

slowly drag the snake across the ground in a 'come along' hold, pushing it into a sturdy container that has already been prepared.

Snake nets/bag sticks: Snakes need to be lifted, pushed, chased or manipulated into a bag stick. This is an easy way of capturing a snake. When using a net, the open end must be placed in front of the snake, where it may go in itself or may need a little push. Place the net in front of a dark tunnel as snakes like to hide in them, making it easier to capture them. Once the snake is inside a bag stick, the handle needs to be flipped or twisted and lay on the ground so the snake cannot escape. So the snake goes to the bottom of the bag, shake or push making the snake move. Place a stick across the bag entrance and step on it, making sure the snake is not going to be under the stick. Using a cable tie secure the bag, keeping the blocking stick between the stick and hands. Snakes can see and bite through the bag, so care must be taken. Use a soiled object to contain and manipulate snake bags.

Chemical restraint/anaesthesia: These are used in a variety of procedures including physical examination and transporting.

Restraining an amphibian:

Hands: when restraining an amphibians with hands, they, they must be wet with no chemicals substances on. If it is a small amphibian it can be cupped at the side of a container. If it is larger amphibian, its head can be caught between using the first two fingers with the thumb gently restraining the neck. If it is a newt it can be held in the palm of one hand, with the thumb resting gently on top of its head or neck and the index finger under the throat.

Gloves: gloves must be unpowdered latex gloves. Wetting the gloves is best done.

Fish net: a fish net can be used if the amphibian is in the water. Care must be taken to cause as little skin damage as possible. A fish net is most suitable for catching tadpoles.