

BACKYARD BOUNTY

look at your lawn. "People need to stop before they decide to get rid of weeds. Many of our weeds are our most important edible and medicinal plants," says Marla Bull Bear, executive director of Lakota Youth Development. Consider the dandelion, which can be used to make coffee, salads, jelly — you can even deep-fry the flowers. "The entire plant is edible. I don't know how much money we spend trying to get rid of that thing, and all it wants to do is feed us."

At Lakota Youth Development's harvest camps, held at Tiwahe Wicoti campgrounds near St. Charles in the Milk's Camp community of the Rosebud Reservation, Native teens deepen their connection to the land as they gather, preserve and prepare wild foods from

the prairie — timpsila, or prairie turnips, dandelions, grapes, chokecherries, buffalo berries and plantain. "We talk about the cultural significance and our relationship to the plant and animal nations that share themselves with us," Bull Bear says. "We teach how to be good relatives and good stewards, being respectful of our plant nation relatives."

Practicing good etiquette is an important part of that stewardship. Campers learn to give tobacco offerings, say prayers thanking the plants being harvested and that they must not take more than they need. "Many plants live in a family. If you harvest more than half, you diminish that family," Bull Bear says. "The youth understand that this is a living thing, and this is not to be taken lightly."

After their harvest, students use both

Native youth learn to gather wild plants at Lakota Youth Development's harvest camps.



do both," Bull Bear says. have a dehydrator and not use it. We ancestors would think it was silly to drators as well as drying racks. "Our ed, but at camp, the teens use dehyeled and reconstituting them as needthem in rawhide boxes as they trav-Lakota relied on drying foods, storing preserve their finds. Historically, the traditional and modern techniques to

creatures that might spoil the harvest. the racks to shoo away flies and other ders and small children would watch hours to dry, so in the old days, elslices. Food will take between 24-48 etables should be cut into paper-thin drating. Meat, squash and other veg-Hot, dry days are best for food dehy-

harvest, Bull Bear remembers some them. After the camp's first wild turnip about their foods and the world around The campers enjoy learning more

> a look," Bull Bear says. spires to help us survive if we just take actuality, Grandmother Earth conour backyard." Perhaps your yard borrow a spade? We found turnips in holds its own culinary surprises. "In of the kids calling her to ask, "Can we

grinder will also do the trick. side a large rawhide bowl, but a meat were ground by hand using stones inthe poison. Traditionally, the berries chokecherry jelly. Chokecherry pits them into patties, which neutralizes contain hydrocyanic acid, so the a chokecherry pudding, as well as cherries and dried meat, wojapi, Lakota crush whole fruits and dry to make wasna, a mixture of chokeinvolve chokecherries. Youth learn Many of the campers' favorite foods

WOJAPI

sugar or honey 1-2 tablespoons cornstarch 1/4 cup water, plus more for soaking about five chokecherry patties

sugar or honey to taste. pudding consistency. Sweeten with constantly, until the wojapi reaches mixture to chokecherries, stirring thoroughly. Slowly add cornstarch starch and 1/4 cup water together apart. Reduce heat to low. Mix cornum heat. Boil for one hour, stirring day and bring to a boil over medifrequently, until the patties break water into a sauce pan the next ter overnight. Pour the patties and Soak chokecherry patties in wa-





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