

Please send reports with photos to
pam@conservingcarolina.org

Cerulean Warbler
(Setophaga cerulea)
 Cerulean Warblers are early spring migrants. They are 4-5" in length, with long pointed wings, a short tail, and long under tail coverts. Males are blue above and white below. They have black streaks on their back and sides and a black line, or "necklace", across their neck. Females are bluish-green to olive-green above with white under parts and a white or yellowish eyebrow stripe; they have no "necklace". Both sexes have 2 white wing bars and white tail spots. Look for them on ridges and slopes with large tracts of mature oak-hickory forests, high in the canopy, from late April through mid-June. The song of the male is rapid and buzz-like on one pitch, followed by a short series of rising and accelerating notes, ending with a high buzz-like trill, ZHEE ZHEE ZIZIZIZI zzzzzeeet.



Polk County's Most Wanted Animals & Habitats



Spotlighting Species of Interest in Polk County, NC

For more information, visit the Conserving Carolina website at www.conservingcarolina.org/polk-countys-most-wanted-plants-animals



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Thanks to David Campbell for identifying Polk County's 'Most Wanted'

Yucca Giant-skipper
(Megathymus yuccae)
 The butterfly produces one generation each year, laying large, amber-brown eggs singly on Yucca leaves from Feb. to May. After hatching, young larvae feed on host leaves. As they mature, older larvae bore into the plant crown and feed within the root, constructing a prominent silken tent or chimney at the opening of



dead twigs and leaves near violets.
Male
 ing single eggs on along the ground lay-flybush. Females walk red clover and butter-milkweeds, ironweed, from plants including dung and flower nectar orange on the underside. Adults feed on portions of the wings are black with blue on outer portion. Males are a little smaller, with orange on the outer wing portion and mostly

Diana Fritillary
(Speyeria diana)
 Ranked as "very rare" globally, this impressive, large forest dwelling butterfly can be found from mid-May to early Oct. Female wings are 3-4". Upper portions of the wings are black with blue on outer portion. Males are a little smaller, with orange on the outer wing portion and mostly



Bog Turtle
(Glyptemys mühlenbergi)
 The smallest turtle in the US, 3-4". They inhabit wet areas with emergent vegetation, preferring cool, clear, shallow, slow-moving, muddy bottomed streams. Look for a bright orange to yellow blotch on either side of the head and neck.

Green Salamander
(Aneides aeneus)
 For most of the year, Green Salamanders can be found in the crevices of rock shaded by rhododendron in moist forests. They have a black, dark brown or gray body with a green to yellowish-green lichen-like pattern on the head, back, and tail.

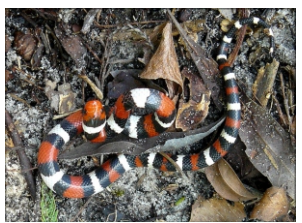


Vernal Pools
 Vernal pools are seasonal and temporary, typically occurring within the lower areas of mixed hardwood forests. Because of their temporary nature, vernal pools are not inhabited by fish, which is why these small water bodies are important breeding sites for many species of amphibians, notably salamanders.



of red, black, yellow or white bands that encircle its body. This non-venomous snake is similar to the venomous Coral Snake known from southeastern NC. Kingsnakes red bands touch the black bands where Coral Snakes red bands touch yellow bands. Kingsnakes are small, slender snakes, ~18". They are often found beneath the peeling bark of Pine stumps or logs.

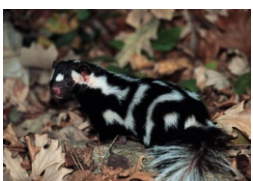
Scarlet Kingsnake
(Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides)
 Kingsnakes are known for their vivid coloration of red, black, yellow or white bands that encircle its body. This non-venomous snake is similar to the venomous Coral Snake known from southeastern NC. Kingsnakes red bands touch the black bands where Coral Snakes red bands touch yellow bands. Kingsnakes are small, slender snakes, ~18". They are often found beneath the peeling bark of Pine stumps or logs.



Northern Pine Snake
(Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus)
 One of the largest snakes in NC, 4-6' long, these non-venomous snakes are bulky in appearance, with whitish-gray background and black or brown blotches. Usually active in the morning or late afternoon.

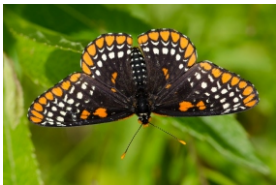


Eastern Spotted Skunk
(Spilogale putorius)
 Smaller than the more common Eastern Striped Skunk, the Eastern Spotted Skunk has a 10-27" (with tail) weasel-like body and weighs 1-4 #s. The dark black coat has 4-6 broken white stripes that look like spots. They usually have a white tip on their tail and a white, inverted triangle-shaped patch on their forehead.



Giant Stag Beetle
(Lucanus elaphus)
 The males are much larger than females and possess large mandibles for use in battling other males for mates. Males may reach 60 mm in length, with mandibles; females 30-35 mm. This species requires large rotting deciduous trees and stumps within which to complete its life cycle.





Baltimore Checkerspot
(*Euphydryas phaeton*)
Beautifully arrayed in patterns of orange, black, and white, the Baltimore

Checking behavior employed by many groups of insects such as butterflies, dragonflies, beetles, and flies. Simply put, insects will seek out the highest points in the landscape and congregate there to seek mates. Butterflies, like the pictured Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiope*) and Angletwings (*Polytonia spp.*) are often the most visible members of the "hilltopping community" in our region, but they are by no means the most numerous.



Rusty-patched Bumblebee
(*Bombus affinis*)
The aptly-named Rusty-patched Bumblebee bears an orange colored spot

on its abdomen that serves to distinguish it from other species of Bumblebees. Collection records indicate that this species has been found in North Carolina, and may very well still be present here. Open, sunny areas that contain an abundance of wildflowers serve as an excellent place to search for this, and other, species of Bumblebees.

Red-legged Purseweb Spider

(*Sphodros rufipes*)
A close relative of the Tarantula, the Red-legged Purseweb Spider is only red-legged if it's a male; females are all black. Both sexes are approximately 1" long. Instead of a 'web', they make silken tubes running up the lower bases of tree trunks, rocks, etc. The tubes become camouflaged over time, as bits of twigs, algae, etc. become incorporated. The spider hides inside, and if an unfortunate insect walks across, the spider pierces it from within the lair with fangs, and pulls it inside for slow digestion.



Slender Glass Lizard

(*Ophisaurus attenuatus*)
Glass Lizards are so-named because they readily lose or 'drop' their tails in order to avoid capture. They are able to regenerate the lost tails, which they're never as perfect in appearance as the initial tail. Since they lack legs, they are often mistaken for snakes – even though their head is not distinctly 'set off' from the main body. Also, unlike snakes, Glass Lizards have ears – small openings in the side of their head. They are usually brown or light yellowish brown in overall coloration, with darker bands being prominently displayed over their backs and tails. Overall lengths vary from 2' to 3½' in length. Their scales are smooth and give a somewhat glossy appearance.



Barn Owl
(*Tyto alba*)
The Barn Owl, a ghostly nocturnal denizen of our fields and farmlands, is a distinctive species, buff in coloration with a slightly darker back. They have a

white, heart-shaped face and stand approximately 1½' in height. In flight, it often looks entirely white. Its preferred prey includes mice, voles, and other rodents.



Tree Holes
Tree holes, sometimes referred to by the less appetizing name of rot holes, are often encountered on large, water-filled tree hole can be immense.

Many tree holes contain water, rotting leaves, and other organic debris which provide nutrients for an entire community of microbes, fungi, and invertebrates. The biodiversity contained within a single, large, water-filled tree hole can be immense.



Eftin Butterflies
(*Calliphrys*)

Brown Henry's Estn Pine Frosted (*augustinus*)(*henrici*) (*niphon*) (*irus*)
These small butterflies range in size from 7/8" – 1¼". Also fairly subtle in coloration, they display a range of shades of brown to gray. They are active in the early spring, usually on the wing as early as February or March.

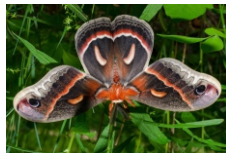


Timber Rattlesnake
(*Crotalus horridus*)
A medium to large-sized snake, occasionally over 5' in length (usually around 3½' to 4'), the Timber Rattlesnake can be

quite variable in appearance. Some have a light background with slightly darker mottling/chevrons. Darker colored ones are more abundant in mountains. The camouflage is superb, and serves them well in their role as ambush predators. Their diet consists largely of rodents. As with other members of its genus, these snakes will utilize the rattles on their tails to warn you of their presence if you should approach too closely.

American Burying Beetle

(*Nicrophorus americanus*)
The American Burying Beetle is large, attaining a length of over 1.5 inches. The coloration of this (and most other members of the genus) is a black body with various red or orange markings upon the head and thorax. Unlike other closely related species in our area, the American Burying Beetle has an orange/red thorax that is distinctive. This particular species is also nocturnal, often recorded as being attracted to artificial lights, a trait that may have led to its current scarcity.



Cecropia Moth
(*Hyalophora cecropia*)
One of the largest silk moth species in North America, Cecropia

one of our larger species, reaching a length of about 20 centimeters at sexual maturity. Coloration is distinctive, with a dark background coloration for most of the body, and a prominent and large reddish 'saddle' over the middle portion of the back. Juveniles will sport red spots or blotches on their back and these will fuse in adulthood to form a large 'saddle.' Females are usually larger than males.

Salamander
(*Plethodon yonahlossee*)
Belonging to the lungless salamander family Plethodontidae, the Yonahlossee is

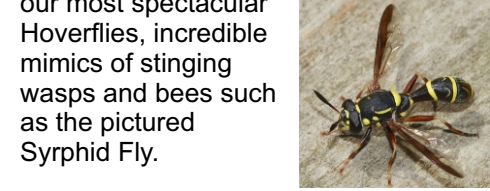


are red, yellow, and blue. rounded projections on the surface) that prominent prickly tubercles (small several inches long, and light green with spectacular beast in its own right), is parks, and backyards. The caterpillar (a include forests, woodland edges, city gray, pink, and black. Preferred habitats and a coloration consisting of red, white, hash a wingspan in excess of 5.5 inches, America, Cecropia

Sap Runs
Sap runs are a fascinating micro-habitat that occur on trees where an injury has resulted from some type of physical damage. Sap flowing from the tree wound (known as flux) contains sugar which provides food for bacteria and other types of microorganisms. In turn, these microorganisms provide nourishment for the larvae of some of our most spectacular Hoverflies, incredible mimics of stinging wasps and bees such as the pictured Syrphid Fly.



covered in bright yellow “polka dots,” the Spotted Salamander is impossible to confuse with any other species throughout its range. Their diet consists of insects and other invertebrates. They are rarely encountered outside of their breeding season of late winter to very early spring, dwelling as they do in underground burrows.



Adult Sugar Maple Borer are large and robust and mimic Yellow Jackets. The adult is about 1 inch long, black, and has yellow markings. This insect is best recognized by the damage the larvae cause to Sugar Maple trees and this larval activity can be seen as horizontal scars formed on the trunk of the tree and these scars may persist for many years.



as Yellow Jackets - this form of mimicry (known as Batesian mimicry) helps the beetles to avoid predation by birds. The best method to employ when searching for adult beetles is to seek out Goldenrods, where the adults feed on pollen. If one can locate a patch of Goldenrod adjacent to a stand of Black Locust - that is ideal. The beetles prefer sunny, warm days and may be observed feeding and mating on the Goldenrod flowers.



Locust Borer
(*Megacyllene robiniae*)
The Locust Borer bears a striking resemblance to stinging wasps, such



Sugar Maple Borer
(*Glycobius speciosus*)

Eastern Woodrat
(*Neotoma floridana haematorea*)
Woodrat nests are built inside a large “house” constructed of sticks, leaves, branches, and scavenged litter, hence the nickname “packrats.” The nest structures are often located in or under rock outcroppings, in large cavity trees, in large slash piles, or in abandoned buildings. They have gray-brown or rusty brown fur on the back, a white belly, and white paws.



Black Trumpet Mushroom
(*Craterellus fallax*)
These hard-to-spot mushrooms are dark in coloration with a tube-like appearance that is very reminiscent of a trumpet. The 'trumpets' are usually from one to two and a half inches in length with a grayish-black coloration. The spore print is yellowish to orange. As for habitat, Black Trumpet prefers growing under Oak and Beech trees, often in a carpet of moss.



Giant Swallowtail
(*Papilio cresphontes*)
This largest species of Butterfly in North America is colored dark, chocolate brown, with prominent areas of yellow on its wings and body and with a wingspan of up to a whopping 6 inches. Within North Carolina, caterpillars may be found on Hoptree in the Piedmont and mountains.



Snail-Eating Ground Beetles
(*Scaphinotus*)
These beetles, not surprisingly, prefer cool, damp conditions often near streams or on steep slopes above streams or creeks. Scaphinotus are secretive and typically nocturnal so they are not often observed. Purposeful searches for these beetles may be made by looking under rocks and logs in damp ravines that are favored by snails, particularly at night. Oddly enough, specimens may sometimes be caught by setting out bait of slightly fermented bananas (with a bit of yeast or beer added).



This family of butterflies gets its name from the fact that its front legs are shorter than the other four legs, and these front legs don't have feet, just little brushes of hairs that the butterflies can use to smell and taste with. In Polk County, commonly encountered species include the Mourning Cloak, Comma, and Question Mark butterflies. Look for these butterflies along old dirt roads, woodland paths, and semi-open areas receiving sun for part of the day.



Anteater Scarab Beetles
(*Cremastochellus*)
These beetles are small, about 1/2 - 3/4 inch in length, and cryptically colored. They have hairs on certain parts of their body, known as trichomes, that exude a chemical signal that ants find pleasing or mollifying, allowing them to reside inside ant nests without being attacked. The best way to locate these beetles is to place small stones or bark on top of ant nests in the late winter or early spring. Occasionally checking under the bark or stones may reveal the presence of one or more beetles, as they will often congregate under such objects for shelter. (AVOID FIRE ANT MOUNDS!)





Northern Bobwhite

(Colinus virginianus)

The Northern Bobwhite is the only native quail in the eastern United States.

These birds are often heard more than seen, with the male seemingly

calling his name, whistling “Bob-WHITE!”

They are about 10 inches in length; about the size of a small, plump chicken walking upright on short legs. Look for these unobtrusive birds on the ground and under or near vegetation. Often, they can be spotted pecking and scratching the earth in search of insects and other food; however, more than likely, you’ll spot them as they burst out of the vegetation in panicked flight if you get too close!