

Great White Shark:  As one of the primary marine predators, the great white shark is considered a dangerous creature to encounter, being responsible for the greatest number of human bite incidents than any other shark. While humans are not actively preyed upon by the shark, they are still subjected to large numbers of unprovoked deadly attacks from the great white shark.

Common Lionfish:  Characterised by its red and white zebra like stripes, this fish has venomous fins that can be very harmful for humans if they come in contact. While the sting is rarely fatal for healthy adults, it can be very uncomfortable. For smaller children or those with weakened immune systems the venom can prove to be fatal. If cooked correctly, these fish can be consumed without harm.

Saltwater Crocodile:  This crocodile is known for being the largest species of crocodile, growing up to 20ft in length, and also have the strongest bite of any living animal. Saltwater crocodiles are also more likely to attack humans than other crocodile species. It is highly recommended to completely avoid their habitats as these crocodiles are extremely aggressive.

Box Jellyfish:  Known as the worlds most venomous creature for its extremely potent venom, these jellyfish are recognised by their box like shape. Exposure to the venom is capable of causing cardiovascular failure and death as fast as 2 to 5 minutes after exposure. Humans are at greatest risk between October and May.

Coastal Taipan:  This snake is the third most venomous land snake in the world, and the longest venomous snake in Australia up to 11ft. Death can occur as fast 30 minutes after being bitten without treatment.

Irukandji:  The Irukandji is one of the smallest Jellyfish in the world spanning just 1-2cm and is also one of the most venomous form of jellyfish. While these jellyfish have the potential to deal a fatal sting, chances of being stung is very low. If stung, symptoms present as fast as 5 minutes after exposure.

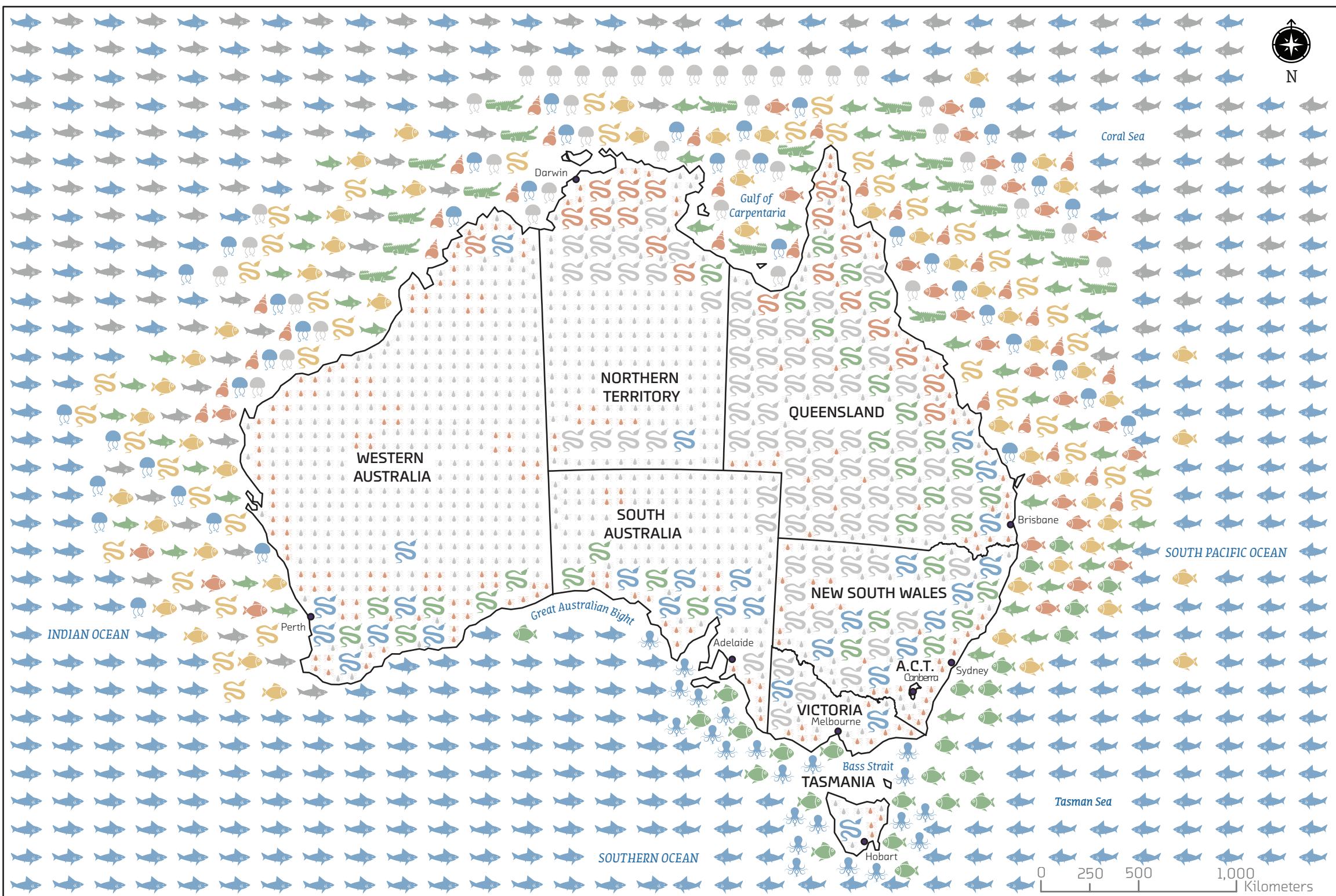
Smooth toadfish:  Identified by its speckled appearance, the smooth toadfish is deceptively deadly. While it doesn't look like a dangerous animal, this fish is highly toxic and can result in death if consumed. Known for taking bait from fish hooks, an unsuspecting fisherman can easily be caught unaware by this fish.

The animal symbols only represent spatial distribution and have no relation to the species population proportion.

AUSTRALIA'S TOP PREDATORS THAT WILL MAKE YOU WANT TO YELL CRIKEY!

Did you know that Australia is home to some pretty unique wildlife? While it's all fun and games with the cuddly koalas and boxing kangaroos, there are also quite a few members of the wildlife best to stay away from!

This map highlights some of Australia's most dangerous animals both on land and at sea.



Tiger Shark:  Recognised by its dark stripes, the tiger shark is considered an apex predator. Hunting mostly at night, this shark is known for its second highest number of fatal attacks on humans just after the great white. Often found dwelling in shallow waters in populated locations, increasing the chance of human interaction.

Redback Spider:  The Redback spider, also commonly referred to as a black widow, is largely recognised by the prominent red stripe running down the spiders back. Historically, this spiders bites have required more antivenom treatments than any other creature in Australia. While majority of bites do not require treatment, some adults have died within 30 days after being bitten.

Tiger Snake:  The tiger snake gets its name from the black and yellow stripes painting its body. Its aggression, large size and venom make this snake very dangerous with about 40 to 60% of bites resulting in death without treatment.

Reef Stone Fish:  Very well camouflaged, appearing as rock and coral this fish is easy to overlook. The Reef Stonefish is known as the most venomous fish in the world with highly toxic spines. While an antivenom can reduce the chance of a deadly encounter, the sting is still extremely painful.

Eastern Brown Snake:  This snake is considered the second most venomous land snake, and is responsible for 60% of snake bite fatalities in Australia. Symptoms from a bite can occur after just 2 minutes, and more serious complications such as death in just 30 minutes. Antivenom, if received fast enough, is available to treat this bite.

Blue Ringed Octopus:  The blue ringed octopus is identified by its yellow skin and black rings that glow blue when provoked. At only 5 to 8 inches tall, these octopi can become very dangerous if angered. The concentration of the venom is enough to kill 26 adults within minutes. With a painless bite, one may not even realise they have been affected until symptoms set in. With no antivenom available, only artificial respiration is able to save victims once they have been paralysed, until the toxin leaves the body.

Yellow Bellied Sea Snake:  This sea snake has a distinctive colour with a yellow belly and brown back. These snakes hunt on the surface of the water and have the ability to swim backwards. They also have highly potent venom, but luckily there have been no recorded deaths across Australia.

Bull Shark:  This shark is known for its aggressive and unpredictable nature. Found mostly in waters at a depth of less than 100 ft, these sharks pose a high risk to humans should they cross paths. As most human marine activity takes place in shallow waters, the likelihood of encountering this shark is increased.

Funnel Web:  Native to Australia, the funnel web spider is thought to be one of the most dangerous in the world. More often than not these spiders will inject venom with each bite. The bite is very painful as a result of the spiders large fangs. While not always fatal, death has been known to occur between 15 minutes and three days.

Cone Snails:  While considered toxic these snails are not actively aggressive towards humans, with stings occurring as a result of direct human contact from divers. No antivenom is currently available, but stings are still able to be treated with medical assistance. The decorative shells inhabited by the snails often attract human attention, but should be left alone incase there is a snail in residence.

Common death adder:  Identified by its triangular head, this snake is very toxic. Fatalities have been known to occur within 6 hours after the bite. The death adder is also recorded to have the fastest strike out of all other venomous snakes within Australia.

Projection
Australia Equal Area
Central Meridian: 134.0° E
Standard Parallel 1: 19.5° S
Standard Parallel 2: 32.0° S
Latitude of Origin: 26.0° S

Data Sources
Natural Earth
Wikipedia
Australia Geographic
Australia Museum
Noun Project
Casey Kavanagh