

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Food	Movement
	Indiana Bat	Myotis sodalis	caves and mines, trunks of large trees	small, soft-bodied insects but may also include moths and beetles	nocturnal, hibernate in winter months, mating in the fall, foraging in canopy of dense forests at dusk
	Eastern Wood Rat	Neotoma floridana	deciduous forests in mountainous areas, swamps and marshes, sometimes abandoned buildings	fruits, seeds, leaves, oak acorns, greenbriar, prickly pear, goldenrod, sumac, walnut	building large dens, foraging, breeding, storing food and objects
	Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum	deciduous forests in trees	buds of sugar maple trees, cambium of basswood, aspen, and sapling beech trees, ashes, oak acorns, beech nuts	foraging among trees and ground, climbing a tree to escape, mating
	Eastern Coyote	Canis latrans, var.	extremely adaptable: forests, grasslands, swamps	small mammals, birds, snakes, large insects, carrion	hunting in the night, mating between late January and early March
	Black Bear	Ursus americanus	forest canopy of hardwoods such as beech, maple, and birch, and coniferous species, small, thick swampy areas provide excellent refuge cover	grasses and forbs, shrub and tree fruits, colonial insects and beetles, carrion, rarely prey for mammals	hibernating in winter, breeding, caring for young, foraging for food
	Bobcat	Felis rufus	forests, mountains, brushpiles, sleep in hollow trees, thickets, rocky crevices	rodents, rabbits, small ungulates, large ground birds, and sometimes reptiles.	nocturnal, female cares for young, mating, preying for food, marking territory