Animals On The Trail With Lewis And Clark

Dorothy Hinshaw Patent William Munoz

Jefferson told Lewis and Clark to look for: “Objects worthy of notice [such as] growth & vegetable productions, especially those not of the U.S.; the animals of the country [and] times of appearance of particular birds, reptiles, or insects....” Corps of Discovery members were the first white Americans to see and describe more than 200 plant and animal species of the North American West.

Login or Sign Up for a Premium Account to view this content. In order to view premium content on Kids Discover Online you must either login to your existing premium account or sign up for a premium Trail Diplomacy. Biographies. Meriwether Lewis. Clark shot “a Prairie Wolf, about the Size of a gray fox bushey tail & ear like a wolf.” Lewis wrote his description of what proved to be a new species on May 5, 1805, in northeastern Montana. Read more about Coyote. The Wolf. They didn't get credit for it, but Lewis and Clark were the first to describe these wily canine predators. Read more about The Wolf. Badger. No doubt Lewis was preoccupied with the preservation process, for his entry was shorter. Lewis awoke to find “a large rattlesnake coiled on the leaning trunk of a tree under the shade of which I had been lying.” It certainly wasn't the first rattlesnake seen on the trip, but he killed this one, and took time to study it. Read more about Rattlesnakes. Eastern Gray Squirrel. Lewis and Clark documented their observations of animals on their famous expedition to find a water route to connect the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. Using excerpts from the explorers' journals, this illustrated text examines their journey and its signif.