

SPRING 2010



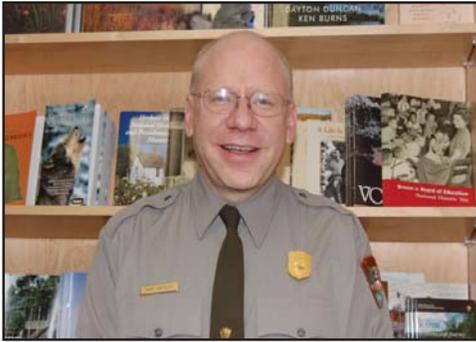
THE TRAIL COMPANION

A NEWSLETTER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL



From the Superintendent

ANNOUNCING THE COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN THAT WILL SERVE TO GUIDE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRAIL FOR THE NEXT 30 YEARS



Welcome to the third issue of our newsletter, The Trail Companion. While this newsletter covers only a sample of the things we are accomplishing, I hope you find this publication as interesting and informative as I do.

One of the tasks we are working very hard on is our Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP). While this is a huge undertaking, this plan will guide the administration of the National Historic Trail for up to 30 years.

A strong investment today, will pay off greatly in the future.

The development of a Comprehensive Management Plan is a process through which the National Park Service (NPS) gives interested parties multiple opportunities to provide input about how the NPS should administer the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. This plan will help to guide us in how we preserve, interpret, and use the Trail's resources, while working within the framework of law and policy.

A critical aspect of this process will be the involvement of the public in how the NPS can best administer the Trail and work in concert with all interested groups, agencies, Tribes and individuals. It is my hope that through active public engagement we will not only create a plan that helps the NPS achieve its full potential in long-term

Trail administration but also one that engages new partners who will help to guide us as the plan is implemented in the coming years.

While this effort is complex and will take four to five years, there are a few basic components. The first part of the process is a review of the laws and policies which govern NPS administration of the Trail. After this, it is critical to develop interpretive themes that help guide us on how to give people the best opportunities to understand and appreciate the vital significance of the Trail. These efforts become the foundation upon which the rest of the plan is built. The next phase of the process involves actively seeking public input; listening and learning about the public's concerns and expectations. We will analyze this information and develop a range of potential management approaches to be considered. Throughout this process it is vital to have your input.

To date, we have completed the review of NPS policies and laws relating to the Trail, and developed draft interpretive themes. The next step will be the "public scoping" phase of the project. This phase will begin late this summer, as we visit at least one location in each state along the Trail and ask for your thoughts and ideas about the administration of trail. Even if you cannot attend one of these meetings, you will be able to provide input and keep up-to-date on the process through our website dedicated to this project. This site should be up and running early this summer. A link will be found on www.nps.gov/lecl when the CMP site is ready for your input.

My staff and I are anxious to see you this summer out on the Trail and at one of our public meetings!

*Mark Weekley
Superintendent*

Tracing the courses of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail stretches through 11 states. The Trail winds over mountains, along rivers, through plains and high deserts, and extends to the wave-lapped Pacific coast. In this diversity of landscapes, visitors to the Trail create their own journeys of discovery.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

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Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Phone

402 661-1804 - visitor center
402 661-1814 - administration

E-mail

lecl_information@nps.gov

Internet

www.nps.gov/lecl

Visitor Center at Trail Headquarters

Summer Hours

Memorial Day through Labor Day

- Monday - Friday, 8 am to 5 pm
- Saturday - Sunday, 9 am to 5 pm

Winter Hours

Labor Day through Memorial Day

- Monday - Friday, 8 am to 4:30 pm
 - Saturday - Sunday, Closed
-

Promote Your Events

We want to help promote activities along the Trail such as celebrations, festivals and encampments.

If you would like to be included in our website Schedule of Events, send a detailed summary one month in advance to: jill_hamilton-anderson@nps.gov
Subject line: Schedule of Events

Cover Photo

Suzanne Gucciardo, Lewis and Clark NHT Natural Resource Biologist (second from left) along with Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC) employees and retired U.S. Army Corps of Engineers volunteer help out during the NGPC pallid sturgeon broodstock sampling on the Missouri River.

See pages 8, 9, 10 for more pallid sturgeon information.

Partners in Focus

Volunteers in Action



Photos courtesy of Western Historic Trails Center



Interpretive Center Operates Despite Major Budget Cuts

Volunteering is a great American tradition and often volunteer programs operate with little to no budget. In cases such as this it takes a creative manager, dedicated volunteers and partnerships to help meet the goals of the organization.

Recently, the Western Historic Trails Center (WHTC) has seen an 18% cut in its operating budget. WHTC is a site along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, located on the banks of the Missouri River in Council Bluffs, Iowa; it is noted in Trail history as the place near where the white catfish was first documented by Lewis and Clark. The Center is also an inviting place for visitors to trace the footsteps of America's early pioneers as it is the location where four historic trails converged in the 1800's. The center has a small staff and a corps of dedicated volunteers who

provide interpretation, education and maintenance at the facility.

The volunteers have been the lifeline of the Center; they have taken on a number of extra duties due to budget cuts. With the help of the corps volunteers and the valuable partnerships, the Center continues to provide quality programs for the community. They are the site's best advertisement. Volunteers at the WHTC perform many tasks including education and outreach, speakers, musicians, and field trip guides. In addition, they research topics for presentations, and deliver fliers to businesses to promote the WHTC programs. A unique skill brought to the center by some is re-enactment. These volunteers portray pioneers, historic figures or fictional characters and some are storytellers who share the history of the area in story form.

One of the Center's major events is White Catfish Camp Living History Weekend. The budget for speakers and re-enactors dropped from \$10,000 to zero over the past three years. The event is still a successful part of the community because volunteers have stepped up to provide assistance in all facets; the presentations, re-enactments, promotion and a host of other duties volunteer lead. The volunteers feel a responsibility to keep this important piece of American, State and local history alive and vibrant.

Volunteers play a vital role in many centers across the trail; it is this determination and dedication that help fulfill the mission of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Nichole McHenry
Volunteer Program Manager

Little Known Fact #3

about the Lewis and Clark Expedition by Dr. H. Carl Camp



The historic Lewis and Clark Expedition was Thomas Jefferson's brainchild. For more than twenty years before he became president in 1801, he had entertained the idea of sending an American exploratory mission into the largely unknown, and foreign-controlled, wilderness west of the nation's Mississippi River boundary.

His earliest efforts to put in motion this visionary endeavor either came

to naught or foundered before reaching the trans-Mississippi area. One such disappointment was the "Michaux Expedition" of 1793 which had been funded and launched by the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, of which Jefferson was an influential member.

The Society chose a reputable French botanist by the name of Andre Michaux, who was visiting the U.S. at the time, to head the expedition. However, Michaux became entangled in the international intrigues of the infamous "Citizen Genet Affair" and had to withdraw, thus ending a promising initiative.

Improbably, an 18-year old U. S. Army ensign by the name of Meriwether Lewis heard of the venture as it was being organized

and volunteered to lead it! Passed over by the Society in favor of the more experienced French scientist, a decade later (by then a captain and President Jefferson's personal secretary) Lewis was appointed by his mentor in 1803 to command what was eventually to become known as the "Lewis and Clark Expedition."

Sources:

Roy E. Appleman, *Lewis and Clark's Transcontinental Expedition, 1804-1806* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975), pp. 17-28.

Stephen E. Ambrose, *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996), p. 37; pp. 68-71.

Dr. Carl Camp is a retired professor from the University of Nebraska, Omaha. He is a member of the Mouth of the Platte chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and also a member of the editorial review board for "We Proceeded On," the quarterly journal published by the Foundation. He has been volunteering at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail headquarters for 8 years. Currently, Dr. Camp has written over 20 "Little Known Facts." Look for them in future issues of this newsletter and on our website, www.nps.gov/lecl.

2010 Challenge Cost Share Projects Awarded

This was an exciting year for the Challenge Cost Share Program at Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. We changed our application process, increased our project dollar amount from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and lengthened the open application period. Much of this change stemmed from our desire to develop a more competitive process in hopes to stimulate more interest in the program and attract more applicants than previous years.

We received 30 applications this year, far more than our funding could allow. At our current levels, we expected to only be able to fund between three and five projects. This meant our ranking panel had to be very selective, not an easy task with such excellent proposals.

While we were only able to award funding to a small number of projects, we are excited at the increased level of interest and the variety of proposals sent in from across the country. We had some returning organizations and some "fresh faces" in the mix and it is always good to hear what people are working on out in the field.

Once ranking was completed by our panel of seven experts in partnerships, interpretation, volunteer coordination, and resources stewardship, the top rated projects were selected based on available funding. Because not all projects requested the full \$10,000 we are pleased to be able to fund a total of five projects.

Lee Smith, Administrative Officer

2010 Awardees

Tamástslikt Cultural Institute

*Dugout Canoe Revival
Among Yellept's People*

Three Affiliated Tribes

*Three Affiliated Tribes Tourism
Interpretive Guide Program*

Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation

*Recovering Tribal Legacy: Preserving the
Records from the Circle of Tribal Advisors*

Trailnet

Reconnect People to Lewis and Clark

Federation of Fly Fishers

Undaunted Anglers: A Virtual Exhibit

Directory

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Neal Bedlan

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Happy Trails



Lisa Griebel

The staff at Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail would like to take this opportunity to bid farewell to Park Ranger Lisa Griebel. We are thankful for Lisa's dedicated service and hard work.

Lisa has accepted a Park Ranger- Interpretation position at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, along the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan.

She will serve as the lead for the summer seasonal interpretation operations and will be responsible for the recruitment and training of seasonal, volunteer and intern staff.

Lisa served as the Lead Park Ranger for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Visitor Center in Omaha, Nebraska for two and a half years. During this time, her duties included all interpretive programming, cooperating bookstore

management, volunteer recruitment and supervision, and information requests.

She is noted for her relationship building with the volunteer corps and seasonal staff.

Her organization skills and energy are impressive. She will surely be missed.

We wish her the best of luck in her new adventure as she moves on to interpret dune ecology, glaciation, and maritime history. It won't be long until she will be leading snowshoe hikes and firing a black powder Lyle Gun!

The Trailhead

Experience the Trail

This spring and summer will be a great time to grab a friend or family member and get outside to actively experience a part of history by exploring the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The trail is alive with many recreational opportunities and wonderful scenic landscapes. Exploring the trail will allow you to personally get the answers to the questions of history and hear the voices of the past. Below are just some of the many ways you can share experience the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Float the Water trails: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has five designated water trails totaling over 1,224 river miles in length. Check in your area to see if you can experience the Trail from the water and get a little closer to history and nature. These are just two examples: Northwest Discovery Water Trail www.ndwt.org and Missouri River Water Trail www.missouririverwatertrail.org.

Travel the Auto Tour Route: the Lewis and Clark Auto Tour Route is the Nation's largest Historical Auto Tour Route with over 6,000 Miles of designated route. The Auto Tour route parallels both sides of the historical route and creates a link to the numerous visitor centers and public recreational opportunities.

Recreational Trails: Numerous sites along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail have recreational trail opportunities. Explore trails that are next to or on the historical route of the Corps of Discovery. In some places you may follow the centuries' old footsteps of many native tribes such as the Salish or the Nez Perce. Explore these areas on foot, bicycle or horseback. Refer to State government recreation websites for further hiking and biking information.

Visitor centers and museums: The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is very fortunate to be one of the few national trails to have numerous visitor centers managed by trail partners along its entire length. These visitor centers are seen as the "pearls" of the trail and are connected by the Auto Tour Route. The visitor centers provide a great opportunity to learn more about the trail through interpretive information.

Neal Bedlan, Outdoor Recreation Planner



Trailsapes

LANDSCAPE MATTERS

Can you imagine the story of Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery without the Missouri River or Decision Point? What if they had never encountered the Great Falls or had the challenge of traversing the Lemhi or Lolo Passes? What if they had never reached the Columbia River, or the Pacific Coast?

Luckily for us, the Expedition occurred along this phenomenal landscape. Henceforth the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail was established in 1978 to protect its historical, cultural and natural resources.

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has recently begun the process of updating the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) originally developed for the Trail in 1982. As part of the early stages of this process, the staff of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has been asked to share their ideas about the purpose and significance of the Trail; to describe what they feel the Trail's fundamental resources and values might be; to review the laws, policies, and special mandates that guide Trail administration; and to begin to formulate primary interpretive themes. At times the task at hand seems daunting, yet I feel very fortunate to have the opportunity to be part of the Comprehensive Management Plan revision. The staff at Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail has been given the opportunity to step back and

reflect upon whom we are, what we do, why Congress designated Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and why the National Park Service was the agency tasked with its administration.

At first it might seem this would be part of a rather simple, straightforward process. However, I continue to be amazed at the diversity of views and opinions, and the range and depth of ideas shared by our staff. I have had the chance to share my own unique perspective as a cultural and historical geographer. Geographers have long tried to understand and describe the natural and human processes that shape landscapes; the variety of ways landscapes are perceived, and the many meanings people attach to landscapes. For geographers, landscapes matter because they not only reflect but also shape people's feelings, beliefs, and values.

During this introspective CMP process I have tried to understand what it means to be responsible for administering the 3,700-mile national historic trail. I often feel that as keepers of the trail it might be easy to make the mistake of placing too much emphasis on the story of Lewis and Clark while neglecting natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. One reason for this is because, unlike most traditional units of the National Park System, the National Park Service does not own the land along the trail. Another reason is that often we cannot be certain where

the Corps of Discovery's historic route is actually located. Sometimes I catch myself thinking that this is a "virtual trail" and that what we actually administer is a story. However, as a geographer I must continually remind myself of the importance of landscape.

The many landscapes of the Lewis and Clark Trail are important because they are more than simply the stage - the backdrop where important historical events took place. These are landscapes with meaning, landscapes that matter, and landscapes that play an essential part in the story. They have been home to American Indians for thousands of years. They hold sacred places, hunting grounds, traditional homelands and current day reservations. The members of the Corps of Discovery and the actual people they encountered during their journey are no longer around to answer our questions, but the landscapes along the trail are. Despite the fact that many of these Trail landscapes have changed substantially over the last 200 years, the Trail is still here with us, waiting to tell us stories. Anyone willing to learn the language of landscape can ask questions of the Trail and increase their understanding of the historical events of the past, the world we live in today, and the future that is in store for us tomorrow.

*Ryan M. Cooper
Geographer/GIS Specialist*

Pallid Sturgeon: When is a Fish, Not Just a Fish?

Nowhere in the journals of Lewis, Clark or their men is there a reference to the pallid sturgeon, and for good reason. *Scaphirhynchus albus* was not recognized as a distinct species until 1905 when first described for science by Forbes and Richardson.

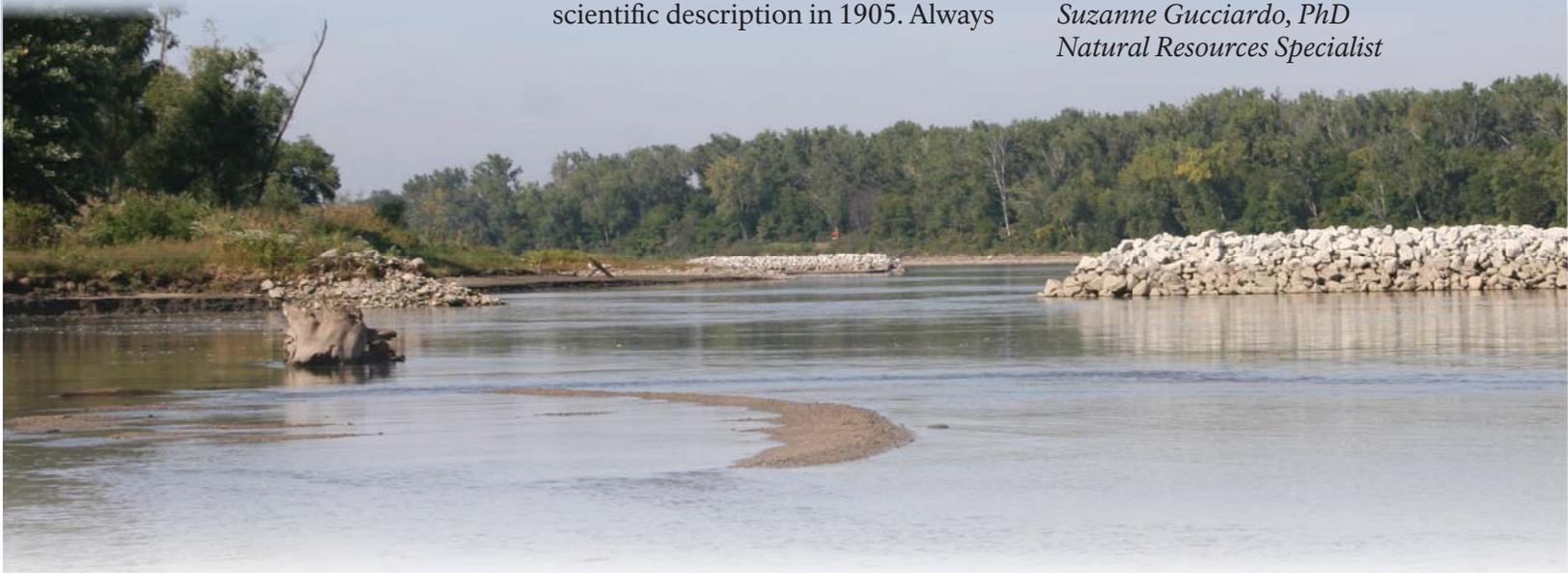
Prior to that, “white sturgeon,” as they were known throughout the Missouri River and Mississippi River downstream of the Missouri confluence, were not separated from the much more common shovelnose sturgeon (*S. platorhynchus*).

It is also not surprising that the Expedition made no note of any sturgeon in the Missouri River. Shovelnose, pallid, and occasionally, lake sturgeon are fish of deep, high-flow, mid-channel areas of large, turbid rivers. They also actively feed at night on invertebrates from the firm sand or gravel river bottom. As a result, the fishing techniques employed by the Corps of Discovery along the Missouri River were not likely to catch these large fish.

Little information was known about pallid sturgeon following its scientific description in 1905. Always

uncommon throughout its range, populations declined following channelization and damming of the Missouri River during the 20th Century. By 1982, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed pallid sturgeon as a Category 2 species, recognizing that it was rare but with insufficient information to support listing under the Endangered Species Act. Further research provided the information on life history, habitat use, distribution and population size necessary to warrant listing as an endangered species in September 1990.

*Suzanne Gucciardo, PhD
Natural Resources Specialist*



The 1993 Pallid Sturgeon Recovery Plan outlined four groups of actions needed to remove the species from jeopardy:

1. Protect and restore Pallid Sturgeon populations, individuals, and their habitats

- » Restore habitats and functions of the Missouri and Mississippi River ecosystems, while minimizing impacts on other uses of the rivers.
- » Protect Pallid Sturgeon and their habitat and minimize threats from existing and proposed man-caused activities.
- » Increase public awareness of the laws and needs for protecting Pallid Sturgeon.
- » Establish refugia of Pallid Sturgeon broodstock.

2. Conduct research necessary for survival and recovery of Pallid Sturgeon

- » Obtain information on life history and habitat requirements of all life stages of Pallid Sturgeon.
- » Research additional solutions to the impacts of man's activities on Pallid Sturgeon and their habitat.
- » Obtain information on genetic makeup of hatchery-reared and wild *Scaphirhynchus* stocks.
- » Obtain information on population status and trends.
- » Obtain information on chemical contamination of Pallid Sturgeon and their habitat.
- » Obtain information on biological threats.

3. Develop and implement a Pallid Sturgeon captive propagation program

- » Develop policy on a Pallid Sturgeon propagation and stocking program.
- » Research methods to improve spawning, culture, and rearing of Pallid Sturgeon in hatcheries.
- » Reintroduce Pallid Sturgeon and/or augment existing populations.

4. Coordinate and implement conservation and recovery of sturgeon species

- » Communicate with sturgeon researchers and managers.
- » Support implementation of the Pallid Sturgeon Recovery Plan.

A Fish by Another Name?



NPS Photos

Sturgeon are a group of primitive fish that have plates made of cartilage instead of scales covering their bodies. They also have long snouts that overhang their extendible lips of under-slung mouths. An upper tail fin that extends well beyond the lower tail fin completes the prehistoric appearance.

Three species can be found in the Missouri River system. The smallest and most common is the shovelnose sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platorhynchus*) which ranges up to 5 pounds, and is generally less than 30 inches in length. The federally endangered pallid sturgeon (*S. albus*) is one of the largest freshwater fish of mid-continent rivers. It grows slowly to reach 30 to 60 inches in length, and between 85 to 100 pounds. Lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*) is an increasingly rare fish of the Upper Mississippi Basin and Great Lakes that may sometimes enter the Missouri River. Few individuals today reach

the 9 feet length and 200 pounds of historical records for this species.

Relative snout length is sometimes used to separate one species from another. The large body size and short snout of the Lake Sturgeon is a typical way to tell it apart, but separating pallid from shovelnose sturgeon is difficult based only on this feature. As the name suggests, pallid sturgeon are light gray in color, becoming paler with age, but some immature individuals are nearly as dark gray or brown as shovelnose sturgeon adults. The length and alignment of the barbels found above the mouth are subtle differences between the two species which requires some training to grasp.

The difficulty of distinguishing some young pallid sturgeon from shovelnose sturgeon resulted in a recent threat to the federally endangered species. Following the collapse of caviar fisheries in the Caspian and Black Seas, harvest of sturgeon in the United States exploded in the last decade to provide roe to European markets. Commercial fishing for reproductively ready adults, before spawning, has affected shovelnose sturgeon populations throughout its range where harvests are allowed. In areas where the two species overlap, this harvest pressure has increased the annual illegal take of pallid sturgeon.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering a Similarity of Appearance rule to protect the shovelnose sturgeon in those reaches of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers where pallid sturgeon are present. This will end commercial harvest of sturgeon in those areas. Comments were solicited from the public and commercial fishing interests in order to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reach its final decision. Whether the rule is adopted or dropped will be announced by September 2010.

*Suzanne Gucciardo, PhD
Natural Resources Specialist*



LECL Outdoor Recreation Planner, Neal Bedlan

Missouri River Water Used to Make “Alphabet Soup”

Authority over, interest in and issues related to the Missouri River and its current management (in both senses of the word: present day and river flow) have spawned a number of very similar and confusing acronyms. Adding to the confusion is the interrelated nature and functions of many of these groups. Here is a brief attempt to sort out the Misters (MR's) List and to encourage your input through public comment opportunities.

MRBIR (Mr. Brrr)

Missouri River Basin Interagency Roundtable

Executive leadership representing all Federal agencies with some authority over river basin resources and issues

MoRAST

Missouri River Association of States and Tribes

Association of governor-appointed and tribal council-appointed members that represent interests related to cultural, economic and recreational issues in the Missouri River Basin.

MRRP

Missouri River Recovery Program

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers program for restoring the ecosystem functions of the Missouri River. Program resulted from a 10-year effort that produced the Master Water Control Manual. This document governs how the Corps retains or releases water among the six dams on the main stem of the Missouri River. As part of the process, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a Biological Opinion (2000, amended in 2003) that found operation of the reservoir system imperiled two federally-endangered species (pallid sturgeon, interior least tern) and one threatened species (piping plover). In addition to affecting water management, the Biological Opinion stipulated that the Corps undertake research on and enhance critical habitat for the rare species, restore floodplain wetlands and create additional shallow water habitat. The Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, state agencies and academic researchers assist the Corps in these restoration activities. Learn more about the program at: www.moriverrecovery.org .

MRRIC (Mr. Rick)

Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee

A coalition of all non-governmental interests in the river basin specifically chartered to participate in the MRERP process. Committee members represent the broad range of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and recreational interests throughout the river basin. Learn more about the purpose and function of the committee on the MRRIC tab of the MRRP website, www.morriverrecovery.org.

MRNRC

Missouri River Natural Resources Committee

Governor-appointed fish and wildlife staff specifically representing states' interests in Missouri River natural resources

MRERP (Mr. Urp)

Missouri River Ecosystem Recovery Plan

Although the Biological Opinion issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Master Water Control Manual stressed restoration of ecosystem functions, it was not a public examination of alternative means of doing so. The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 authorized a public planning process to consider alternatives and direct multi-jurisdictional recovery efforts for the next 50 years. The first of four phases for plan development began in 2009, with the final plan anticipated in 2016. There will be formal public comment periods in each phase to help identify issues, assess current conditions, evaluate alternatives and compare potential impacts of proposed actions. These comment periods are opportunities for your voice to be heard on Missouri River, and therefore Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, issues. Watch local newspapers for public meeting announcements, or follow planning progress and add your name to the contact list on the MRERP tab of the MRRP website, www.moriverrecovery.org.

MRAPS (Mr. Apps, M-Raps)

Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study

In 2009, Congress directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to review the project purposes authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act (Pick-Sloan Act). Implementation of this act resulted in dams on the Missouri and its major tributaries managed by the Corps and the Bureau of Reclamation. The stated purposes of this infrastructure was to provide for (in alphabetic order, all have equal priority):

- Fish and wildlife habitat
- Flood risk management
- Irrigation
- Navigation
- Power generation
- Recreation
- Water quality
- Water supply

This unprecedented review of the Federal law will determine whether these purposes are still valid under current economic, ecological and societal conditions. This study may also determine if changes to existing federal water resource infrastructure is warranted. Although this process is distinctly separate from MRERP, the findings of this five-year study may inform that longer-term planning process. There will both formal and informal opportunities for public input during scoping and document review phases. Public scoping for MRAPS is planned to begin summer 2010. Watch newspapers for local meetings, or obtain further information, schedules and Corps contacts on the MRAPS website at: www.mraps.org

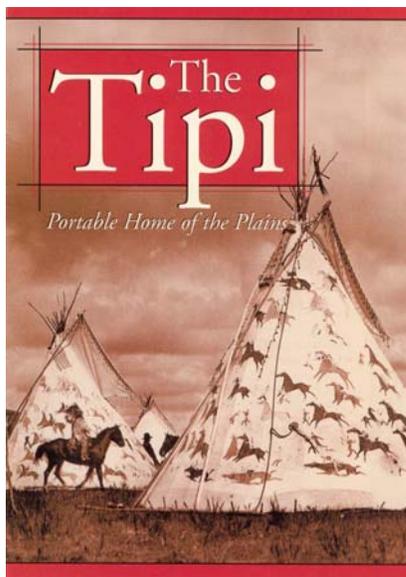
For Your Bookstore

Riverfront Books, the bookstore for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Visitor Center in Omaha, Nebraska carries a wide variety of both Lewis and Clark and national park titles. On some occasions, the cooperating association Western National Parks Association will develop custom publications to meet the needs of its varied bookstores.

Two custom publications, *The Tipi* and *The Earthlodge*, are resources that are available for wholesale purchase through Western National Parks Association. These items provide

accurate information for visitors and have been selling well at Riverfront Books.

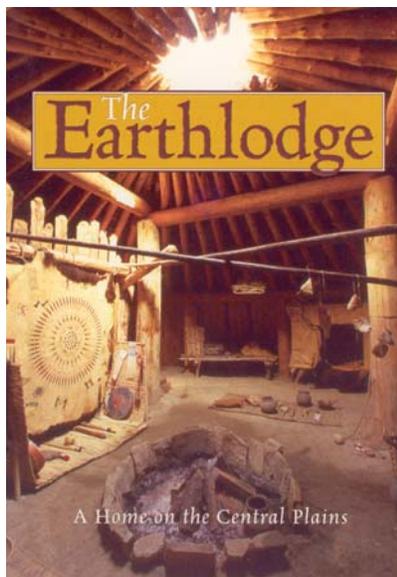
If you would like to consider adding these to your sales outlet inventory, please contact Western National Parks Association for ordering information. Their website is www.wnpsa.org. Roger or Leanne can be reached at 1-888-569-7762 or roger@wnpsa.org. Wholesale discounts include 30% for 1-4 titles (mixed or all the same), 40% discount on 5 - 49 copies and 50% on orders of 50+ titles.



The Tipi: Portable Home of the Plains

Author: Scott Thybony
 Publisher: Western National Parks Association
 ISBN: 9781583690437
 Soft cover: 16 pages, 4½" x 6½"
 Retail: \$2.95

The tipi was prized by nomadic Plains Indian cultures for its light weight and ease of set up, and has become an iconic image of the West. This concise and informative booklet outlines the history and styles of tipis and their continuing importance to today's celebration of American Indian culture.



The Earthlodge: A Home on the Central Plains

Author: Scott Thybony
 Publisher: Western National Parks Association
 ISBN: 9781583690895
 Soft cover: 16 pages, full-color, 4½" x 6¼"
 Retail: \$2.95

When Lewis and Clark explored the West, they found the indigenous people living in a variety of dwellings. One of the most durable, and largest, was the earthlodge. These well-insulated homes were more than 1,200 square feet and sturdy enough for a family to relax in the sun on the roof. Color photographs of present-day earthlodges and detailed floor plans enhance text, describing the cultural importance of these lodges.



Trail Talk

A Forum for Interpreters, Educators, and Volunteer Managers on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail



Have you ever wanted to connect with other interpreters along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail? Do you have a volunteer program success story to share? Are there any funding sources out there that you haven't heard about?

Would you like to hear how others work with schools and teachers? Do you need help with seasonal training? Is your bookstore in need of new products?

If you answered yes to any one of these questions, then this forum is for you. Trail Talk will be dedicated

to discussing issues related to interpretation, education and volunteer services. It will serve to build a network of interpreters, informal educators, and volunteer managers across the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Join Jill Hamilton-Anderson, Education Specialist; Karla Sigala, Interpretive Specialist; and Nichole McHenry, Volunteer Program Manager for monthly conference calls to link the many dedicated visitor services personnel across the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Third Tuesday of the Month

May 18
 June 15
 July 20
 August 17
 1 - 2 p.m. CST

Call-in phone number:
 1-877-922-7136

Passcode
 9492833

For Trail Talk Minutes and Agenda:
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