

## Worksheet 2: Plants Found by Lewis and Clark

Plant  date noted by expedition web site*	Notes
Curlycap Gumweed  noted Aug. 17, 1804 record_species_253_2_2.html	A yellow daisy-like flower that grows about 24" tall. The leaves produce a sticky material. It grows in open fields and is not fussy about soil. Native Americans used the flowers and leaves for breathing problems such as asthma and bronchitis. The plant material also helped heal cuts.
Serviceberry  noted August 22, 1805	Low-spreading shrub or erect small tree from 1-7 meters high with alternate, partially toothed leaves 2-4 cm. long. The berries are edible and provide a good source of iron and copper. Native Americans ate the berries raw, mixed them into soups and stews, or combined them with meat and fat for travel food. They also used the wood for arrows, spears, or crosspieces of canoes, and the berry juice for dye.
Oregon White Oak  noted March 26, 1806 record_species_313_16_27.html	A tree that grows from 30-70' tall, and 1-21/2' in diameter. It is found in valleys and on mountain slopes in California and the Pacific Northwest. The acorns were eaten by animals, and Native Americans used the acorns for food.
Cous  noted April 29, 1806 record_species_263_17_7.html	A plant in the bisquitroot family, it has a cluster of leaves at the base, and grows small yellow flowers about an inch tall. It is found on rocky slopes. Native Americans ate the roots.
Bear Grass  noted June 15, 1806	A plant with a dense cluster of narrow leaves at its base that grows a tall (5') cluster of white flowers. It grows in forest clearings. Native Americans wove the leaves to make clothes and baskets, and ate the roots.
Camas noted June 23, 1806 record_species_214_18_8.html www.loc.gov/exhibits/lewisandclark/ images/ree0084s.jpg	A plant with a cluster of narrow leaves near the base that grows a 1'-2' blue-violet cluster of flowers. plants grow in moist meadows, sometimes so thickly that the entire meadow seems blue. Native Americans roasted the bulbs or boiled them for syrup.

\*to access the website for these images, type in [www.nationalgeographic.com/lewisandclark/](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/lewisandclark/) and then the record\_species information. Species information from [enature.com](http://enature.com).