

Methow – Buttermilk, Newby, and Poorman

Description: This area is comprised of the road systems within the Buttermilk, Newby, and Poorman Creek drainages including the 4300-800 road system along the Twisp River, the Alder creek Horse pasture, and Twisp View Mine area. There are two trailheads and one developed campground. Diffuse knapweed densities are high at the Twisp View mine (north of the horse pasture) or otherwise scattered and patchy. The Alder Creek horse pasture has had a history of high diffuse knapweed densities throughout the pasture and Whitetop is established at the horse pasture corral. Much of the treatment area is suitable habitat for Dalmatian toadflax with one small patch near the Twisp View mine.

Infested acres: 12

Total acres: 23,883

5th Field watershed: MIDDLE METHOW RIVER, HUC 1702000806

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Buttermilk Creek, Newby Creek, Poorman Creek, Black Pine Lake

Elevation: 1900 to 6000 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas fir/ pinegrass and ponderosa pine/bluebunch wheatgrass, with some open shrub steppe in dry sites and subalpine fir/huckleberry in higher elevations.

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: 16-52 inches

Special Management Areas: 1 campground, 1 trail head

Recreation: hiking, hunting, back country horse use

Grazing: Lookout Mountain allotment

TES, ISSSP Species: bulltrout and steelhead in Buttermilk Creek, and plant species *Botrychium crenulatum* and *Utricularia minor*

Other land Ownerships: Private

Vectors of spread: Vehicle traffic, recreational use, some livestock and wildlife spread, horse use.

Ongoing Treatments: The diffuse knapweed on the Buttermilk Creek road system, the Newby road system, and at the Twisp View mine were treated with herbicide in the early to mid 2000s and densities remain low.

Existing NEPA: A portion of this treatment area is covered under the 2000 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. 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. Treatment at the campgrounds and trailheads will continue to be a priority to prevent the spread of weeds on roads by vehicles and on trails by hikers.

Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Species Code	Common name	Infested acres	# of sites	Site types	Objective
CADR	whitetop	0.1	2	1,3,6	Eradication
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	11.7	13	1,3,6	Containment

LEVU	oxeye daisy	0.1	1	1,6	Control/Suppression
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	0.0	1	1,6	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	0.1	1	1,5	Control