

Native Species

Allegheny Woodrat



Neotoma magister Length 20 cm Weight 456 g

Thumping

Allegheny woodrats thump with their hind feet when they are threatened.

This furry-tailed packrat lives among large rock piles in forests and dines mostly on acorns, seeds, leaves, fruit, and fungi.

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2022 Series

MD Status: **Endangered**
Global Status: **Vulnerable/Secure**
Habitat: Rock outcrops

Allegheny Woodrats are docile “pack” rats that collect everything from leaves and twigs to bottle caps to make nests. Woodrats tend to collect and cache food in middens. This small mammal is threatened by habitat loss and disease.

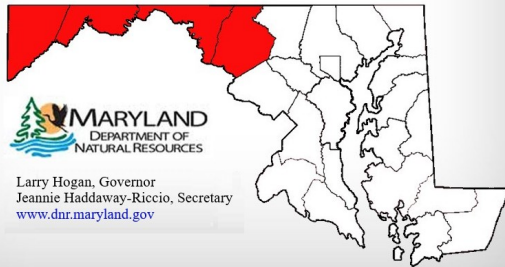


Photo Credits: David Kazyak

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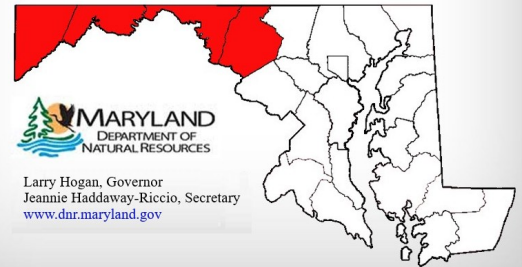


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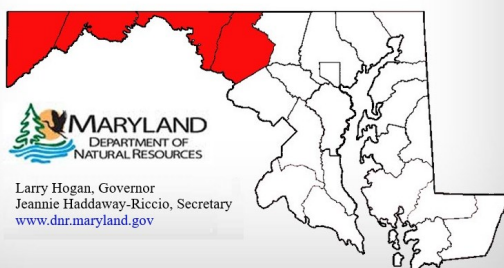


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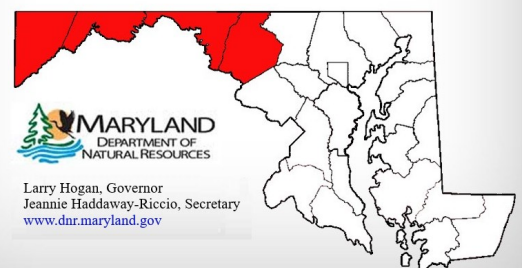


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Native Species

Baltimore Checkerspot



Euphydryas phaeton Length 6.35 cm Weight 283 mg

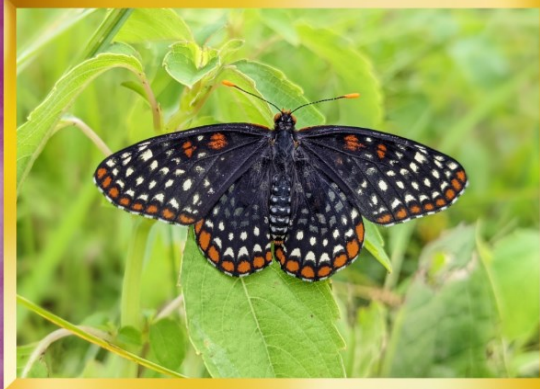
Communal Web

Newly hatched caterpillars build a web together to protect themselves from predators

The adult Baltimore checkerspot is a rare butterfly and becomes poisonous to predators that try eating it.

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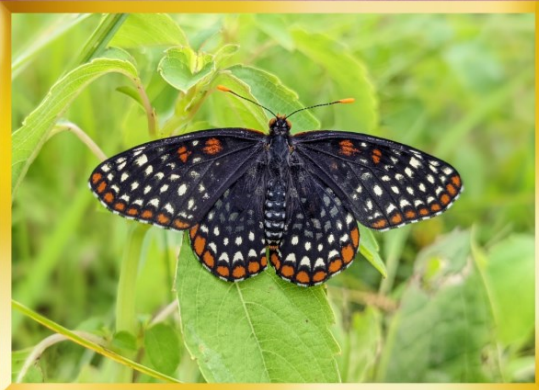
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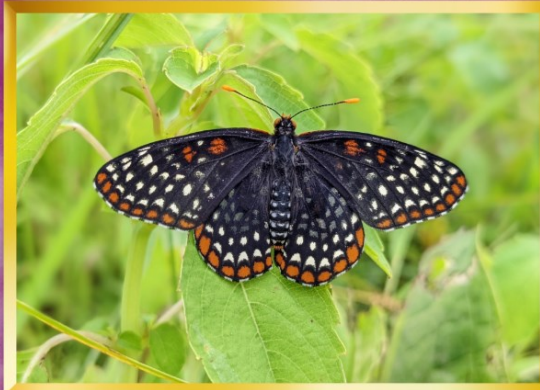
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Baltimore Checkerspot

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MD Status: State Rare

Global Status: Secure

Habitat: Stream banks, wetlands

The Baltimore Checkerspot is MD's official state insect. It was named after Lord Baltimore. This butterfly feeds exclusively on White turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*). This species is threatened by habitat loss and by deer browse on its host plant.

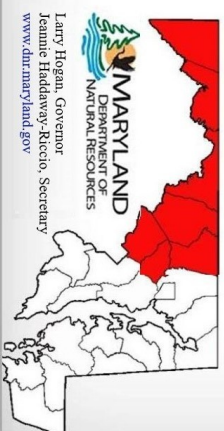


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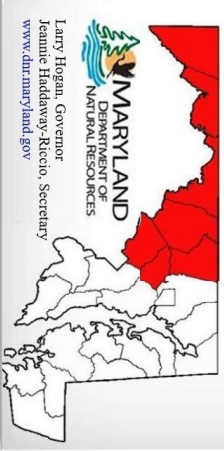


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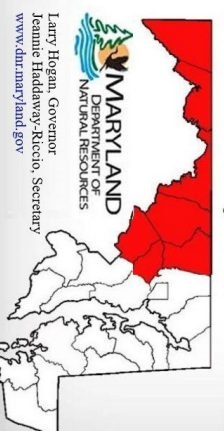


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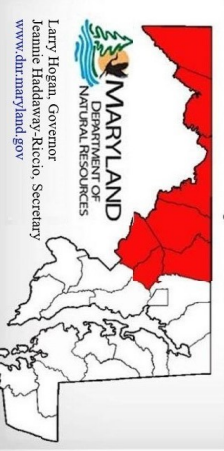


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Habitat

Old Growth Forests



Old Growth Eastern Hemlock forest- Swallow Falls

Climax Community

Old Growth Forests are the peak of forest succession and are usually naturally regenerated forests of native species.

More than two thousand acres have been classified as "old growth" in Maryland.

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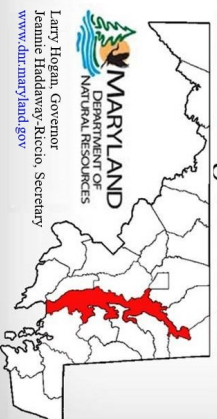
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Old Growth Forests

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Over 2,000 acres of forest in MD have been classified as Old Growth. These forests generally have been relatively untouched since European colonists settled in MD. In MD, an Old Growth forest is a minimum of 5 acres, has old trees and a pit and mound landscape. Old Growth forests provide important habitat for several species of MD wildlife including the Eastern Red Bat, Northern Goshawk, Scarlet Tanager and a variety of warblers.



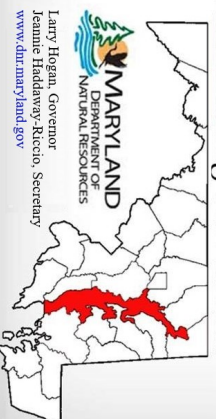
Larry Hogan, Governor
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www.dnr.maryland.gov

Photo Credits: Maryland DNR Wildlife and Heritage Service

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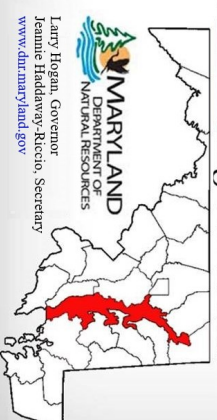
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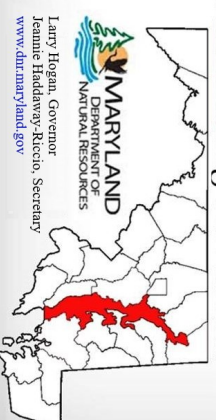
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Habitat
Shale Barrens



Kasecamp Shale Barrens, Allegany County

Channers

Small fragments of rock that cascade down slopes, creating a highly unstable substrate.

The hidden treasure of the shale barrens is the collection of rare and endemic plants and animals, the unusual geology, the extreme conditions that encourage patience and determination to unlock the secrets of this rare and forbidding natural community.

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Shale Barrens

2022 Series

Global Status: **Globally Rare**

These treasure troves of rare and endemic species are the result of a unique combination of geology, soil, topography and climate. The bedrock shale is an easily crumbled rock which makes for an unstable, droughty substrate. The southern-facing slopes are hot and dry. Species which flourish here - rattlesnake weed, little bluestem, lizards - are also found in other hot dry locations. Invasion by non-native species is the greatest threat.



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Shortnose Sturgeon



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Suction

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Water pollution threatens this wonderful fish.

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MD Status: Endangered

Global Status: Vulnerable

Habitat: Brackish Water

For at least 70 million years, Shortnose Sturgeon have been found in the Bay. Sturgeons have no teeth; they suck their food in and digest it in a gizzard-like organ (similar to birds). In the 1800s, sturgeon were sought after for meat and caviar. Their skin was also tanned like leather. This fish is threatened by habitat loss and water pollution.



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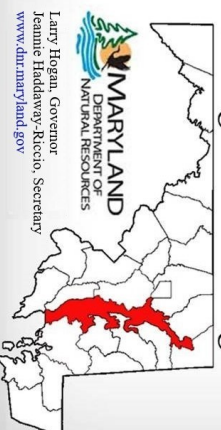
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Spotted Salamander



Ambystoma maculatum Length 17cm Weight 12.7g

Sticky Tongue

Uses sticky tongue to catch worms and other invertebrates for food.

This type of mole salamander has unusual yellow spots and hides under rocks and logs.

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Habitat: Under Rocks and Decaying Logs

This type of mole salamander, which means that they live in burrows, is a common amphibian found throughout most of Maryland. They're usually near sources of stagnant water such as swamps and vernal pools. Their bright spots act as a warning sign to predators since the spotted salamander produces toxic secretions behind its head and tail.

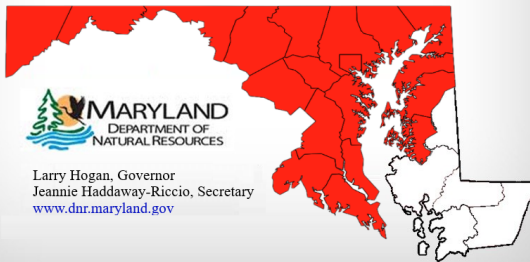


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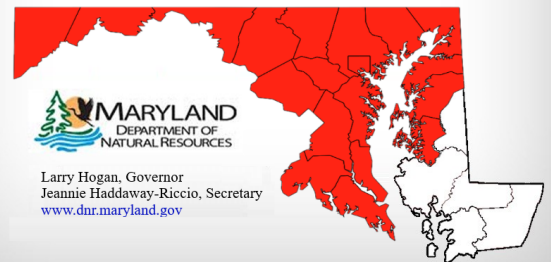


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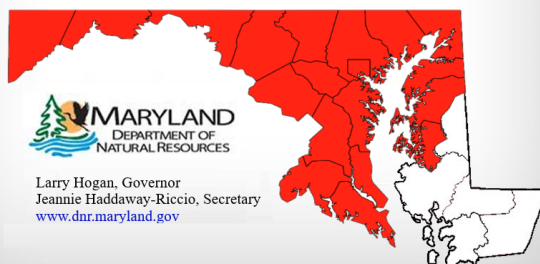


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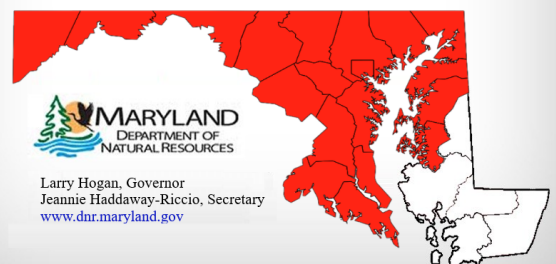


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