

Tonasket - Beaver and Cumberland

Description: This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest and recreation. Visitor use is high. A paved County road provides access between Toroda Creek and the community of Chesaw and is open year round. This area is included in what is known as the Many Lakes Recreation area. Most 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: 298

Total acres: 17,938

5th Field watershed: Toroda Creek

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Beaver Creek and Vaughn Creek, Beth and Beaver Lakes.

Elevation: 3000 to 4600 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Conifer mix, Western larch, Low elevation grassland/Shrub steppe, Ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, Riparian and Deciduous.

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: 10-25 inches

Special Management Areas: 2 campgrounds

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

Grazing: The area is within the Cumberland, Beth and Strawberry allotments.

TES, ISSSP Species: *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. Musk thistle is common in the area. Orange hawkweed and Hoary allysum are new invaders.

Existing NEPA: All of this treatment area is covered under the 1997 and 2000 Okanogan National Forest Integrated Weed Management EAs.

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
AMMEI2	common fiddleneck	1	0.1	1,6	Tolerate
BEIN2	hoary alyssum	3	1.4	1,3,5	Eradicate
CANU4	musk thistle	56	45.9	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	2	5.0	1,3,5	Eradicate
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	16	149.3	1,3,6	Eradicate
CIAR4	Canada thistle	4	3.1	1,3,5,6	Control
CYOF	Houndstongue	12	57.0	1,3,5,6	Control
HIAU	orange hawkweed	3	0.3	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
HICA10	meadow hawkweed	5	14.1	1,3,6	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	3	1.0	1,3,5,6	Control
LEVU	oxeye daisy	6	7.6	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	2	0.2	1,3	Eradicate
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	5	12.6	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
SEJA	stinking willie	1	0.3	1,6	Eradicate
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	UNK	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	UNK	Tolerate