

Appendix A. Definitions of Food Groups

Aquatic plants: a plant that grows partly or wholly in water, whether rooted in the mud, or floating without anchorage; plants that require constantly moist conditions without standing water are included in this group; for the purpose of this contest, only examples from the following genera will be considered: algae of various genera; American lotus (*Nelumbo*), arrowhead/ duck potato (*Sagittaria*), big duckweed (*Spirodela*), bladderworts (*Utricularia*), bulrushes (*Scirpus*), bur-reeds (*Sparganium*), cattails (*Typha*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum*), cordgrass (*Spartina*), duckweed (*Lemna*), floating hearts (*Nymphoides*), naiads (*Najas*), pondweed (*Potamogeton*), rushes (*Juncus*), sedges (*Carex*), smartweed (*Polygonum*), spikerush (*Eleocharis*), waterlily (*Nymphaea*), watermeals (*Wolffia*), watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum*), waterprimrose (*Ludwigia*), and waterweed (*Elodea*)

Bark: tough outer covering of trees and shrubs

Birds: may be represented by feathers, bones, skulls, feet or any part that distinguishes the class

Buds: a small protuberance on a stem or branch, sometimes enclosed in protective scales and containing an undeveloped shoot, leaf or flower; the bud may be represented on the branch or stem, or removed from the branch or stem

Carrion: stinking, rotting flesh; to be considered in this group, the item must have a definite odor of decomposition, be presented in a plastic bag or have the words “this stinks” on the display; a dry bone, a dry skin, or other body part does not represent carrion, but will represent other food groups; maggots are a natural occurrence with decomposition and may be present on the carrion, but they should not be considered in grouping the specimen as carrion

Centipedes and Millipedes: elongated arthropods having many body segments; millipedes have pairs of legs **Crayfish:** small freshwater decapod crustacean that resembles a lobster; regionally, they have many names including crawdads and crawdaddys

Earthworms: terrestrial worm that burrows into and helps aerate soil; often surfaces when the ground is cool or wet; used as bait by those who fish

Eggs: only the eggs of vertebrate species (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish) are considered in this category; invertebrate eggs (insect and spider) represent the group of the adult invertebrate

Ferns: flowerless, seedless vascular plants with roots, stems and fronds; reproduce by spores; may be represented by the whole plant or a part of the plant that defines it

Fish: a poikilothermic (cold-blooded) water-dwelling

vertebrate with gills

Forbs: broad-leaved herbaceous plant, not including grasses, sedges, rushes or ferns; forbs may be represented by a single leaf or by the entire plant including the flower

Fruit and Berries: display must include the soft, fleshy, pulp-covered seed

Fungi: kingdom of plantlike spore-forming organisms that grow in irregular masses without roots, stems, leaves and that lack chlorophyll

Grains: will include only wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice and corn; may be represented by the seed, seedhead, or entire plant, including the seedhead

Grass: leaves of grasses are usually tall and thin with a mid-rib and parallel veins; grasses may be represented by the entire plant including the seedhead, or by a single leaf or group of leaves

Hard mast: includes nuts from walnut, hickory, oak, beech, pecan, almond, and common hazel; may be shown with or without the husk

Insects: small invertebrate (without a backbone) animals, except for spiders, centipedes and millipedes, which are segmented

Leaves and Twigs: this food group is represented by leaves and/or twigs of woody species only; not forbs, grasses or other herbaceous plants

Lichens: a fungus that grows symbiotically with algae, resulting in a composite organism that characteristically forms a crust-like or branching growth on rocks or tree trunks; lichens may be shown with a rock or branch or without

Lizards: lizards are reptiles of the order Squamata, which they share with the snakes (Ophidians); they are usually four-legged, with external ear openings and movable eyelids

Mammals: any mammal regardless of size fits in this category; may be represented by a photograph, live animal, museum mount or any part of the mammal representative of the class, such as teeth or hair

Mussels: freshwater mollusks that may be represented by the whole organism or just a single shell or group of shells

Nectar from flowers: represented by the flower with no other plant parts present

Salamanders: may be represented by the organism in any life stage except the egg

Scorpions: arachnid having a long segmented tail ending in a venomous stinger

Seeds: a fertilized ovule containing an embryo, which forms a new plant upon germination

Snails: applies to most members of the molluscan class Gastropoda that have coiled shells

Snakes: cold-blooded legless reptiles, which share the order Squamata with lizards

Soft Mast: fleshy fruits, such as but not limited to blackberry, blueberry, pokeweed, persimmon, cherry, mulberry, blackgum, apple, pear, elderberry, and grape

Spiders: arachnid that usually has silk-spinning organs at the back end of the body; they spin silk to make cocoons for eggs or traps for prey

Tubers: represented by either the nutlet of the yellow nutsedge (chufa) or by potato

Turtle and Tortoise: animals with a special bony shell developed from their ribs; “turtle” is often used for aquatic species, but aquatic freshwater turtles also are often called “terrapins;” in North America, “turtle” is usually used to refer to all members of the Order, including tortoises, which are predominantly land-based