VENOMOUS SNAKES- THE BIG FOUR

1. Indian Spectacled Cobra

Can be easily identified by having hood and adjoined rounded mark on posterior of hood. Color of Spectacled Cobra greatly depends on geographical areas. In and around human habitation and agricultural lands it can be seen commonly as a rodent predator. Always raise hood on disturbance or to alarm its enemy. Typical spact-shaped mark is usually present which is characteristic of this species.

1. Russell’s viper

Venomous

Russell's Viper is the most widely distributed Viper family member which is infamous for its fascinating whistle and long fangs. This is one of the most bite and death causing venomous snake in Indian subcontinent and the member of Big Four of India. However even with specific body patterns layman sometime assume it to be juvenile of Python.

1. Saw Scaled Viper

This is the smallest Viper member with an average size of 30cm only. In deserts and semi-deserts of India this is perhaps the most common venomous snake and so the most important medically significant reptile for deserts and semi-deserts.

1. Common krait

Common Krait is an infamous venomous snake capable for delivering neurotoxic bite during night time. This is one of the most common medically significant snake also the member of "Big Four" of India.

NON-VENOMOUS/MILDLY-VENOMOUS SNAKES

1. RatSnake

Rat Snake (Divod) is a commonly seen snake which is famous for its fast crawling speed and much larger size than most of the widely distributed species found in India.

1. Whitaker’s Boa

Whitaker's Boa is an endemic species found in almost whole of Western Ghat's moderate elevations. Found uncommonly in hills of its range and seen frequently during disturbing soil of agricultural lands and rocky terrain.

1. Indian Rock Python

Indian Rock Python is one of the most famous and one of the largest growing snake of India. In most of the parts of country this is the largest species

1. Green Vine Snake

Green Vine Snake (Common Vine Snake) is the most widely distributed Ahaetulla species in India also the only species of genus in most of the parts of peninsular and northern India. One of the most common and ecologically significant species of Western Ghats.