

KOWICHOSH HASHI WILDCAT JANUARY



ITTIM ANOPOLI

- Katihmina Nán oka imma ámíti, afammi pā il isht anopoláchih?
Why are we talking about creatures that are from the water?
- Nán oka imma ámíti alháha oklil isht anopoláchij ká katimmakakósh chi yimítachih?
Which of the water creatures are you excited we will be talking about?

KOWICHOSH HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- Shakihpa ij hakshop mā hattak at fokka chito oklah isht ikbittók. People made coats out of mink skin.
- Fokka chito shakihpa ij hakshop á tobáchikmat shakihpa ij hakshop lawa kat pokóli hannálih hikít talhípa achaffah ot alhli ishikmakáchih. If they made coats from mink skins they had to have a lot, sixty to near one hundred.
- Himak ano, shakihpa lawa tokat ohmih kiyoh. Nowadays, there aren't as many mink as before.
- Onáfat onakmā, shakihpa hasibis falaya ij hakshop hishít tohbi tobah. When winter comes, the long-tailed weasel's fur becomes white.
- Shakihpa hasibis falaya yat nána kato hottopálikmā, ashshowa ayoba kiyoh o fimmi hinah. When something hurts the long-tailed weasel, it can spray an unpleasant scent.
- Shakihpa hasibis falaya oshi yakómi kat assano kat nittak hollo otoklo hikít otoghchinah onah hikmat iláp akilihósh oklah awattat oklah ilhkólih. Long-tailed weasel kits mature in seven to eight weeks and then they go hunting on their own.
- Oshan alháhat minit otoghchina ij fiyopa hoklánah. River otters can hold their breath for eight minutes.
- Oshan ij haknip hishi yat sokko chohmi hátoko okpalalánah. Because river otter fur is very thick, they can float.
- Pichahlishoba yat ik lohmokmā, nápowa yakómi kat apánah. If a muskrat doesn't hide, these animals will eat it.

KOWICHOSH HASHI ANNOPA

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| • oshan - North American River Otter | • ibbak ishki patta - a hand's length (measurement) | • fokka chito shakihpa hakshop átoha - mink coat |
| • shakihpa - American Mink | • okpalalih - to float | • fiyopa hoklih - to hold one's breath |
| • shakihpa hasibis falaya - long-tailed weasel | • ayoba kiyoh - not pleasant | • ik lohmo - to not hide |
| • pichahlishoba - muskrat | • o fimmih - spread or spray on | • ibbak halallih - to hold hands |
| | • fokka chito, lokkashto - coat, jacket | |

WATOLAK HASHI

CRANE MONTH FEBRUARY



watolak



chokcho

ITTIM ANOPOLI

- Hoshi alháha pə pisah chinnakma, katimma ish iyánah? If you want to see these birds, where can you go?
- Chokcho hicha watolak ittato klo kat oka alhhi mayah okmako, chokcho illakásh nani apah. Watolak ato kiyoh. Katína? Even though Ospreys and Sandhill Cranes both live near the water, only the osprey eats fish. Sandhill cranes do not. Why?

WATOLAK HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- Watolak innoshkobo iyatokoba hishi yat homma. Sandhill crane's crown feathers are red.
- Watolak i hishi ila kato tohbi hicha losakbi. The rest of the sandhill crane's feathers are white and gray.
- Watolak at cháha kat iyyi tahlhápi onáhinah. Sandhill cranes can reach five feet tall.
- Watolak nipi yat chapoli attók miyahó hapí tikba alhíhat annówachittók. It's said, our ancestors told that the crane meat was delicious.
- Himak ano, owatta alhíhat watolak i nipi hochífo kat, 'Ribeye of the Sky.' Today, hunters name the crane meat, 'Ribeye of the Sky.'
- Watolak alhíhat yakni oklashko hicha okchalhi á mayah. Sandhill cranes live near wetlands and shallow waters.
- Watolak alhíhat yakómi ka apah: shakchi, pichahli, hallos, shokatti, halachilawa, siti, hoshoshi, bissa, ná ani, nihi. Sandhill cranes eat these things: crawfish, rodents, snails, frogs, lizards, snakes, nestlings, blackberries, fruits, seeds.
- Chokcho alháha yat okhata chito bilika mayah. Ospreys live near the ocean.
- Chokcho yat nani hokli kat i ponnah. Ospreys are excellent at catching fish.
- Chokcho yat im alpihchik chito ya iti cháha kiyokma tonnik cháha apakna áyikbih. Ospreys build their large nests on top of tall trees and tall posts.
- Chokcho iyyakchósh at hochíto hicha haloppah átokósh, nani oka foka ka halát kotchá nah. Osprey talons are large and sharp, and can pull fish right out of the water.
- Hoshi hochíto ila kat chokcho nani i hokopah bannah. Other big birds try to steal fish from the osprey.
- Chokcho nishkin at lakna shohmalálih ammomih, hihátoko oka anoka nani yat takohmayahó achokmalit písá hinah. Osprey eyes shine brilliantly yellow, and can clearly see fish in the water.

WATOLAK HASHI ANNOPA

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| • watolak, oskap - sandhill crane, crane | • halachilawa, chilawa - lizard | • tonnik - post, pillar |
| • yakni oklashko - wetland | • cháha kat iyyi tahlhápi - five feet tall | • alpihchik - nest |
| • okchalhi - shallow water | • chokcho - osprey, fish hawk | • okhata chito lapálika - coast, sea shore |
| • hoshoshi - a nestling bird | • iyyakchósh - talon, claw | |
| | • okhata chito - ocean | |

MAHLI HASHI WIND MONTH MARCH



k̄ita oktabli



k̄ita

ITTIM ANŌPOLI

- K̄ita alhíhat i bilat balámah achokmah, miyah. It's said, beaver's oil smells really good.
 - Bila mat k̄ita i has̄ibis notáka imma átobah. The oil comes from under it's tail.
 - Baláma kat Vanilla Holba. It smells like vanilla.
 - K̄ita iyyakchósh yat bila i has̄ibis notáka imma pit áyishi chá hakshop hishi sokko isht yammichih. Bila mat i hishi sokko lachá híkiyo ikbih. The beaver's claws get the oil from under their tail and spread it into their thick fur. The oil makes the thick fur waterproof.

MAHLI HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- K̄ita alhíha yat k̄ita oktabli ikbikmat tali, lokchok, hicha iti tapa isht ikbih. When beavers make a beaver dam, they make it with rocks, mud and sticks.
- K̄ita yat innoti mā iti isht koblit akka pilah. The beaver cuts down trees with their teeth.
- K̄ita innoti offo kat issá kiyoh. Beaver's teeth don't stop growing.
- K̄ita yat oktabli anōka mak i chokka yā ikbi. K̄ita mat i chokka sh̄ilach̄i k̄a bichílá híkiyo ikbi. Because the beaver builds it's lodge within the dam. It makes it so water can't leak in, so that it will stay dry.
- K̄ita apa banna alhíha yat ōssi, nashóba, nashóba holba, hachōchoba, hachotakni, cholah hicha shakbatína. Beaver predators are eagle, wolf, coyote, alligator, snapping turtle, fox, and bobcat.
- K̄ita has̄ibis at lhakko hicha patassa hina k̄ita iyyoshi yat hakshop acháka hátokō k̄ita alhíhat palhkit okshinillih áh̄l̄lah. Because beaver tails are strong and flat and beaver toes are connected with skin (webbed), beavers can swim fast.
- Kanihmina k̄ita yat i has̄ibis oka isht pasáchi kato k̄ita alhíha ila k̄a im annowachih, k̄ita apa banna alhíha ittanohōwa ka. The reason the beaver slaps the water with its tail is to warn other beavers that beaver predators are around.
- K̄ita yat iti tapa wíki shálikmat i has̄imbis mā wíki ishit ittilawwichih. The beaver uses its tail to balance the weight while carrying heavy sticks.
- K̄ita alhíha yat oka anōka i fiyopa hōkli na minit awah tahlhāpi. Beaver's hold their breath underwater for 15 minutes.

MAHLI HASHI ANNOPA

- k̄ita - beaver
- k̄ita oktabli - beaver dam
- k̄ita i chokka - beaver lodge
- bichílá híkiyoh – water proof, can't leak
- lachá híkiyoh - water proof, can't get wet

- k̄ita innoti - beaver's teeth
- okhata - lake
- lokchok - mud
- tali – rocks
- k̄ita i has̄ibis - beaver's tail
- k̄ita apa banna alhíha - beaver predators

- iti taptowa – small sticks
- iti tapa wíki - heavy stick
- hishi sokko - thick fur
- wíki ittilawwichih – to balance
- sháli - haul, carry
- bila – oil
- balámah achokmah – to smell good

BIHHI HASHI

MULBERRY MONTH

MAY



ITTIM ANŌPOLI

- Shakchi ishpa hŋ? Katitchish ishpah? Inoshkobo okchi ish ishko hŋ?
- Shakchi m̄ kaní maya na hash p̄sa yŋ?

BIHHI HASHI ANŌPA FALÁYA

- Kaníkma, shakchi ya ‘mudbugs’ oklah áchih. Chahtannopa ano, lokchok shŋshi oklah áchánah. Sometimes, for crawfish they say mudbugs. In the Choctaw language, they can say, “lokchok shŋshi.”
- Shakchi yat okhata hicha bókoshi mayah. Crawfish live in lakes and streams.
- Shakchi ittim ilayyoka kat Mississippi maya ka, naksika i shahlih. Different kinds of crawfish live in Mississippi, more than anywhere else.
- Shakchi yat shakcháloma á mayah. Crawfish live in crawfish burrows.
- Toffa ŋt tahakma, yaknít shilakma, shakchi yat lacháchi kat shakcháloma m̄ lokchok lacha áyikbih. The crawfish make burrows in wet dirt to stay moist, when it gets dry at the end of summer.
- Shakchi yat shŋshi hicha halŋs apa kat im achokma hókakósh ná hollokchi apah chohmih. Crawfish like to eat bugs and snails but they mostly eat vegetation.
- Mahli hashi hikít Bissa hashi pit alhli ka shakchi oklah hoyoh. People harvest crawfish from March thru June.
- Shakchi apa chinnakma, hapi homi ibánit walhallichih. If you want to eat crawfish, boil it together with seasoning.
- Shakchi alhíhat tikba nówa chá walhpílat okshinillih. Crawfish walk forwards and swim backwards.
- Shakchi yat inishkin ishit pisa kat achokma fíhnah. Crawfish have really good eye sight.

BIHHI HASHI ANŌPA

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • shakchi - crawfish | • bókoshi - stream | • wánota - yard |
| • lokchok shŋshi - mudbug | • okhata - lake | • ahí hakshop homma- red potato |
| • shakcháloma - crawfish burrow | • walhallih - to boil | • t̄achi - corn |
| • lokchok - mud | • tikba - forward | • hapi homi - seasoning |
| • halŋs - snail | • walhpíla - backward | • pishokchi níya - butter |
| • bók - creek, | • okshinillih - to swim | |

BISSA HASHI

BLACKBERRY

MONTH

JUNE



chonásha



nani apa



pash takchi
síti



shakchikih



síti basówa

BISSA HASHI ANNOPA

- basówah – to be striped
- chanáhah – to coil up, roll up
- chonásha, chanásha, shawi imocháha – water moccasin, Northern cottonmouth
- fiyópah – to breathe
- hitoklakna [hitokchi lakna] – venom
- ilílohmi – to hide oneself
- kopólih – to bite once
- lokchok – mud
- nalhlih – to inject, to sting, to shoot
- nán alhkoha – shapes, patterns
- nani apa – water snake, plain-bellied water snake
- oka – water
- okshinillih – to swim

- palhkih: to be fast
- pash takchi síti, pashafolhi, pash
- falakto i síti – Mississippi green water snake
- ponóla – cotton
- shakchikih – eastern mud snake
- shalálih – to slither, to slide
- síti basówa – eastern ribbon snake
- síti oka imma ámíti – aquatic snake

BISSA HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- Chonásha yat síti oka imma ámíti makilla hósh hitoklakna ishit awattah. The water moccasin is the only aquatic snake that hunts with its venom.
- Nána hat malhallih íhokma chonásha yat itakka tohbi hayákachi kachih. Makátoko cottonmouth oklah hohchifotók. The water moccasin completely shows its white mouth when something startles it. That's why they named it cottonmouth.
- Nani apa i hakshop yat losa chohmih hicha nán alhkoha yat i takomayah kiyoh. The water snake's body is mostly black and it does not have any shapes.
- Nani apa yat okshinillih i ponnah hicha ikfiyópo kat hopákichánah. The water snake is a great swimmer and can go a long time without breathing.
- Pash takchi síti yat okchamáli hikma omiláya mat hayákachokma kat oka anoka ya ná hollokchi omiláya holba hihátako ilílohmánah. Mississippi green water snake is green and the color shows so well that it can hide in the water among like colored plants.
- Pash takchi síti atoh nishkin at hóchokmah hókih. Nána apa bannakma hopákih atta hokmakó pisanah. Mississippi green water snake's eyes are really good. When it wants to eat something it can see it even if it's far away.
- Shakchikih i haknip at losa chohmih hikako nán alhkóha homma kiyokma lakna hata hayákachokma i takomayah. The eastern mud snake's body is almost fully black but it has red or orange shapes that show really well.
- Shakchikih yat nokshópakma iliyochanáhah kiyokma lokchok anoka ilí lohmi. The eastern mud snake will coil within itself or hide in the mud if it gets scared.
- Síti basówa yat basówa i takomayah hihatoko sita holbah oklah áchih. Makátoko ribbon snake oklah hohchifotók. The ribbon snake has stripes on it and so it is said to look like a ribbon. That's why they named it ribbon snake.
- Síti basówa atoh palhkih hókih. Nokshobakma síti basówa yat palhkit kaniyánah. The ribbon snake is indeed fast. If the ribbon snake is scared it can quickly get away.
- Síti oka imma ámíti kaniyohmi kato i fiyópa hokli kat minit pokkóli toklo onnáchá hina miyah. Some aquatic snakes are said to be able to hold their breath for up to twenty minutes.

ITTIM ANÓPOLI

- Síti llayyoka oka imma ámíti yakómika ná alhkóha hicha omiláya nátohmiho i takóhmaya? What shapes and colors do these different aquatic snakes have on them?
- Síti katimápokako aha ish ahnih hinatok? Hicha katimápokako chishnako chi nokshopah? Which snake should you be careful of? And which snakes are afraid of you?

HOPÓNI HASHI

COOKING MONTH SEPTEMBER



shokatti



halolabi,
halolowi



shilokwa



okpal

ITTIM ANOPOLI

- Shokatti Chermit at okpal o binjliho ish ahochána ho?
- Shokatti Chermit at katohmi Shalotaki Chimity apánah?

HOPÓNI HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- Shokatti alháha yat ola kat nátoká? What sound does the frog make?
- Chishnahtoh? Shokatti ish hobáchána ho? What about you? Can you mimic the frog?
- Shokatti alháha yat omiláya natóhmi? What kinds of colors are frogs?
- Shokatti alháha yat omiláya ilayyoka lawah. Frogs are many different colors.
- Shokatti alháha ish pisakma i hakshop okchamáli hicha yoshomáli yammat losáchi kiyomat hahtachi/hattachi áhilih. When you look at frogs their green and brown skin can be darker or lighter shades.
- Shokatti yat i hakshop at shinasbi hikmakáchih isht á fiyopáchí kat kiyokma illánah. A frog's skin must be moist for them to breathe with it or they could die.
- Shokatti alháha yat yakni hicha oka ittimilayyoka á mayánah. They can live on different types of lands and water.
- Okpal o binjli ka oklah achokmahnih hihmiyah. It is said to like to sit on lily pads (American Lotus).
- Nátah oklah apah? What do they eat?
- Oklah shalálih cho oklah balálih? Do they slide or do they crawl?
- Cháha oklah toloblána ho? Can they jump high?

HOPÓNI HASHI ANNOPA

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| • shilokwa - toad | • okpal - lily pad (American lotus) | • oka - water |
| • shokatti - frog | • hobáchih - to imitate, copy | • achokmahnih - to like |
| • halolabi, halolowi - bullfrog | • katimma - where | • yakni - land |
| • Halolawasha [halolawi asha] - Philadelphia, MS | • attah - to live | • toloblih/toloplih - to jump (once) |
| • ola - sound | • nátah apah - what does it eat | • mallih - to leap (as a frog, deer, or man); to jump |
| | • shalálih - to slide | • pit toloblih\pit toloplih - leap, to leap |
| | • balálih - to crawl | |

HOHCHAFO ISKITÍNI HASHI LITTLE HUNGER MONTH OCTOBER



hachotakni



loksi bashka



hachotakni
okhata
asha

HOHCHAFO ISKITÍNI HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- Sítí, halachilawa, hicha loksi yakómi kat i hakshop ilí lhoffih. Snakes, lizards, and turtles shed their skin.
- Hachotakni yat palammi hicha im anokfilat achokmah. The alligator snapping turtle is fierce and smart.
- Hachotakni yat afammi pokóli tohchina hikít pokóli tahlhápi onánah miyah. It's said, the alligator snapping turtle can reach between 30 and 50 years.
- Hachotakni tik at loksoshi pokóli hikít pokóli hannáli kahpolih. Female alligator snapping turtles lay between 10 and 60 eggs.
- Hachotakni loksoshi yat hofalli alhhi kat ittibá olah. Before alligator snapping turtle eggs hatch they hum together.
- Nán ola mat loksoshi apa banna alháha im ayyokomichih. That sound confuses turtle egg predators.
- Hachotakni yat nani, shakchi, shoshi, sítí yómika issolas ishit haksichi chá apah. The alligator snapping turtle tricks [lures] fish, crawfish, bugs and snake with its tongue and eats them.
- Hachotakni yat lokchok anka nósi na hashi kanómi onah. The alligator snapping turtle sleeps [brumates] in the mud for several months.
- Chishnakit hoyot ish ikkanak makáchih kanihchish oklah fiyópa hóka. You have to find out for yourself how they breathe.

HOHCHAFO ISKITÍNI HASHI ANNOPA

- loksi - turtle, tortoise, terrapin
- hachotakni - alligator snapping turtle
- hachotakni okhata asha - loggerhead sea turtle
- loksi bashka - red-eared slider
- loksi hakshop kallo - turtle shell
- hayyip - pond
- okhata chito - ocean, sea
- saláhat nowah - to be walking slowly
- okshinillah - to swim
- hofallih - to hatch
- kahpoli - to lay (an egg)
- ayyokomichih - to distract, to confuse
- shinok - sand
- lokchok - mud
- Loksi Hilha - Turtle Dance -
- ná ishit haksichi - a lure
- issolas - tongue
- haksichih - to trick

HOHCHAFO CHITO HASHI BIG HUNGER MONTH NOVEMBER



HOHCHAFO CHITO HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- Hachochoba alháha yat okchaya na afammi pokólih tahlhápih fokáli ho onáchánah. Alligators can live up to about fifty years.
- Kocha yat tomikma, hachochoba alháha yat bók sakti kiyokma lossah alhhi ma pit ittóla chá oklah innih. When it is sunny outside, the alligators will lie out on the riverbank or near the swamp edge and bask in the sun.
- Hachochoba innoti yat i kocháwiyakma atoklat ikbánah. Alligators can regenerate their teeth if they fall out.
- Hachochoba i notákfa yat lhákkokat nána kopolikma ná nokshopa moma chohmi ka i shilichih. The alligator's jaws are so strong that when it bites something it surpasses most other wild animals.
- Hachochoba itakha ashshalit tiwwih áhikíyoh hatoko akammit ish hoklána. Alligators cannot open their mouth fast enough, and so, you can hold it closed.
- Hachochoba i hasibis at palhkit okshinilih ka apílachih. The alligator's tail helps it swim fast.
- Hachochoba alháha yat ittim anópolih bannakma oklah lhokah. Alligators groan or rumble to communicate with each other.
- Hachochoba alháha yat im alhpichik a ná hollokchi hicha lokchok oklah isht ikbih. Yammako i lobochoi asháchih. Alligators make their nests out of plants and mud. That's where they lay their eggs.
- Aha ahni hoh, hachochoba yat okpalálih ósh apalhánah. Be careful, alligators can float and lurk around.
- Nána apa bannakma oklah kahchat kiyokma kapólit ishih. They quickly grab or bite what they want to eat and hold on.

HOHCHAFO CHITO HASHI ANNOPA

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| • alhpichik: nest | • hasibis, halibis: tail | • lobochoi: egg |
| • apalhih: to lurk, prowl | • kahchat ishih: to quickly grab and hold on | • lossah: swamp |
| • ashshalit, ashshalichit: (do) quickly, hurry up and (do, before something happens) | • kocháwiyah: to come out (of three of more) | • lhakah, lhokah: to grunt, to rumble |
| • atoklat ikbih: to regenerate (grow back) | • kopólit ishih: to bite (someone or something) and hold on | • notakfa: chin, jaw |
| • bók sakti, sakti: the bank of a creek or river | • innih: to bask in the sun | • innoti: his/her/its tooth |
| • hachochoba: alligator | • itakha, itakka: mouth | • okchayah: to be alive, living, survive |
| | | • okpalálih: to float (of one) |
| | | • onáchih: to reach, have enough, achieve |



hachochoba

KOWI CHITO HASHI

BIG PANTHER MONTH

DECEMBER



KOWI CHITO HASHI ANNOPA

- nakishowána, nakshowa, nakshowána, nani showana - catfish
- nani patassa - perch, bream
- nani shopik - grindle
- nani kallo - garfish
- nani sakli - trout, bass
- isht albi, isht i talakchi - bait
- lapcho, lakcho - worm
- akaka i salakha, akaka salakha - chicken liver
- shalotaki - crickets
- nani oshi, nanoshi, nanoshik - minnows
- chakiffa, chakippa - gizzard
- oski nani isht i takáchi, oski nani isht hoyo - cane fishing pole
- nani sanihchi, sanihchi - fin
- nani hakhopish, nani hakshop - fish scales
- nani isht fiyopa - fish gills
- nani notakfa hishi, notakfish - barbel, fish whiskers
- Nani Kallo hilha - Garfish dance
- hayyip - pond
- bók - river, creek
- lhoffih, toffih, toffih - to skin a [fish]
- nani ayiskachih, shahchi - to clean a fish

KOWI CHITO HASHI ANNOPA FALÁYA

- Nani kaniyohmi kat noti im ásha, kaniyohmi kat kiyo. Some fish have teeth, some don't.
- Nakishowána i sanihchi tohchına chi nalhlánah. Three of the Catfish's fins can sting you.
- Nakishowána yat hakhopish ik im ikshotoko i hakshop ato wiláhah. Catfish's skin is slimy because it doesn't have scales.

NÁ PONAKLO

- Nani i takáchit ish iya ho? Kiyokmat nani hoyot ish iya ho? Ninak cho nittak?
- Nani ishpa yo?
- Nani ishpakma ish aposhli cho ish awashli ho?
- Nani katimmakakósh foni i lawah?
- Nani katimmakakósh notakfa hishi ishih?
- Nani katimmakakósh chi nalhláhilah?
- Nani katimmakakósh hilha yat isht átobah?