Maryland Envirothon: Class Mammalia



WILDLIFE AND HERITAGE SERVICE







Mammalia Overview

- >100 species in Maryland
- •Extirpated species include:
 - American elk
 - American marten
 - Gray wolf
 - American bison

Note: This guide is an overview of select species found in Maryland. The taxonomy and descriptions are based on Peterson Field Guide to Mammals of North America, 4th Ed



<u>Virginia Opossum (Didelphis virginiana)</u>



- Omnivore
- Marsupial
 - Prehensile tail
 - Pouch for young
- Low body temperature
- Resistant to many viper venoms, including Maryland's native venomous snakes



Order: Rodentia

- Largest group of mammals
- 25 species in Maryland
 - Castoridae (beaver)
 - Erethizontidae (porcupine)
 - Muridae (mice and rats)
 - includes native mice and rats, jumping mice, introduced mice and rats, lemmings, voles, muskrats
 - Sciuridae (squirrels, chipmunks, woodchucks)
- Teeth never stop growing
- Until recently: Myocastoridae (nutria) - eradicated in 2022



Porcupine

Beaver teeth



Semi-aquatic Rodents







Castoridae: American Beaver (Castor canadensis)

Head & body = 2-3', tail = 1'
Scaly, paddle-shaped tail; 1 hump visible when swimming (usual)

Arvicolinae: Common Muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus)

Head & body = 12", tail = 9"
Flattened tail; 3 humps visible when swimming (usual)

Myocastoridae: Coypu (Nutria) (Myocastor coypus)

Head & body = 22", tail = 13" Squared-off head w/white whiskers; rounded tail; **invasive**

Family: Sciuridae

Woodchucks have grizzled brownish- black fur. Underfur is black

- 7 species in Maryland
- Includes chipmunks, tree squirrels, flying squirrels, woodchucks
- Largest: woodchuck/groundhog (Marmota monax)









Order: Rodentia; Family: Sciuridae

Above: Barbara Saffir Bottom left to right: Nancy McAllister, Debbie MacArthur, Krystina Spencer

Red Squirrel (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus)

- Head & body = 7", tail = 5"
- Belly and eye ring white
- Ears tufted in winter
- Tail tipped in orange
- Prefers conifer forests





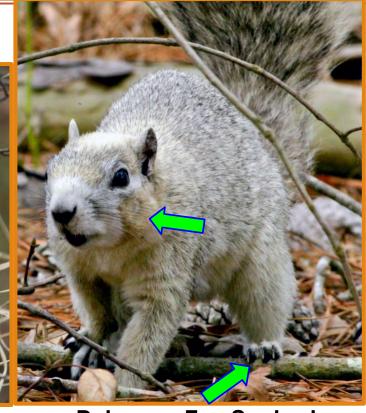
Sciurus- tree squirrels with diurnal habits







Eastern Fox Squirrel
(Sciurus niger niger)
Head & body = 10-14.5"
tail = 8-13"
Belly, cheeks, eye-ring, and feet orange
to rusty brown



Delmarva Fox Squirrel
(Sciurus niger cinereus)
Head & body = 10-14.5"
tail = 8-13"
Gray above; belly white; cheeks
and eye-ring cream; lower legs
and feet white; rare.

Order: Soricimorpha*

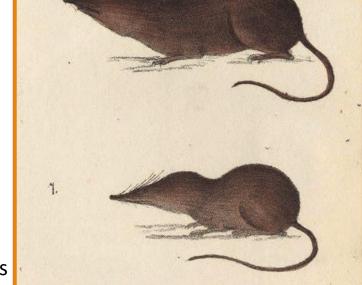
- Previously called Insectivora
- 11 species
 - Soricidae (shrews)
 - Talpidae (moles)
- Small w/ long, narrow snouts
- Have 5 toes on front and hind feet

*Current taxonomy is **Order: Eulipotyphla**.

Families have not changed.

However, Soricimorpha is the order as listed in the guide, so this is what we will be using for Envirothon





Masked shrew, historic depictions

Northern Short-tailed Shrew (Blarina brevicauda)

- Head & body = 4", tail = 1"
- Small eyes, tiny ears, short tail
- Must eat 3x its weight/day
- Toxic saliva, which can paralyze or kill insects
- Echolocation



Talpidae: Moles • 3 species

- - Eastern mole
 - Hairy-tailed mole
 - Star-nosed mole
- Large front feet
- Worms = •



Star-nosed mole (Condylura cristata) is uncommon in Maryland. It has 22 fingerlike appendages on its nose.

The eastern mole does not have a hairy tail and is the most common species in Maryland.





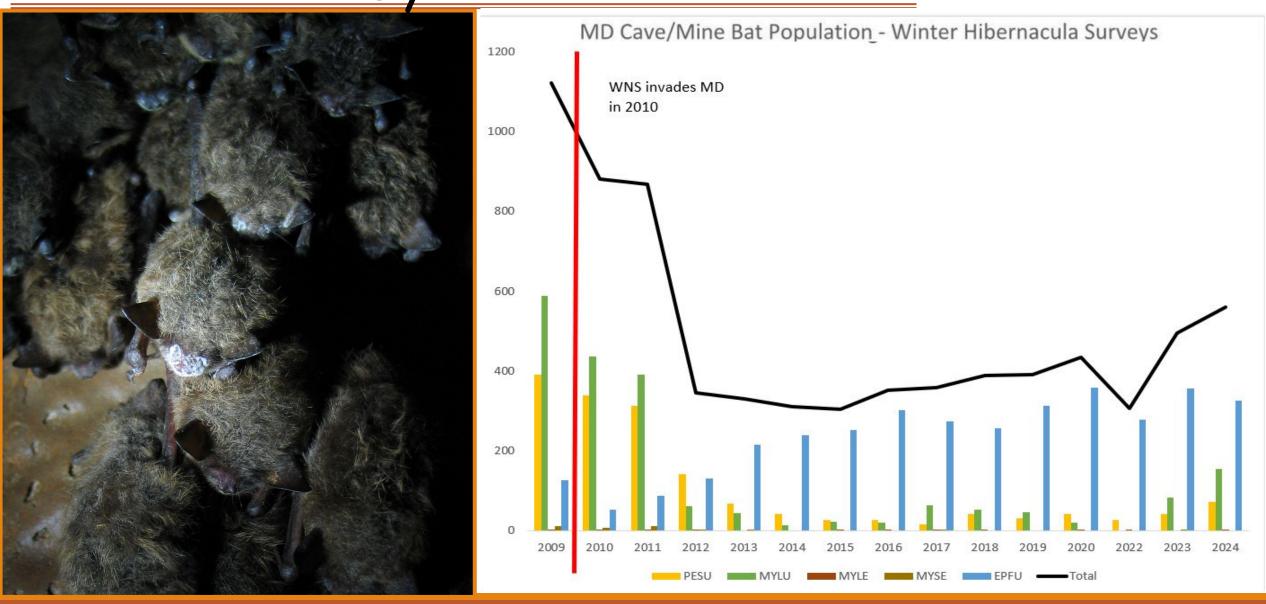
Order: Chiroptera

- Bats
 - Only flying mammals
- Family: Vespertilionidae
 - 10 species in Maryland
 - Insectivores
 - Some hibernate, some migrate
- Many declining due to white-nose syndrome





White-Nose Syndrome



Order: Carnivora

22 species in Maryland

- Canidae (canines)
- Felidae (cats)
- Mephitidae (skunks)
- Mustelidae (weasels)
- Phocidae (seals)
- Procyonidae (raccoon)
- Ursidae (bears)





Canidae: Foxes



Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes)

White tip on end of tail; dark marks on legs and ear tips

Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*)

Black tip on end of tail

Eastern Coyote (Canis latrans)

- First documented in MD in 1972
- Omnivore
- Identification:
 - Large ears and narrow muzzle
 - Color can vary
 - Black tip on end of tail



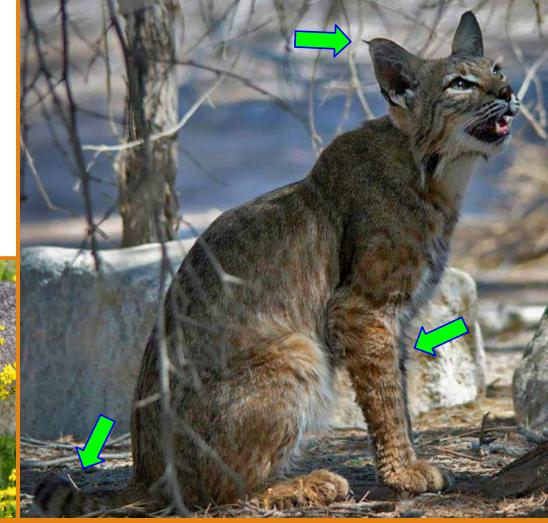
Felidae

- Bobcat (Lynx rufus) only extant species in Maryland
 - Head & body = 3'
 - Tail = 4-8" ("bobbed" tail)
 - Has ear tufts and striped legs
 - Mainly nocturnal
 - Relatively small: 9 40 lbs; avg 21 lbs male, 15 lbs female

Eastern cougar (*Puma concolor couguar*) declared extinct in 2011







Mustelidae

- 5 extant species in Maryland
- Long, slender bodies with short legs
- Well-developed anal scent glands







Order: Carnivora; Family: Mustelidae

Top: USFWS Staff Bottom, L to R: Steve Hillebrand (USFWS); NPS; USFWS Staff

Mustelids



American Mink (Mustela vison)
Head & body = 12-16"
Tail = 5.5-8"
Dark brown with white on chin and chest;
usually near water



Fisher (Martes pennanti)
Head & body = 17-31"
Tail = 12-16"
Large and dark; head and shoulders grizzled;

prefers coniferous or deciduous-conifer forest

Order: Carnivora; Family: Mustelidae

Northern River Otter (Lontra canadensis)

- •Head & body = 26-31"
- •Tail = 12-20"
- Feet broad and webbed
- Upperparts brown and belly silvery
- Strong swimmer
- Eats fish, crayfish, frogs, etc.



Phocidae - Seals

- 4 species in Maryland
- Lack external ears
- Hind flippers face back & front flippers are small
- Mostly found along Atlantic coast in Maryland, but can travel up the Bay
- Protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act



Juvenile Harp Seal (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*)

Adult males have black face and black horseshoe-shaped patch on back. Adult females have similar markings though lighter.

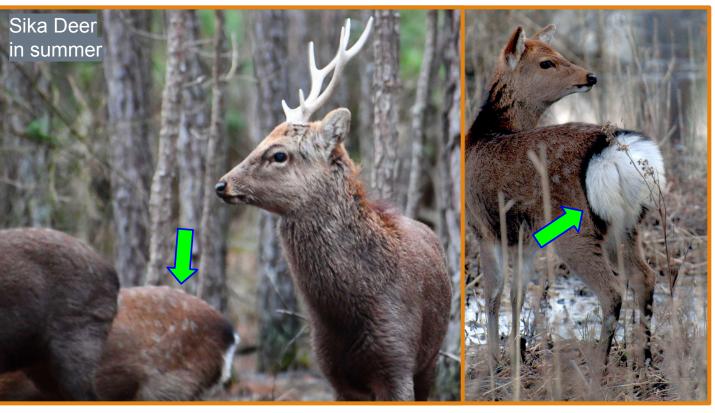
Order: Artiodactyla

- Even-toed ungulates
- 2 species in Maryland
- Family Cervidae:
 - White-tailed deer
 - Sika deer





Cervids



Sika Deer (Cervus nippon)

Introduced. Coat usually reddish-brown and spotted in summer, dark brown in winter; midline of back black; white rump patch



White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)

Coat usually grayish in winter and reddish-brown in summer; adults lack spots; tail long with white underside

Rabies

- Top 5 species: raccoons, skunks, foxes, bats, cats
- Passed through saliva
- Disorientation, uncoordinated movement and staggering, paralysis of hind legs
- Do not approach; secure people & pets; call animal control
- Contact Health Dept if exposure suspected

Laboratory Confirmed Rabies in Maryland by Species, 2023 Species Total % 18 Bat Cat 10% Cow 0% Dog 23 11% Fox Groundhog 55% Raccoon 118 Skunk 13% 0% Coyote Horse Otter **Positive** 100% 216

ANIMAL RABIES IN MARYLAND, 2000-2023 SPECIES BY YEAR

Data as of November	16, 2024										
Laboratory Confirmed Rabies in Maryland by Species, 2024											
Species	Total	%									
Bat	16	8%									
Cat	13	6%									
Cow	1	0%									
Dog	0	0%									
Fox	9	4%									
Groundhog	7	3%									
Raccoon	131	65%									
Skunk	21	10%									
Coyote	1	0%									
Goat	2	1%									
Other	2	1%									

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2002	35	586	6.0	11	1555	0.7	1	850	0.1	30	134	22.4	34	48	70.8	272	542		7	170	4.1		588	1.0		4473	8	
2003	10	563	1.8	21	1868	1.1	2	844	0.2	37	144	25.7	16	37	43.2	269	589		11	-	7.1	5	629	0.8	100,000	4828	7.	
2004	23	737	3.1	13	1719	0.8	1	838	0.1	24	134	17.9	22	44	50.0	244	569			173	2.9	4	647	0.6		4861	6.9	
2005	41	856	4.8	28	1875	1.5	1	872	0.1	39	136	28.7	27	52	51.9	245	551	44[5		146	14	3	521	0.6		5009	7.	
2006	44	889	4.9	15	1692	0.9	0	850	0.0	41	168	24.4	27	54	5/0.0	272	585	465	10	198	5.1	5	580	0.9	414	5016	8	
2007	54	992	5.4	19	1562	1.2	3	794	0.4	49	192	25.5	41	71	57(7	253	585	43.2	6	167	3.6	6	427	1.4	431	4790	9.1	
2008	33	767	4.3	21	1590	1.3	1	794	0.1	37	169	21.9	41	62	66.1	271	663	40.9	11	159	6.9	5	474	1.1	420	4678	9.1	
2009	64	896	7.1	19	1522	1.2	0	773	0.0	35	137	25.5	20	46	43.5	239	554	43 1	3	149	2.0	4	424	0.9	384	4501	8	
2010	44	945	4.7	17	1418	1.2	0	785	0.0	41	124	33.1	27	42	64.8	223	540	41 3	5	166	3.0	5	399	1.3	362	4419	8	
2011	58	1043	5.6	17	1191	1.4	3	729	0.4	27	106	25.5	23	46	5/0.0	169	371	45 6	6	146	4.1	2	176	1.1	305	3808	8.0	
2012	54	1091	4.9	13	1221	1.1	0	727	0.0	20	102	19.6	26	51	51.0	203	414	49.0	5	177	2.8	4	195	2.1	325	3978	8	
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2014	79	1337	5.9	18	1154	1.6	0	769	0.0	27	74	36.5	21	49	42.9	192	400	48 0	5	152	3.3	2	170	1.2	344	4105	8	
2015	118	1210	9.8	19	1092	1.7	1	788	0.1	17	58	29.3	14	32	43.8	167	410	40.7	1	150	0.7	2	141	1.4	341	3881	8	
2015	104	1026	10.1	27	1148	2.4	0	676	0.0	19	70	27.1	26	38	68.4	154	370	41.6	1000	162	3.1		140	1.4	335	3630	9.1	
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2018	26	977	2.7	24	1016	2.4	2	679	0.3	23	107	21.5	15	29	51.7	168	394	42.6	4	165	2.4	6	154	3.7	268	3531	7.0	
2019	19	1056	1.8	15	947	1.6	0	544	0.0	33	92	35.9	11	26	42.3	184	450	40.9	_	154	1.9		137	2 9	-	3506		
2020	20	941	2.1	35	762	4.6	1	593	0.2	22	87	25.3	9	16	56.3	160	437	36.5	4	140	2.9	4	107	3.7		3083	8.3	
2021	14	1021	1.4	19	762	2.5	0	596	0.0	29	78	37.2	13	24	54 2	97	332	29.2	1	122	0.8		88	4.5		3068	5.8	
2022	28	944	3.0	11	762	1.4	0	593	0.0	18	81	22.2	29	42	69.0	132	322		1 1000	136	5.1		84	0.0		3135	7.	
2023	18	944	1.9	11	762	1.4	0	753	0.0	18	81	22.2	15	26	57 7	118	386			127	1.6		64	6.3		3207	6	
Total	1002	20842	4.8	460	30740	1.5	19	17547	0.1	677	2709	25.0	536	972	55.1	4966		44 6	133		3.6			1.1		95789	8	
Average	44	906	4.7	20	1337	1.6	1	763	0.1	29	118	25.7	23	42	54.7	216	484	44.1	6	159	3.6	4	347	1.5	343	4165	8.3	

For Additional Information

For more information on Maryland's mammals, please visit our webpage at: dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife Additional information can be found in the following resources.

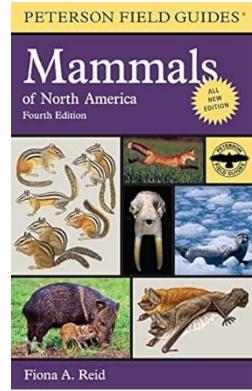
Book Resources:

Peterson Field Guide to Mammals of North America, 4th Ed

Online Resources:

- Maryland Envirothon (Wildlife and Heritage Service)
- Mammals of Maryland (MD DNR)
- Maryland Biodiversity Project (Mammals)





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For questions about this presentation, contact Sarah Witcher at sarah.witcher1@maryland.gov.