	CRITTER	FOODS for GREAT PLAINS GRASSLANDS - Shortgrass prairie SPECIES
1	Americn kestrel	primarily insects and small mammals associated with open areas
		WATER obtain necessary water from diet and do not need water for drinking
2	blue-winged teal	aquatic vegetation, seeds and aquatic insects; feding primarily confined to wetlands
		water: relatively shallowwetlands required for brood rearing , feeding, and loafing
3	lark bunting	insects are the primary item in the diet, but seeds, soft mast, and grain are consumed as well
		,especially during winter
		water necessary is obtained from food
4	mallard	aquatic plants, insects and other inverttebrates, hard mast(sepecially acorns),
		grains and other seed are primary components I the diet; ducklins eat mostly aquatic insects
		water: see svoer requiements:
5	mourning dove	a variety of grass and forb seeds, as well as several agricultural grains; small areas of bare
		ground are beneficial for obtaining grit (smal gravel) to help digest food
		water: freestandng wter required daily
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6	northern harrier	small mammals, especially rodents, but also rabbits; songbirds and sometimes ducks
		Water: necessary water obtained from diet
7	scaled quial	various seeds of forbs and shrubs are ajor components of diet; insects are readily consumed
		and are critical for chick survival; green herbaceous material and soft mast of various
		native plants are also consumed
		water: necessary water may be ontained from diet; however, free standing water from
		ponds, tanks, and streams may increase survival during drought years
8	sharp-tailed grouse	young grouse eat insects and small seeds; adults eat a variety of leaves, buds, seeds, and grains;
		buds of shrubs and small trees are most important during winter
		water: necessary water is obtained from diet
9	black-tailed prairie dog	green grasses and forbs
		water: necessary water is obtained from diet

10	**coyote**	rodents, rabbits, and other small mammals, insects, birds, eggs, deer, carrion, and soft mast;
		livestock and wild ungulates (der, elk, pronhorn) usually are represented in coyotes stomachs as
		carrion; however, in some cses, coyotes prey heavily on deer and pronghorn fawns, and can
		limit reproductive success in some situations
		water: requiements are not well documented; necessary water probably is obrtained in diet
11	**proghorn**	varies with season; gresses, forbs, and cacti in spring and summer; primarily bowse in winter
		water: free-standing water is required
12	**Rocky Mountain mule deer**	forbs, browse, soft mast, grains, and grasses
		Water: free-standing water is required nearly daily in dry ecoregions an druing summer; water
		should be available within one mile
13	**plains hog-nosed snake**	mostly toads, but also other reptiles, birds, mice, and eggs
		water: necessary water obtained from diet
14	**bluegill**	a variety of zooplankton (microscopic animal life) during the first few months
		of life, progressing to insects & their 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)
15	**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)