

Field Tours

- Quinault Beach
- Rainforest & Fish Hatchery







































QUINAULT TRIBAL FISH HATCHERY

"FISH FOR THE FUTURE"







Bruce
Chum Salmon
Center





















How did it get here?

- Native to volcanoes in Japan
- Brought as an ornamental plant

Mechanical

- Any small fragments of plants, mowers, cut trees, wonderful job of dispersal.

Knotweed

- Just as aggressively, knotweed also affects riparian areas that comprise the base of the salmon habitat. The plants by the water are the greatest threat. The plants changes the soil chemistry and the water since knotweed are the ones that are the most food source of salmon.
- Predictable the progress change to aquatic habitat
- Watershed management
- Rather than holding back, knotweed is the leading disease and most severe can set storm and even flood severity to a whole different level. In fact, knotweed thrives in a whole different level in flood events. It spreads in the soil in the flood events. It spreads in the soil in the flood events. It spreads in the soil in the flood events. It spreads in the soil in the flood events.
- Salmon is also known to smother viable salmon based in gravel beds.

Methodology

- Cutting, digging, burning, cutting, established infestation
- Herbicides registered for knotweed
 - Glyphosate
 - Imazapyr
 - Triclopyr

Working Together

- Because knotweed spreads primarily via waterways, landowners must work together on a watershed level to control or eradicate knotweed.
- Upstream and upriver inventory and control is vital to the success of any work attempted downstream.

Distribution map generated from the USDA PLANTS database.

Why do we care? Salmon Habitat

Knotweed

- Knotweed is an aggressive noxious shade out other native plants and fish.
- It thrives in any moist soil or river bank sunlight and is most common in the coastal areas of Washington state.
- Knotweed forms masses and deep root systems, and grows in dense stands.
- In recent years, thousands of patches along Washington rivers.
- If unchecked, knotweed will steadily take over river banks displacing native vegetation.

Methodology – upland sites

- For foliar application –allow stems to grow to waist height. Apply herbicide as directed on label to leaves before they turn yellow. Repeat annually until plants no longer sprout.

Methodology – wet sites

- Stem injection has shown promising results.

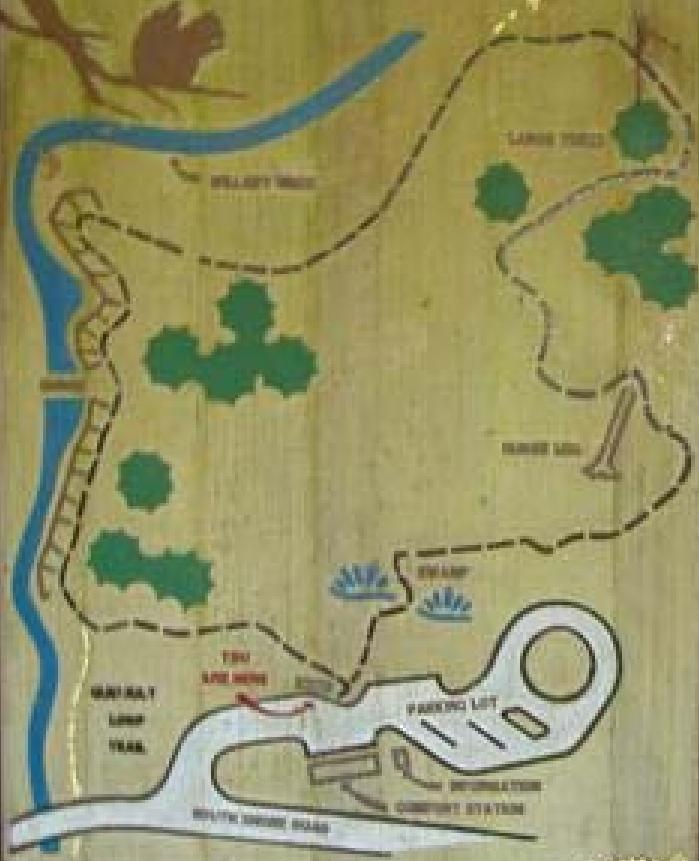
QIN Knotweed Control

Strategy

- Inventory and map all knotweed locations within QIN boundaries.
- Inventory of other river systems within QIN.
- Inventory on forest lands within QIN.
- Seek and apply for grants for the removal of knotweed within QIN.
- Establish data agreements with USFS (CEPA) to acquire data on knotweed within QIN from USFS perspective.
- Monitor and continually remove of knotweed.



Rain Forest Nature Trail



WELCOME TO THE QUINAULT RAIN FOREST



ANNUAL RAINFALL OF 145 INCHES AND MILD EVEN TEMPERATURES HAVE PRODUCED IDEAL GROWING CONDITIONS HERE IN THE QUINAULT VALLEY. A CRYSTAL CLEAR STREAM, GIANT TREES AND LUSH PLANTS ARE A FEW OF THE UNIQUE FEATURES ALONG THIS NATURE WALK.

ALLOW 30 MINUTES HIKING TIME TO COMPLETE THIS 1/2 MILE LOOP TRAIL.

SORRY, THE TRAIL IS CLOSED TO MOTOR VEHICLES AND HORSES.

QUINAULT RANGER DISTRICT
OLYMPIC National Forest





















