	RITTER	FOODS for EASTERN DECIDUOUS FOREST
1 A	lmerican woodcock	invertebrates (earthworms represent 60% of diet); WATER: obtained throug
		diet
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2 b	rown thrasher	invertebrates & plant seeds are main items; soft and hard mast are also eat
		WATER: requirements not known
3 0	astern meadowlark	in a standard service in the consent and service and service and service in the consent in the c
3 0	astern meadowark	insects, especially grasshoppers, crickets, & caterpillars (moth larvae) & grubs (beetle larvae), various seed & grain in winter; WATER: obtained in diet
		(beetle larvae), various seed & grain in writer, writer, obtained in diet
4 g	olden-winged warbler	insects; WATER: necessary water obtained from diet
	<u> </u>	· · ·
5 <b>g</b>	reat horned owl	diet extremely varied but commonly includes:
		small to medium-sized mammals including rabbits, skunks, squirrels, and others as well as reptiles, amphibians, large insects & fish
		Water: From diet
		water . Hom det
5 n	nourning dove	variety of grass & forb seeds, as well as several agricultural grains; small are
+		of bare ground are beneficial for obtaining grit(small gravel) to help digest for
		WATER: free standing water required dailly
$\neg \vdash$		
6 n	orthern bobwhite	young quail eat insects and other invertebrates (such as spiders); adult quail
		eat a variety of seeds (especially legumes,ragweed,crotons, lespedeza,etc.),
		green vegetation (mostly forbs), invertebrates, varioius crops (corn, soybear
		wheat, grain sorghum), and mast (such as acorns & blackberries);
		WATER: obtained necessary water through the diet
70	venbird	adult beetles & larvae, caterpillars, ants, & flies; WATER: usually obtain
-   0	venbila	necessary water from diet, but may use free-standing water when available
		incoessary water from anety but may use free standing water when a familiaries
8 w	vild turkey	extremely varied; hard mast, especially acorns and beechnuts in the fall
	•	& winter; soft mast, such as blackberries, mulberries, & black cherry;
		insects & other invertebrates, including spiders & snails, are especially impor
		for young poults & hens prior to nesting; misc seeds; leaves from forbs &
		and grasses; grain from a variety of agricultural crops; WATER: obtain from
		diet, but may use free-stsanding water when available
0	and deale	
9 W	vood duck	acorns are the primary diet item in fall & winter; other hard mast, miscellan
_		seeds & soft mast, as well as waste grain (especially corn)also are eaten; insects & other invertebrates are most important for wood duck chicks & he
		prior to & during the nesting season; WATER: obtain through diet & drink from
		free standing water regularly
+		The standing water regularly
10 b	obcat	rabbits, rodents, opossums, raccoons, skunks, pronghorns, deer, snakes, & n
$\dashv$		bird species, including wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, northern bobwhite,
+		
$\perp$		domestic poultry, & other livestock; WATER: requirements are not well know
$\perp$		free -standing water is used.
1.5		
11 e	astern cottontail	forbs & grasses, browse, & soft mast from spring through fall; in winter, bar
		shrubs& trees, as well as buds, grain, & browse: WATER: obtained form diet
12 e	astern gray squirrel	variety of hard & soft mast, seeds, grain, bark, buds and mushrooms; they n
		also eat bird eggs, WATER: obtined from diet but free standing water used a
13 g	ray tox	primarily small mammals, birds, insects, hard & soft mast, & occassionally carrion; WATER: requiement largely unknown; gray foxes likely drink free-

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14	Indiana bat	insects (up to 1/2 their body weight per night) WATER: although they get
		some from their food, they also use free-standing water by drinking
		while on the fly; bats commonly forage for insects over water bodies.
15	white-tailed deer	forbs, browse, acorns, beechnuts, soft mast ( such as blackberry & persimmon
		grains, grasses and mushrooms, in norther parts of the range,
		coniferous browse is important in winter
		Water: obtain most of their water from diet,
ŀ		but will drink free-standing water when available
		and the state of t
16	eastern box turtle	omnivorous: earthworms, snails, slugs, Insects, mushrooms, numerous leafy
		greens, & soft mast (fruit); WATER: requires water to soak during the hot dry
		months of the active season
		months of the active season
17	timber rattlesnake	small to moderate size mammals, chipmunks, mice, voles, & squirrels;
	timber rattiesmake	occasionally small birds; WATER: receives necessary water from diet
		but will drink free-standing water if available
		<b>0</b>
18	bluegill	variety of zooplankton (microscopic animal life) during the first few months o
		life, progressing to insects, & their larvae, eggs, earthworms,tadpoles, small
		minnows and crayfish; WATER: basic requirements include dissolved oxygen
		(min. of 4 parts per million); pH between 65 & 9.0; & water temperature
		should reach at least 70 F druing summer (one foot below surface in the shade
		Shade
19	largemouth bass	yound bass eat insects & other invertebrates (worms, crayfish, & zooplanktor
		adults eat small fish, such as bluegill,& a variety of minnows, as well as tadpo
		crayfish, & even ducklings; WATER: basic requirements include dissolved oxyg
		(min. of 4 parts per million); pH between 65 & 9.0; & water temperature
-		should reach at least 70 F during summer (1 foot below surface in the shade)
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