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| Animal | Diet | Water | Cover | Skull/Specimen |
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| <p>Eastern cottontail</p>  | <p>forbs & grasses, browse, soft mast (spring), bark & shrubs of trees (winter), buds</p> | <p>From diet</p> | <p>grasses, burrows</p> |  |
| <p>Eastern fox squirrel</p>  | <p><i>a variety of hard mast, acorns, seeds, tree buds and flowers, mushrooms, soft mast, eggs, and corn</i></p> | <p><i>necessary water generally is obtained through diet, but freestanding water may be used in late summer</i></p> | <p><i>mature hardwood and pine forest, small openings, woodlands, and savannas; nest in tree cavities or build a nest of twigs and leaves</i></p> |  |
| <p>Eastern gray squirrel</p>  | <p>hard & soft mast, seeds, grains, bark, buds, mushrooms, bird eggs</p> | <p>From diet</p> | <p>trees, cavities, leaf nests</p> | <p>Same as above.</p> |
| <p>American beaver</p>  | <p><i>primarily bark from shrubs and trees; also some forbs and grasses</i></p> | <p><i>prefer slow moving or still water at least 5 feet deep (to allow movement under water)</i></p> | <p><i>bottomland riparian areas that can be dammed to provide still water with sufficient depth</i></p> |  |
| <p>Common Muskrat</p>  | <p><i>roots, tubers, and green shoots of emergent aquatic vegetation, such as cattails and bulrushes</i></p> | <p><i>necessary water obtained from diet</i></p> | <p><i>primarily shallow-water wetlands with a mixture of open water and emergent aquatic vegetation; den in lodges built from cattails and bulrushes; loaf on floating logs or tops of lodges</i></p> |  <p>Smaller than beaver skull</p> |

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| <p>Mink</p>  | <p><i>rabbits, mice, muskrats, crayfish, snakes, and birds</i></p> | <p><i>necessary water probably obtained through diet</i></p> | <p><i>closely associated with water; riparian areas and wetland edges; dens often located under log jams and tree roots, old muskrat burrows, and rock piles</i></p> |  <p>Smaller than otter skull</p> |
| <p>River otter</p>  | <p><i>primarily fish, but they also will feed extensively on aquatic insects and crayfish; small mammals and amphibians are eaten occasionally</i></p> | <p><i>largely obtained from their diet; clean water is essential for fish populations</i></p> | <p><i>riparian areas along creeks and rivers, as well as freshwater lakes, inland wetlands, coastal shorelines, marshes, and estuaries</i></p> |  |
| <p>Raccoon</p>  | <p><i>crayfish, birds, eggs, small mammals, insects, lizards, snakes, worms, fish, carrion, grains, seeds, hard and soft mast, and foods prepared for human and pet consumption</i></p> | <p><i>require water frequently during warm seasons</i></p> | <p><i>riparian areas, bottomland hardwoods, and along other wetlands; natural tree cavities are used for denning and daytime loafing; raccoons also den in ground burrows under stumps, brush piles, junk piles, old abandoned buildings, and rocky cliffs and ledges</i></p> |  |
| <p>Red fox</p>  | <p><i>primarily small mammals, birds, insects, hard and soft mast, and occasionally carrion; red foxes will store food and are very good at relocating these caches</i></p> | <p><i>requirements largely unknown; they likely drink free-standing water and get some water from the foods they consume</i></p> | <p><i>prefer a mixture of herbaceous openings with brushy cover, shrubland, and woodland; dens are located in brushy areas and in hollow logs, under large brush piles, under large rocks, or in underground burrows often under roots of blown-over trees; daytime resting sites are generally thickets and brushy areas</i></p> |  |

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| <p>Coyote</p>  | <p><i>rodents, rabbits, and other small mammals, insects, birds, eggs, deer, carrion, and soft mast; livestock and wild ungulates (deer, elk, pronghorn) usually are represented in coyote stomachs as carrion; however, in some cases, coyotes prey heavily on deer and pronghorn fawns, and can limit reproductive success in some situations</i></p> | <p><i>requirements are not well documented; necessary water probably is obtained in diet</i></p> | <p><i>grasslands, shrublands, regenerating forest, mature forest; crevices and burrows along river banks, rock ledges, brushpiles, and holes under stumps or abandoned buildings are used as den sites for raising pups</i></p> |  |
| <p>Big brown bat</p>  | <p><i>night-flying insects, especially beetles</i></p> | <p><i>free-standing water is required daily when they are active</i></p> | <p><i>buildings and hollow trees are often used for daytime roosts; bat houses also may be used for daytime roosting; caves, mines and buildings are used for hibernation</i></p> |  |
| <p>White-tailed deer</p>  | <p><i>forbs, browse, acorns, beechnuts, soft mast (such as blackberry and persimmon), grains, grasses, and mushrooms; in the northern parts of the range, coniferous browse is important in winter</i></p> | <p><i>obtain most of their water from diet, but drink free-standing water when available</i></p> | <p><i>dense woody vegetation as well as relatively tall early successional vegetation, including native grasses, forbs, and shrubs; at the northern edge of their range white-tailed deer use wintering areas, which are usually dense stands of spruce, fir, cedar, and hemlock to avoid deep snow and cold winds</i></p> |  <p>May also have antlers</p> |

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| <p>Plains hog-nosed snake</p>  | <p><i>mostly toads, but also other reptiles, birds, mice, and eggs</i></p> | <p><i>shrublands and grasslands</i></p> | <p><i>necessary water obtained from diet</i></p> |  |
| <p>Eastern snapping turtle</p>  | <p><i>insects, crayfish, clams, earthworms, fish, frogs, toads, salamanders, snakes, small turtles, birds, and small mammals; also consumes various aquatic plant species</i></p> | <p><i>requires permanent bodies of water; obtains water from food</i></p> | <p><i>permanent water bodies with muddy bottoms and thick vegetation; hides underwater beneath submerged stumps, roots, brush, and buried in the mud</i></p> |  |
| <p>Crawfish frog</p>  | <p><i>adults eat beetles, spiders, crickets, ants, millipedes, and small crayfish; tadpoles filter feed on phytoplankton</i></p> | <p><i>breed in ephemeral, fishless ponds with grassy margins</i></p> | <p><i>adults require low, wet areas, including moist meadows, prairies, woodlands, and brushy fields; burrows are required; crayfish burrows are preferred, but any burrow may be used as long as it reaches the water table; tadpoles require ponds that contain some algae, pondweed, and other vegetation to provide food and shelter</i></p> |  |

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| <p>American bullfrog</p>  | <p><i>insects, crayfish, other frogs, reptiles, snails, fish, and occasionally small mammals and birds</i></p> | <p><i>stable water levels are necessary for hibernation and egg development; water levels should be maintained at a constant level</i></p> | <p><i>dense, emergent aquatic and upland herbaceous vegetation adjacent to water for hiding and foraging</i></p> |  |
| <p>Tiger salamander</p>  | <p><i>adults eat worms, snails, insects, and slugs; larvae eat a wide variety of aquatic organisms, including invertebrates and other amphibian eggs and larvae</i></p> | <p><i>ephemeral or semi-permanent ponds are necessary for reproduction; ponds should be fishless if successful reproduction is to occur</i></p> | <p><i>adult tiger salamanders live underground in burrows for most of the year; deep leaf litter and large amounts of downed woody debris are most desirable</i></p> |  |
| <p>Bluegill</p>  | <p><i>a variety of zooplankton (microscopic animal life) during the first few months of life, progressing to insects and their larvae, eggs, earthworms, tadpoles, small minnows, and crayfish</i></p> | <p><i>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)</i></p> | <p><i>aquatic environments with submerged rocks, woody debris, and aquatic vegetation where small fish (prey) hide</i></p> |  |

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| <p>Largemouth bass</p>  | <p><i>young bass eat insects and other invertebrates (worms, crayfish, and zooplankton); adults eat small fish, such as bluegill, and a variety of minnows, as well as tadpoles, crayfish, and even ducklings</i></p> | <p><i>aquatic environments with submerged rocks, woody debris, and aquatic vegetation where small fish (prey) hide</i></p> | <p><i>basic requirements include dissolved oxygen (minimum of 4 parts per million); pH should range between 6.5 and 9.0; water temperature should reach at least 70 F during summer (one foot below surface in shade)</i></p> | |
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- Part 1: Mammals
 - Fur or hair
 - Produce milk
 - Live young (generally)
 - What are specialized teeth?
- Rodents: rabbits, squirrels
 - Diet: will they eat meat?
 - Eastern Cottontail: forbs & grasses, browse, soft mast (spring), bark & shrubs of trees (winter), buds
 - Gray squirrel: hard & soft mast, seeds, grains, bark, buds, mushrooms, bird eggs
 - Water: obtained through diet
 - Cover: Protection from predator animals
 - Eastern cottontail: grasses, burrows
 - Gray squirrel: trees, cavities, leaf nests
- Semi-aquatic mammals
 - Live in or near water
 - Water generally obtained through diet
 - Depend on water for food source
 - Diet
 - Beaver & muskrat: herbivores
 - American Beaver: bark from shrubs and trees, forbs and grasses
 - Common Muskrat: roots, tubers, green shoots of emergent aquatic plants
 - Mink & River otter: carnivores
 - Mink: rabbits, mice, muskrats, crayfish, snakes, birds
 - River otter: mostly fish, but also insects, crayfish, small mammals, and amphibians
 - Cover: Generally riparian areas near water
 - Cover: Varied. Riparian areas, hardwoods, wetlands. Tree cavities and ground burrows used for denning.

- Dog-like mammals: red fox, coyote
 - Diet: small mammals, insects, birds, eggs, carrion, soft mast
 - Red fox: also eat hard mast, cache food
 - Coyote: May hunt larger prey like livestock and deer
 - Water: may be obtained from diet, may use freestanding water when available
 - Cover: Make dens, grasslands, shrublands, woodland.
 - Red fox: burrows
- Part 2: Reptiles
 - Scales
 - Cold-blooded (get heat from environment)
 - Usually lay eggs
- Part 3: Amphibians
 - Smooth, thin, scaleless skin
 - Breathe & absorb water through skin
 - Moisture needed
- Part 4: fish
 - Live in water
 - Cold-blooded
 - Most breathe with gills
 - Most have scales