

Tonasket - Antoine

Description: This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest and recreation. Visitor use is moderate. A portion of the area is within the Bonaparte Roadless area. An active Fire Observation tower is located on the top of Mt. Bonaparte. Noxious weed infestations occur along road corridors and old harvest units. Populations of Canada thistle, common mullein and cheatgrass are known to occur but have not yet been mapped in all locations.

Infested acres: 267

Total acres: 8,946

5th Field watershed: Upper Okanogan River

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Mill and Antoine Creeks

Elevation: 3200 to 6800 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Lodgepole pine, Subalpine fir, Conifer mix, Western larch, Ponderosa pine, Low elevation grassland/Shrub steppe, Engelmann spruce

Soils: Soils within the watershed are derived from mixed origins of Cretaceous Intrusive Rock that is medium to coarse grained. Within the main drainages, thick deposits of glacial till, outwash, sands, gravels and small amounts of silts and clays. Valley floor and mantled uplands are filled with medium grained sands, coarse gravels and cobbles. Higher elevations tend to have shallow soils and exposed bedrock. Ash deposits can be found throughout.

Precipitation: 15-35 inches

Special Management Areas: 1 snow park, 1 trailhead

Recreation: Year round recreation opportunities include, dispersed camping, hiking, fishing, snow mobile and horseback riding, hunting and firewood gathering.

Grazing: The area is within the Phoebe and Lost.

TES, ISSSP Species: *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum*, *Nephroma bellum*, *Platanthera obtusata*

Other land Ownerships: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, private.

Vectors of spread: Vehicle traffic, livestock, and wildlife.

Ongoing Treatments: Herbicide applications of picloram and glyphosate and hand pulling have been occurring since 1994 on existing populations of noxious weeds. Population densities have been reduced.

Existing NEPA: All of this treatment area is covered under the 1997 and 2000 Okanogan National Forest Integrated Weed Management EAs and 2 orange hawkweed sites covered under the 1999 Okanogan National Forest Integrated Weed Management EA.

IWM Strategy: Use herbicides to control or eradicate new invader populations. Hand pull small new invader populations where manual treatment is effective. Continue to inventory for new invaders. Continue to revegetate soil disturbance. Biological control agents exist on populations of Musk thistle.

Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Species Code	Common name	# of sites	Infested acres	Site types	Objective
BEIN2	hoary alyssum	1	0.1	3	Eradicate
CANU4	musk thistle	18	5.9	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	2	1.4	1,3	Eradicate
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	5	6.9	1,3,6	Eradicate
CYOF	Houndstongue	3	222.4	1,3,6,5	Control
HIAU	orange hawkweed	8	11.0	1,6	Eradicate
HICA10	meadow hawkweed	13	15.4	1,3,6	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	2	0.1	1,6	Control
LEVU	oxeye daisy	1	0.2	3,6	Eradicate
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	3	4.2	1,6	Eradicate
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	all	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	all	Tolerate