

## Naches - Rattlesnake

**Description:** This unit is located between Dry Ridge and the top of the Little Rattlesnake drainage. It is surrounded by Wilderness, Non Wilderness, state and Private lands. Road access is primarily for campground, trailhead, and private land access, with a few short roads used for dispersed camping. There are 2 campgrounds, 8 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:** 303.8

**Total Acres:** 16981

**5<sup>th</sup> Field Watershed:** Rattlesnake Creek - 1703000223

**Major Streams and Waterbodies:** Rattlesnake Creek

**Elevation:** 2400-6300 feet

**Vegetation Type:** Grand fir, Douglas-fir, Western hemlock, Low elevation grassland, Montane herbaceous opening, Ponderosa pine

**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, hunting, horseback riding, and snowmobiling.

**Grazing:** Unit is entirely within the Rattlesnake Sheep Allotment

**TES, ISSSP Species:** None

**Other Land Ownerships:** State, Private

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

**Ongoing Treatments:** Roads, Landings and Dispersed sites treated by Forest Service with picloram. Campgrounds have been treated by hand pulling.

**Existing Nepa:** Northern half 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	4	1.6	1,6	Control
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	24	70.8	1,3,5,6	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	28	105.4	1,2,3,5,6	Tolerate/Suppression
CIIN	chicory	1	0.5	1,6	Containment
CIVU	bull thistle	28	103.2	1,2,3,5,6	Tolerate
CYOF	Houndstongue	2	1.9	1,3,5,6	Eradication/Control
HYPE	common St.	1	1.0	1,3	Containment

	JohnswortControl/Suppression				
LEVU	oxeye daisy	6	10.4	1,2,3,5,6	Control/Supression
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	2	0.9	1,3	Control/Supression
VETH	common mullein	4	8.2	1,5,6	Tolerate
		<b>100</b>	<b>303.8</b>		