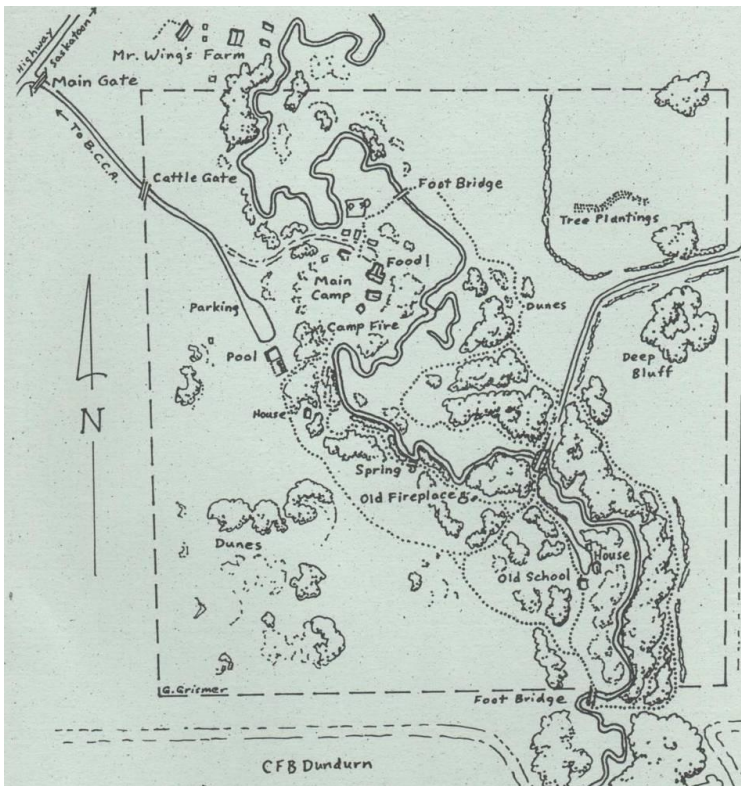


# Ethnobotany and Archaeology at Brightwater



Created by Sandra Walker winter 2009

We are grateful for support from an educational development grant with Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.

Brightwater is an Out-of-School Education program with Saskatoon Public Schools

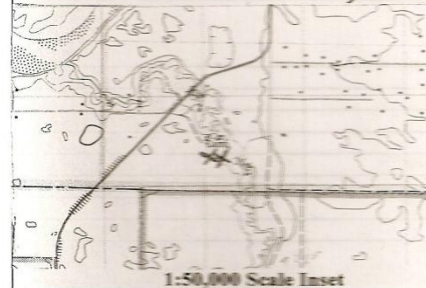
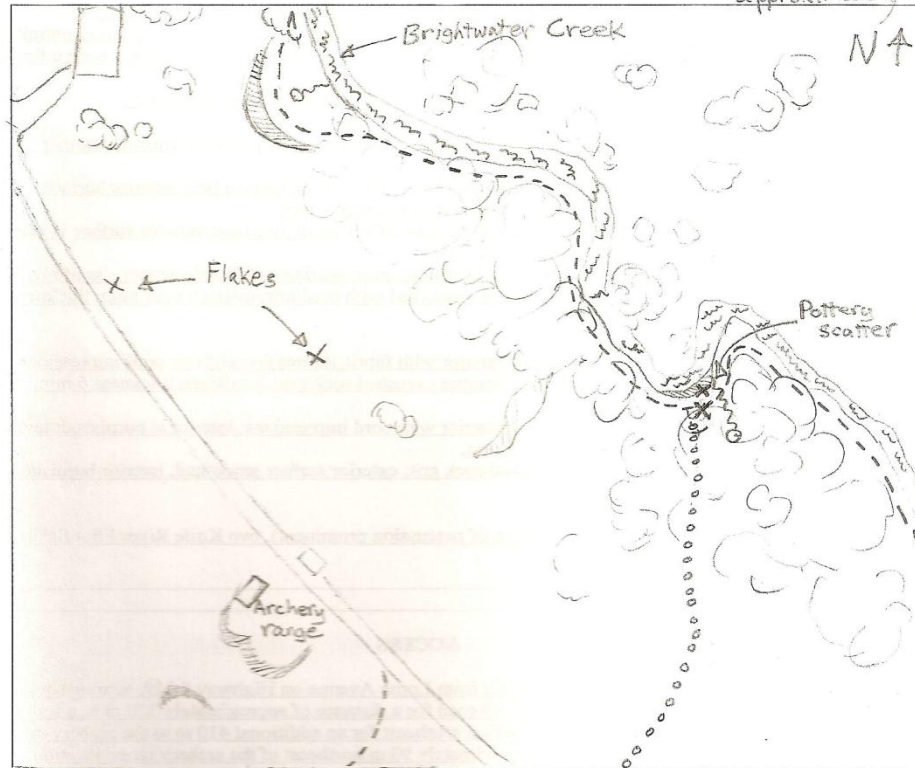
Brightwater Science and Environment Centre is located 13 km south of Saskatoon, SK



# Site map of artifacts

Borden No. \_\_\_\_\_

Scale: 1cm. = 10 m.  
approximately



LEGEND

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Site Boundary                            | Other Symbols:                    |
| Building                                 | Wildlife trail                    |
| Roads                                    | Spring                            |
| Trail                                    | artifact                          |
| Fence                                    | Bush                              |
| Break in slope                           |                                   |
| Waterways                                |                                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRUE | <input type="checkbox"/> MAGNETIC |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> GRID     |

# Pottery sherds



# Pottery with rope impressions



# Knife River Flint blade & spokeshave



# Chert endscraper



# Chert blade





# Locations of artifacts

Chert blade



Pottery

# Wild Onion



# Wood Violet & Western Canada Violet

Edible flower



# Western Red Lily or Tiger Lily

The lily flower blossom is in soups and stews.

The lily is a protected plant in Saskatchewan so it cannot be picked and the root cannot be dug up.



# Mash Marigold

The leaves are edible before it flowers.  
As soon as a flower bud starts to grow, the plants becomes toxic.  
The root system is said to taste like sauerkraut.



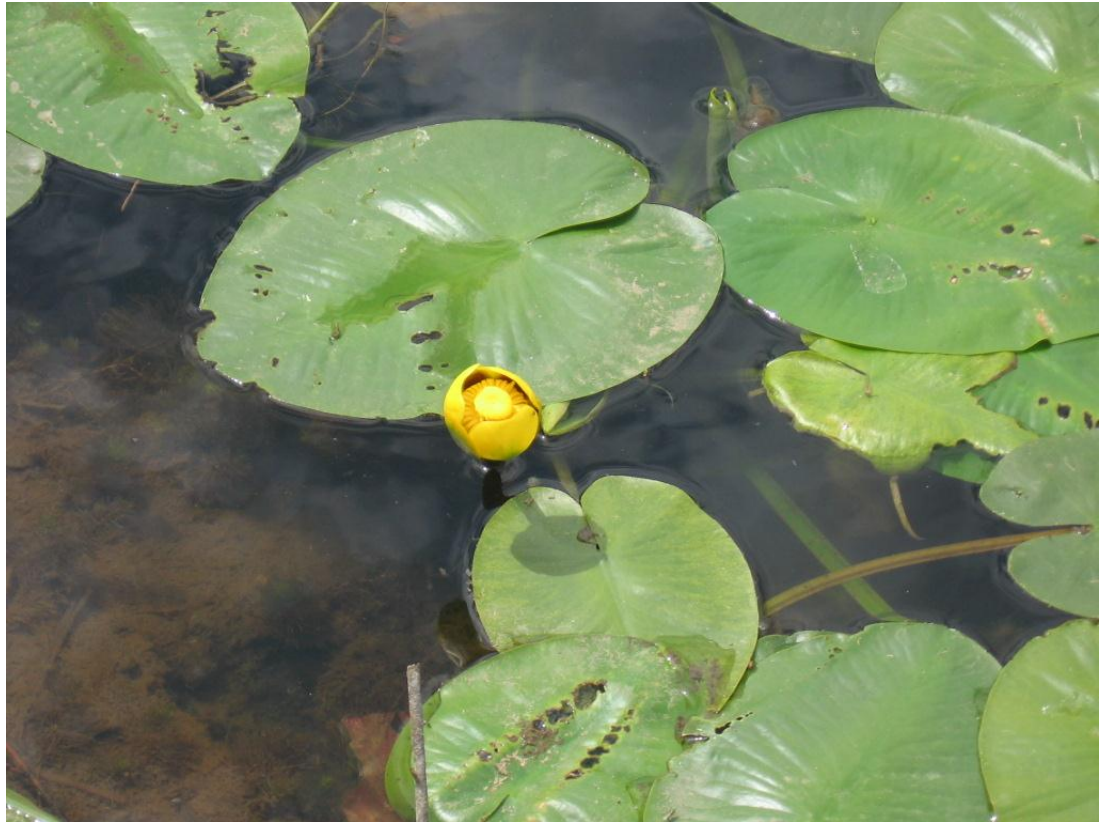
# Wild sage, Prairie Sage

Culinary sage



# Cow Lily, Yellow Pond Lily

Seeds can be used like popcorn, root system is also edible.



# Arrowhead

Produces a small  
edible tuber, a water  
Chestnut.





# Sandberry, Bearberry

The berry is used in soups and stews.



# Bunchberry

Produce an  
edible berry.



# Wild Strawberry



# Wild Rose



# Buffaloberry or Soapberry



# High Bush Cranberry

The berries can also be used for dyes.



# Saskatoon Berry



Shaft for projectile point.

# Goldenrod



Flower head can be used as dye.



Ground seed can be use as a starch.



# Prickly pear cactus

Once it is peeled or the needles are singed off, it can be eaten.  
After blooming there is a fruit which is very sweet.



# Lichen

Survival food source.



# Wild Licorice



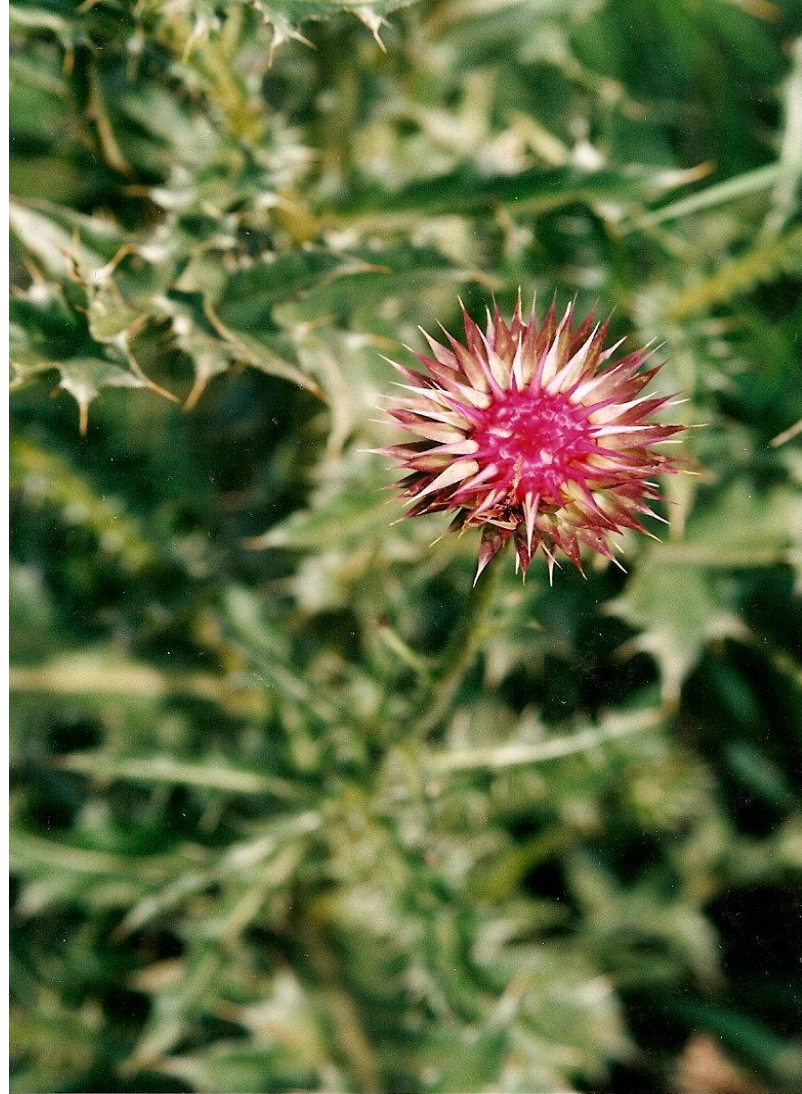
# India Bread Root

Edible taproot



# Nodding Thistle

Artichokes are a member of the thistle family. They also have an edible root.



# Giant Hyssop

Licorice aroma. Tea helps soothe coughs.



# Wild Mints



# Plantain

The seeds are edible; the leaves can be used to speed healing of minor burns or rashes.





# Trembling Aspen

Nature's sunscreen.



# Hoof Fungus

Nature's oven mitt.



# Hawthorne

The thorn is extremely strong and can be used as sewing needles, awes and fishhooks.



# Wolf Willow or Silverberry

Seeds make  
beautiful  
beadwork.



# Dogwood

The leaves can be used as nature's after bite.



# Lodge Pole Pine



Lodge pole only grow at the Cypress Hills area in Saskatchewan.



# Respect and Gratitude for Earth's Gifts

Honouring a land ethic that has no or very minimal impact on the natural habitat ensures that plants, animals and land will sustain our use.

For more information, please contact Brightwater Science and Environment Centre, Saskatoon Public Schools (306)373-4169



- Photo credits: Sandra Walker, Marcia Klein, Josslyn Meyeres, Ivor Thorkle