

Snakes Of Australia Dangerous And Harmless



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VENOMOUS SNAKES IN AUSTRALIA



Snakes of Australia: Dangerous and Harmless

Australia is renowned for its unique and diverse wildlife, and among its most fascinating inhabitants are snakes. The snakes of Australia come in a variety of shapes, sizes, and colors, with some species being incredibly dangerous, while others pose little to no threat to humans. Understanding the characteristics, behaviors, and habitats of these snakes can enhance our appreciation of this remarkable aspect of Australia's natural heritage. In this article, we will explore both the dangerous and harmless snakes found across the continent, helping to demystify these often misunderstood creatures.

Overview of Australian Snakes

Australia is home to over 140 species of snakes, making it one of the most snake-rich countries in the world. These snakes belong to two main families: Elapidae and Colubridae. Elapids, which include the highly venomous species, are characterized by their fixed front fangs. Colubrids, on the other hand, tend to be non-venomous or have mild venom.

Importance of Snakes in the Ecosystem

Snakes play a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance. They are primarily carnivorous, preying on a variety of animals, including rodents, birds, and other reptiles. By controlling the populations of these species, snakes contribute to the health of their ecosystems. Additionally, snakes serve as prey for larger predators, further highlighting their importance in the food web.

Dangerous Snakes of Australia

While many snakes are harmless, Australia is home to several species that are considered dangerous due to their venomous bites. Here are some of the most notable dangerous snakes found in Australia:

1. Eastern Brown Snake (*Pseudonaja textilis*)

- Habitat: This snake is commonly found in populated areas, grasslands, and open forests across eastern Australia.
- Venom: The Eastern Brown Snake is responsible for more deaths in Australia than any other snake. Its venom is highly toxic and can cause paralysis and coagulopathy.
- Behavior: Generally shy, it will defend itself aggressively if threatened.

2. Inland Taipan (*Oxyuranus microlepidotus*)

- Habitat: Native to the arid regions of central Australia, this snake prefers dry, open areas.
- Venom: Known as the most venomous snake in the world, the Inland Taipan's venom can kill a human in under an hour. Fortunately, it is reclusive and rarely encountered.
- Behavior: It is non-aggressive and tends to avoid humans.

3. Tiger Snake (*Notechis scutatus*)

- Habitat: Found in coastal areas, wetlands, and islands of southern Australia, including Tasmania.
- Venom: Its venom is potent and can cause severe symptoms, including paralysis and respiratory failure.
- Behavior: Tiger Snakes can be aggressive when cornered, making them particularly dangerous.

4. Black Snake (*Pseudechis* spp.)

- Habitat: These snakes inhabit a variety of environments, including forests, woodlands, and urban areas across eastern and southern Australia.
- Venom: The venom is neurotoxic and can cause severe effects, but fatalities are rare due to effective medical treatment.
- Behavior: Generally calm, but can become aggressive when threatened.

5. Sea Snakes (*Hydrophiinae*)

- Habitat: Found in coastal waters and coral reefs throughout northern Australia.
- Venom: Sea snakes have some of the most toxic venoms of all snakes, but they are rarely aggressive towards humans.
- Behavior: They spend most of their lives underwater and are less likely to

encounter people.

Harmless Snakes of Australia

Not all of Australia's snakes are dangerous. Many species are completely harmless and play vital roles in the ecosystem. Here are some notable harmless snakes:

1. Carpet Python (*Morelia spilota*)

- Habitat: Commonly found in forests, grasslands, and urban areas throughout Australia.
- Venom: Non-venomous, these snakes constrict their prey.
- Behavior: Generally docile and often kept as pets due to their manageable size and calm temperament.

2. Eastern Garter Snake (*Tropidonophis mairii*)

- Habitat: Common in wetlands, swamps, and coastal regions of eastern Australia.
- Venom: Non-venomous; it preys on small fish and frogs.
- Behavior: Known for its gentle nature, it poses no threat to humans.

3. Common Tree Snake (*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*)

- Habitat: Found in forests, woodlands, and urban areas across northern and eastern Australia.
- Venom: Non-venomous; primarily feeds on frogs and small reptiles.
- Behavior: Agile climbers and generally harmless, they often escape rather than confront threats.

4. Stimson's Python (*Antaresia stimsoni*)

- Habitat: Inhabits arid and semi-arid regions across central and western Australia.
- Venom: Non-venomous; they are constrictors.
- Behavior: Small and docile, they are popular pets.

5. Blind Snake (*Indotyphlops* spp.)

- Habitat: Found in a variety of environments, including gardens and forests.
- Venom: Non-venomous; they feed on ants and termites.
- Behavior: Often mistaken for earthworms, they are harmless and rarely seen.

How to Stay Safe Around Snakes

While many Australians coexist with snakes without issue, it's crucial to understand how to stay safe. Here are some tips:

1. **Stay Alert:** Be mindful of your surroundings when walking in areas known to have snakes, especially during warmer months when they are more active.
2. **Wear Appropriate Footwear:** Sturdy boots can provide protection against snake bites if you inadvertently step on one.
3. **Avoid Tall Grass and Underbrush:** Snakes often hide in these areas; stick to clear paths when walking.
4. **Don't Disturb Snakes:** If you see a snake, give it space and do not attempt to handle or provoke it.
5. **Learn to Identify Local Species:** Understanding which snakes are dangerous and which are harmless can help alleviate fear and promote coexistence.

Conclusion

The snakes of Australia represent a remarkable aspect of the continent's biodiversity. While some species are dangerous and can pose a significant risk to humans, many are harmless and play essential roles in their ecosystems. By learning about these fascinating creatures and taking appropriate precautions, we can coexist with them safely and appreciate the vital role they play in nature. Whether you are a local resident or a visitor, gaining knowledge about Australian snakes can enhance your experience in the great outdoors and foster respect for these often-misunderstood reptiles.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the most dangerous snakes found in Australia?

Some of the most dangerous snakes in Australia include the Eastern Brown Snake, Inland Taipan, and Tiger Snake, known for their potent venom and aggressive behavior.

How can you identify a venomous snake in Australia?

Venomous snakes in Australia often have distinct markings, such as bright colors or patterns. For example, the Eastern Brown Snake has a slender body with a light brown color, while the Red-bellied Black Snake is recognizable by its black body and red underbelly.

What are some common harmless snakes in Australia?

Common harmless snakes include the Carpet Python, Eastern Garter Snake, and the Common Tree Snake. These species are non-venomous and often help control pest populations.

What should you do if you encounter a snake in the wild?

If you encounter a snake, remain calm and keep your distance. Do not attempt to handle or provoke it; instead, move away slowly and give the snake space to leave.

Are there any snakes in Australia that are both venomous and harmless?

Yes, some snakes can be considered harmless in certain contexts but are technically venomous. For example, the Black-headed Python is non-venomous despite having some venomous relatives.

What is the role of snakes in the Australian ecosystem?

Snakes play a crucial role in the Australian ecosystem by controlling populations of rodents and other small animals, thus maintaining a balance in the food chain.

How can you safely coexist with snakes in Australia?

To coexist safely with snakes, keep your yard tidy to reduce hiding spots, use snake-proof fencing if necessary, and educate yourself about local snake species to differentiate between harmful and harmless varieties.

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Hygiene protocol for the control of disease in captive snakes

A number of diseases of reptiles, particularly snakes, pose a serious risk should they enter the country. This protocol has been prepared as one step in a program seeking to reduce this risk. While the focus of this protocol is on snake diseases, many of the principles also apply to reducing the risk of disease transmission from or to other reptiles and other wildlife.

Echidnas factsheet (PDF - 376KB)

threats to echidnas Animals that are known or believed to kill echidnas include feral cats, foxes, domestic dogs and goannas. Snakes may also invade the burrows of echidnas, feeding on young echidnas that have not yet developed spines. Echidnas are ...

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Code of Practice for the Private Keeping of Reptiles

Preface The Code of Practice for the Private Keeping of Reptiles (the Code) is intended for anyone licensed by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) to keep reptiles as pets. It has been designed to contribute to the welfare of the reptiles in captivity. The Code contains both mandatory standards and best-practice guidelines for the care of pet reptiles.

NSW Native Animal Keeper Species List 2016

Some animals are not suitable to be held under a Native Animal Keeper Licence, including all species of Crocodylidae (crocodiles); Cheloniidae and Dermochelyidae (sea turtles); Hydrophiidae and Laticaudidae (sea snakes); and all non-native (exotic) species.

Code of Practice for Injured and Sick Sea Turtles and Sea Snakes

The sea snakes are classified as members of the subfamily Hydrophiidae (sea snakes) and subfamily Laticaudinae (sea kraits). A list of NSW sea turtles and sea snakes is provided in Appendix 1 and Appendix 3.

Hemiaspis demelii Grey Snake - NSW Environment and Heritage

Other Australian elapid snakes, including much larger and fast-moving elapids like Eastern Brown Snakes (*Pseudonaja textilis*) have small home ranges and short dispersal distances (Whitaker & Shine 2003) and so the home ranges and dispersal distances of the Grey Snake are inferred to be similarly restricted (DCCEEW 2022).

Complete outline of the NSW reptile licensing system (PDF - 117KB)

Oct 5, 2012 · Facilities for keeping venomous snakes: Licensees must ensure that they address all animal welfare and husbandry considerations in respect of keeping snakes in captivity and prevent the escape of snakes out of an enclosed environment.

Gumbaynggirr Language database - NPWS Discovery resource

GUMBAYNGGIRR LANGUAGE NAMES Gumbaynggirr Aboriginal names for animals, plants and places.

The Status of Marine Reptiles in New South Wales

Executive Summary Seventeen species of marine reptiles -turtles and snakes - have been recorded from the coast or coastal waters of New South Wales. Of these, four species are observed with sufficient regularity to be regarded as “regular” visitors, while one species can be regarded as a year-round “resident”. In only four species have breeding events been recorded ...

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