

Sting.Stab.Strike

Sea snakes

What do they look like?

Sea snakes look like their land-based relatives, but they have developed some adaptations to their marine life. The most obvious is a flattened, paddle-shaped tail which they use for swimming. Inside, they have a right lung almost as long as their bodies. This allows them to spend long periods underwater, but they eventually have to surface to breathe air. Sea snake species come in many different colour combinations including black and yellow, grey, pale brown and black and white.

Where do they live?

Sea snakes live close to shore in warm tropical waters. Some prefer to live on reefs, while others like mud flats. Some even swim up rivers and can be found up to 160km inland.

Why are they dangerous?

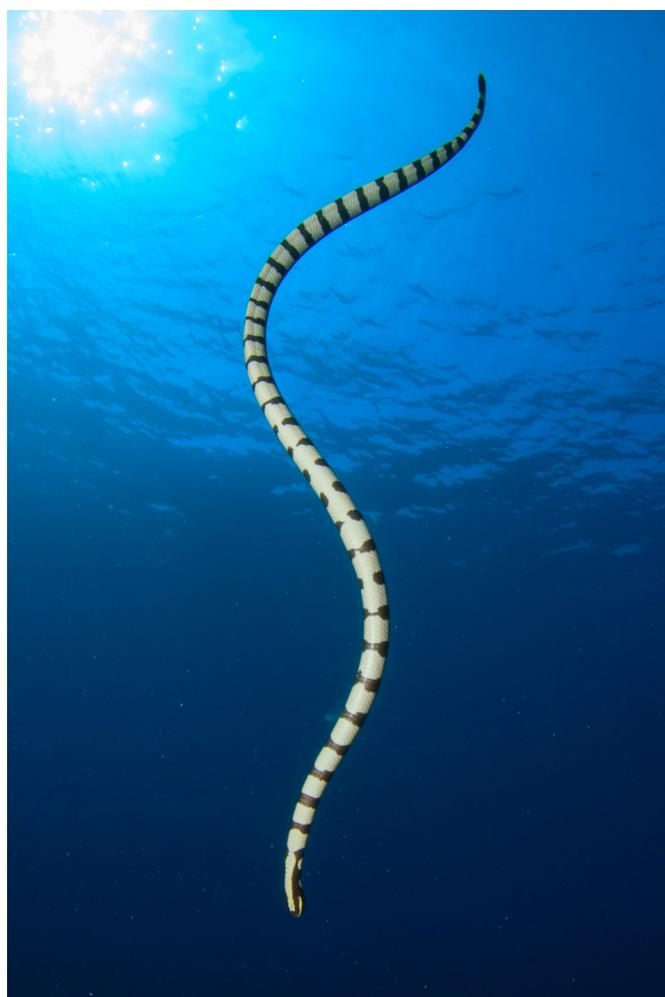
Sea snakes have a highly toxic and fast-acting venom, which they use to catch the fish they eat before they can get away. If they bite humans, they might not feel it as the bite is painless. The venom can make you feel nauseous and dizzy, give you a headache, make you vomit, make your muscles hurt and in severe cases, affect the breathing muscles.

How to avoid them?

Sea snakes are curious and are attracted to any sign of motion in the water. They may approach a diver or swimmer, but they are shy and usually keep their distance. If you see one, keep calm and move away slowly. Don't touch! The most common bites happen when fishermen catch them in their nets. Be careful when handling nets, especially at night.

What to do if you get hurt?

Treatment is the same as for ordinary snake bites. Call 000, apply a pressure immobilisation bandage, reassure the casualty and keep them still. Get medical assistance as soon as possible — there is an antivenin available.



For more information, visit lifesaving.com.au

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