<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>LAKOTA</th>
<th>ETYMOLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yarrow</td>
<td>taopi pejuta</td>
<td>“wound medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“tah-OH-pee pay-JOO-tah”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hante canhlogan</td>
<td>“cedar weed” or “hollow stalk weed”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“hahn-TAY–chahn-LOH-Ghan”</td>
<td>(leaves somewhat resemble cedar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitterroot</td>
<td>hohwa</td>
<td>“none”; or refers to the leaves/stalks which are eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Flag</td>
<td>“Hoh-WAH”</td>
<td>“muskrat food”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sinkpe tawote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“sing-KPAY tah-Woh-tay”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td>canhlogan wastemna</td>
<td>“good-smelling plant or weed”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“chahn-LOH-gahn wah-SHTEY’-manah”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Plant</td>
<td>zintka tacan</td>
<td>“bird body”; “the bird’s wood” or “the bird’s tree”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Zeen-TKAH tah-CHAHN”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogbane</td>
<td>nape oilekhiyapi</td>
<td>“makes the hands burn”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“nah-PAY oh-EE-laykee-yah-pee”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearberry</td>
<td>wahpe chanli</td>
<td>“tobacco leaf”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“wahk-PAY chahn-LEE”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>pejihota</td>
<td>“gray plant”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“pay-JEE-HOH-tah”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Sage (Man Sage)</td>
<td>pejihota ape blaskaska</td>
<td>“flat-leaved white sage”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“pay-JEE-HOH -tah ah-PAY blah-SKAH-skah”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringed Sage (Women Sage)</td>
<td>peji hota wastemna; peji hota winyan</td>
<td>“good smelling gray grass”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“pay-JEE HOH -tah wah-SHTEH -manah”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Coneflower/</td>
<td>icahpe hu</td>
<td>“something used to knock something down”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinacea</td>
<td>“ee-CHAH-pay HOO”</td>
<td>(grows in hills of higher places)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>onglakcapi</td>
<td>“something to comb the hair with”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“ohn-GLAK-chapi”</td>
<td>(grows in lower places) root—tooth ache &amp; swellings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sweet Grass (peji) wachanga
“(pay-JEE) wah-CHAHN-gah”
“unknown”; sweet grass (peji – grass)

Paper Birch can han san
“chahn HAHN Shahn”
“wood/white birch” or “white bark tree”
(for sugar/sweetening//maple syrup)

Bush Morning Glory pejuta nige tanka
“pay-JOO-tah nee-GAY TAHN-kah”
“big belly medicine”

Red Cedar, Juniper hante
“han-TAY”
“none”

Mint ceyaka
“chay-YAH-kah”
“none” (refers to tea)
(can pejuta cikala- little medicine wood)

Bergamot/ Beebalm wahpe wastemna
“wah-PAY wah-SHTAY-manah”
“good-smelling leaf”
OR hehaka tapejuta or hehaka tawote
“elk medicine”

Plantain wihutahu ivecheca
“wee-HOO-tah-hoo ee-YAY-chay-chah”
“like cattails”

Choke Cherry canpa (hu)
“chahn-PAH (hoo)”
“none”; “bitter wood stem or root”

Prairie Turnip tinpsila
“TEEN-psee-lah”
“wild turnip” (possible derivation – Zizania – wild rice
or psin, rice, combined with word for prairie; became
important substitute plant when people moved west from
Minnesota): Tinpsila pahu (above ground green part)

Sumac canzi
“chahn-ZEE”
“yellow wood”
leaves are smoked when they turn red in the fall

Willow cowaniica
“choh-WAHN-jee-chah”
“one heart-wood”

Buffalo Berry mastinca pute can
“mah-SHTEEN-chah poo-TAY CHAHN”
“rabbit-lip tree”
Cattail

wihuta hu
“wee-HOO-tah-hoo”
or hantkan, hintkan
“hahn-TKAHN, heen-TKAHN”

“tipi-bottom plant” (lower border of tent stem)
“none”; refers to the hairy fruit (Buechel)

Red Osier Dogwood

can sasa
“chahn SHAH SHAH”

“red wood” (Lakota tobacco)

Yucca

hupestola, pestostola
“hoo-PAY-stah- lah, pay-STOH-stoh- lah”

“sharp pointed”

Hop Hornbeam/Iron Wood

ispanspanheca
“ee spahn spahn HEH cha”
can maza
“CHAHN mazah”

“it burns” or “make something soft by pounding” (Buechel)
“iron/metal wood”

Plum

kanta
“KHAN tah”

“wild plum”

Mullein

caguiyage
“Chah HOO ee yah heh”

“cleansing/purifying the lungs”

Lichen spp.

Yellow dye, smudge

can wizi ve
“chahn WEE zee yeh”

“yellowish wood”

Box Elder

can suska
“chahn SHUS kah”

“sweet sap wood”
(used as a sweetener)

Bur Oak

u tahu can
“yooh TAHHOO chahn”

“acorn stem tree”

Ponderosa Pine

wazi can
“wahZEE chahn”

“pine tree”

wazi pinkpa (pine cones)

Cottonwood

canya hu
“chahn YAH hoo”
or saga can; wahcinca (small cottonwood)
wa’ga can (“take off wood”)
popopa can (po po pah CHAN)

“peel off wood”
cotton wood
Little Bluestem  peji sasa swula
“pay JEE shah shah SWOO Lah”
“little red grass” (fine grass)

Rose  onjinjintka hu
“unh ZHEE Zintka hoo”
“wild rose bush”
unjinjintka hu can
onzhin-zintka “uhn ZHEE Zint ka”
rose hips - food, for jam/jelly
petals – tea, roots – stronger tea

Red Raspberry  takan heca hu
“Tah KAHN HEH CHA hoo”
“stem like sinew”

Wild Grape  cunwi yapehe ivu wi
“chuhn WEE yah peh heh”
“wood use with wind around vine”; “tangled vine”
or “twisted wood” (fruit part used for food)

Currant/Gooseberry  chap ta haza
“chop TAH Hah zah”
“beaver berries”
“beaver taking in its mouth”

Serviceberry/June Berry  wipa zutha/n
“WEE pah zoot kah’n”
“a thing used to crack bones”
(wood stem used for arrows)

Scarlet Globemallow  heyoka tapejuta
“hay YO kah tah PAY joo tah”
“Heyoka Medicine”
(Sacred Clown/Contrary medicine)

Poison Ivy  wiko ska tapejuta
“wee KOH skah tah PAY joo tah”
“crazy/young woman’s medicine”

General Plant Terms: peji – grass (pay JEE)  huta or hute – roots (HOO tah or HOO tay)  hu – stem (hoo)  pejihuta- “grass roots”/herbal medicine
pejuta – “medicine” (pay JOO tah)  tashpu - stem of fruits (talsh POO)  canhlogan- “hollow stalk” (chahn LOH Ghan)  wahpe – leaf/leaves (wahk PAY)
wahca – flowers (wahk CHAH)

Some Recommended Resources: Buechel’s Lakota Language Dictionary; Gilmore’s Uses of Plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Region (early 1900’s);
Rogers’ Lakota Names & Traditional Uses of Native Plants by Sicangu (Brule) People in the Rosebud Area South Dakota; Kindscher’s Medicinal Wild Plants of the Prairie; and Larson & Johnson’s Plants of the Black Hills & Bear Lodge Mountains

First draft originally compiled by Lakota Linguist, Dr. Richard Carter, in collaboration with Jace DeCory/BHSU. Revised with additional species by Jace DeCory, Asst. Professor Emeritus/BHSU in collaboration with Lakota Language Adjunct Instructor, Beverly Running Bear/BHSU/2015-2016, with further revisions for Fall 2017 AIS 377 Ethnobotany course for Professors Justin & Tara Ramsey & John Dixson/College of Business & Natural Sciences. Revised by Jace DeCory, Professor Emeritus, BHSU, October 2017