

LEWIS AND CLARK — REUNION AT CAMP FORTUNATE

August 7, 1805

Upper Beaverhead River

"Shortly after Capt Clark arrived with the Interpreter Chañono, and the Indian woman, who proved to be the sister of the Chif Cameahwait."

MERIWETHER LEWIS

August 17, 1805 — After weeks of anticipating a meeting, the Corps of Discovery finally found the Aiqu-Daki or "Salmor-Eaters", Sacajawea's people. The party camped at the forks of the Beaverhead River, now under Clark Canyon Reservoir. A turning point in the expedition, the travelers cached their canoes, procured horses from the Indians, and continued overland.

During the first weekend in August the Bureau of Reclamation hosts an annual reenactment of the gathering with the local "Camp Fortunate" chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and descendants of the Aiqu-Daki, the Lemhi Shoshone.

Native Plant Species

Monkeyflower

height: 1 to 3.5 feet
habitat: along streams and seeps at mountainous elevation

Lewis's monkeyflower is a showy pink-flowered species named after Lewis who probably collected the original specimen while scouting up Trail Creek toward Lemhi Pass.



Mimulus lewisii

Snowberry

height: 1 to 4 feet
habitat: open or wooded sites, plains to low subalpine

Common snowberry, much like the small honeysuckle if the Missouri bears a globular berry as large as a garden pea and as white as wax.



Symporicarpus albus

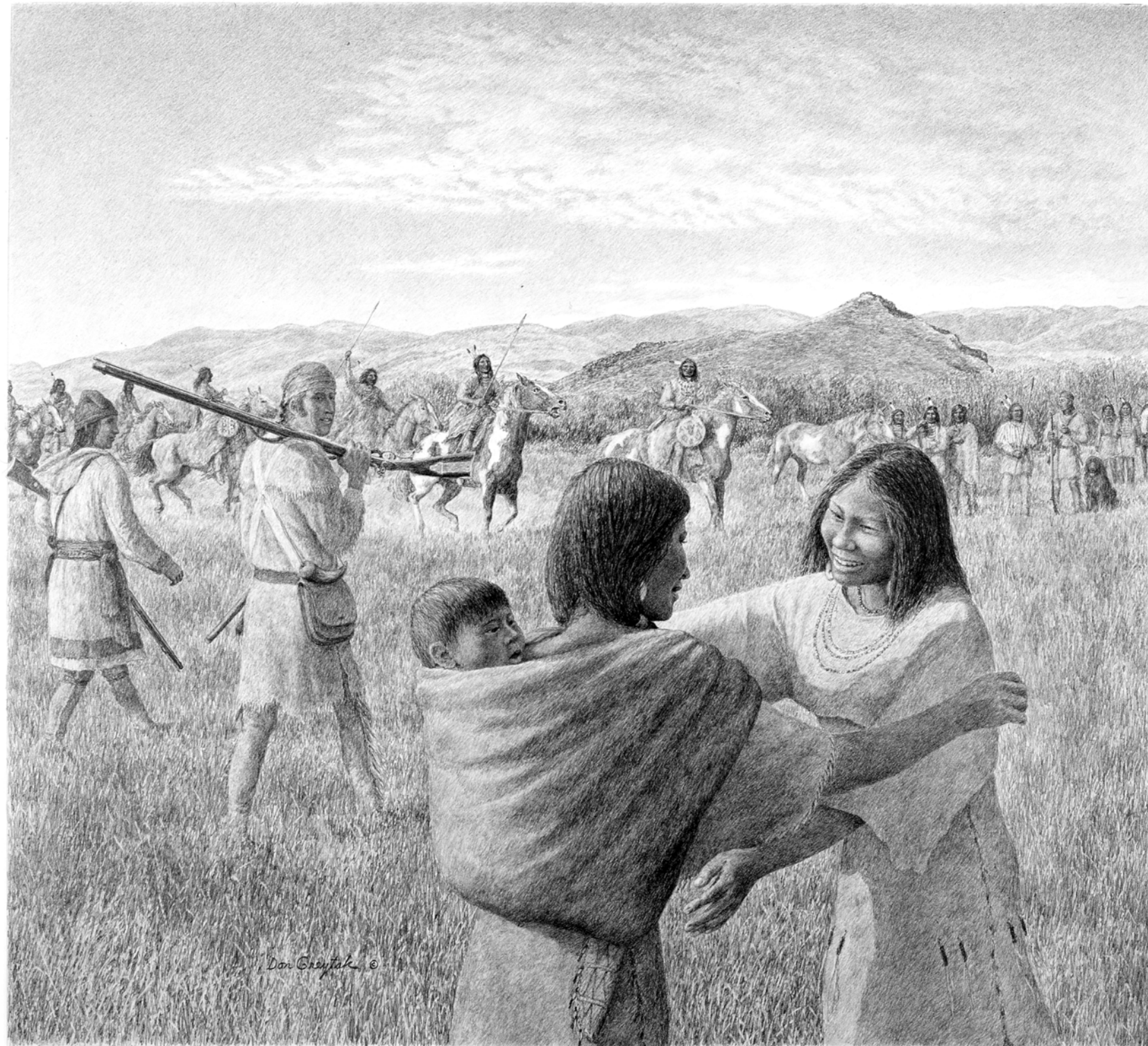
Serviceberry

height: 3 to 16 feet
habitat: open wood, sea level to sub-alpine slope

The Aiqu-Dika gave Lewis this staple fruit "cakes of serviceberries and choke cherries which had been dried in the sun; of these I made a hearty meal".



Amelanchier alnifolia



Montana artist Don Greytak artistically interpreted the August 17, 1805 reunion between Sacajawea and her people, the Aiqu-Dika.

www.dongreytak.com
www.mtweed.org
www.mtwow.org
www.weedcenter.org
www.stopans.org
www.weedawareness.org
www.whatsinyourworld.org



Statewide Noxious Weed Awareness and Education Campaign
MSU LRES • PO Box 173120 • Bozeman, MT 59717-3120

Today — As you travel up the Beaverhead River and around Clark Canyon Reservoir you will observe non-native plant species like leafy spurge and houndstongue that are impacting the landscape Lewis and Clark observed in 1805. Invaders like dyer's woad have formed satellite populations and threaten to expand their range in Beaverhead County. Plants and plant parts are brought by unsuspecting travelers along roads, waterways, and hiking trails. Wildlife, livestock, people, and pets transport seeds on their coats, clothing, shoe treads, vehicles, and boats.

Once introduced, invasive species have the potential to spread rapidly and become difficult and costly to eradicate. Leafy spurge spreads by seeds and creeping roots, quickly outcompeting native plants. Houndstongue is toxic to animals. Dyer's woad seeds contain a chemical that inhibits the germination of other plant seeds.

You can help protect pristine areas from invasive species by not walking or driving through infestations and by washing your clothing, gear, and vehicles between site visits.

Invasive Plant Species

Leafy spurge

height: 1 to 3 feet
habitat: variety

Bright yellow-green flowers and linear leaves make leafy spurge easy to identify. Look for milky latex in the stem and long creeping roots.



Euphorbia esula

Houndstongue

height: 1 to 4 feet
habitat: pastures, roadsides, and disturbed areas

Houndstongue is poisonous. Its flowers are velvety-purple, and its burr-like seeds cling to clothing and animal fur.



Cynoglossum officinale

Dyer's woad

height: 1 to 4 feet
habitat: rangeland and cropland, dry disturbed areas

Introduced from Europe for indigo dye, dyer's woad is well adapted to dry environmental conditions common in the West.



Isatis tinctoria

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.