



Did you know?

Ki'piaapi or "soon old man" makes a brief appearance in the Spring and represents the warmth and beauty of the yellow sun at its heart, the grace of the purple mountains all around and a heavy fur robe to keep warm.

Ki'piaapi
Prairie Crocus
Anemone patens
April-May



Asstssipokoy
Smooth Blue Beardtongue
Penstemon sp
May-June



Aisattsikohtako
Lupine
Lupinus sp
June-July



Ma's
Prairie turnip
Psoralea esculenta
June



Maanikapi
Wild Bergamot
Monarda fistulosa
July



Ka'kitsimo
Wild Mint
Mentha arvensis
July-August



Matóyihkoyipísátssaisski
Dotted Blazingstar
Liatris punctata
August



Sooyaiihtsi
Prairie Smoke
Geum triflorum
May-June

Did you know?

The three flowered avens has three Blackfoot names for each phase of growth. First stage is the "lies on his belly" with the flowers drooping down. The second phase is where the flowers point upward as "old mans whiskers" and finally in the third and final stage, the flower bursts outward into "prairie smoke".



Kinii
Prairie Rose
Rosa acicularis
June-August



Oststaksimaan
Pincushion Cactus
Corypantha vivipara
June-July



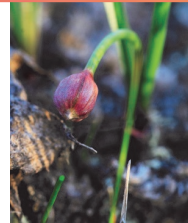
Aiksiksiksi
Water Smartweed
Persicaria amphibia
August



Ootoki'pisti
Skeletonweed
Lygodesmia juncea
July

Did you know?

Ma's is an important food and medicine to the Niitsitapi. The root of the Prairie Turnip is rich in fibers, protein, and carbohydrates and is beneficial for the body as it maintains brain health, prevents cancer, diabetes and a good source of energy. It also is connected to the morning star and the sky beings.



Saokiipisatsiinikimm
Nodding Onion
Allium cernuum
June-July



Saokiipisatsiinikimm
Nodding Onion
Allium cernuum
June-July



Ana'wawatokstima
Louisiana Broom Rape
Orobanche ludoviciana
August



Ana'wawatokstima
Louisiana Broom Rape
Close up



Kakahsiin
Bearberry/Kinnikinnik
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
May



Amaohkaapistsisskitsi
Scarlet Mallow
Malva coccinea
June-July



Naatosipisa tssaisski
Common Dandelion
Taraxacum officinale
April-May



Otsiikin
Buffalo Bean
Thermopsis rhombifolia
May-June



Did you know?

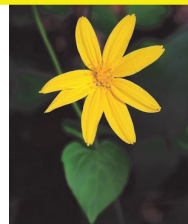
At the time of flowering of Otsiikin or buffalo beans, buffalo bulls tented to leave their winter range for summer grazing on the prairie which accounts for their name.



Isttssissii'pisatssaissk
Goat's beard
Tragopogon dubius
May-June



lihtáómaitsimihkio'p
Yellow Buckwheat
Eriogonum flavum
June



Otahkáápiistsisskitsiists
Arnica
Arnica sp.
June



Otahkoottsis
Prickly Pear Cactus
Opuntia polyacantha
June-July



Opihtahtsi
Nineleaf biscuitroot
Lomatium triternatum
July



Aomaohksimii
Common Tickseed
Coreopsis tinctoria
August



Aokspiiyipisatssaisski
Prairie Coneflower
Ratibia columnifera
August



Akspii
Gumweed
Grindelia squarrosa
August



Áaattistaotsipiis
Rabbitbrush
Ericameria nauseosa
August



E-cramps
Death Camas
Zigadenus sp
May-June

Did you know?

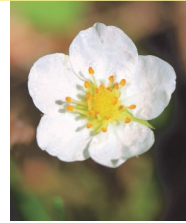
That all parts of the Death Camas plant is poisonous to humans as well as livestock.



Pisatsiinikimm
Wild Onion
Allium sp.
April-May



Asstssipokoy
White Beardtongue
Penstemon albidus
May-June



Ootsistiin
Wild Strawberry
Fragaria sp.
June



Ootsistiin
Wild Strawberry
Fruit
June



Áwaanataapistsisskitsi
Gumbo Evening Primrose
Oenothera cespitosa
June



Áwaanataapistsisskitsi
Gumbo Evening Primrose
Oenothera cespitosa
June

Did you know?

The Áwaanataapistsisskitsi or the Gumbo Evening Primrose flower starts the day white and fades to pink by the end of the same day.



Kiaayaapistsisskitsi
Bear Grass
Xerophyllum tenax
June-July



Aohtksooki
Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
June-July



Pokinssomo
Cow Parsnip
Heracleum maximum
July



Aahsowa
Wild Licorice
Glycyrrhiza lepidota
June-July



Atsiinaimo
Western Meadow rue
Thalictrum occidentale
June-July



Misisaimi'soyiis
Wolf Willow
Elaeagnus commutata
June-July

Did you know?
The seeds from the wolf willow were used as beads for necklaces or were sewn as a decoration on dresses.



Siiksinoko
Creeping Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis
June



A'kiitoi
Trembling Aspen
Populus tremuloides
April-May



Pakksini'simaan
Northern Gooseberry
Ribes oxycanthoides
July



Pakksini'simaan
Fruit
July



Otohtoksiin
Wild Red Raspberry
Rubus strigosus
July



Otohtoksiin
Fruit
July



Iimatotsiinaimo
Labrador tea
Ledum glandulosum
May-June



Patokh'i
Spruce
Picea sp.
All year



Mi'ksinittsiim
Buffaloberry
Shepherdia argebea
August-September

Did you know?
How to pick mi'ksinittsiim was brought upon by Napi, after losing his berries in the water. He stated; "This shall be the way people will pick you from the bushes, they will hit the bushes and this will knock off the berries where they will be picked up by the people." The Niitsitapi still pick berries this way, they will lay canvas under the bushes and beat the berry bush. This is done after the first frost, as it makes the berries sweeter.



Siikokiinis
Paper Birch
Betula papyrifera



Siikokiinis
Paper Birch leaf



Kaksamis
Pasture sage
Artemisia frigida
April-May

NAAPI'S GARDEN

.....And then after he made the earth, Naapi went about gouging the earth to make rivers and lakes, filling them with water. He covered his territory with grass for linnii (the buffalo). Naapi not only made roots, berries, and plants for the animals to eat and use but he made all kinds of flowers to beautify his territory. Lest his people might get sick, he also scattered throughout his territory all kinds of medicinal plants for them to keep them in good health.

This pamphlet is a humble beginning of an attempt to retrieve some of the plants that are natural and indigenous to the prairie landscape. The **BUFFALO TREATY** of 2014 mentions conservation, culture, and education in its clauses. This pamphlet is created in fulfillment of those purposes of the

BUFFALO TREATY and to remind us of **NAAPI'S GARDEN.**

We would like to acknowledge and thank Amethyst First Rider, Leroy Little Bear, Kansie Fox, William Singer III, and Norma Jean Russell for their insights and knowledge which helped make the "Naapi's Garden" project a success.

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Naapi's Garden



A Guide to
Culturally Important
Blackfoot Plants

