

Appendix C

Basic Habitat Requirements, Food Sources, and Management Opportunities for Common Kinds of Wildlife, Eastern United States

Species	Habitat	Food sources	Management opportunities	Potential consequences
Bats	Sheltered areas such as hollow trees, rock outcrops, ledges, and caves for roosting	Insects	Erect bat houses; provide a water source to attract insects; do not disturb nesting bats; educate neighbors on the benefits of bats; let hollow trees stand	Bats may take up residence where you don't want them. Seal house and other structures tightly before encouraging bats.
Blackbird, red-winged	Very shallow water or wet ground with <u>emergent aquatic vegetation</u> ; nest in dense clumps of vegetation by water	Waste grain, seeds of annual forbs, insects	Encourage cattail wetlands; leave unharvested grain; plant grain food plots, especially by wetlands	Farming neighbors may not appreciate extra birds, which may eat their grain crops.
Bluebird, eastern	Nest in natural tree cavities, nest boxes; mix of shrubby to mature forest	Seeds, insects, spiders, and fruit	Erect bluebird houses; create soft edge	
Butterflies	Bushes and flowers that provide food, egg-laying surface, and shelter from wind, including aster, verbena, zinnia, marigold, lilac, butterfly bush; chokecherry, cottonwood and tulip tree for tiger swallowtail; butterfly weed and milkweed for monarchs; dill, parsley, carrot for black swallowtail; hollyhock, dill, thistle, and sunflower for painted lady; water can help attract butterflies	Sweet liquids such as nectar from flowers	Plant flowers and shrubs known to host all stages of butterflies' lives; plant native species; remove invasive plant species; provide a water source	
Coyote	Hunt in forest clearings and edges; den in abandoned burrows, ledges, or caves	Small mammals, birds, eggs, frogs, snakes, insects, carrion, fruit	Create soft edge; keep cats indoors to reduce hunting pressure on small mammals; create forest clearings	Coyotes are not native to the East Coast. They are invasive and probably doesn't need human assistance in spreading their range.
Deer, white-tailed	Mix of grassy, shrubby, and immature forest areas; conifers in winter	Acorns, nuts, shrubs, forbs, grasses, waste grain, tree seedlings, mushrooms, grass, bark, twigs, lichens, conifers in winter	Create soft edge; plant grain food plots; plant small patches of conifers in deciduous plots; plant or release oak trees	Deer eat many kinds of greenery that people plant in their yards and gardens.

Species	Habitat	Food sources	Management opportunities	Potential consequences
Duck, mallard	Thick grass, forbs for nesting; open water with emergent aquatic vegetation; wetlands with open water in winter	Aquatic plants and insects; unharvested grain	Plant grain food plots near wetlands; create or enhance soft edge by wetlands; remove excessive aquatic vegetation	
Foxes	Hunt in forest clearings and edges; den in abandoned bur- rows, ledges, or caves	Small mammals, birds, eggs, frogs, snakes, insects, carrion, fruit	Create soft edge; keep cats indoors to reduce hunting pressure on small mammals; create forest clearings	
Frogs	Permanent bodies of standing or slow-moving water; shorelines with dense emergent vegetation adjacent to shallow open water with floating and submerged aquatic vegetation; soft mud bottom under unfrozen water for hibernation	Snails, insects, crayfish, other frogs, fish, reptiles, snakes, occasionally small mammals and birds	Create or enhance wetland habitat; create diversity of habitat types in wetland; protect vernal pools from herbicide and pesticide applications; create pond	
Goose, Canada	Water bodies with grassy banks; open lawns	Grass, herbaceous vegetation	Clear vegetation from banks of water bodies; maintain banks in short grass	Banks with short grass are of little value to other kinds of wildlife. Geese can be aggressive towards people and leave a mess with their droppings.
Grouse, ruffed	Moderately dense brush, mature aspens, young forests	Leaves, fruits, insects, snakes, frogs, salamanders, flower buds, catkins	Leave large downed logs for drumming; do small clearcut to encourage shade-intolerant species; provide a variety of age classes of aspen	
Hawks	Open fields, forest edges; often perch in snags	Insects, frogs, salamanders, snakes, birds, crayfish, small mammals	Let snags stand; build brush and/or rock piles to encourage presence of hawks' prey	
Hummingbird, ruby-throated	Shrubby to mature forest; often nest over water; attracted to many flowering plants, including cardinal flower, columbine, bee balm, and hibiscus	Flower nectar, nectar feeders	Plant or hang pots of red or pink tubular flowers; hang nectar feeders; create soft edge	
Owls	Trees with large cavities	Small mammals, snakes, large insects, fish, amphibians	Let trees with cavities or those known to contain nests stand	Snags and hollow trees can be hazardous to human safety.
Rabbit, cottontail	Brushy fields, forest openings, especially intermixed with crop- lands; stream corridors	Forbs, grasses; bark of shrubs and trees such as red maple, apple, alder, and aspen in winter	Create soft edge; plant grain and/or hay food plots	Rabbits eat many kinds of greenery that people like to plant in their yards and gardens.

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accoon	Typically near water; prefer areas with mixed and varied successional stages, especially immature to mature riparian forests; large tree cavities for denning	Eggs, fish, small mammals, insects, crayfish, birds, grains, seeds, fruits, pet food, garbage	Create or enhance wetland habitat; create soft edge; let cavity trees stand	Raccoons may eat pet food that is left outside and get into garbage cans.
Salamanders	Small streams; wet forested areas; springs and seeps; under rocks and logs; vernal pools	Earthworms, insects, leeches, crayfish, small crustaceans and snails, frog eggs	Create, encourage, or protect wetland habitat; protect vernal pools from herbicide and pesticide applications	
Squirrels	Immature to mature oak forests; cavity trees	Acorns and other nuts, grains, seeds, mushrooms, buds, fruit	Provide squirrel houses; hang squirrel and/or bird feeders; plant or release oak trees; let trees with cavities or known nests stand	Squirrels may take up residence where you don't want them. Seal house and other structures tightly before encouraging squirrels. They can eat so voraciously that feeding becomes expensive. Birds may have a hard time getting to the feeder. Bird-feeding neighbors may not appreciate squirrels.
Snakes	Wet or moist areas; rocky areas; rock, brush, and log piles	Insects, birds, eggs, snakes, fish, frogs, earthworms, small mammals, turtles	Create rock or brush piles; enhance wetland edge habitat	
Turtles	Small ponds, marshy meadows, bogs, forested swamps, ditches, lakes, rivers	Aquatic plants, insects, crayfish, mollusks, forbs, fish, snails, spiders, earthworms, carrion	Create, encourage, or protect wetland habitat; protect vernal pools from herbicide and pesticide applications	
Turkey, eastern wild	Extensive oak forests intermixed with open land; usually nest within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of water	Seeds, nuts, acorns, insects, waste grain, tubers, snails, centipedes, millipedes, grass	Plant grain food plots in forest clearings; create soft edge; enhance wetland edge; release mast trees	
Woodcock	Lush, dense, sunny areas of shrub or young trees; young alders and aspen; old fields and forest clearings of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	Earthworms, ants, flies, beetles, crickets, caterpillars, grasshoppers, larvae	Maintain an uneven-aged forest ; harvest large trees that block light; create soft edge	
Wood duck	Open, slow-moving, shallow water adjacent to mature forest with mast-producing trees; cavity trees or nest boxes	Nuts, grasses, grain, seeds of aquatic plants, insects	Erect nest boxes; let cavity trees stand	
Woodpeckers	Snags	Insects in rotting wood	Let snags stand; girdle trees to create snags	Woodpeckers may damage wood siding on structures.