

PULLING TOGETHER IN RESTORATION

Washington Coast Restoration & Resiliency Initiative (WCRRI)



10,000 Years Institute restoration technicians remove Scotch broom from the floodplain of the Hoh River.

Restoration Jobs Program

Preventing the spread of invasive species in coastal watersheds, while providing local jobs for local work

The Pulling Together in Restoration Project (PTIR) is a landscape-scale jobs-in-restoration program working across jurisdictions to prevent the spread of invasive species in coastal watersheds. Integrating decades of adaptation, PTIR develops cutting-edge methods for effective and safe containment, responds quickly to emerging or untreated needs, and engages in community-based education and collaboration around the challenges of invasive species and their impacts to climate, habitats, and natural resource-based industries. The program establishes a model for a skilled locally-based workforce protecting coastal community health and resiliency.

Project partners and sponsors include:



PTIR Project Summary

Through WCRRI funding, the Pulling Together –Jobs in Restoration project provides **20 full-time positions** to:

- Survey and treat **3,290 acres, 400 miles of roadways**, and over **50 miles of rivers** across three counties and five major watersheds
- Prevent and control the spread of **25 invasive plant species**
- Protect and maintain roadsides, trails, rivers, forests, pastures, gravel pits, and harvest units

PTIR applies best management practices to promote sustainable resource industries and resilient ecosystems.

2020 Coastal Invasives Prevention and Control Overview

Fieldwork conducted by 10,000 Years Institute under projects:

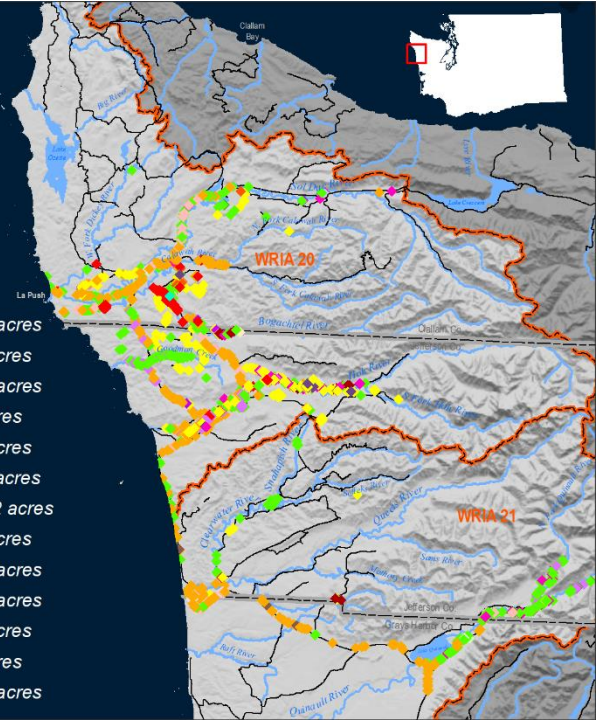
- #18-1835 Hoh Riparian Restoration
- #18-2136 Pulling Together in Restoration
- #18-1548 Goodman Creek Reed Canarygrass Project

Map Author: Henry Haro, GIS Services Specialist
 Imagery Data sourced from the USGS | Hydrology Data sourced from the WA Department of Ecology
 Road Data sourced from the WA Department of Natural Resources

Survey and Control Sites (site count / approximate vegetation area)

Species			
◆ Knotweed Species	271 sites / 2.21 acres	◆ English Holly	10 sites / 0.04 acres
◆ Reed Canarygrass	1497 sites / 38.71 acres	◆ English Ivy	4 sites / 0.02 acres
◆ Scotch Broom	854 sites / 480.05 acres	◆ Foxglove	32 sites / 0.61 acres
◆ Herb Robert	406 sites / 18.96 acres	◆ Yellow Archangel	1 site / 0.01 acres
◆ Tansy Ragwort	770 sites / 30.33 acres	◆ Morning Glory	2 sites / 0.02 acres
◆ Canada Thistle	339 sites / 21.44 acres	◆ Queen Anne's Lace	11 sites / 5.60 acres
◆ Bull Thistle	19 sites / 0.05 acres	◆ Common Teasel	1 site / 0.00002 acres
◆ Everlasting Peavine	9 sites / 5.93 acres	◆ Curly Dock	2 sites / 0.03 acres
◆ St. John's-wort	244 sites / 4.39 acres	◆ Hawkweed Species	49 sites / 0.48 acres
◆ Common Tansy	6 sites / 0.0014 acres	◆ Orange Hawkweed	36 sites / 0.46 acres
◆ Himalayan Blackberry	81 sites / 16.06 acres	◆ Spotted Jewelweed	8 sites / 0.08 acres
◆ Evergreen Blackberry	20 sites / 0.35 acres	◆ Giant Reed	1 site / 0.02 acres
		◆ Yellow Flag Iris	3 sites / 0.001 acres

Provisional data - Subject to change



Map depicting invasive plant species surveyed and treated in 2020 under the Hoh Riparian Restoration, Pulling Together in Restoration, and Goodman Creek Reed Canarygrass Projects.



Reed canarygrass is gently removed from the water and bundled prior to spray treatment to avoid off target application along Elk Creek, a tributary of the Hoh River.



Tansy ragwort flower heads are cut and removed to prevent further infestation in the Queets Watershed.



10KYI restoration field technicians treating and piling Scotch broom at a state lands harvest unit in the Hoh Watershed.