

## Watchable Wildlife Checklist

<b>Species</b>	<b>Needs</b>	<b>Interesting Characteristics</b>
Bat (many species)	Insects, shelter	Nocturnal, can consume thousands of insects in one night
Black Rat Snake	Rodents	Fast, active snake; may bit, non-poisonous
Bullfrog, green frog	Ponds and swamps	Bullfrog largest of frogs; distinctive call
Chipmunk (eastern)	Bushes, stone piles, nuts and berries	Very entertaining and not destructive
Deer (white tailed)	Salt blocks, apples, other foods	Can be nuisance; deer tick associated with Lyme disease
Deer mouse, white footed mouse	Edges, brush piles, rock piles, seeds, nuts, insects	Twilight animal
Eastern hog-nose snake	Toads are preferred prey	Pretends to be fierce to fend off danger; if that fails, it plays dead
Fox	Open forest and brush land, rodents, small mammals	Omnivorous and nocturnal, avoids people
Frogs	Water or wet areas, weeds, mud	Many species
Garter snake	Sunny, exposed banks and garden edges; needs water	Feeds on slugs—great to have
Groundhog	Fields and grassy areas, plants	Hibernates
Mole	Insect and larvae, slugs, snails, worms, grubs	Tracks prey through hearing and smell; good lawn aerator
Newt-eastern	Moist environment, worms and insect larvae	Spend first part of life in water, then return to land for a few years before returning to the water
Opossum	Hollow logs, leaf litter	Eat almost anything; nocturnal
Rabbit	Buds, leaves, berries, tender buds	Able to freeze motionless in the face of danger
Raccoon	Food scraps and water	Can be rabid; attract with caution
Ring-necked snake	Moist areas, rocks, logs	Small snake, common to moist woods
Salamander (many species)	Shade, moist areas or water, insects	Tailed amphibians; nocturnal—avoid sunlight
Shrew (short-tailed, least)	Small prey, hollow logs, stumps	Very fierce, short lifespan
Skink	Sunny areas, leaf litter, logs, rocks	Species of lizard
Skunk	Denning areas	Nocturnal scavengers
Squirrel (flying)	Nuts, seeds, fruit, animal matter	Nocturnal, glide using a loose fold of skin
Squirrel (fox)	Edges, nuts, seeds, corn; nest in forks or cavities	Largest of tree squirrels
Squirrel (gray)	Nest in cavity or fork of tree	Can be a pest
Squirrel (red)	Coniferous trees, seeds, nuts, insects	Acrobatic
Toads (many species)	Insects, cool daytime	Place foot lights along walks to attract

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	shelter, loose soil	insects; construct toad houses
Turtles (various species)	Insects, worms, grubs, shellfish, fish, shade, water source, mud	Turtles have remained unchanged for more than 150 million years; species in Pa may include musk, mud, snapper, soft-shelled, painted, map, Blanding, box, spotted, Muhlenberg
Vole, meadow	Unmowed areas, plant materials. May girdle young trees	Very prolific; young voles can care for themselves at 12 days old