

Tonasket - Bodie

Description: This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest and mining activity, although relatively un-roaded. Visitor use is very low and is primarily used by the grazing permittee, and those with mineral claims. 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: 7.3

Total acres: 3.3

5th Field watershed: Toroda Creek

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Harvey and O'Conner creeks.

Elevation: 2800 to 5400 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Conifer mix, Low elevation grassland/Shrub steppe, Ponderosa pine, 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: 10-25 inches

Management Areas: None

Recreation: Semi-primitive non-motorized, horseback riding, hunting,

Grazing: The area is within the Toroda and Sheridan allotments.

TES, ISSSP Species: None

Other land Ownerships: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Land Management, 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
CANU4	musk thistle	3	3.1	5,6	Eradicate

HICA10	meadow hawkweed	1	0.1	1	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	1	0.1	6	Control
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	UNK	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	UNK	Tolerate