While the Trans-Pecos region of Texas hosts four species of quail, the scaled quail (Callipepla squamata) is arguably the most significant quail species in the region ecologically and economically. Despite this, research is limited regarding diet and parasite aspects of its life history. This project seeks to investigate three aspects of scaled quail life history on a Trans-Pecos region-wide scale: determine the primary foods throughout the year, examine diet shifts connected with supplemental feeding, and determine if associations exist between diet and eyeworm (Oxyspirura petrowi) and cecal worm (Aulonocephalus penula) infections. The conclusions from this project will be used in order to better understand quail life history and population declines in Texas.