

Proposal for indexing USDA SR25

LanguaL proposal Jayne Ireland after corrections from David Haytowitz and Pamela Pehrsson

updated 2013-03-21

2010 proposal from David Haytowitz

NATIVE AMERICAN FOODS

The original proposal was to include NATIVE AMERICAN FOODS (and its NT) under HUMAN, CONSUMER GROUP [P0026]

BT: **ETHNIC FOOD CLAIM OR USE** [P0235] (or TRADITIONAL FOOD CLAIM OR USE [P0234], or broader term RELIGION- OR CUSTOMS-RELATED CLAIM OR USE [P0126] ?)

NT:

NATIVE AMERICAN; ALASKAN NATIVE
NATIVE AMERICAN; APACHE
NATIVE AMERICAN; NAVAJO
NATIVE AMERICAN; SHOSHONE BANNOCK
NATIVE AMERICAN; PACIFIC NORTHWEST
NATIVE AMERICAN; NORTHERN PLAINS
NATIVE AMERICAN; SOUTHWEST
NATIVE AMERICAN; HOPI

Proposals for new descriptors

Food ID	Food name + Scientific name in SR25
09449	Nance, frozen, unsweetened (<i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> (L.) Kunth)

GOLDEN-SPOON

BT: TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]

SYN: byrsonima crassifolia, craboo, maricao cimun, nance

AI: *Byrsonima crassifolia* (L.) Kunth [GRIN Nomen: 8222, ITIS TSN: 29263, PLANTS Symbol: BYCR]

[SciName]

Byrsonima crassifolia is a species of flowering plant in the acerola family, Malpighiaceae, that is native to tropical America. It is valued for its small, sweet, yellow fruit, which are strongly scented. Common names include nanche, nance, chacunga, changunga, craboo, kraabu, savanna serrette (or savanna serret) and golden spoon. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byrsonima_crassifolia]

14631	Beverage, Horchata, dry mix, unprepared, variety of brands, all with morro seeds
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MORRITO

BT: EDIBLE SEED PRODUCING PLANT [B1174]

SYN: crescentia alata, jicaro, morro

AI: *Crescentia alata* Kunth [GRIN Nomen: 12207, ITIS TSN: 506047, PLANTS Symbol: CRAL11] [SciName]
Crescentia alata (variously called Mexican Calabash, Jicaro, Morrito, Winged Calabash) is a species in the trumpet-flower family *Bignoniaceae*, native to southern Mexico and Central America south to Costa Rica... The seeds are edible and high in protein with a licorice-like sweet taste, used in Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua to make a kind of horchata called Semilla de Jicaro. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morro_seed]

35232	Wocas, dried seeds, Oregon, Yellow pond lily, Nuphar lutea (OR) - CY0617B
35235	Wocas, tuber, cooked, Oregon, Yellow pond lily, Nuphar lutea, rhizome (OR) - CY0617C

YELLOW POND LILY

BT: VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018], EDIBLE SEED PRODUCING PLANT [B1174]

SYN: nuphar lutea, yellow water-lily

AI: *Nuphar lutea* (L.) Sm. [Danish Plant Name list: 11411, GRIN Nomen: 416165, ITIS TSN: 503968, PLANTS Symbol: NULU] [SciName]

Nuphar lutea (Yellow Water-lily) is an aquatic plant of the family *Nymphaeaceae*, native to temperate regions of Europe, northwest Africa, and western Asia. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuphar_lutea]
 Root - raw or cooked. The root can be soaked in water in order to remove a bitter taste. After long boiling, it has a taste like sheep's liver. The root can also be dried and ground into a powder then used as a thickener in soups, or can be added to cereal flours when making bread, cakes etc. Seed - raw or cooked. It can be roasted, then ground into a powder and eaten raw or used to thicken soups etc. The seed can also be toasted like popcorn. [<http://www.pfaf.org/user/plant.aspx?latinname=Nuphar+lutea>]

09427	Abiyuch, raw (<i>Crateva religiosa</i>)
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ABIYUCH

BT: TROPICAL OR SUBTROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCING PLANT [B1024]

SYN: crateva religiosa, templeplant, sacred garlic-pear, sacred barma, garlic-pear

Al: *Crateva religiosa* G. Forst. [SciName]

The flowering tree *Crateva religiosa* (syn *Crataeva religiosa*, *Crateva adansonii*) is called the sacred garlic pear and temple plant, and many other names in a variety of dialects, including Balai Lamok, abiyuch, barna, varuna, and bidasi. The tree is sometimes called the spider tree because the showy flowers bear long, spidery stamens. It is native to Japan, Australia, much of Southeast Asia and several south Pacific islands. It is grown elsewhere for fruit, especially in parts of the African continent. The fruit of the tree is edible. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crateva_religiosa]

35004	Ascidians (tunughnak) (Alaska Native)
35058	Oopah (tunicate), whole animal (Alaska Native) (Tunicata)

ASCIDIAN

BT: TUNICATE [B????]

SYN: ascidiacea, sea squirts

Al: *Ascidiacea* (ITIS 158854, CEC Id: 1487, FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: SSX) [SciName].

Ascidiacea (commonly known as the ascidians or sea squirts) is a class in the Tunicata subphylum of sac-like marine invertebrate filter feeders. Ascidians are characterized by a tough outer "tunic" made of the polysaccharide tunicin, as compared to other tunicates which are less rigid.

[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ascidiacea>]

Note: According to Wikipedia, Ascidians are a class of Tunicates.

TUNICATE

BT: AQUATIC ANIMAL [B1142]

SYN: oopah, sea squirt, tunicata

Al: *Tunicata Lamarck, 1816* (ITIS: 203347) [SciName].

Tunicates, previously known as Urochordata or urochordates, are members of the Tunicata, a subphylum of the phylum *Chordata*. They are marine filter feeders with a saclike morphology. In their respiration and feeding they take in water through an incurrent (or inhalant) siphon and expel the filtered water through an excurrent (or exhalant) siphon. Most adult tunicates are sessile and attached to rocks or similarly suitable surfaces on the ocean floor; others such as salps, doliolids and pyrosomes swim in the pelagic zone as adults. Various species are commonly known as sea squirts or sea pork... Tunicates are more closely related to craniates (including hagfish, lampreys, and jawed vertebrates) than to lancelets, echinoderms, hemichordates, Xenoturbella or other invertebrates.

[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunicate>]

Note: It is difficult to place tunicates in the LanguaL tree. Although the Wikipedia article says they are related to bony fish, it also talks about experiments of cross hybridisation with sea urchin. So I propose AQUATIC ANIMAL as BT.

35007	Bear, black, meat (Alaska Native) (<i>Ursus americanus</i>)
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AMERICAN BLACK BEAR

BT: BEAR [B2406]

SYN: ursus americanus

Al: *Ursus americanus* Pallas, 1780 [IT IS: 180544, MSW3 Id: 14000953] [SciName]

The (North) American black bear (*Ursus americanus*) is a medium-sized bear native to North America. It is the continent's smallest and most common bear species. Although they all live in North America, American black bears are not closely related to brown bears and polar bears; genetic studies reveal that they split from a common ancestor 5.05 million years ago. Both American and Asiatic black bears are considered sister taxa, and are more closely related to each other than to other species of bear [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ursus_americanus]

35008	Bear, polar, meat, raw (Alaska Native) (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>)
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POLAR BEAR

BT: BEAR [B2406]

SYN: ursus maritimus

Al: *Ursus maritimus* Phipps 1774 (FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: BPL, ITIS TSN: 180542, MSW3 Id: 14000987) [SciName]

The polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) is a bear native largely within the Arctic Circle encompassing the Arctic Ocean, its surrounding seas and surrounding land masses. It is the world's largest land carnivore and also the largest bear, together with the omnivorous Kodiak Bear, which is approximately the same size. Although it is closely related to the brown bear, it has evolved to occupy a narrower ecological niche, with many body characteristics adapted for cold temperatures, for moving across snow, ice, and open water, and for hunting the seals which make up most of its diet [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ursus_maritimus]

35017	Blueberries, wild, frozen (Alaska Native) (<i>Vaccinium alaskanese</i> and <i>Ovalifolium</i>)
35043	Huckleberries, raw (Alaska Native) (<i>Vaccinium alaskaense</i>)

ALASKA BLUEBERRY

BT: BLUEBERRY [B1491]

SYN: vaccinium alaskaense, vaccinium ovalifolium, oval-leaf blueberry, oval-leaf bilberry, oval-leaf huckleberry

Al: *Vaccinium alaskaense* Howell [PLANTS Symbol: VAAL3], *Vaccinium alaskaense* T.J. Howell [ITIS TSN: 23576] [SciName]

Vaccinium ovalifolium Sm. [GRIN Nomen: 41045, ITIS TSN: 23607, PLANTS Symbol: VAOV] [SciName]

Vaccinium ovalifolium (commonly known as Alaska blueberry, early blueberry, oval-leaf bilberry, oval-leaf blueberry, and oval-leaf huckleberry) is a plant in the heath family having three varieties, all of

which grow in northerly regions, including the subarctic.
[\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccinium_ovalifolium\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccinium_ovalifolium)

35195	Cattail, Narrow Leaf Shoots (Northern Plains Indians)
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NARROWLEAF CATTAIL

BT: VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ABOVE-GROUND PARTS USED [B1057]

SYN: typha angustifolia, narrow-leaf cat-tail

AI: *Typha angustifolia* L. [Danish Plant Name list: 13704, GRIN Nomen: 40799, ITIS TSN: 42325, PLANTS Symbol: TYAN] [SciName]

Typha angustifolia L., (also Lesser Bulrush or Narrowleaf Cattail or Lesser Reedmace), is a perennial herbaceous plant of genus *Typha*. This cattail is an "obligate wetland" species that is commonly found in the northern hemisphere in brackish locations. Several parts of the plant are edible, including during various seasons the dormant sprouts on roots and bases of leaves, the inner core of the stalk, green bloom spikes, ripe pollen, and starchy roots. The edible stem is called bòn bòn in Vietnam.

[\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typha_angustifolia\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typha_angustifolia)

35026	Chiton, leathery, gumboots (Alaska Native) (<i>Katharina tunicata</i>)
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BLACK KATY CHITON

BT: POLYPLACOPHORAN [B????]

SYN: katharina tunicate, black leather chiton, black chiton, leather chiton, leathery chiton, gumboots

AI: *Katharina tunicata* (W. Wood, 1815) [ITIS TSN: 78979] [SciName]

Katharina tunicata (Wood, 1815) is commonly known as the Black Katy chiton, Black Leather chiton, Black chiton, or Leather chiton. Capable of growing up to 12 cm, the animal is generally described as being football-shaped with a black leathery girdle in which are embedded eight protective plates. The parts of the plates that are visible are sometimes (but not always) diamond-shaped in outline. The underside of the animal is dull orange or yellow. [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katharina_tunicata\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katharina_tunicata)

Note: Classes of molluscs are listed at [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mollusc\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mollusc). The descriptor MOLLUSCS [B2112] already has NT BIVALVE, CEPHALOPOD, and GASTROPOD, so another is needed for the chitons/Polyplacophora.

POLYPLACOPHORAN

BT: MOLLUSCS [B2112]

SYN: polyplacophora, amphineura, chiton, sea cradle, loricate, polyplacophores

AI: *Polyplacophora* Blainville, 1816 [ITIS TSN: 78807]

Chitons are small to large marine molluscs in the class Polyplacophora, which formerly was known as Amphineura. There are approximately 940 extant and 430 fossil species recognized. These molluscs are also sometimes commonly known as sea cradles or "coat-of-mail shells". They are also sometimes referred to more formally as loricates, polyplacophorans, and rarely as polyplacophores. Chitons have a dorsal shell which is composed of eight separate shell plates or valves. These plates overlap somewhat

at the front and back edges, and yet the plates articulate well with one another.
[\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyplacophora\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyplacophora)

35029	Cranberries, wild, bush, raw (Alaska Native) (<i>Viburnum edule</i>)
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SQUASHBERRY

BT: BERRY [B1231]

SYN: viburnum edule

AI: *Viburnum edule* (Michx.) Raf. [GRIN Nomen: 41348, ITIS TSN: 35261, PLANTS Symbol: VIED]
 [SciName]

Viburnum edule, the squashberry, mooseberry, pembina, pimbina, highbush cranberry, lowbush cranberry or moosomin in Cree language, is a small shrub species.
[\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viburnum_edule\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viburnum_edule)

35069	Duck, scoter, white-winged, meat (Alaska Native) (<i>Melanitta fusca</i>)
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WHITE-WINGED SCOTER

BT: DUCK [B1316]

SYN: melanitta fusca, velvet scoter

AI: *Melanitta fusca* (Linnaeus, 1758) [ITIS TSN: 175163] [SciName]

The Velvet Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*), also called a Velvet Duck or Whitewing (not to be confused with the White-winged scoter), is a large sea duck, which breeds over the far north of Europe and Asia west of the Yenisey basin. A small, isolated population nests in eastern Turkey. The East Siberian and North American White-winged Scoter is sometimes considered conspecific with the Velvet Scoter, and its two constituent subspecies are then known as *M. f. stejnegeri* and *M. f. deglandi*. Velvet and White-winged Scoter, along with the Surf Scoter, are placed in the subgenus *Melanitta*, distinct from the subgenus *Oidemia*, Black and Common Scoters. [\[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melanitta_fusca\]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melanitta_fusca)

Note: ITIS gives English names White-winged Scoter, Velvet Scoter

35016	Fish, blackfish, whole (Alaska Native) (<i>Dallia pectoralis</i>)
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ALASKA BLACKFISH

BT: MUDMINNOW [B????]

SYN: dallia pectoralis

AI: *Dallia pectoralis* Bean, 1880 [FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: DAP, FishBase ID: 2705, ITIS TSN: 162159]
 [SciName]

Alaska blackfish are found in swamps, ponds, lakes, and streams with vegetation for cover, in tundra and forested locations not far inland. Their range includes Alaska and the Bering Sea islands. Alaska Natives

once ate these fish and fed them to their dogs, catching them in the fall and freezing them for use over winter. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dallia_pectoralis]

MUDMINNOW

BT: FISH, ESOCIFORM [B3808]

SYN: umbridae

AI: . *Umbridae* (mudminnows) are a family of *Actinopterygii*, ray-finned fish that inhabit freshwater environments in temperate regions across the Northern Hemisphere. They are generally small fish, with the largest species reaching 33 centimetres (13 in) in length, and most less than half that.

[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umbridae>]

FISH, ESOCIFORM [B3808]

add AI to justify the creation of a NT MUDMINNOW:

AI: . Esociformes are a small order of ray-finned fish, with two families, the *Umbridae* (mudminnows) and the *Esocidae* (pikes). The pikes of genus *Esox* give the order its name.

[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esociformes>]

35050	Mashu roots, raw (Alaska Native) (<i>Hedysarum alpinum</i>)
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ALPINE SWEETVETCH

BT: VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]

SYN: hedysarum alpinum

AI: *Hedysarum alpinum* L. [GRIN Nomen: 18594, ITIS TSN: 26723, PLANTS Symbol: HEAL] [SciName] *Hedysarum alpinum* is a species of flowering plant in the legume family known by the common name alpine sweetvetch. It has a circumpolar distribution, occurring throughout the northern latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. In North America it is widespread in Canada and the northernmost United States, including Alaska. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hedysarum_alpinum]

35054	Octopus (Alaska Native) (<i>Octopus dofleini</i>)
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GIANT PACIFIC OCTOPUS

BT: OCTOPUS [B1514]

SYN: enteroctopus dofleini, north pacific giant octopus

AI: *Enteroctopus dofleini* (Wülker, 1910) [ITIS TSN: 557227] [SciName]

Enteroctopus dofleini, also known as the giant Pacific octopus or North Pacific giant octopus, is a large cephalopod belonging to the genus *Enteroctopus*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enteroctopus_dofleini]

35057	Oil, bearded seal (Oogruk) (Alaska Native)
35055	Seal, bearded (Oogruk), meat, dried (Alaska Native)

BEARDED SEAL

BT: SEAL FAMILY [B1341]

SYN: erignathus barbatus, squareflipper, square flipper seal, ugruk, oogruk

AI: *Erignathus barbatus* (Erxleben 1777) [FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: SEB, CEC Id: 1430, ITIS TSN: 180655] [SciName]

The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*), also called the square flipper seal, is a medium-sized pinniped that is found in and near to the Arctic Ocean... Bearded seals are a primary food source for polar bears and for the Inuit of the Arctic coast. The Inuktitut name for the seal is Ugyuk or Oogrook or Oogruk. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bearded_seal]

35014	Oil, beluga, whale (Alaska Native) (Delphinapterus leucas)
35011	Whale, beluga, meat, raw (Alaska Native) (Delphinapterus leucas)

BELUGA WHALE

BT: WHALE [B1343]

SYN: delphinapterus leucas, white whale

AI: *Delphinapterus leucas* (Pallas 1776) [FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: BEL, CEC Id: 1460, ITIS TSN: 180483, MSW3 Id: 14300105] [SciName]

The beluga or white whale, *Delphinapterus leucas*, is an Arctic and sub-Arctic cetacean. It is one of two members of the family Monodontidae, along with the narwhal, and the only member of the genus *Delphinapterus*. This marine mammal is commonly referred to simply as the beluga or sea canary due to its high-pitched twitter. Using the term "white whale" to refer to belugas is, in the strictest sense, erroneous, as the term "whale" is usually applied to the *Mysticeti* (baleen whales) and not to toothed cetaceans which belong to the suborder *Odontoceti*, which also includes dolphins and porpoises. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beluga_whale]

Note: authoritative sources give English name BELUGA, but this name is also used for *Huso huso* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Langual B2528], which is a sturgeon. Therefore, it is best to call this new descriptor BELUGA WHALE to distinguish it from the fish.

35156	Oil, spotted seal (Alaska Native)
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SPOTTED SEAL

BT: SEAL FAMILY [B1341]

SYN: larga seal, phoca largha, phoca vitulina largha

AI: *Phoca largha* (Pallas 1811) [FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: SST, ITIS TSN: 180642, MSW3 Id: 14001059] [SciName]

The spotted seal (*Phoca largha*, *Phoca vitulina largha*), also known as the larga or largha seal, is a

member of the family *Phocidae*, and is considered a "true seal". It inhabits ice floes and waters of the north Pacific Ocean and adjacent seas. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spotted_seal]

35087	Oil, whale, bowhead (Alaska Native) (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>)
35085	Whale, bowhead, subcutaneous fat (blubber) (Alaska Native) (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>)

BOWHEAD WHALE

BT: WHALE [B1343]

SYN: balaena mysticetus , bowhead whale, black right whale, greenland right whale, arctic right whale, great polar whale

AI: *Balaena mysticetus* Linnaeus, 1758 [CEC Id: 1468, FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: BMY, ITIS TSN: 180533, MSW3 Id: 14300005] [SciName]

The bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) is a baleen whale of the right whale family Balaenidae, in suborder Mysticeti and genus Balaena. It lives entirely in fertile Arctic and sub-Arctic waters, unlike other whales that migrate to feed or reproduce to low latitude waters. It was also known as Greenland right whale or Arctic whale. American whalers called it the steeple-top, polar whale, or Russia or Russian whale. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balaena_mysticetus]

35059	Owl, horned, flesh, raw (Alaska Native) (<i>Bubo virginianus</i>)
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GREAT HORNED OWL

BT: OWL [B????]

SYN: bubo virginianus

AI: *Bubo virginianus* (Gmelin, 1788) [ITIS TSN: 177884] [SciName].

The Great Horned Owl, (*Bubo virginianus*), also known as the Tiger Owl, is a large owl native to the Americas. It is an adaptable bird with a vast range and is the most widely distributed true owl in the Americas. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubo_virginianus]

OWL

BT: POULTRY OR GAME BIRD [B1563]

SYN: strigiformes

AI: Owls are a group of birds that belong to the order Strigiformes, constituting 200 extant bird of prey species. Most are solitary and nocturnal, with some exceptions (e.g., the Northern Hawk Owl). Owls hunt mostly small mammals, insects, and other birds, although a few species specialize in hunting fish. They are found in all regions of the Earth except Antarctica, most of Greenland and some remote islands. Owls are characterized by their small beaks and wide faces, and are divided into two families: the typical owls, Strigidae; and the barn-owls, Tytonidae. [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Owl>]

35198	Plains Pricklypear, raw (Northern Plains Indians)
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PLAINS PRICKLYPEAR**BT:** PRICKLY PEAR [B1672]**SYN:** opuntia polyacantha, hairspine cactus, panhandle pricklypear, starvation pricklypear**Al:** *Opuntia polyacantha* Haw [GRIN Nomen: 314437, ITIS TSN: 19726, PLANTS Symbol: OPPO] [SciName]

Opuntia polyacantha is a common species of cactus known by the common names plains pricklypear, hairspine cactus, panhandle pricklypear, and starvation pricklypear. It is native to North America, where it is widespread in western Canada, the central and western United States, and northern Mexico. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opuntia_polyacantha]

35201	Prairie Turnips, boiled (Northern Plains Indians)
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PRAIRIE TURNIP**BT:** VEGETABLE-PRODUCING PLANT, ROOT, TUBER OR BULB USED [B1018]**SYN:** pediomelum esculentum, psoralea esculenta, prairie-turnip, breadroot**Al:** *Pediomelum esculentum* (Pursh) Rydb. [GRIN Nomen: 312047, ITIS TSN: 504177, PLANTS Symbol: PEES] [SciName]

Psoralea esculenta (prairie turnip) is an herbaceous perennial plant native to prairies and dry woodlands of central North America, which bears a starchy tuberous root edible as a root vegetable. The plant is also known as *Pediomelum esculenta*. English names for the plant include tipsin, teepsenee, breadroot, breadroot scurf pea, and pomme blanche. The prairie turnip was a staple food of the Plains Indians. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prairie_Turnip]

35063	Rhubarb, wild, leaves (Alaska Native) (<i>Polygonum alaskanum</i>)
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ALASKA WILD RHUBARB**BT:** RHUBARB [B1364]**SYN:** aconogonon alaskanum, polygonum alaskanum**Al:** *Aconogonon alaskanum* (W. Wight ex Harshb.) Soják [ITIS Taxonomic Serial No.: 823769] [SciName]

09428	Rowal, raw (<i>Pangium edule</i>)
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PANGIUM EDULE**BT:** EDIBLE SEED PRODUCING PLANT [B1174]**SYN:** pangium edule, rowal**Al:** *Pangium edule* Reinw. [SciName]

Pangium edule Reinw. Genus: Pangium, Family: Achariaceae. Also placed in: Flacourtiaceae. •Human

food: nut, oil/fat [GRIN 26427]

Pangium edule Reinw. ex Blume [USDA Plants PAED4]

Pangium edule (Indonesian: keluak or keluwak; Malay: kepayang) is a tall tree native to the mangrove swamps of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea). It produces a large poisonous fruit (the "football fruit") which can be made edible by fermentation... In Singapore and Malaysia, the seeds are best known as an essential ingredient in ayam (chicken) or babi (pork) buah keluak, a mainstay of Peranakan cuisine. Alternatively, the kernels may be ground up to form a thick black gravy called rawan (or rawon in parts of Indonesia). [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pangium_edule]

35231	Sea lion, Steller, fat (Alaska Native) (<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>)
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STELLER SEA LION

BT: EARED SEAL FAMILY [B4163]

SYN: eumetopias jubatus, northern sea lion

AI: *Eumetopias jubatus* (Schreber 1776) [FAO ASFIS 3-alpha-code: SSL, ITIS TSN: 180625, CEC Id: 1424, MSW3 Id: 14001011] [SciName]

The Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) also known as the northern sea lion and Steller's sea lion, is a near threatened species of sea lion in the northern Pacific.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eumetopias_jubatus]

35071	Seal, ringed, meat (Alaska Native) (<i>Pusa hispida</i>)
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RINGED SEAL

BT: SEAL FAMILY [B1341] (it is an earless seal)

SYN: pusa hispida, jar seal

AI: *Pusa hispida* (Schreber, 1775) [ITIS TSN: 622018] [SciName]

The ringed seal (*Pusa hispida*), also known as the jar seal and as netsik or nattiq by the Inuit, is an earless seal (family: *Phocidae*) inhabiting the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions... Ringed seals occur throughout the Arctic Ocean. They can be found in the Baltic Sea, the Bering Sea and the Hudson Bay. They prefer to rest on ice floe and will move farther north for denser ice. One subspecies can be found in freshwater.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pusa_hispida]

35074	Sourdock, young leaves (Alaska Native) (<i>Rumex arcticus</i>)
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ARCTIC DOCK

BT: SORREL [B1641] *Rumex acetosa* (this term has synonyms "rumex" and "sour dock")

SYN: rumex arcticus, sourdock

AI: *Rumex arcticus* Trautv. [GRIN Nomen: 448242, ITIS TSN: 20935, PLANTS Symbol: RUAR6] [SciName]

Rumex arcticus, commonly known as Arctic Dock or Sourdock, is a perennial flowering plant that is

native to Alaska. Its leaves are an important part of the diet of native Alaskans such as the Yupik people, who include it in various dishes such as akutaq. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rumex_arcticus]

35075	Squirrel, ground, meat (Alaska Native) (<i>Citellus undulatus</i>)
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GROUND SQUIRREL

BT: SQUIRREL [B1389]

AI: The ground squirrels are members of the squirrel family of rodents (the *Sciuridae*) which generally live on or in the ground, rather than trees. The term is most often used for the medium-sized ground squirrels, as the larger ones are more commonly known as marmots (genus *Marmota*) or prairie dogs, while the smaller and less bushy-tailed ground squirrels tend to be known as chipmunks.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ground_squirrel]

ARCTIC GROUND SQUIRREL

BT: GROUND SQUIRREL [B????]

SYN: *spermophilus parryii*, *urocitellus parryii*

AI: *Spermophilus parryii* Richardson, 1825 [ITIS TSN: 180146] [SciName]

The Arctic ground squirrel (*Uroditellus parryii*) is a species of ground squirrel native to the Arctic. People in Alaska, particularly around the Aleutians, refer to them as "Parka" squirrels, probably because their pelt is good for making the fur edging on the hoods of Parka style jackets... The Arctic ground squirrel can be found in regions of Northern Canada ranging from the Arctic Circle to northern British Columbia, and down to the southern border of the Northwest Territories, as well as Alaska and Siberia.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_ground_squirrel]

35093	Willow, young leaves, chopped (Alaska Native) (<i>Salix pulchra</i> Cham.)
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TEALEAF WILLOW

BT: SPICE OR FLAVOR-PRODUCING PLANT [B1179] and/or LEAFY VEGETABLE [B1566] ???

SYN: *salix pulchra*

AI: *Salix pulchra* Cham. [ITIS TSN: 22488, PLANTS Symbol: SAPU15] [SciName]

Salix pulchra is a species of flowering plant in the willow family, known by the common names diamondleaf willow, tealeaf willow, and thin red willow. It is native to northern North America, where it occurs in Alaska, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut. The species is also found in northern British Columbia, and occurs in Russia. *S. pulchra* is one of the least bitter-tasting willows in Alaska, and in the springtime, young leaves may be harvested for human consumption. The leaves and shoots were eaten by the Eskimo raw and dried, or stored in seal oil for future use. The leaves were also used to brew tea and make soup. At Nunivak Island, parts of this plant were chewed to treat ailments such as mouth sores and pain. This willow also provides a good source of vitamin C.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salix_pulchra]

Modification of existing descriptors

OUTDOOR/OPEN-AIR GROWING CONDITION [Z0208]

add SYN: free-range

this would facilitate indexing of free-range chickens etc.

More information needed

35064	Fish, salmon, tipnuk, fermented (Alaska Native)
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TIPNUK

a putrefied fish product made from either a combination of fish heads, liver, pancreas, and other internal organs or from whole fish (usually salmon). The fresh products are buried in grass lined ground pits and allowed to putrefy for specified periods.

http://www.arctichealth.org/docs/Alaska%20Dietary%20Surveys/glossary_tables1-87_A-G.pdf

35052	Mouse nuts, roots (Alaska Native)
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MOUSE NUTS

bits of edible roots, and other underground parts of tundra plants which rodents collect and bury in underground storage houses for their winter food supply.

http://www.arctichealth.org/docs/Alaska%20Dietary%20Surveys/glossary_tables1-87_A-G.pdf

Note: this references also provides a list of animals, fishes & plants commonly used as food by Alaskan Natives, plus a table of composition

35138	Squash, Indian, raw (Navajo)
35139	Squash, Indian, cooked, boiled (Navajo)

Is this a specific variety of squash?

Proposal for indexing USDA SR25 (cont.)

LanguaL proposal Jayne Ireland

Proposals for new descriptors

Food ID	Food name + Scientific name in SR25
13227	Beef, shank crosscuts, separable lean only, trimmed to 1/4" fat, choice, raw

SHANK (MEAT)

BT: CUT OF MEAT, U.S. [Z0008]

NT: FORE SHANK [Z0025]

AI: A meat shank or shin is the portion of meat around the tibia of the animal, the leg bone beneath the knee. [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shank_\(meat\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shank_(meat))]

Justification: shank can refer to fore leg and/or back leg

FORE SHANK [Z0025]

BT: SHANK (MEAT) [Z????] : move FORE SHANK from under CUT OF MEAT, U.S. [Z0008]

Modification of existing descriptors

PARTICLE SIZE IN SOLID FORMED PRODUCTS [Z0097] SOLID CONTAINING MEDIUM OR LARGE CHUNKS (8 MM.) [Z0100] SOLID CONTAINING MEDIUM OR SMALL PARTICLES (8-4 MM.) [Z0103] SOLID CONTAINING SMALL PARTICLES (4-1 MM.) [Z0099] SOLID CONTAINING VERY SMALL PARTICLES (>1 MM.) [Z0098]

- **SOLID CONTAINING MEDIUM OR LARGE CHUNKS (8 MM.) [Z0100]** -> SOLID CONTAINING MEDIUM OR LARGE CHUNKS (>8 MM.)
- **SOLID CONTAINING MEDIUM OR SMALL PARTICLES (8-4 MM.) [Z0103]** -> SOLID CONTAINING MEDIUM OR SMALL PARTICLES (4-8 MM.)
- **SOLID CONTAINING SMALL PARTICLES (4-1 MM.) [Z0099]** -> SOLID CONTAINING SMALL PARTICLES (1-4 MM.)
- **SOLID CONTAINING VERY SMALL PARTICLES (>1 MM.) [Z0098]** -> SOLID CONTAINING VERY SMALL PARTICLES (<1 MM.)

CHICKEN ADDED [H0766]

TURKEY ADDED [H0767]

are currently under MEAT ADDED [H0191] but should be moved under POULTRY ADDED [H0171]

POULTRY ADDED [H0171]

should then be moved from under FOOD ADDED [H0180] and be placed under MEAT ADDED [H0191]

LAMB MEAT ADDED [H0764]

add SYN: mutton meat added

CULTIVATED MUSHROOM [B2937]

SYN: agaricus bisporus

add SYN: button mushroom ; portobello mushroom ; champignon mushroom ; common mushroom

MSG ADDED [H0369] (BT FOOD ADDITIVE ADDED, USA [H0371])

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE ADDED [H0590] (BT FOOD ADDITIVE ADDED [H0399])

These 2 descriptors are SYNONYMS! As **H0590** is the more recent of the two, it should be deactivated and moved under H0369.

H0369 should be renamed "MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE ADDED" with SYN = "msg added" ; H0369 should then be copied under FOOD ADDITIVE ADDED [H0399]