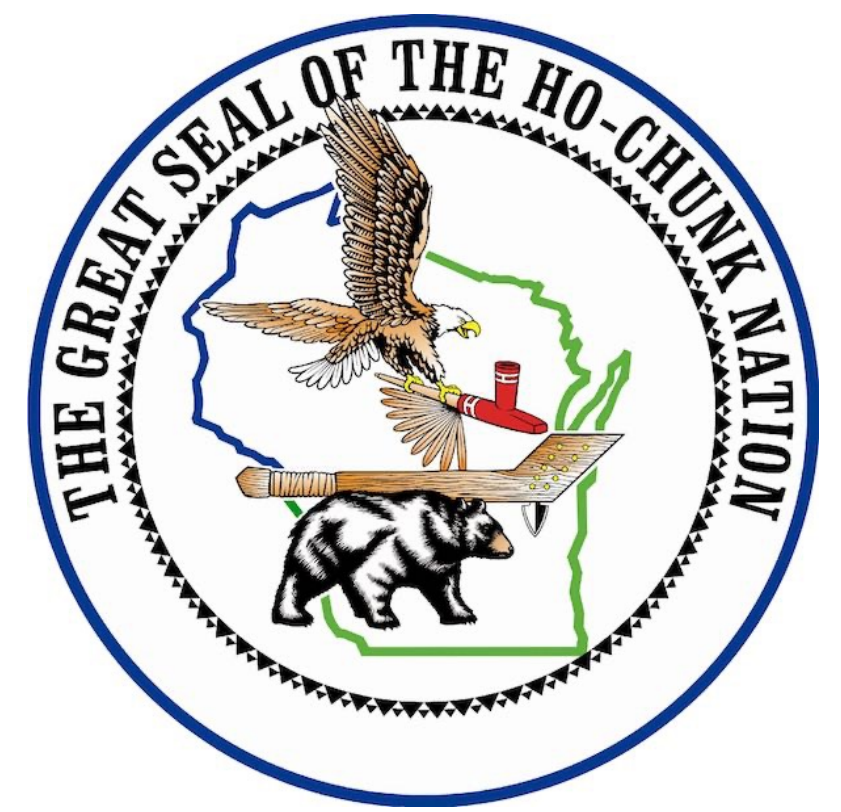


Traditional Plant Uses

of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin



Staghorn Sumac

Rhus typhina

Haasn̄hu

Berries, water leaking out

Haasn̄hu aapcora tuuc hiire an̄ga n̄jxatekra wagijire wii'ure. Rookeja haara n̄ga reej̄u haara wootekeja waažuire. Haasra x̄aąw̄j hijanera wiirokižu an̄ga maąka kiik'ure.

Haasra wažą racgańą wii'ure an̄ga n̄ą tan̄žu hisgu hiire.

N̄ąra hi'ure an̄ga wiižužukra wakiik'ure. Hegu cooga, gikšapire an̄ga hopoxra ure. Eeja žige hokisakra hin̄p̄ike hakja waakižu waixiriire.

Green leaves of Staghorn Sumac are cooked for stomach ailments. The inner bark and root bark are used as a poultice on sores. The berries are combined with other medicines.

The fruit is used as a beverage when sweetened with maple sugar.

The wood is used for making flutes with holes, love song flutes. When still green, a stick is split in half to make the holes in half circles. The two halves are then glued back together.



Staghorn Sumac grows throughout Wisconsin in many light and soil conditions.

Sumac Flutes

Made by Bill Quackenbush, Flute Maker and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER: This information is for educational purposes only. Do not consume or otherwise introduce wild plants to the body without an expert's advice. Plant identification can be tricky, and some plants contain chemical compounds we now know to be harmful. If suffering from one of the ailments mentioned here, please see a licensed health care professional.



The Capital Springs Recreation Area is the ancestral homeland of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin.

