Tonasket - Ethel/Gold

Description: This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest and mining activity. Visitor use is low and is primarily used by the grazing permittee, and mining personnel. Most noxious weed infestations occur along road corridors and harvest units. Populations of Canada thistle, common mullein and cheatgrass are known to occur but have not yet been mapped in all locations. Additional mineral exploration is currently occurring.
Infested acres: 66
Total acres: 242
5th Field watershed: Myers Creek
Major Streams and Waterbodies: Lime and Ethel creeks
Elevation: 3000 to 5000 feet
Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Low elevation grassland/Shrub steppe, Conifer mix, Lodgepole pine, 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
Management Areas: None
Recreation: Semi-primitive non-motorized, roaded natural. horseback riding, hunting.
Grazing: The area is within the Ethel and Gold allotments.
TES, ISSSP Species: None
Other land Ownerships: Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife, 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 commonly found throughout 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
BEIN2	hoary alyssum	1	1.4	1	Eradicate
CANU4	musk thistle	11	5.4	1,5,6	Eradicate
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	2	11.0	1	Eradicate
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	3	22.0	1	Eradicate
CYOF	Houndstongue	3	10.4	1,6	Control
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	2	9.9	3	Control
LEVU	oxeye daisy	1	0.0	1	Eradicate
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	2	5.6	1,6	Eradicate
SEJA	stinking willie	2	0.6	1,6	Eradicate
CIAR4	Canada thistle	UNK	UNK	1+	Control
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	1,5,6	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	1,5,6	Tolerate