

	CRITTER	FOODS for EASTERN DECIDUOUS FOREST
1	American woodcock	invertebrates (earthworms represent 60% of diet); WATER: obtained through diet
2	brown thrasher	invertebrates & plant seeds are main items ; soft and hard mast are also eaten: WATER: requirements not known
3	eastern meadowlark	insects, especially grasshoppers, crickets, & caterpillars (moth larvae) & grubs (beetle larvae), various seed & grain in winter; WATER: obtained in diet
4	golden-winged warbler	insects; WATER: necessary water obtained from diet
5	great 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
5	mourning dove	variety of grass & forb seeds, as well as several agricultural grains; small areas of bare ground are beneficial for obtaining grit (small gravel) to help digest food WATER : free standing water required daily
6	northern 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, various crops (corn, soybeans, wheat, grain sorghum), and mast (such as acorns & blackberries); WATER: obtained necessary water through the diet
7	ovenbird	adult beetles & larvae, caterpillars, ants, & flies; WATER: usually obtain necessary water from diet, but may use free-standing water when available
8	wild 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 important 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-standing water when available
9	wood duck	acorns are the primary diet item in fall & winter; other hard mast, miscellaneous seeds & soft mast, as well as waste grain (especially corn) also are eaten; insects & other invertebrates are most important for wood duck chicks & hens prior to & during the nesting season; WATER: obtain through diet & drink free free standing water regularly
10	bobcat	rabbits, rodents, opossums, raccoons, skunks, pronghorns, deer, snakes, & many bird species, including wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, northern bobwhite, domestic poultry, & other livestock; WATER: requirements are not well known; free -standing water is used.
11	eastern cottontail	forbs & grasses, browse, & soft mast from spring through fall; in winter, bark of shrubs & trees, as well as buds, grain, & browse: WATER: obtained from diet
12	eastern gray squirrel	variety of hard & soft mast, seeds, grain, bark, buds and mushrooms; they may also eat bird eggs, WATER: obtained from diet but free standing water used also
13	gray fox	primarily small mammals, birds, insects, hard & soft mast, & occasionally carrion; WATER: requirement largely unknown; gray foxes likely drink free-standing water & get some water from the foods they consume

