VENOMOUS SNAKES OF AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

COBRA AND KRAITS

DESCRIPTION AND BIOLOGY
Cobras are recognized by the hood they form when angry or startled. They have a rather large head, short tail, and long fangs. Their bodies are typically around 3 feet long. The krait is a smaller species of the same family that is venomous and considered to be the most dangerous. The krait has a longer tail and more slender body. Their venom is hemotoxic and causes pain, blood clots, and swelling.

HABITATS
Cobras are found in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, savannas, and forests. They are most common in tropical and subtropical regions. They are active during the day and are known to hunt during the night. Cobras are dangerous because their venom is highly toxic and can cause death in humans.

PIT VIPERS

DESCRIPTION AND BIOLOGY
Pit vipers are a group of venomous snakes that are characterized by the heat-sensing pits located between the eyes and nostrils. Their fangs are long and fixed in an erect position. They are active from March until October. Pit vipers are known for their aggressive behavior and are responsible for many snake bites in Asia. They are known to strike when disturbed or threatened.

HABITATS
Pit vipers live in a variety of habitats, including grasslands, savannas, and forests. They are most common in tropical and subtropical regions. They are active during the day and are known to hunt during the night. Pit vipers are known for their aggressive behavior and are responsible for many snake bites in Asia. They are known to strike when disturbed or threatened.

SEA SNAKES

DESCRIPTION AND BIOLOGY
Sea snakes are venomous and are found in the warm and tropical waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are known for their elongated body and long tail. Their venom is neurotoxic and can cause paralysis and death if left untreated. Sea snakes are known to be aggressive and should be avoided at all costs.

HABITATS
The greatest number of sea snakes live in the Asian portion of the Indo-West Pacific region. They are found in a variety of habitats, including coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds.

SNAKE BITE FIRST AID

Retain snake for identification if possible.

SNAKE BITES AND THEIR EFFECTS

The venom of sea snakes is a complex mixture of two components. One component is the neurotoxic venom, which affects the nervous system. The other component is the hemotoxic venom, which affects the blood and tissues. Both components are responsible for the symptoms of a snake bite.

In the unit compound, keep doors, windows elevated off the ground. Practice good bedding and clothes before use. Sleep off elevated off the ground. Practice good sleeping positions in front of the bite wound. These snakes are mainly nocturnal, resting during the day beneath stones or rocks. They are also known to hide in burrows or other sheltered areas. They are dangerous because their venom is highly toxic and can cause death in humans.

Note that the snakes in the image are not venomous and are considered to be harmless. They are known for their unique physical characteristics, such as their elongated bodies and long tails. They are also known for their ability to swim and are found in a variety of habitats, including coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds. They are considered to be beneficial to the ecosystem because they help control the population of fish and other marine animals.