



ANISHINAABEMOWIN FLASH CARDS

Presented to ATK/SAR Workshop

March 21, 2011

Wilson Plain Jr.

Aamjiwnaang First Nation

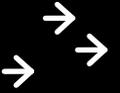


Concept

- Concept has two-fold approach
 - Ojibwe language used to have First Nation youth become aware of Anishinaabe names for the various species
 - Flash cards brought in to assist First Nations young people to become aware of Species at Risk
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- Flash cards would be used primarily in local schools where our First Nations students attend
 - Cards would also be available for non-native students to promote awareness of Species At Risk
 - Have non-native students become aware of Anishinaabe concerns for the environment
 - Flash cards could be made available to all schools to promote awareness of Species At Risk

**Baepaeish Ginebig
Butler's Garter Snake**



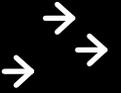
Baepaeish Ginebig

Butler's Garter Snake

- **Features:** Butler's Garter Snake (*Thamnophis butleri*) has the longitudinal striping characteristic of garter snakes, but it is smaller, rarely exceeding 50 cm. The head is relatively much smaller than in other garter snakes. This species prefers open habitats, such as dense grasslands and old fields, where there are small marshes and seasonal wet areas and where it feeds on leeches and earthworms.
- **Status:** Threatened Provincially and Nationally
- **Range:** Butler's Garter Snake is found around the lower Great Lakes, in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario. In Ontario, it occurs at fewer than 50 sites in Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, Dufferin and Wellington counties. At some of the Ontario sites it can be locally common.
- **Threats:** As open areas, including prairies, have been modified and wetlands drained, this species has likely disappeared from some sites in southwestern Ontario.
- **Protection:** Butler's Garter Snake is listed as a threatened species under Ontario's *Endangered Species Act, 2007*. The Act protects the species from being harassed, captured, possessed, bought, sold or killed. Some known sites are in conservation areas, where the species' habitat is protected.

Bagaanaak (wag)

Butternut



Bagaanaak(wag)

Butternut

- **Description:** Large tree belonging to the walnut family found throughout Aamjiwnaang Territory
- **Traditional Use:** The syrup can be eaten for digestive disorders or make a tea of the bark and drink for upset stomach or as a laxative
- **Features:** The Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) is a medium-sized tree that belongs to the Walnut family, and like the other native walnut in Ontario, the Black Walnut, it produces edible nuts in the fall. The roots of Butternut secrete juglone, an allelopathic chemical that can kill other plants growing nearby.
- **Status:** Endangered Provincially and Nationally
- **Threats:** Butternut trees are normally found scattered at low density in forests, and were thus never common in Ontario. Historically, they have declined as forests have been cleared. Today, the main threat to Butternut is a serious fungal disease called Butternut Canker, which was first found in Ontario trees in 1991, but has been in North America for about 50 years. It is thought to have arrived accidentally in infected plants imported from overseas. The fungus can kill a tree within a few years of infection. It enters through cracks or wounds in the bark and multiplies rapidly, making sunken cankers that expand and girdle the branch or trunk, killing everything above the canker. Fungus spores can be transported in wet weather for miles, and the disease can spread quickly. In southeastern states such as Tennessee, the disease has already killed about 80% of the Butternuts. In Ontario, surveys in eastern Ontario show that most trees are infected, and perhaps one-third have been killed.
- **Protection:** Protection provided to the Butternut under Ontario's *Endangered Species Act, 2007*, prohibits any type of harm to this species. Butternut does grow in some national and provincial parks in Ontario where trees receive protection from cutting. Most trees, however, are on private land. There is no known cure for the canker disease, nor any effective techniques to slow or prevent the spread of the disease. The Ontario Forest Gene Conservation Association has established a Butternut Conservation Group, and one of its main objectives is to locate disease-resistant individuals and use these to propagate tree seedlings for planting.



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- Cards would primarily show Species At Risk within Aamjiwnaang territory
 - Species from other areas could be included in the future
 - Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge would be included when available
 - Flash cards could also be made available in libraries
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Any Questions?

Presented by Wilson Plain JR-Aamjiwnaang Consultation Worker