

Richland “Must-Do” Suggestions

- 1) Discover World history at the **CREHST Museum** (Columbia River Exhibition of History, Science & Technology).
- 2) Explore the **Hanford Reach National Monument** jet boat tour aboard Columbia River Journeys or Columbia Kayak Adventures.
- 3) Bike or hike the **Richland Riverfront Trail** passing through Leslie Groves and Howard Amon parks; and alongside Aioli’s and Anthony’s Restaurants; the Red Lion, Shilo, Hampton Inn and Courtyard by Marriott hotels and Columbia Point Golf Course; eventually connecting to the *Sacagawea Heritage Trail* (23-mile Loop Trail) and the Columbia Point Marina.
- 4) Immerse yourself in history while tempting your taste buds at **Atomic Ale Brewpub & Eatery**.
- 5) Sample the best of harvest at **Market at the Parkway**.
- 6) Discover some of the best of Washington Wine Country at a wonderful cluster of Richland wineries: **Bookwalter, Barnard Griffin, & Tagaris**.
- 7) Explore an “Urban Watchable Wildlife Area” and learn of local ties to the Lewis & Clark Expedition at **Bateman Island**.

COLUMBIA RIVER EXHIBITION OF HISTORY, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM

Showcasing the history of WWII’s Manhattan Project, Alphabet homes and the Columbia River’s influence on the development of the area.

CREHST Museum tells the history of the Tri-Cities region from the perspective of the mighty Columbia River and its influence on our growth, development and everyday lives. The museum showcases Hanford’s role in the historic Manhattan Project; exhibits detail the build-up to World War II; the overnight construction of Camp Hanford; the super-secret development of plutonium at the world’s first nuclear reactor (now listed on the National Historic Register and acclaimed as an engineering and architectural landmark); a passionate war effort involving thousands; and finally the end of the cold-war and a focus on environmental restoration. The museum has interactive displays for children and adults including robotic arms and Geiger counters. Other displays include: an American Indian exhibit; Mighty Spud--an animated agricultural display; a ‘Woolly Mammoth’ tusk--unearthed in Kennewick; a “Camp Hanford’ exhibit featuring the tiny trailers that were home to “boomers” during the war effort; ice-age floods and the geologic formation of the Columbia Basin; and the Alphabet Houses that are unique to Richland. Also, learn of the “Kennewick Man” a 9,200 year-old skeleton found on the banks of the Columbia that is changing theories of migratory patterns of early European peoples. This museum creates a learning environment for

families regarding the geology, culture and history of the Columbia Basin. CREHST - Connie Estep, curator, 95 Lee Blvd., Richland, (509) 943-9000

HANFORD REACH NATIONAL MONUMENT

Columbia River Journeys offers both Snake River & Columbia River tours showcasing the Lewis & Clark experience in the Tri-Cities region. They also offer regular, step-on tours of the Hanford Reach National Monument--the last free-flowing stretch of the mighty Columbia River. Visitors are advised to bring a coat, and to dress in warm layers to ward off any chill from being on the water. Binoculars and cameras are also advised. Jet Boat has blankets and water/soda on board. An on-board restroom is provided. Russ & Karen Pelleberg, owners, P.O. Box 1463, Richland, WA 99352, (509) 734-9941

Columbia Kayak Adventures offers half- or full-day sea kayak tours through the Hanford Reach, Yakima Delta and inland waterways. Custom tours, beginning, and advanced instruction. Enjoy desert beauty on a kayak. Pat Welle, owner, 710D George Washington Way, Richland, WA 99352, (509) 947-5901

The Hanford Reach, traces a path between shifting sand dunes and towering cliffs. Designated by President Clinton as a National Monument in June 2000, The Hanford Reach is the only free-flowing, non-tidal stretch of the Columbia River remaining in the United States. Just north of Richland, a 51-mile stretch of unbridled river flows through a spectacular landscape of white

bluffs, dunes and desert plateaus. Along with the river, rare birds and animals find refuge in this protected tract of wilderness. View American white pelicans, osprey, bald eagles, black-crowned night herons, great egrets, cormorants, Caspian terns, blue heron, prairie falcons, red-tailed hawks, elk, mule deer, coyote, river otter and many other spectacular animals which inhabit this natural sanctuary.

As the rest of the Columbia River and eastern Washington's arid shrub-steppe ecosystem gave way to development, The Reach and surrounding land survived as an unexpected benefit of security requirements of World War II's Top Secret Manhattan Project. In fact, The Hanford Reach shelters the largest remaining tract of sagebrush grassland in the country. In 1967 the then US Atomic Energy Commission set aside 120 square miles of relatively pristine shrub-steppe on the Hanford Site to preserve portions of the sage covered grassland that once covered the American West. Now known as the Fitzner/Eberhardt Arid Lands Ecology (ALE) Reserve, this portion hosts a staggering diversity of plant life which changes with the elevation. Including, bitterbrush, rabbitbrush, hopsage, Sandberg's bluegrass, dropseed, squirrel-tail grass, bluebunch wheatgrass, rosy balsamroot and a variety of flowering forbs.

The Hanford Reach National Monument encompasses the river, shoreline, Hanford Dunes, and Arid Lands Ecology (ALE) Reserve; and is a truly unique asset. The monument is a biological treasure, encompassing important riparian, aquatic, and upland shrub-steppe habitats that are rare or in decline in other areas. Indeed, the monument is an archaeologically diverse landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects, including irreplaceable natural and historic legacies arising from the Manhattan Project.

Richland Riverfront Trail

Allows guests to bike, hike, walk, jog or rollerblade an eleven-mile stretch of the Columbia River which offers spectacular sunset views over Rattlesnake Mountain. The Richland Riverfront Trail connects to the 23-mile **Sacagawea Heritage "loop" Trail**, and several trail spurs that wind through the Chamna Natural Preserve and past several winery tasting rooms.

Sacagawea Heritage Trail

One of the easiest ways to explore the outdoors is along the 23-miles of well-maintained riverfront paths of the Sacagawea Heritage Trail. This trail, which is perfect for walking or biking along the Columbia River, weaves between the three cities and offers an opportunity to view nature's scenic beauty from an easily accessible, paved trail system.

ATOMIC ALE BREW PUB & EATERY

The Tri-Cities first brew pub. They offer a distinct menu cooked in the Tri-Cities' only wood-fired stone oven. This brewpub features craft beers brewed on-site, wood-fired pizza and specialty dinner entrees. The atmosphere reflects the rich history of the Mid-Columbia; the Hanford Site's role in World War II; and the restaurant's former life as an A&W drive-in with roller-skating servers (one of those servers was Sharon Tate, former actress, playboy centerfold, and victim of the Manson Family murders.) Atomic Ale features hand-crafted beers brewed on-site with local, natural ingredients and is unfiltered to provide fresh and full flavor. Choose from Atomic Amber, Half-Life Hefeweizen, Plutonium Porter, and a variety of brewmaster specials. Their red-potato soup is made with a generous helping of beer; and their Plutonium Porter Chocolate Containment Cake, and B-Reactor Brownie will satisfy even a die-hard chocoholic!

Atomic Ale Brew Pub & Eatery - Aaron Burkes, owner, 1015 Lee Blvd., Richland, WA 99352, (509) 946-5465 / (800) 338-1542

MARKET AT THE PARKWAY

A farmers' and artisan market. The newest addition to the Tri-Cities Farmers' Markets, offering fresh produce and local artists. Open Fridays from 9am - 1pm, June through September. Richland Parkway at Lee Blvd. and Jadwin Ave. and on The Parkway near the fountain 946-3349

BOOKWALTER WINERY

Bookwalter Winery opened Washington State's first patio bar & wine lounge in the fall of 2002 and has received accolades for their world class wines, innovative tasting room, and their selection of hand-crafted northwest cheeses, artisan breads and dipping sauces. John Bookwalter, owner, 894 Tulip Ln., Richland, WA 99352, (509) 627-5000, www.bookwalterwines.com

BARNARD GRIFFIN WINERY

Founded in 1983 by veteran winemaker Rob Griffin and his wife Deborah Barnard. For Rob the year 2002 marks 25 years of experience crafting Washington wines. Barnard Griffin offers signature fume blanc, chardonnay and merlots. Their beautiful "Mediterranean" motif tasting room and gift shop features art and photography by local artists. Shop for unique gift & food items or enjoy a picnic on the landscaped grounds. Linda Barnard/Rob Griffin, owners, 878 Tulip Lane, Richland, WA 99352, (509) 627-0266

TAGARIS WINERY

Michael Taggares founded Tagaris Winery in 1987. The winery honors the proper Greek spelling of the family name and is the modern day result of three generations of grape growers in Washington's Columbia Valley. Their winery is located next to Bookwalter and Barnard Griffin wineries. The winery not only offers a public tasting room for their great wines, it also includes a restaurant featuring wood-fired pizzas and an event facility for group functions. Penny Morgan, general manager, 844 Tulip Ln., Richland, WA 99352, (509) 547-3590, www.tagariswines.com

BATEMAN ISLAND

Bateman Island marks the farthest point upstream in the Columbia River recorded by the Lewis & Clark expedition. On October 17, 1805, during the encampment of the party at the mouth of the Snake River, Captain William Clark with two men ascended the Columbia in a small canoe. They found the Wanapum Indians, who lived in (tule) mat houses along the shores, engaged in drying large quantities of salmon. "The multitudes of this fish are almost inconceivable" they reported. The water is so clear that they can readily be seen at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. At one of the houses visited, a boiled salmon was served to each explorer. Joining them in 18 canoes, the Indians pointed out the mouth of the Yakima River, which they called the Tapteal (the Yakima River flows into the Columbia River at Bateman Island.) As they were making the return trip downstream, Captain Clark shot a sage grouse that measured 42 inches between the wing tips.

More details on The Hanford Reach:

Hanford's location was selected in January 1943. The Site was never known as the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. The original name given by the War Department was the Gable Project (Gable Mountain is within the Hanford Site.) However, it soon became the Hanford Project; was renamed the Hanford Engineer Works; and eventually renamed the Hanford Works in 1947. The site was again renamed by the Energy Research and Development Administration in 1975, and for two years beginning at that time, it was known as the Hanford Reservation. Since 1977, under the Department of Energy, it has been officially named the Hanford Site.

The Hanford Reach is the 51-mile stretch of the Columbia River that flows through the Department of Energy's Hanford Site in southcentral Washington State. The "Reach" is simply a reference to a 'section or stretch' of the river. The Hanford Reach is the last free-flowing, non-tidal stretch of the Columbia River that remains in the United States. This means simply that it is the last un-flooded section of the

river. The Reach contains riffles, gravel bars, oxbow ponds, and backwater sloughs that are all otherwise rare in the Columbia River today.

The Hanford Reach is the last major spawning area for Fall Chinook Salmon in the Columbia River (90-95% of Fall Chinook spawning occurs here.) Other salmon species spawn elsewhere on the Columbia River (sockeye, steelhead, spring and summer Chinook.) Boating is the best way to effectively access the Reach, and it offers more flexibility and a larger diversity of discovery along the entire Reach. It is good to note, however, that the Reach is a shallow area and many pleasure boats cannot travel up the entire Reach. The Columbia River Journeys tour company utilizes specially-designed shallow-draft jet boats to access the Reach and White Bluffs area; and Columbia Kayak Adventures offers guided kayak tours. The Waluke Slope area, however, provides great vistas overlooking a section of The Hanford Reach and can be accessed for hiking.

The Hanford Site's elevation is at 600 feet above sea-level as marked on topographical maps. The White Bluffs at their highest point are 550 feet tall (above river level) and range from 300 to 550 feet tall along the Hanford Reach.

The White Bluffs geological area is home to a wide variety of fossils. This area is the site of three former lake beds and numerous fossils have been found here including: microfossils, fish fossils, deer and numerous plant fossils. The geological age of this area is Pliocene and ranges from 3 million years old at the Bluffs top sedimentary layer to 5 million years old at the lower sedimentary levels. This area is truly a treasure trove of unique, Pliocene age plant and animal fossils including extinct species of bison, camel and horse.

A diversity of wildlife exists along the Reach, including: Mule deer, coyotes, beaver, river otter, red-tailed hawks, pheasants, quail, jackrabbits, gulls, bald eagles, Canada geese, terns, great blue herons, black-crowned night herons, great egrets, cormorants, western grebes, prairie falcons, kestrels, and other birds are regularly sighted along the Reach.

The Hanford Site is a shrub-steppe grassland ecosystem. In the absence of disturbance, the dominant vegetation is sagebrush with a grass understory. There is however, a staggering diversity of plant life which changes with the elevation, and vegetation includes: bitterbrush, rabbit brush, hopsage, Sandberg's bluegrass, dropseed, squirrel-tail grass, bluebunch wheatgrass, rosy balsamroot, and a variety of flowering forbs. The Hanford Site covers 560 square miles--about 1/2 the size of Rhode Island.

The Hanford Site shelters the last large block of unspoiled grassland in the country. While in the mid-west, some remnants of shrub-steppe remain, but those areas are usually small, remote from water or have a history of regular and heavy grazing from domestic livestock. In 1967, the then U.S. Atomic Energy Commission set aside 120 square miles of relatively pristine shrub-steppe on the Hanford Site to preserve portions of shrub-steppe communities that once covered a large portion of the American West. Now known as the Fitzner/Eberhardt Arid Lands Ecology Reserve (ALE) this portion provides a natural area free of human-related land use pressures common to most shrub-steppe lands.

Hanford ceased manufacturing plutonium in February 1988. Only about 5 percent of the Hanford Site was ever developed for the Hanford Project, the remaining 95% simply served as a security buffer. The following describes the geological significance of the 'Wallula Gap' on the Columbia River east of the Tri-Cities: The Wallula Gap is one of the most significant natural features in the story of the Ice-Age floods. All the floodwaters from glacial Lake Missoula after having spread out over hundreds of miles of the Channeled Scabland were funneled through this single narrow opening only a few miles wide. During Ice-Age floods more water entered the Gap than could pass through, so the water backed up. Behind the bottleneck, floodwater rose to an elevation of 1250 feet, almost a thousand feet above present river level! This forced floodwaters up the Yakima and Walla Walla river valleys, submerging Yakima and Walla Walla under hundreds of feet of water and backwater rose to almost a thousand feet over Richland.

Watchable Wildlife Abounds in the Region:

The Tri-Cities is an important resting and feeding area for migratory waterfowl on the Pacific fly-way. In fact, the area is home to eight National Wildlife Refuges and Reserves which are criss-crossed with nature trails and shoreline viewpoints. More than 212 species of bird, including endangered species such as Peregrine Falcon and Bald Eagle, are regularly sighted at the 3,600 acre McNary National Wildlife Refuge on the Snake River. The area's watchable wildlife include many species of songbird, and native and migratory waterfowl, and occasionally even beaver, river otter, mule deer and other riparian wildlife will greet the quiet and patient observer.

The Hanford Reach National Monument is perhaps the region's most prominent wildlife viewing area. However, many other places are perfect for exploring the region's great outdoors: Bateman Island (which is an official "urban wildlife viewing area") is accessible via a land-bridge and offers hard-packed, single-track trails that make it easy to hike or mountain-bike as you explore the secrets of this quiet island. The Tapteal Greenway is a 30-mile corridor along the

Yakima River where new trails, interpretive kiosks, signage and trail maps are creating a natural space with a wealth of recreational, historical and natural attractions on public land. Sacajawea State Park, in Pasco, is located in a wetlands delta which offers substantial birding along both the Snake and Columbia Rivers. The Audubon Nature Trail along the Columbia River in Columbia Park provides an easy, paved trail for the birding enthusiast. Raised viewing and nesting platforms and interpretive signage help visitors discover the quail, pheasant, chukar, songbird, lesser and greater Canadian geese, migrating waterfowl, and nesting birds of the Columbia Basin. The trail also includes a nature pond for insect and fish identification.