





Snakes of Arnold Air Force Base

Twenty species of snakes are known to occur at Arnold Air Force Base (AAF). They come in a variety of interesting and beautiful colors and in sizes ranging from the seven and a half inch long worm snake, to the two-foot green or "vine" snake, to the six-foot rat snake. Most are harmless and beneficial to people. Many snakes eat pests like insects or mice and kingsnakes even eat venomous snakes. However, it is wise to keep a safe distance if you are not absolutely confident in your ability to identify them.

Snakes known to occur on AAFB in order of increasing length.

Species of Snake	Length (inches)
Smooth Earth Snake	7 - 10
Worm Snake	7 1/2 - 11
Red-bellied Snake	8 - 10
Southeastern Copperhead Snake	9 - 15
Northern Brown Snake	9 - 13
Ring-necked Snake	10 - 15
Scarlet Snake	14 - 20
Eastern Ribbon Snake	15 - 20
Eastern Garter Snake	15 - 18
Eastern Hognose Snake	20 - 33
Rough Green Snake	22 - 33
Copperhead	24 - 36
Northern Water Snake	24 - 42
Prairie Kingsnake	30 - 42
Corn Snake	30 - 48
Yellowbelly Water Snake	30 - 42
Black Kingsnake	35 - 45
Black Racer	36 - 50
Northern Pine Snake	42 - 68
Black Rat Snake	42 - 72



The worm snake (left), green or "vine" snake (center), and rat snake (bottom) represent the great size and color variation in our snakes.



The Northern pine snake is our most rare snake.

The copperhead is the only venomous snake found on AAFB. One of our most beautiful snakes, it is easily identified by its copper colored head, cat-like pupils, and the heat sensing pit between each eye and nostril. The term "pit viper" refers to the group of vipers that have these heat sensing pits. Copperheads, cottonmouths, and rattlesnakes, are all pit vipers. The copperhead lives in a variety of habitats, and will take cover under scattered wooden boards, tin sheets, and other debris. Copperhead venom mainly affects the circulatory system. The bites can be harmful, causing tissue damage and severe pain, but fatalities are rare. Immediate medical attention should be sought in the event of a bite. The copperhead feeds on rodents and a variety of other vertebrates and invertebrates. It averages 24 - 36 inches in length. It is usually docile unless harassed.



The copperhead is the only venomous snake at AAFB.



The water snake will often flatten its head to make itself look broader and more menacing. Many of these harmless and beneficial snakes are killed because they are misidentified as a copperhead or even a cottonmouth, a venomous species that doesn't occur in our area. Water snakes benefit the ecosystem and fishermen by "weeding out" unhealthy fish.

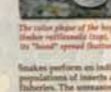
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The scarlet snake, shown here as a juvenile, is often mistaken for a copperhead or cottonmouth.



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Many of the larger bodied snakes, like the rat snake, will shake their tails in leaf litter when disturbed and are easily mistaken for rattlesnakes. Although the timber rattlesnake can be found in the surrounding areas, particularly on the Cumberland Plateau and surrounding escarpment, it has never been documented from the base. Some snakes, like the eastern hognose snake can be mistaken for the timber rattlesnake based on coloration. The hognose snake flaps out the skin around its head and neck similar to a cobra to appear larger and frighten off predators. If that doesn't work, it will roll over and play dead.



The color phase of the hognose snake that is sometimes mistaken for a snake rattlesnake. The dark color phase of the hognose snake with its "hood" spread (bottom right) and then playing dead (bottom left).

Snakes perform an indispensable service to our society by keeping populations of insects and rodents in check and maintaining healthy fisheries. The unreasonable fear they promote in many people is no doubt due to a lack of understanding and appreciation. As with other animals, many snake species are facing serious declines. Causes range from habitat loss to direct killing. So, the next time you see a snake slither through your garden, spare the animal and thank it for its help.



Snakes

Snakes of Arnold Air Force Base







Snakes of America
of Arnold A...















KINGS of Arnold Air Force

Twenty species of snakes are found at the Arnold Air Force Base. They are of various colors and patterns. Some are as big as a water snake. However, they are not dangerous.

CROSSWORD

Across
1. A large snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
2. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
3. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
4. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
5. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
6. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
7. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
8. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
9. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
10. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.

Down
1. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
2. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
3. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
4. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
5. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
6. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
7. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
8. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.
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10. A snake found at Arnold Air Force Base.









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EXIT

Arnold Air Force Base



SES

THE
FIRE
DEPARTMENT
IS
A
VITAL
PART
OF
OUR
COMMUNITY
AND
WE
ARE
Proud
to
SERVE
YOU
24
HOURS
A
DAY
7
DAYS
A
WEEK
FOR
MORE
INFORMATION
CALL
911
OR
0800
137
273

LIFE AIR
IN AN EMERGENCY



Light green cap

G

ERS

84
TYPE B-C
TRAINING CAR
NO. 22546
SPECIAL FORCE
4 - NCSF

GREEN T-SHIRT









NO FOOD OR DRINK
IN AUDITORIUM

IF YOU MOVE
AUDITORIUM
RETURN
TO ORIGINAL
LOCATION

TAP OUT







EXIT

... COUNTY SCHOOLS

EWAN



Heat Flux Sensors for Hypersonic Vehicle Test and Evaluation

Objective / Aim

Calibration Requirements

Uncertainty Analysis - Transient Calibration Constants

Smaller Sensors

Summary





EXIT

HANK

PACKERS

LOCAL

SEWING MACHINE

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and



THE JET ENGINE
The jet engine is a type of internal combustion engine that uses the reaction of a fuel-air mixture to produce thrust. It is the most common type of engine used in aircraft. The engine consists of a compressor, a combustion chamber, and a turbine. The compressor draws in air and compresses it. The compressed air then enters the combustion chamber, where it is ignited by a spark plug. The resulting explosion forces the air out of the engine, creating thrust. The turbine is connected to the compressor and the propeller, and it provides the power to rotate them.

Training - T
Insta

PLEASE REMEMBER
TO KEEP YOUR HANDS
OFF THE EQUIPMENT

Make
embe



PLEASE ENSURE
THIS DOOR LOCKS
BEHIND YOU
AFTER 1600!

TROOP 107
NEWARK, NJ





Safety
Achievement Award
AMC 1676 1219

Propulsion Wind Tunnel

1676 CAPTIVE TRAJECTORY SUPPORT SYSTEM (CTS)
The 1676 CTS is a computer-controlled, six-degree-of-freedom tracking system that will permit tracking the trajectory of a missile, bomb, or any other external store with respect to the aircraft in order to simulate events accompanying release. The CTS improves data quality by allowing the model to be tracked. This gives better geometric relationships and aircraft relationships. The 1676 CTS enhances AEDC's ability to investigate missile release at high angles of attack, simulating maneuvering and attitude.

PROPULSION WIND TUNNEL FACILITY



PROPULSION WIND TUNNEL FACILITY













SEWANEE

VALLEY NORTH
COLLEGE

54
GRAD
DIV

LIFE AIR
OF AN EMERGENCY



