American black duck	aquatic plants, invertebrates, waste corn, & grain; obtains water through diet
2 American woodcock	invertebrates, (earthworms represent 60% of diet) obtain water through
	diet
black backed woodpacker	bark beetles, wood boring beetles in recently burned, old growth coniferous
Jiack-backed woodpecker	forest ; water is obtained from food
	Torese, water is obtained from Jood
brown thrasher	invertebrates, seeds, hard mast, & soft mast; water requirements unknown
northern goshawk	small and medium birds and mammals; obtain water from diet
6 ovenbird	adult beetles and larvae, catepillars, ants, flies; obtains water from diet but
	may use free standing water
rutted grouse	buds, hard & soft mast, insects, invertebrates, and leaves of forbs
	water obtained from diet
wild touten.	autus as all usaria de band masse as as a significant and base bands in the fall 0
8 Wild turkey	extremely varied; hard mast, especially acorns and beechnuts, in the fall & winter; soft mast, such as blackberries mulberries, and black cherry; insects
	and other invertebrates, including spiders and snails, are especially important
	for young poults & hens prior to nesting; miscellaneous seeds; leaves from
	forbs & grasses; grains from a variety of agricultural crops
	Water: obtain water from diet, but may use free-standing water
	Tracer obtain water from area, but may use free standing water
9 fisher	small rodents, snowshoe hare, rabbits, porcupines, insects, reptiles, soft mast
	carrion, small domestic cats; obtain water from diet
.0 moose	leaves & twigs of willow, maple, aspen, moutain ash, &birch trees; aquatic
	vegetation including submerged aquatic vegetation; water requirements
	are met through aquatic vegetation & standing water
Now England cottontail	forbs, grasses, soft mast, leaves, buds, bark, twigs; water from diet
vew Eligianu Cottonian	10183, grasses, sore mase, reaves, baas, bark, ewigs, water from are
red squirrel	seeds, especially pine seeds, eggs, mushrooms; water: free astanding water
·	required regularly
	- cquired regularly
snowshoe hare	forbs, grasses, soft mast, browse, bark; water through diet
14 white-tailed deer	forbs, browse, acorns, beechnuts, grains, grasses and mushrooms,
	in northern parts of the range, coniferous browse is important in winter;
	buds, forbs, grain, grass, hard mast, leaves and twigs, soft mast
	Water: obtain most of their water from diet, but will drink free-standing water when available
	Dut will drilly liee-stallding water when available
wood frog	adult eat terrestial invertebrates such as beetles, crickets, spiders &
1000 1108	earthworms; tadpoles eat phytoplankton from water; water
	isher New England cottontail red squirrel

16 bluegill	a variety of zooplankton (microscopic animal life) during the first few months
	of life, progressing to insects & larvae, eggs, earthworms, tadpoles, small
	minnows and crayfish
	Water: basic requirements include dissolved oxygen
	(minimum of 4 parts per million); pH between 6.5 and 9.0; and water
	temperature should reach at least 70 F during summer
	(one foot below surface in the shade)
17 large mouth bass	young bass eat insects and other invertebrates (worms, crayfish, &
	zooplankton); adults eat small fish, such as bluegill, & a variety of minnows,
	as well as tadpoles, crayfish, & even ducklings
	Water: basic requirements include dissolved oxygen (minimum of 4 parts
	per million); pH shuld range between 6.5 & 9.0; water temperature
	should reach at least 70 F during summer (one foot below surface in shade)