

Methow – Cub Creek

Description: This area is comprised of the road systems within the Cub Creek drainages. Diffuse knapweed populations are very low within the treatment area and confined to roads with only a few roads with high density populations. Sulfur cinquefoil, whitetop, common tansy and oxeye daisy are present with populations throughout the treatment area. Sulfur cinquefoil is well established with relatively extensive populations on the roadbeds of some of the closed roads and scattered in small patches along the main roads with some spread off of the roads. There is a large site of whitetop and common tansy in the Second Creek area. The whitetop site is mostly on private land associated with the cattle corral used for the Cub cattle allotment. Oxeye daisy and common tansy are associated with the more mesic habitat areas.

Infested acres: 102.5

Total acres: 11,302

5th Field watershed: LOWER CHEWUCH RIVER, HUC 1702000804

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Cub Creek

Elevation: 2600 to 6500 feet

Vegetation Type: Lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, Ponderosa pine, Conifer mix, Subalpine fir, 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: 22-40 inches

Special Management Areas: None

Recreation: hunting, dispersed camping, winter sports

Grazing: The area is all within the Cub cattle allotment.

TES, ISSSP Species: *Botrychium crenulatum*, *Cypripedium montanum*, *Gyromitra Montana*, *Mycena overholtsii*, *Plectania milleri*.

Other land Ownerships: Private land

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

Ongoing Treatments: Most of the known new invader weed sites have been treated with herbicide beginning in the mid 2000s. Diffuse knapweed populations have not warranted treatment to this date.

Existing NEPA: All 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 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
CADR	whitetop	0.9	5	1,5,6	Eradication
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	72.2	5	1,3,5,6	Containment
CERE6	russian knapweed	0.1	1	1,6	Eradication
HYPE	St. Johnswort	0.0	1	1,5	Containment

LEVU	oxeye daisy	1.6	5	1,3,5,6	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	25.5	27	1,3,5,6	Control
TAVU	common tansy	2.2	6	1,5,6	Control