

**A PLANT WALK WITH MORS KOCHANSKI  
VOLUME 7  
PLANTS 1-7**

<b>PLACE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER</b>	<b>LATIN NAMES</b>
<b>__A__ ASPEN</b>	<b>Populus tremuloides</b>
<b>__B__ CHOKE CHERRY</b>	<b>Prunus virginiana</b>
<b>__C__ DOGBANE</b>	<b>Apocynum androsaemifolium</b>
<b>__D__ COMMON JUNIPER (MALE)</b>	<b>Juniperus communis</b>
<b>__E__ COMMON JUNIPER (FEMALE)</b>	<b>Juniperus communis</b>
<b>__F__ DEVIL'S CLUB</b>	<b>Oplopanax horridum</b>
<b>__G__ BANE BERRY</b>	<b>Actaea rubra</b>

**1. ASPEN**

1a. In what region can you expect to find Aspen of diameters in excess of hug size?

A: The foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

1b. What is unique about Aspen bark and its ability to survive?

A: It has photosynthetic cells in the bark and can survive if stripped of its leaves for up to 3 years.

**2. CHOKE CHERRY**

2a. What are the only two wild cherries growing in the Boreal Forest?

A: Choke Cherry and Pin Cherry.

2b. What is the caution about Choke Cherry twigs and leaves?

A: They are very toxic as they contain cyanide.

2c. What type of utensils are best made out of Choke Cherry wood?

A: Utensils meant to handle hot rocks and embers.

2d. Compared to Saskatoon, what kind of a bow wood is Choke Cherry?

A: Choke Cherry is for making quick bows where as Saskatoon may take days to weeks to make into a bow.

**3. DOGBANE**

3a. Where do you expect to find Dogbane in the Northern Forests?

A: Sunny south facing slopes.

3b. What plant has a similar skeleton to Dogbane?

A: Fairy Bells.

3c. What is an important use for Dogbane?

A: It makes a string next in strength to stinging nettle.

#### **4. COMMON JUNIPER (MALE)**

4a. Where do you expect to find Common Juniper in the Boreal Forest?

A: On steep south facing slopes usually at higher elevations, mostly on river banks.

4b. Why do some Juniper shrubs never have berries?

A: The sexes are separate so that the shrubs without berries are the pollinators.

4c. What is the caution in the use of Juniper berries as a medicine?

A: You must know what you are doing or you may damage the kidneys.

#### **5. COMMON JUNIPER (FEMALE)**

5a. What are Juniper berries used for?

A: To flavour the stuffing of roast duck and geese, for flavouring gin and to open swollen urinary passages.

#### **6. DEVIL'S CLUB**

6a. What habitat does Devil's Club prefer?

A: Cool slopes in the foothills and mountainous forests.

6b. What color are Devil's Club berries?

A: Red.

#### **7. BANE BERRY**

7a. What is peculiar about the color of the berries of Baneberry?

A: Some are red and some are white on exactly identical looking plants.

7b. Which Baneberry is sometimes called doll's eyes?

A: The white variety of Baneberry is called doll's eyes.

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PLANTS 8-14**

**PLACE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER**

**LATIN NAMES**

**\_\_A\_\_ PAPER BIRCH**

***Betula papyrifera***

**\_\_B\_\_ WHITE POPLAR**

***Populus tremuloides***

**BLACK POPLAR**

***Populus balsamifera***

**\_\_C\_\_ ASPEN CONK**

***Phellinus tremulae***

**\_\_D\_\_ ASPEN STOCKING MOSS**

***Phylaisiella polyantha***

**\_\_E\_\_ ASPEN BURL**

**\_\_F\_\_ FIRE KILLED LODGEPOLE PINE**

***Pinus contorta***

**\_\_G\_\_ ANTS IN FIRE KILLED LODGEPOLE PINE**

**8. PAPER BIRCH**

8a. What is the paper birch most renowned for?

A: The large sheets of strong bark it produces.

8b. What is the rare trait among trees that Paper Birch shares with Maple?

A: It can be tapped for sap.

**9. WHITE POPLAR, BLACK POPLAR**

9a. What is another name for Aspen?

A: White Poplar.

9b. What is another name for Black Poplar?

A: Cottonwood.

9c. How do you tell the difference between Aspen and Black Poplar by their buds?

A: Black Poplar buds are large and sticky Aspen buds are tiny and not sticky.

9d. In reference to Black Poplar bark, what is fluting?

A: The furrows in the bark are called fluting.

**10. ASPEN CONK**

10a. How does the Aspen Conk effect the wood in the heart of the Aspen tree?

The wood is weakened and softened. Some of the wood becomes firm, weak and light like balsa-wood.

10b. What is the hazard associated with the trees attacked by this fungus?

A: They are weakened and easily blow down in the wind. Do not camp near such trees during strong winds.

### **11. ASPEN STOCKING MOSS**

11a. What is the other name for Aspen Stocking Moss?

A: Compass Moss.

11b. Why does the moss favour the north side of the tree?

A: It favours the north side because it is cooler and more moist.

11c. How do you use Aspen Stocking as a direction indicator?

A: Do not determine your direction based on too few trees. Examine a number of trees to verify they are all indicating the same direction in the general area.

### **12. ASPEN BURL**

12a. Why were Aspen Burls a favourite wood from which to make bowls?

A: They made durable bowls that would not check as they dried.

### **13. FIRE KILLED LODGEPOLE PINE**

13a. What are the reasons why a fire killed Lodgepole Pine tends to endure so long?

A: The wood is preserved against rot by the resin at the base of the trunk and the tree has a tap root that keeps it standing upright.

13b. What are the two periods when there was intense fire activity in the 1800's?

A: The 1860's and the 1890's, many of our older forests have been growing since then.

### **14. ANTS IN FIRE KILLED LODGEPOLE PINE**

14a. What bird specializes in seeking out carpenter ants as it's food?

A: The Pileated Woodpecker.

14b. Why does the Pileated woodpecker make such a large hole in search of carpenter ants?

A: It does not use its tongue to snag insects so it must make a big enough hole to be able to catch them with its beak.

**A PLANT WALK WITH MORS KOCHANSKI  
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PLANTS 15-21**

<b>PLACE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER</b>	<b>LATIN NAMES</b>
<b>__A__ WOODLAND AGARIC</b>	<b>Agaricus silvicola</b>
<b>__B__ BELTED CONK</b>	<b>Fomitopsis pinicola</b>
<b>__C__ FAIRY STOOL</b>	<b>Coltricia cinnamonea</b>
<b>__D__ ASPEN ROUGH STEM</b>	<b>Leccinum insigne</b>
<b>__E__ FIELD MUSHROOM</b>	<b>Agaricus campestris</b>
<b>__F__ FLUTED WHITE ELFIN SADDLE</b>	<b>Helvella crispa</b>
<b>__G__ BROWN CUP</b>	<b>Pezia repanda</b>

**15. WOODLAND AGARIC**

15a. What is a significant identifying feature of the Woodland Agaric?

A: Bruising produces a yellow color in the flesh.

15b. What is the caution about using the Woodland Agaric?

A: It can be easily confused with some poisonous mushrooms.

**16. BELTED CONK**

16a. What is the color of the flesh of the Belted Conk?

A: Yellow

**17. FAIRY STOOL**

17a. What two features should help you identify a Fairy Stool?

A: The thin orange cap without the usual gills.

**18. ASPEN ROUGH STEM**

18a. What is the other common name for the Aspen Rough Stem?

A: Boletus.

18b. What kind of gill does Aspen Rough Stem have?

A: Tubular.

## **19. FIELD MUSHROOM**

19a. Why should one always check the configuration of the bottom of a mushroom stalk before accepting it as an edible mushroom?

A: If the stalk comes out of a ball that separates easily, it may be a poisonous amanita.

19b. What two features one may look for in the field mushroom?

A: Its similarity to the common supermarket mushroom and the unbranched full length gill leaves.

## **20. FLUTED WHITE ELFIN SADDLE**

20a. What two features help identify an Elfin Saddle?

A: The saddle-like cup and the peculiar stem.

## **21. BROWN CUP**

21a. What is another name for Brown Cup?

A: Pig's Ear Fungus.

21b. What are its two outstanding features?

A: There are no gills and it appears that the fungus has no stem.

**A PLANT WALK WITH MORS KOCHANSKI  
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PLANTS 22-26**

**PLACE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER**

**LATIN NAMES**

**\_\_A\_\_ SMOKY POLYPORE**

***Bjerrandera adjusta***

**\_\_B\_\_ ASPEN ROUGH STEM**

***Leccinium insigne***

**\_\_C\_\_ SKETCH PAD FUNGUS**

***Ganoderma applanatum***

**\_\_D\_\_ ORANGE JELLY**

***Dacrymyces palmatus***

**\_\_E\_\_ DELICIOUS LACTARIUS**

***Lactarius delisocius***

**22. SMOKY POLYPORE**

22a. What fungus grows on dead standing Birch in large clusters?

A: Smoky polypore.

**23. ASPEN ROUGH STEM**

23a. How do you positively identify an Aspen Rough Stem?

A: The exposed flesh should turn bluish black in a few minutes.

**24. SKETCH PAD FUNGUS**

24a. What one feature should allow you to identify the Sketch Pad Fungus?

A: The white underside of the live fungus turns brown when rubbed.

**25. ORANGE JELLY**

25a. Is the Orange Jelly Fungus edible?

A: Yes.

**26. DELICIOUS LACTARIUS**

26a. How do you identify a Delicious Lactarius mushroom?

A: Slice it through the gills, wait a minute pressed to white paper it should leave an orange stain.

**A PLANT WALK WITH MORS KOCHANSKI  
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PLANTS 27-33**

<b>PLACE IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER</b>	<b>LATIN NAMES</b>
<b>__A__ LOW BUSH CRANBERRY</b>	<b>Viburnum edule</b>
<b>__B__ CROWBERRY</b>	<b>Empetrum nigrum</b>
<b>__C__ PRICKLY WILD ROSE</b>	<b>Rosa acicularis</b>
<b>__D__ MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY</b>	<b>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</b>
<b>SMALL BOG CRANBERRY</b>	<b>Vaccinium oxycoccus</b>
<b>__E__ HEMP NETTLE</b>	<b>Galeopsis tetrahit</b>
<b>__F__ RED ELDERBERRY</b>	<b>Sambucus pubens</b>
<b>STINKING ELDERBERRY</b>	<b>Sambucus racemosa</b>
<b>__G__ WOLF WILLOW</b>	<b>Elaeagnus commutata</b>

**27. LOW BUSH CRANBERRY**

27a. When are the berries of the Low Bush Cranberry ready to pick?

A: After the first frost.

**28. CROWBERRY**

28a. How are Crowberries used?

A: In the same way as Blueberries for making jams and jellies.

**29. PRICKLY WILD ROSE**

29a. How are Wild Roses propagated?

A: The seed heads or hips are consumed by birds. The seeds that are cracked by the crop which manage to survive the passage through the birds digestive system sprout as new roses.

29b. Give one use for each part of the rose.

Petals - Jam

Stem - Arrow Shafts

Hip - Rich source of Vitamin C

Bark - Cordage

Leaves - Tea

Roots - Tea

### **30. MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY AND SMALL BOG CRANBERRY**

30a. What is the other name (Swedish origin) for Mountain Cranberry?

A: Lingonberry.

30b. How do you tell the difference between Mountain and Bog Cranberry?

A: Mountain Cranberry may have up to 25 berries on a upright plant about 5 cm high. The Bog Cranberry has only one berry on a stalk with tiny almost invisible leaves and stem and never grows on anything but sphagnum moss.

**31. HEMP NETTLE** (The video lists the wrong Common and Latin names but the verbal information is correct).

31a. Is Hemp Nettle a serious agricultural weed?

A: Yes.

31b. About how many introduced plants are there in Canada?

A: 350.

### **32. RED ELDERBERRY AND STINKING ELDERBERRY**

32a. What is the caution about Red Elderberry?

A: The berries are edible but the vegetation is poisonous when green.

### **33. WOLF WILLOW**

33a. What is unique about the seed of Wolf Willow?

A: It is the only bead found in the Northern Forest.

33b. What is the unique property of Wolf Willow bark?

A: It can be peeled off in long strips all year round and used for binding or the making of cordage.