

	CRITTER	FOODS for northeast mixed forest SPECIES
1	American black duck	aquatic plants, invertebrates, waste corn, & grain; <i>obtains water through diet</i>
2	American woodcock	invertebrates, (earthworms represent 60% of diet) <i>obtain water through diet</i>
3	black-backed woodpecker	bark beetles, wood boring beetles in recently burned, old growth coniferous forest ; <i>water is obtained from food</i>
4	brown thrasher	invertebrates, seeds, hard mast, & soft mast; <i>water requirements unknown</i>
5	northern goshawk	small and medium birds and mammals; <i>obtain water from diet</i>
6	ovenbird	adult beetles and larvae, caterpillars, ants, flies; <i>obtains water from diet but may use free standing water</i>
7	ruffed grouse	buds, hard & soft mast, insects, invertebrates, and leaves of forbs <i>water obtained from diet</i>
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
9	fisher	small rodents, snowshoe hare, rabbits, porcupines, insects, reptiles, soft mast carrion, small domestic cats; <i>obtain water from diet</i>
10	moose	leaves & twigs of willow, maple, aspen, mountain ash, & birch trees; aquatic vegetation including submerged aquatic vegetation; <i>water requirements are met through aquatic vegetation & standing water</i>
11	New England cottontail	forbs, grasses, soft mast, leaves, buds, bark, twigs; <i>water from diet</i>
12	red squirrel	seeds, especially pine seeds, eggs, mushrooms; <i>water: free standing water required regularly</i>
13	snowshoe hare	forbs, grasses, soft mast, browse, bark; <i>water through diet</i>
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
15	wood frog	adult eat terrestrial invertebrates such as beetles, crickets, spiders & earthworms; tadpoles eat phytoplankton from water; water

