

## Naches - Mosquito Valley

**Description:** This unit is an area completely within the William O'Douglas Wilderness. Its boundary would begin at the hwy 12 corridor unit, following the 1105 trail (Indian Creek) north to the Bumping unit, following Bumping unit west to the 980 trail system (Twin Sisters), following that trail southwest to the district boundary (Crest Trail), then south back to the Hwy 12 corridor unit. There are over 12 system trails within this unit, which gets heavy use from June through October. Trail access is primarily for horseback riding, hiking, and hunting. The invasive plant populations are located at trailheads immediately adjacent to this unit and beginning to advance along the trails within this unit.

**Infested Acres:** 50.4

**Total Acres:** 12304

**5<sup>th</sup> Field Watershed:** Upper Tieton River - 1703000224

**Major Streams and Waterbodies:** Rattlesnake Creek, Naches River

**Elevation:** 3400-6000 feet

**Vegetation Type:** Mountain hemlock, Parkland, Western hemlock, Pacific silver fir, Grand fir, 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:** William O'Douglas Wilderness

**Recreation:** Dispersed camping, horseback riding, hunting, outfitter guides, and hiking.

**Grazing:** None

**TES, ISSSP Species:** None

**Other Land Ownerships:** None

**Vectors of Spread:** Recreational uses, wildlife

**Ongoing Treatments:** Hand pulling

**Existing Nepa:** None

**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
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	14	32.6	1,5,6	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	1	0.3	1,5	Tolerate/Suppression
CIVU	bull thistle	1	0.0	1	Tolerate
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	12	17.5	1,5,6	Control/Suppression
		<b>28</b>	<b>50.4</b>		