

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Manual examination

Of the 377 nonempty stomachs, 11% ( $n = 43$ , 27 male, 16 female) contained items unidentifiable to order (Table S1), 10% ( $n = 39$ , 24 male, 15 female) contained items that were unidentifiable to class (Table S2), and 18% ( $n = 67$ , 40 male, 27 female) contained items unidentifiable to family (Table S3). We manually identified prey from seven biological classes (Table S1a), 23 biological orders (Table S1), and 35 families (Table S3) across North Carolina.

Statewide analysis indicated differences by FMU in fish species ( $F = 8.59_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0002$ ) and crustaceans ( $F = 6.18_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0023$ ) by class. These differences included Piedmont FMU diets including more fish ( $F = 8.59_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0002$ ) while Coastal Plain FMU diets included more crustaceans ( $F = 6.18_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0023$ ); Table S2). Mountain FMU river otters were not different from either of the other FMUs. Statewide analysis of taxonomic class results (Table S2) revealed that stomach contents did not vary by class between males and females for amphibians (males 1%, females 2%,  $F = 3.62_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0577$ ), birds ( $F = 1.82_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.1779$ ), crustaceans ( $F = 0.05_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.8246$ ), fish ( $F = 0.85_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.3558$ ), insects ( $F = 0.66_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.4160$ ), mammals ( $F = 0.66_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.4160$ ), or reptiles ( $F = 0.19_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.6653$ ). Additionally, there were no statistically significant differences in class between male and female diets when separated by FMU (Table S2). However, males consumed fish more often than females in the Cape Fear river basin (Table S4;  $F = 5.35_{x,77}$ ,  $P = 0.0234$ ) and crustaceans more often in the Santee river basin ( $F = 5.35_{x,17}$ ,  $P = 0.0335$ ).

Familial differences between FMUs included Centrarchidae ( $F = 15.13_{x,374}$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ) consumption being higher in the Mountain FMU, Lepisosteidae ( $F = 7.61_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0006$ ) only

in the Mountain FMU, Mugilidae ( $F = 6.20_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0022$ ) only in the Coastal Plain FMU, and Salmonidae ( $F = 3.78_{x,374}$ ,  $P = 0.0237$ ) mainly in the Piedmont FMU but not in the Mountain FMU (Table S3).

Statewide analysis showed differences by river basin in the orders Cypriniformes ( $F = 1.94_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0459$ ), Cyprinodontiformes ( $F = 2.1794_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0232$ ), Elopiformes ( $F = 2.2494_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0190$ ), and Lepisosteiformes ( $F = 2.1594_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0248$ ; Table S1). There were differences between river basins, particularly in the Cape Fear River basin ( $F = 5.6894_{x,79}$ ,  $P = 0.0196$ ) where 38% of males consumed fish as opposed to 14% of females, and in the Upper Pee Dee River basin 11% of females consumed amphibians compared to no males ( $F = 5.4894_{x,65}$ ,  $P = 0.0223$ ). Cypriniformes was highest in the French Broad (33%), Pamlico (24%), Upper Pee Dee (19%), Neuse (19%), and Santee (16%) river basins. Elopiformes was only detected in the Lower Pee Dee river basin. Cyprinodontiformes was not detected in the French Broad, Lower Pee Dee, or Neuse basins, and Lepisosteiformes was only detected in the Santee River basin (Table S1). Differences by family included Cyprinodontidae ( $F = 2.1794_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0232$ ), Elopidae ( $F = 2.2494_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0190$ ), Hylidae ( $F = 3.5994_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0003$ ), Lepisosteidae ( $F = 2.1594_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0248$ ), Pomatomidae ( $F = 3.5994_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0003$ ), and Serranidae ( $F = 3.5994_{x,367}$ ,  $P = 0.0003$ ). Cyprinodontidae was not detected in the French Broad, Lower Pee Dee, or Neuse river basins, while Elopidae was only detected in the Lower Pee Dee river basin (Table S5, available in Supporting Information). Hylidae, Pomatomidae, and Serranidae were only detected in the Roanoke River basin, and Lepisosteidae was observed only in the Santee River basin. In the Albemarle/Chowan River basin more males consumed fish of the order Perciformes (Table S1;  $F = 4.4994_{x,35}$ ,  $P = 0.0412$ ), but there were no other differences between river basins.

## DNA Examination

We tested primers on river otter stomach samples, river otter tissue, and tissue from 32 fish and crustacean species native to North Carolina, 2009 – 2016 (Table S6). We identified prey from five biological classes (Table S7), 25 families (Table S8), and 42 genera (Table S9) across North Carolina. Ray-finned fishes were identified in 33% of DNA samples (Table S7), particularly Perciformes (includes sunfish and perch) at 13%, Cypriniformes (carps and minnows) at 7%, and Siluriformes (catfish) at 5%. Amphibia made up 12% of prey items, being split evenly between Anura (frogs and toads) and Urodela (salamanders). Also, there were differences between river basins, particularly in the Cape Fear River basin ( $F = 5.6894_{x,79}$ ,  $P = 0.0196$ ) where 38% of males consumed fish as opposed to 14% of females, and in the Upper Pee Dee River basin 11% of females consumed amphibians compared to no males ( $F = 5.4894_{x,65}$ ,  $P = 0.0223$ ). When we examined FMU by class, no birds (Aves) or reptiles (Reptilia) were recorded for the Mountain or Piedmont FMUs (Table S7) and no mammals were observed in the Mountain FMU. More amphibians were consumed in the Coastal Plain ( $F = 6.5894_{x,365}$ ,  $P = 0.0016$ ) where amphibians were contained in 19% of stomachs (Table S7).

When separated by family, sturgeons (Acipenseridae), ducks (Anatidae), herrings (Clupeidae), snakes (Colubridae), pupfish (Cyprinodontidae), killifishes (Fundulidae), gobies (Gobiidae), mullet (Mugilidae), sirens (Sirenidae), pigs (Suidae), and mudminnows (Umbridae) were only detected in the Coastal Plain FMU (Table S8). Mole salamanders (Ambystomatidae), New world rats (Cricetidae), and perches (Percidae) were only observed in the Piedmont FMU. Minnows and carps (Cyprinidae) were detected in all three FMUs, most commonly in the Piedmont (6%). However, they were detected significantly less in the Coastal Plain ( $F =$

5.1694<sub>x,365</sub>,  $P = 0.0062$ ). True frogs (Ranidae) were detected in each FMU, but most commonly in the Mountains ( $F = 3.2994_{x,365}$ ,  $P = 0.0385$ ) where they occurred in 8% of river otter stomachs examined. Salmonids (Salmonidae) only occurred in the Mountain FMU and were present in 8% of river otter stomachs examined from the Mountain FMU. Sirens were only present in Coastal Plain river otter stomachs and occurred in 9% of river otters examined.

When divided by genus, mud sunfish (*Acantharchus*), greater sturgeons (*Acipenser*), river herrings (*Alosa*), dabbling ducks (*Anas*), diving ducks (*Aythya*), gobies (*Ctenogobius*), pupfishes (*Cyprinodon*), banded sunfishes (*Enneacanthus*), topminnows (*Fundulus*), mullet (*Mugil*), Siren, pigs (*Sus*), and mudminnows (*Umbra*) were only recorded in the Coastal Plain FMU (Table S9). Mole salamanders (*Ambystoma*), crucian carps (*Carassius*), typical carps (*Cyprinus*), darters (*Etheostoma*), mosquitofish (*Gambusia*), common catfish (*Ictalurus*), jump rocks (*Moxostoma*), eastern shiners (*Notropis*), madtoms (*Noturus*), muskrats (*Ondatra*), and crappies (*Pomoxis*) were only recorded in the Piedmont FMU. Stonerollers (*Campostoma*), common suckers (*Catostomus*), spotted suckers (*Minytrema*), and chars (*Salvelinus*) were only recorded in the Mountain FMU. The Coastal Plain FMU was the only FMU where chubs (*Nocomis*) were not observed. The Mountain FMU was the only FMU where *Amphiuma*, freshwater eels (*Anguilla*), pirate perch (*Aphredoderus*), fliers (*Centrarchus*), warmouth (*Chaenobryttus*), chubsuckers (*Erimyzon*), and pikes/pickerels (*Esox*) were not observed. American water frogs (*Lithobates*) were recorded in all three FMUs but were significantly more prevalent in the Coastal Plain FMU ( $F = 3.2994_{x,365}$ ,  $P = 0.0385$ ). Black basses (*Micropterus*) were recorded in all three FMUs but were significantly more prevalent in the Piedmont ( $F = 3.9094_{x,365}$ ,  $P = 0.0212$ ).

When separated by species, yellow bullhead catfish (*Ameiurus natalis*), green frog (*Lithobates clamitans*), and largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) were the only prey items observed in every FMU (Table S10). The two-toed amphiuma (*Amphiuma means*), American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*), pirate perch (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), flier (*Centrarchus macropterus*), warmouth (*Chaenobryttus gulosus*), creek chubsucker (*Erimyzon oblongus*), chain pickerel (*Esox niger*), green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*), spotted sunfish (*Lepomis punctatus*), American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*), southern leopard frog (*Lithobates sphenoccephalus*), and golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*) were not observed in the Mountain FMU, but were observed in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont FMUs. The mud sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*), alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*), Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*), redhead (*Aythya americana*), American freshwater goby (*Ctenogobius shufeldti*), sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*), blue-spotted sunfish (*Enneacanthus gloriosus*), mummichog (*Fundulus heteroclitus*), flathead grey mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), greater siren (*Siren lacertina*), domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*), and eastern mudminnow (*Umbra pygmaea*) were only observed in the Coastal Plain FMU. The tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), tessellated darter (*Etheostoma olmstedii*), Eastern mosquitofish (*Gambusia holbrooki*), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), pickerel frog (*Lithobates palustris*), silver redhorse (*Moxostoma anisurum*), ironcolor shiner (*Notropis chalybaeus*), orangefin madtom (*Noturus gilberti*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibithecus*), and black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*) were only observed in the Piedmont FMU. The central stoneroller (*Campostoma anomalum*), white sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*), spotted sucker (*Minytrema melanops*), and brook trout (*Salvelinus*

*fontinalis*) were only observed in the Mountain FMU. The Piedmont FMU had the most species (30) represented, followed by the Coastal Plain FMU (29), and then the Mountain FMU (8).

No river basin was significantly different by class, sex, or age (Table S11). When we examined river basins by order, pirate perch (Percopsiformes) were more prevalent in river otter stomachs from the Albemarle/Chowan River basin ( $F = 2.7594_{x,358}$ ,  $P = 0.0041$ ) than in the Cape Fear, or Upper Pee Dee basins with 22% of stomachs containing pirate perch (Table S12).

Salmoniformes was only detected in the French Broad/Holston River basin.

We detected similar results with pirate perch (Aphredoderidae) and Salmonidae at the family level (Table S13), and at the genus level for pirate perch (*Aphredoderus*). River herrings (*Alosa*) and diving ducks (*Aythya*) were only observed in the Albemarle/Chowan river basin. Mole salamanders (*Ambystoma*), gobies (*Ctenogobius*), darters (*Etheostoma*), and crappies (*Pomoxis*) were only observed in the Cape Fear river basin. Stonerollers (*Campostoma*), spotted suckers (*Minytrema*), and chars (*Salvelinus*) were only observed in the French Broad/Holston river basin. Mud sunfish (*Acantharchus*) was only observed in the Neuse river basin. Common suckers (*Catostomus*) and jump rocks (*Moxostoma*) were only observed in the Santee river basin. Crucian carps (*Carassius*), eastern shiners (*Notropis*), and madtoms (*Noturus*) were only observed in the Upper Pee Dee river basin. No prey items were specific to the Lower Pee Dee, Pamlico, or Roanoke river basins.

Many prey items were documented in multiple river basins (Table S14). Common catfish (*Ictalurus*) were observed in both the Cape Fear (1%) and Upper Pee Dee (7%) river basins but were more common in the Upper Pee Dee ( $F = 2.0494_{x,358}$ ,  $P = 0.0345$ ). Bullhead catfish

(*Ameiurus*) were consumed in every river basin except the Lower Pee Dee and the Santee.

Common sunfishes (*Lepomis*) were consumed in each river basin except the Lower Pee Dee and Pamlico, while American water frogs (*Lithobates*) were only not detected in the Pamlico river basin. Black basses (*Micropterus*) were only not detected in the Neuse river basin. Pupfishes (*Cyprinodon*) and mullet (*Mugil*) were observed, but only in samples that were not traceable to a specific river basin.

At the species level, sheepshead minnow and flathead grey mullet were only observed in specimens in which the river basin was unknown. Alewife, Eurasian teal, and redhead were only observed in the Albemarle/Chowan river basin (Table S15). The tiger salamander, American freshwater goby, tessellated darter, black crappie, and domestic pig were only observed in the Cape Fear River basin. The central stoneroller, spotted sucker, and brook trout were only observed in the French Broad/Holston river basin. The mud sunfish was only observed in the Neuse River basin, and the pickerel frog was only observed in the Roanoke River basin. The white sucker and the silver redhorse were only observed in the Santee River basin. Goldfish green sunfish, ironcolor shiner, and orangefin madtom were only observed in the Upper Pee Dee river basin. The Cape Fear river basin had the largest number of species recorded (26), with the Albemarle/Chowan river basin next highest (16), then the Upper Pee Dee (14), and the Neuse (13). All other river basins recorded less than 10, with the least number of species in the Pamlico river basin (5) (Table S15).







Table S2. Frequency and percentage (in parentheses) of manually examined prey items of river otters by class, statewide, sex, and FMU during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016. Percentages of prey exclude empty stomachs.

Prey Class	All (%)			Coastal Plain (%)			Piedmont (%)			Mountain (%)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
n	522	325	197	237	146	91	249	157	92	36	22	14
Empty	145 (28)	98 (30)	47 (24)	74 (31)	52 (36)	22 (24)	59 (24)	38 (24)	21 (23)	12 (33)	8 (36)	4 (29)
Unidentifiable by Class	39 (10)	24 (11)	15 (10)	19 (12)	11 (12)	8 (12)	16 (8)	10 (8)	6 (8)	4 (17)	3 (21)	1 (10)
Actinopterygii (Ray – Finned Fishes)	194 (51)	121 (53)	73 (49)	65 (40)	39 (41)	26 (38)	117 (62)	76 (64)	41 (58)	12 (50)	6 (43)	6 (60)
Amphibia	14 (4)	5 (2)	9 (6)	4 (2)	1 (1)	3 (4)	8 (4)	2 (2)	6 (8)	2 (8)	2 (14)	0
Aves	6 (2)	2 (1)	4 (3)	3 (2)	1 (1)	2 (3)	3 (2)	1 (1)	2 (3)	0	0	0
Insecta	2 (1)	1 (<1)	0	1 (1)	1 (1)	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0
Malacostraca (Crustaceans)	153 (41)	93 (41)	60 (40)	82 (50)	47 (50)	35 (51)	61 (32)	40 (34)	21 (30)	10 (42)	6 (43)	4 (40)
Mammalia	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	1 (1)	0	0	0	0
Reptilia	25 (7)	14 (6)	11 (7)	13 (8)	6 (6)	7 (10)	11 (6)	7 (6)	4 (6)	1 (4)	1 (7)	0

Table S3. Frequency of manually examined prey items of river otters by family, statewide, sex, and FMU during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016.

Prey Family	All			Coastal Plain			Piedmont			Mountain		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
n	522	325	197	237	146	91	249	157	92	36	22	14
Unidentifiable by Family	67	40	27	42	24	18	20	12	8	5	4	1
Empty	145	98	47	74	52	22	59	38	21	12	8	4
Amidae (bowfin)	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Atherinidae (old world silversides)	4	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Belonidae (needlefishes)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bothidae (lefteye flounders)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufoidea (true toads)	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Cambaridae (freshwater crayfish)	140	86	54	70	40	30	60	40	20	10	6	4
Catostomidae (suckers)	11	6	5	4	3	1	5	3	2	2	0	2
Centrarchidae (sunfishes)	98	56	42	23	11	12	72	44	28	3	1	2
Clupeidae (herring)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colubridae (colubrid snakes)	5	3	2	2	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
Corvidae (crows and jays)	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Cynoglossidae (tonguefish)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprinidae (minnows and carps)	42	29	13	10	7	3	27	18	9	5	4	1
Cyprinodontidae (pupfish)	11	7	4	3	2	1	8	5	3	0	0	0
Elopidae (ladyfish)	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esocidae (pikes)	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Gadidae (true cods)	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hiodontidae (mooneye)	6	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	1
Hylidae (tree frogs)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lepisosteidae (gar)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Moronidae (temperate basses)	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mugilidae (mullet)	9	6	3	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muridae (old world mice and rats)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Ocypodidae (ghost and fiddler crabs)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Prey Family (cont.)</b>	<b>All</b>			<b>Coastal Plain</b>			<b>Piedmont</b>			<b>Mountain</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Percichthyidae (temperate perch)	10	8	2	4	3	1	6	5	1	0	0	0
Percidae (perches)	16	11	5	7	5	2	8	6	2	1	0	1
Percopsidae (trout perch)	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Phrynosomitidae (North American spiny lizards)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pomatomidae (bluefish)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ranidae (true frogs)	4	2	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0
Salmonidae (salmonids)	11	7	4	1	0	1	10	7	3	0	0	0
Scaphiopodidae (American spadefoot toads)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serranidae (sea basses and groupers)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sirenidae (sirens)	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sparidae (porgies)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table S4. Frequency of manually examined prey items of river otters by class, sex, and river basin during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016. The Middle Tennessee/Hiwassee basin is intentionally omitted due to the single stomach collected there being empty. Samples that could not be assigned to a river basin were excluded from this analysis. T: Total, M: Male, F: Female. River Basins- AB/CH: Albemarle/Chowan, CF: Cape Fear, FB/HO: French Broad/Holston, LPD: Lower Pee Dee, NE: Neuse, PAM: Pamlico, ROA: Roanoke, SAN: Santee, UPD: Upper Pee Dee.

Prey Class	AB/CH			CF			FB/HO			LPD			NE			PAM			ROA			SAN			UPD		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
n	5	4	1	11	7	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	6	2
	3	0	3	6	1	5	0	7	3	3	4	9	6	0	6	8	9	9	8	1	7	4	3	1	2	5	7
Empty	1	1	5	37	2	1	9	5	4	8	5	3	1	1	4	9	5	4	6	4	2	5	4	1	2	1	7
	6	1		3	4		9	5	4	8	5	3	4	0	4	9	5	4	6	4	2	5	4	1	4	7	7
Unidentifiable by Class	4	4	0	9	5	4	4	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	6	6	0
Actinopterygii (Ray – Finned Fishes)	1	1	5	38	2	1	1	5	5	1	9	8	2	1	1	1	7	7	6	4	2	1	5	8	4	3	1
	6	1		8	0		0	5	5	7	9	8	2	2	0	4	7	7	6	4	2	3	5	8	1	0	1
Amphibia	1	0	1	5	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
Aves	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Insecta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malacostraca (Crustaceans)	1	1	2	27	1	1	8	4	4	2	1	8	2	1	1	1	3	8	5	4	1	6	5	1	2	1	1
	8	6		6	1		8	4	4	0	2	8	0	0	0	1	3	8	5	4	1	6	5	1	5	5	0
Mammalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Reptilia	2	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1

Table S5. Frequency of manually examined prey items of river otters by family, statewide, sex, and river basin during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016.

Prey Family	AB/CH			CF			FB/HO			LPD			NE			PAM			ROA			SAN			UPD		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
n	5	4	1	11	7	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	9	6	2
Unidentifiable by Family	3	0	3	6	1	5	0	7	3	3	4	9	6	0	6	8	9	9	8	1		4	3	1	2	5	7
Empty	8	7	1	14	8	6	5	4	1	7	3	4	6	1	5	6	4	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	8	6	2
Amidae (bowfin)	1	1	5	37	2	1	9	5	4	8	5	3	1	1	4	9	5	4	6	4	2	5	4	1	2	1	7
Atherinidae (old world silversides)	6	1			3	4							4	0											4	7	
Belonidae (needlefishes)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bothidae (lefteye flounders)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufonidae (true toads)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cambaridae (freshwater crayfish)	1	1	2	26	1	1	8	4	4	1	1	6	1	1	9	1	3	8	5	4	1	5	5	0	2	1	9
Catostomidae (suckers)	6	4			5	1				6	0		9	0		1	3	8							4	5	
Centrarchidae (sunfishes)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Clupeidae (herring)	9	5	4	19	1	9	3	1	2	4	2	2	1	5	7	5	3	2	6	4	2	8	3	5	2	1	6
Colubridae (colubrid snakes)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corvidae (crows and jays)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cynoglossidae (tonguefish)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cyprinidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	0	7	7	0	5	4	1	2	1	1	6	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	7	4



Pomatomidae (bluefish)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Prey Family (cont.)</b>	<b>AB/CH</b>			<b>CF</b>			<b>FB/HO</b>			<b>LPD</b>			<b>NE</b>			<b>PAM</b>			<b>ROA</b>			<b>SAN</b>			<b>UPD</b>		
	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Ranidae (true frogs)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Salmonidae (salmonids)	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	4	1
Scaphiopodidae (American spadefoot toads)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serranidae (sea basses and groupers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sirenidae (sirens)	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sparidae (porgies)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Table S6. Primers tested on river otter stomach samples, river otter tissue, and tissue from 32 fish and crustacean species native to North Carolina, 2009 – 2016.

Common name	Scientific Name
Sheepshead	<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i>
White catfish	<i>Ameiurus catus</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Flat bullhead	<i>Ameiurus platycephalus</i>
Oyster	<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>
Hellbender	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>
Gray trout/weakfish	<i>Cynoscion regalis</i>
Gizzard shad	<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>
Threadfin shad	<i>Dorosoma petenense</i>
Eastern elliptio	<i>Elliptio complanata</i>
Speckled killifish	<i>Fundulus rathbuni</i>
Gambusia	<i>Gambusia</i> spp.
Northern hogsucker	<i>Hypentelium nigricans</i>
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Carolina heelsplitter mussel	<i>Lasmigona decorata</i>
Green sunfish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>
Pumpkinseed	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
Warmouth	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Striped bass	<i>Morone saxatilis</i>
Black jumprock	<i>Moxostoma cervinum</i>
Notchlip redhorse	<i>Moxostoma collapsum</i>
Striped mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>
Blue-head chub	<i>Nocomis leptcephalus</i>
Margined madtom	<i>Noturus insignis</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Southern flounder	<i>Paralichthys lethostigma</i>
Yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Black drum	<i>Pogonias cromis</i>
White crappie	<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>
Black crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Creeper mussel	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>
Shiner species	<i>Cyprinella</i> spp., <i>Luxilus</i> spp., <i>Lythrurus</i> spp., <i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i> , <i>Notropis</i> spp., <i>Pteronotropis</i> spp., <i>Richardsonius</i> spp.,

---



Table S8. Frequency of DNA extracted from prey items of river otters by family, statewide, and FMU during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016.

Prey Family	All			Coastal Plain			Piedmont			Mountain		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
n	368	227	141	151	90	61	192	123	69	25	14	11
Unidentifiable	204	120	84	73	42	31	118	71	47	13	7	6
Acipenseridae (sturgeons)	5	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambystomatidae (mole salamanders)	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
Amphiumidae (amphiumas)	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Anatidae (ducks)	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anguillidae (freshwater eels)	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Aphredoderidae (pirate perches)	14	10	4	10	6	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Catostomidae (suckers)	12	7	5	3	2	1	6	5	1	3	0	3
Centrarchidae (sunfishes)	47	35	12	19	16	3	26	17	9	2	2	0
Clupeidae (herrings)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colubridae (colubrid snakes)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cricetidae (New World rats and mice)	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0
Cyprinidae (minnows and carps)	17	16	1	1	1	0	13	11	1	3	3	0
Cyprinodontidae (pupfish)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esocidae (pikes)	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Fundulidae (killifishes)	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gobiidae (true gobies)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ictaluridae (common catfishes)	19	12	7	5	3	2	13	9	4	1	0	1
Mugilidae (mullet)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percidae (perches)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Poeciliidae (livebearers)	4	3	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0
Ranidae (true frogs)	25	14	11	16	9	7	7	3	4	2	2	0
Salmonidae (salmonids)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sirenidae (sirens)	15	8	7	15	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

Suidae (pigs)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Umbridae (mudminnows)	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table S9. Frequency of DNA extracted from prey items of river otters by genus, statewide, and FMU during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016.

Prey Genus	All			Coastal Plain			Piedmont			Mountain		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
n	368	227	141	151	90	61	192	123	69	25	14	11
Unidentifiable	204	120	84	73	42	31	118	71	47	13	7	6
<i>Acantharchus</i> (mud sunfish)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acipenser</i> (greater sturgeons)	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosa</i> (river herrings)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ambystoma</i> (mole salamanders)	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
<i>Ameiurus</i> (bullhead catfish)	13	7	6	5	3	2	7	4	3	1	0	1
<i>Amphiuma</i>	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Anas</i> (dabbling ducks)	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anguilla</i> (freshwater eels)	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Aphredoderus</i> (pirate perch)	14	10	4	10	6	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Aythya</i> (diving ducks)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campostoma</i> (stonerollers)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Carassius</i> (crucian carps)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Catostomus</i> (common suckers)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Centrarchus</i> (fliers)	9	7	2	6	5	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Chaenobryttus</i> (warmouth)	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenogobius</i> (gobies)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinodon</i> (pupfishes)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinus</i> (typical carps)	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Enneacanthus</i> (banded sunfishes)	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Erimyzon</i> (chubsuckers)	7	5	2	3	2	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
<i>Esox</i> (pikes and pickerels)	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma</i> (darters)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Fundulus</i> (topminnows)	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

<i>Gambusia</i> (mosquitofish)	4	3	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0
<i>Ictalurus</i> (common catfish)	6	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	0
<b>Prey Genus (cont.)</b>	<b>All</b>			<b>Coastal Plain</b>			<b>Piedmont</b>			<b>Mountain</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<i>Lepomis</i> (common sunfishes)	19	14	5	9	7	2	9	6	3	1	1	0
<i>Lithobates</i> (American water frogs)	25	14	11	16	9	7	7	3	4	2	2	0
<i>Micropterus</i> (black basses)	18	12	6	2	2	0	15	9	6	1	1	0
<i>Minytrema</i> (spotted sucker)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Moxostoma</i> (redhorses and jump rocks)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Mugil</i> (mullet)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nocomis</i> (chubs)	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
<i>Notemigonus</i> (golden shiner)	5	5	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Notropis</i> (eastern shiners)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Noturus</i> (madtoms)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Ondatra</i> (muskrat)	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Pomoxis</i> (crappies)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Salvelinus</i> (chars)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Siren</i>	13	8	5	13	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sus</i> (pigs)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Umbra</i> (mudminnows)	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table S10. Frequency of DNA extracted from prey items of river otters by species, statewide, and FMU during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016.

Prey Species	All			Coastal Plain			Piedmont			Mountain		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
n	368	227	141	151	90	61	192	123	69	25	14	11
<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i> (mud sunfish)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i> (alewife)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i> (tiger salamander)	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
<i>Ameiurus natalis</i> (yellow bullhead catfish)	13	7	6	5	3	2	7	4	3	1	0	1
<i>Amphiuma means</i> (two-toed amphiuma)	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Anas crecca</i> (Eurasian teal)	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i> (American eel)	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Aphredoderus sayanus</i> (pirate perch)	14	10	4	10	6	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Aythya americana</i> (redhead)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campostoma anomalum</i> (central stoneroller)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Carassius auratus</i> (goldfish)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Catostomus commersonii</i> (white sucker)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i> (flier)	9	7	2	6	5	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
<i>Chaenobryttus gulosus</i> (warmouth)	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenogobius shufeldti</i> (American freshwater goby)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> (sheepshead minnow)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (common carp)	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Enneacanthus gloriosus</i> (blue-spotted sunfish)	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i> (creek chubsucker)	7	5	2	3	2	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
<i>Esox niger</i> (chain pickerel)	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma olmstedii</i> (tessellated darter)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> (mummichog)	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> (Eastern mosquitofish)	4	3	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i> (channel catfish)	6	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	0



<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i> (green sunfish)	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (bluegill)	10	9	1	5	5	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
<b>Prey Species (cont.)</b>	<b>All</b>			<b>Coastal Plain</b>			<b>Piedmont</b>			<b>Mountain</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<i>Lepomis microlophus</i> (reardear sunfish)	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lepomis punctatus</i> (spotted sunfish)	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i> (American bullfrog)	6	2	4	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
<i>Lithobates clamitans</i> (green frog)	11	6	5	3	1	2	6	3	3	2	2	0
<i>Lithobates palustris</i> (pickerel frog)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Lithobates sphenoccephalus</i> (southern leopard frog)	13	7	6	12	7	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i> (largemouth bass)	18	12	6	2	2	0	15	9	6	1	1	0
<i>Minytrema melanops</i> (spotted sucker)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i> (silver redhorse)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Mugil cephalus</i> (flathead grey mullet)	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nocomis micropogon</i> (river chub)	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i> (golden shiner)	5	5	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Notropis chalybaeus</i> (ironcolor shiner)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Noturus gilberti</i> (orangeфин madtom)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i> (muskrat)	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i> (black crappie)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> (brook trout)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Siren lacertina</i> (greater siren)	12	8	4	12	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (domestic pig)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Umbra pygmaea</i> (eastern mudminnow)	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0





Percopsiformes (trout-perch)	5	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodentia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
<b>Prey Order (cont.)</b>	<b>AB/CH</b>			<b>CF</b>			<b>FB/HO</b>			<b>LPD</b>			<b>NE</b>			<b>PAM</b>			<b>ROA</b>			<b>SAN</b>			<b>UPD</b>		
	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Salmoniformes (salmon, trout, whitefish)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siluriformes (catfish)	1	1	0	5	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	5	2
Squamata (scaled reptiles)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urodela (salamanders)	3	3	0	8	3	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Table S14. Frequency of DNA extracted from prey items of river otters by genus, sex, and river basin during trapping season (1 November – 28/29 February) in North Carolina from 2009 – 2016. The Middle Tennessee/Hiwassee basin is intentionally omitted due to the single stomach collected there being empty. Samples that could not be assigned to a river basin were excluded from this analysis. T: Total, M: Male, F: Female. River Basins- AB/CH: Albemarle/Chowan, CF: Cape Fear, FB/HO: French Broad/Holston, LPD: Lower Pee Dee, NE: Neuse, PAM: Pamlico, ROA: Roanoke, SAN: Santee, UPD: Upper Pee Dee.

Prey Genus	AB/CH			CF			FB/HO			LPD			NE			PAM			ROA			SAN			UPD			
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
n	3	2	8	8	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	5	1	9	1	6	4	1	
	7	9		1	2	9	2	2	0	2	8	4	1	0	1	4	3	1	1			9	9	0	7	8	9	
Unidentifiable	1	1	3	4	2	1	1			2	1	1	2	1	1	1						1	4	7	4	2	1	
	6	3		4	6	8	3	7	6	2	2	0	5	2	3	6	8	8	5	3	2	1			1	9	2	
<i>Acantharchus</i> (mud sunfish)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acipenser</i> (greater sturgeons)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosa</i> (river herrings)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ambystoma</i> (mole salamanders)	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ameiurus</i> (bullhead catfish)	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
<i>Amphiuma</i>	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anas</i> (dabbling ducks)	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anguilla</i> (freshwater eels)	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aphredoderus</i> (pirate perch)	4	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Aythya</i> (diving ducks)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Campostoma</i> (stonerollers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Carassius</i> (crucian carps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	

<i>Catostomus</i> (common suckers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Prey Genus (cont.)</b>	<b>AB/CH</b>			<b>CF</b>			<b>FB/HO</b>			<b>LPD</b>			<b>NE</b>			<b>PAM</b>			<b>ROA</b>			<b>SAN</b>			<b>UPD</b>		
	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
<i>Centrarchus</i> (fliers)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chaenobryttus</i> (warmouth)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenogobius</i> (gobies)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinus</i> (typical carps)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
<i>Enneacanthus</i> (banded sunfishes)	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Erimyzon</i> (chubsuckers)	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Esox</i> (pikes and pickerels)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma</i> (darters)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fundulus</i> (topminnows)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gambusia</i> (mosquitofish)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Ictalurus</i> (common catfish)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1
<i>Lepomis</i> (common sunfishes)	6	5	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	3	2
<i>Lithobates</i> (American water frogs)	5	4	1	7	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	0	2
<i>Micropterus</i> (black basses)	2	2	0	5	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	5	1
<i>Minytrema</i> (spotted sucker)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Moxostoma</i> (redhorses and jump rocks)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Nocomis</i> (chubs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0







Prey Species (cont.)	AB/CH			CF			FB/HO			LPD			NE			PAM			ROA			SAN			UPD		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
<i>Carassius auratus</i> (goldfish)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Catostomus commersonii</i> (white sucker)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i> (flier)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chaenobryttus gulosus</i> (warmouth)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ctenogobius shufeldti</i> (American freshwater goby)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> (sheepshead minnow)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> (common carp)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
<i>Enneacanthus gloriosus</i> (blue-spotted sunfish)	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i> (creek chubsucker)	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Esox niger</i> (chain pickerel)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Etheostoma olmstedii</i> (tessellated darter)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i> (mummichog)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> (Eastern mosquitofish)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1



