NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_WILDLIFE NOTES 29-40 Mammals – Mrs. Weimer

Black Bear

* **Morphology:**
	+ **60-65” (4” tail)**
	+ **200-400lbs (males ave. 500lb- *larger than national ave.)* **
	+ **Black (brown, cinnamon, blonde)**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Excellent smell, good vision and hearing**
	+ **Climb trees at all ages**
	+ **Male = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Females = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Young = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Habitat**
* **Range over long areas; movement affected by food availability**
* **Mixed forests, swamps and thickets(adaptable)**
* **Feeding Behavior**
* **Omnivores (PA’s largest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)**
* **Active in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* ***Why?* Spring - lose 30% of body weight during “hibernation”**
* **Fall - Build up \_\_\_\_\_\_ fat**
* **(blueberries, insect larvae juneberries, beechnuts, acorn, skunk cabbage)**
* **Bears find food by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Reproductive Strategies/Population Dynamics/Life History:**
	+ **Breed in June and July [female in heat for 2-3 weeks]**
	+ ***Delayed implantation* - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. gestation but young develop for ~ only \_\_\_\_\_weeks**
	+ **Cubs - most born in January (in the den)**
	+ **- can’t see, hear, or smell: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**
	+ **- age determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Breed once every \_\_\_\_\_years**
	+ **1-3 cubs (k- selective)**
* Other Notes and Distinguishing Features:
	+ **Regulated hunting season (3 days / extended in some areas)**
	+ **Check stations (hunters harvest 3000-4500/year statewide)**
	+ **“Mark” trees, wallows**
	+ **Can run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ +/- in Pa (~ 20,000 carrying capacity)**
	+ **Aged by “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in teeth. (1st upper premolar)**

ELK

* **MORPHOLOGY:**
* **Second largest member of deer family in N.A.**
* **50-60 inches at shoulder**
* **Male = bull; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lbs.**
* **(annually grow antlers)**
* **female = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; 500-600 lbs**
* **young = calves; 30 lbs.**
* **Brown, brownish gray – white rump**
* **HABITAT:**
	+ **In PA (Elk and Cameron County) (150-200 sq.mi.)**
	+ **Similar to deer**
	+ **Expanded range includes Clinton, Centre, Clearfield Co.**
* **FEEDING BEHAVIOR:**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (browser in winter, grazers in summer)**
	+ **Game officials establish food plots to keep the elk off of private agricultural land**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES/POPULATION DYNAMICS/LIFE HISTORY:**
* **Mate in fall, calves born in spring**
* **\_\_\_\_\_month gestation**
* **Live approx. \_\_\_\_ yrs.**
* **K-selective**
* **Rut – bugling, fighting, harem**
* **OTHER NOTES AND DISTINGUISHING FEATURES:**
	+ **Reintroduced from Rocky Mtns. (Yellowstone)** **from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **“Wapiti” – Indian word meaning “white deer”**
	+ **Communication system – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Victim of disease and poaching**
	+ ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* – parasitic nematode**
	+ **Closely monitored – radiocollars**
	+ **Current estimated population = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

BATS

* All Pennsylvania bats belong to family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and are also known as evening bats or common bats
* Most bats mate in late summer or early fall, although some breed in winter.
* The male’s sperm is stored in the female’s reproductive system until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when fertilization occurs.
* Bats are the only mammals that **\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Order: *Chiroptera* “hand-winged”
* Eleven species in PA (9 all year and 2 just visitors)
* **Insectivores** - use **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to**  locate prey
* **Nocturnal**
* Low reproductive potential
* True **Hibernators**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ Indiana Bat
		- resembles the little brown bat, but has a pink cast to fur
		- on the fringe of the species range
		- Also bear a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of bats who hibernate in the caves in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois
	+ Big Brown Bat
		- Second in size to hoary bat
		- Use the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feeding range every night
		- Eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- 2 per litter
	+ Hoary Bat
		- largest bat in the Eastern forest
		- Fur dark brown
		- Species range across the state, but they are uncommon
		- Roost in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Prefer to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Females have two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Little Brown Bat
		- PA’s most common bat found statewide
		- Females\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than males
		- Eat lots of lying insects
		- Singleton for young per year
		- Can live more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Pipistrelle
		- AKA the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Eat flies, grain moths
	+ What is White Nose disease?

COYOTE

* Largest canine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in PA
* 40-50 lbs
* Opportunistic, will eat deer esp. when they “yard-up”
* Tail held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when running
* Travel long distances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **#’s increasing in PA (alter reproductive potential to meet carrying capacity)**
* **Communication system**
* **Hunted and trapped**
* **Poisoned / Killed**
* **Order = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Family = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* What is compound 1080?
* What is an M44?
* Describe the COYOWOLF- (Lifecycle, Predators, Description, Characteristics, Habitat, Food)



FISHER

* **Dark brown, size of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Arboreal**
* **Porcupine predator**
* **Large home range, solitary animal**
* **Remote, unbroken forests**
* **Reintroduced in 1994-1995 (PSU,PGC) currently protected**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Populations declined due to over-trapping and habitat loss**
* **Order = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Family = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* What do we know about the mustelidae family?
* How are fishers and wolverines similiar? Different?