

Methow – Goat Creek

Description: This area is comprised of the road systems within Goat Creek, Long Creek, and Whiteface Creek drainages and the. There is one snowpark and one cattle corral. Diffuse knapweed populations are very low within the treatment area and confined to roads. The greatest weed concern is a large tansy ragwort and oxeye daisy and site in the basin on the south side of Goat Peak. This is the only tansy rangwart site on the Methow Valley Range District. There are no weed sites in Long Creek or Whiteface Creek. Small New invader weed sites area widely scattered along the Goat Creek road. Much of the northeast part of the treatment area is within the Whiteface fire burned area of 1994.

Infested acres: 28.9

Total acres: 18,332

5th Field watershed: MIDDLE METHOW RIVER, HUC 1702000806

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Goat Creek, Long Creek, Whiteface Creek

Elevation: 2200 to 7000 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Lodgepole pine, Ponderosa pine, Subalpine fir, Montane herbaceous opening, Shrub steppe and Low elevation grassland, Conifer mix.

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: 18-40 inches

Special Management Areas: 2 snow parks, 1 trailhead

Recreation: hunting, dispersed camping, winter sports, mountain biking

Grazing: The area is all within portions of the Goat and Cub allotments.

TES, ISSSP Species: bulltrout, steelhead

Other land Ownerships:

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

Ongoing Treatments: The tansy ragwort site continues to be treated with herbicide and has been greatly reduced with only a few scattered plants remaining. The herbicide treatments on oxeye daisy have not been effective. Monitoring indicated 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. All other new invader sites have been consistently treated by hand pulling or by herbicide treatment. The knapweed has not been treated.

Existing NEPA: The south portion (approx. 1/3) 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. Handpull small new invader populations where manual treatment is effective. Hand pull weeds near water were effective. Continue to monitor for new invaders. Continue to revegetate soil disturbance.

Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Species Code	Common name	Infested acres	# of sites	Site types	Objective
CADR	whitetop	0.3	3	1,6	Eradication
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	26.3	4	1	Containment

LEVU	oxeye daisy	0.5	3	1,5,6	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	0.2	2	1,5	Control
SEJA	tansy ragwort	0.8	1	1,5,6	Eradication
TAVU	common tansy	0.9	7	1,5,6	Control