

Naches - Nile

Description: This unit is a large area taking in all of the Nile and Dry Creek drainages. It is surrounded by Wilderness, Non Wilderness and Private lands. Road access is primarily for campground, trailhead, dispersed camping and a few short roads used for private land access. There are 2 campgrounds, 3 trailheads, and 1 snow-park located within this unit. The invasive plant populations are located near SR 410, forest roads and within the campgrounds and trailheads.

Infested Acres: 336.9

Total Acres: 30337.5

5th Field Watershed: Naches River - 1703000221

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Nile Creek, Naches River

Elevation: 2300-6400 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Grand fir, Ponderosa pine, Western hemlock, Pacific silver fir, Mountain hemlock

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: Developed and dispersed camping, horseback riding, outfitter guide, 4x4, and snowmobiles.

Grazing: Nile Sheep Allotment

TES, ISSSP Species: None

Other Land Ownerships: None

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

Ongoing Treatments: SR 410 shoulders have been treated with herbicide by WSDOT. Forest roads and campsites have been treated by hand pulling, with some troublesome patches being treated with herbicide.

Existing Nepa: Southern portion of Unit is covered by the Glass Angel Restoration EA-2011

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	8.3	1,3,5,6	Control
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	44	228.4	1,3,5,6	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	17	55.1	1,3,5,6	Tolerate/Suppression
CIIN	chicory	9	17.8	1,3,5,6	Containment

CIVU	bull thistle	9	4.3	1,3,5,6	Tolerate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	4	1.0	1,3,5	Containment
LEVU	oxeye daisy	1	0.1	1	Control/Suppression
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	11	21.5	1,3,5,6	Control/Suppression
VETH	common mullein	2	0.4	1,3,5	Tolerate
		105	336.9		