



INDIGENOUS LEADERSHIP IN HONORING & CARING FOR THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT ECOSYSTEM

MARCH 14TH - 17TH, 2023



Naapi's Garden and Katoyiss Seed Bank

Established 2021



Naapi's Garden
and
Katoyiss Seed Bank
Established 2021

This project was created to further the continuing adaptation of the Niitsitapi.

Today we are experiencing a decline in our Native plants, which leads to a decline in community health and every plant that we lose will affect our Niitsitapi way of life.

Navigating environmental and social climate change requires looking to our history and stories to take action.

It's also to prepare our children for the future, to become Niitsitapi horticulturists and scientists by growing our native plants from seed.

To utilize Blackfoot Ecological Knowledge to heal ourselves through the plants and herbs given to us by the creator.

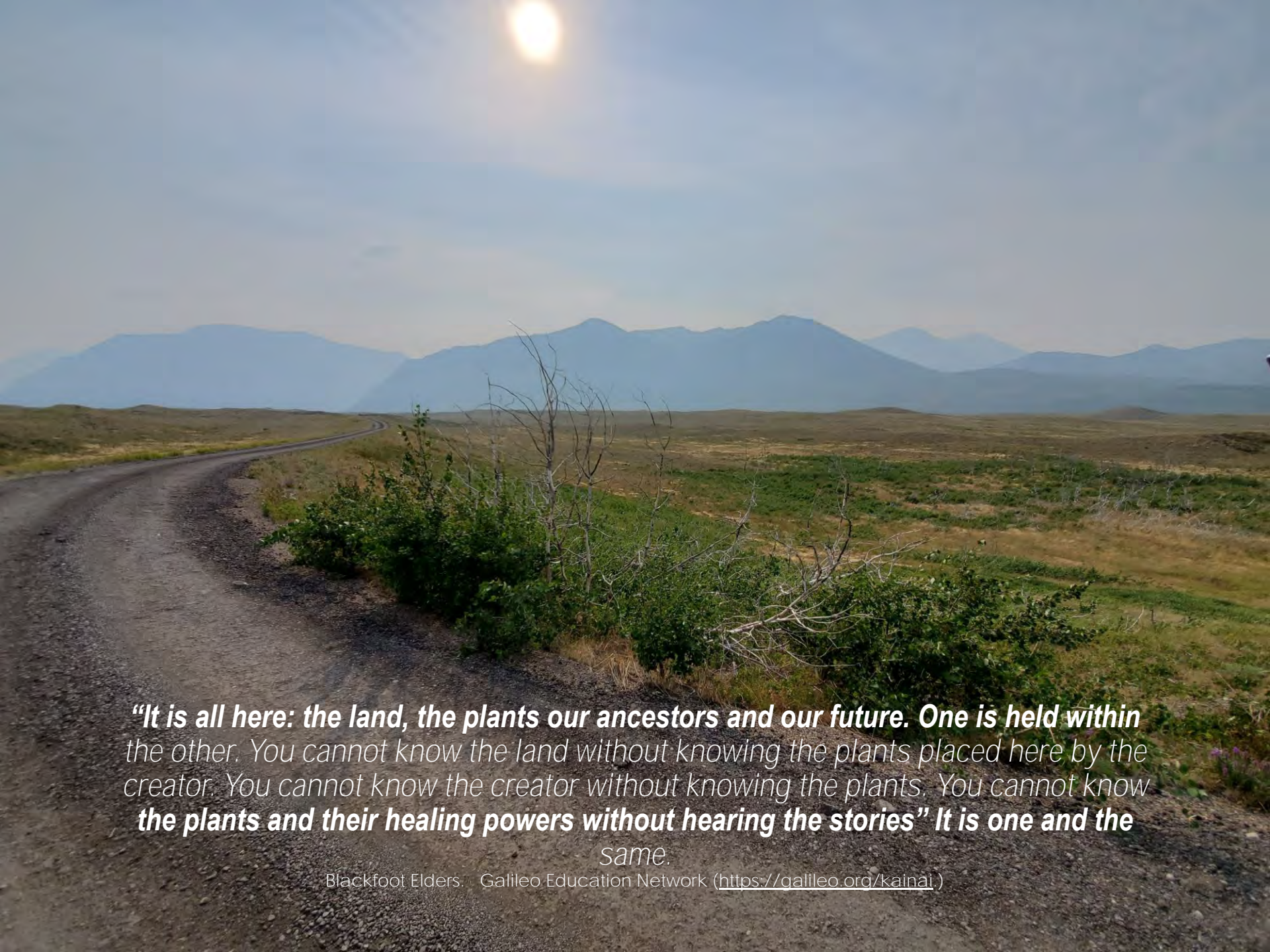
To create reciprocity through land restoration, research, education and partnership.

To assist and create food security solutions by developing community and family gardens.

Learning the lessons from Naapi and to take action by being a steward of the land like Katoyiss and his dog, Sisomm.

Their teachings are an inspiration to educate our future generations and to continue the survival of the Niitsitapi.

Take action! Help to reclaim and heal the land!



“It is all here: the land, the plants our ancestors and our future. One is held within the other. You cannot know the land without knowing the plants placed here by the creator. You cannot know the creator without knowing the plants. You cannot know the plants and their healing powers without hearing the stories” It is one and the same.

Blackfoot Elders. Galileo Education Network (<https://galileo.org/kainai>.)

Ihpitsskopaotspi

Stewardship:

The responsibility of looking after something.



itsaisskiisti

Flora: *Plants, fungus, etc.*



itopiiksi / itstsiiksi

Fauna: *All animal life in a particular area.*



Stamohkanainna'ki'pi kana'paisiyyi.

(Respect everything in the environment)



Kainai Ecosystem Protection Association Summit 2017



KEPA Flag designed by Kainai Elder Charlie Crow Chief

Going back to our “Traditional Ways” is to look at nature...



...and it will take you to the stars.





Miohpokoyiiks
The Lost Children,
Poor Children, The Cluster
Pleiades

Kainai Ecosystem Protection Association KEPA - 5th Annual Summit - June 2018



Sipatsimo - Sweet Grass
Heirochloe odorata



Sipatsimo - Sweet Grass (*Heirochloe odorata*)



Gift from Leroy Little Bear and Amethyst First Rider May 2017



Restoration Plan

25 Hectares of Land on the Blood First Nation



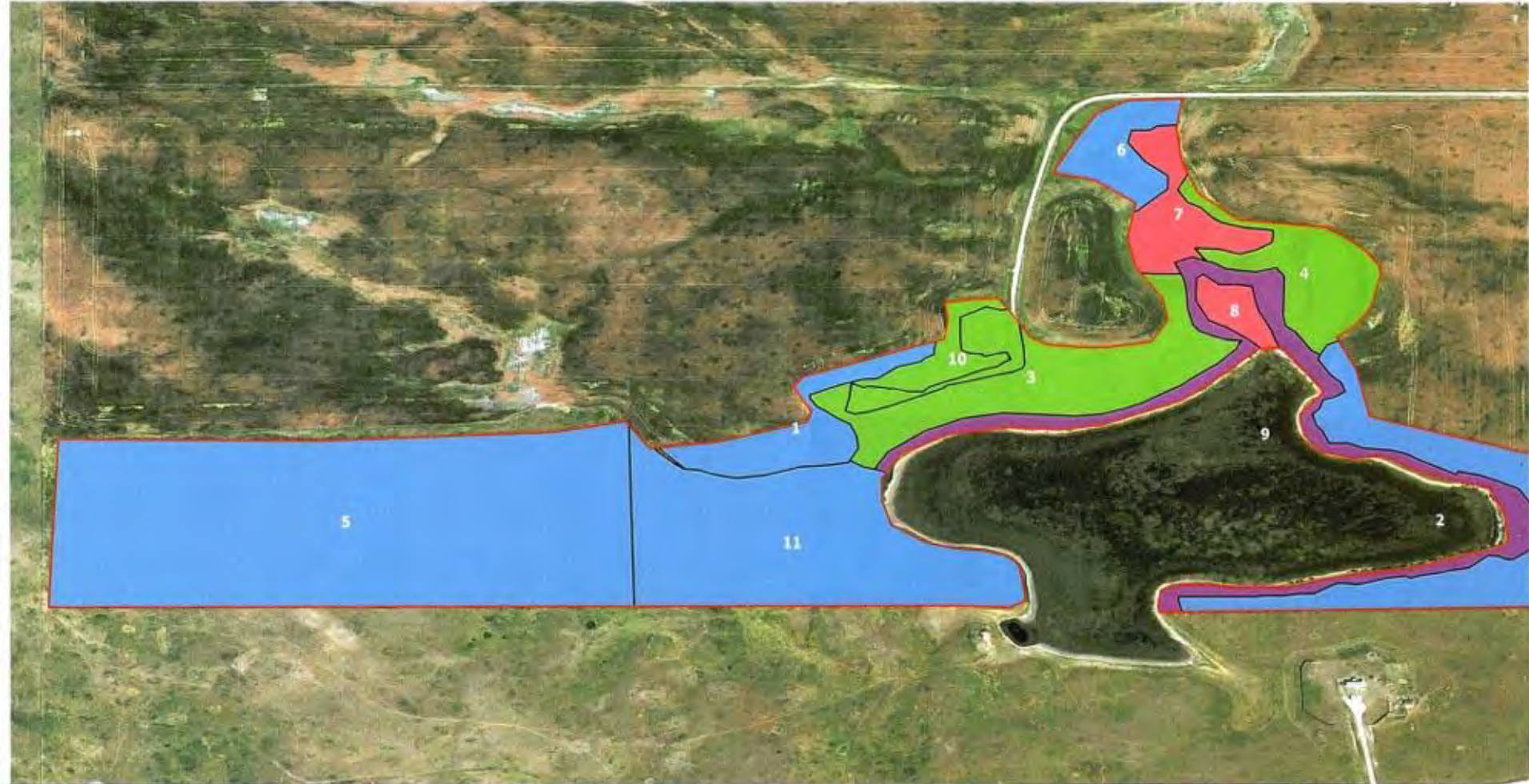


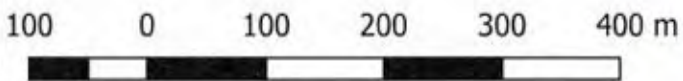
Figure 1: Restoration Plan including phases 1 and 2 with polygons broken up by the target final plant communities

Legend

-  ProjectFootprint
- PlantCommunities
-  DMGA44
-  FFA3
-  FFA4
-  FFC2
- Google Satellite



Tannas Conservation Services Ltd.



Sipatsimo - Sweet Grass (*Heirochloe odorata*)



Gift from Deb Gregorash May 2020

Naapi's Garden and Katoyiss Seed Bank

Established November 2020



Naapi's Garden Greenhouse ground breaking ceremony

Api'soomaahka, Derek Melting Tallow, Van Singer and Kainai councillor Maria Russell

October 2020



Seed collecting 2018 Bull Horn Coulee & North Cliff Kainai First Nation



(Prairie Parsley, Three Flowered Avens and Arrow leaf Balsamroot)



Moses Lake Community Garden 2020

Willow planting July 2021.



Sofie Forsstrom (OWC) Api'soomaahka, Kansie Fox (BTLM).



Otsipiis – Willow (*Salix* sp.)
February 2022



**Blood Tribe Land
Management
Invasive Species Technicians**

**Nathan Mistaken Chief and
Jaret Panther Bone**



**Awaawai'sskapi – Caterpillar
Spurge caterpillar,
Hawk-moth (*Hyles euphorbiae*)**



**www.creeksidegoats.com
2020, 2021 & 2022**

**Isttoan
knife**



Ka'kitsimo - Wild Mint

**Saakiipisatsiinikimm
Wild (nodding) Onion**



**Oosak
Back Fat**



**Kayii
Dried Meat**



**Niitsikapa's
Yampa/Double root
(double turnip)**



Okonok



Saskatoon Berry



Aahsowa - Wild Licorice



**Mookakin
Pemmican**

**Iihtaottakio'p
Ladle**



**Traditional Blackfoot Meal
Circa mid 1700's**

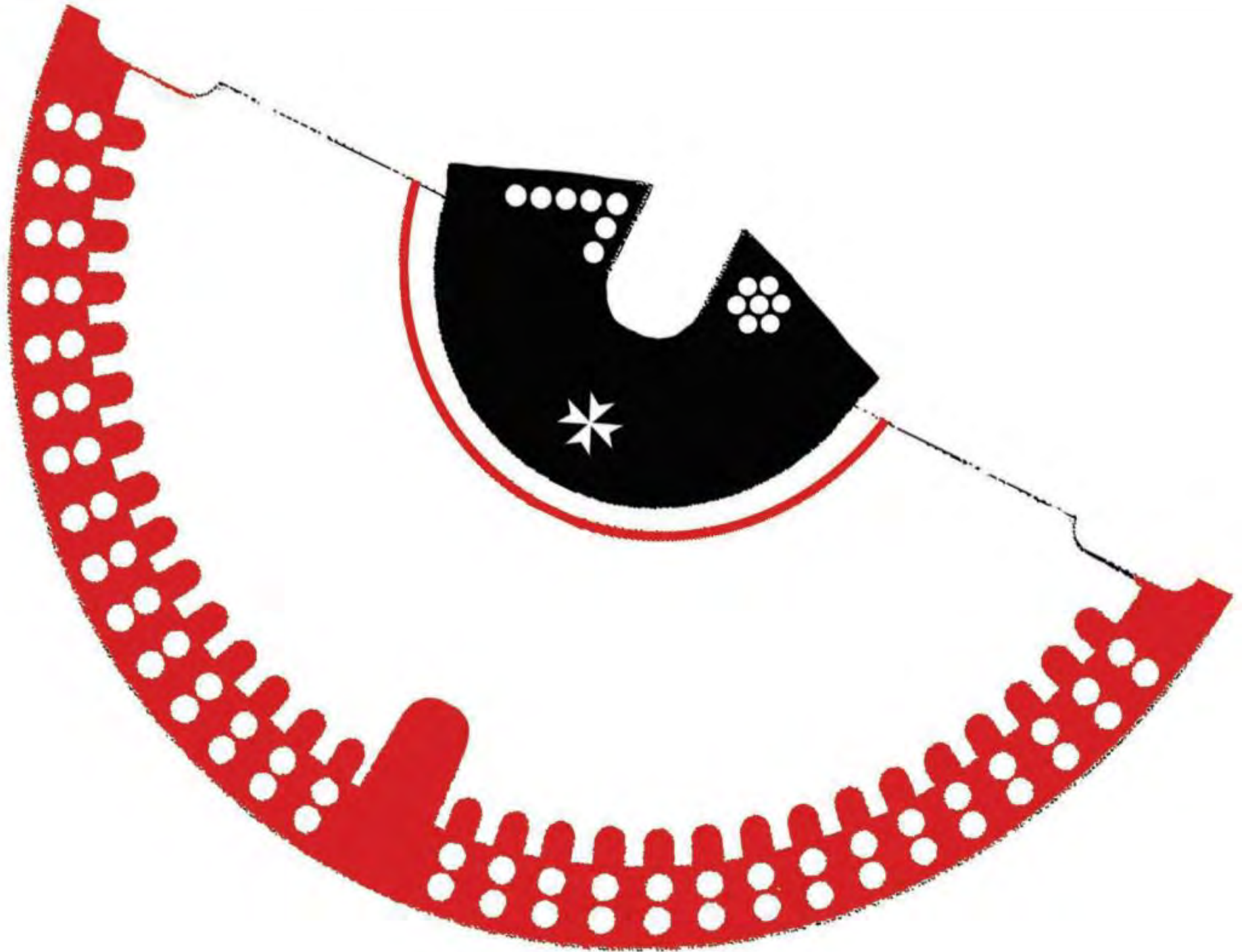
Traditional Food Presentation - Blood Tribe Recreation Dept.
01-18-2019





**Kakato'si – Mushroom
(puff ball)**

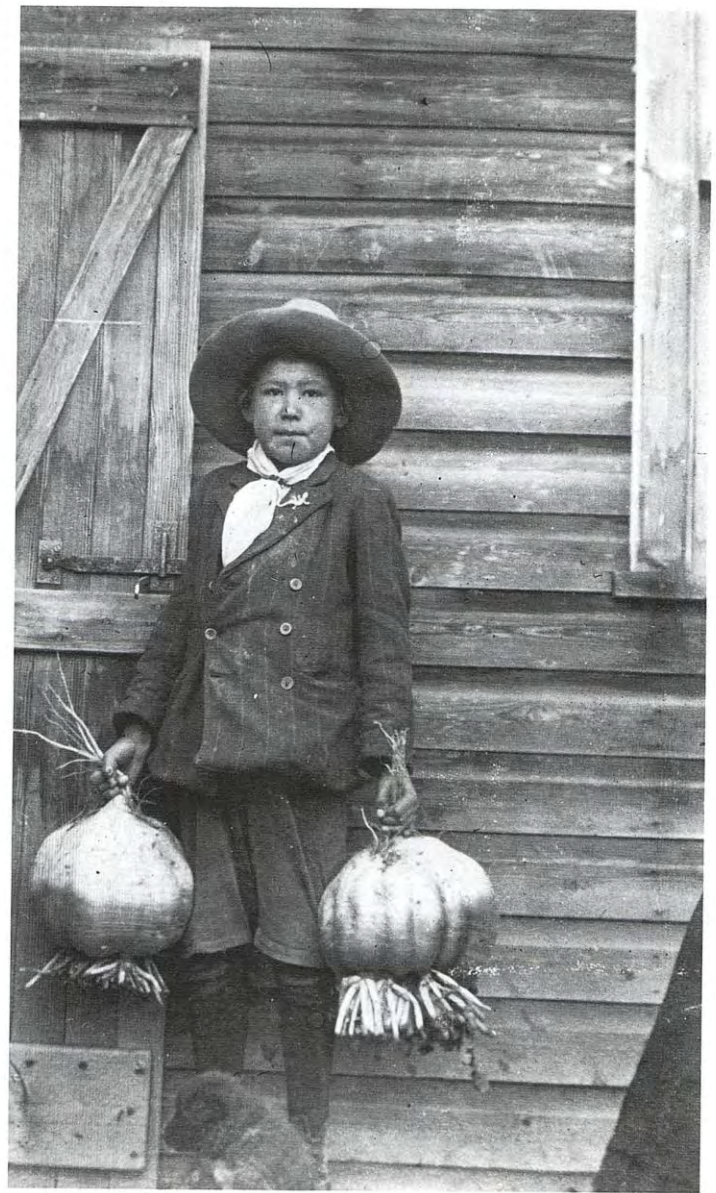






Ma's - Wild turnip

Photo courtesy of Rosalyn LaPier - Blackfeet botanist



This image of an Indian boy showing off giant turnips belies the commonly held assumption that Native people were not good at horticulture.

MIDNAPORE, AB / CA. 1912

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF ALBERTA OB.11235









Aahsowa / Wild Licorice (burr)*
(Glycyrrhiza lepidota)



Niitsikapa's / Yampa
(Double root/double turnip)



Saakiipisatsiinikimm / Nodding onion,
wild onion (prairie funny vine)



Misaimi'soyiis
Wolf Willow
(silver berry, kupsi)



Kinii / Omahkokataoowahsin /
Rosehip / tomato (Wild tomato)



Ponokaki
Arrowleaf
Balsamroot



Opihtahtsi
Biscuitroot
AKA Prairie Parsley



Ka'kitsimo / Wild Mint
(Mentha arvensis)*

Heirloom Seeds Collected on Kainai, Blackfoot Territory



Pakkii'p
Chokecherry



Okonok
Real berry
Saskatoon Berry



Ootsistsiinistsi / Wild Strawberry
(Fragaria virginiana)*





**Niitsikapa's
"Wild Carrot" / Yampa**



**Soakipisatsinikimm
"Wild Nodding Onion"**

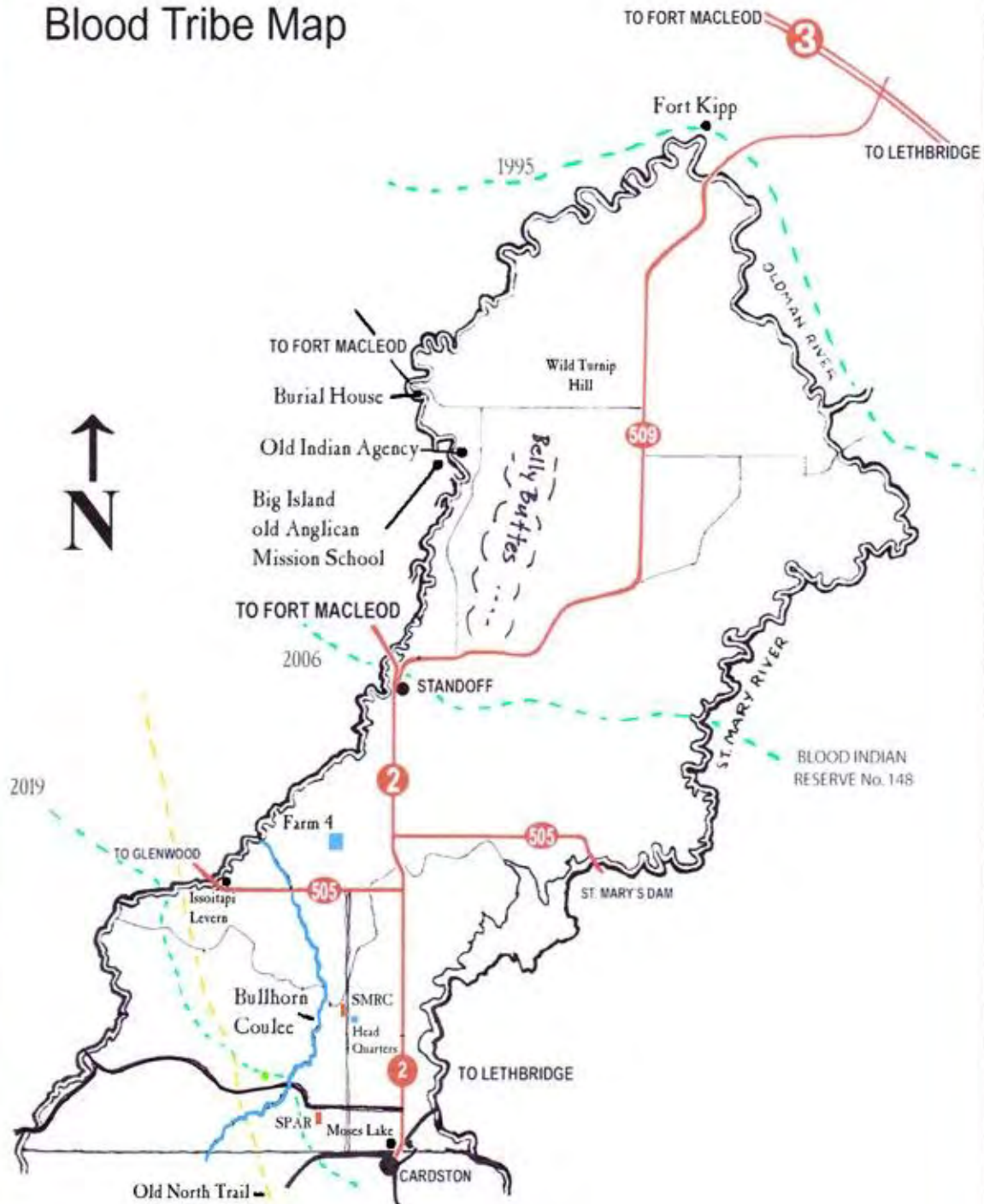


Ma's / Wild turnip / Indian breadroot





Blood Tribe Map














Miohpokoyiiks
The Lost Children,
Poor Children, The Cluster
Pleiades







SAVAGE

**PLEASE
WASH
YOUR
HANDS**

**STOP
GERMS**

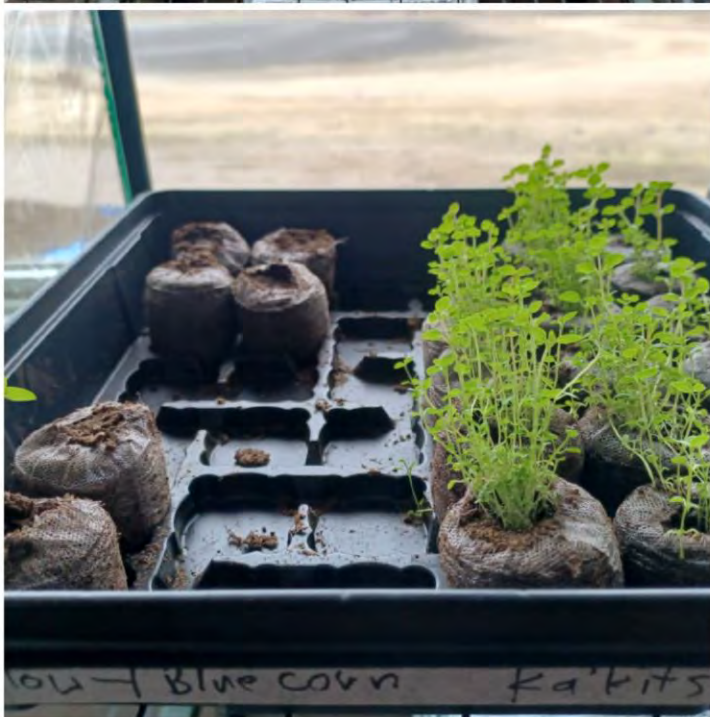
























+

> AAHSOWA (GRABS, SEIZES)

WILD LICORICE (BURR)
GLYCYRRHIZA LEPIDOTA

After *Aahsowa* (wild licorice) flowers from May to August, the seed pods, known as burrs or "seedballs," are its most distinctive identifying feature. Its root is used to make tea to cleanse the blood, reduce inflammation and relieve sore throats. The root of *Aahsowa* can also be chewed as a treat that cleans your teeth and soothes your throat, making it great for kids and other physical activities.

WARNING: *Aahsowa* can be toxic if consumed in large quantities or to be on the safe side, always consult a knowledgeable herbalist or plant specialist before harvesting.



KINII (WILD TOMATO)

ROSEHIP *SOLANUM TRIFLORUM*

You will find Kinii (green and bushy) out in savannas (the grassy and along roads and uncultivated lands). They are also known as *asa-ashimiki* (grain formation) or *Orishokokafomomun* (gopher food) since they are commonly found near holes dug by the *chomankaka* (Richardson's ground squirrels). The rose hips are eaten and used as a medicinal tea to soothe sore throats, sore throats and muscle pain. They have a lot of vitamin C, beta-carotene and are an even more powerful energy food when mixed with ground meat and fat. Kinii grows on the hairy prickly stems of the shrub throughout winter, making them available when needed.

KINII ARE A GOOD MEAT AND TASTE GOOD, BUT THEY HAVE A LOT OF SEEDS THAT CAN CAUSE "VICHINDI" WHEN THE SEEDS MAKE THEIR WAY OUT OF YOUR SYSTEM (A LESSON LEARNED BY BAPYI! (CITIZEN) LONG AGO WHEN HE ATE MORE THAN FIVE KINII!)







Ninaika'ksimii / Louisiana Sagewort
 Man sage / prairie sage
 (Artemisia ludoviciana)

Used for smudging, prayers and protection. Chew a few leaves for sore throat, cough and headache. Was used as toilet paper, diapers and put into moccasins to make your feet smell good and stink.

STAMIKSOOSAKA
BULL BACKFAT 1842

PIINAKOYIMM
SEEN FROM AFAR 1843

Blood Indian Reserve # 148

MAKOYOOPISTOOKI
CROP EARED WOLF 1900

Chiefs of the Blood Tribe 1842 - 1900

Blackfoot Plants 101
 AN INTRO TO USING PLANTS & DECOLONIZING YOUR LIFE

Made by Saokio Heritage
 BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONTANA

Pissatsi'nsimaani - vegetables
 Common Traditional Blackfoot Plants (heirloom/heritage)

 Ma's / Wild Turnip Indian Breadroot	 Saokipisatsiinikimm Wild Onion	 Niitsikapa's Double Root/Yampa Wild Carrot	 Omahikokatacowaahsin / Kinii Wild Tomato Gopher food / berries
 Ksikka's - White turnip	 Pissatsiinikimmi - onion (ornate layers)	 Miitsikapa'si - carrots (leafy edible root)	 Kinii - tomato (rosehip)

Contemporary Vegetables (hybrid)

Aahsowa - Wild Licorice
Glycyrrhiza lepidota

Medicinal Use
Aahsowa is a North American range of 4 species and the are the licorice use for



PRIMO



Ko'komiki'somm - Night Sun
Kaahksika - Severed Leg
The Moon



sikaitstapi Night Skies















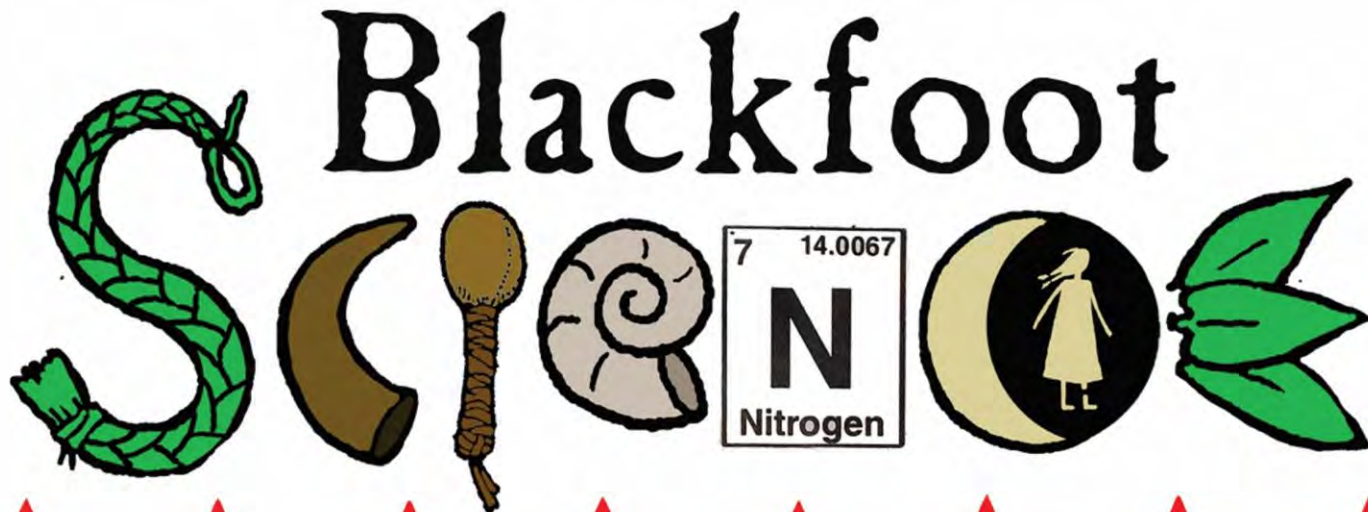
Certificate of Science

IS AWARDED TO:

For their achievements with Cultural / Indigenous Plants and learning from the land.
They exemplified excellence, teamwork, and creativity with hands on activities.

June 2021

Blackfoot
Science





Aahsowa
Wild Licorice
Glycyrrhiza lepidota
June-July



Atsinaimo
Western Meadow rue
Thalictrum occidentale
June-July



Misisaimi'soylis
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.



Siiksinoka
Creeping Juniper
Juniperus horizontalis
June



A'kiltayi
Trembling Aspen
Populus tremuloides
April-May



Pakksini'simaan
Northern Gooseberry
Ribes oxycanthoides
July



Pakksini'simaan
Fruit
July



Otohtoksiin
Wild Red Raspberry
Rubus strigosus
July



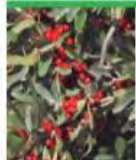
Otohtoksiin
Fruit
July



Iimatotsinaimo
Labrador tea
Ledum glandulosum
May-June



Patakh'i
Spruce
Picea sp.
All year



Mi'ksinittsim
Buffaloberry
Shepherdia argentea
August-September

Did you know?
How to pick mi'ksinittsim 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 Nitsitapi 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.



Siikokilnis
Paper Birch
Betula papyrifera



Siikokilnis
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.

www.buffalotreaty.com



Designer & Photographer

www.johanejanelle.com



Naapi's Garden



A Guide to
Culturally Important
Blackfoot Plants



Ki'piaapi
Prairie Crocus
Anemone patens
April-May

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.



Asstsipokoy
Smooth Blue Beardtongue
Penstemon sp.
May-June



Aisatsikohtaka
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



Matóyihkoyipitátsaisski
Dotted Blazingstar
Liatris punctata
August



Sooyalíihti
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
Rose acicularis
June-August



Oststaksimaan
Pinsonhian Cactus
Coryphantha 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.



Saaklipisatsinikimm
Nodding Onion
Allium cernuum
June-July



Saaklipisatsinikimm
Nodding Onion
Allium cernuum
June-July



Ana'wawotokstima
Louisiana Broom Rape
Orananche luteovirgata
August



Ana'wawotokstima
Louisiana Broom Rape
Close up



Kakahsiin
Bearberry/Kimikink
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
May



Amaahkapisitsiksiti
Scarlet Mallow
Malva zosterifera
June-July



Naotspisa tsaisski
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.



Isttsisiksi'pitsatsisik
Goat's beard
Tragopogon dubius
May-June



lihtóomáitsimihki'a'p
Yellow Buckwheat
Eriogonum flavum
June



Otahkápátsisiksitsiits
Arnica
Arnica sp.
June



Otahkootts
Prickly Pear Cactus
Opuntia polyacantha
June-July



Opihtahti
Nineleaf biculatroot
Lomatium Intermatum
July



Aoomahksimii
Common Tickseed
Coreopsis tinctoria
August



Aokspiiyipitátsaisski
Prairie Coneflower
Ratibia columnifera
August



Akspii
Gumweed
Grindelia squarrosa
August



Aaotstisatootsiipilis
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.



Pisatsinikimm
Wild Onion
Allium sp.
April-May



Asstsipokoy
White Beardtongue
Penstemon albidus
May-June



Ootsistlin
Wild Strawberry
Fragaria sp.
June



Ootsistlin
Wild Strawberry
Fruit
June



Áwaanataapistsiksitsi
Gumbo Evening Primrose
Oenothera capitata
June



Áwaanataapistsiksitsi
Gumbo Evening Primrose
Oenothera capitata
June

Did you know?
The Áwaanataapistsiksitsi or the Gumbo Evening Primrose flower starts the day white and fades to pink by the end of the same day.



Kioyaaopistsiksitsi
Bear Grass
Xiphiophyllum tenax
June-July



Aahtksooki
Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
June-July



Pokinssomo
Cow Parsnip
Herculeum maximum
July



Kainai Ecosystem Protection Association (KEPA)

Our Vision.... is for Kainai to value and live in a clean, healthy and protected environment that supports a sustainable society and balances our economy and traditional connection to the air, water, land and animals.

Our Mission.... is to provide leadership through ecological consciousness and environmental stewardship by monitoring, resource management and conservation awareness, while promoting protection, sustainable development and partnerships.

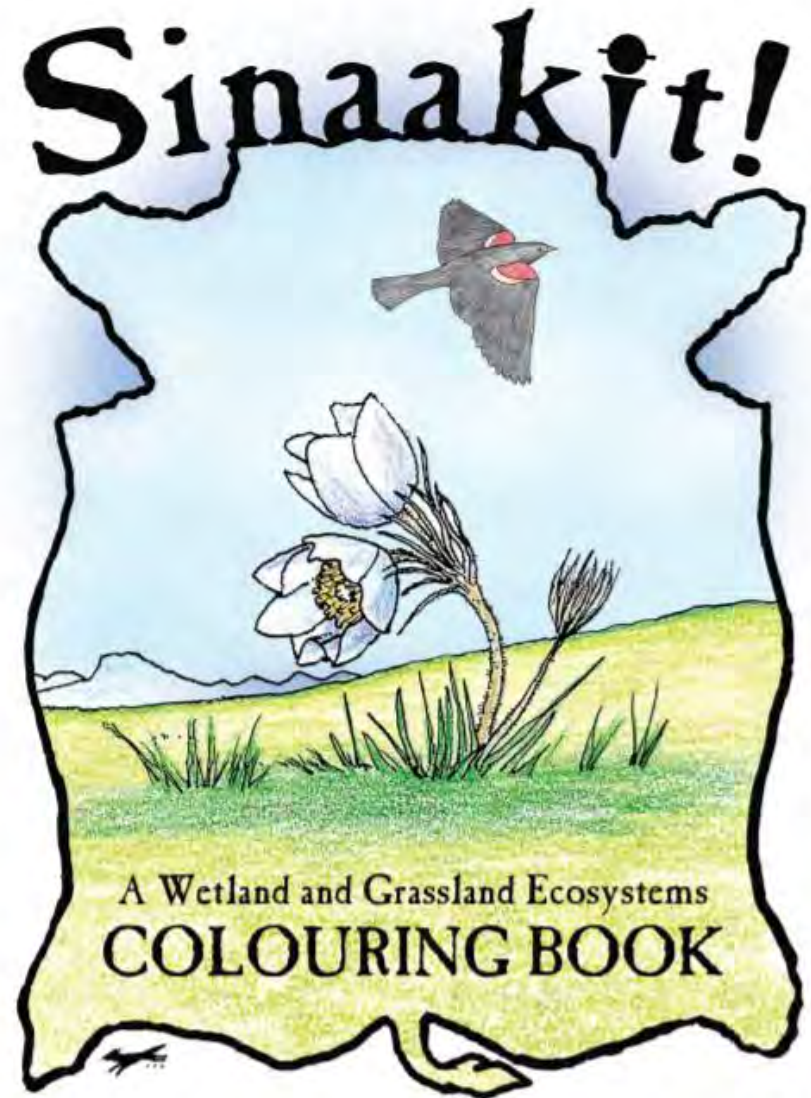


naapisgardenkepa.com

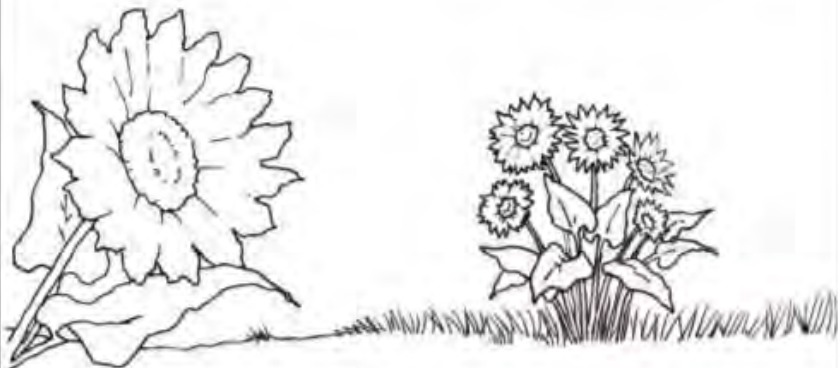


btlands.com

© KEPA-BTLM - 2020-2021



Kana'paisiyyi itohkanaisaisskiwa. Everything grows (in spring)



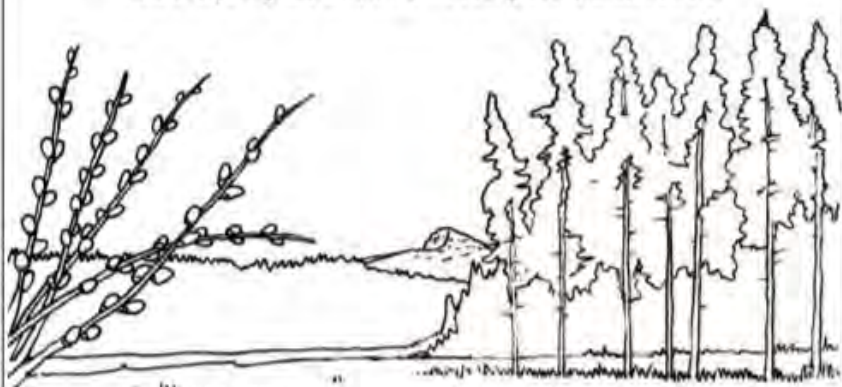
Ponokaki – Arrow-leaved balsamroot

Ksaahkoyi stamohkanainna'ki'pa. Respect and care for the environment.
Niitsitapiipaitapiwahsini – Niitsitapi / Blackfoot way of life.



Ninaistako – Chief mountain

**Kii itohkanaitaaksipaitapiyiwa – miistsiksi, saissksiimokoyi,
l'nssimaanistsi, pisatssaisskiistsi.**
And everything has a new life – trees, grass, plants, flowers.



Otsipil – Willow

Apahto'kii – Lodge pole pine

**Amoohka a'pistotookiwahka Ihtsipaitapiyio'pahka
Ihkana'paistotsimmahka kana'paissiiyi. Stamohkanainna'ki'pa.**
The Creator, source of life, made all things. We respect all of them.



Matoyihko – Area of grass

Pisatssaisskiisti - Flowers

The blessing. Welcoming home the linnii February 2021





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WATERSHED
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February 24, 2022

Naapi's Garden: Restoring Key Plants And Cultural Practices





lissksiniip

PLANT WALK

LETHBRIDGE COLLEGE



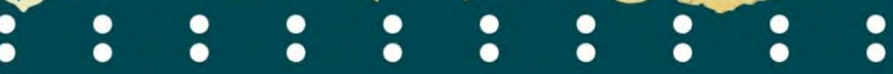
> CREATION STORY

IN THE BLACKFOOT WORLDVIEW, EVERYTHING ON KSAHKOMM (EARTH) IS CONNECTED AND EVERYTHING TELLS A STORY.

Pisatsaisskiitsi (plants/flowers) were one of the first things to be created by *Naapi* (Old Man, the creator of all things). They are older than humans and bring renewal to the land. Our responsibility is to be stewards of the land and to educate each other about the plants and animals that live on it.



"AFTER NAAPI WOULD CREATE SOMETHING ON KSAHKOMM, HE WOULD GO TO A SMALL HILL TO LAY DOWN AND REST. AS NAAPI WAS LYING ON HIS BACK, STRETCHED OUT WITH HIS ARMS EXTENDED, HE PROCEEDED TO MARK HIMSELF OUT WITH STONES TO THE SHAPE OF HIS BODY. YOU CAN STILL SEE THE ROCKS IN THE SHAPE OF NAAPI THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY."



Miohpokoyiiksi
(The Lost Children, The Pleiades)



Ipiso'wahsi
(Morning Star, Venus)



Ihkitsikamm
(Seven Stars, The Dipper, URSA Major)

Makoyoohsokoyi (Wolf Trail, Milky Way Galaxy)

> SSPOMITAPIIKSI (SKY-BEINGS, STAR PEOPLE)

ABOUT THE SYMBOLS

THE SYMBOLS ON THESE PANELS REPRESENT THE BLACKFOOT WORLDVIEW AND CAN BE FOUND PAINTED ON NIITOYISS (TIPIS).

Each painted niitoyiss will have mountains or hills at the bottom of the lodge, the sky or spirit world in the middle then at the top, the heavens or cosmos where the kakato'siiksi (stars) and Sspomitapiiksi (Sky-beings, Star People) live. Naato'si (The Sun), his wife Kokomiki'somm (Night Sun/The Moon), their son Ipiso'wahsi (Morning Star/Venus) with the Ihkitsikamm (Seven Stars/Big Dipper), the Miohpokoyiiksi (Lost Children/ The Pleiades) and the Makoyoohsokoyi (Wolf Trail/Milky Way) are part of a large celestial family.



NAATO'SI (THE SUN), AND HIS WIFE
KOKOMIKI'SOMM (NIGHT SUN / THE MOON)



> SAOKIIPSATSIIINIKIMM (PRAIRIE FUNNY VINE)

NODDING ONION
ALLIUM CERNEUM

The flower is bluish then turns to August and grows on the open prairie as well in the mountains. You can easily identify *Saokiipsatsiinkimm* (see list below) with its distinct onion smell and white pinkish flower that shakes as well as the way its head made up and down in light winds. The whole plant is yellow now or reddish, and it has anti-bacterial, anti-viral and anti-fungal properties.



WARNING: SAOKIIPSATSIIINIKIMM AND OTHER ONIONS CAN LOOK ALIKE IN EARLY STAGES OF GROWTH. SAOKIIPSATSIIINIKIMM HAS NO TOXIC EFFECTS, WHILE ONIONS DOES NOT.



> KINIII (WILD TOMATO)

ROSEHIP



Makoyoohsokoyi (Wolf Trail, Milky Way Galaxy)

> ABOUT THE SYMBOLS

THE SYMBOLS ON THESE PANELS REPRESENT THE BLACKFOOT WORLDVIEW AND CAN BE FOUND PAINTED ON NIITOYISS (TIPIS). Each painted niitoyiss will have mountains or hills at the bottom of the lodge, the sky or spirit world in the middle then at the top, the heavens or cosmos where the kakato'siiksi (stars) and Sspomitapiiksi (Sky-beings, Star People) live. Naato'si (The Sun), his wife Kokomiki'somm (Night Sun/The Moon), their son Ipiso'wahsi (Morning Star/Venus) with the Ihkitsikamm (Seven Stars/Big Dipper), the Miohpokoyiiksi (Lost Children/ The Pleiades) and the Makoyoohsokoyi (Wolf Trail/Milky Way) are part of a large celestial family. We are all made of stars.

MADE TO LIVE LONG AND HIS WIFE
KOKOMIKI'SOMM NIGHT SUN / THE MOON



> SIPATSIMO (FRAGRANT SMELL)

SWEETGRASS
HEIROCHLOE ODDRATA

You can smell *Sipatsimo* (see list below) before you see it. *Sipatsimo* is a 30 to 60-cm tall leafy grass that is smooth and grows in moist areas. It has a purplish colour near the base where it meets the root. Harvested in late summer, *Sipatsimo* stems are bound, braided and tied off at the top. *Sipatsimo* is a sacred plant used for praying, ceremony and medicine as well as an energy food. Crafts and brooches are made from *Sipatsimo*.



SIPATSIMO IS ALSO USED AS A SHOWER WITH THE SKIN TO RELIEVE COLICUS, COLDS AND FEVER, AS AN INDIAN REFRESHMENT AND AS A PERFUME FOR CLOTHES.





**INDIGENOUS
TOURISM
ALBERTA**

Eco-tourism Development

Land Stewardship Partnership Agreement



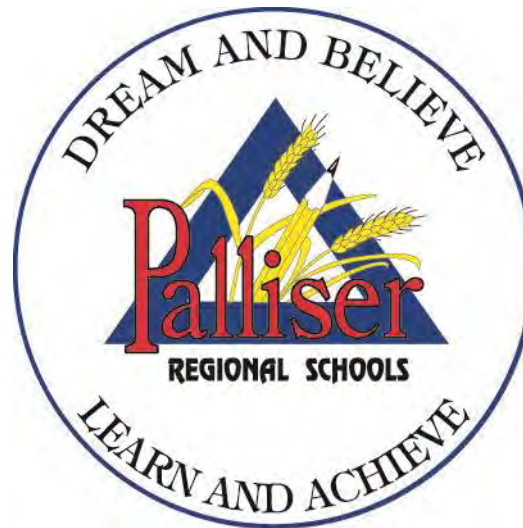
WATERTON LAKES  
NATIONAL PARK



MOUNT ROYAL
UNIVERSITY
— 1910 —
CALGARY, CANADA



**Calgary Board
of Education**



Land based education – Indigenous curriculum development

Collaborations and Partnerships

The community

Our Elders who guide us to be
a good Niitsitapi



Collaborations and Partnerships

The community

Kainai linnii Rematriation Project,

Opokaa'sin Early Intervention Society, and Parks Canada (Waterton Lakes)

Indigenous Tourism Alberta (Eco-tourism) , Lethbridge College,

The University of Lethbridge

The Galt Museum, Helen Schuler Nature Center Native Seed Collaborative of SW AB,

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Lethbridge and IndigiKitchen.

Palliser School Division, Calgary Board of Education,

The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS)

In discussion with

City of Lethbridge,

Calgary; Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT), Central Memorial High

School, Mount Royal University, Coalhurst Elementary School and Lethbridge

Interfaith Food Bank...

KEPA Summit 2017



The Future

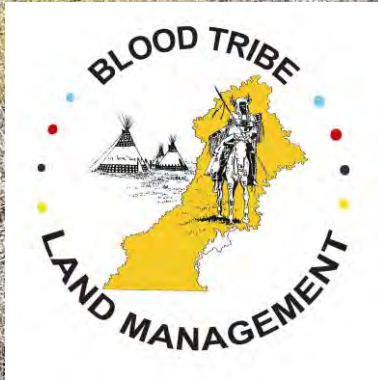




OLDMAN
WATERSHED
COUNCIL



KAINAI ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION ASSOCIATION



Zorro
2011 - 2021

Secureyourfood.ca

www.Buffalotreaty.com



Yellowstone to Yukon
Conservation Initiative



WATERTON LAKES
NATIONAL PARK

Ki Annimayi Aanitsiwa (That's how it is...)



Thank you

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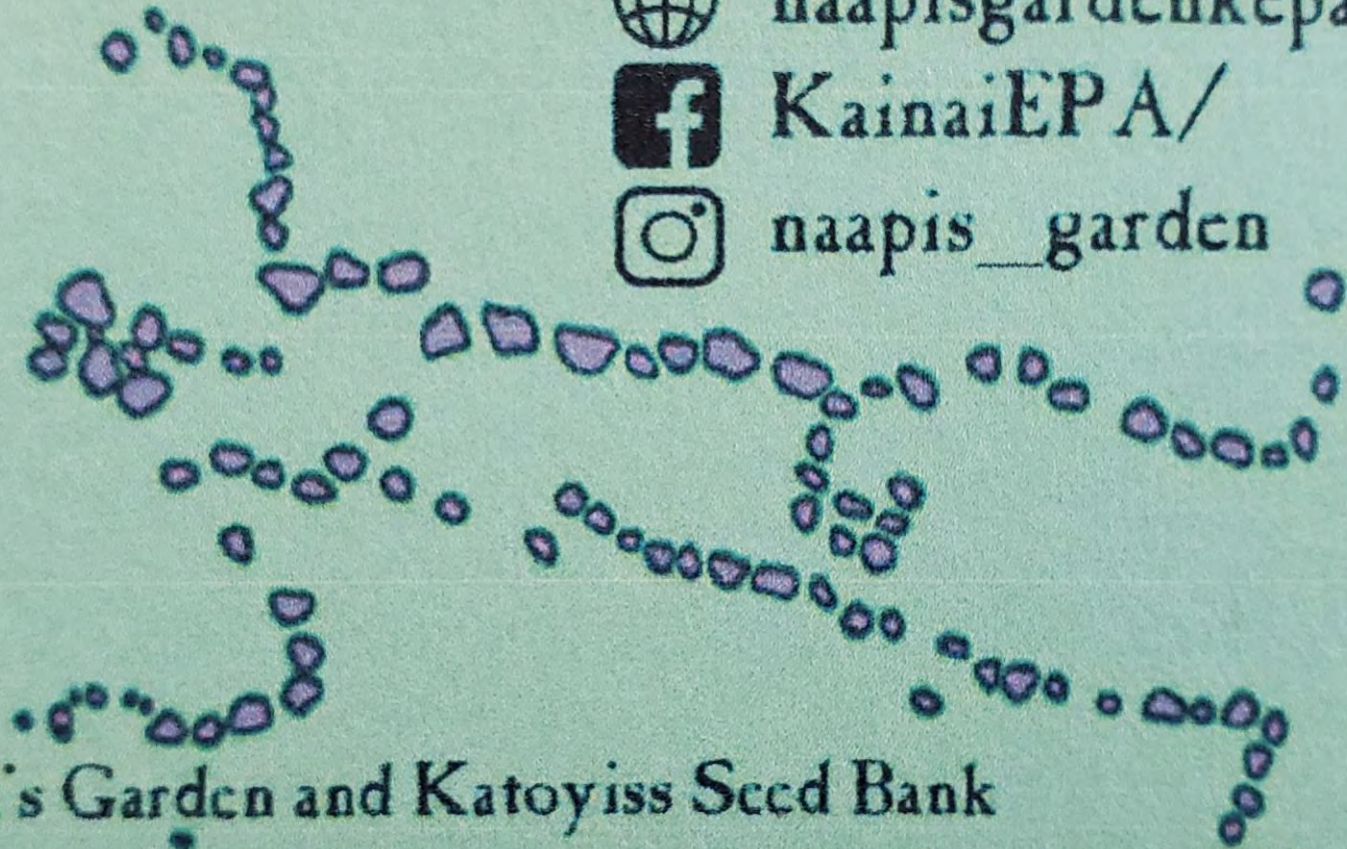
naapisgardenkepa.com



KainaiEPA/



naapis_garden



Naapi's Garden and Katoyiss Seed Bank

Home of the Kainai Ecosystem Protection Association

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