

பாளையங்கோட்டை - 627 002.

பாம்பியன்னை

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இருக்க வேண்டுகிறேன் நான்

ஒவ்வொரு நாளும்

(இணைப்பில்)

பாம்பிகள்
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Book
post



Greetings from
NELLAI SNAKE PARK

Shanthi Nagar Road
PALAYAMKOTTAI
Pin 627 002

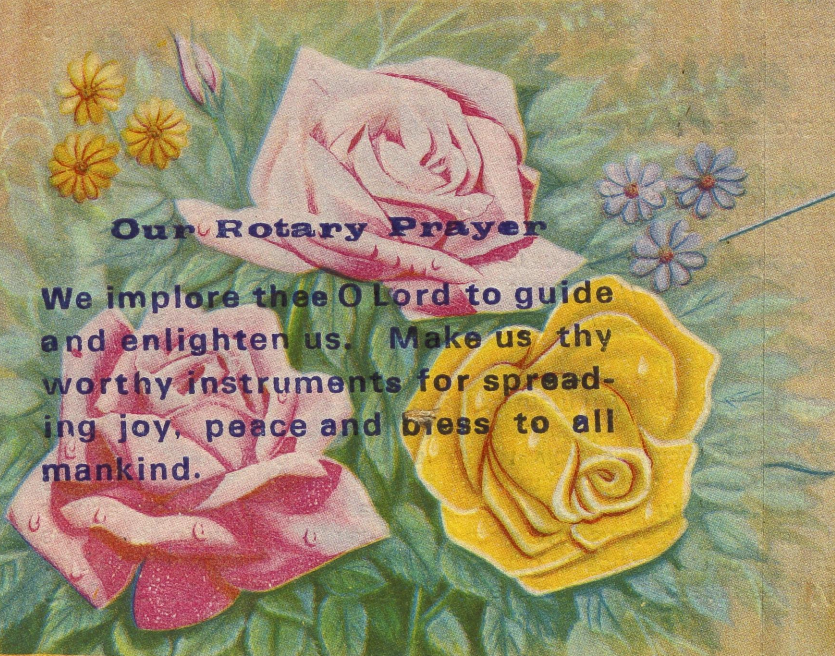
Director

Rtn. Dr. M. V. Rajendran, M. A., Ph. D.



Our Rotary Prayer

We implore thee O Lord to guide
and enlighten us. Make us thy
worthy instruments for spread-
ing joy, peace and bress to all
mankind.



SAVE OUR SNAKES: Snakes are fascinating creatures. Most of them are harmless. But all are useful. They help man in putting down rats, worms and insects. The present rat problems in the rice fields can be solved easily and effectively by increasing rat-snakes and earth-snakes. These are harmless snakes. Snake-hunting for skin must be stopped at once. Our rats cause greater loss than the gain made by snake-skin in the shape of dollars. Out of the 240 species of snakes in India only a few have poison lethal to man. In any parts of our land we do not have more than five or six types of poisonous snakes and all of them are not vicious. Most of them are peace loving. It is our ignorance that makes us hate snakes. Killing these harmless creatures is like killing innocent little birds. The lives of our snakes are shrouded with abominable myths. You will really like them if you know them better.

KNOW OUR SNAKES

All *terrestrial poisonous SNAKES* have belly plates as *broad* as the belly. Their tails are conical. Poisonous sea snakes have small belly scales. Their *tails* are *flat* like that of the eel fish. Only vipers have small scales on the head. Others have many broad head shields arranged in certain order. Our poisonous snakes are:

1. **Cobra:** (நாகம்) The only hooded snake. The hood has spectacle mark. This is the common type, Bengal cobra is monocellate. In the northwest cobras are without the above marks. Many ventral plates of the neck are black. 5 feet is the normal length. Six feet is the record

2. **King Cobra:** (Hamadryad) is the largest poisonous snake of the world. Hood is oblong and has yellow bands. It grows to 18 feet.

3. **Common Krait:** (கட்டுவிரியன்) Shining black with white bands. No bands near the neck. Bands on the tail are distinct. No mark on the head. Adult length is 5 feet. Mimics of Krait are small and they have bands on the neck. Bands on the tail are hazy. There are many mimicks. All banded snakes are not Kraits.

4. **Banded Krait:** (பட்டைக்கட்டுவிரியன்) This has alternate broad bands of golden yellow and blue. Marks on the head and neck are present. This is a large Krait of the north.

5. **Coral snakes:** (பவளப் பாம்பு) These are generally hill snakes with coral colour in some parts. *Callophis nigrescens* and *Callophis beddomi* have longitudinal blood-red lines on the body. *Callophis macellandi* has black bands on red-brown back ground. *Callophis bibroni* is cherry red with black cross bars. *Callophis melanurus* is very small, reed-like with a black head and two black rings on the tail. All are slender, small, long and uniformly cylindrical from head to tail.

6. **Sea Snakes:** Tail oar-like, laterally compressed. Sea snakes with conical tail are harmless.

7. **True Vipers;** 1) Russell's Viper (கண்ணாடிவிரியன்) is rather a heavy snake; 4 to 5 feet long head large, neck distinct; body brown in colour with 3 long chains of beaded marks. This is a very dangerous, vicious poisonous snake. Mostly nocturnal. Easily hidden under dried leaves of the garden causes great swelling and bleeding. 2) Levantine viper of Punjab has a broader head and 5 longitudinal rows of beaded mark 3. *Echis* (Saw scaled viper சூவை, சுருட்டை, புடையன்) is a small ground viper about the size of the finger. 1½ feet long; body with rough brown scales; head with a white cross mark. Jumps and strikes. Causes swelling with burning pain.

8. **Pit vipers** (புல்விரியன் இனம்); These have a pit between the nose and eye on each side. *Ancistrodon* and *Trimeresurus* are the two common genera in India. They are mostly hill forms. Their bite cause sloughness but often the person survives. Green pit viper and Malaber pit vipers (சட்டித்தலையன்) are common in tea plantations.