

Foods from 2003 CDE

(Chair: Mark Pochon)

*** Notes from the critique ***

- There were 102 right answers.
- We are considering giving points for the identification of the food group (what you write in at the top of the score sheet) for next year. This way you would get credit for the identification – even if you do not know what eats it!
- A couple of the foods only had one right answer (nectar from flowers & scorpions).
- See pages 115 to 117 in the Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Program National Handbook (2001) for the right answers.



Notes about foods in this CDE:

scorpions – rare in IN, mostly just found in the very southern part, there is one species of scorpions and it is much smaller than the one we had in the contest.

fish – this is a very generalized category

insects — one of the most common food sources, there were 27 right answers

nectar – this was shown as a flower without leaves or roots (as specified on page 117 of the national WHEP manual. If the leaves and roots are on it is to be considered a forb in this CDE), for this contest (see book) - only butterfly

centipedes/millipedes – only lizards are listed as eating centipedes and millipedes

snails – note that these are eaten by fish, ducks, frogs, lizards, moles, salamanders, shrews, and turkeys. It is generally easier to note what type of animals eat a particular item, than to purely memorize each answer.

fruits & berries – this category can include soft, fleshy, pulp-covered seed.

seeds – Note that the term grain is reserved for commercial crops (corn, wheat, barley, and oats)

forbs — greens, the book is very vague, any non woody, not grass; anything that is green but not a shrub or tree or grass is a forb. The note on page 117 of the national WHEP manual states “can be shown with a flower part as part of the plant”).

small mammals – The national WHEP manual states “Mammals - any mammal, regardless of size, fits into this category.”).