

Snake Facts & Types of Snakes. While the snake has a bad rap as a pest, snakes can often be quite helpful and even a fun pet. Many call underground burrows or the spaces under rocks home.

The conflict was a result of increasing tension over several years between the Native tribes and the white settlers who were encroaching on their lands, and competing for game and water. From the time of the Clark Massacre, in the regional Native Americans, commonly called the "Snakes" by the white settlers, [1] harassed and sometimes attacked emigrant parties crossing the Snake River Valley. European-American settlers retaliated by attacking Native American villages. Similar attacks and retaliations took place in the years leading up to the Snake War. In August, Native attacks on several pioneer trains along the Snake River culminated in the Ward Massacre on August 20, in which American Indians killed 21 people. Natives continued to attack migrant trains, especially stragglers such as the Myers party, killed in the Salmon Falls Massacre of September 13. As Federal troops withdrew in to return east for engagements of the American Civil War, California Volunteers provided protection to the emigrants. They lived on the land longer and consumed more game and water. Many isolated occurrences resulted in violence, with the result that both sides were taking to arms. The influx of miners into the Nez Perce reservation during the Clearwater Gold Rush raised tensions among all the tribes. The Nez Perce were divided when some chiefs agreed to a new treaty that permitted the intrusion. As miners developed new locations near Boise in and in the Owyhee Canyonlands in, an influx of white settlers descended on the area. Western Shoshone, Paiute and other local Indians resisted the encroachment, fighting what was called the Snake War from to. About the war Edit The Snake War was not defined by one large battle but was a series of guerrilla skirmishes by the Indians, and American patrols from many small camps, taking place across California, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho. Unlike other Indian Wars, the Snake War lacked notable leaders on either side. Probably the most well-known Indian leader was Chief Paulina [2] and the most well-known U. Army commander in the Snake War may have been George Crook. He later led operations in the Apache Wars. He also played a significant role for the Union in the Civil War. Many of the U. The Snake War has been widely forgotten in United States history. One reason was that the Paiute and Western Shoshone did not have notable reputations as warriors, unlike the Apache. Few reporters covered the war, and Joe Wasson was one of the first. More significantly, much of the nation was concentrating on the American Civil War and its aftermath. Despite its being overlooked, the Snake War was statistically the deadliest of the Indian Wars in the West in terms of casualties. By the end, a total of 1, men were known to have been killed, wounded, and captured on both sides. By comparison, the Battle of the Little Bighorn produced about casualties.

Chapter 2 : The 'Call Me Snake' Cocktail Recipe by Vicki Arkoff

The Call Of The Snake has 9 ratings and 1 review. Lovell said: Stories from my neighbor in Parra. Worth a read especially if you are from Goa. Lot of kno.

Timber rattlesnake and Copperhead below have the Pit Organ. It is between the nostril and eye. Rattlesnake below, top and Copperhead below, lower showing nostril, pit organ, and eye with vertical pupil Anal Plates Right: Single Anal Plate Left: Divided Anal Plate These are the safe ways to count scales and measure venomous snakes State Permits required. Barring any damage, all snakes have two eyes with a dark pupil surrounded by a colorful iris , a pair of nostrils, a bifurcated tongue, enlarged ventral scales, small subcaudals, an anal plate, and a tail tip. Our two venomous snakes share another neat structure – the temperature-sensitive or loreal pit organ. Found on each side, between the eye and nostril, it is a large and usually obvious opening. The loreal pit leads to a thermal imaging apparatus, allowing pit vipers where did they get that name from? As part of the skin, scales are richly supplied with nerve endings, various glands, muscle fibers, and pigments that give snakes their rich colors and patterns. There may be other functions of scales such as UV shading, raindrop or dew collection for drinking , locomotion tree climbing, swimming, crawling , sound production, or more. For example, all have large usually paired scales on the top of the head the Timber Rattlesnake has mostly small head scales , wide ventrals, and small sometimes paired scales beneath the tail called subcaudals. The tail begins at the cloaca the opening for both digestive product removal and reproduction where the body ends. The cloacal opening is covered by a distinct ventral scale, called the anal plate, which can be a single scale, or divided into two overlapping parts. Knowing where the body ends and the tail begins enables uniform measurements and size estimates. The different measurements accommodate the fairly frequent observation that a snake may be missing part of its tail due to predation or accident. Also, since male hemipenes are inverted into the tail, males tend to have stouter and longer tails than females. Even when males have a shorter total length, their tails may be proportionally longer than females and they also have more subcaudal scales. Musk, and other glands found near the base of the tail, are common in most snakes. To discharge musk, a Gartersnake lifts the anal plate and releases an impressive amount that becomes pleasant to most herpetologists – after years of exposure. You, too, may come to enjoy it someday. Scan of live neonate Copperhead. A safe and accurate method for counting scales.

Chapter 3 : The story behind the Join or Die snake cartoon - National Constitution Center

Police are trying to track down the owner of a python after the snake was found slithering inside a Santa Ana home over the weekend, spurring the "petrified" residents to call for help.

Legless lizard While snakes are limbless reptiles, which evolved from and are grouped with lizards, there are many other species of lizards which have lost their limbs independently and superficially look similar to snakes. These include the slowworm and glass snake. Biology An adult Barbados threadsnake, *Leptotyphlops carlae*, on an American quarter dollar. Size The now extinct *Titanoboa cerrejonensis* snakes found were Pit vipers, pythons, and some boas have infrared-sensitive receptors in deep grooves on the snout, which allow them to "see" the radiated heat of warm-blooded prey. In pit vipers, the grooves are located between the nostril and the eye in a large "pit" on each side of the head. Other infrared-sensitive snakes have multiple, smaller labial pits lining the upper lip, just below the nostrils. In water-dwelling snakes, such as the anaconda, the tongue functions efficiently underwater. The underside is very sensitive to vibration. This allows snakes to be able to sense approaching animals by detecting faint vibrations in the ground. Some snakes, such as the Asian vine snake genus *Ahaetulla*, have binocular vision, with both eyes capable of focusing on the same point. Most snakes focus by moving the lens back and forth in relation to the retina, while in the other amniote groups, the lens is stretched. Many nocturnal snakes have slit pupils while diurnal snakes have round pupils. Snake scales The skin of a snake is covered in scales. Contrary to the popular notion of snakes being slimy because of possible confusion of snakes with worms, snakeskin has a smooth, dry texture. Most snakes use specialized belly scales to travel, gripping surfaces. The body scales may be smooth, keeled, or granular. The eyelids of a snake are transparent "spectacle" scales, which remain permanently closed, also known as brille. The shedding of scales is called ecdysis or in normal usage, molting or sloughing. In the case of snakes, the complete outer layer of skin is shed in one layer. These patterns are often related to behavior, such as a tendency to have to flee from predators. Snakes that are plain or have longitudinal stripes often have to escape from predators, with the pattern or lack thereof not providing reference points to predators, thus allowing the snake to escape without being noticed. Plain snakes usually adopt active hunting strategies, as their pattern allows them to send little information to prey about motion. Blotched snakes, on the other hand, usually use ambush-based strategies, likely because it helps them blend into an environment with irregularly shaped objects, like sticks or rocks. Spotted patterning can similarly help snakes to blend into their environment. Scales are named mainly according to their positions on the body. In "advanced" Caenophidian snakes, the broad belly scales and rows of dorsal scales correspond to the vertebrae, allowing scientists to count the vertebrae without dissection. Molting A snake shedding its skin. Molting, or ecdysis, serves a number of functions. Firstly, the old and worn skin is replaced; secondly, it helps get rid of parasites such as mites and ticks. Renewal of the skin by molting is supposed to allow growth in some animals such as insects; however, this has been disputed in the case of snakes. Before a molt, the snake stops eating and often hides or moves to a safe place. Just before shedding, the skin becomes dull and dry looking and the eyes become cloudy or blue-colored. The inner surface of the old skin liquefies. This causes the old skin to separate from the new skin beneath it. After a few days, the eyes clear and the snake "crawls" out of its old skin. The old skin breaks near the mouth and the snake wriggles out, aided by rubbing against rough surfaces. In many cases, the cast skin peels backward over the body from head to tail in one piece, like pulling a sock off inside-out. A new, larger, brighter layer of skin has formed underneath. But a younger snake, still growing, may shed up to four times a year. A probe is inserted into the cloaca until it can go no further. The probe is marked at the point where it stops, removed, and compared to the subcaudal depth by laying it alongside the scales. The skeleton of most snakes consists solely of the skull, hyoid, vertebral column, and ribs, though henophidian snakes retain vestiges of the pelvis and rear limbs. The skull of the snake consists of a solid and complete neurocranium, to which many of the other bones are only loosely attached, particularly the highly mobile jaw bones, which facilitate manipulation and ingestion of large prey items. The left and right sides of the lower jaw are joined only by a flexible ligament at the anterior tips, allowing them to separate widely, while the posterior end of the

lower jaw bones articulate with a quadrate bone, allowing further mobility. The bones of the mandible and quadrate bones can also pick up ground borne vibrations. The jaw-quadrate-stapes pathway is capable of detecting vibrations on the angstrom scale, despite the absence of an outer ear and the ossicle mechanism of impedance matching used in other vertebrates to receive vibrations from the air. The vertebral column consists of anywhere between and or more vertebrae. The vertebrae have projections that allow for strong muscle attachment enabling locomotion without limbs. Autotomy of the tail, a feature found in some lizards is absent in most snakes. These small, claw-like protrusions on each side of the cloaca are the external portion of the vestigial hindlimb skeleton, which includes the remains of an ilium and femur. Snakes are polyphyodonts with teeth that are continuously replaced.

Chapter 4 : NPR Choice page

The Call Of The Snake THE CALL OF THE SNAKE Books this is the book you are looking for, from the many other titles of The Call Of The Snake PDF books, here is also available other sources of this The Call Of The.

Below the tourist town of Jackson , the river turns west and flows through Snake River Canyon , cutting through the Snake River Range and into eastern Idaho. Below Palisades Dam , the Snake River flows through the Snake River Plain , a vast arid physiographic province extending through southern Idaho south-west of the Rocky Mountains and underlain by the Snake River Aquifer , one of the most productive aquifers in the United States. The Portneuf River Valley is an overflow channel that in the last glacial period carried floodwaters from pluvial Lake Bonneville into the Snake River, significantly altering the landscape of the Snake River Plain through massive erosion. Here the Snake River almost doubles in size as it receives several major tributaries – the Owyhee from the southwest, then the Boise and Payette rivers from the east, and further downstream the Malheur River from the west and Weiser River from the east. Hells Canyon is one of the most rugged and treacherous portions of the course of the Snake River, posing a major obstacle for 19th-century American explorers. From there, the Snake begins to form the Washington – Idaho border, receiving the Grande Ronde River from the west before receiving the Clearwater River from the east at Lewiston , which marks the head of navigation on the Snake. The river leaves Hells Canyon and turns west, winding through the Palouse Hills of eastern Washington. The nearly complete subduction of the Farallon Plate underneath the westward-moving North American Plate created the Rocky Mountains , which were pushed up by rising magma trapped between the sinking Farallon plate and the North American plate. For miles on either side of the river, flood waters stripped away soils and scoured the underlying basalt bedrock, forming the Snake River Canyon and creating Shoshone Falls, Twin Falls, Crane Falls, Swan Falls and other waterfalls along the Idaho section of the river. The flood widened Hells Canyon but did not deepen it. These floods pooled behind the Cascade Range into enormous lakes and spilled over the northern drainage divide of the Snake River watershed, carving deep canyons through the Palouse Hills including the Palouse River canyon and Palouse Falls. The Lake Bonneville Floods and the Missoula Floods helped widen and deepen the Columbia River Gorge , a giant water gap which allows water from the Columbia and Snake rivers to take a direct route through the Cascade Range to the Pacific. The high hydraulic conductivity of the mostly- basalt rocks in the plain led to the formation of the Snake River Aquifer , one of the most productive aquifers in North America. Many rivers and streams flowing from the north side of the plain sink into the aquifer instead of flowing into the Snake River, a group of watersheds called the lost streams of Idaho. Most of the Snake River watershed lies between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Columbia Plateau on the northwest. However, precipitation in the Snake River watershed varies widely. At Twin Falls, in the center of the Snake River Plain, the climate is nearly desert, with an annual rainfall of just 9. In the upper parts of the watershed, however, the river flows through an area with a distinct alpine climate. There are also stretches where the river and its tributaries have incised themselves into tight gorges. Map of the Columbia River Basin with the Snake River highlighted in yellow and the Columbia River in blue Much of the area along the river, within a few miles of its banks, is irrigated farmland, especially in its middle and lower course. Aside from water from the river, water is also pulled from the Snake River Aquifer for irrigation. On the western extremity for a short stretch the Continental Divide separates the Snake watershed from the Bighorn River , a tributary of the Yellowstone River , which the Snake begins near. It is of note that the northeastern divide of the Snake River watershed forms the Idaho-Montana boundary, so the Snake River watershed does not extend into Montana. Runoff from several feedlots was dumped into the river until laws made the practice illegal. During low water, algae blooms occur throughout the calm stretches of the river, depleting its oxygen supply. Water diverted from the river for irrigation, after absorbing any surface pollutants, re-enters the ground and feeds the aquifer. Although the aquifer has maintained its level, it has become increasingly laced with contaminants. Water in the aquifer eventually travels to the west side of the Snake River Plain and re-enters the river as springs. Pollutant levels in Hells Canyon upstream of the Salmon River confluence, including that of water

temperature, dissolved nutrients, and sediment, are required to meet certain levels.

Chapter 5 : Snakes In and Around the House

One of President Trump's earliest documented uses of "The Snake" came in January , on the eve of the primary season that he would go on to storm.

They can be beneficial because they eat mice, slugs, grubs, insects, and other pests and they can be food for other wildlife such as hawks. Although most species of snakes in North America are harmless, there are some venomous species that can pose risks to people and pets. The National Pesticide Information Center collected the resources below to help you find ways to keep snakes away without posing unnecessary risks to you, your family, pets, or the environment. If you or someone else is bitten by a snake that you think could be venomous, contact your Poison Control Center or your health care provider as soon as possible. It may not be necessary to identify the snake. If your pet is bitten and is experiencing pain, redness, swelling, or bruising, take your pet to your veterinarian right away. If your pet is not showing any of these signs, consider calling your veterinarian or the National Animal Poison Control Center at for advice. Chemical snake repellents are available, but they can pose risks to people, pets, or the environment if they are not used properly. Always be sure to read and follow all label directions if you decide to use one of these products. Only use repellents that specifically state on the label that they are snake repellents, and use them only according to the label instructions. Snakes enter areas inhabited by people in search of food and shelter. The easiest thing you can do is make your home and yard less appealing to them. Prevent snake problems by removing their food sources like rodents. Snakes like cool damp places to hide. Make sure door sweeps and window screens fit tightly. Cover vents and drains that lead into your home with galvanized screening. Snakes also find shelter under scrap metal, wood piles, trash, and other debris. Keep your yard area free of possible hiding places, including tall grass and weeds which can attract prey for snakes. You can also consider building a snake-proof fence around your home or garden if other methods fail to control the snakes. If you have a snake in the house, there are mechanical traps and glue traps that can be used to capture it. For assistance identifying or removing a snake, try calling your local cooperative extension office , animal control officer look in the local telephone book , or state wildlife agency. If you have questions about controlling snakes, or any pesticide-related topic, please call NPIC at 8: Snakes are most likely to bite when harassed. Consider taking a photograph of the snake if possible to aid in identification. There are many resources available to help you identify a snake, including your local cooperative extension office , and state wildlife agency. You can also look up the snake in a field guide, or search the internet for information on snakes in your area. Here are some examples of online snake identification resources: Be cautious when moving trapped snakes. Snakes are more likely to bite when harassed. Control rodent populations to help prevent snakes from entering your property. Clean up piles of wood, trash, metal, and other debris to reduce snake habitat. Cut shrubs away from the home, keep grass short, and manage weeds to reduce hiding areas. Secure all door sweeps and window screens to reduce entry points to the home. Check potential entryways into attics and basements. Create a kid-safe zone using a snake proof fence in areas with many venomous snakes. If you choose to use a pesticide, read the label before you buy. Try a lower toxicity product first. If you have a pesticide product in mind, have your label handy and click here for information about that product. County Extension Offices Through its county agents, the Cooperative Extension Service gives individuals access to the resources at land-grant universities across the nation. These universities are centers for research in many subjects, including entomology the study of insects and agriculture. Each county within the United States has an Extension office, which is staffed with agents who work closely with university-based Extension specialists to deliver answers to your questions about gardening, agriculture, and pest control. You can find the phone number for your local county extension office in the local government section often marked with blue pages of your telephone directory or by clicking on the map below.

Chapter 6 : Donald Trump Reads Lyrics From Al Wilson's 'The Snake' About Syrian Refugees - ABC News

A severed snake image, in two pieces, had first appeared in a book in France accompanied by the words "se rejoindre ou mourir" (will join or die). And Franklin might also have been inspired by rattlesnake images drawn by nature historian Mark Catesby.

What would change for the future? Part of a series of fics that run parallel to each other, which you can its not necessary read along side each other! A Big thank you to everyone who has given feedback on all of these fics, it is greatly appreciate while being very motivational for me to continue writing. Another thank you, to my Beta Charlotte who reads through these chapters and gives every one of them a good cleaning. So I hope you enjoy! The Sorting Hat The door swung open at once. A tall, black-haired witch in emerald-green robes stood there. I will take them from here. The stone walls were lit with flaming torches like the ones at Gringotts, the ceiling was too high to make out, and a magnificent marble staircase facing them led to the upper floors. They followed Professor McGonagall across the flagstone floor. Harry could hear the drone of hundreds of voices from a doorway to the right -the rest of the school must already be here - but Professor McGonagall showed the first years into a small, empty chamber off the hall. They crowded in, standing rather closer together than they would usually have done, peering about nervously. The Sorting is a very important ceremony because, while you are here, your house will be something like your family within Hogwarts. You will have classes with the rest of your house, sleep in your house dormitory, and spend free time in your house common room. Each house has its own noble history and each has produced outstanding witches and wizards. While you are at Hogwarts, your triumphs will earn your house points, while any rulebreaking will lose house points. At the end of the year, the house with the most points is awarded the house cup, a great honor. I hope each of you will be a credit to whichever house becomes yours. I suggest you all smarten yourselves up as much as you can while you are waiting. Harry nervously tried to flatten his hair. Harry swallowed, "How exactly do they sort us into houses? Father said it hurts a lot, but I think he was joking. In front of the whole school? He looked around anxiously and saw that everyone else looked terrified, too. Harry tried hard not to listen to her. He kept his eyes fixed on the door. Any second now, Professor McGonagall would come back and lead him to his doom. Then something happened that made him jump about a foot in the air, several people behind him screamed. So did the people around him. About twenty ghosts had just streamed through the back wall. Pearly-white and translucent they glided across the room talking to one another and hardly glancing at the first years. They seemed to be arguing. What looked like a fat little monk was saying: One by one, the ghosts floated away through the opposite wall. Harry had never even imagined such a strange and splendid place. It was lit by thousands and thousands of candles that were floating in midair over four long tables, where the rest of the students were sitting. These tables were laid with glittering golden plates and goblets. At the top of the hall was another long table where the teachers were sitting. Professor McGonagall led the first years up here, so that they came to a halt in a line facing the other students, with the teachers behind them. The hundreds of faces staring at them looked like pale lanterns in the flickering candlelight. Dotted here and there among the students, the ghosts shone misty silver. Mainly to avoid all the staring eyes, Harry looked upward and saw a velvety black ceiling dotted with stars. I read about it in Hogwarts, A History" which caused Harry to smirk, only a muggleborn would take the time to read before term even started. Harry quickly looked down again as Professor McGonagall silently placed a four-legged stool in front of the first years. This hat was patched and frayed and extremely dirty. Maybe they had to try and get a rabbit out of it, Harry thought wildly, that seemed the sort of thing - noticing that everyone in the hall was now staring at the hat, he stared at it, too. For a few seconds, there was complete silence. Then the hat twitched. A rip near the brim opened wide like a mouth - and the hat began to sing: So put me on! It bowed to each of the four tables and then became quite still again. Yes, trying on the hat was a lot better than having to do a spell, but he did wish they could have tried it on without everyone watching. If only the hat had mentioned a house for people who felt a bit queasy, that would have been the one for him. Professor McGonagall now stepped forward holding a long roll of parchment. The table on the right cheered and clapped as Hannah went to sit down at the

Hufflepuff table. Harry saw the ghost of the Fat Friar waving merrily at her. When Neville Longbottom, the boy who kept losing his toad, was called, he fell over on his way to the stool. The hat took a long time to decide with Neville. Next second he was looking at the black inside of the hat. Plenty of courage, I see. Not a bad mind either. So where shall I put you? Malfoy had rather interesting thoughts about youâ€¦ Very interesting your thoughts go straight to himâ€¦ but tell me, what would you do to stay with your supposed friendsâ€¦" Suddenly Harry thought of words his mother often told him before bed, "You can do anything you set your mind to Harry, no matter what stands in your way. Potter, but are you willing to do everything for your friends? He took off the hat and walked shakily toward the Slytherin table, who was cheering the loudest by far. In fact, most of the tables were cheering loudly as he walked to the Slytherin table, most of them not including the Gryffindor table for some reason. A prefect named Gemma Farley got up and shook his hand vigorously, while the Crabbe and Goyle cheered, "We got Potter! He could see the High Table properly now. At the end nearest him sat Hagrid, who caught his eye and gave him the thumbs up. And there, in the center of the High Table, in a large gold chair, sat Albus Dumbledore. Harry recognized him at once from all of the Chocolate Frog cards he had. Harry glanced at a pale, twitching young man who seemed immensely nervous. He was looking very peculiar in a large purple turban. And now there were only three people left to be sorted. He was pale green by now, causing Susan to hide her giggling beneath her mouth. Professor McGonagall rolled up her scroll and took the Sorting Hat away. Harry looked down at his empty gold plate. He had only just realized how hungry he was. The pumpkin pasties seemed ages ago. Albus Dumbledore had gotten to his feet. He was beaming at the students, his arms opened wide, as if nothing could have pleased him more than to see them all there. Before we begin our banquet, I would like to say a few words. And here they are: Everybody clapped and cheered. The dishes in front of him were now piled with food. He had never seen so many things he liked to eat on one table: Harry piled his plate with a bit of everything except the peppermints and began to eat. It was all delicious. The Bloody Baron, at your service. Resident ghost of the Slytherin Dungeons. We have had some sort of winning streak you may say. Us Slytherins have got the cup six years in a row! So you better not be the ones to lose it for us! A moment later the desserts appeared. Blocks of ice cream in every flavor you could think of, apple pies, treacle tarts, chocolate eclairs and jam doughnuts, trifle, strawberries, Jell-O, rice pudding. As Harry helped himself to a treacle tart, the talk turned to their families. Honestly, we have the purest blood, so we have the purest talent, how could we lose? He was however, starting to feel warm and sleepy, looked up at the High Table again. Hagrid was drinking deeply from his goblet.

Chapter 7 : Snake | Harry Potter Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

This is my first attempt at sharing and the best Northern Soul track EVER so enjoy.

Chapter 8 : Sorry, this content is not available in your region.

The snake returns in Exodus when Moses, as a sign of God's power, turns his staff into a snake and when Moses made the Nehushtan, a bronze snake on a pole that when looked at cured the people of bites from the snakes that plagued them in the desert.

Chapter 9 : Snake War | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

A snake (also called a serpent) is a long, thin, legless reptile. The symbol of Slytherin house is the serpent, and the dark wizard Lord Voldemort had a pet snake named Nagini. There are many types of snakes in the magical world, but the biggest and most dangerous of them all is the Basilisk also known as the King of Serpents.