<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venomous Snakes</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Venom</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canebrake Rattler</strong> <em>(Crotalus horridus atricaudatus)</em></td>
<td>3-5ft</td>
<td>Tissue destruction &amp; Muscle paralysis</td>
<td>North Florida</td>
<td>Also referred to as the Timber Rattle Snake. A distinct rusty colored line runs down the back spine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Copperhead</strong> <em>(Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix)</em></td>
<td>2-3ft</td>
<td>Tissue destruction</td>
<td>North Florida</td>
<td>Often camouflaged in the fallen leaves. They are more often seen at dusk and dawn. Baby copperheads and baby moccasins are often confused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dusky Pigmy Rattler</strong> <em>(Sistrurus miliarius barbouri)</em></td>
<td>1-2ft</td>
<td>Tissue destruction</td>
<td>Throughout Florida</td>
<td>Pigmy rattle snakes are the smallest group of rattle snakes in the USA. They are often found in close proximity to other pigmy rattle snakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Coral</strong> <em>(Micrurus fulvius fulvius)</em></td>
<td>2-3ft</td>
<td>Attacks the nervous system</td>
<td>Throughout Florida</td>
<td>Think of a Traffic Light! “Red touch yellow kill a fellow. Red touch black good for Jack.” If red touches yellow STOP!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Diamondback Rattler</strong> <em>(Crotalus adamanteus)</em></td>
<td>4-6ft</td>
<td>Tissue destruction &amp; Muscle paralysis</td>
<td>Throughout Florida</td>
<td>The largest &amp; longest venomous snake in the USA. Largest rattle snake in the World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Moccasin</strong> <em>(Agkistrodon piscivorus)</em></td>
<td>2-4ft</td>
<td>Tissue destruction</td>
<td>Throughout Florida</td>
<td>Often confused with other non-venomous water snakes. Identified by the district eye pattern and stocky body. Baby moccasins and baby copperheads are often confused. Water Moccasin also known as cotton mouth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**IF BITTEN BY A VENOMOUS SNAKE:**

**DO:**
- Keep calm.
  A faster heart rate spreads the venom quicker through the body.
- Try to keep the bite below the heart if possible.
- Take off any jewelry.
  You may begin to swell and jewelry can act as a tourniquet which you do not want.
- If you are more than 45 minutes from help apply a compression bandage.
  No tourniquet.

**REMEMBER**
TIME IS IMPORTANT.
No two people react the same to a venomous snake bite.

**DO NOT:**
- Drink alcohol or take any medication.
- Apply heat or cold to the bite area.
- Apply a tourniquet.
- Cut on or around the bite area.
- Attempt to suck out the venom.

_Treatment is the same for all Florida venomous snake bites._
_Time is important, when in doubt let a Medical Dr. check it out!_

Some safety tips for you when out and about:
- Do not step over any large logs/obstacles in your walking path. Step on then over. Step on the log, look over and under then step off and help others over. Many hikers have been bitten on the foot/ankle by snakes curled up under an object that was stepped over without looking first.
- Look before you sit down on anything. Look on, in, around and over before sitting down. You may be surprised by what you find.
- Know where the nearest Ranger Station, Fire Department and/or help are and have their number(s) handy.
- Both venomous and non-venomous snakes come out at night. Dusk and dawn are primetime for all sorts of critters.
- Keeping a minimum of 10-15 feet away from a snake, once noticed, will ensure a good and safe learning opportunity.
- Dead snakes can bite. Nerves can still be active after a snake is killed. Treat all dead snakes as if they are still very much alive.

_to learn more about safety visit our site at www.SnakeEducation.com_