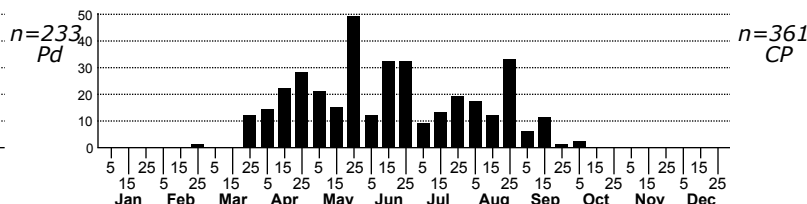
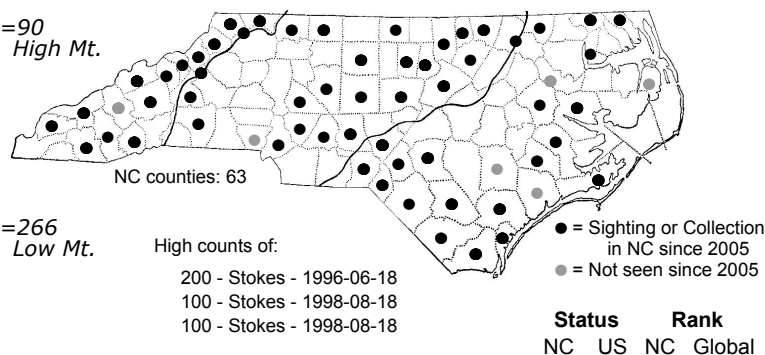
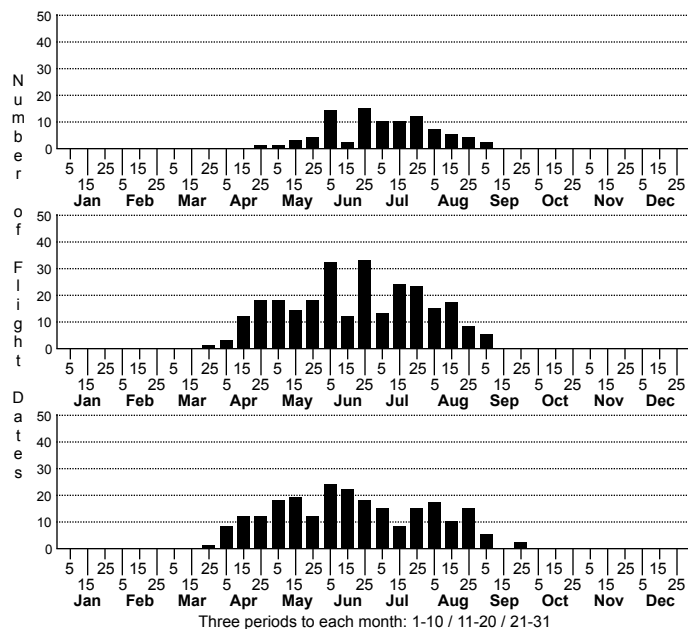


Nadata gibbosa White-dotted Prominent



FAMILY: Notodontidae SUBFAMILY: Phalerinae TRIBE:
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Barrens, woodlands, and forests (Wagner, 2005). Our records come from nearly all types of hardwood forests found in the state, including bottomlands, mesic slopes, dry sand ridges, cove forests, and northern hardwoods at high elevations.

FOOD: Larvae are polyphagous, feeding mainly on oaks and other Fagaceae but also recorded on a number of other species of hardwood trees and shrubs. Wagner (2005) specifically lists maple (*Acer*), alder (*Alnus*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier*), birch (*Betula*), cherry (*Prunus*), oak (*Quercus*), rose (*Rosa*), and willow (*Salix*). In North Carolina, larvae have been recorded feeding on American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Shingle Oak (*Q. imbricaria*), Blackjack Oak (*Q. marilandica*), Chestnut Oak (*Q. montana*), Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*), Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*), and Post Oak (*Q. stellata*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S5]

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: