Cle Elum – South Fork Manastash

Description: This treatment area contains some complex riparian meadow areas that are heavily used for large group hunting, ORV and gathering camps. A major off road trail system exists here as well as two popular hiking destinations, Manastash Lake and Lost Lake. Four primitive campgrounds, Manastash, Shoestring, Quartz Mtn. and Riders camp are also found here. The existing diffuse knapweed densities are heavy in patches along the road system and in popular user built campsites. All knapweed populations are confined to the road corridor. Canada thistle is also in heavy concentration in the user built campsites and sites in close proximity to water.
Infested acres: 41.01
Total acres: 16868.7
5th Field watershed: TANEUM CREEK-YAKIMA RIVER 1703000201
Major Streams and Waterbodies: South and North Fork Manastash Creek.
Elevation: 3700 to 6300 feet
Vegetation Type: Subalpine fir, grand fir, montane herbaceous opening, Douglas-fir, low elevation grassland, non-vegetated, Ponderosa pine, parkland, wetland, aquatic emergent, shrub steppe, montane shrub, mountain hemlock, high elevation herbaceous and shrub steppe* Pacific silver fir
Soils:
Precipitation: 45-79 in/yr.
Special Management Areas: None
Recreation: Hunting, hiking, ORV, snowmobiling, Nordic skiing, horseback riding and camping.
Grazing: Manastash (12631) and Naches (166.4)
TES, ISSSP Species: None
Other land Ownerships: Plum Creek, DNR, State Fish and Wildlife
Vectors of spread: Vehicle traffic, recreational use, livestock, soil disturbing activities and wildlife.
Ongoing Treatments: The FS is spot treating existing populations with herbicide since.
Existing NEPA: The east end of the treatment area is covered in the 2013 Walter EA and 1999 Forest-wide Noxious Weed EA: Wenatchee National Forest.
IWM Strategy: Use herbicides to control all new invader populations and to reduce the populations of species listed in table 1. where densities and spread potential are the highest. When effective, use manual control where new invader populations are small and where there are populations near water. Continue to monitor for new invaders. Continue to prevent and revegetate new soil disturbance.

Table 1. Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Species	Common name	# of sites	Net acres	Gross acres	Site Types	Objective
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	4	40.5	1.6	1,5,6	Control
CEDE5	meadow knapweed	1	6.4	0.1	1,3	Eradicate
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	6	66.0	5.9	1,5,6	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	10	77.8	22.2	1,3,5,6	Tolerate/Suppression
CIIN	chicory	2	8.2	0.5	1,3	Containment
CIVU	bull thistle	6	66.1	6.1	1,3,5,6	Tolerate
DACA6	Queen Anne's lace	1	6.2	0.6	1	Control
HIAU	orange hawkweed	1	6.2	0.6	1	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	4	37.5	0.4	1,3,6	Containment
LEVU	oxeye daisy	1	1.9	0.2	1	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	3	18.7	2.8	1	Control
SEJA	stinking willie	1	11.1	0.1	1	Eradicate
		40	**346.7**	**41.0**		