

Naches - Milk/Rock

Description: This unit located south of the Pileup/Jungle/Quartz unit, between the CleElum/Naches District boundary and SR 410. It is surrounded by Non Wilderness lands. Road access is primarily for hunting, campground, trailhead, and private land access, with a few short roads used for dispersed camping. There are 2 campgrounds, no trailheads, and 4 snow-parks located within this unit. The invasive plant populations are located near SR 410, forest roads and within the campgrounds and trailheads.

Infested Acres: 307.2

Total Acres: 14614.9

5th Field Watershed: Naches River - 1703000221

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Naches River

Elevation: 2300-6300 feet

Vegetation Type: Grand fir, Douglas-fir, Subalpine fir, Montane herbaceous opening, Ponderosa pine, Parkland

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: Developed and dispersed camping, special use cabins, hunting, 4x4, motorcycle, and snowmobiling.

Grazing: Unit entirely within the Naches Sheep Allotment

TES, ISSSP Species: *Spiranthes porrifolia*

Other Land Ownerships: Private, WDFW

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

Ongoing Treatments: SR 410 shoulders have been treated with herbicide by WSDOT, roads, landings and dispersed areas treated with Picloram and Glyphosate by Forest Service and FS contracts, campgrounds have been treated by hand pulling, with some troublesome patches being treated with herbicide.

Existing Nepa: Gold Springs Restoration Project E.A.-2010

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	8	27.6	1,3,5,6	Control
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	16	129.5	1,3,5,6	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	18	29.0	1,3,5,6	Tolerate/Suppression
CIIN	chicory	12	13.8	1,3,5,6	Containment
CIVU	bull thistle	5	1.1	1,3,5,6	Tolerate

HYPE	common St. Johnswort	8	4.1	1,3,5,6	Containment
LEVU	oxeye daisy	7	11.2	1,3,5,6	Control/Suppression
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	10	74.6	1,3,5,6	Control/Suppression
VETH	common mullein	8	16.3	1,3,5,6	Tolerate
		92	307.2		