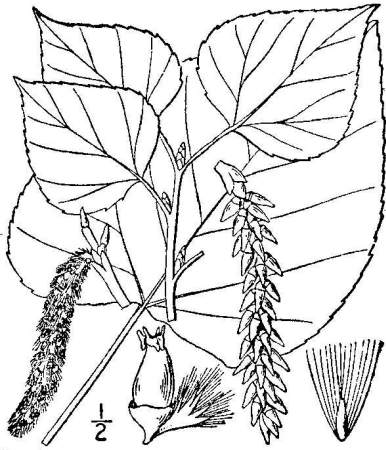


What I learned about forest plants!



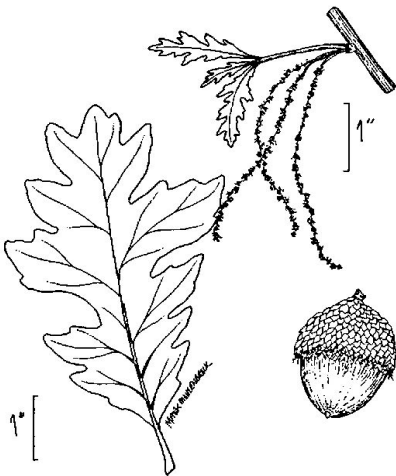
Trembling Aspen

One side of the trunk tends to be green and the other side white. What is the white coating called and what does it do to help protect the tree?

Aspen Bloom helps protect the tree from the sun.

How would the white coating on the trunk help you find your way if you were lost in the forest?

The Aspen Bloom is found on the south side of the trembling Aspen tree.

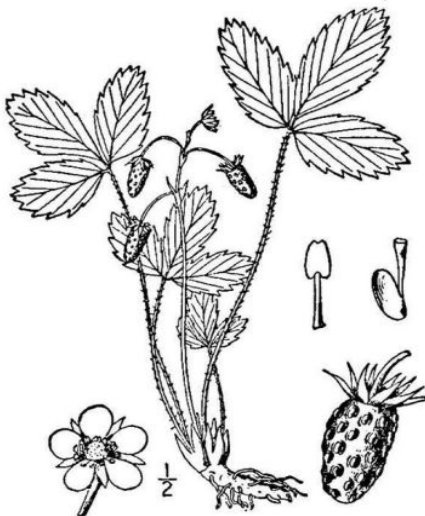


Bur Oak

The seeds of this tree are an important source of food for wildlife. What are the seeds called?

“Acorn”.

Oaks are slow growing and long lived. Their thick bark protects the tree from fires that may happen on the neighbouring prairie.



Wild Strawberry

Wild strawberries are quite common in the aspen parkland forest. Why would it be rare to see berries on the plant?

Forest Animals are quick to feast upon these berries.

What can humans use strawberry leaves for?

Tea.

What I learned about forest plants!



Saskatoon

The fruits of the Saskatoon plant are not actually berries, but a different type of fruit similar to an apple. What is the name for apple type fruits? The name starts with a “p”.

Pome

The fruit of this plant look very similar to blueberries and are delicious to eat. Like the Chokecherry, Saskatoons have been used to make pemmican, jelly, and wine.



Chokecherry

Chokecherries are one of many types of berries that were used to make pemmican. They can also be used to make juice, jellies and wine.

Some Chokecherry trees have a disease that causes black growths to form on their branches. One nickname for these growths is “dead man’s fingers”. What is the real name of this disease?

Black Knot