

# Aquatic Plants

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

# Bark

The outermost layer of trees and shrubs

# Birds

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

# 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; must have a definite odor of decomposition and 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; maggots 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

# 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

# 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, grain sorghum 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

# Grassland

a land area dominated by herbaceous vegetation, especially grasses



# 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; may be shown with or without a rock or branch

# 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 wild strawberry,  
blackberry, raspberry,  
dewberry

# 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, and duck potato

# Hard Mast

includes nuts from walnut, hickory, oak, beech, pecan, American chestnut, Allegheny chinkapin, almond, hazelnut, and cypress; may be shown with or without the husk

# Insects

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



# 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