










Northern Pineywoods

Bronze Frog	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Bronze Frogs prefer shallow streams, ponds, marshes, springs and swamps with plenty of vegetation.</p> <p>Length: 2 to 4 inches (5.4 to 10.2 cm)</p>	<p>Small frogs, worms, insects and other small invertebrates</p>
Flier	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Fliers prefer clear, acidic waters such as swamp ponds, sloughs, oxbows, slow-moving creeks and streams with heavy vegetation and an average water temperature of 75 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit (23 to 29 degrees Celcius).</p> <p>Length: 5 inches (12.7 cm), but can grow to 7 inches (17.8 cm)</p> <p>Weight: 3 ounces (85g)</p>	<p>Insects, snails, worms, leeches, small fish and phytoplankton</p>
Common Green Darner	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Common Green Darners prefer permanent and temporary ponds, lakes, bays, estuaries and slow-moving streams and riparian areas (land adjacent to a body of water).</p>	<p>Larvae eat fish eggs, tadpoles and other small aquatic animals. Adults eat wasps, butterflies, mosquitoes and other flying insects (including other dragonflies).</p>

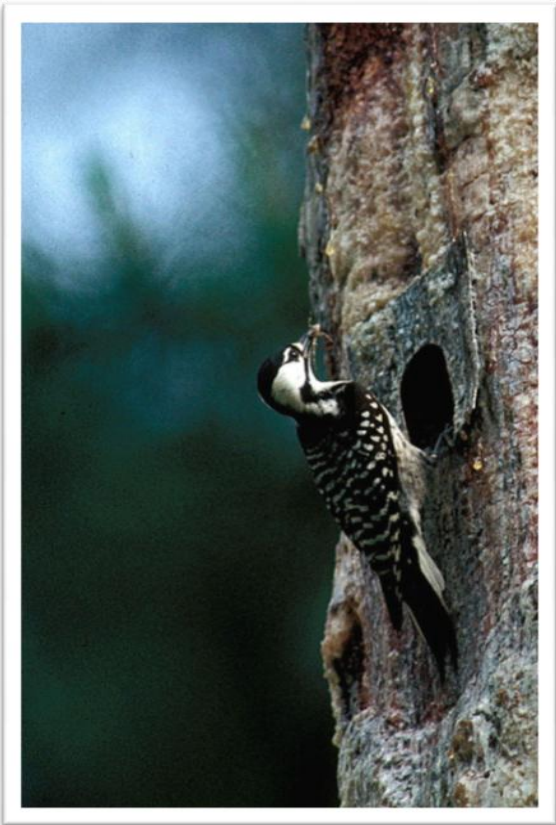
Louisiana Milk Snake	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Louisiana Milk Snakes prefer moist, sandy, low-lying wooded areas. They also like to hide beneath driftwood and other cover on the Gulf Coast barrier islands.</p> <p>Length: 16 to 24 inches (40 to 69 cm)</p>	<p>Small snakes, small lizards and newborn mice</p>
Pine Warbler	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Pine Warblers prefer mature jack pine and pitch pine woodlands, mixed with hardwoods.</p> <p>Length: 4.75 to 5.5 inches (12 to 14 cm)</p> <p>Wingspan: 9 inches (22 cm)</p>	<p>Insects, fruits and seeds</p>
Red-shouldered Hawk	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Red-shouldered Hawks prefer moist woodlands, such as bottomland hardwood forests or deciduous or mixed forests bordering lakes, streams or other wetlands.</p> <p>Length: 17 to 24 inches (43 to 61 cm)</p> <p>Females are slightly larger than males.</p> <p>Wingspan: 36 to 40 inches (91 to 101 cm)</p>	<p>Rabbits, rodents and other small mammals, as well as small birds, snakes, lizards, frogs, fish, insects and crayfish</p>

White-tailed Deer	Habitat	Diet
	<p>White-tailed deer are found throughout Texas —the eastern deep woods and river bottoms, the central live oak and cedar thickets, the western and north-central brushy canyons and the southern mesquite thickets and rangelands. Deer need cover to hide from predators and open areas for browsing.</p> <p>Height: 32 to 36 inches (81.4 cm to 91.4 cm) at the shoulder</p> <p>Weight: Females: 80 to 140 pounds (36 to 63 kg). Males: 100 to 250 pounds (45.3 to 112.5 kg).</p>	<p>Acorns, pecans, western persimmons, live oak twigs and leaves, yaupon, some grasses and various flowering plants</p>
Timber Rattlesnake	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Timber Rattlesnakes prefer moist lowland forests and hilly woodlands or thickets near permanent water sources such as rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and swamps where tree stumps, logs and branches provide refuge.</p> <p>Length: 36 to 40 inches (91 to 101 cm)</p> <p>Weight: 1.3 to 2 pounds (0.58 to 0.9 kg)</p>	<p>Rabbits, squirrels, rats, mice and occasionally birds, other snakes, lizards and frogs</p>
Spotted Gar	Habitat	Diet
	<p>Spotted Gar prefer quiet, vegetated waters of streams, swamps and lakes. They sometimes enter brackish waters along the Gulf Coast.</p> <p>Length: 3 feet (0.9 m)</p> <p>Weight: 8 pounds (3.6 kg)</p>	<p>They feed primarily on insect larvae and tiny crustaceans, but fish appear on the diet of young gar very early. Prey is usually swallowed headfirst.</p>

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Habitat

Diet



Open pine forests with large, widely-spaced older trees provide the essential habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker.

Length:8 inches

They eat insects found under the bark and along the branches of pine trees.