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^ a b Moerman, Daniel, Native American Ethnobotany (Timber Press, Portland Oregon 1998), p. These soil layers were not contaminated with pottery from other eras. Retrieved 28 January 2010. In 1950, James and Gerald Godward started experimenting with wild rice in a one-acre meadow north of Brainerd, Minnesota. He wrote that wild rice processors placed animal hides in the holes, filled them with rice and stomped on the rice to thresh it.[19]:1067 These jigging pits are part of the husking needed to process wild rice, and archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see these holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in archaeologists see the see holes in the soil stratigraphy in arc was it plentiful enough to be harvested in quantities to be a significant food source? Archaeological techniques along with ethnographic records and tribal oral testimony, when taken together, suggest use of this particular lakeside site since 50 BC. ^ "84.111 - 2015 Minnesota Statutes". (June 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The Initial Woodland period in northeast Minnesota marks the beginning of the use of pottery and burial mound building in the archaeological record. The Anishinaabe today were part of a larger Algonquian group who left eastern North America on a centuries-long journey to the west along the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes. Paleoethnobotanical Context and Dating of the Laurel Use of Wild Rice: The Big Rice Site. Sr. Paul, MN: Minnesota Archaeological Society. The wildflower Fritillaria camschatcensis is sometimes also called "Indian rice" or "wild rice". Palynological Investigations related to Archaeological Sites and the Expansion of Wild Rice (Zizania aquatic L.) in Northeast Minnesota. Food in China: a cultural and historical inquiry. Then, in the spring of 1951, they acquired 50 lb (23 kg) of seed from William W. ex Stapf Zizania palustris L. ^ "Nutrition Facts: Wild Rice, cooked". ISBN 978-0-8493-8804-0. 2013-06-07. Early Life Among the Indians. The grain is eaten by dabbling ducks and other aquatic wildlife. pp. 76-95. Master's thesis. 2017. The Anishinaabe migration story details a vision to follow a giant clam shell in the sky to a place where the food grows on the water. These disputes may be framed around these questions: When did wild rice first appear in various areas of the region? This journey ended between the late 1400s and early 1600s in the Lake Superior wild rice country when they encountered the plant.[22] Prehistory Archaeological and other scientific investigations have focused on the prehistoric exploitation of wild rice by humans, including: 1) the Anishinaabe, 2) so-called proto-Anishinaabe who may have later transformed into this culture from an earlier form, 3) other indigenous groups who exist today such as the Sioux people, and 4) archaeological-categorized cultures from the Initial and Terminal Woodland periods whose living lineages today are more difficult to identify. Retrieved 28 May 2017. Archived from the original on 2013-08-05. Retrieved 7 July 2020. (1989). Armstrong wrote about outsiders "who claimed to have acquired title to all the swamps and overflowed lakes on the reservations, depriving the Indians of their rice fields, cranberry marshes and hay meadows".[21] Despite the close association of the Anishinaabe and wild rice today, indigenous use of this food for subsistence also predates their arrival in the Lake Superior region. PMID 17790255. They constructed dikes around the acre, dug ditches for drainage, and put in water controls. St. Louis County, Minnesota. aquatica Zizania aquatica var. 163 (3864): 276-277. In the fall, they tilled the soil. Occasional Publications in Minnesota Anthropology. The size of the knockers, as well as other details, are prescribed in state and tribal law. For other uses, see Wild rice (disambiguation). What is the relationship of wild rice to the introduction of pottery and to increases in indigenous populations in the past 2,000 years? One cup of cooked wild rice provides 5% or more of the daily value of thiamin, riboflavin, iron, and potassium; 10% or more of the daily value of niacin, vitamin B6, folate, magnesium, phosphorus; 15% of zinc; and over 20% of manganese. [16] Safety Wild rice seeds can be infected by the highly toxic fungus ergot, which is dangerous if eaten. p. 81. Minneapolis: The Minneapolis: The Minneapolis are designed as a contraction of the daily value of the Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. doi:10.1007/s12284-009-9022-2. Wild Rice and the Ojibway People. Harvest must be made between about 120 days after planting, after the stem begins to swell, but before the infection reaches its reproductive stage, when the stem will begin to turn black and eventually disintegrate into fungal spores.[citation needed] The vegetable is especially common in China, where it is known as gāosǔn (高筍) or jiāobái (茭白). (1979). In addition to his fieldwork interviewing members of various tribal communities, Jenks examined the accounts of explorers, fur traders and government agents from the early 1600s to the late 1800s to detail an "aboriginal economic activity which is absolutely unique, and in which no article is employed not of aboriginal conception and workmanship".[19]:1019 His study further notes wild rice's importance in the fur-trading era because the region would have been nearly inaccessible if not for the availability of wild rice and the ability to store it for long periods of time. [19]: 1019 Wild rice's social and economic importance has continued into present times for the Anishinaabe and other north woods tribal members despite the availability of more easily obtainable food sources. [20] Processing by various cultures Vintage photo entitled, "Paul Buffalo and wife parching wild rice at their camp" - 1934 This continued use of wild rice from ancient to modern times has provided opportunities to examine the plant's processing by various cultures through the archaeological record they left behind during their occupation of seasonal ricing camps. "What Type of Rice is Healthiest?". Nutritional analysis shows wild rice to be the grain second only to oats in protein content per 100 calories.[15] Like true rice, it does not contain gluten. Texas wild rice is in danger of extinction due to loss of suitable habitat in its limited range and to pollution. Chippewa Child Life. ^ Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants. Species Zizania aquatica L. latifolia; incorrect synonym: Z. In 2018, the White Earth Nation of Ojibwe granted manoomin certain rights (sometimes compared to rights of nature or to granting it legal personhood), including the right to exist and flourish; in August 2021, the Ojibwe filed a lawsuit on behalf of wild rice to stop the Enbridge Line 3 oil sands pipeline, which puts the plant's habitat at risk.[11][12] Tribes that are recorded as historically harvesting Zizania aquatica are the Dakota, Menominee, Meskwaki, Ojibwe, Cree, Omaha, Ponca, Thompson, and Ho-Chunk (Winnebago). One hypothesis is that wild rice location, the Big Rice site in the Superior National Forest, considered a classic Initial and Terminal Woodland period type site, illustrates the methods of archaeological investigations into the plant's use by humans through time. Ashland, Wisc.: A.W. Bowron. "Zizania" redirects here. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (30 January 2009). Inez (1992) [1951]. Native people who utilized Zizania palustris are the Ojibwe, Ottawa/Odawa and Potawatomi. ^ "Stopping the freshwater wild rice invader". In Canada, it is usually harvested from natural bodies of water; the largest producer is Saskatchewan. ^ Armstrong, Benjamin G. In Japan it is known as makomodake (ja:マコモダケ). brevis Fassett Zizania latifolia (Griseb.) Turcz. Bibcode:1969Sci...163..276J. They continued to experiment with wild rice throughout the early 1950s and were the first to officially cultivate the previously wild crop.[13] In the United States, the main producers are California and Minnesota (where it is the official state grain), and it is mainly cultivated in paddy fields. (1991). p. 86. The Omaeqnomenew (Menominee) tribe were named Omanoominii by the neighboring Ojibwa after this plant. ^ Kirsti Marohn, Line 3: White Earth argues DNR water permit violates wild rice rights, August 5, 2021, MPR News ^ Delke, Ervin. texana) is a perennial plant found only in a small area along the San Marcos River in central Texas. Such historical records from the post-contact period in the Lake Superior region focus on Anishinaabe harvesting and processing techniques. In Hungary, cultivation started in 1974 on the rice field of Szarvas.[14] Manchurian wild rice (Chinese: 菰; pinyin: gū), gathered from the wild, was once an important grain in ancient China.[2] It is now very rare in the wild, and its use as a grain has completely disappeared in China, though it continues to be cultivated for its stems.[2] Wild rice stems before and after peeling The swollen crisp white stems of Manchurian wild rice are grown as a vegetable, popular in East and Southeast Asia. M.A. thesis. 228. Source: USDA FoodData Central Cooked wild rice by and its influence on prehistoric people in northeast Minnesota has led to much argument among archaeologists and paleoecologists. [24]: 2 As an example, archaeologists divide human occupation of northeast Minnesota into numerous time periods. Specifically, researchers analyzed ceramic rimsherds of Laurel pottery styles from the Terminal Woodland period. [29] Each pottery type had wild rice seeds associated with it in the soil layers of archaeological deposits. "Wild Rice: The Protein-Rich Grain that Almost Nobody Knows About!". In general, two lines of inquiry have focused on archaeological wild rice: 1) The radiocarbon dating of charred wild rice seeds or the associated charcoal left behind during the parching stage of rice production, and 2) Examination of preserved wild rice seeds associated with specific prehistoric pottery styles found in excavations of processing sites. University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. For wild rice related to cultivated forms, see Rice. For the wild rice species of India and Bangladesh, see Porteresia. A Hilger, M. Hydropyrum Link Melinum Link Wild rice, also called Canada rice, Indian rice, or water oats, is any of four species of grasses that form the genus Zizania, and the grain that can be harvested from them. Different pottery styles in northern Minnesota are linked to certain times in the Initial and Terminal Woodland periods stretching from around 500 BC to the time of contact between indigenous peoples and Europeans. The plants are not beaten with the knockers, but require only a gentle brushing to dislodge the mature grain. Ways of preparing it into sweets like puffed rice, or rice pudding sweetened with maple syrup. [8] For these groups, the harvest of wild rice is an important cultural (and often economic) event. For the patrol craft tender which served in the US Navy from 1917 to 1919, see USS Zizania. Chippewa Child Life and its Cultural Background. Wild rice is also produced in Hungary and Australia. p. 148. caduciflora) is a perennial native to China. ^ a b c Jenks, Albert Ernest (1901). To place this in context, "Although ceramic may have appeared as early as 2,000 BC in the southeastern United States, it is about 1,500 years later that they became evident in the Midwest".[25] After European contact, indigenous wild rice processors generally abandoned ceramic vessels in favor of metal kettles.[26] Woodland period This section needs additional citations for verification. ^ "Wild Rice". For example, archaeologists often associate Sandy Lake pottery with the Sioux people, who were later displaced by the Anishinaabe and possibly other Algonquian migrants. 2 (1): 1-14. ^ Johnson, Eldon (1969). "Archaeologists often associate Sandy Lake pottery with the Sioux people, who were later displaced by the Anishinaabe and possibly other Algonquian migrants. 2 (1): 1-14. ^ Johnson, Eldon (1969). "Archaeologists often associate Sandy Lake pottery with the Sioux people, who were later displaced by the Anishinaabe and possibly other Algonquian migrants. 2 (1): 1-14. ^ Johnson, Eldon (1969). "Archaeologists often associate Sandy Lake pottery with the Sioux people, who were later displaced by the Anishinaabe and possibly other Algonquian migrants. 2 (1): 1-14. ^ Johnson, Eldon (1969). "Archaeologists often associate Sandy Lake pottery with the Sioux people, who were later displaced by the Anishinaabe and possibly other Algonquian migrants. 2 (1): 1-14. ^ Johnson, Eldon (1969). "Archaeologists often associate Sandy Lake pottery with the Sioux people, who were later displaced by the Anishinaabe and possibly other Algonquian migrants. 2 (1): 1-14. ^ Johnson, Eldon (1969). "Archaeologists of the Anishinaabe and possibly other associate Sandy Lake potters are also as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a supplication of the Anishinaabe and possibly other as a Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. aquatica), also an annual, grows in the Saint Lawrence River, the state of Florida, [5] and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. Retrieved 2013-06-07. Genus of plants, the wild rice Zizania palustris Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Monocots Clade: Monocots Clade: Commelinids Order: Poales Family: Poaceae Subfamily: Oryzeae Subfamily: Oryz blotches or growths of the fungus, from the size of a seed to several times larger.[17] Archaeology of Minnesota wild rice as a food source, often with an emphasis on the harvesting of the aquatic plant in the Lake Superior region by the Anishinaabe people, also known as the Chippewa, Ojibwa and Ojibwe.[18] The Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in American Ethnology published The Wild Rice Gatherers in the Upper Great Lakes: A St creation of federal Indian reservations, also provide information on the loss of traditional harvesting areas, as 1800s fur trader and Indian interpreter Benjamin G. palustris Zizania texana Hitchc. S2CID 26628330. Wild rice is not directly related to domesticated rice (Oryza sativa and Oryza glaberrima), although they are close cousins, all belonging to the tribe Oryzeae.[3] Wild-rice grains have a chewy outer sheath with a tender inner grain that has a slightly vegetal taste.[4] The plants grow in shallow water in small lakes and slow-flowing streams; often, only the flowering head of wild rice rises above the water. The swelling occurs because of infection with the smut fungus Ustilago esculenta.[2] The fungus prevents the plant from flowering, so the crop is propagated asexually, the infection being passed from mother plant, Much to their surprise, since they were told wild rice needs flowing water to grow well, the seeds sprouted and produced a crop. ^ a b c Huber, Iames Kenneth (2001). One species is native to Asia: Manchurian wild rice (Z. Paleoethnobotany of Big Rice Site, St. Louis County, Minnesota: Early Wild Rice (Zizania Aquatica L.) in Archaeological study indicated the prehistoric nature of indigenous wild rice harvesting and processing through radiocarbon dating, putting to rest argument made by some European-Americans that wild rice production did not begin until post-contact times. Retrieved 14 June 2019. Many places in Illinois, Indiana, Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, and Menomonie, Wisconsin; many lakes and streams bear the name "Rice". "Wildrice", "Wild Rice", or "Zizania".[citation needed] Commercialisation Because of its nutritional value and taste, wild rice increased in popularity in the late 20th century, and commercial cultivation began in the U.S. and Canada to supply the increased demand. "Zizania Aguatica". "MPR: Wild rice at the center of a cultural dispute". pp. 165, 559. They are: the Paleo-Indian period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC); the Initial Woodland period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending back to an uncertain time after the glaciers receded from the last Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending the Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending the Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending the Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending the Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending the Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending the Ice Age; the Archaic period from 2,500 to 7,000 years ago (5000 BC) extending the Ice Age; the I ago (700-1600 AD); and the historical period after that time.[24]: 34-52 These rough dates are open to debate and vary by location in the state. This suggests intensive exploitation of the site for wild rice processing through these time periods by different cultures. Rice. Handbook of Minnesota Prehistoric Ceramics. A Seriation of Ceramics from the Big Rice Site (21SL163, FSNO. Researchers tested clay linings of the plant. [23] But a more precise dating of the antiquity of human use of wild rice and the appearance of the plant itself in lakes and streams have been the subjects of continuing academic debates. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Historical Society. (1892). For example, geographer and ethnologist Henry Schoolcraft in the mid-1800s wrote about depressions in the ground on the shore of a lake with wild rice growing in the water. Dissertation. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. ^ Kellogg, Elizabeth A. Furthermore, all excavation levels that solely contained ceramics only used during the Initial Woodland period (known as Laurel pottery complex) also included wild rice seeds. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Zizania. 614. Zizania palustris var. The Wild Rice Gatherers of the Upper Great Lakes: A Study in Primitive Economics. ^ Valppu, Seppo H. Some seeds fall to the muddy bottom and germinate later in the year. Early ethnographic reports, tribal accounts and historical writings also inform archaeological research in the human use of wild rice. Northland Visions. ^ Densmore, Frances (1929). Zizania aquatica var. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. They scattered the seed onto the soil, diked it in, and flooded the paddy. The Initial Woodland also experienced an increase in indigenous population. pp. 58-80. On its own, accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating of wild rice seeds and charcoal samples from the Big Rice itself indicated indigenous use of this site dating to 2,050 years ago. "Indian rice" redirects here. Twin Cities: University of Minnesota. 09-09-034). ^ a b c d Simoons, Frederick J. History of the Ojibway People. This date is 1,600 years before the AMS radiocarbon date of human-processed charred wild rice seeds at the site during the Initial Woodland period, although there is no archaeological evidence of human use of the wild rice at the site that far back in time as of yet.[24]:1-2 Diseases Main article: List of wild rice existed in "harvestable quantities" 3,600 years ago during the Archaic period. ^ Shafer, Jennifer Renee (2003). University of Minnesota. Archaeologists often associate Selkirk pottery with the Cree people, an Algonquian group. p. 1. ^ Pollination Habits of Endangered Rice Revealed to Help Preservation Newswise, Retrieved on July 15, 2008. Other names which may be used in English include coba and water bamboo CRC Press. ^ Minnesota Public Radio (22 September 2002). Texas wild rice (Z. 2007. Saga of the Grain. Importation of the vegetable to the United States is prohibited in order to protect North American species from the smut fungus.[citation needed] Nutrition Wild rice, cookedNutritional value per 100 g (3.5 oz)Energy423 kJ (101 kcal)Carbohydrates21.34 gDietary fiber1.8 g Fat0.34 g Protein3.99 g VitaminsQuantity %DV†Vitamin A equiv.lutein zeaxanthin64 µgThiamin E2% 0.24 mg MineralsQuantity %DV†Calcium0% 3 mgCopper6% 0.121 mgIron5% 0.6 mgMagnesium9% 32 mgPhosphorus12% 82 mgPotassium2% 101 mgSodium0% 3 mgZinc14% 1.34 mg Link to USDA Database entry Units μg = micrograms • mg = milligrams IU = International units †Percentages are roughly approximated using US recommendations for adults. It is also a good source of certain minerals and B vitamins. Species Three species of wild rice are native to North America, the aquatic areas of the Boreat Forest regions of Northern Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Canada and Minnesota Wisconsin, Michigan and Idaho in the US. By Minnesota statute, knockers must be at most 1 in (2.5 cm) diameter, 30 in (76 cm) long, and 1 lb (450 g) weight.[9] Ojibwa pouch for holding wild rice, cedar bark, American Museum of Natural History Several Native American cultures, such as the Ojibwa, consider wild rice to be a sacred component of their culture.[10] The Ojibwe people call this plant manoomin, meaning "harvesting berry" (commonly translated "good berry"). ^ Vennum Jr., Thomas (1988). "The Evolutionary History of Ehrhartoideae, Oryzeae, and Oryza". Synonyms[1] Ceratochaete Lunell Elymus Mitch. If pollen does not land on a receptive female flower within that distance, no seeds are produced.[6] Manchurian wild rice has almost disappeared from the wild in New Zealand and is considered an invasive species there.[7] Use as food Harvesting wild rice The species most commonly harvested as grain are the annual species. Zizania palustris and Zizania aquatica. This indicated the use of wild rice during the Initial Woodland period, according to the study.[28] Excavators have documented more than 50,000 pottery shards from the Initial Woodland period, according to the study.[28] Excavators have documented more than 50,000 pottery shards from the Initial Woodland periods. Wild rice (Z. ^ Lustgarten, Michael (2013-05-20). ^ Reinagel, Monica (19 April 1010). The former, though now domesticated and grown commercially, is still often gathered from lakes in the traditional manner, especially by indigenous peoples in North America; the latter was also used extensively in the past.[8] Use by Native Americans Native Americans and others harvest wild rice by canoeing into a stand of plants, and bending the ripe grain heads with two small wooden poles/sticks called "knockers" or "flails", so as to thresh the canoe while the other paddles slowly or uses a push pole. pp.29-33. ^ Peterson, Lee, A Field Guide to Edible Wild Plants of Eastern and Central North America (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York City), p. Biodiversity Information Serving Our Nation (BISON) occurrence data and maps for Zizania aquatica Biodiversity Information Serving Our Nation (BISON) occurrence data and maps for Zizania texana USDA Plants Profile for Zizania aquatica USDA Plants Profile for Zizania palustris Retrieved from "pp. ii, 1. The pollen of Texas wild rice can only travel about 30 inches away from a parent plant.

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