.

My name is Michele Chubb phone 0401758562

Email joechele@bigpond.com if I can't help you I will give you a phone number for someone who can.

Common snake's found in your backyard

Section 6 Bites and Stings

Snakebite

General Principles

DO NOT use an arterial tourniquet when treating snakebite.

DO NOT wash or clean the bite site.

DO NOT elevate the bite site.

Close observation of the casualty is necessary and, if breathing or circulation fail, resuscitation must be commenced.

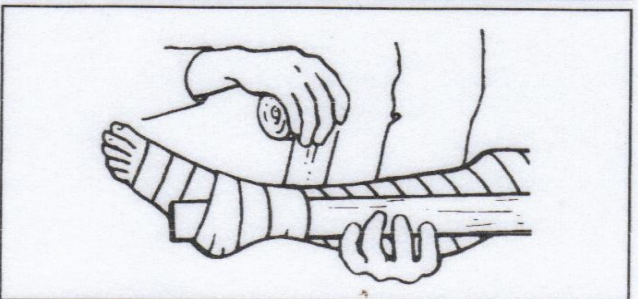
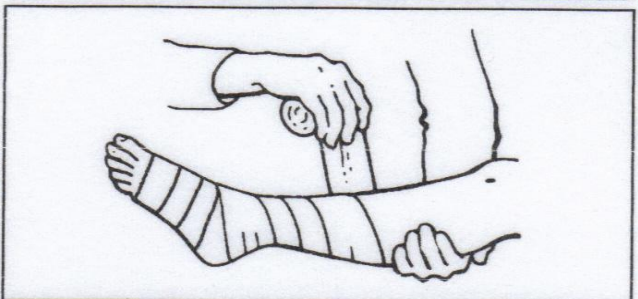
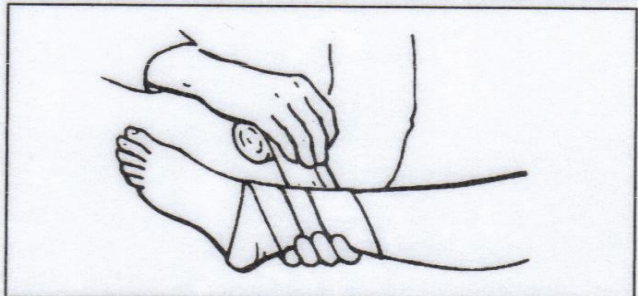
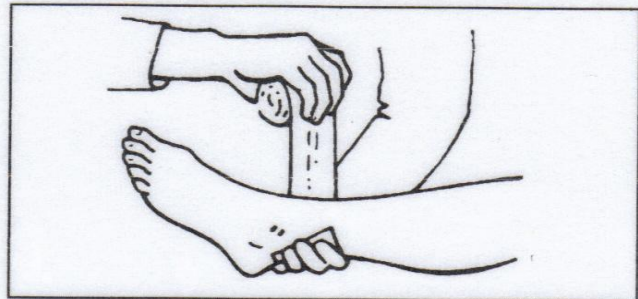
Specific First Aid Treatment

1. Immediately apply a firm pressure bandage over the bite. Then apply another bandage from the tips of the fingers or toes, back along the limb to cover as much of the limb as possible. The bandage should be as tight as one applied to a sprained ankle.
2. Keep the limb as still as possible. Do not elevate the limb. After applying the pressure bandage, immobilise the limb by binding a splint to it (for example, use the good leg as a splint and bind the legs together). If the bite is on the hand or forearm, put the splinted forearm in a sling or splint to the body.
3. It is safe to leave pressure bandages in place until anti-venom is available. Leave the splint and bandage (pressure-immobilisation technique) on until medical aid is reached.

Rationale for Pressure-Immobilisation Technique

Firm bandaging over the bite below and above will limit the spread of venom. It has been demonstrated that bandaging and keeping the casualty's limb still further reduces the spread of venom.

Inactivation of some components of the venom continues at the site of the bite for several hours. This is why the compression bandage is kept in place.



Common snake's found in your backyard
