

Methow –Boulder and Lower Boulder Creek

Description: This area is comprised of the road systems within the Bromas Creek and the lower Boulder Creek Drainage. New invader Weed populations are very low within the treatment area. There are several small new invader populations on the 3700 road (Boulder Creek road). Diffuse knapweed densities are heavy in patches within the lower Boulder Creek road system but remain scattered in low densities in the Bromas Creek drainage. All knapweed populations are confined to the road corridor. Much of the Tripod burned area is within the treatment area with spread potential into the burned area and into the suppression activity disturbance. The area receive relatively high suppression disturbance with fuel breaks, dozer lines, safety zones, and drop points.

Infested acres: 20.6

Total acres: 9,648

5th Field watershed: LOWER CHEWUCH RIVER, HUC 1702000804

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Bromas Creek, Boulder Creek

Elevation: 2400 to 6200

Vegetation Type: Lodgepole pine/Subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, Ponderosa pine, Shrub steppe/Low elevation grassland

Soils: developed mainly from glacial activity (continental and alpine) and from volcanic ash deposition on the surface; till left by the glaciers is generally coarse with soil textures mostly sandy loams and loamy sands with rock fragment content from 15 to 65 percent gravels, cobbles and stones.

Precipitation: 18-32 inches

Special Management Areas: Tripod Fire

Recreation: Hunting and some dispersed camping

Grazing: The Pearrygin Creek and Ramsey Creek drainages are within the Ramsey cattle allotment and north portion of the treatment area that is within the Boulder Creek drainage is outside of any allotment.

TES, ISSSP Species: None

Other land Ownerships: None

Vectors of spread: Vehicle traffic, fire suppression, recreational use, livestock, and wildlife

Ongoing Treatments: Each of the new invader weed sites have been spot treated with herbicide since 2000 with populations greatly reduced or eradicated. The knapweed was treated with herbicide the year after the Tripod fire to reduce densities and to contain the spread. Populations have been reduced but persist.

Existing NEPA: Most of this treatment area is covered under the 1997 Okanogan National Forest Integrated Weed Management EA.

IWM Strategy: Use herbicides to control all new invader populations and to reduce the populations of diffuse knapweed where densities and spread potential are the highest. Continue to use biocontrol on diffuse knapweed populations outside of herbicide control areas. When effective, use manual control where new invader populations are small and where there are populations near water. Continue to monitor for new invaders. Continue to prevent and revegetate new soil disturbance.

Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Species	Common name	Infested acres	# of sites	Site types	Objective
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	2.1	1	1,5,6	Control
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	17.4	7	1,5,6	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	0.2	1	6	Tolerate/Suppression

HYPE	St. Johnswort	0.1	1	1	Containment
LEVU	oxeye daisy	0.2	2	1,5,6	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	0.5	5	1,5	Control
TAVU	common tansy	0.1	1	1	Control