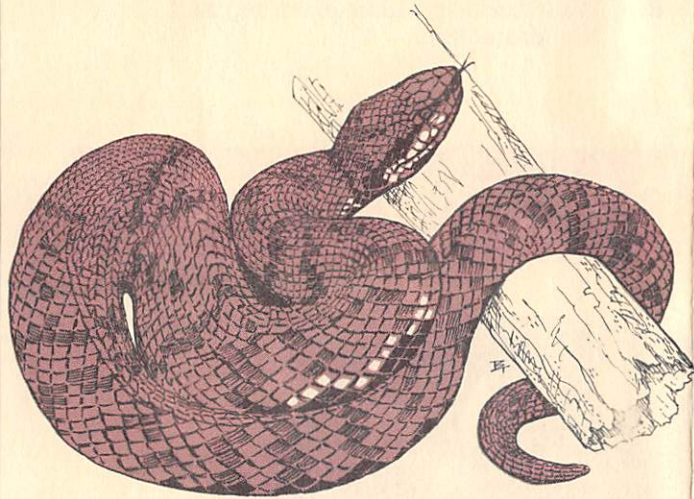


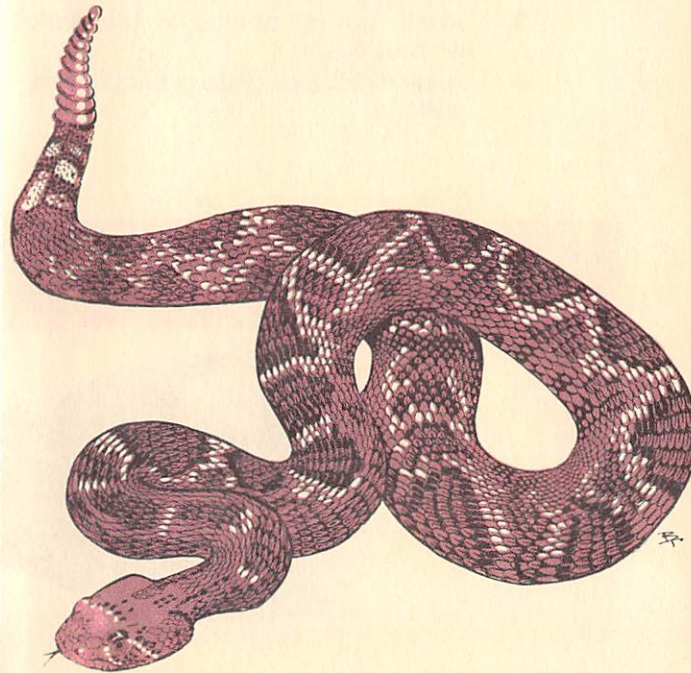
WESTERN COTTONMOUTH

Length up to 42". Darkly colored, not strongly marked, heavy bodied. When aroused, the cottonmouth throws it's head back and holds it's mouth open revealing a cottony interior from which the name is derived.



WESTERN DIAMONDBACK RATTLESNAKE

Length up to 72". Poisonous snake with rattle. General coloration brown or gray but sometimes with tones of red or yellowish. The diamonds are not clear cut, and entire body may have a dusty appearance. Prefers rocky terrain.



Chickasaw
National
Recreation
Area



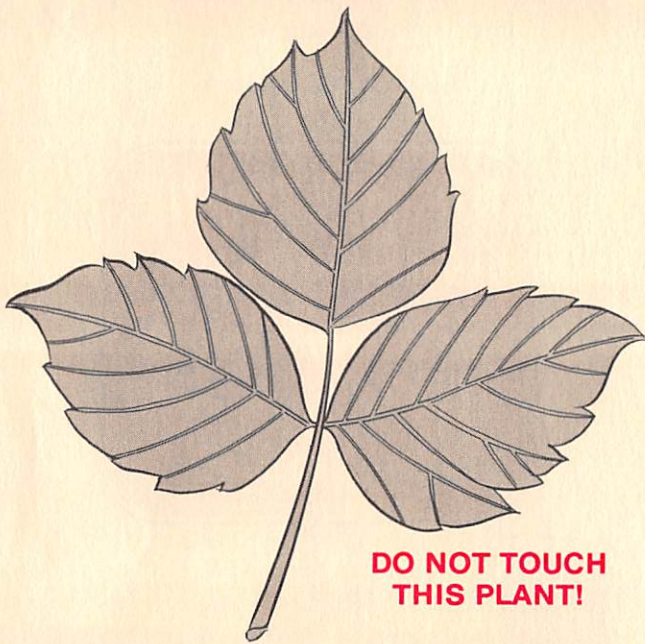
Sulphur, Oklahoma

**NO SWIMMING
NO WADING**
This stream does not
meet Oklahoma Water
Quality Standards.



The streams of Chickasaw National Recreation Area are regularly tested for indications of disease causing bacteria. When the bacterial concentrations exceed State law standards, the streams are closed to protect public health. Runoff during rains, inadvertent storm collector discharges, sewer discharges, and heavy bather use are often responsible for stream closure. Some of the diseases commonly associated with polluted water are: cholera, typhoid, hepatitis, dysentery, ear-nose-throat infections, intestinal worms, and swimmers itch. When the health threat has passed, the streams are reopened for public use.

POISON IVY



**DO NOT TOUCH
THIS PLANT!**

All parts of the plant contain a poison that may cause blistering of the skin. It grows as an erect shrub, trailing vine, or climber. Leaves are 3-parted and long stalked. Twigs are brown and, if climbing, have many short aerial rootlets. White or cream colored berries (poisonous to eat) are significant identifying characters after the leaves have fallen.

The danger from poison ivy is greatest in spring and summer when the sap is abundant, and least in late fall or winter. Persons vary in reaction, but the skin must come in direct contact with the oil or with the smoke from burning poison ivy plants in order to be affected.

The symptoms of itching or burning may develop within a few hours or even after five days. Washing the exposed parts of the body with a thick lather of soap and water is helpful soon after exposure and is a good rule to follow whenever returning from outdoor activity.

Experts agree that one's sensitivity to poison ivy is caused by repeated contacts with the plant and caution against anyone assuming to be permanently immune.

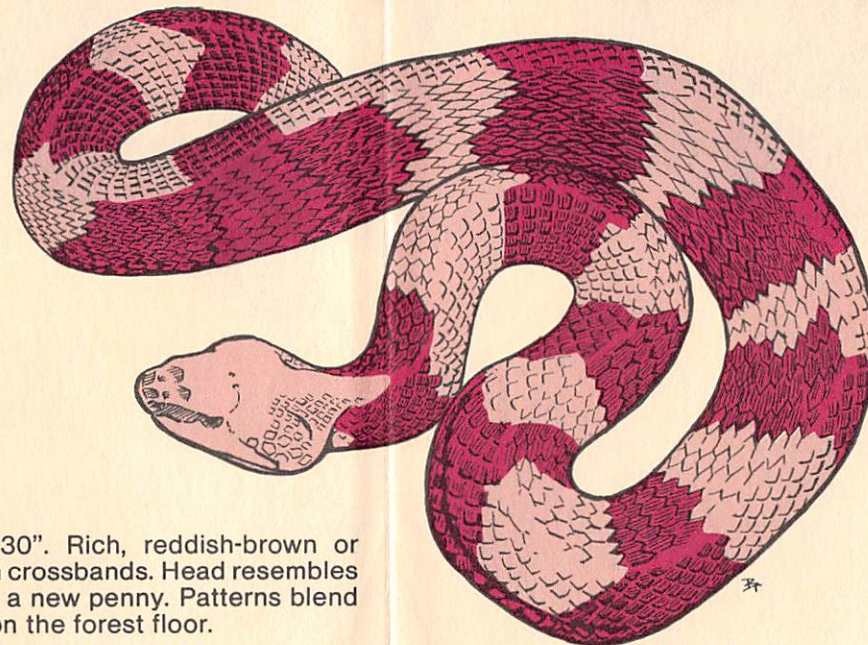
POISONOUS SNAKES OF CHICKASAW NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Most snakes are non-poisonous. If bitten by a poisonous snake remain calm, get a thorough description of the snake, and seek immediate medical attention.

These few precautions will help avoid being bitten:

1. Avoid laying out equipment or clothing on the ground or near brush or rocks.
2. Avoid placing your hands into or on places that you cannot see.
3. Avoid moving around in the dark without a light.
4. Avoid rocks, high grass or brush when walking.
5. Avoid handling dead or injured poisonous snakes.
6. Avoid stepping on snakes by frequently glancing at the path.
7. Avoid sudden movement if you hear a rattlesnake. Determine its location before you move.
8. Wear boots or other lower leg and foot protection.

BROAD-BANDED COPPERHEAD



Length up to 30". Rich, reddish-brown or chestnut-brown crossbands. Head resembles copper color of a new penny. Patterns blend with leaf litter on the forest floor.