

BLACK WHIP SNAKE Venomous, shy unless provoked. Black to dark brown with paler head and reddish whip like tail. Grows to 1.5m.

CHILDRENS PYTHON Non-venomous but are known to bite. Mainly nocturnal. Grows to about 1m. Brown to reddish brown and often with darker blotches along their back and sides.



WESTERN BROWN Highly venomous and aggressive. Vary in colour often with black Y shape on neck and may be banded. Underbelly cream to yellow with orange blotches. Grows to 1.5m.



BROWN TREE SNAKE Mildly venomous, may become aggresive if threatened. Nocturnal, generally live in trees. Brown to red to orange bands. Grows to 2m.

DEATH ADDER Highly venomous. Short, stubby, grows to 1.2m. Very pronounced broad head with raised ridges above eye. Variable in colour with contrasing bands. Cream to grey underbelly.

First Aid

If in doubt, all snake bites should be treated as venomous. A bystander should call for medical advice and assistance immediately. While waiting for assistance, do not wash the wound site, keep the victim as still as possible and apply pressure to the wound. A pressure bandage should be applied firmly to the entire limb or wound area, but not so tight that it stops blood flow. The victim should be monitored and until help arrives.

Snake Catching Services

The Northern Territory Government provides funding for organisations to safely remove snakes from the Darwin and Katherine regions.

Darwin: 1800 453 210 Katherine: 0407 934 252 Alice Springs: 0407 983 276

For additional information go to: www.nt.gov.au/snake

Northern Territory Government

Common Snakes in the Northern Territory

WOMA Found in desert areas across Cental Austalia. Non-venomous, variable in colour with darker bands. Nocturnal. Grows to about 2m.

any species of snake inhabit the Northern Territory. V They include venomous and non-venomous species.

Snakes generally will not attack humans unless provoked or disturbed and should be left alone if sighted. It is important to have a good understanding of the snakes that may inhabit your environment.

Snakes are predators like many wild animals, and prefer to catch live prey. Their diet can be extremely varied, and may include other animals such as frogs, lizards, birds, mammals (including rodents), and sometimes other snakes.

Snakes can give birth to eggs or live young depending on the species. Temperature can determine the gender of snakes born from eggs. Baby snakes may huddle together for a short time before they disperse to lead separate lives.

Permits are required to keep all snakes.



WATER PYTHON Non-venomous, grows up to 2.5m, iridescent dark olive to black colour, dull to bright yellow underbelly. Semi-aquatic and is found within close proximity to water.



OLIVE PYTHON Non-venomous, large up to 6.5m, olive to yellow brown colour, shiny scales, large head. Cream to yellow underbelly. Terrestrial.

SLATY GREY Non-venomous but extremely aggressive. Grows to 2m, deep brown to a dark grey or charcoal and shiny. White to cream underbelly. Nocturnal, can release foul smell.

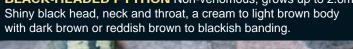


BLACK-HEADED PYTHON Non-venomous, grows up to 2.6m.

KEELBACK Non-venomous, grows to 1m. Colour can be grey to brown to olive and sometimes banded. Semi-aquatic. Can survive cane toad poison.



KING BROWN Highly venomous, large snake that grows up to 2.5m. Variable in colour from a pale brown to olive and rich reddish brown or copper. They have a cream to white underbelly.





CARPET PYTHON Non-venomous. As with most pythons the head is large and pronounced and can grow several metres long. Patterns on scales can vary.

GOLDEN TREE SNAKE Non-venomous, gold to yellow brown with blueish scales on neck and forebody when distended. Grows to about 2m. Can release foul smell.