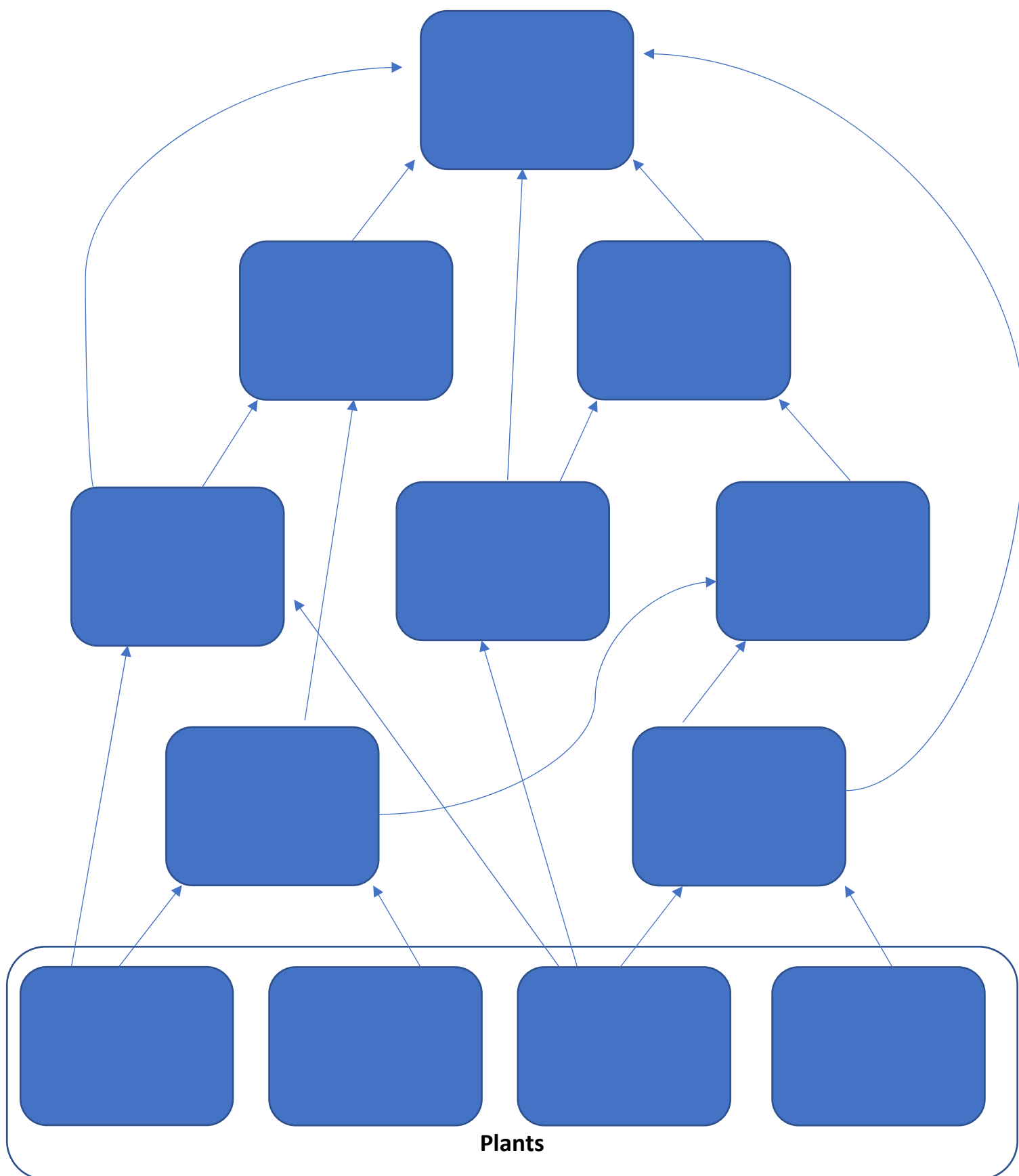


Full Predator and Prey List

Plant or Animal	What does it eat?	What eats it?
Bobcat	Bobcats eat mostly rabbits, mice, voles, and squirrels.	The bobcat doesn't have predators in Iowa. The bobcat kittens have some predators including owls, eagles, coyotes, and foxes.
Bald Eagle	Bald Eagles eat mainly fish and other birds (crows). They also occasionally eat small mammals like squirrels, mice, and rabbits.	Bald eagles don't have predators in Iowa. Some animals attack the eggs and nestlings.
Coyote	A coyote will eat pretty much anything it can find or catch, including rabbits, mice, squirrels, frogs, insects, and reptiles, small or injured birds. As a pack, they can pull down larger animals such as deer. They also eat fruit and some other plant materials, but they prefer meat.	Coyotes don't have predators in Iowa. They do have predators in other places.
Red-tailed Hawk	Mammals such as mice, rabbits, and especially squirrels. It also eats snakes and birds (e.g. crows). It sometimes eats bats, frogs, toads, and insects.	Red-tailed hawks don't really have any predators in Iowa. Sometimes bobcats, great-horned owls, and humans can kill this bird of prey.
Fox Squirrel	The plants that they feed on include acorns, seeds, nuts, berries, fruits, and more. They also hunt moths, spiders, insects, and other small invertebrates. On occasion, they feed on bird eggs.	Predators include eagles, red-tailed hawks, owls, and coyotes.
Crow	Crows will eat just about anything that they can find. Animal-based meal items include frogs, reptiles, mice, insects such as beetles, eggs, and worms. As for plants, they will find seeds, nuts, and grains.	Eagles, red-tailed hawks, and owls.
Mouse	Mice eat grains, seeds, fruits, and plants. Mice also eat small snails, worms, and insects such as crickets, beetles, butterflies, caterpillars, and grasshoppers.	Birds (crows, red-tailed hawk, bald eagle), skunks, snakes, coyotes, bobcats.

Plant or Animal	What does it eat?	What eats it?
Northern Leopard Frog	They eat insects (crickets, beetles, flies, moths), worms, leeches, snails, and slugs.	Predators are fish, crows, coyotes, raccoons, skunks, and snakes.
Common Water Snake	They feed primarily on fish, but also frogs, toads, salamanders, insects such as beetles, crayfish, and mice.	Predators include birds such as hawks and eagles, raccoons, opossums, foxes, snapping turtles
Beetle (Type of Insect)	Some beetles feed on plants, and some feed on small insects.	Coyote, Red-tailed hawk, fox squirrels, crows, frogs, mice, snakes.
Eastern Cottontail (Rabbit)	Plants such as grasses, garden plants. In winter, their diet is made of bark, twigs, and buds.	Foxes, red-tailed hawks, and owls eat rabbits the most. Eagles and coyotes also eat rabbits.
Earthworm	Things in soil, such as decaying plants. They also eat animal manure, bacteria, fungi, and very small animals that live in the soil.	Mice, birds (such as crows), foxes, moles, shrews, snakes, frogs, snails, salamanders, skunks, and toads. Some insect species such as ants and beetles also feed on earthworms.
Grasshopper (Type of Insect)	Grasshoppers eat plants. They mostly eat leaves, but also flowers, stems, and seeds.	Birds like turkeys, hawks, crows, blackbirds, bluebirds. Other animals such as raccoons, squirrels, bats, coyotes, beetles, dragonflies, and snakes.
Acorns from an oak tree	Oak trees use photosynthesis to make food from air and water.	Some birds include wild turkeys, woodpeckers, bobwhite quail, mallards, wood ducks, crows, and jays. Mammals such as fox squirrels, rabbits, mice, voles, deer, and raccoons.
Prairie Grasses	Prairie grasses use photosynthesis to make food from air and water.	Grasshoppers, beetles, mice, crows (seeds), worms (dead grasses).
Clover	Clover uses photosynthesis to make food from air and water.	Grasshoppers, some beetles, eastern cottontail rabbits, red foxes, woodchucks, and groundhogs.
Blackberry shrub (a fruit)	Blackberry shrubs use photosynthesis to make food from air and water.	Rabbits, squirrels, raccoons, coyotes, crows, mice, beetles, and grasshoppers (leaves only)



Presentation Checklist

Student Name	NGSS 5-LS2-1 <i>Disciplinary Core Idea</i> Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants.	NGSS 5-LS2-1 <i>Disciplinary Core Idea</i> The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants.	NGSS 5-LS2-1 <i>Disciplinary Core Idea</i> A healthy ecosystem is one in which multiple species of different types are each able to meet their needs in a relatively stable web of life.	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.4 Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.

Standards-referenced grades

4- Exceeding

3- Meeting the standard

2- Developing

1- Beginning