Tonasket - Fir and Gardner

Description: This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest and grazing. Visitor use is moderate. State Highway 20 crosses the northern portion of the area. There is a rest stop and trail head that serves both Maple Mountain and Fir mountain trails, located along the highway at Sweat Creek. A power line also transects the area. 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: 101
Total acres: 11,034
5th Field watershed: Upper San Poil
Major Streams and Waterbodies: Fir, Gardner and West Fork Granite Creeks
Elevation: 3800 to 5400 feet
Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Conifer mix, Western larch, Lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, Low elevation grassland/Shrub steppe, Montane Shrub, Riparian and Deciduous.
Soils: Soils within the watershed are derived from glacial material, volcanic ash deposits and to a more limited extent, from residuum of bedrock.
Precipitation: 15-30 inches
Special Management Areas: 1 campground
Recreation: Recreation opportunities include, dispersed camping, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting, firewood gathering and snow mobile riding.
Grazing: The area is within the Fir, Annie and Ogle.
TES, ISSSP Species: *Nephroma bellum, Peltigera neckeri, Ptilium crista-castrensis*
Other land Ownerships: Colville National Forest, 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.
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	3	Tolerate
BEIN2	hoary alyssum	2	1.3	1,3	Eradicate

CEBI2	spotted knapweed	2	0.5	1,3	Eradicate
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	7	29.8	1,3	Eradicate
CIAR4	Canada thistle	2	0.3	1,5,6	Control
HIAU	orange hawkweed	12	1.8	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
HICA10	meadow hawkweed	2	0.3	1,3,6	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	13	53.3	1,3,6	Eradicate
LEVU	oxeye daisy	4	2.6	1,3	Eradicate
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	1	0.0	3	Eradicate
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	5	10.8	1,3	Eradicate
SEJA	Stinking willie	1	0.1	1	Eradicate
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	all	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	all	Tolerate