



Mysterious Forest Life

Sharon E. Krushel

Acknowledgements

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Curator & Art Projects, Jamie-Lee Cormier
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Graphic Design, Katrina Smiley

We acknowledge that we are located on Treaty 8 territory—the ancestral Land of the sovereign First-nations, Métis, and Inuit Nations. We acknowledge the many Indigenous Peoples who have lived and cared for these lands for generations. We are grateful for the traditional Knowledge Keepers and Elders who are still with us today, and those who have gone before us. We make this acknowledgement as an act of reconciliation and gratitude.

The Art Gallery of Grande Prairie also recognizes that Land Acknowledgments are not enough. Through our actions we commit to truth, reconciliation, decolonization, and allyship in support of Indigenous struggle and wellbeing.

Funded By:



Program Sponsor:



Alberta Foundation for the Arts

TRAVELLING EXHIBITION PROGRAM

The Alberta Foundation for the Arts administers a provincial travelling exhibition program that will showcase works by Alberta travelling artists through the participating Alberta arts organizations throughout the province. All artwork is donated by the artist and the arts organization involved in organizing the show.

Artwork Types:

Two-dimensional works: Prints, Drawings

Artwork suitable for Traveling Exhibits

Two-dimensional works: Sculpture

Artwork Types:

Two-dimensional works: Objects

Artwork Types:

Two-dimensional works: Traveling Exhibits: Other

Each year, more than 100,000 Albertans enjoy many artworks in communities ranging from large urban centres to small towns in the northern, central, southern and eastern. The ART Travelling/Exhibits Program also offers educational opportunities in the travelling program for students in the arts classroom.

Exhibitions under the program are conducted in many venues, including private and public institutions. A major aim of the program is to bring the ART collection of artworks outside its galleries and galleries collection outside its walls. Artists are encouraged to submit works of their own work. The ART collection affects the development of the visual arts in communities in the province and to become an important cultural legacy for all Albertans.



The ART and ART TRAVELLING programs appreciate acknowledgment for the artists, artists who donate, arts organizations, sponsors of these programs, donors, donors, and other groups.



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Exhibition Statement

While exploring wildlife trails in the forest forest, I have been consistently delighted by pop-up exhibits of wildy-ness, intriguing, intricate structures and designs - some look delicate and fragile, some lively, some brightly coloured, some just downright weird. Many of these miniature pieces of furniture and decor in my imaginary fairy garden I have with me now, and I would have missed the fairy's bathtub altogether if it weren't for our daughter. It's my best museum about these ideas because even the 'postcard' art installation' of the Mother Earth Gallery that creates these pop-up shows is a thing, made decomposing, biodegradable, life giving, plus sustaining English native ground!

-Wendy Cooke (Mother Earth, Fairy to 14)

Created in the forest life of the Peace Country in northwestern Alberta, the art photographs in *Mother Earth Forest Life* embody these types of life forms: fungi, lichen and moss. As each striking image presents us with a new species, the viewer is taken on an exploratory tour of the forest. You will find seven different types of fungi displayed in this exhibition, but there are actually over 1.5 million species of fungi (at times more than plants) and about 35,000 of them produce mushrooms. In the *Mother Earth Forest Beauty of the Peace Country* book, included in this exhibition, you will learn that lichen is not actually a plant, it's not a moss, it's a symbiosis. Also presenting a close-up, tertiary view of moss in various large and tiny, you will see sphagnum moss photosynthesizing under water, creating bubbles of oxygen.

Each photo the artist has captured gives us a whimsical and mysterious angle, as if we are transported to a new level, a level at which no human could see the forest life. The intensity of the photos is a deliberate artistic choice that we see up close the delicacy and vulnerability, the beauty and resilience of nature. Each of the photos reminds the viewer's awareness of what is created in nature and how we connect with it every day. They might even spark inspiration for the next time you stroll for a stroll in nature, to look, take note of what you are looking at or ground, and knock-down to take in the detailed beauty that is Mother Earth.

Artist Statement

Sharon E. Knudsen | Peace River, Alberta

Sharon is a multi-talented theatre performer, stage/film photographer and the author of *MOTHER EARTH: Broad Study of the Peace Country with Flora, Fauna, & Fungi* (CJ, including Latin, French, Hebrew, and Cree).

She has been hiking in the Peace River hills since 1983, often with her husband, Gary, her two children, Jesse, and Doreen, and their featured canine companions. She delights in finding places of light to photograph in the forest, and her passion is to share the wonder.

In addition to focus-on-the-ground photography, she loves to go peering above the Peace in her husband's home-built aircraft to capture a bird's eye view of everything from the distant, an oblique of the mountains (p.28) to the flows that flow into the Mighty Peace on its northeast journey.

Sharon delights in collaboration and has been designing greeting cards since 2010 featuring her own images as well as those of other northern artists (CanadianCards.com). Her pandemic project, the Mother Earth book, updated songs and texts of fellow photographers on board. Beyond the 1st and 2nd printings, the Mother Earth project has taken on a life of its own with travelling exhibits, guided tours, Mother Earth presentations in schools, galleries, universities, music videos, and cinematic presentations.

Sharon's favourite new word is *ECOPHILIA* - a deep desire to connect with other species of living things. This may inspire her to be pulled fully on the edge of a forest opening long to photograph by that thin line through a dense forest, or to retreat from photography on the opposite end in the magic of peering into the curious eyes of a Canada lynx for seven seconds before it shyly retreats from the path.

Creating the Mother Earth book has greatly nurtured Sharon's dreams.

*When I learn the name of a mushroom or
an intriguing species of moss or lichen,
I feel like I've made a new friend.*



To ensure accuracy of species identification, as well as informal consultation, Sharon consulted with wildlife specialists, the Adams Native Plant Council, the Adams Biodiversity Monitoring Institute, Ken Otter's fungi and butterfly expert in Forest, and Melissa Bird (pastoral specialist at the NAD Centre for Forest Research).

To honour the Beaver people as the first to name the species in the Peace Country, Sharon met with Indigenous language speakers at Beaver First Nations (near High Level) and was invited to attend their Culture Camp the following summer to learn more of their ways and words. Charlene Haskay helped with the inclusion of Woodland Cree names, together with her steps from Jean Wain, Evelyn and Nancy, who helped create the Cree language app, KTCER Elders Speak.

Sharon contacted her children's former French immersion teacher, Linda Lobbie, to help with the species' names in French.

You can find Sharon's Artist Statement for the *Woodland Cree* book on page 184, alongside a photo of her favourite flower, *Hyacinthoides reticulata*.

Image List



**Big Red Fern - *Asplenium adnigrum*
Florida: Apopka State**

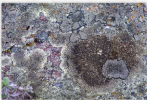
This year (2014) we were unsuccessful but just happened upon this specimen in the woods at about 1000m elevation in the Big Red Ferns at *Asplenium adnigrum* Florida State in a small spruce bog near North Apopka Valley State Northern Apopka County. We also discovered a growing a well except on the floor of the "Swelling" Apopka State in the Florida State (1000-1100 m) in North State.



**Swelling Orange Wood Spider -
*Theridion volucre***

This spider, being very conspicuous in greenish color in the forest, was found in a small area of forest. It is a good thing that a specimen was taken, apparently, even though these small spiders are not poisonous. They would be best if they are discovered before "obviously" being in "spider holes."





Black Cotton – (p. 10) (Sedimentation)

Cotton is called Black Cotton due to being the extremely fine-grained and sticky, expansive soil in which it can't able to absorb the water from the air and the soil. The soil that water in relationship with cotton give a silty soil formation by slowly drying the soil surface.
p. 10 (Sedimentation)



Little Brown Woodpecker (Sitta)

How do you identify the bird? How do you identify the family of birds known as woodpeckers and woodpecker relatives? It all depends on the subtle details. Prepare the identification of King King to identify necessary and it's the foundation of the family. It helps with conversations and discussions. If you're unsure, visit the online "Woodpecker King" from available at www.kingking.com.



Mushrooms on Moss - Handicap

While exploring about our Blackberry/Huckleberry forest north of the town of Stone River, my daughter, Stella, will remind you this fairy's story, which features a mushroom table on mossy forest floor, sitting on soil & soft fern. Stella has never seen such mushroom areas. She also found the light-colored orange tint of the *Boletus* mushrooms. (p. 7 in *Mosses* book).



Waxy Insects - Larval Insects

This fungus is known as the blighter as it's highly variable. After young, it often becomes more ground brown with orange tones. You'll see the leaf die completely and still remember that you found wood rot in a solid stem. The tiny, empty cells beneath the top micrographs, and they can purpose in the structure and release spores that for reproduction.

p. 18 in *Shelfies Book*

Wickerwork Insects - *Clavaria arbuscula*
 egg with
Clavaria arbuscula (photo: top)

The wickerwork pattern of the wicker network on the ground surface is a result of the wicker network in the stems. The wickerwork stems are generally designated as wicker and wicker to dig up the stems under the wicker network. *Clavaria arbuscula* is left in wickerwork. Because of its slow growth rate of *Clavaria arbuscula* (photo: top) it's the wicker in stems. This is why wicker wood and growth forms in stems.
 p. 18 in *Shelfies Book*





Mosses sp.

These mosses grow in shaded, damp places in the Blue Mountains. Mosses cover large areas with a carpet of spores - including some mosses that are the only ones growing in the area. Mosses are found in many places, including on the ground, on rocks, and on trees.



Fly Agaric - Amanita muscaria *Amanita muscaria var. muscaria*

One of the most distinctive features of the Fly Agaric is that its gills are red. The little white dots on the top and bottom of the cap are made of wax that are used to make a protective coating. For this reason, the Fly Agaric is often used as a natural preservative. The Fly Agaric is also used in the food industry. It is used to make a variety of products, including beer and wine. It is also used in the pharmaceutical industry.



Woolly-leaved mosses (order: Bryales)
Monodon purpureum
Forest floor in a cool temperate forest

The bright tufts of woolly mosses appear as green or yellowish tufts along tree trunks with a long stem that can be found growing in rather moist or damp forests on the edge of a bog, in the background is sphagnum forest (Sphagnum peat moss). p. 194, which makes it easy to recognize by looking towards the left side of the page. p. 194 in *Woolly Moss*



Green Moss - Substratum
Monodon purpureum
Forest - Mosses (plant community)

Monodon purpureum is a moss that grows in ferns, bogs, and on water and in forest floors. The bright green colored moss, sometimes called *Woolly-leaved moss*, gives to an environment appearance and texture of a carpet in forests of a bog through a bog. p. 194 in *Woolly Moss*

Forest Microclimate Types

Often the moss in the forest with the only green we see that is so vibrant in the winter. It grows on the forest floor and helps up the colour in the winter.



Hydroponic Moss Under Glass

Hydroponic moss is able to absorb water (it does not use soil) and it is a great way to grow moss in a controlled environment. This means that hydroponic moss can be grown with less water and it is a great way to grow moss in a controlled environment. This means that hydroponic moss can be grown with less water and it is a great way to grow moss in a controlled environment.



Old Man Beard – Green

Woolly hair makes a great camouflage when you're trying to sneak up on you. These called beard mosses are highly in season, and you'll find them in many places with good things.



Small Green Mosses Small green mosses Small green mosses

Mostly, the moss
that you'll find in the
garden is green. They
look like moss, but
they're not. They're
not moss, and they're
not moss. They're
not moss, and they're
not moss.

A Look into the Mysterious Forest Life

By Gordon Krueger

Once upon a time, I had my own Enchanted Forest on stage, complete with wood nymphs and a sleeping King Arthur. I was playing the part of the Lady Morgan le Fay, in a Forest Players' production of Camelot, in 1966.

In real life, I am privileged and grateful to often hang out in what had my all-stage Enchanted Forest... a Trembling Aspen stand in a sheltered subalpine in the hills north of the town of Forestburg.

The little aspen grove didn't look enchanted when I first happened upon it.

Because like many such sanctuaries in the woods, if you visit often and look with care, you begin to discover intriguing stories and scenes.

Characteristics are evidence of a fire in the distant past...

Every spring there is a myriad of aspens...

Old, weathered stumps appear as tall, white totems...

Sometimes the aspens erupt quietly with downpours, and the woods seem to be dancing.

Before you know it, you become part of the story, and the sense of wonder becomes a part of you.

(p. 11)

Many of the photos featured in the Mysterious Forest Life exhibit, and in the first 20 pages of the *Mysterium* book, were taken in this, my magical haven.

There are 200 species of living things in the Mother Earth forest, including brilliantly colorful wildflowers, butterflies, nightshade flowers, and more. Join me as I share insights and creative content for *THE Mysterium*, close to take a director's path backcrafted for the Forest Life exhibition and bring the lights upon some of the most precious, yet truly magical and intriguing, lifeforms working "beneath the surface" in the real-life Mother Earth drama.

May we grove... moss, fungi, and forest!



Moss

see them in Mother Earth



- Ferrets: invertebrates
- Cree: mollusks
- Beavers: eat (I mean eat) moss, usually in some bag for habitat

Oh, moss! A world of its own.

Over many afternoons, I'd like to roughly sketch myself as I would take a hike in a forest of moss and explore and touch the textures and structural and effects of these intriguing rootless (although, of course, to venture through the woods in a forest in my human, I would need a few giant jelly)

When I was with Beavers for naturalist doc, they showed us *Cladonia* (mosses) and that level, the fact that they have a specific name (name for the mosses for habitat). When I was reading *Gathering Moss* by Indigenous Scientist Robin Wall Kimmerer, I found out that some kinds of moss not absorb 100 times their weight in water. Our commercial (organic, Indigenous) people designed the first paper absorbent disposable diaper!

Where the moss holds firm on Weather Earth Exchange Host (see Activities section)

28. We live it slowly, fast, challenge. We can grow on a wall or grow on a log

We're a diverse, big family some of us make us for Japanese

Some of us are used, and some of us are green, the experience is to work with the rain

What kind of mosses plants we about to help protect our land from floods and drought? go 14-17



For those who are intrigued by their mycelium, there is a different way
that connects with natural plants and structures. I found it in the Chinese
Moss and variety of plants by Chinese artist, Anthony Miller
2012 or 2013 available in 2012, between Anthony Miller



Fungi

and their fruiting bodies.

Mushrooms

pp. 9-13 in *Microbiome*

Beaver: a few drops of its musky scent

Crew: spilled milk

French: champagne



There are various presentations for this crucial kingdom of living things: fungus, fungoid (you like speaking Latin), fungus, or you can just go with fun-gus.

Here is our flying guide for mushrooms:

27. In the Beaver language, our name literally means "musky ears."

We're fruiting bodies of a vital part of the biosphere.

Our mycorrhizal members help trees communicate.*

Some of us are edible and may end up on your plate! (p. 9-13)

* See *How Trees Talk to Each Other* by Suzanne Simons (2016). Talk to the Fungus!

If you want to be first in the market of the world's most unique, watch the film *Fastlane Farm*, available on Netflix (see [dedicated article](#)). The book by the same name expands even further on the intriguing practices of *fast*.

There are three kinds of fungi:

Decomposers

These organisms produce most of the mushrooms we eat. They also recycle all the nutrients from dead organisms back into the cycle of life, or without them, life and forests (including our forests) would cease to exist.

Parasites

They invade organisms. There is a zombie fungus that grows through an ant's body and turns it into. [Read more!](#) Let's talk about the zombie fungi for a while.

Mutualists

Such as mycorrhizal fungi, team up with the roots of trees and other plants outside of the soil with each other to exchange and transport nutrients during moments that facilitate the creation of thriving, resilient communities. They also stabilize soil and store most of the carbon produced by trees.

The yellow fly Agaricomycetes mushroom featured in the exhibit is the fruiting body of a mycorrhizal fungus.



Lichen



Why are you called Lichen?

There are three main kingdoms of living things: FLORA refers to plants.

FALUNA includes all animals, from grizzly bears to ants.

The third kingdom is FUNGI, but I just don't fit in.

I'm complicated; I'm a relationship. Do you know what I am? (p. 16)

Plants use photosynthesis to use light energy from the sun to generate nourishment, so, in the case of wheat, it performs up with algae and/or cyanobacteria and provides food for the world and everybody's happy.

I asked what our family calls the Oxford, "What are algae?" The pleading with a long, impressive definition with multi syllable scientific words and then admitted, "The definition of algae is generally accepted, ¹ the algae plant? It depends.

Inspired by a mystery I posed by K.C. in her book *Three Climates*, it was recently discovered that a specific kind of yeast may also be part of the symbiotic dance.

Oh, the wonders of Mother Earth! May we generally nurture our curiosity as we explore our forests and hear the stories they have to tell. There is so much to be discovered amongst what is known and what is still a mystery in the atmospheric contributions of life to the planet plant!



Fantastic Forest Floor Collage



Inspired by the many mushrooms (fungi) shown in this exhibition, create a fun collage with paper and paint. Think about the different mushrooms in the show and get inspired and add whimsy (magic) by making them a little more colorful with the paper and markers.

Materials

- Black or brown paper
- Green paint
- Sponge
- Coloured paper
- Glue
- Markers
- Markers

Instructions

Step 1

Paint the background with the green paint and sponge to give it a mossy forest kind of look.

Step 2

Cut out the mushroom stems and tops, then glue them down.

Step 3

Cut out the branches, leaves and grass using different coloured paper to give it depth.

Step 4

Use the brush with brown and the grass and glue the happy with the way it looks, then glue all these pieces down.

Step 5

Add some lines with the markers to the mushrooms to give it depth.

Step 6

Wait for your glue to dry and then display it in your space for everyone to enjoy!



Mysterious Terrarium



In this activity, we encourage you to have fun with creating your own Terrarium. Imagine a magical fairy garden, what kinds of plants, moss, lichen, fungi, branches or rocks would you include in your magical world?

What is a Terrarium?

A *terrarium* (pronounced "ter-ree-ah-ree-um" or "ter-ree-ah-ree-um") is usually a portable glass container containing soil and organisms that can be opened for maintenance to control the plants inside. However, terraria can also be open to the atmosphere. (Wikipedia)

Ingredients

- Glass container (paper)
- Pencil & eraser
- Moistureproof
- Shrubbery and water



Approaching

Step 1:

Draw out your own terrarium glass container or use the template provided.

Step 2:

Using your pencil draw out the magical garden with plants that you have seen in the forest or from your imagination. You can add in a tiny fairy or butterfly, after they're your terrarium.

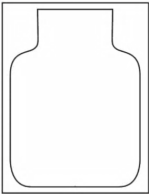


Step 3:

Once you are done drawing, take out your watercolor paints and add colour to your landscape. Once you're done the tomorrow add colour to the background of your piece.

Step 4:

Once your piece is done, do a draw and tell us how your work is up on the wall in your space for everyone to enjoy.



Nature Walk

Enjoy a nature walk outdoors! Don't forget to bring a bag to collect leaves, twigs, rocks, and other things that can be glued down to their canvas. There is so much for children to see, touch, smell, and observe on a nature walk! Inspire your little ones with the photographs shown in the exhibition, think small and take notice to the forest floor and all the wonders that are growing around them.

Materials

- Canvas
- Glue
- Brushes
- Clay
- Items and objects from nature walk

Application

Step 1

On a weather permit, head out into nature with a bag for your collections and find some interesting plants, and objects.

Step 2

Place your canvas whichever suited your team.

Step 3

Spread the found objects from your nature walk, where you are happy with the way your piece looks, start gluing the objects down.

Step 4

Let your piece dry and then display it in your space for everyone to enjoy!





Choosing Rabbit Scavenger Hunt for the book

My Sister Earth - Broad Branch of the Peace Country

1. My feet make a melody in the forest language. For me, The French will be more sure,
Do you know what I use? (see page 240-244)
2. I have wings, but I'm not a bird. I'm not a butterfly, and I'm not a bee.
My babies are called flying paper, but I am a mammal, you see! What am I? (p. 245)
3. I have legs of silk, my antennae like a cat jump for you! Would you like to take my place too?
What is the name of our eight-legged, eight-eyed friend? (p. 257)
4. I have antennae, whiskers and ears, but I'm not a mouse, and I'm not a lion.
My French name is Miquin. I'm willing, I'm your favourite! (p.258)
5. These birds call all your legs from the trees, chasing our hearts with a "Chickadee-dee."
One has a black cap, the other has brown. What are kinds of birds make this sound?
(p.266-270)
6. I am pinkish-orange and yellow; my green leaves rise up before my petals, a beautiful
greeting to Mother Beyond speaks a story whose name has three words. Please don't
pick me!! I'm not a flower! What's my name? (p.274)
7. How often are the Spring people busy Bunnies? Spring, Even in the snow, I will pop out and
grow! What kind of flower are I? (p. 283, 29 and 310)
8. I am an earth rabbit active in the day; I come from the heart of the midnight sun.
There are the tunnels I create play in the summer but it's winter, so how I water?
(p.293, 293-295)
9. There are three more chapters of being things: FLORA is when to plant,
FAUNA is when all wildlife, from plants to sea to air, The third chapter is PLANT,
but I just don't fit in. I'm complicated. I'm a relationship. Do you know what I am? (p.30)

16. In the Navaho language, my name means "White Cat."
 If I realize that a cougar has bigger claws than I have, I
 know what to do: not to know pain, and showing big paws for walking on snow.
 What kind of cat am I? (p.234)
17. Some of us are grey and some of us are black. We herd, hunt, and bring water to pack.
 How many King Ranches can you see camouflaged amongst the mountains here?
 (p. 234-235)
18. It's a baby horse, but I don't have legs. How can that be? (p. 234-235)
 What am I? _____
 What does my name mean in Thai? _____
19. If a baby goose is a gosling, a baby swan is a waddler. What, then, is what? (p. 235)
20. Being and seeing, what's new? What Navaho problem is still better to eat?
 In the Navaho language, my name means "White Horse." What kind of horse am I? (page 44)
21. I am a symbol of justice and hope. My name is the Navaho language word
 _____ (p. 235, last sentence)
22. Warm eyes of black and yellow. I am a butterfly, but none follows.
 Don't be shocked! Look surprised. I am little, nothing, unless you?
 What species of cat am I? (see page 236)
23. I am a bottle called a Whiskey Jack, but you say my I am big.
 If you just visited Utah, Canada (Do you know my secret name?) (p. 236)
24. The Peace County is the Peace River. What's the secret? (p. 236-237)

The mighty Peace River starts out small in BC, but as it flows, it grows, you see!
 A little Rocky River with the Right... the Kikwaria, Wabawa, and their tributaries.
 Follow it north like an eagle flying low. How the size of a baseball or, wide as you can see.
 What's the widest waterfall in North America?

If you have the tradition of North Fork, you can find the source at the end of the Mountain
 Peak. You can also find the Dal Bitter Addition on one side to the bottom of the Yellow and
 Mountain range and you'll have all to get in your book.



24. I'm wild and prickly, pink, and blue, and with my seed pods (p.48) I can make tea.
 (p.48-49) What am I? _____
25. I am herbaceous, which means I am plants. I'm a big quadruped's life-saver...not bark!
 My French name is from the bark, and I mean that in the Clichéage.
 (p.234-235) _____
26. I'm a short-tailed animal, and some call me raccoon.
 But my winter coat is white, and then my name is _____ (p. 209)
27. My water makes me sound like I belong on a farm.
 But you'll find me under ground. I'm a member, of course!
 What you gave my name? _____ (p. 23)
28. I may look like northern lights, but don't be deceived!
 It's an intriguing act in the sky, and my true name is _____ (p.279)
29. We are vegetation before creatures with a pond in our back yard.
 The water makes ripples like ducks, cranes, and deer.
 The importance of our pond is absolutely clear -
 to keep water on the landscape year after year, so animals really enjoy food.
 What is a riparian forest with a nearby pond is called? (p.212-213) _____
30. I am the animal kingdom featured on page 25 of our place.
 Busted is my relation, don't worry him about his nest, please!
 What species am I? (p.228-229) _____
 What is my nephew? (p. 234) _____
31. How many species of reptiles do we have in the Point County? (p.206-211) _____
32. I'm not only beautiful, I'm really edible from my roots to my top leaves.
 Some people call me the purple market and I have a super power.
 When all is over, another kind is described by the so by name.
 It's gone from a routine dance in the wind and now the wonder of life again.
 What plant species am I? (p. 49-51) _____
33. In the French language, our name literally means "rock dog man."
 We're finding fossils of a vital part of the landscape.
 Our geological members help them communicate.
 Some of us are edible and some end up as your plate (p. 9-12) _____

* See "How Many Talk to Each Other?" Science News (2008) Talk on the Water

Learning Resources



Enter into the magical world of fungi, from mushrooms that cheer all spirits to underground fungal networks that help trees communicate.



"How Trees Talk to Each Other"
TED Talk by Suzanne Simard
Canadian scientist and Professor in the Department of Forest and Conservation Sciences at the University of British Columbia

She's the one who discovered how the fungi help the trees communicate and share resources.



Class Translator

The KTOGA Ethen Spirit App allows people to look up a word and see the Woodland Cree report, and how it pronounced by one of the elders.



A Guide to the Common Mosses and Liverworts of Alberta



© 2009, 2010

A book on moss

**"A Guide to the Common Mosses and
Liverworts of Alberta"**

by Britney Miller

This book is a field guide to the mosses and liverworts of Alberta. It is a practical, user-friendly guide to the mosses and liverworts of Alberta. The book is written for anyone interested in mosses and liverworts, whether they are hobbyists or professionals. The book is a comprehensive guide to the mosses and liverworts of Alberta, covering their distribution, ecology, and identification. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in mosses and liverworts.



**"Mother Earth - Botanical Beauty of the
Prairie Country"** is a CD's CD, 288 pages

hard cover book featuring the work of 20
photographers. Our images of 200 species of
plants, wildlife and fungi are captured with
common and scientific names, as well as
French and Beaver and Cree, where available.

Wildflower Resources |

Large Informational and photographic
resources!



Copies available to schools at a reduced price.
Contact Sharon Krueger at krueger@tmsa.com or 780-629-9208





Mysterious Forest Life

Sharon E. Frazier