

LEWIS AND CLARK ALONG THE RIVER NEAR TRAVELER'S REST

First Camp
September 9-11, 1805

Second Camp
June 30 to July 3, 1806

"Descended the mountains to Traveler's Rest leaving those tremendous mountains behind us - in passing of which we have experienced cold and hunger of which I shall ever remember."

WILLIAM CLARK

"The wild rose, serviceberry, white-berried honeysuckle (snowberry), seven bark, elderberry, alder, (quaking) aspen, chokecherry and broad and narrow-leaved willows are native to this valley."

MERIWETHER LEWIS

1805—Lewis and Clark traveled for 56 days from Great Falls to Traveler's Rest. Returning in 1806, both Clark and Lewis wrote about the native plants of the area.

Native Plant Species

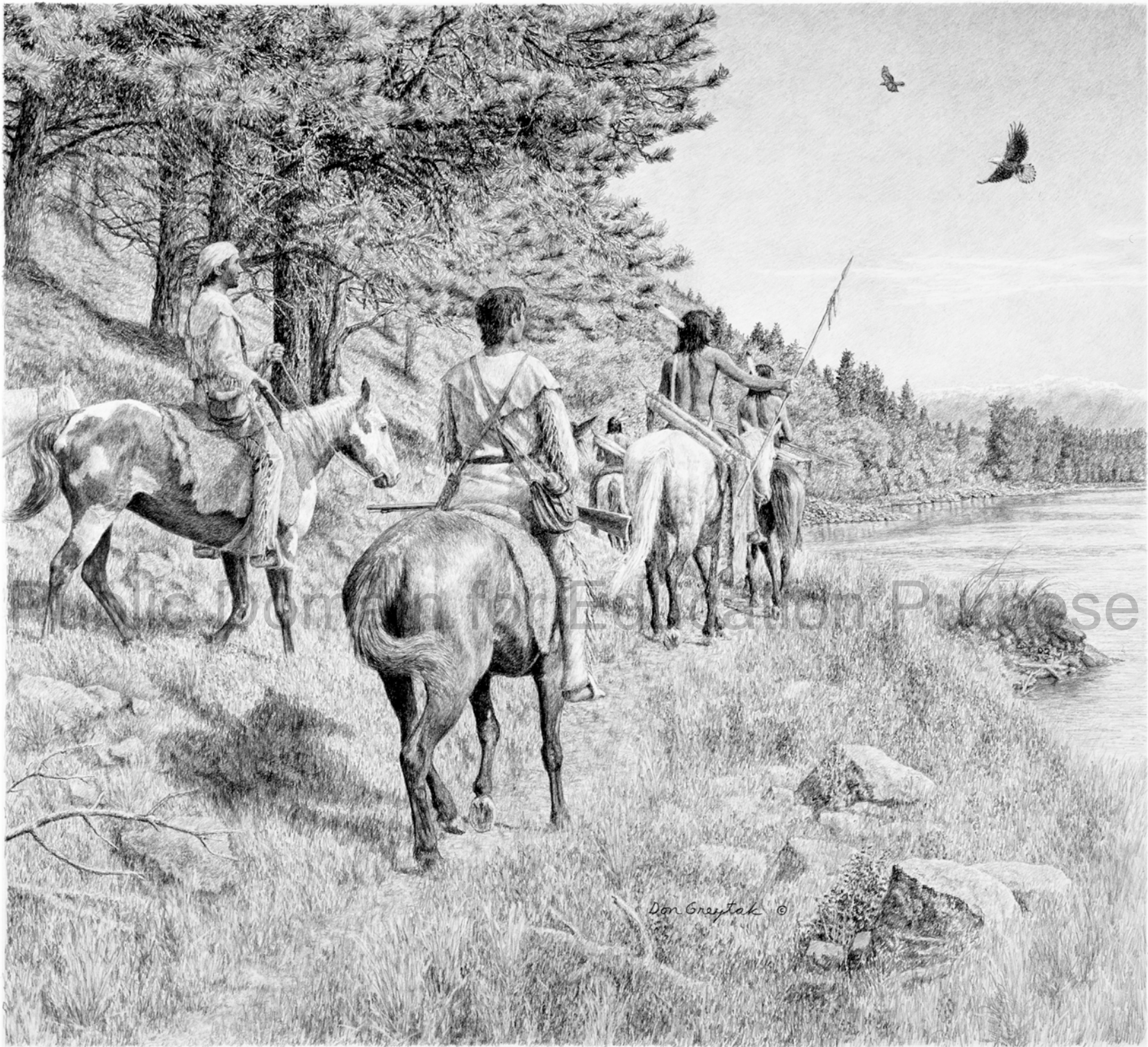
Bitterroot	Idaho Fescue	Serviceberry
height: 3 to 6 inches habitat: Meriwether Lewis first collected the bitterroot in the Bitterroot Valley	height: 1 to 3 feet habitat: sandy-silt soil: 15" minimum precipitation	height: 2 to 18 feet habitat: low elevation
Montana's state flower, bitterroot, was collected by Lewis on July 1, 1806 at Traveler's Rest. One specimen was successfully propagated upon their return.	Idaho fescue is a bunchgrass native to Montana. The root system is slow to establish, but this bunchgrass can persist in semi-arid conditions.	Early winter was setting in and wild game was scarce as the party reached Traveler's Rest in 1805. They collected berries and received berries from the native American's to supplement their short rations.



Lewisia rediviva

Festuca idahoensis

Amelanchier alnifolia



Montana artist Don Greytak illustrates an ordinary day along the banks near Traveler's Rest in June, 1806. William Clark documents the numerous tall pine trees on this day in his journal.

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Statewide Noxious Weed Awareness and Education Campaign
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The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail weed education project was initiated and developed in 1997 by Montana's Statewide Noxious Weed Awareness and Education Campaign Task Force. The project grew to eleven locations by 2003 with the addition of Tower Creek Pyramids site cooperating with Idaho's Weed Awareness Campaign. By 2008 collaboration increased to the diverse entities shown on the reverse side of this sheet.

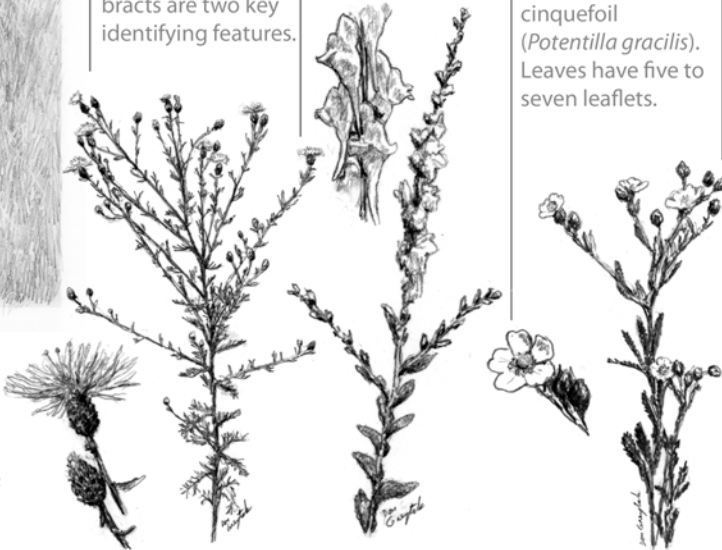
Today — As you travel along rivers and trails near Traveler's Rest, you will observe invading plant species like spotted knapweed that were not present in 1806 but are common to many areas in Montana. Other non-native plant species found nearby, including Dalmatian toadflax and sulfur cinquefoil, were brought by unsuspecting travelers along waterways, roads, and hiking trails. Wildlife, people, and pets transport seeds on their coats, clothing, shoe treads, vehicle tires, and boat bottoms.

Once introduced, invading species thrive in Montana's climate. Spotted knapweed adapts to many habitat types and spreads rapidly as do Dalmatian toadflax and sulfur cinquefoil. These invasive plants out-compete native plants and reduce wildlife habitat. You can help protect pristine areas from invading species by not walking or driving through infestations.

You may see these three invading plant species when you visit Traveler's Rest State Park and surrounding area.

Invasive Plant Species

Knapweed	Toadflax	Cinquefoil
height: 8 inches to 4 feet habitat: variety	height: 2 to 3 feet habitat: variety	height: 12 to 28 inches habitat: low and mid-elevation
Spotted knapweed is an invasive species you may find at Traveler's Rest. Purple-to-pink flowers and black bracts are two key identifying features.	Dalmatian toadflax, introduced to the United States as an ornamental, is used in fabric dyes and cold remedies.	Sulfur cinquefoil may be mistaken for Montana's native northwest cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla gracilis</i>). Leaves have five to seven leaflets.



Centaurea maculosa

Linaria dalmatica

Potentilla recta