Methow –Little Bridge Creek

Description: This area is comprised of the road systems within the Lime, Canyon, Little Bridge, and Cole Creek drainages. Diffuse knapweed densities are very high on the lower Lime Creek road, otherwise relatively low densities scattered along most all roads and no off road populations. Oxeye daisy is well established in the Little Bridge Creek drainage scattered along many of the roads, in dispersed camps, in forest openings, and some patches on Little Bridge Creek. There is a large infestation centered in an old clearcut along the 4415-091 road and the population is scattered extensively along closed spur roads associated with the clearcut. There are 10 small roadside populations of whitetop and new infestations of sulfur cinquefoil and common tansy have been found.
Infested acres: 30.5
Total acres: 20,232
5th Field watershed: TWISP RIVER, HUC 1702000805
Major Streams and Waterbodies: Little Bridge Creek, Canyon Creek
Elevation: 2100 to 6100 feet
Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Ponderosa pine, Lodgepole pine, 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: 20-48 inches
Special Management Areas: 1 trail head
Recreation: horse riding, hunting, dispersed camping, hiking
Grazing: Little Bridge Cattle allotment
TES, ISSSP Species: Steelhead and bull trout and plant species *Mycena overholtsii*
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 Little Bridge Creek road was treated with herbicide in 2004 and populations are moderate but cycle from moderate to low with bio control. The oxeye daisy sites were treated with herbicide in 2003 through 2005 with some reduction in densities but 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. The whitetop sites continue to be treated with herbicide each year and are close to eradication.
Existing NEPA: Most of this treatment area is covered under the 1997 and 2000 Okanogan National Forest Integrated Weed Management EAs.
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
CADR	whitetop	2.2	9	1,3,5,6	Eradication

CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	20.6	8	1,3,5,6	Containment
LEVU	oxeye daisy	7.3	8	1,3,5,6	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	0.1	3	1,5,6	Control
TAVU	common tansy	0.2	1	1,3,6	Control