

Arrowhead Spiketail

Cordulegaster oblique



NYNHP, Jesse W. Jaycox

Best Time to See: Mid-June to mid-July

- Arrowhead spiketails are large, black or brown dragonflies with yellow stripes and spots on their thorax and abdomen.
- These spiketails tend to perch on weed stems and twigs found close to the ground along the edge of forests.
- The name “spiketail” comes from the shape of the female egg depositing organ that extends past the tip of the abdomen.
- Female spiketails deposit their eggs by driving their ovipositor into mud and stream bottoms in a fashion similar to a sewing machine.

Toothed Apharetra

Apharetra dentate



Best Time to See: Mid-July to mid-August

- This gray moth is not strongly marked, but easily identified.
- The toothed apharetra prefers habitats where lowbush blueberry or other low heaths are dominant.
- In dry habitats, like barrens, fire is a potential threat for habitat loss.
- The shape and pattern of toothed apharetra larvae are distinctive among other caterpillars that are to be found in heaths in late spring.

Blueberry Gray

Glena cognataria



Best Time to See: Late May to August

- The blueberry gray is a small, plain, gray moth.
- Males of this species have feathered antennae.
- Blueberry grays are nocturnal.
- This moth tends to be found in heathlands, including bogs and pine barrens.
- The blueberry grays have been reported to feed on lowbush blueberry plants.
- Wildfires are a potential threat to this moth, because it is unlikely that any life stage of the blueberry gray could survive in a fire.

Black-eyed Zale

Zale curema



NYNHP

Best Time to See: Very late April to mid-June

- The black-eyed Zale is medium sized and brown, with green and white striped larvae.
- The larvae of the black-eyed zale eat Pitch Pine needles.
- These moths require stands of pitch pine, but not necessarily pine barrens.
- Adult black-eyed zale are nocturnal.
- Pupae overwinter in humus and litter.

Pine Barrens Zanclognatha

Zanclognatha martha



Jim Vargo, Moth Photographers Group

Best Time to See: Mid-July to early August

- Pine barrens zanclognatha is a large, brownish-gray species with a violet tinge.
- This species of zanclognatha prefers more canopy than other pine barrens specialists.
- While pine barrens zanclognatha live in fire maintained habitats, they require unburned patches with litter.
- This species is difficult to identify, and requires expert opinion for correct identification.

Coyote

Canis latrans



DEC, Susan Shafer

Best Time to See: End of summer into the fall

- The coyote's coat ranges from completely blonde to nearly black.
- Coyote howls and yelps can be heard up to three miles away.
- Coyotes are most vocal during their breeding season, in the late winter.
- The tracks of a coyote are similar to those of a medium sized dog, and are easy to follow in winter snow.
- Coyotes can be found in many habitat types, but prefer woodlands, grasslands, and brushy fields.

White-tailed Deer

Odocoileus virginianus



Best Time to See: Year-round

- White-tailed deer have a brown coat that turns reddish-brown in the summer and grayish-brown in the winter.
- Deer are able to vocalize in many ways, including bleats, snorts, and grunts.
- In addition to vocalizations, deer use scent and body language to communicate with each other.
- Antlers are only found on male deer, and are shed every winter and regrown each summer.
- Deer are capable of jumping 8 feet high, running 35-40 miles an hour, and even swimming.
- The soft skin covering antlers is called velvet, and contains many blood vessels.

Timber Rattlesnakes

Crotalus horridus



NYNHP, Jesse W. Jaycox

Best Time to See: Late April to mid-October

- Timber rattlesnakes are beautiful animals that range in color from black to blond.
- Though venomous, their venom is used to subdue prey like small mammals, and they would much rather be left alone than bite a person. Indiscriminate killing and unregulated collecting has depleted many populations.
- Management efforts focused on habitat protection and public education have somewhat stabilized the remaining populations, but habitat loss continues to be a threat to this animal.