In season:

Fal

Dakota: Can-pa (Chanpa) Lakota: čhanpňa

Preschool Lesson Plan

Objectives

Participants will:

- identify wild chokecherry trees and their blooms through the use of visuals.
- increase knowledge in the selection, storage and use of chokecherries.
- use chokecherries in a recipe.

Items Needed for the Lesson

- MyPlate Poster
- Parts of a Plant Visual
- Wild Chokecherry visuals
- Actual chokecherries if possible

Handouts or Take Home Items

- Pick It! Try It! Like It! Preserve It! fact sheet
- Coloring sheet

Recipe

Wild Chokecherry Pudding

Cooking and Food Safety Skills

- Handwashing
- Washing Fruits and Vegetables
- Stove Top Safety
- Measuring Liquid and Dry ingredients
- Knife Safety and Cutting Boards

Other Cooking and Food Safety Skills

Storing chokecherries and leftovers

Supplies for Wild Chokecherry Lesson

- Wild Chokecherry Pudding
 - » Measuring cups and spoons
 - » Liquid measuring cup
 - » Large pot
 - » Large spoon
 - » Colander

What You Say:	What You Do:			
 Every class we're going to learn about a different fruit or vegetable. I'm going to give you some clues and I want you to try to think of what it is. After each clue, raise your hand if you think you know what it is. This fruit is sometimes called a wild cherry or stone fruit. The roots, bark and berries of this fruit tree provided food and medicine to American Indian tribes throughout history. The fruit is popular with wild berry jelly makers. (Answer: Wild chokecherries.) 	 Name off each clue, allow a few guesses before moving on to the next clue. After someone guesses the answer, or you tell them, show them visuals of wild chokecherries. 			
Half of our plate should be fruits and vegetables. Preschool-aged children should be eating 1 cup of fruits and vegetables each, every day. Kindergarteners should be eating 1 ½ cups of fruits and vegetables each, every day.	Point to the MyPlate poster.			
The chokecherry is a wild, fruit producing tree that is found in much of North America. The tree is often found along the banks of streams or along roadsides where there is plenty of moisture. Has anyone seen a chokecherry tree? Chokecherries are small, shrub-like trees that can grow to about 30 feet tall. They are easiest to find when they are in bloom. The chokecherry bloom is a group of small, white flowers that are in a cylindrical shape. The chokecherry tree blooms in the spring and the actual chokecherry fruit appears a couple months later.	 Allow discussion of experiences with chokecherry trees. Show visuals of the chokecherry tree, blooms and fruit. 			
The fruits of the chokecherry are purple-black in color and are a fourth to one half inch round. They grow in clusters similar to grapes. Each berry contains a hard pit or stone.	If possible, show some real chokecherries.			
To use the chokecherries, rinse them in fresh, cold water making sure to remove the stems and leaves.	Demonstrate washing chokecherries.Review Washing Fruits and Vegetables skill sheet.			

What You Say:	What You Do:			
How can we use chokecherries? After removing the seeds, chokecherries can be used in muffin or pancake batter. Chokecherry leaves can be used to make a soothing tea. Chokecherries can be frozen by laying them on a baking sheet in a single layer and then place them in the freezer. The berries can be placing into freezer	 Call on someone who would like to answer. Demonstrate the process of freezing chokecherries. Show examples of freezer containers. 			
bags once they are fully frozen. Jelly makers like to use chokecherry juice to make jelly. Some recipes will use half chokecherry juice and half apple juice to make the jelly.				
Why would we want to eat chokecherries? What are some of the things that chokecherries provide that are good for our bodies? Chokecherries are high in Vitamin K and the minerals manganese and potassium. Chokecherries are also a good source of fiber. Fiber helps keep our tummies and hearts healthy.	Call on someone who would like to answer.			
Are you ready to try a recipe that uses chokecherries? What is the first thing we need to do before preparing food? (Answer: Wash our hands.)	Go over Handwashing skill sheet.			

Wild Chokecherry

Dakota word translation and perspective provided by a member of Hunkpati Dakota. Lakota word translated by Jeshua Estes.

Wild Chokecherry-original to South Dakota prior to European settlement.

Dakota name - Can-pa (Chanpa) Lakota name - čhanpha

- The seeds contain arsenic so to remedy this problem the choke cherries were "pounded" or crushed by stones and either made into patties and dried and stored for later use or they were also worked into meat or fish fillets by rubbing the cherries into the meat or fillet by hand, then the meat can either be cooked and eaten at that time or dried and stored for later use.
- Every part of the Chokecherry bush was used for medicine, food and tea, toys, weapons and ceremony.

Use this page if you are going to prepare Wild Chokecherry Pudding

Equipment List

- Measuring cups and spoons
- Large pot

Colander

- Liquid measuring cup
- Large spoon

What You Say:	What You Do:
Today we are going to make wild chokecherry pudding.	Pass out the recipe and read aloud.
Let's read through the recipe.	
We are going to wash and remove the stems from the chokecherries. The chokecherries and water are going to come to a boil and then heat will be lowered so that they simmer.	 Review fruit and vegetables washing guide. Call on someone who would like to answer and define boil and simmer.
What do the cooking terms "boil" and "simmer" mean? (Answer: Boil is to heat a liquid until bubbles break continually on the surface; Simmer is to cook slowly in liquid over low heat. The surface of the liquid should be barely moving and will be broken from time to time by slowly rising bubbles.)	
After the seeds fall out, the pulp and juice will be separated from the seeds by using a colander.	Show a colander.
Flour or cornstarch will be used to thicken the pudding.	
Sugar can be added to sweeten the pudding.	

Visuals



Wild chokecherry blooms and leaves



Ripe chokecherry berries



Wild chokecherry shrub

Chokecherry Nutrition Information

Туре	Serving Size/Weight in grams	Calories	Fiber (g)	Vitamin A (International Units)	Vitamin C (mg)	Potassium (mg)	Folate (mcg)
Chokecherries	1 ounce/	43	4.8 g	0%	.2	86.5	2.8
	28 g.						
Daily	1-3 cup	Varies	Al	Daily Value	RDA	Al	RDA
Recommendations	servings of	according	(depending	based on a	(depending	(depending	(depending
RDA=Recommended	fruit per day	to age and	on age)	2,000 calorie	on age)	on age)	on age)
daily allowance	depending	activity level	ranges from	per day diet	ranges from	ranges from	ranges from
AI=Adequate intake	on age		14-33.6 g		25-90 mg	3,000-4,700	150-400
						mg)	mcg)



CHOKECHERRY



This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program-SNAP.

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References:

Information

- plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_prvi.pdf
- <u>aihd.ku.edu/foods/chokeberries.html</u>
- cespubs.uaf.edu/index.php/download_file/1245/

Cooking Terms

• reallifegoodfood.umn.edu/kitchen-skills-and-tips/cooking-terms-glossary

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In season:



Fall

Dakota: Can-pa (Chanpa) Lakota: čhanpha

Pick it!

Ripe chokecherries are black, 1/4-1/2 inch round and grow in clusters similar to grapes.

Look for chokecherries that grow wild in areas that have not been sprayed with pesticides.

Choose the best cherries and clean them in fresh water, removing leaves and stems.

Refrigerate to keep cool or freeze fresh for later.



Try it!

Snack by eating raw, spitting out the seeds, do not eat too much or it can clog your throat and stick in your teeth. Your teeth will be blue for a little while!

Boil chokecherries and remove seeds to make a pudding or syrup.

Remove seeds and use fresh in muffin or pancake batter.

Finely grind chokecherries, including seeds, to make patties to dry in the sun to preserve for later use.

Use the leaves to make a soothing tea.





Oid you know...

Chokecherries are high in vitamin K, manganese, potassium and the phytonutrient called lutein, which is associated with eye health.

Wild Chokecherry Pudding

Ingredients

- 2 quarts of chokecherries
- 1 gallon of water in a large pot to boil the chokecherries
- Sweetener to taste

Directions

- 1. Wash and de-stem the chokecherries.
- 2. Add chokecherries to water and bring to a boil, then lower to a simmer. Stir occasionally. Boil until seeds fall out.
- 3. Use a colander to separate the seeds keeping the pulp with the juice.
- 4. Add flour or cornstarch to pulp/juice mixture.
- Heat slowly, stirring constantly, until mixture reaches a pudding-like thickness.
- 6. Add sugar or other sweetener as desired. Serve hot.

Source: This is an adapted version of the traditional wojapi made by the Lakota/Dakota/Nakota people of the Plains.

Dakota word translated by a member of Hunkpati Dakota Lakota word translated by Jeshua Estes

Chokecherry Tea

A soothing medicinal tea used by many Native American Tribes in the US and Canada.

Ingredients

- 1 Tablespoon dried chokecherry leaves
- 1 cup boiling water

Directions

- 1. Bring water to a boil.
- 2. Add dried chokecherry leaves.
- 3. Simmer 15 minutes and serve. Add sweetener if desired.

Note:

- If using fresh leaves start with a few at a time until you reach the desired taste.
- For picking leaves, once you have identified the bushes pick only the best leaves.
- Clean and refrigerate if using fresh.
 Leaves can also be dried for future use and stored in a clean container.

Source: Cheyenne River Tribal Extension, Eagle Butte, SD.

Find more recipes and videos at extension.sdstate.edu

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