



## STUDY OF SNAKE DIVERSITY AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN AND AROUND CHIMUR TALUKA OF CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT. MH. INDIA

<sup>1</sup>S. K. Waware and <sup>2</sup>R. R. Kamdi

<sup>1</sup>Department of Zoology, Gramgeeta Mahavidyalaya, Chimur. Dist.Chandrapur.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology, Anand Niketan College, Anandwan, Warora. Dist. Chandrapur.

Corresponding Author Email :- [sumedh15051979@gmail.com](mailto:sumedh15051979@gmail.com),  
[kamdi.ramdass@gmail.com](mailto:kamdi.ramdass@gmail.com)

Communicated : 09.10.20244

Revision : 26.10.2024 & 13.11.2024  
Accepted : 22.11.2024

Published : 30.01.2025

### ABSTRACT:

Serpents exist one and only of the greatest widespread range chordates on the earth, frequently favour dry region on earth with relationships variety. Statistics composed founded on information from informers 12 varieties founded from Chimur Taluka, Chandrapur District. Accidently run into throughout labour in farming playing field and unfortunate understanding of the societies in over-all approximately let-down in discriminate amongst poisonous and non- poisonous species were foremost explanations after demolition of serpents from this area. Most important three poisonous species Spectacled Cobra, Russell's viper, and Common Krait respectively. Necessity of serpent protection on the way to equilibrium ecological unit besides toward safeguard the foodstuff series remains highest contest recognized. Constant observing on snake types variety of the area is recommended. Serpents remain spread now several varieties habitations such as terrestrial and aquatic. Mostly, the snake species is located found in the waterless region of the biosphere.

**Keywords:-** Snakes, Diversity, Chimur, Food chain, Venomous.

### INTRODUCTION:

Housing meant for snakes is nearly whatever thing neighboring to the crushed that they can go into or become underneath to escape hunters and life-threatening high temperature. Boarding on the broken up, log and foliage masses, crashes and gaps in grounds, pillar barriers, broken up- unfolding bushes, compressed coverings of undergrowth and slender places underneath floors and outhouses are all widespread arrangements of hiding place. Chimur is encircled by approximately a dozen of minor and enormous aquatic bodies and condensed held in reserve forestry on entirely borders which make available somewhere to live to these reptiles. Totally concluded the biosphere, about 3000 serpent types remain originate obtainable 261 kinds of serpents remain originate in India (Khaire, Neelam kumar 1996).

Serpents originate in India display abundant variety in addition to their measurement differs as of 6mm to 10 m, although mass varieties amongst a small number of gms to several kgs. Such extraordinary serpents live happening all on its own biological geographical area of the biosphere, by the side of a height above sea level greater than 5000 m in addition as well, stay alive in profound rainwaters. Serpents employed returns, jungles, swampy, moist dwellings, lagoons, tributaries in addition waterways of hard landscapes (Dhamankar Atul, 2006). The current research work is supported on view in Chimur Taluka of Chandrapur district. Effort remains through for the period of October 2023 to September 2024. The snakes are located caught on demand by contact to native individuals of Chimur in addition consequently unrestricted through preceding consent forestry section to condensed jungles subsequently

appropriate proof of identity as per usual collected works. Commonly altogether snakes be located caught in households, workshops, farmhouses and sports ground.

#### **METHODS :**

Skilled professionals of native NGOs i.e., Eco-Pro serpent catchers had caught altogether the deadly, non-poisonous and semi poisonous serpents taking place demand telephonic requests as of the communities of individuals during the course of the time. Serpents remained pick up appropriately and altogether likely safeguards be there occupied not to interrupt them. The snakes be located instantly transmitted in large dimension flexible vessels of unpredictable proportions partaking hovels for ventilation. Professionals kept back “First Aid Box” as well as ASV by means of them as soon as they remained arranged ground visits consequently for instance on the way to escape coincidences. Serpents remained acknowledged by means of as per Devrus (1970) & Romulus Vitteker (1977).

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :**

Throughout the field visit dated 64 serpents remained caught and off the record underneath 6 families specifically Elapidae, Viperidae, Colubridae, Diapsididae, Boidae and Pythonidae represent 12 varieties of kinds. 3 poisonous snakes, 8 non-poisonous and 1 semi poisonous serpents remained described (Table 1).

Deshmukh and Nande (2007) equally specified 33 categories of serpents around Amravati district. Joshi (2011) likewise appeared 23 types of serpents in Buldhana district. The non-venomous serpents persisted set of connections vogueish determined measure than deadly and semi noxious serpents.

The ratio of noxious, non-noxious and semi noxious serpents remained 23%, 77% and 1% correspondingly. The extraordinary proportion of non-venomous serpents specifies that this area consumes great amount of aquatic forms and

nearby remains not at all shortage of aquatic for farming and this Taluka remains taking extraordinary harvest springy capability. In this Taluka nearby exist enormous amount of nutrients putting away godoun owing to which amount of pests and rodents be located great from this time the ratio of non-venomous serpents remained consequently from top to bottom. As soon as non-venomous serpents all over again categorized types sensible this one remains establish that 50 per cent was subsidised by Indian rat snakes (*Ptyas mucosa*) and whereas Checkered keelback water snake and Striped keel back subsidized from place to place 16 per cent and 10 per cent correspondingly and the study of venomous serpents establish that 56 per cent remained subsidized individual by Spectacled cobra whereas Russel’s viper and Common krait contributed 22 and 17 percentage respectively. Indian rat snake (Dhaman) remains establish supreme while smallest possible existence remained of Common cat snakes and Indian rock python respectively.

#### **CONCLUSION :**

On or after the overhead readings, the aforementioned can established that the Chimur Taluka has 12 serpents’ kinds have its place towards 6 families of which 3 are venomous, 8 are non-venomous and 1 is semi-venomous serpents. The current study specifies unlikely diversity of serpents besides that one resolve advantage in the direction of be responsible for evidence, attentiveness and protection of serpent’s creatures of Chimur Taluka as well.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- Devrus, P.J. (1970). Snakes of India, National Book Trust (NBT), New Delhi
- Dhamankar, Atul (2006) Aranya Vachan , Shri Vidya Prakashan , Pune.
- Joshi, Prasanna (2011) A preliminary survey on the snakes of Buldhana district,

Maharashtra. Gloden Research Thought Journal Vol.1 (2):1-4.

Khaire Neelamkumar (1996). Indian Snakes, Indian Herpetological Society, Pune.

Kotpal,R.L. (1998). Modern Text Book of Vertebrate Zoology, Medical Allied Agency, Calcutta.

Nande,Raghvendra and Deshmukh,Sawan(2007) Snakes of Amraoti district including melghat,Maharashtra,with important

records of the Indian egg-eater, Montane trinket snake and Indian smooth snake.Zoos' Print Journal.Vol.22(12):2920-2924.

Puranik, P.G. and Thakur, R.S. (1994). A Text Book of Chordate Zoology. S.Chand & Co.Ltd. New Delhi.

Vittekar Romulus (1977).Common India Snakes, A field Guide National Book Trust (NBT), New Delhi.

**Table 1: Monthly Serpents located in and around of Chimur Taluka of Chandrapur District.**

Sr. No	Local Name	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sep t.	Total
<b>A VENOMOUS SNAKES</b>														
1.	Spectacled cobra	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	9
2.	Common krait	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	5
3.	Russel's viper	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	8
<b>B NON-VENOMOUS SNAKES</b>														
1.	Indian rock python	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	7
2.	Striped keel back	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	9
3.	Banded racer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
4.	Common trinket snakes	--	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	8
5.	Bronze back tree snake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
6.	Worm snakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
7.	Sand boa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
8.	Green keel back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
<b>C SEMI-VENOMOUS SNAKE</b>														
1	Common cat snake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

**Table 2: Diversity of Serpents in and around of Chimur Taluka of Chandrapur District**

Sr.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Family
<b>A</b>	<b>VENOMOUS SNAKES</b>		
1.	Spectacled cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	Elapidae
2.	Common krait	<i>Bungurus caeruleus</i>	Elapidae
3.	Russel's viper	<i>Daboia russeli</i>	Viperidae
<b>B</b>	<b>NON-VENOMOUS SNAKES</b>		
1.	Indian rock python	<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	Pythonidae
2	Striped keel back	<i>Amphiesma stolatum</i>	Colubridae
3	Banded racer	<i>Argyroena fasciolata</i>	Colubridae
4	Common trinket snakes	<i>Coelognathus Helena</i>	Colubridae
5	Bronze back tree snake	<i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>	Colubridae
6	Worm snakes	<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>	Typhlopidae
7	Sand boa	<i>Gongylophis conicus</i>	Boidae
8	Green keel back	<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i>	Colubridae
<b>C</b>	<b>SEMI-VENOMOUS SNAKE</b>		
1.	Common cat snake	<i>Boiga trigonata</i>	Colubridae