

## Methow – Pearrygin and Ramsey Creek

**Description:** This area is comprised of the road systems in each of the three drainages. The area with the highest weed densities includes the shrub steppe habitat on the south facing slopes of the Pearrygin creek drainage. There are two relatively large Dalmatian toadflax sites on lower Pearrygin Creek. Diffuse knapweed is scattered in low densities along roadsides with a few dense patches. There are three sulfur cinquefoil and two whitetop sites in the treatment area. A portion of the Tripod burned area is within the treatment area with spread potential into the burned area.

**Infested acres:** 6.8

**Total acres:** 9,851

**5<sup>th</sup> Field watershed:** MIDDLE METHOW RIVER, HUC 1702000806

**Major Streams and Waterbodies:** Bear Creek, Cougar Creek

**Elevation:** 2500 to 6100 feet

**Vegetation Type:** Douglas-fir, Lodgepole pine, Ponderosa pine, Conifer mix, 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:** 20-32 inches

**Special Management Areas:** Tripod Fire

**Recreation:** hunting and some dispersed camping

**Grazing:** The Pearrygin Creek and Ramsey Creek drainages are within the Ramsey cattle allotment and north portion of the treatment area that is within the Boulder Creek drainage is outside of any allotment.

**TES, ISSSP Species:** None

**Other land Ownerships:** Private, State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

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

**Ongoing Treatments:** Much of the Dalmatian toadflax has been treated with herbicide since 2000 with populations greatly reduced, however new satellite populations have recently been found. The knapweed has been treated with herbicide to reduce with densities and spread potential reduced.

**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	0.2	2	1,6	Eradication
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	4.4	6	1	Containment
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	1.8	4	5,6	Control/Suppression
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	0.4	2	1,5,6	Control

