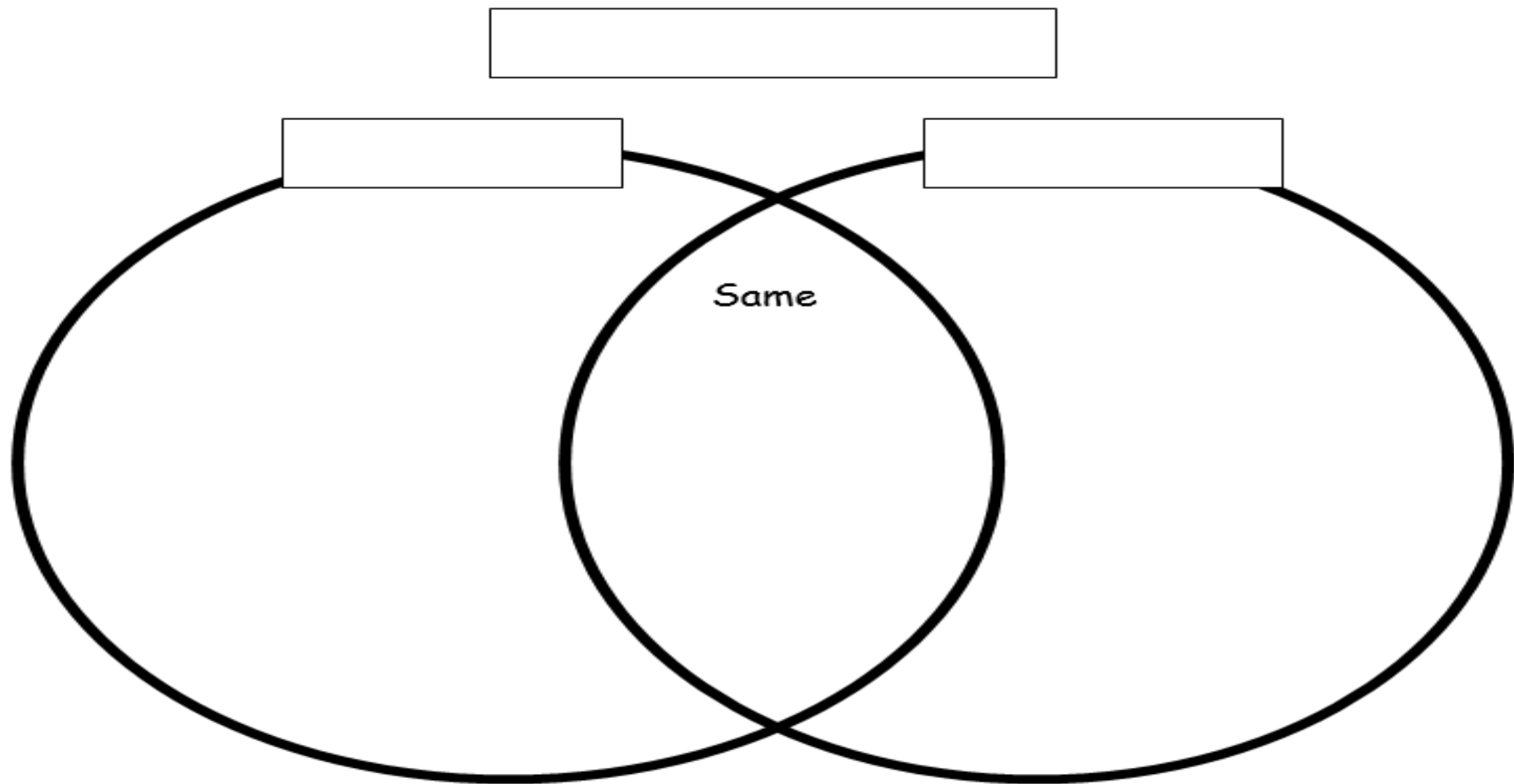


Compare and Contrast

Use the Venn Diagram that follows to list how these snakes are different and the same.





Robert Stackhouse

Born 1942, Bronxville, New York

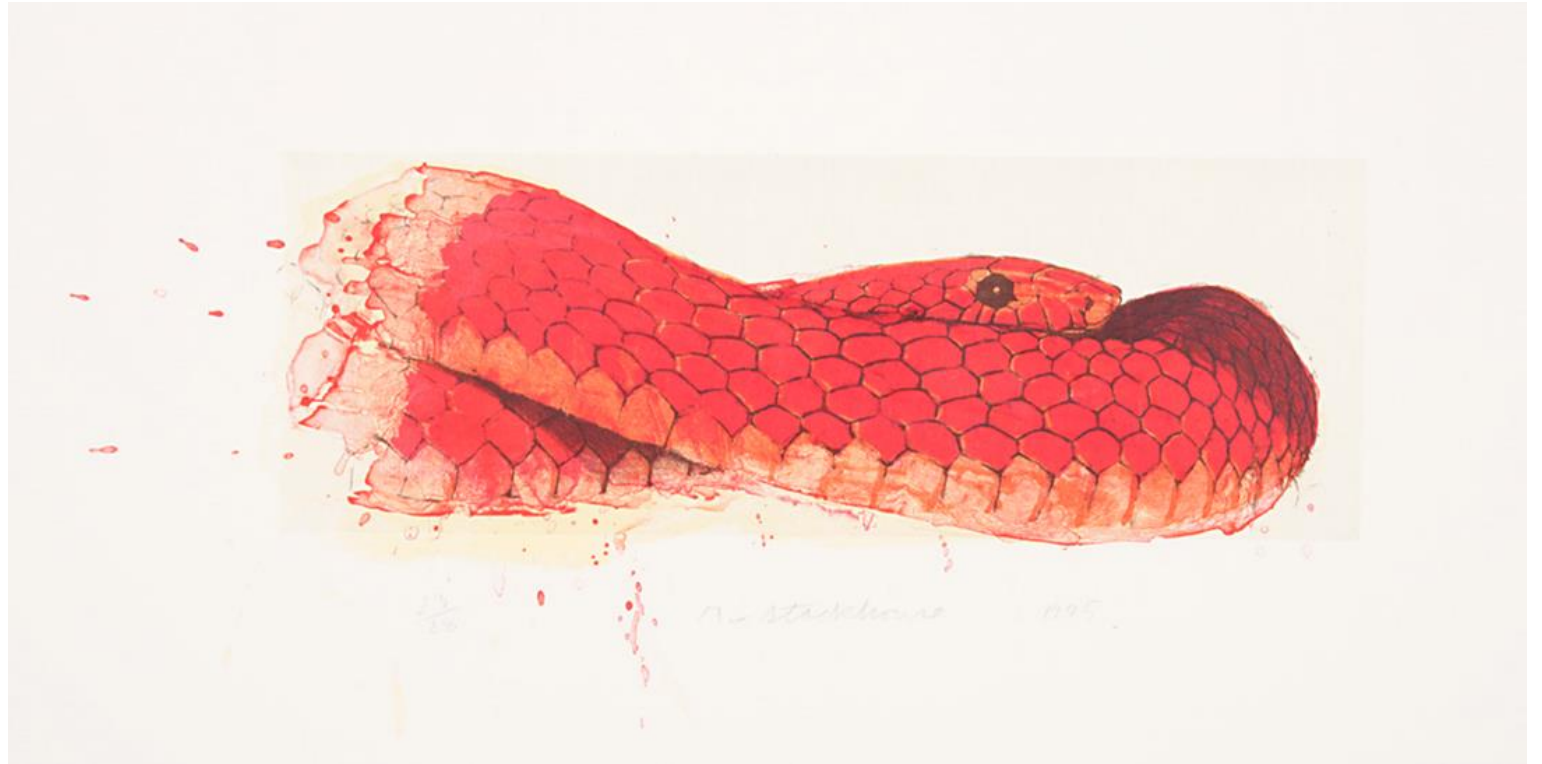
Ruby Lawrence, 1995

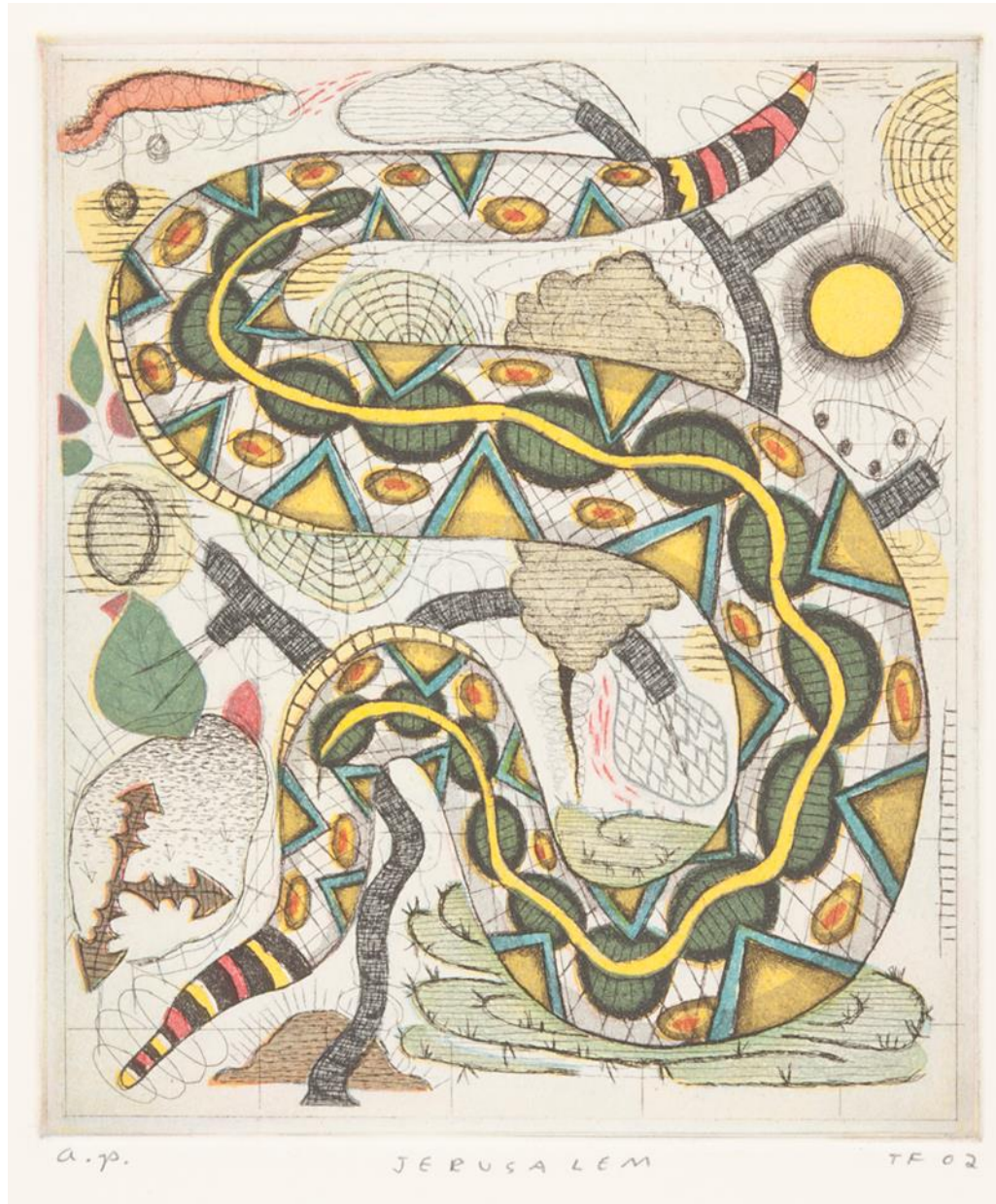
Lithograph

G. E. Johnson Art Acquisition

Fund, 2002.343

Stackhouse's crimson snake could be one of several snakes that are permanently red or mature through a red phase. These include the Corn Snake, the Mangrove Salt Marsh Snake, or the Red Belly Snake. While snakes arouse an ingrained fear in some of us, Stackhouse's richly textured *Ruby Lawrence* is quiet and beautiful.





Tony Fitzpatrick

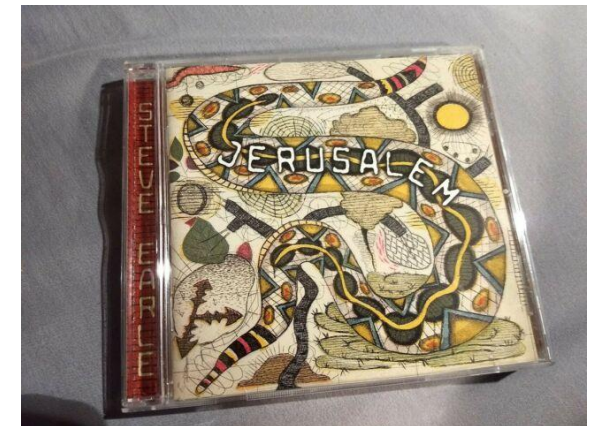
Born 1958, Chicago, Illinois

Jerusalem, 2002

Etching and aquatint

2002.545

With two tails and no heads, Fitzpatrick's snake bears a whimsical pattern that might have been inspired by many snakes. It was created as a cover for singer-songwriter Steve Earle's album *Jerusalem*.



Snake Facts

suborder: *serpentes*

Snakes reproduce by laying eggs. They lay 10-40 eggs at a time!



- There are 3,686 different species of snakes. Snakes live on every continent apart from Antarctica, in oceans and on mountains.
- Snakes come in all types of shape, color and size. The largest ever snake recorded was a reticulated python at over 33 feet in length!
- Snakes are ectotherms (cold-blooded) - they cannot create body heat on their own. External sources (e.g. the sun) help them heat up and gain energy to function. Once they are warmed up snakes have the energy to go about their day (or night).

- The fastest snake – The Black Mamba- can slither 12.5 mph. Snakes use their belly scales and lateral muscles to pull themselves along the ground.
- The scales on the body of the snake are called the dorsal or costal scales. Sometimes there is a special row of large scales along the top of the back of the snake, i.e., the uppermost row, called the vertebral scales. The enlarged scales on the belly of the snake are called ventral scales or gastrosteges.
- Snakes shed by rubbing their nose and face against objects in the cage. As the skin comes loose it peels back over the head and neck, turning inside Out as the snake crawls out of it. The skin normally comes off in one piece.



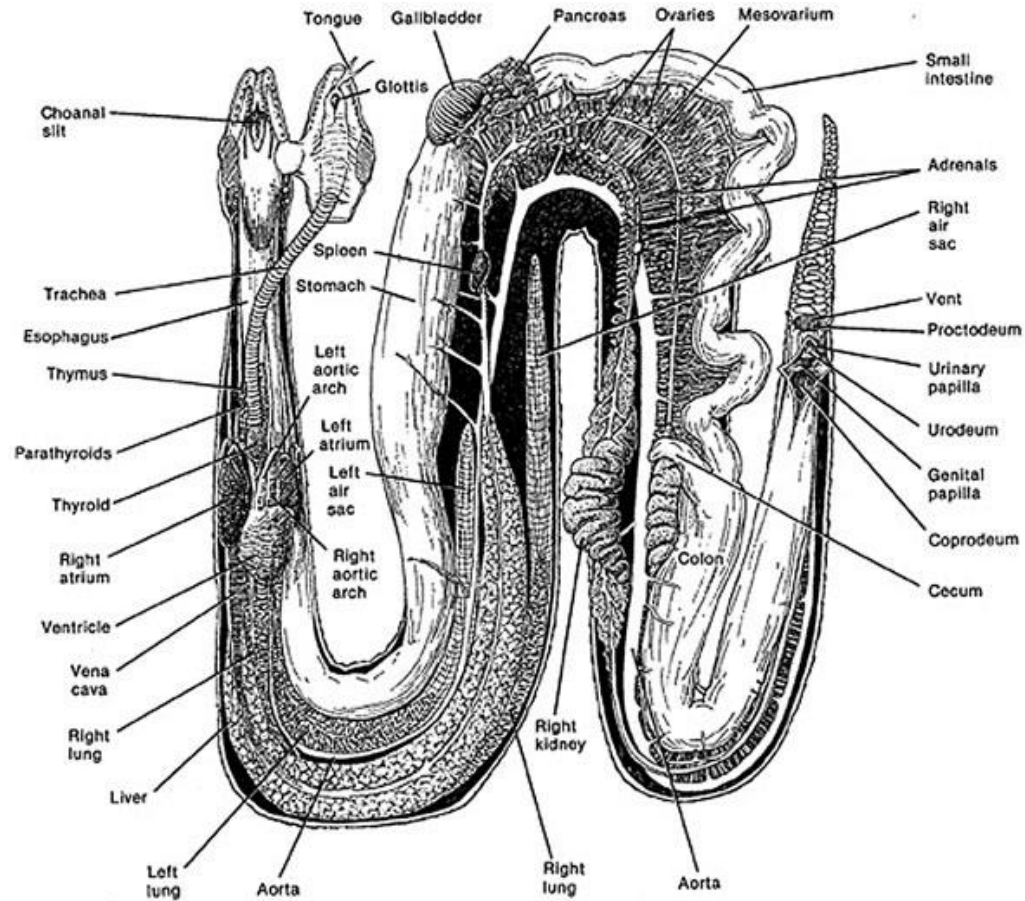
Black Mamba



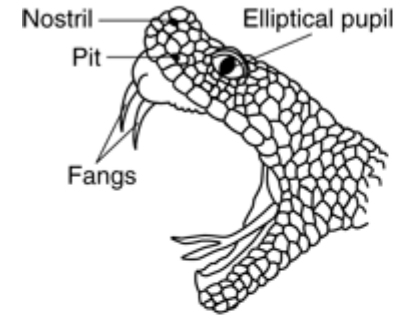
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQDhIGjHQNl>

Snakes, Vipers and Constrictors

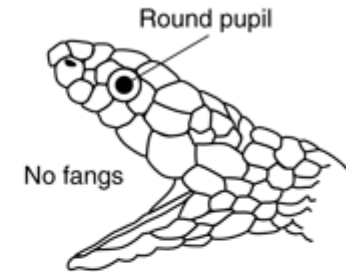
Types of snakes include: constrictors such as pythons and boas; venomous snakes such as vipers and elapids; and non-venomous predators such as colubrids.



Pit Viper



Nonvenomous Snake

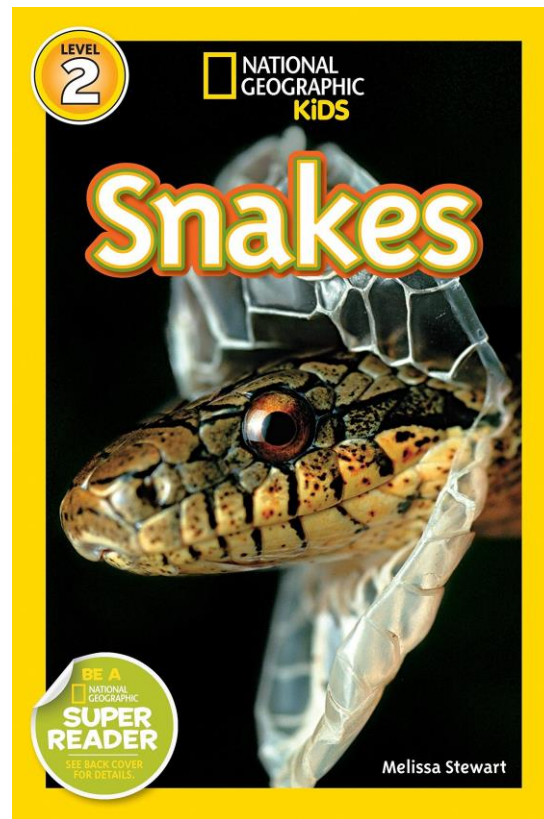
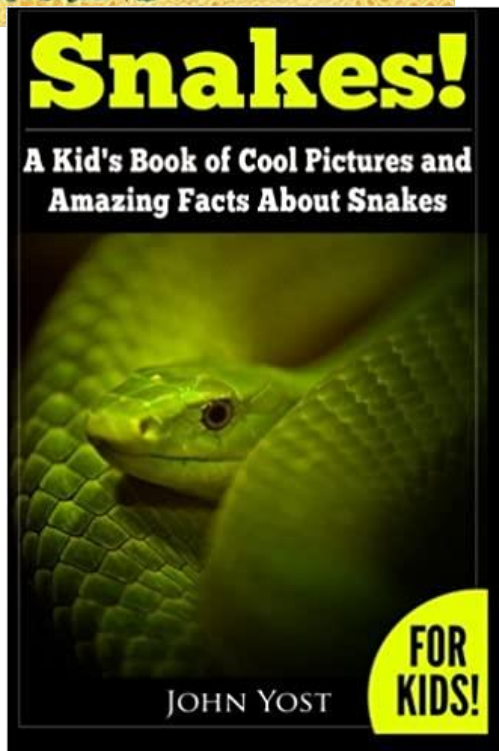
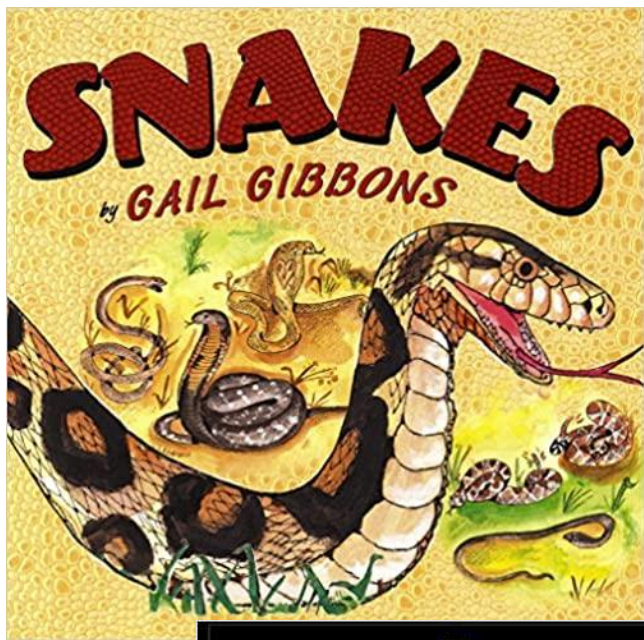


Triangular head

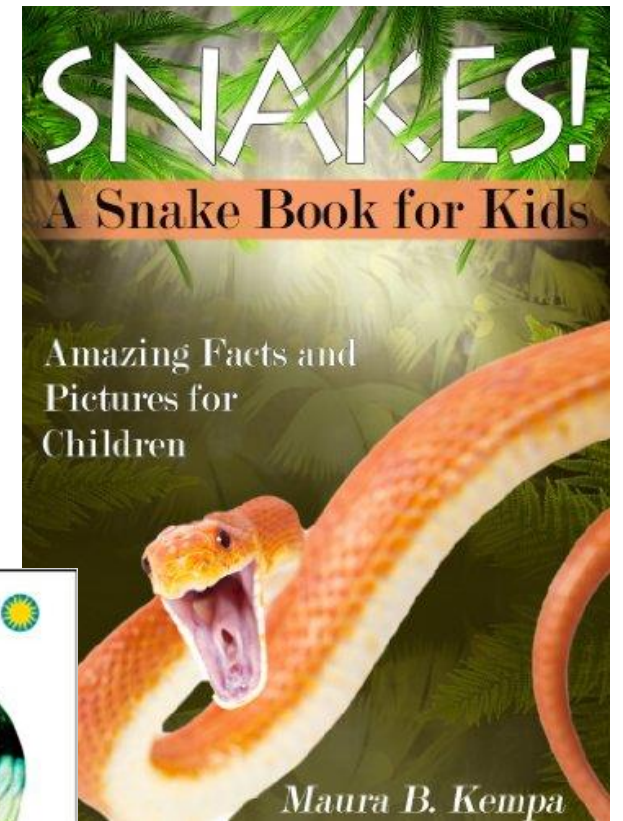
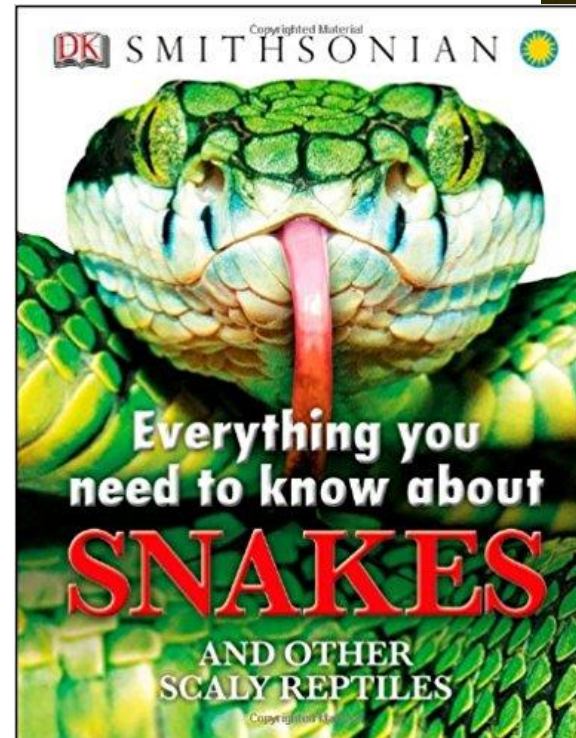


Rounded head





Learn more about
snakes



Additional Snakes from the BMA collection



Jane Marshall

Snake Power, 1996

Color woodcut on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of the artist in memory of Betty (Elizabeth) Marshall Harris (1903-1986), Lucy Jane Whitaker Marshall (1904-1979), and Elizabeth Marshall McCoy (1935-2000), 2001.15

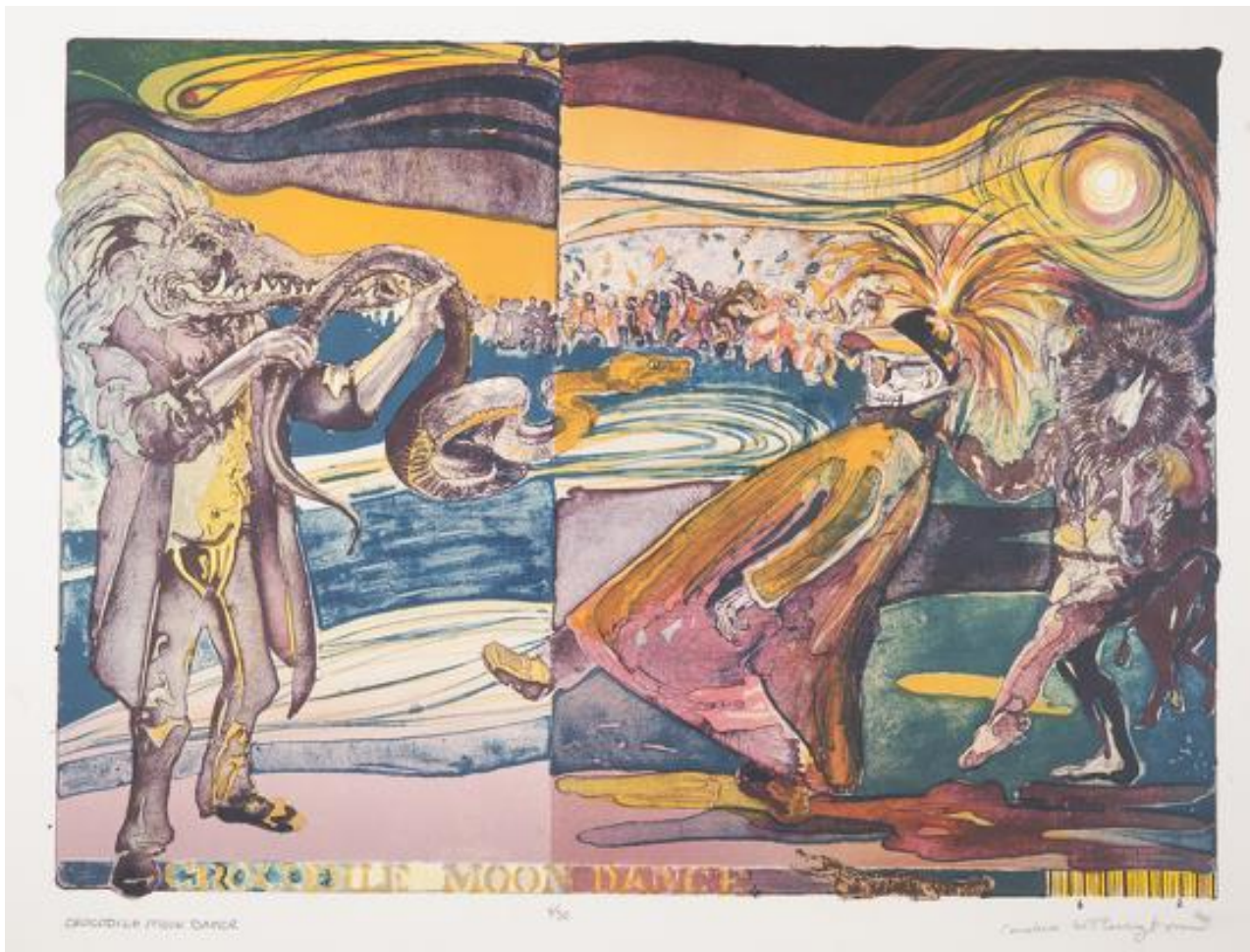
Renée Stout

Marie Laveau, 2009 - 2010

Archival pigment print

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Joe and Barb Zanatta, Zanatta Editions, 2011.140





Caroline Thorington

Crocodile Moon Dance, 1995

Color lithograph and chine-collé on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Caroline Thorington, 2017.279

Will Petersen

Night 1, 1987

Color etching on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Donald J. Mrozek and R. Scott Dorman, 2011.20





For thousands of years, members of the Hopi Native American tribe of northern Arizona have performed the ritual known as the Snake Dance. During the multi-day ritual, which is aimed at encouraging rainfall and fertility for the land, male dancers from the Snake Clan put live snakes—ranging from small garter snakes to rattlesnakes—in their mouths and around their necks.



Jean Charlot

Indian Snake Dance, published 1952

Lithograph on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Vic & Doris Zink, 1996.9

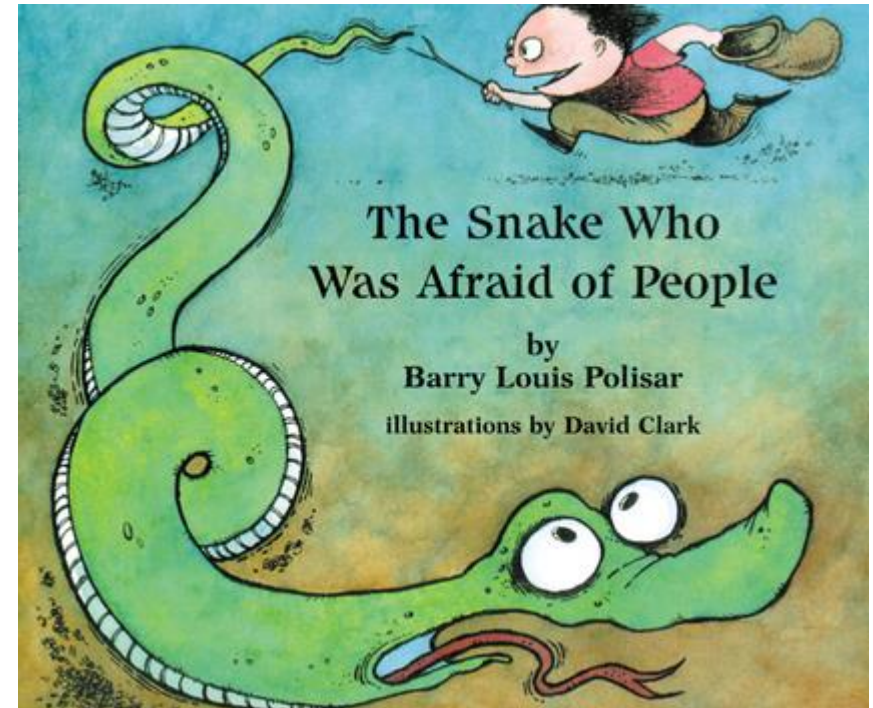
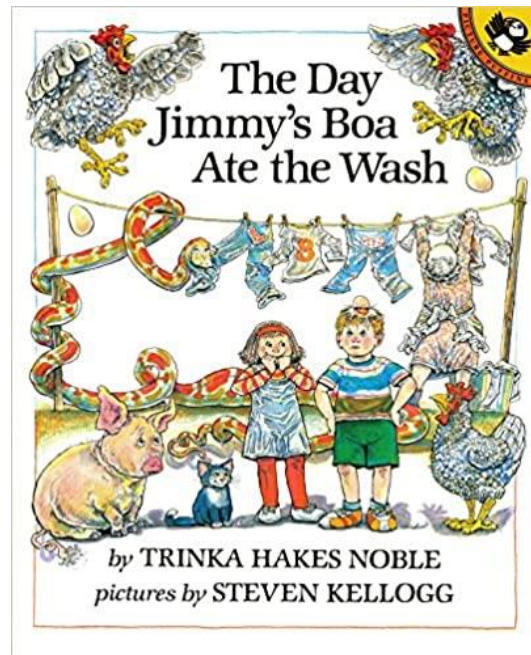
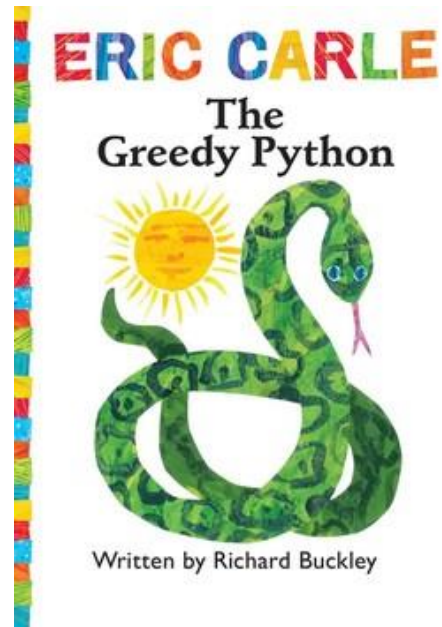
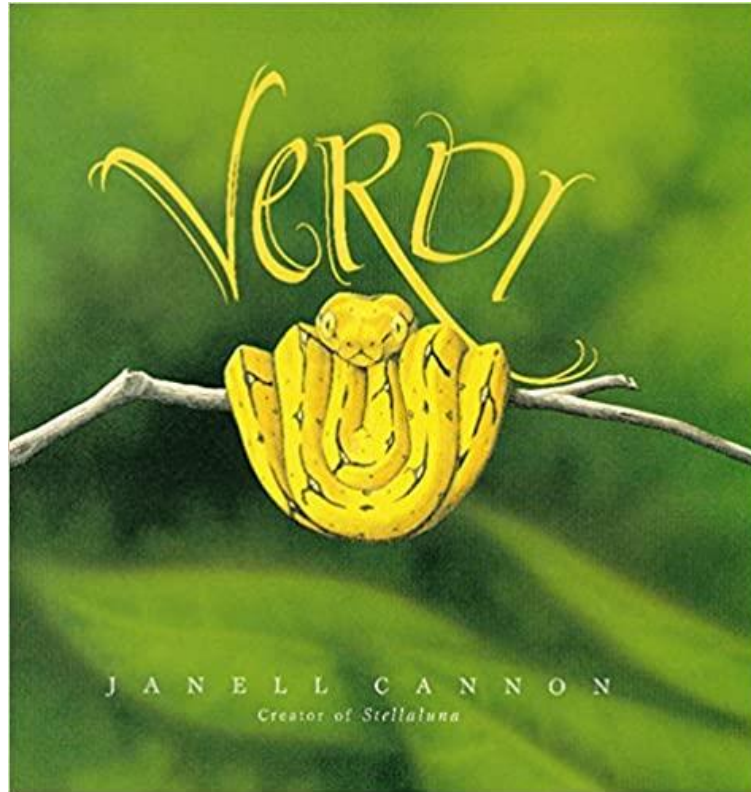
Jaune Quick-To-See Smith

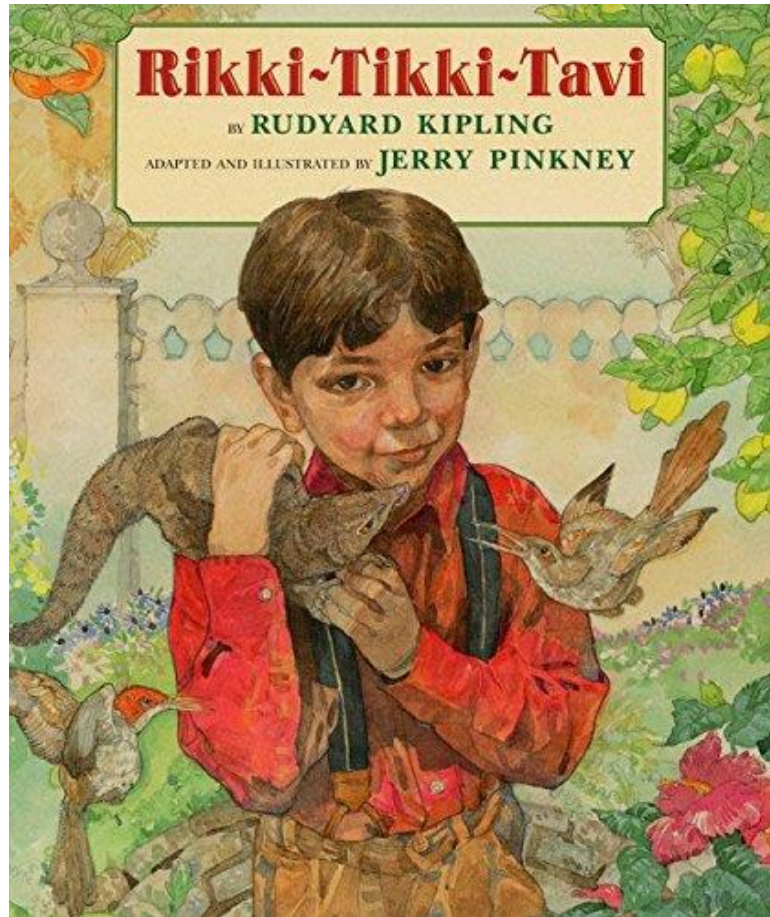
A Sidewinder in the Bunchgrass, 2010

Color monotype on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of Joe and Barb Zanatta, Zanatta Editions, 2013.4

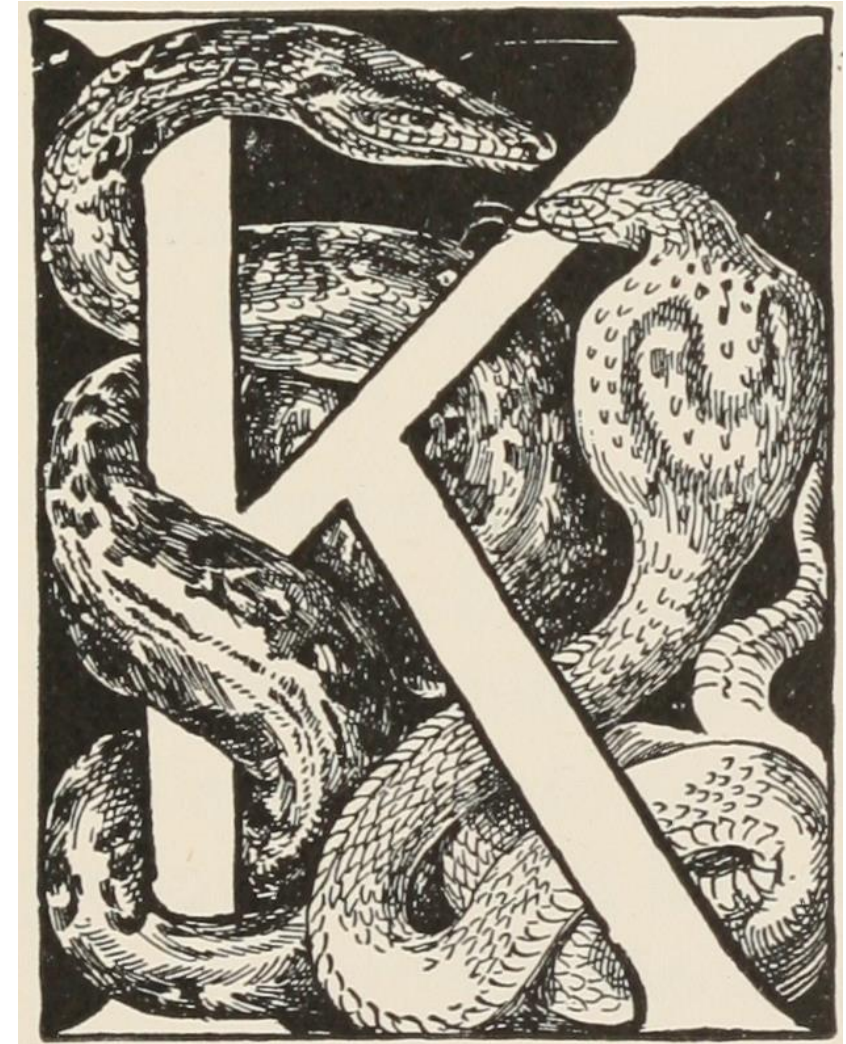
Picture Books

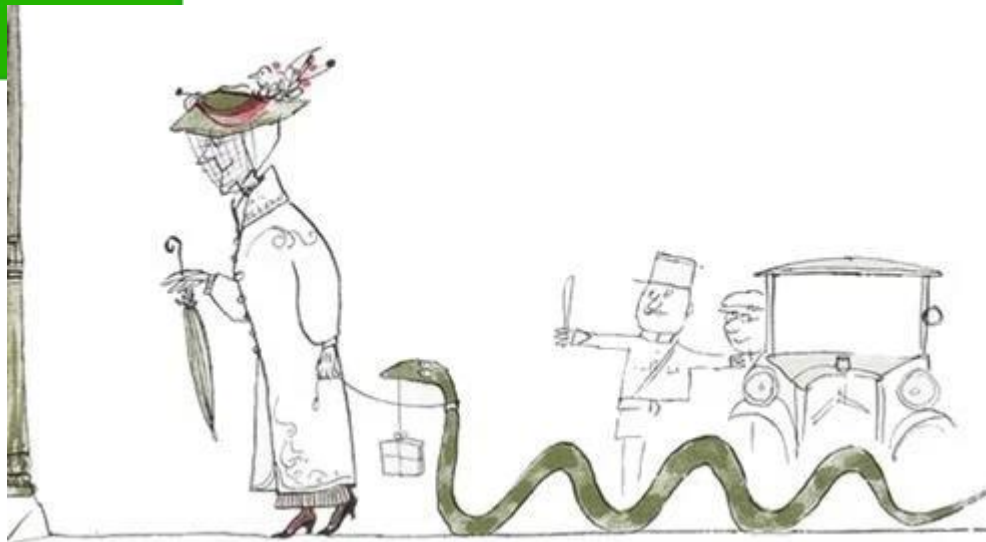
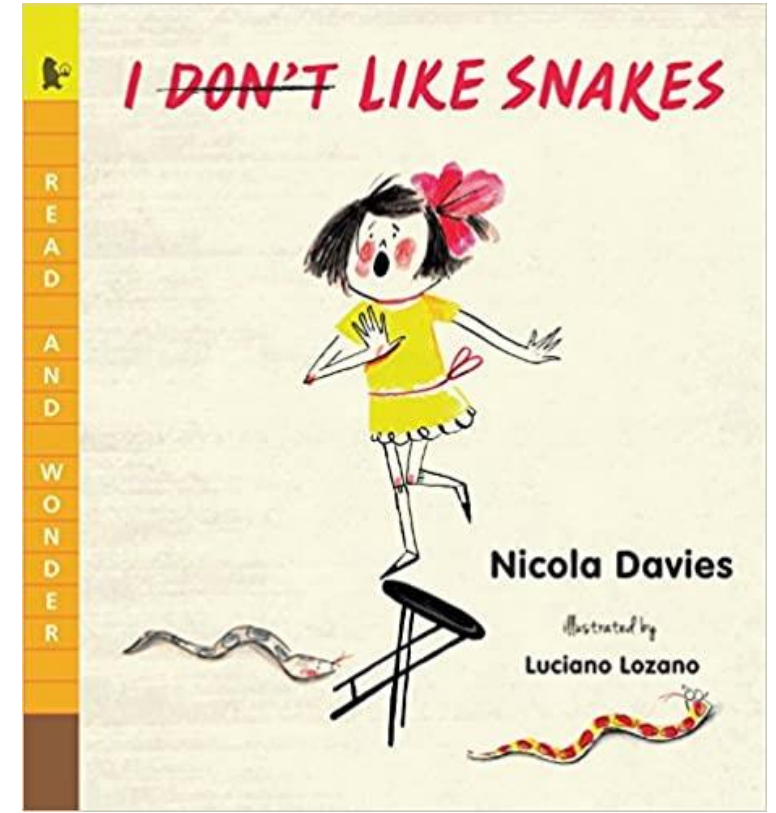
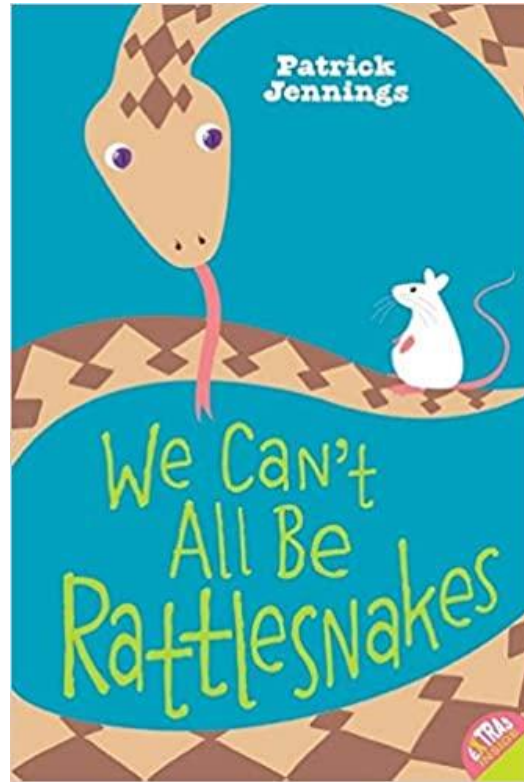
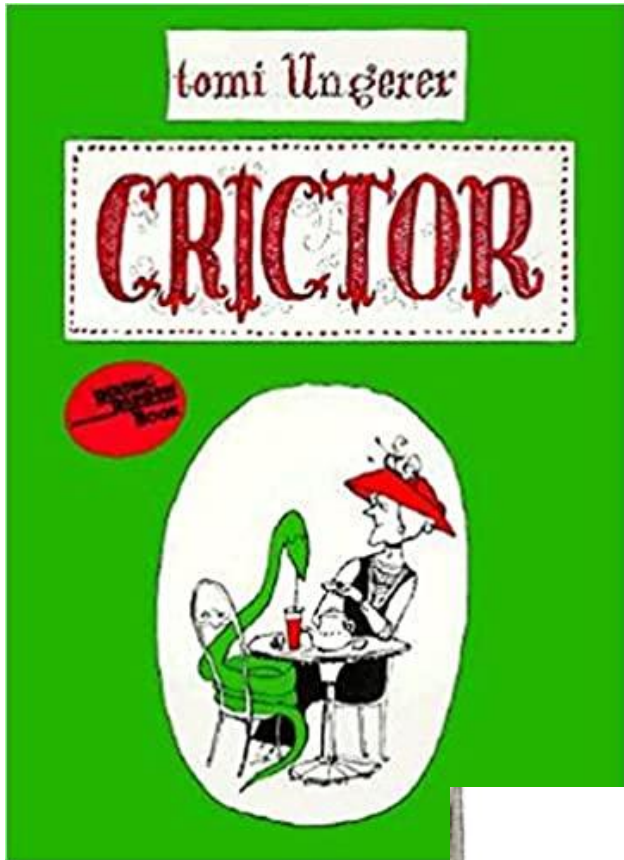


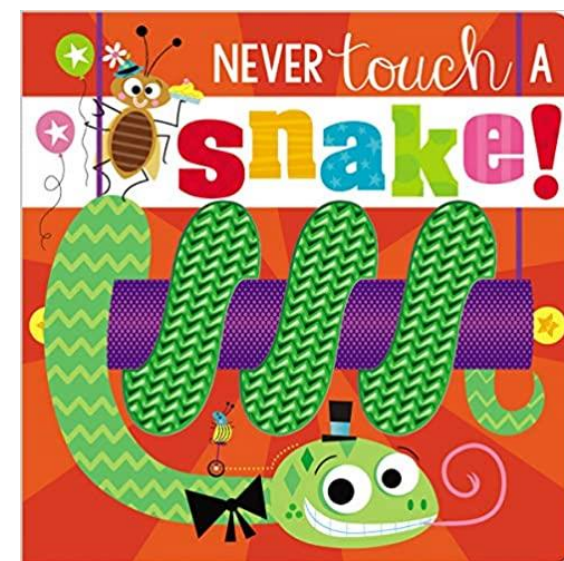
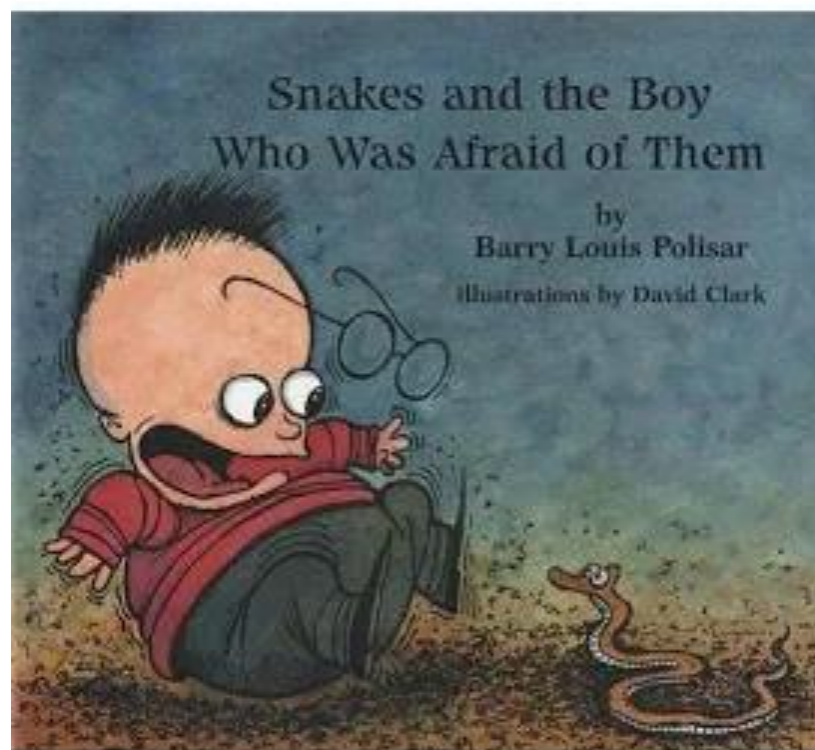
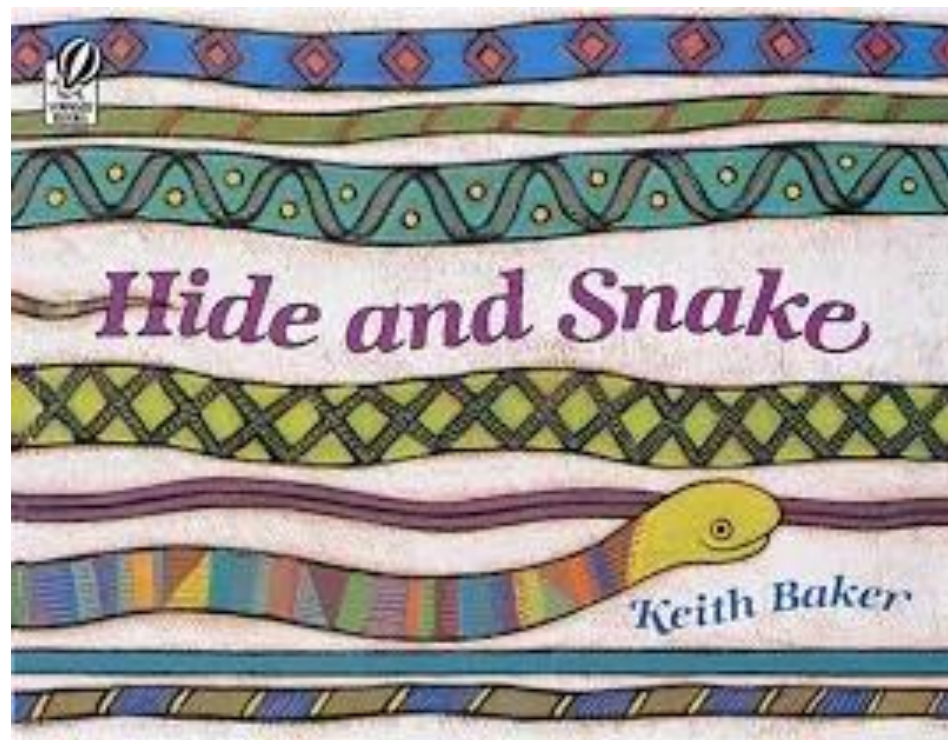
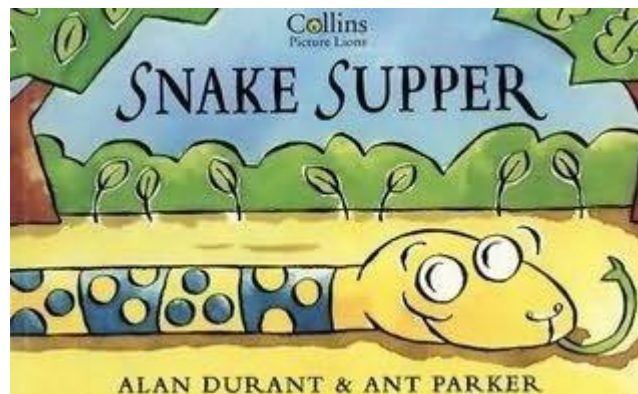


Rikki Tikki Tavi by Rudyard Kipling
performed by Bethany Lutheran
College, Lindsborg, KS
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ccIT6eQW2_c

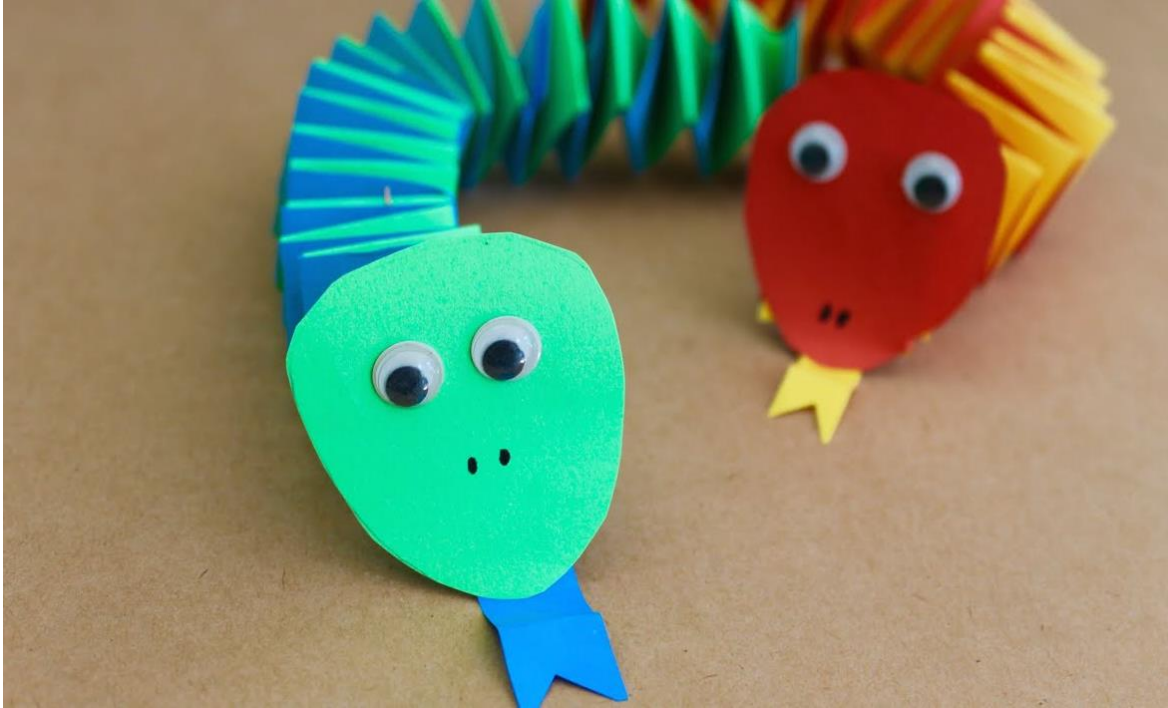
Kaa, as illustrated in the 1895 edition of *The Two Jungle Books*, by John Lockwood Kipling or W.H. Drake.







Art Projects



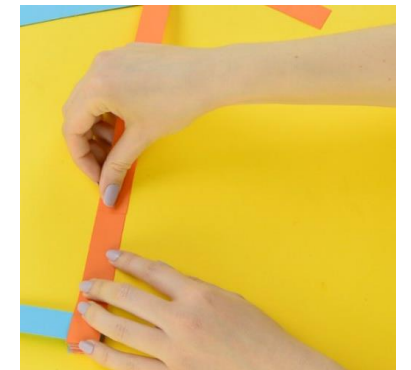
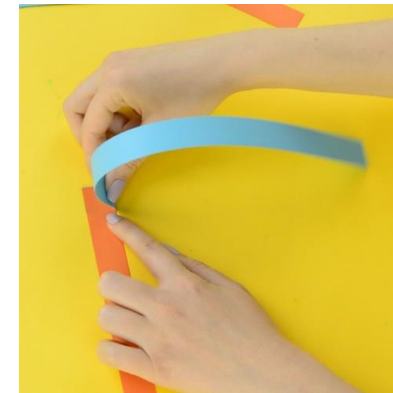
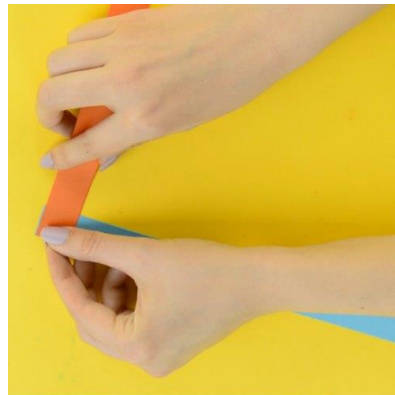
Start by cutting the paper into even strips. You can make them as wide or as thin as you want – younger kids will be able to handle wider strips easier. You will need four or five lengths of each color glued together in a long strip.

Now that you've got your two strips glue them together at a 90° angle.

Fold the bottom strip over the top one (keeping the 90° angle) and crease the fold. Again take the bottom strip and fold it over the top one. Continue until you reach the end and glue the last fold together.

Add a head with a long tongue.

Supplies:
Two colors of construction paper
Scissors
Glue stick
Google eyes





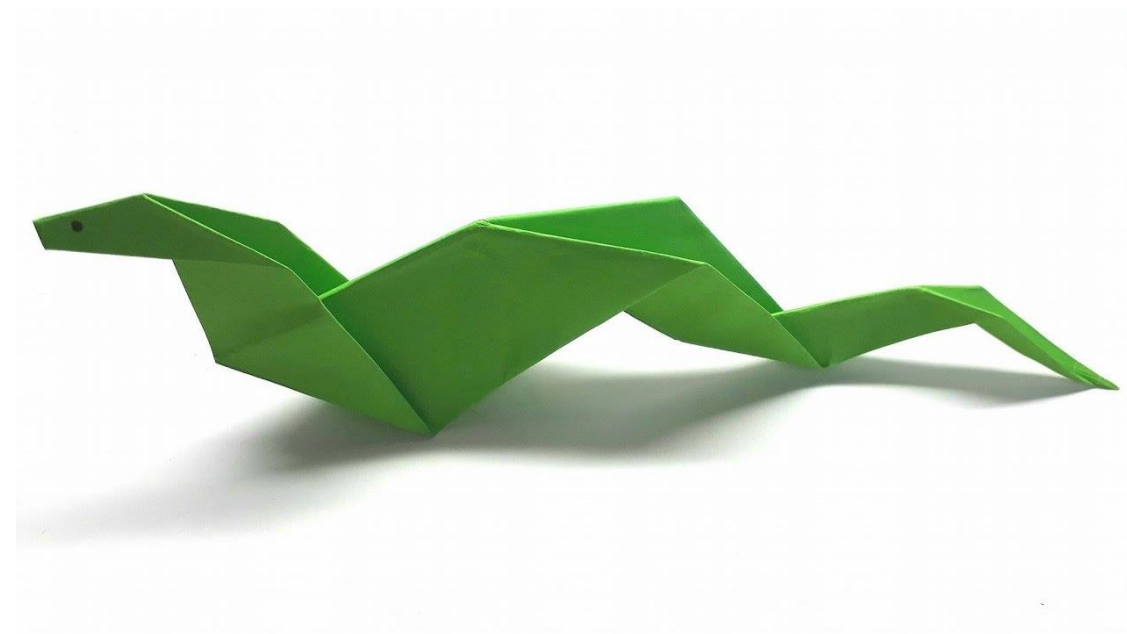
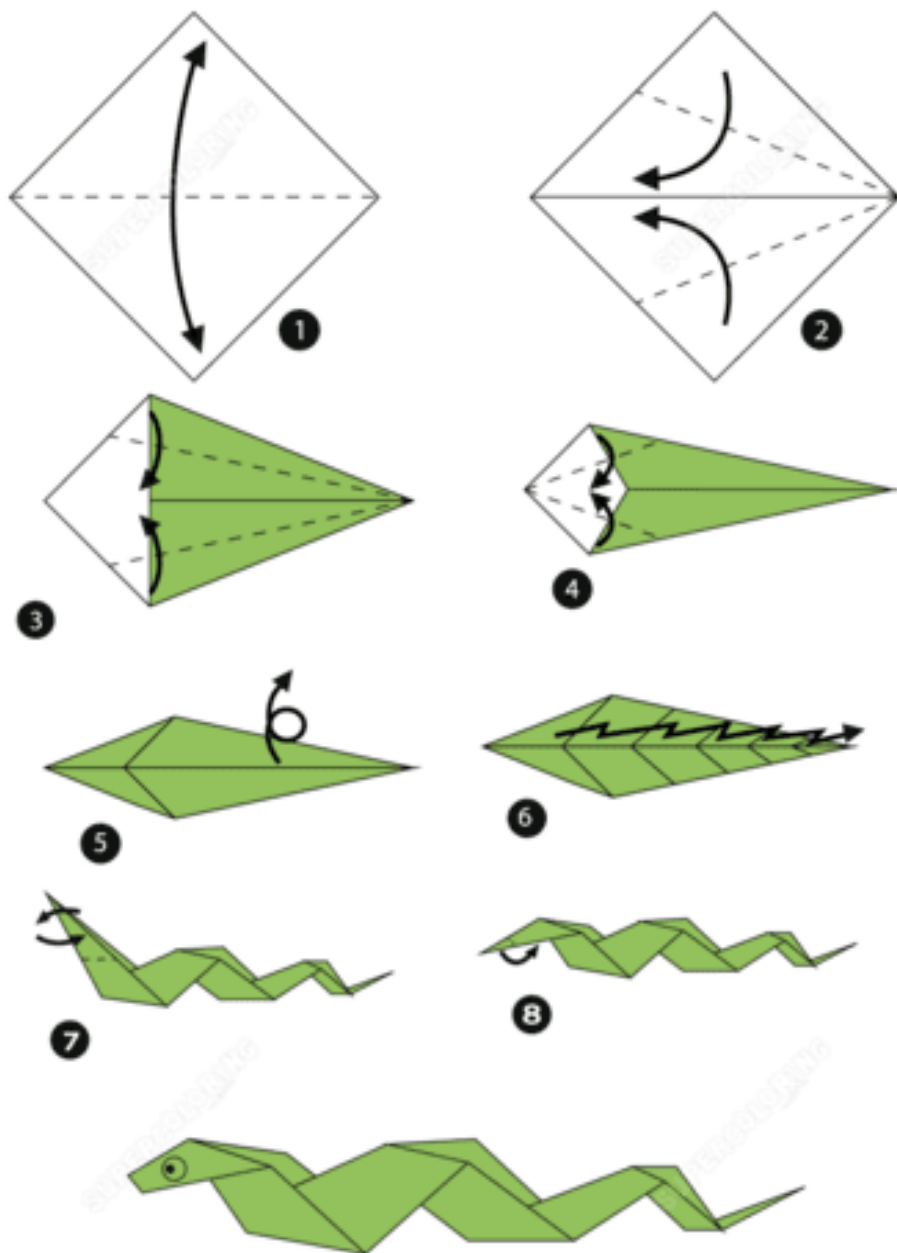
Paper chain snake and pony beads on pipe cleaners. You will need help making holes for the bottle cap snake below, which is a traditional form of folk art.



Glue bubble wrap to a paper plate and paint it or print on top of the plate with bubble wrap or other textured items. Starting at the outside edge cut in a spiral until you reach the middle.



Origami



Video instructions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7uZ4eqIziyY>