Methow –Frazer Creek

Description: This area is comprised the road system within the Frazer Creek drainage and includes the Burns and Wolf Canyons and includes the Highway 20 corridor. There are 2 developed campgrounds, 2 snow parks, and a downhill ski area. Diffuse knapweed densities are relatively low within the treatment area with the highest densities along highway 20, the Jack Creek road, and on the perimeter of the snow parks. There is a new infestation of hoary alyssum along highway 20 near JR Campground which is the only know site on the Methow Ranger District. The weed population of greatest concern is a large oxeye daisy site at the Loup Loup ski hill with patches scattered through much of the lower ski slopes and through the adjacent forest openings. Small patches of oxeye daisy are also in the Loup Loup and JR campgrounds and along Highway 20.
Infested acres: 6.2
Total acres: 11,699
5th Field watershed: MIDDLE METHOW RIVER, HUC 1702000806
Major Streams and Waterbodies: Frazer Creek, Jack Creek
Elevation: 2600 to 5600 feet
Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Shrub steppe and Low elevation grassland, Conifer mix, Ponderosa pine.
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: 18-24 inches
Special Management Areas: 2 snow parks, 1 ski area, 1 picnic area, 1 campground.
Recreation: downhill skiing and other winter sports, developed and dispersed camping, hunting, mountain biking.
Grazing: The area includes portions of the Beaver, Frazer, and Finley cattle allotments.
TES, ISSSP Species: None
Other land Ownerships: State Dept. of Natural Resources and State Dept. of Fish & Wildlife.
Vectors of spread: Vehicle traffic, recreational use, some livestock and wildlife spread.
Ongoing Treatments: The Loup Loup ski hill was treated with herbicide in the early to mid 2000s but densities have not been reduced. Monitoring indicates that the efficacy of the treatments were likely reduced by less than optimum timing of applications and that the only two herbicides authorized for use were not effective . The campgrounds have been constantly treated by hand or herbicide throughout the 2000s. The knapweed on Highway 20 has been hand pulled several times with the new invaders treated with herbicide.
Existing NEPA: None
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.

Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Species Code	Common name	Infested acres	# of sites	Site types	Objective

BEIN2	hoary alyssum	0.0	1	1,6	Eradication
CADR	whitetop	0.1	1	1,6	Eradication
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	2.6	3	1	Containment
CIAR4	Canada thistle	1.0	1	1,5	Tolerate/Suppression
CYOF	Houndstongue	0.0	1	1,5	Eradication/Control
LEVU	oxeye daisy	1.9	5	1,56	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	0.3	3	1,6	Control
TAVU	common tansy	0.2	1	1	Control