

Naches - Cleman

Description: This unit is located east of Milk/Rock unit, and between the CleElum/Naches District boundary and SR 410. It is surrounded by Non Wilderness and private lands. Road access is primarily for hunting, dispersed camping, and private land access. There are no campgrounds, trailheads, or snow-parks located within this unit. The invasive plant populations are located near forest roads and within dispersed campsites.

Infested Acres: 149.6

Total Acres: 10024.2

5th Field Watershed: Naches River - 1703000221

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Naches River

Elevation: 2600-6000 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Grand fir, Shrub steppe, Low elevation grassland, Ponderosa pine, Montane herbaceous opening

Soils: All or partially derived from volcanic ash; generally underlain by glacial tills, especially near the Cascade Crest; some areas did not undergo glaciation and have developed from bedrock (often sandstone or basalt) and are overlain by volcanic ash or mixed with volcanic ash; where the volcanic ash is eroded away, soils are generally sandy loam textures.

Precipitation: lower elevations 15-20 inches per year, highest elevations 80-120 inches

Special Management Areas:

Recreation: Dispersed camping, hunting, 4x4, motorcycle, and snowmobiling.

Grazing: Unit entirely with the Naches Sheep allotment

TES, ISSSP Species: None

Other Land Ownerships: Private, WDFW

Vectors of Spread: Vehicle Traffic, recreational uses, livestock & wildlife grazing.

Ongoing Treatments: Roads, landings, and dispersed campsites within Canteen Ecosystem Restoration area have been treated by Forest Service and FS contract with Picloram. SR 410 shoulders have been treated with herbicide by WSDOT.

Existing Nepa: Canteen Ecosystem Restoration-2007

IVM STRATEGY: Continue to reduce the reliance on the use of herbicide in all areas, while maintaining the competitive desirable non-target native species that add to the scenic quality of the roadside environment. Continue to use crews to pull weeds where it has been successful, while using herbicide where manual treatment is least effective. Treatment at campgrounds and trailheads will continue to be a priority to prevent the spread of weeds on roads and trails. Monitor for new invaders.

Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Species	Common name	# of sites	Infested acres	site types	Objective
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	1	15.3	1,5,6	Control
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	17	66.3	1,3,5,6	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	3	1.1	1,3,5,6	Tolerate/Suppression
CIIN	chicory	6	20.1	1,3,5,6	Containment
CIVU	bull thistle	1	2.0	1,3	Tolerate
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	16	44.8	1,3,5,6	Control/Suppression

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