Snakes of Southern WA

Many of the southern Western Australian snakes are venomous, with six species capable of causing serious harm in a bitten adult. The others are small and of lesser medical significance although it is wise not to expose oneself to their venom as it can predispose in that person an increased sensitivity.

Snakebite is unlikely in employees wearing work clothes, however, if snakebite occurs, the following firstaid is so effective that no deaths from snakebite have been recorded in patients presenting with it correctly applied.

First aid for snakebite

1. Apply a broad pressure bandage over the bite site as soon as possible (can't take off jeans so the movement of doing so will assist the venom to enter the bloodstream. Keep the bitten leg still)
2. The bandage should be as tight as you would apply to a sprained ankle.
3. Extend the bandage as high as possible.
4. Apply a splint to the leg.
5. Stand firmly to as much of the leg as possible.
6. Raise arm or hand to forearm.

The following additional aid should be provided by nurse or paramedic prior evacuation to major hospital:

1. Apply extra bandaging if first aid deemed unsatisfactory. **Under no circumstances should existing pressure bandage be removed.**
2. Provide oxygen.
3. Administer antihistamine.
4. Insert IV drip line and commence hydration to reduce kidney damage.

DEATH ADDERS
Two species
(Left: Southern; Right: Desert) are patchily distributed in southern WA.
Most active at night. 70 cm.

TIGER SNAKE
A common, dangerously venomous snake that is quite pugnacious when provoked. Prefers cool, damp habitats, such as humid forests, swamps and creeks. Active day and night. 120 cm.

DUGITE
A common, widespread, dangerously venomous, diurnal snake that is very alert, but often seen because of its predilection for foraging near buildings for mice. 210 cm.
CROWNED SNAKE
A mildly venomous, diurnally active snake to 65 cm.

GREEN WHIP SNAKE
An uncommon, mildly venomous, diurnally active, alert snake to 100 cm.

HALF-GIRDLED SNAKE
BLACK-NAPED SNAKE
SEDGE SNAKE
FAT BLIND SNAKE

In the southwest, but not shown here, are Moon Snake, Monk Snake, Nullarbor Hooded Snake, Bush’s Hooded Snake, Rosen’s Snake and many blind snakes.

GWARDAR
Three colour forms of this highly venomous, diurnal & nocturnal snake. It is very common, south to the Swan Valley, Corrigin and top edge of Nullarbor. Old buildings where mice abound are a favourite haunt. 160 cm.

BARDICK
An adder-like venomous snake that is active both day and night to 65 cm.

GOULD’S HOODED SNAKE
A common, mildly venomous nocturnal snake to 55 cm.

BLACK-BACKED SNAKE
A common, mildly venomous nocturnal snake to 64 cm.

BANDED SAND SNAKE
A small, mildly venomous, sandswimming snake to 30 cm.

SQUARE-NOSED SNAKE
A mildly venomous snake to 45 cm on southern coast.

LAKE CRONIN SNAKE
A venomous snake to 60 cm found between Hyden and Salmon Gums.

RINGED BROWN SNAKE
A venomous snake common in dry areas to 60 cm.

GWARDAR
Three colour forms of this highly venomous, diurnal & nocturnal snake. It is very common, south to the Swan Valley, Corrigin and top edge of Nullarbor. Old buildings where mice abound are a favourite haunt. 160 cm.

MULGA SNAKE
Also called King Brown; this large, diurnal & nocturnal, venomous snake occurs south almost to Narrogin, Salmon Gums and the Nullarbor Plain. In the south it attains about 200 cm.