



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Ramanandnagar (Burli)
Tal-Palus, Dist.-Sangli
Department of Zoology

Snake Bite Awareness Programme

Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Ramanandnagar (Burli)
Extension Activity 2025-26

REPORT

Name of the activity:	Consultation Provided to Farmers for Awareness of Snake bite
Date and time	Thursday 01/01/26, 2.00 pm
Name of the department:	Zoology
Purpose of Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Reduce deaths and disabilities caused by snake bites, especially in rural and farming communities.Increase awareness about snake bite risks, symptoms, and correct first aid.
Speaker With Designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dr. Kamble N. K. (Head, Department of Zoology) Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Ramanandnagar (Burli).Dr. Mhaske M.C. (Assistant Professor) Department of Zoology, Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Ramanandnagar (Burli).
No. of Farmers Participated	18
No. of Teachers Participated	02
Program outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced mortality rate from snake bites.. <input type="checkbox"/> Increased knowledge among farmers and rural communities about safe practices and first aid.

Snake Information for Farmers

- Snakes help farmers by eating rats and pests that damage crops.
- Most snakes are **non-poisonous** and avoid humans.
- Snakes usually bite **only when disturbed or stepped on**.
- Keep fields clean: remove piles of wood, stones, and garbage to reduce snake hiding places.
- Wear **boots and gloves** while working in fields, especially during rainy season.
- Use a torch at night when walking in farms.
- If bitten, **do not cut or suck the wound**—go to the nearest hospital immediately.
- Protect snakes; killing them increases rats and harms nature.



Snake Bite Awareness: Dr.N.K.Kamble,Dr.Mahske M.C.and Farmers



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Report on Snake-bite awareness

Snakebite awareness—Identification of **poisonous (venomous)** vs. **non-poisonous (non-venomous)** snakes, covering prevention, first aid, and important safety measures: **poisonous (venomous) vs. non-poisonous (non-venomous) snakes** is crucial for safety. Here's a clear guide based on **physical features, behavior, and common species**, with careful attention to details.

1. Key Differences Between Venomous and Non-Venomous Snakes

Feature	Venomous Snakes	Non-Venomous Snakes
Head Shape	Usually triangular or arrow-shaped due to venom glands	More oval or elongated, blending with the body
Eyes	Vertical, slit-like pupils (like a cat) in many species	Round pupils
Fangs	Prominent, hollow fangs for injecting venom	Teeth are uniform, no hollow fangs
Body	Often thicker or more muscular in the middle	Slender and uniform
Tail	Tapers abruptly	Gradual taper
Color Patterns	Can be bright/warning colors or camouflaged; sometimes distinct bands (varies by species)	Often uniform or patterned for camouflage; rarely bright warning colors
Behavior	More likely to hiss, rattle (rattlesnakes), or flatten head when threatened	Often try to escape, may coil defensively but usually less aggressive

2. Examples of Venomous Snakes

Region	Snake	Identifying Features
India	Cobra	Hood spreads when threatened, smooth scales, usually dark or light brown/black
	Krait	Black or bluish with thin white bands, slender, nocturnal
	Russell's viper	Triangular head, brown/tan with chain-like patterns, thick body
USA	Rattlesnake	Rattle on tail, triangular head, vertical pupils, patterned body
	Copperhead	Copper-colored head, hourglass-shaped body bands
	Coral snake	Red, yellow, and black bands (“red touch yellow, kill a fellow”)
Africa	Black mamba	Long, dark grey/black, coffin-shaped head, very fast

3. Examples of Non-Venomous Snakes

Snake	Identifying Features
Rat snake	Slender, smooth scales, round pupils, brown or black patterns
King snake	Often brightly colored but bands differ from coral snake (red touches black, not yellow)
Water snake	Usually near water, non-aggressive, round pupils
Common garden snakes	Slender, uniform colors, avoid humans

4. Visual Identification Tips

1. **Pupil shape** – vertical = possibly venomous; round = likely non-venomous.
2. **Head shape** – triangular = often venomous; round/oval = usually safe.
3. **Body patterns and color** – bright warning colors = possible venomous; mimicry exists.
4. **Tail** – rattles or sudden taper can indicate danger.
5. **Behavior** – venomous snakes may stand their ground and hiss, non-venomous usually flee.

5. Understanding the Risk

- **Who is at risk:** Farmers, hikers, campers, and children are most vulnerable, especially in rural or forested areas.
- **Common venomous snakes:** These vary by region. For example:
 - **India:** Cobra, Krait, Russell's viper, Saw-scaled viper
 - **US:** Rattlesnake, Copperhead, Cottonmouth, Coral snake
 - **Africa:** Puff adder, Black mamba, Gaboon viper

6. Prevention

- **Wear protective clothing:** Boots and long pants when walking in fields, forests, or tall grass.
- **Be vigilant:** Watch where you step or place your hands. Snakes often hide under rocks, logs, or in holes.
- **Keep surroundings clean:** Remove debris, tall grass, and rodent infestations around homes.
- **Avoid provoking snakes:** Most bites occur when snakes feel threatened.

7. First Aid for Snakebites

Important: Do not try to suck out venom or use a tourniquet unless trained. These can worsen outcomes.

Steps to follow:

1. **Stay calm:** Panic increases heart rate, which spreads venom faster.
2. **Immobilize the bitten limb:** Keep it at or slightly below heart level.
3. **Remove tight items:** Rings, bracelets, or shoes near the bite site.
4. **Clean the wound:** Use soap and water, but **do not cut or apply chemicals**.
5. **Call emergency services immediately:** Time is critical.
6. **Monitor symptoms:** Swelling, redness, pain, difficulty breathing, or dizziness.

Avoid:

- Cutting the wound or sucking venom
- Applying ice directly
- Using a tourniquet unless in very specific circumstances

8. Medical Treatment

- **Antivenom:** Only effective antivenom should be administered in a hospital setting.
- **Supportive care:** Pain relief, wound care, and treatment of shock or breathing difficulties.

9. Awareness Tips

- Learn to **identify local snakes** and their habitats.
- Educate children on **not touching snakes**.
- Keep **emergency numbers** visible in homes or work areas.
- Know the **nearest hospital** equipped for snakebite treatment.