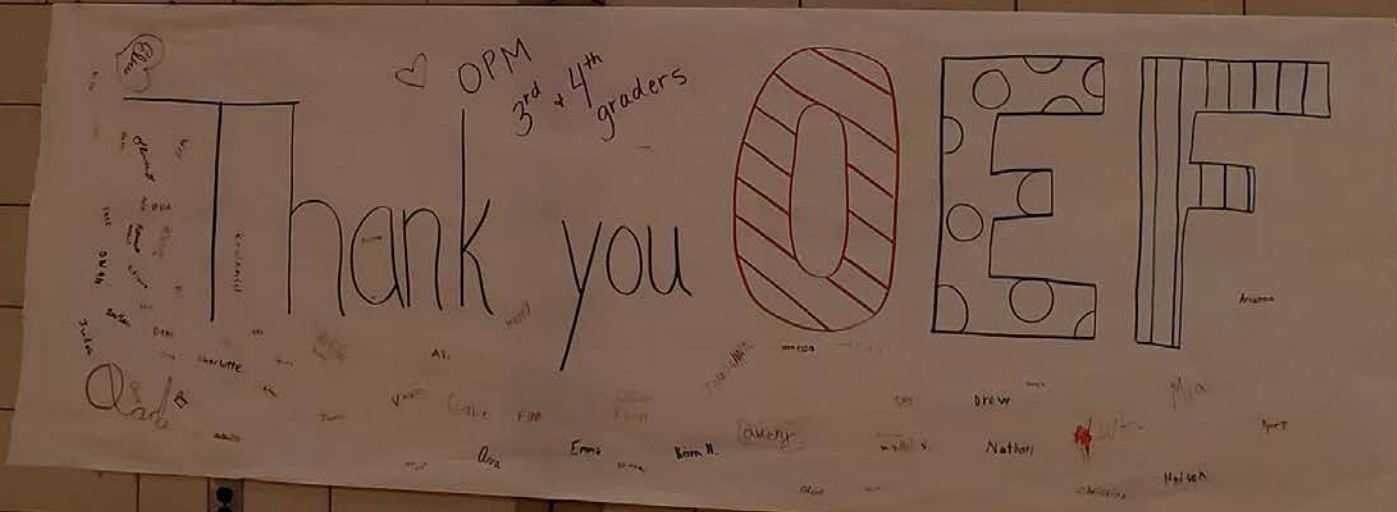


Nokomis Cultural Heritage Center



Heritage



NOKOMIS
a Native American Cultural
LEARNING CENTER

The Nokomis Learning Center is dedicated to the preservation and presentation of the history, arts and culture of the People of the Three Fires—the Ottawa, Petawatomi and Ojibway. The Center fulfills this mission through educational programs, exhibitions and special events.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
and special events focused on the history and culture of Great Lakes native America.

SPECIAL EVENTS
Celebrate native cultural traditions and provide a community gathering place.

HOURS & INFO
Visit us in the Meridian Historical Village north of the Meridian Mall in Okemos. Contact us about scheduling a program. Become a member and join us in advancing our mission.

Tales of Nokomis

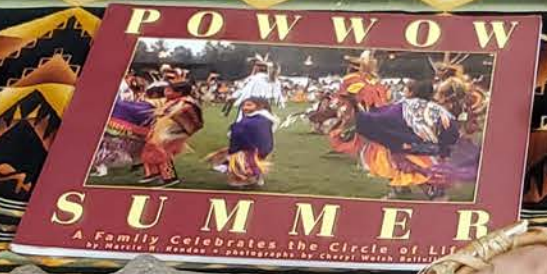
www.nokomis.org
517.349.5777 • info@nokomis.org
5151 Marsh Road, Okemos, MI



Nokomis Cultural Heritage
Center











College Professors,
Doctors, Lawyers,
Water Protectors,





Grandpas and Grandmas,
Parents and Children,
Aunties and Uncles,





Culture

Knowledge / Stories

Language

Values / Beliefs

Traditions / Customs

Tools / Objects

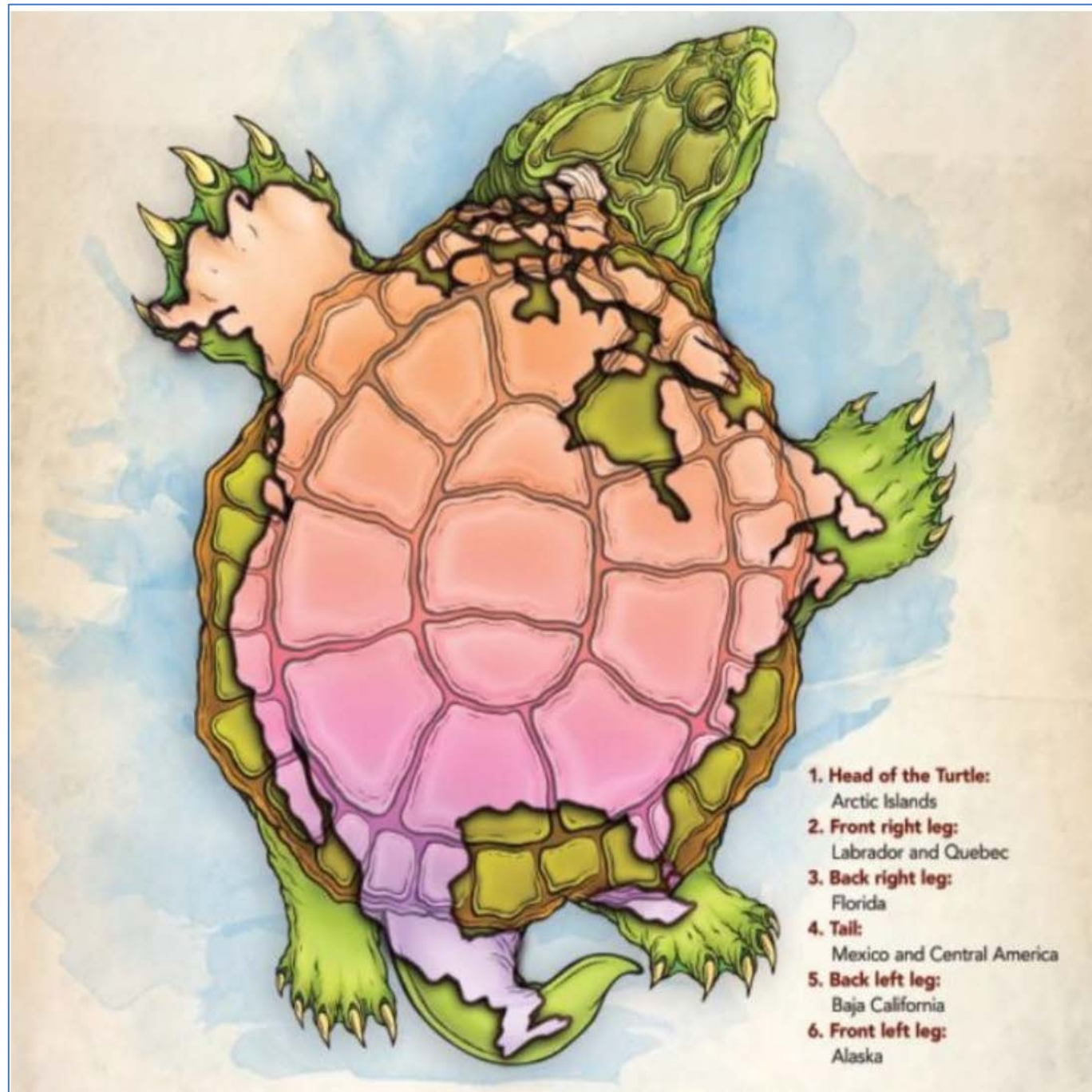
Faith / Religion

Technology / Skills

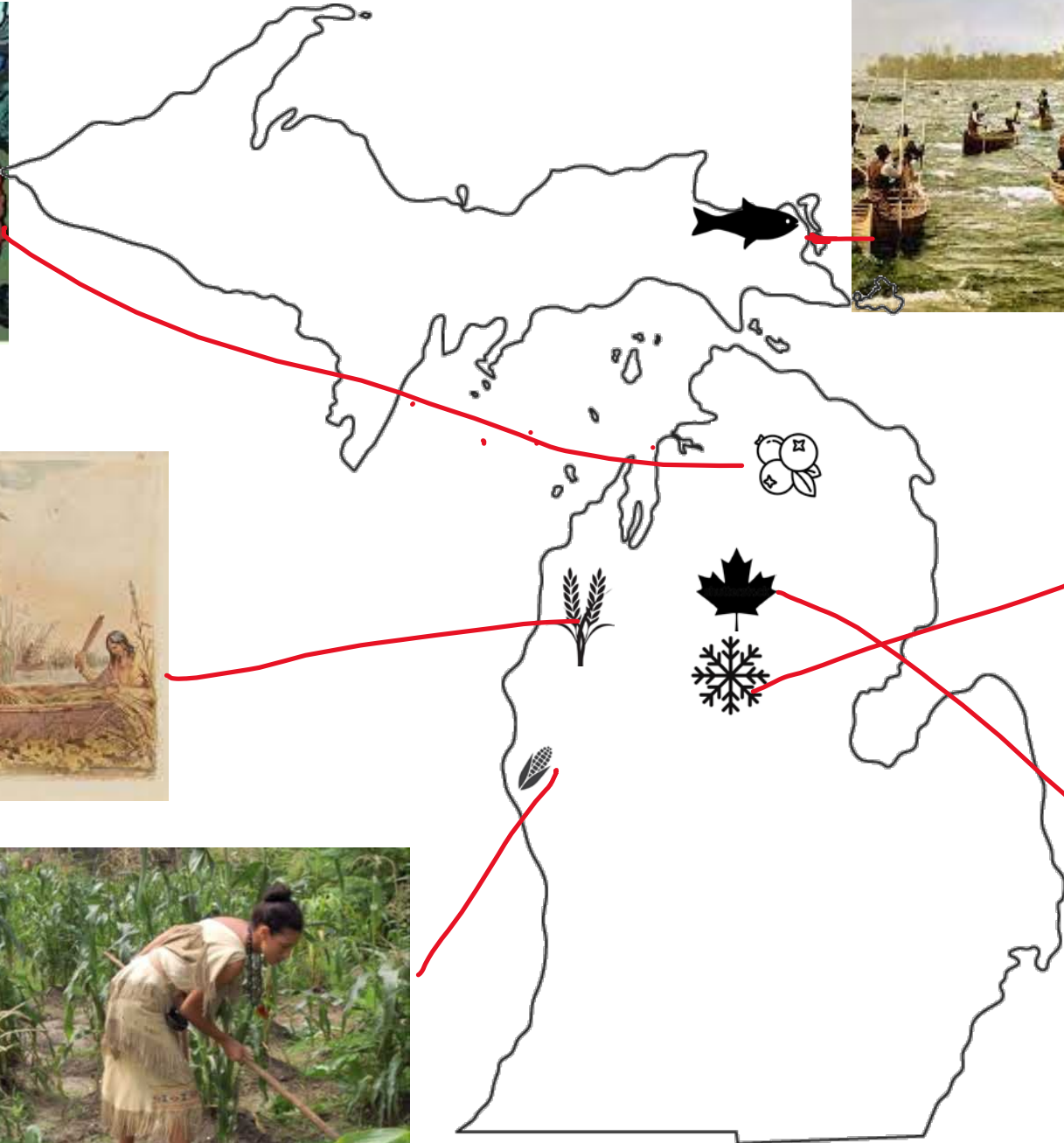
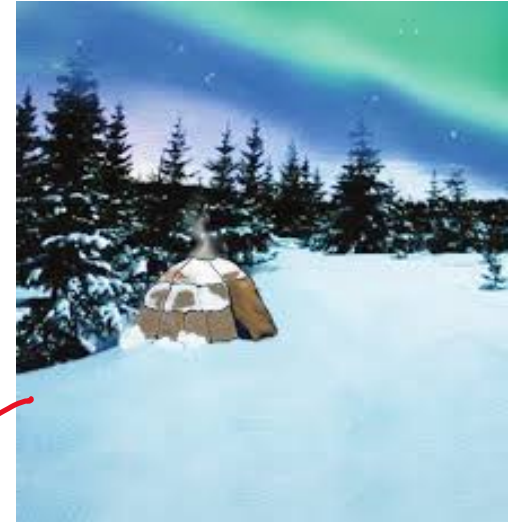
Greater Community

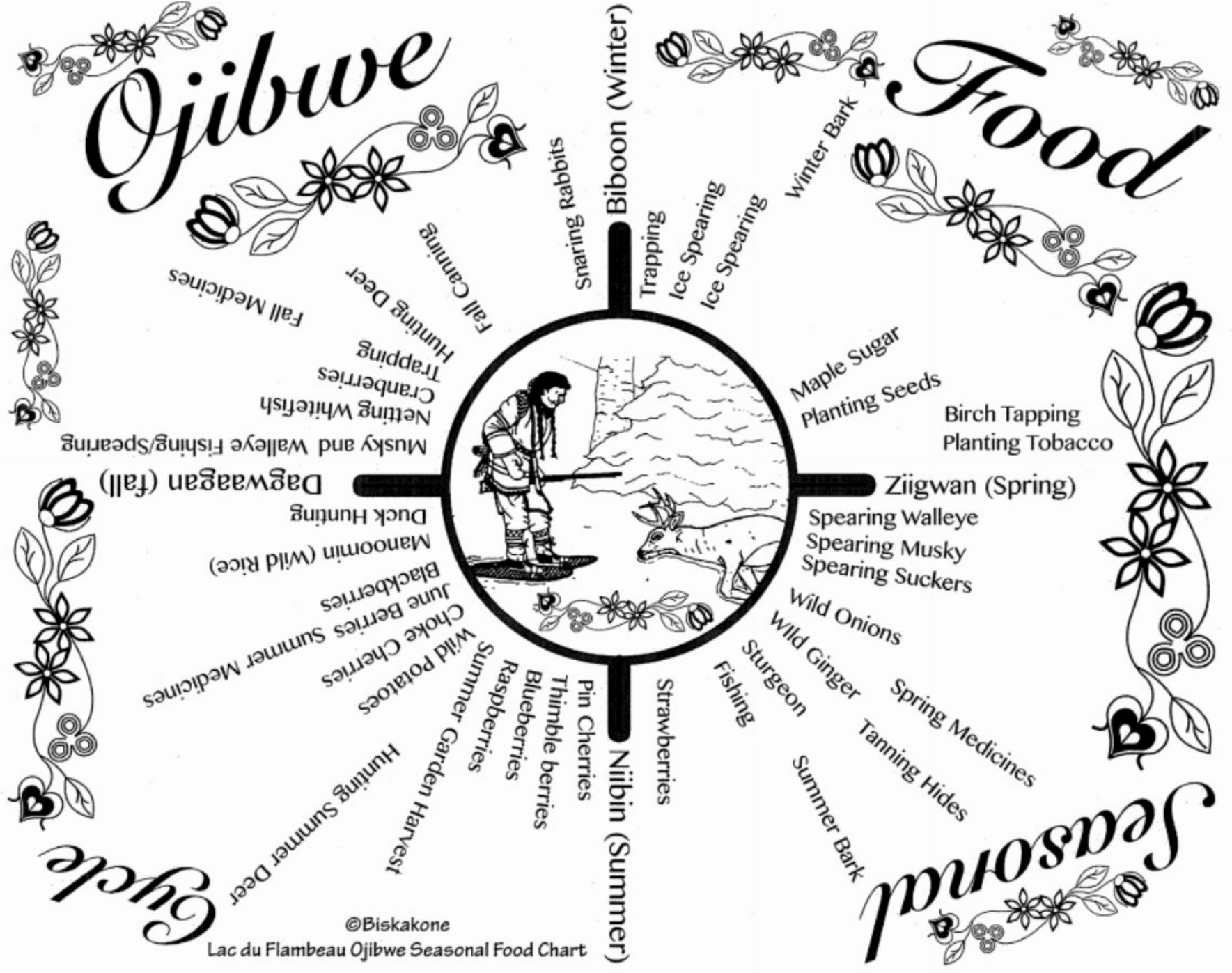
Art / Drama / Music

Food / Drink



- 1. Head of the Turtle:**
Arctic Islands
- 2. Front right leg:**
Labrador and Quebec
- 3. Back right leg:**
Florida
- 4. Tail:**
Mexico and Central America
- 5. Back left leg:**
Baja California
- 6. Front left leg:**
Alaska





©Biskakone
 Lac du Flambeau Ojibwe Seasonal Food Chart



Aanii

Ah - nee





Facts About Michigan Fish

1. There are 17 species of fish in Michigan.
2. The most common fish in Michigan is the bluegill.
3. The largest fish in Michigan is the muskellunge.
4. The smallest fish in Michigan is the darter.
5. The most popular fish to catch in Michigan is the bass.
6. The most popular fish to eat in Michigan is the salmon.
7. The most popular fish to keep as a pet in Michigan is the goldfish.
8. The most popular fish to use as bait in Michigan is the minnow.
9. The most popular fish to use as a lure in Michigan is the spinner.
10. The most popular fish to use as a target in Michigan is the bowfish.

Animals in Springtime

Facts About Michigan Black Bears

1. Bears start to wake up after months of hibernation in April.
2. Black bears eat fruits, berries, meat, fish, insects, grass, and succulent roots.
3. They are called omnivores.
4. They are called omnivores.
5. They are not always black. They can be brown or even white.
6. They have great senses.
7. They only hibernate during heavy snow.
8. Chew Hay In Summer, cause they like to simply munch on the ground.
9. Black bears live in the forest.



This is a weapon they would use. They would go up behind them and stab them.

Items the Anishinaabe made from animals they hunted during the spring.

They hunted deer for deer toe rattles.

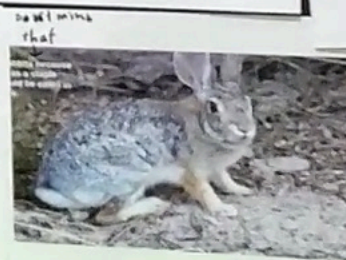
Rabbits for medicine bags.

They hunted muskrats for their meat.

They hunted muskrats for their meat.



These are some of the weapons. Blow gun, they used them to train native American boys. Atlatl, used to increase accuracy when throwing spears, and Bola. These are some of the weapons.



The deer and



SUMMER!

AND
ASTARS

10/10/10

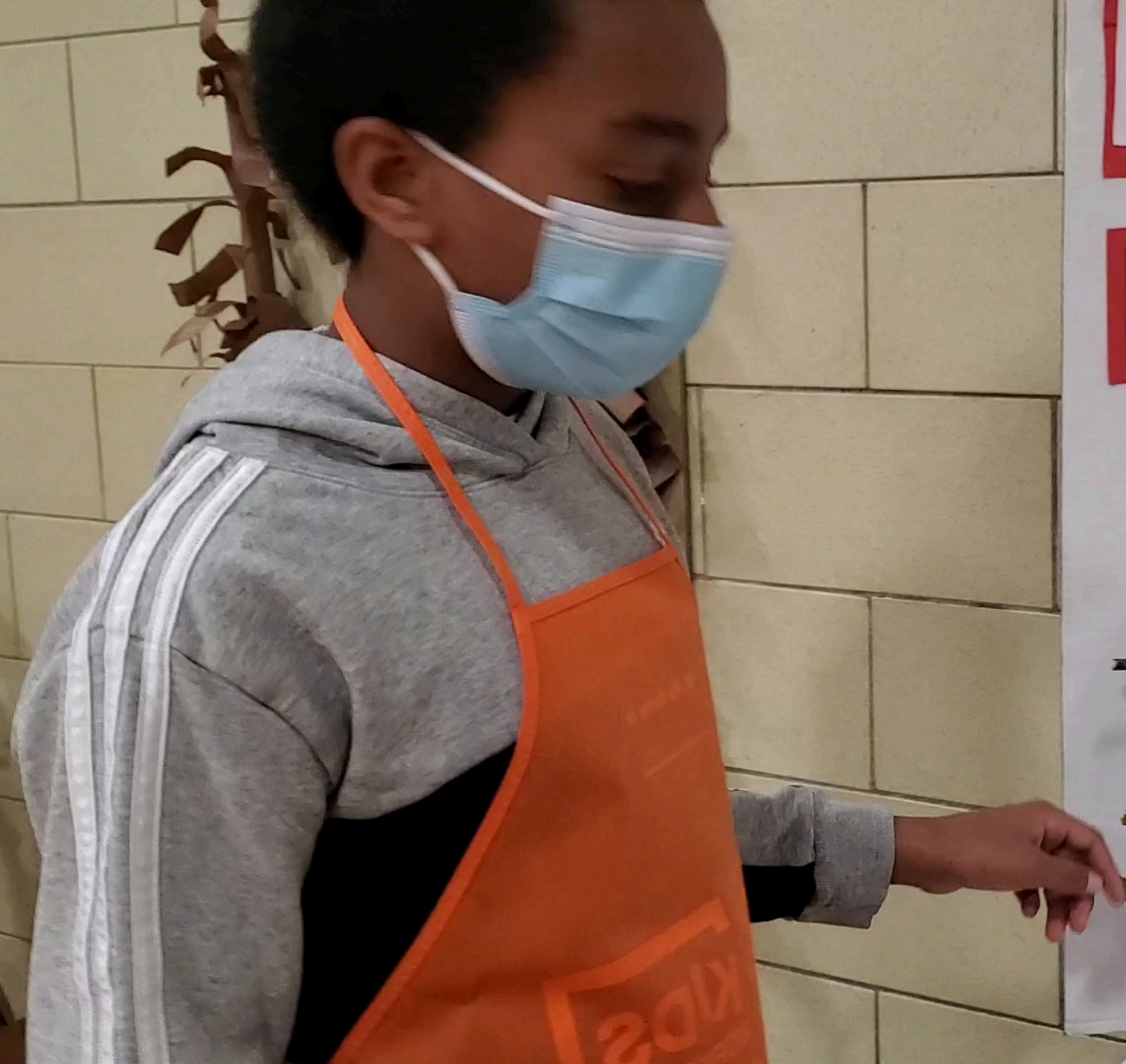












One way to preserve food is to smoke food. Fish was often smoked to preserve it for later consumption. Once gutted, the entire fish was often placed over a low fire that included a great many green branches, so that the heat and smoke would dry out the fish meat. Bigger fish were often cut into strips, and then smoked and dried.



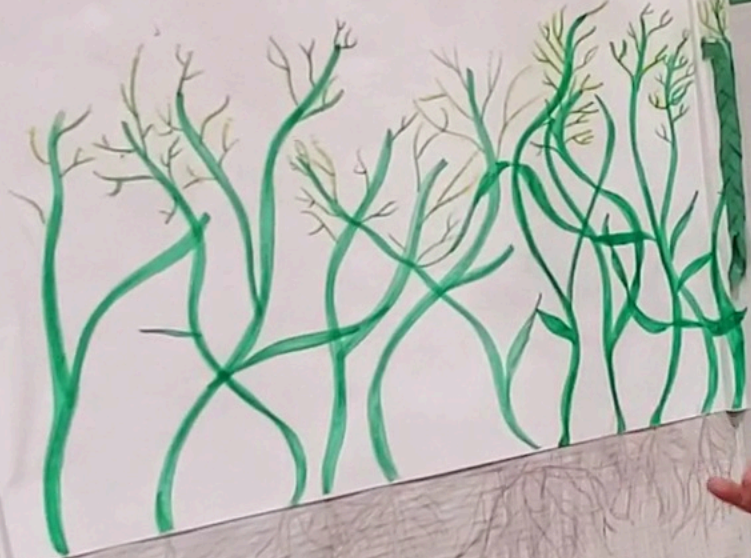
in the

Food preservation indigenous people of because they knew fish in the winter months. They harvested from preserve the taste of easily. This is why the Anishinabe people.

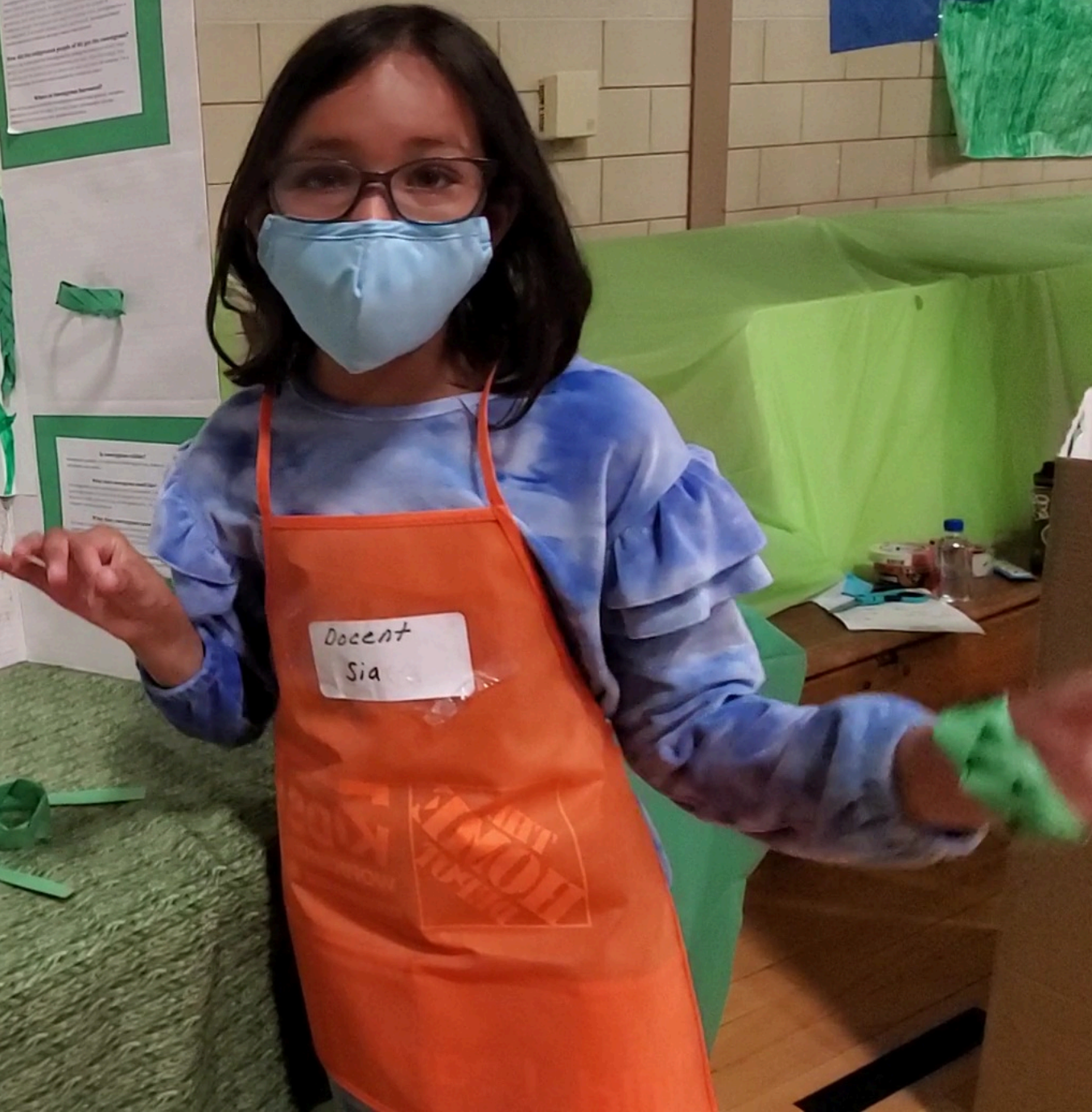
Most other types of strips and the fat removed cooking "pets" if it was dry season, meat would be racks made from tree bark in the sunlight. All of this and winter.

The fat from bigger was removed. Fat has a lot of Indigenous people learned to it with some water, under a leftover meat will come, to they could remove it. After about one year in a shady cold

SWEETGRASS

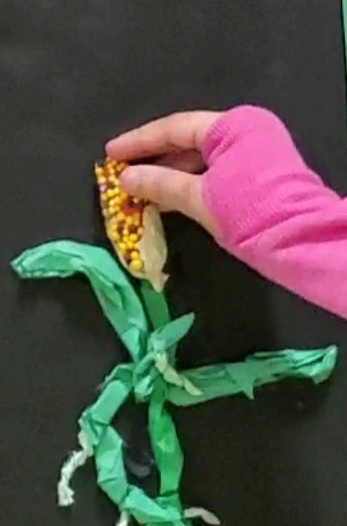


Docent
Sia



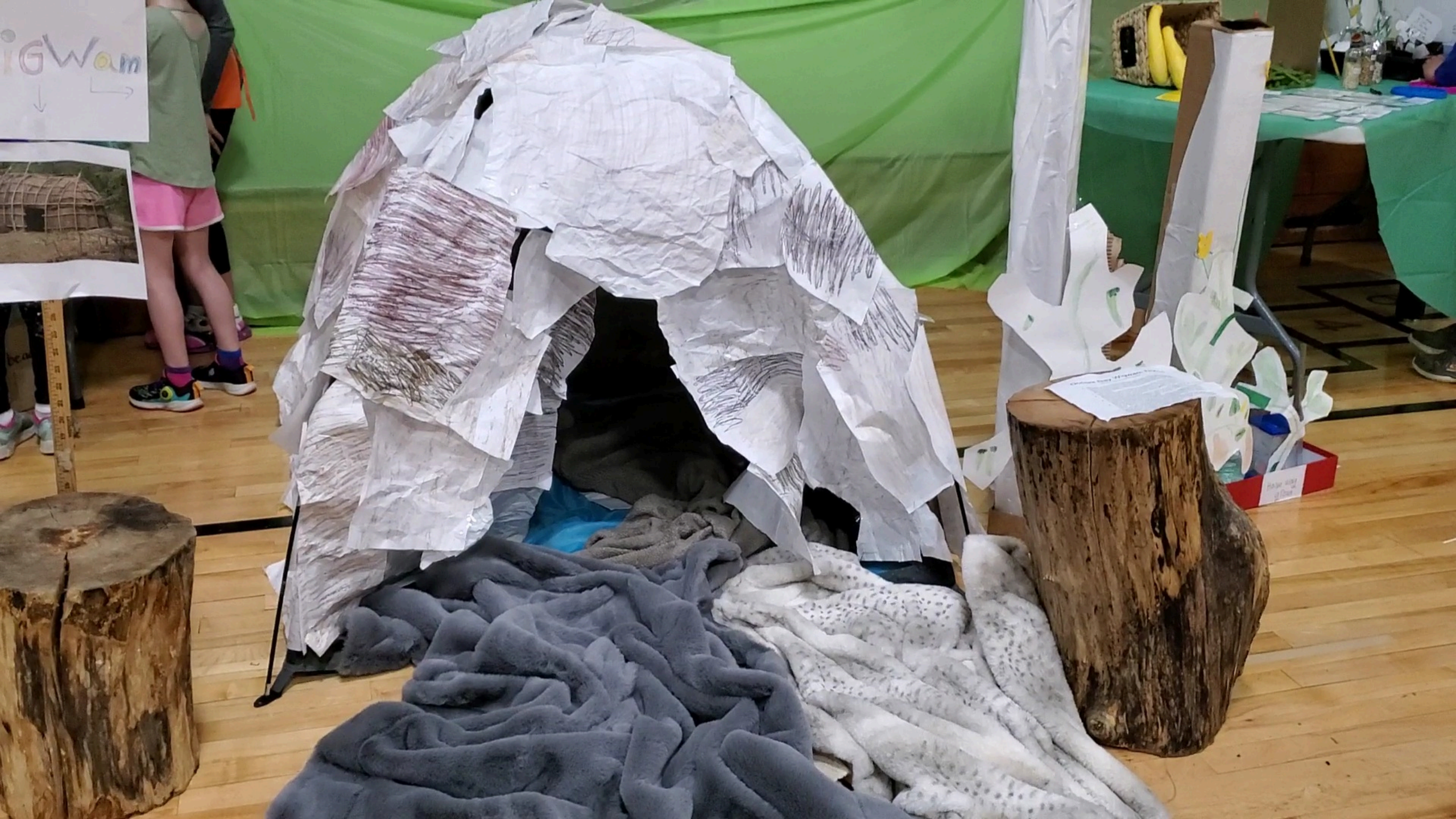
to say
shinabe

ming
and
nting

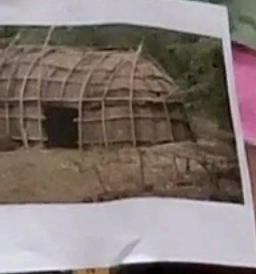


corn on the





igWam
↓ ↳



Please don't touch the display







Maple Trees







By: Lulu, Beth and Nina

Spring

Spring in a 1/2 trace



Varieties of Maple Trees

 Big Leaf Maple	 Norwegian Maple	 Striped Maple
 Japanese Maple	 Acer	 Paperbark Maple

Guess what leaves at the top match the picture?

The Life Cycle of the Maple tree!



Grow up tree

Maple trees are deciduous trees. They have yellow and orange leaves in the fall and brown in winter.

Maple trees are deciduous trees. They have yellow and orange leaves in the fall and brown in winter.

In the Canada Bay there is a maple tree. They are very old. The maple tree is important to their country.

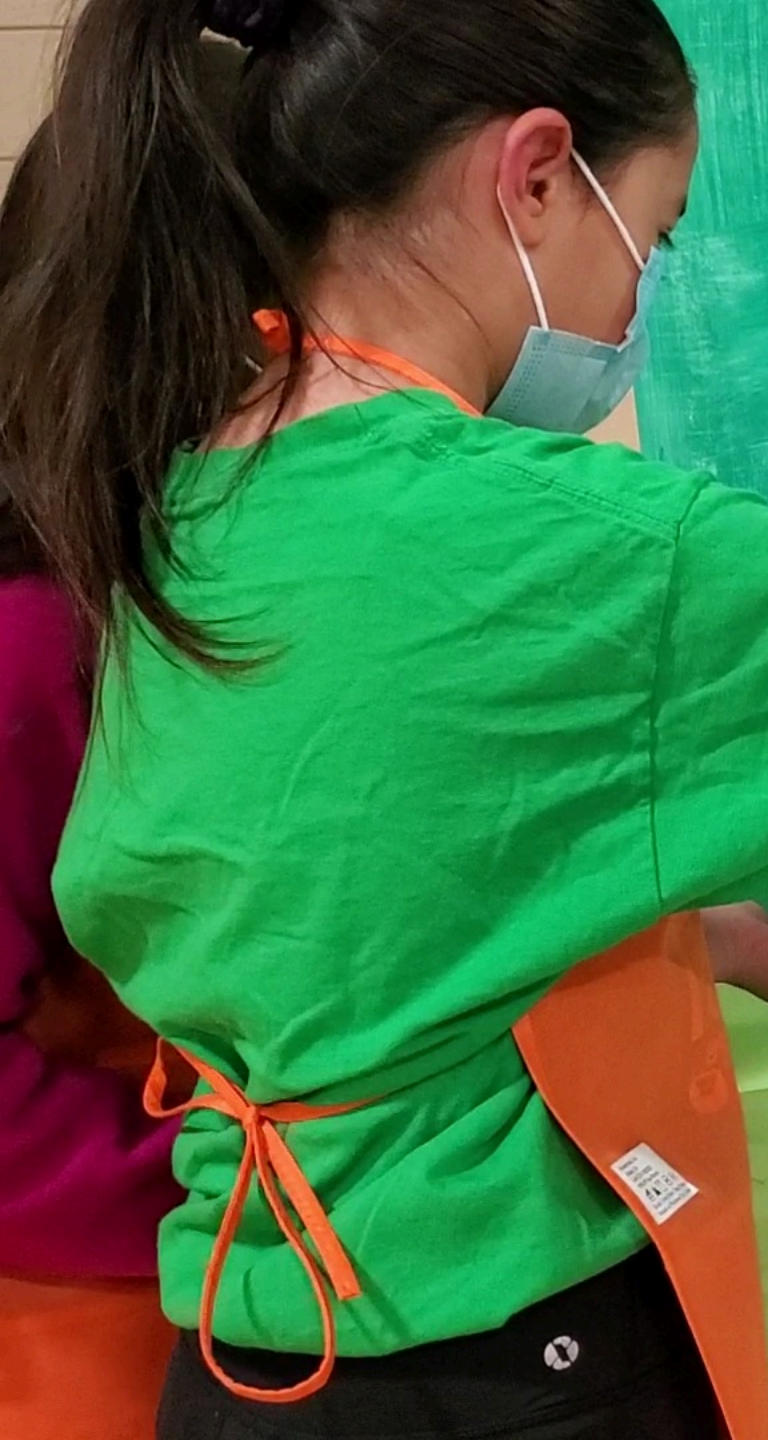
Maple trees are deciduous trees. They have yellow and orange leaves in the fall and brown in winter.

There are 128 species of maple trees.

The lifetime of a maple tree is between 100 and 400 years, depending on the species.

Maple trees are deciduous trees. They have yellow and orange leaves in the fall and brown in winter.

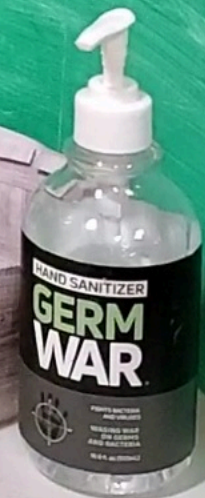




Perfect A Great
When you cut the
up to 200 years

Birch Bark Basket

This is where they would collect there sap.



Labels
to a signifier

8608 L
LOVES

