

RANGE PLANT IDENTIFICATION

3 or 4 Member Teams

I. PURPOSE

This event helps students develop an interest in a wide variety of plants that are important habitat components for wildlife and domestic livestock. This program is taught in the agriculture curriculum to help enhance the higher thinking skills of its participants. The Range and Pasture Plant Identification CDE and its supporting instruction helps students recognize a significant number of specific plants and their fundamental growth characteristics as well as understand the importance of plants as a component of the environment in which animals exist. This event provides opportunity for mastery of the foundational knowledge and understanding contributing to future learning and success in college level coursework related to plant identification, understanding of growth parameters, and economic importance of plants.

II. EVENT FORMAT

A. Team Make-up

Three or four individuals per school form a team. All members will be scored and the top three scores will count towards the team total.

B. Event Format

1. The event shall consist of 60 samples of grasses, forbs, legumes, and woody plants selected from the Texas Master Plant List.
2. The participant will identify each plant and for each indicate (1) length of life, (2) season of growth, (3) origin, and (4) the economic values of wildlife and grazing.
3. All grass samples will have inflorescence present. Identification of all plants should be based on botanical characteristics.
4. The Texas Master Plant List is the official list for this event. The common name of each plant, spelling, capitalization and compounding of plant names follows that of the Master List. Latin names are not required but are included on the Master Plant List.
5. Improper identification will nullify all points concerning a given sample.
6. A list of common names associated with a "Plant Number" will be provided to each individual. Individuals will use the "Plant Number" to identify plants on the scoring sheets. For example, *Broom snakeweed* is "Plant Number" **076**.
7. Plants with dual characteristics should have both correctly checked. For example: Ash juniper is listed as both a warm and cool season plant and both these characteristics would have to be checked to earn full credit. In the event, the only characteristics to be checked are those given on the attached checklist.
8. Materials used in the event will be mounted. Students will not be allowed to handle specimens.
9. The Texas Master Plant List will be the official score card for grading the student's paper and should be followed during the training period.

III. SCORING

Scoring for each specimen will be as follows:

Correct identification 5 points
Characteristics 1 point each (6 total)

Total Points

Individual..... 660

Team 1,980

IV. TIEBREAKERS

If two or more teams have the same total score,

1. The team with the highest score on plant identification will win, if still tied;
2. The team with the highest alternate score will win, if still tied;
3. The winner will be determined by a toss of a coin.

If two or more individuals have the same total score,

1. The contestant with the highest score on plant identification will win.
2. If still tied, the individuals' team with the highest alternate score will win.
3. If still tied, the winner will be determined by a toss of a coin.

V. References

A. General:

S.L. Hatch and J. Pluhar. 1993. Texas Range Plants. Texas A&M University Press.
Stubbendieck, J., S. L. Hatch, and C.H. Butterfield. 1997. North American Range Plants.
5th ed. University of Nebraska Press.

B. Photographic Books:

Ajilvsgi, G. 1984. Wildflowers of Texas. Shearer Publ.
Enquist, M. 1987. Wildflowers of the Texas Hill County. Lone Star Botanical.
Loughmiller, C. and L. Loughmiller. 1989. Texas Wildflowers, A Field Guide. Univ. of Texas Press.
Warnock, B.H. 1974. Wildflowers of the Guadalupe Mountains and the Sand Dune Country, Texas. Sul Ross State University.
Warnock, B.H. 1977. Wildflowers of the Davis Mountains and the Marathon Basin. Sul Ross State University.
Whitson, T. and other. 1992. Weeds of the West. Pioneer of Jackson Hole.

C. Technical Publications:

Correll, D.J. and M.C. Johnston. 1979. Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas. University of Texas.
Gould, F.W. 1951. Grasses of the Southwestern United States. The University of Arizona Press.
Gould, F.W. 1978. Common Texas Grasses, an illustrated guide. Texas A&M University Press.
Hitchcock, A.S. 1971. Manual of the Grasses of the United States (2nd ed., Agnes Chase). Dover Publ. (2 volumes).

Powell, A. M. 1994. Grasses of the Trans-Pecos and Adjacent Areas. University of Texas Press.

Powell, A.M. 1988. Trees and Shrubs of Trans-Pecos Texas. Big Bend Natural History Association.

Plant ID List

PLANT NUMBER

GRASSES

001 Alkali sacaton
002 Bahiagrass
003 Barnyardgrass
004 Beaked panicum
005 Bermudagrass
006 Big bluestem
007 Big cenchrus
008 Black grama
009 Blue grama
010 Blue panicum
011 Broomsedge bluestem
012 Brownseed paspalum
013 Buffalograss
014 Buffelgrass
015 Burrograss
016 Bush muhly
017 California cottontop
018 Canada wildrye
019 Cane bluestem
020 Common carpetgrass
021 Common curlymesquite
022 Dallisgrass
023 Eastern gamagrass
024 Fall witchgrass
025 Green sprangletop
026 Gulf cordgrass
027 Hairy grama
028 Hairy tridens
029 Hall panicum
030 Hooded windmillgrass
031 Inland saltgrass
032 Johnsongrass
033 King Ranch bluestem
034 Kleingrass
035 Knotroot bristlegrass
036 Little barley
037 Little bluestem
038 Longtom
039 Marshhay cordgrass
040 Meadow dropseed
041 Oldfield threeawn
042 Pink pappusgrass
043 Plains bristlegrass
044 Plains lovegrass
045 Purpletop
046 Rattail smutgrass
047 Red grama
048 Red lovegrass
049 Rescuegrass
050 Ryegrass
051 Sand dropseed
052 Sand lovegrass
053 Scribner dichanthelium
054 Sideoats grama
055 Silver bluestem
056 Switchgrass
057 Tall Fescue
058 Tanglehead
059 Texas bluegrass
060 Texas cupgrass
061 Texas grama
062 Texas wintergrass
063 Thin paspalum
064 Tobosa

PLANT NUMBER

065 Tumblegrass
066 Tumble windmillgrass
067 Vinemesquite
068 Virginia wildrye
069 Weeping lovegrass
070 Western wheatgrass
071 White tridens
072 Wright threeawn
073 Yellow Indiangrass

FORBS

074 Bitter sneezeweed
075 Broadleaf milkweed
076 Broom snakeweed
077 Common broomweed
078 Engelmann daisy
079 Field bindweed
080 Maximilian sunflower
081 Mexican sagewort
082 Nuttall deathcamas
083 Orange zexmenia
084 Silverleaf nightshade
085 Slim aster
086 Texas croton
087 Threadleaf groundsel
088 Upright prairie-coneflower
089 Western bitterweed
090 Western ragweed
091 Yankeeweed

LEGUMES & RATANY (HERBACEOUS)

092 Alfalfa
093 Austrian winterpea
094 Bur-clover
095 Crimson clover
096 Hairy vetch
097 Nuttall milkvetch
098 Singletary pea
099 Texas bluebonnet
100 Trailing ratany
101 White clover
102 White sweetclover
103 Woolly loco
104 Yellow neptunia

WOODY

105 Ashe juniper
106 Black brush
107 Blackjack oak
108 Coyotillo
109 Guajillo
110 Honey mesquite
111 Huisache
112 Live oak
113 Loblolly pine
114 Lotebush
115 Post oak
116 Redberry juniper
117 Sand sage
118 Shortleaf pine
119 Skunkbush
120 White brush
121 Willow baccharis
122 Yaupon

MASTER PLANT LIST

NAME OF PLANT LATIN NAMES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY <u>GRASSES</u>	ANNUAL	PERENNIAL	COOL SEASON	WARM SEASON	ORIGIN		ECONOMIC VALUE							
					NATIVE	INTRODUCED	WILDLIFE			GRAZING				
							GOOD	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POISON	
1. ALKALI SACATON (SPOROBOLUS AIROIDES)		X		X	X					X		X		
2. BAHIAGRASS (PASPALUM NOTATUM)		X		X		X				X	X			
3. BARNYARDGRASS (ECHINOCHLOA CRUSGALLI VAR CRUSGALLI)	X			X		X				X			X	
4. BEAKED PANICUM (PANICUM ANCEPS)		X		X	X			X			X			
5. BERMUDAGRASS (CYNODON DACTYLON)		X		X		X				X	X			
6. BIG BLUESTEM (ANDROPOGON GERARDII)		X		X	X					X	X			
7. BIG CENCHRUS (CENCHRUS MYOSURIODES)		X		X	X			X			X			
8. BLACK GRAMA (BOUTELOUA ERIOPODA)		X		X	X		X				X			
9. BLUE GRAMA (BOUTELOUA GRACILIS)		X		X	X		X				X			
10. BLUE PANICUM (PANICUM ANTIDOTALE)		X		X		X	X				X			X
11. BROOMSEGE BLUESTEM (ANDROPOGON VIRGINICUS)		X		X	X					X			X	
12. BROWNSEED PASPALUM (PASPALUM PLICATULUM)		X		X	X			X				X		
13. BUFFALOGRASS (BUCHLOE DACTYLOIDES)		X		X	X			X			X			
14. BUFFELGRASS (CENCHRUS CILIARIS)		X		X		X				X	X			
15. BURROGRASS (SCLEROPOGON BREVIFOLIUS)		X		X	X					X			X	
16. BUSH MUHLY (MUHLENBERGIA PORTERI)		X		X	X					X	X			
17. CALIFORNIA COTTOPTOP (DIGITARIA CALIFORNICA)		X		X	X			X			X			
18. CANADA WILD DRYE (ELYMUS CANADENSIS)		X	X		X			X			X			
19. CANE BLUESTEM (BOTHRIUCHLOA BARBINODIS VAR BARBINODIS)		X		X	X					X		X		
20. COMMON CARPETGRASS (AXONOPUS AFFINIS)		X		X	X			X				X		
21. COMMON CURLYMESQUITE (HILARIA BELANGERI)		X		X	X					X		X		
22. DALLISGRASS (PASPALUM DILATATUM)		X		X		X		X			X			
23. EASTERN GAMAGRASS (TRIPSACUM DACTYLOIDES)		X		X	X			X			X			
24. FALL WITCHGRASS (LEPTOLOMA COGNATUM)		X		X	X			X				X		
25. GREEN SPRANGLETOP (LEPTOCHLOA DUBIA)		X		X	X			X			X			
26. GULF CORDGRASS (SPARTINA SPARTINAE)		X		X	X					X		X		
27. HAIRY GRAMA (BOUTELOUA HIRSUTA)		X		X	X			X				X		
28. HAIRY TRIDENS (ERIONEURON PILOSUM)		X		X	X					X			X	
29. HALL PANICUM (PANIICUM HALLII VAR HALLII)		X		X	X			X				X		

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NAME OF PLANT LATIN NAMES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY <u>GRASSES</u>	ANNUAL	PERENNIAL	COOL SEASON	WARM SEASON	ORIGIN		ECONOMIC VALUE							
					NATIVE	INTRODUCED	WILDLIFE			GRAZING				
							GOOD	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POISON	
30. HOODED WINDMILLGRASS (CHLORIS CUCULLATA)		X		X	X			X			X			
31. INLAND SALTGRASS (DISTICHLIS SPICATA VAR STRICTA)		X		X	X				X		X			
32. JOHNSONGRASS (SORGHUM HALEPENSE)		X		X		X		X		X				X
33. KING RANCH BLUESTEM (BOTHRIOCHLOA ISCHAEMUM VAR SONGARICA)		X		X		X		X			X			
34. KLEINGRASS (PANICUM COLORARUM)		X		X		X		X		X				X
35. KNOTROOT BRISTLEGRASS (SETARIA GENICULATA)		X		X	X			X			X			
36. LITTLE BARLEY (HORDEUM PUSILLUM)	X		X		X				X				X	
37. LITTLE BLUESTEM (SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM VAR FREQUENS)		X		X	X				X	X				
38. LONGTOM (PASPALUM LIVIDUM)		X		X	X			X			X			
39. MARSHHAY CORDGRASS (SPARTINA PATENS)		X		X	X				X	X				
40. MEADOW DROPSEED (SPOROBOLUS DRUMMONDII)		X		X	X				X		X			
41. OLDFIELD THREEAWN (ARISTIDA OLIGANTHA)	X			X	X				X				X	
42. PINK PAPPUSGRASS (PAPPOPHORUM BICOLOR)		X		X	X				X		X			
43. PLAINS BRISTLEGRASS (SETARIA LEUCOPILA)		X		X	X			X		X				
44. PLAINS LOVEGRASS (ERAGROSTIS INTERMEDIA)		X		X	X				X	X				
45. PURPLETOP (TRIDENS FLAVUS)		X		X	X			X			X			
46. RATTAILE SMUTGRASS (SPOROBOLUS INDICUS)		X		X		X			X				X	
47. RED GRAMA (BOUPELOUA TRIFIDA)		X		X	X				X				X	
48. RED LOVEGRASS (ERAGROSTIS SECUNDIFLORA)		X		X	X				X				X	
49. RESCUEGRASS (BROMUS UNIOLOIDES)	X		X			X		X			X			
50. RYEGRASS (LOLIUM PERENNE)	X		X			X		X		X				
51. SAND DROPSEED (SPOROBOLUS CRYPTANDRUS)		X		X	X				X		X			
52. SAND LOVEGRASS (ERAGROSTIS TRICHODES)		X		X	X				X	X				
53. SCRIBNER DICANTHELIUM (DICANTHELIUM OLIGOSANTHES VAR)		X	X		X			X			X			
54. SIDEOATS GRAMA (BOUPELOUA CURTIPENDULA VAR CURTIPENDULA)		X		X	X		X			X				
55. SILVER BLUESTEM (BOTHRIOCHLOA SACCHARIODES VAR TORREYANA)		X		X	X				X		X			
56. SWITCHGRASS (PANICUM VIRGATUM)		X		X	X			X		X				
57. TALL FESCUE (FESTUCA ARUNDINACEA)		X	X			X		X		X				
58. TANGLEHEAD (HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS)		X		X	X				X	X				

MASTER PLANT LIST

NAME OF PLANT LATIN NAMES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY <u>GRASSES / FORBS</u>	ANNUAL	PERENNIAL	COOL SEASON	WARM SEASON	ORIGIN		ECONOMIC VALUE							
					NATIVE	INTRODUCED	WILDLIFE			GRAZING				
							GOOD	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POISON	
59. TEXAS BLUEGRASS (POA ARACHNIFERA)		X	X		X			X		X				
60. TEXAS CUPGRASS (ERIOCHLOA SERICEA)		X		X	X			X		X				
61. TEXAS GRAMA (BOUPELLOUA RIGIDISETA)		X		X	X				X			X		
62. TEXAS WINTERGRASS (STIPA LEUCOTRICHA)		X	X		X			X			X			
63. THIN PASPALUM (PASPALUM SETACEUM)		X		X	X			X			X			
64. TOBOSA (HILARIA MUTICA)		X		X	X				X		X			
65. TUMBLEGRASS (SCHEDONNARDUS PANICULATUS)		X		X	X				X			X		
66. TUMBLE WINDMILLGRASS (CHLORIS VERTICILLATA)		X		X	X				X			X		
67. VINEMESQUITE (PANICUM OBTUSUM)		X		X	X			X		X				
68. VIRGINIA WILD RYE (ELYMUS VIRGINICUS)		X	X		X			X		X				
69. WEEPING LOVEGRASS (ERAGROSTIS CURVULA)		X		X		X			X		X			
70. WESTERN WHEATGRASS (AGROPYRON SMITHII)		X	X		X			X		X				
71. WHITE TRIDENS (TRIDENS ALBESCENS)		X		X	X			X			X			
72. WRIGHT THREEAWN (ARISTIDA WRIGHTII)		X		X	X				X		X			
73. YELLOW INDIANGRASS (SORGHASTRUM NUTANS)		X		X	X			X		X				
<u>FORBS</u>														
1. BITTER SNEEZEWEED (HELENIUM AMARUM)	X			X	X				X			X	X	
2. BROADLEAF MILKWEED (ASCLEPIAS LATIFOLIA)		X		X	X				X			X	X	
3. BROOM SNAKEWEED (XANTHOCEPHALUM SAROTHRAE)		X		X	X			X				X	X	
4. COMMON BROOMWEED (XANTHOCEPHALUM DRACUNCULOIDES)	X			X	X				X			X		
5. ENGELMANN DAISY (ENGELMANNIA PINNATIFIDA)		X	X		X		X			X				
6. FIELD BINDWEED (CONVOLVULUS ARVENSIS)		X		X		X			X			X		
7. MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER (HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANI)		X		X	X			X			X			
8. MEXICAN SAGEWORT (ARTEMISIA LUDOVICIANA)		X		X	X				X	X				
9. NUTTALL DEATHCAMAS (ZYGADENUS NUTTALLII)		X	X		X				X			X	X	
10. ORANGE ZEXMENIA (ZEXMENIA HISPIDA)		X		X	X				X	X				
11. SILVERLEAF NIGHTSHADE (SOLANUM ELEAGNIFOLIUM)		X		X	X				X			X	X	
12. SLIM ASTER (ASTER SUBULATUS VAR LIGULATUS)	X			X	X			X			X			
13. TEXAS CROTON (CROTON TEXENSIS)	X			X	X		X					X		

MASTER PLANT LIST

NAME OF PLANT LATIN NAMES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY <u>FORBS</u> <u>LEGUMES & RATANY (HERBACEOUS)</u> <u>WOODY</u>	ANNUAL	PERENNIAL	COOL SEASON	WARM SEASON	ORIGIN		ECONOMIC VALUE						
					NATIVE	INTRODUCED	WILDLIFE			GRAZING			
							GOOD	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POISON
14. THREADLEAF GROUNDSEL (SENECIO LONGILOBUS)		X		X	X				X			X	X
15. UPRIGHT PRAIRIE-CONEFLOWER (RATIBIDA COLUMARIS)		X		X	X		X					X	
16. WESTERN BITTERWEED (HYMENOXYIS ODORATA)	X		X		X			X				X	X
17. WESTERN RAGWEED (AMBROSIA PSILOSTACHYA)		X		X	X		X					X	
18. YANKEEWEEED (EUPATORIUM COMPOSITIFOLIUM)		X		X	X			X				X	
<u>LEGUMES & RATANY (HERBACEOUS)</u>													
1. ALFALFA (MEDICAGO SATIVA)		X		X		X	X			X			
2. AUSTRIAN WINTERPEA (PISUM ARVENSE)	X		X			X		X			X		
3. BUR-CLOVER (MEDICAGO POLYMORPHA VAR VULGARIS)	X		X			X		X		X			
4. CRIMSON CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM)	X		X			X		X		X			
5. HAIRY VETCH (VICIA VILLOSA)	X		X			X		X		X			
6. NUTTALL MILKVETCH (ASTRAGALUS NUTTALLIANUS VAR)	X		X		X			X		X		X	
7. SINGLETARY PEA (LATHYRUS HIRSUTUS)	X		X			X		X		X			
8. TEXAS BLUEBONNET (LUPINUS SUBCARNOSUS)	X		X		X			X				X	
9. TRAILING RATANY (KRAMERIA LANCEOLATA)		X		X	X			X			X		
10. WHITE CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM REPENS)		X	X			X		X		X			
11. WHITE SWEETCLOVER (MELILOTUS ALBA)	X			X		X		X		X			
12. WOOLLY LOCO (ASTRAGALUS MOLLISSIMUS)		X	X		X			X				X	X
13. YELLOW NEPTUNIA (NEPTUNIA LUTEA)		X		X	X			X			X		
<u>WOODY</u>													
1. ASHE JUNIPER (JUNIPERUS ASHEI)		X	X	X	X			X				X	
2. BLACK BRUSH (ACACIA RIGIDULA)		X		X	X			X				X	
3. BLACKJACK OAK (QUERCUS MARYLANDICA)		X		X	X			X				X	X
4. COYOTILLO (KARWINSKIA HUMBOLDTIANA)		X		X	X			X				X	X
5. GUAJILLO (ACACIA BERLANDIERI)		X		X	X			X			X		X
6. HONEY MESQUITE (PROSOPIS GLANDULOSA)		X		X	X			X				X	
7. HUISACHE (ACACIA FARNESIANA)		X		X	X			X				X	
8. LIVE OAK (QUERCUS VIRGINIANA)		X	X	X	X		X				X		X
9. LOBLOLLY PINE (PINUS TAEDA)		X	X	X	X			X				X	

MASTER PLANT LIST

NAME OF PLANT LATIN NAMES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY <u>WOODY</u>	ANNUAL	PERENNIAL	COOL SEASON	WARM SEASON	ORIGIN		ECONOMIC VALUE							
					NATIVE	INTRODUCED	WILDLIFE			GRAZING				
							GOOD	FAIR	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	POISON	
10. LOTE BUSH (ZIZIPHUS OBTUSIFOLIA)		X		X	X		X						X	
11. POST OAK (QUERCUS STELLATA)		X		X	X			X					X	X
12. REDBERRY JUNIPER (JUNIPERUS PINCHOTII)		X	X	X	X				X				X	
13. SAND SAGE (ARTEMISIA FILIFOLIA)		X		X	X				X				X	
14. SHORTLEAF PINE (PINUS ECHINATA)		X	X	X	X				X				X	
15. SKUNKBUSH (RHUS AROMATICA VAR FLABELLIFORMIS)		X		X	X			X				X		
16. WHITE BRUSH (ALOYSIA GRATISSIMA)		X		X	X				X				X	X
17. WILLOW BACCHARIS (BACCHARIS SALICINA)		X		X	X				X				X	X
18. YAUPON (ILEX VOMITORIA)		X	X	X	X		X					X		

Plant names used in the list are based on MP-585/Revised, "Texas Plants - A Checklist and Ecological Summary" by F.W. Gould, "Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas" by D.A. Correll, and M.C. Johnston and "Common Grasses of Texas" by F. W. Gould

EXPLANATION OF CHARACTERISTICS

GRASS - A member of a large, world-wide family of annual or perennial plants distinguished by round or flattened stems, solid at the nodes and 2-ranked, alternate, parallel-veined leaves composed of a split sheath and blade. The flowered unit is the spikelet composed of one or more florets.

FORB - Any herb other than a grass.

LEGUME - Herbs or woody plants with usually showy bonnet-like or butterfly-shaped flowers, alternate mostly compound leaves with stipules, and a simple pod bearing one or several seeds in one row.

WOODY PLANT - Containing tissues such as are present in true wood. Some plants are woody only near the base.

ANNUAL - Living less than one year. Such plants must grow from seeds each year.

PERENNIAL - Lasting more than a year. Producing leaves and stems each year from rootstocks, crown buds or branches.

COOL - Making all or most of the growth in the fall, winter, and spring.

WARM SEASON - Making most of the growth in the frost-free months of spring, summer and fall.

ECONOMIC VALUES - The desirability and ranking of a plant for reseeding, wildlife and grazing use in range and pasture management.

NATIVE - Native to the North American continent.

INTRODUCED - Not native to North America. It may be desirable or undesirable for use.

WILDLIFE VALUES - Are based on palatability of the plants to wildlife of an economic importance--deer, antelope, turkey, quail and dove. The plants were rated from the standpoint of food only. A plant may be rated "good" for quail and be "poor" or worthless for deer and antelope. The highest rating for the plant was selected as the economic wildlife value.

Good - Highly palatable to one or more of the classes of wildlife. Fair - The plant is commonly used by one or more of the classes of wildlife. Poor-The plant is seldom used as food.

GRAZING VALUES - The worth of a plant for livestock, determined by considering its palatability, nutritive quality, and volume of forage produced. It must be considered in relation to the climate and soil and its adaptation and proper use. For example:

Buffalograss is GOOD value on a clay loam soil in a 20-inch rainfall area, but on the same soils in a 35-inch rainfall belt it produces less than half the forage of big bluestem, little bluestem and Indiangrass and, therefore, in the higher rainfall area would not have more than a FAIR value. Grazing value is a comparative value, but it is not intended to compare plants

from irrigated or improved pasture (where fertilizers and legumes are used) with plants of native ranges (where fertility is maintained by natural means).

GOOD GRAZING - A term applied to a plant that is in high volume production, highly palatable (not necessarily at all seasons), and nutritious, where it is adapted.

FAIR GRAZING - The plant is not as good as the better plants in volume production, palatability, and quality in an area where it is adapted.

POOR GRAZING - The plant rates the lowest in one of more basic requirements, in most areas where it is found.

POISON - A plant that has a toxic substance at different stages growth that will cause sickness or death to livestock. At other times during the growth stage the plant may be considered good for grazing.