
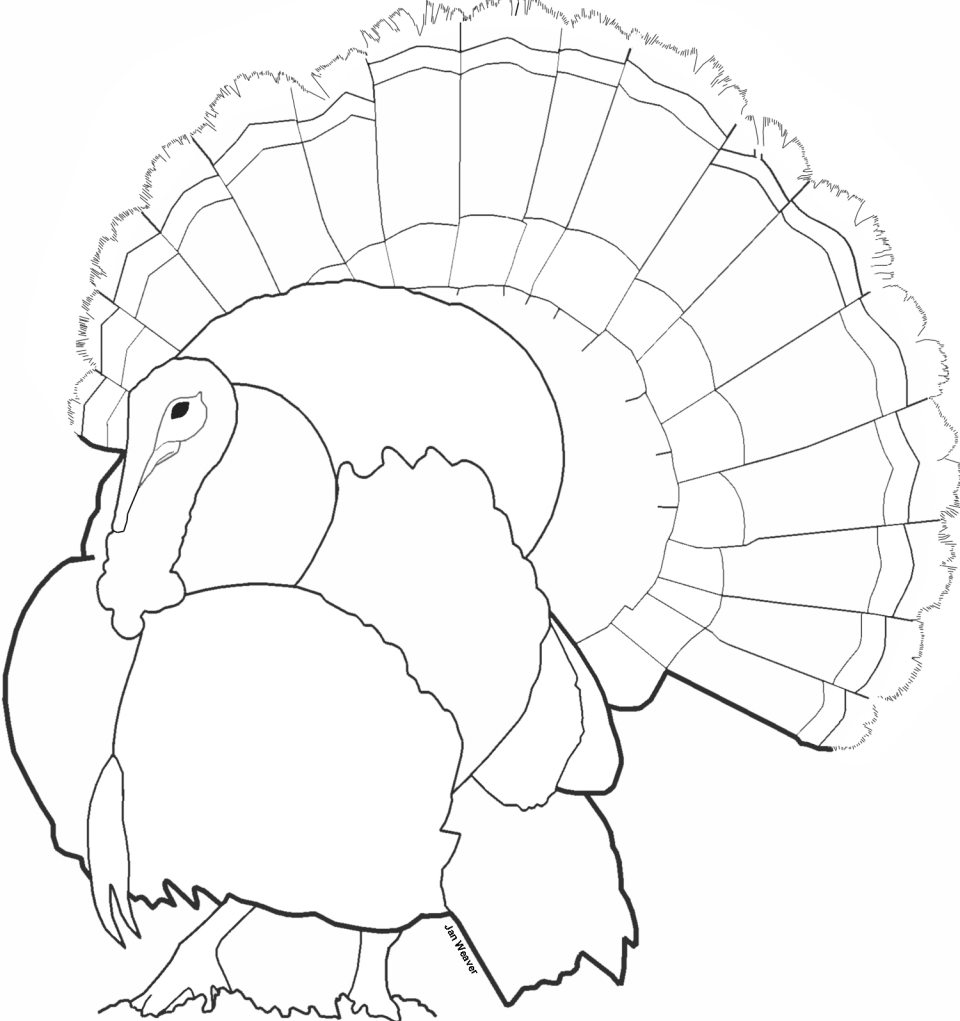





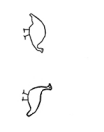
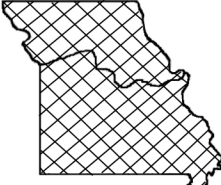
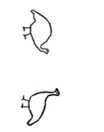
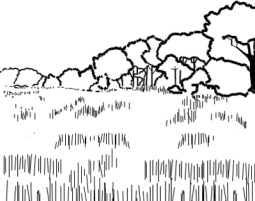
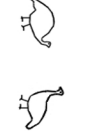
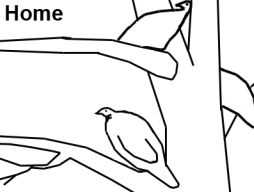



	January	<h1>Wild Turkey</h1> <p><i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> Animalia > Chordata > Aves > Galliformes > Phasianidae</p>		<p>National Wild Turkey Federation: http://www.nwtf.org/all_about_turkeys/wild_turkey_facts.html</p> <p>See How the Turkey Grows (MDC) - http://mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/resources/2012/08/k2_student.pdf</p>	
	February			<p>Coloring Guide head, face, throat are blue wattle is red (back of head around to neck) body bronze to blackish brown, except long wing feathers which are gray and white</p>	
	March			<p>Size Up to 4 ft (1.2 m) tall, males up to 30 lbs (14 kg)</p>	
	April			<p>Human Dimensions Turkeys were domesticated by pre-Aztecs around 800 BC and separately in the south west by about 200 BC mainly for their feathers.</p>	
	May			<p>What eats Wild Turkey: eggs and nestlings are eaten by raccoons, opossums, striped and spotted skunks, rodents, groundhogs, raptors and snakes adults are eaten by coyotes, bobcats, eagles, great horned owls, domestic dogs and red foxes. they are also widely hunted by people</p>	
	June			<p>North American Distribution</p> 	
	July			<p>Missouri Distribution</p> 	
	August			<p>Habitat (home/food/water) edges - combinations of grassy fields, shrubs, hedges and woodland</p> 	
	September			<p>Home</p> 	
	October			<p>What Wild Turkey eat: hard mast (acorns, nuts from hazel, chestnut, hickory trees), seeds, berries, roots, grasses, insects, occasionally small amphibians and reptiles</p>	
	November			<p>Home communal roost in a tree at night</p>	
	December	<p>Home communal roost in a tree at night</p>			