New hope for rare plant in Washington

By COURTNEY FLATT Northwest News Network

Wildfires, invasive species and climate change are seriously threatening the Hanford Reach National Monument, and with it, a rare plant that grows only in one place in the world.

This winter, a team of plant researchers is giving the Umtanum desert buckwheat new hope. Researchers and volunteers planted a second outcropping at the Cowiche Canyon Connear Yakima, servancy Washington.

growing Successfully more plantings of Umtanum desert buckwheat is critical to the survival of the threatened plant, said Tara Callaway, Washington state recovery coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"We literally have all of our eggs in one basket in that one spot," Callaway said.
In 2017, the Silver Dollar

fire burned at least half of all the Umtanum desert buckwheat at Hanford Reach.

The increasing frequency and severity of wildfires in the area are particularly concerning, Callaway said. A single fire could wipe out the only Umtanum desert buckwheat in the world.

In addition, invasive species, such as cheatgrass, crowd out the Umtanum desert buckwheat. Climate change also will shrink its habitat.

"By having a second population, it provides some assurance that if disaster strikes in the form of wildfire or invasive species, the species as a whole may still persist," Callaway said.

A lot of work went into giving the plant a head start.

Instead of planting seeds straight into the ground, the University of Washington Botanic Gardens Rare Care Program first grew the seeds into seedlings.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Umtanum desert buckwheat only grows at Hanford Reach National Monument. Now, researchers are trying to plant it at Cowiche Canyon Conservancy, which would be the second population of the plant in the world.

"We let them sit for weeks 'WE LITERALLY HAVE ALL and see what combination of OF OUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET time, temperature and light will produce the best ger-IN THAT ONE SPOT. mination of the seed," said

> Tara Callaway | Washington state recovery coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

up an important part of a diverse, healthy ecosystem, Gibble said.

For example, the Umtanum desert buckwheat blooms in the middle of summer, when most other plants no longer bloom, Gib-

"What pollinators and insects is this species supporting, through a period of the summer that's incredibly harsh with not a lot of other

nectar sources?" she said.

Rare plant species often have these types of niche purposes within an ecosystem, Gibble said.

Callaway said of the blossoms, "It's beautiful when you stand up on the ridge at Hanford Reach, and you can see these clusters of all yellow."

Researchers also hope the plantings will provide those unique summer blos-

soms at the Cowiche Canyon Conservancy.

Over two cold and foggy days this winter, a group of volunteers hiked along the canyon.

Researchers planted the 246 seedlings of Umtanum desert buckwheat at a slightly higher elevation, which will hopefully protect this group of plants from climate change, Callaway said.

'We're hoping that at this particular site it will have a little bit more moisture and will also have cooler temperatures," Callaway said.

The volunteers dug into the rare, rocky soil. The group planted the seedlings into three different plots, Callaway said.

Although earlier attempts to plant Umtanum desert buckwheat were unsuccessful, Callaway said she hopes plants in this area eventually will survive. In earlier attempts, the soil was too rocky, she said. Wildfires also burned the area right after the plantings.

Establishing these new seedlings at the conservancy may take several years and multiple tries, but researchers have to be tenacious, Gibble said.

This spring, researchers will head back to the area to see if the plants survived the

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and volunteers with the Cowiche Canyon Conservancy will continue to water the plants and watch as the Umtanum desert buckwheat grows, Callaway said.

The Cowiche Canyon Conservancy owns the land where the Umtanum desert buckwheat seedlings were planted.

Umtanum desert buckwheat can grow for more than 100 years, Callaway said. In the last 20 years, Callaway said new seedlings in study areas at Hanford Reach haven't survived until adulthood, around when the plants reach five years old.

Researchers said they aren't sure why the seeds haven't grown successfully. Callaway said it could be that the young plants need perfect conditions to survive.

Meanwhile, the Rare Care Program is growing more Umtanum desert buckwheat seedlings, Gibble said. The group plans to plant this batch of seedlings at Hanford Reach this fall.

"These are pretty harsh conditions where this plant lives," Gibble said. "Sometimes you have a lot of success with some species, and with some species you have a lot of failure. You just have to keep on plugging away at



Wendy Gibble, Rare Care

different soil mixes and con-

tainers to see how the plants

Cascades, the program has

helped a variety of rare and

threatened plants, includ-

ing the White Bluffs blad-

derpod at Hanford Reach,

the Wenatchee Mountains

checkermallow, and the

showy stickseed, near Leav-

enworth, Washington, Gib-

Rare plants often make

ble said.

continued to grow best.

Then, researchers tested

Moreover, east of the

Program manager.



Del Thompson, former owner of OK Rubber Welders.



Klyde Thompson, owner of Del's OK Tire Point S Tire and Auto Service, uses Nokian All-Weather Tires on his personal vehicles.

Nokian tires offer superb handling on wet or dry summer roads and superior grip in wintry conditions. Get the best of both roads with Nokian All-Weather Tires for safety and carefree driving comfort.

YOUR #1 SOURCE

FOR TIRES **CUSTOM WHEELS AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES**

Over 73 years of the Thompson family putting you first! (503) 325-2861 35359 Business 101, Astoria

MON - FRI 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM SAT 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM pointstire.com/astoria

