

## **Tonasket - Lower Myers/Jackson Creek**

**Description:** This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest activity. Visitor use is moderate and is primarily used by the grazing permittee, hunters and Recreationists. 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. The eastern most portion is primarily roadless. Some logging and mining activity occurred in this area in the 1920s and 30s. Noxious weed inventories in this area have not occurred due to the remoteness and difficult access however, many species of noxious weeds have been documented surrounding the area, including north of the border in British Columbia.

**Infested acres:** 490

**Total acres:** 10,604

**5<sup>th</sup> Field watershed:** Myers Creek

**Major Streams and Waterbodies:** Cedar, Jackson, Gold Creek

**Elevation:** 2200 to 4400 feet

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

**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:** None

**Recreation:** This watershed provides year-round recreation opportunities. Semi-primitive non-motorized, roaded natural and roaded modified. Dispersed camping, horseback riding, driving for pleasure, hunting, firewood gathering, and snowmobiling.

**Grazing:** The area is within the Cedar/Jackson allotment.

**TES, ISSSP Species:** *Botrychium crenulatum*, *Platanthera obtusata*

**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 St. Johnswort and Musk thistle.

**Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives**

<b>Species Code</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b># of sites</b>	<b>Infested acres</b>	<b>Site types</b>	<b>Objective</b>
BEIN2	hoary alyssum	2	127.5	1,3,6	Eradicate
CANU4	musk thistle	31	18.8	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	5	35.1	1,3,6	Eradicate
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	8	63.6	1,3,6	Eradicate
CIAR4	Canada thistle	2	9.3	1,3,6	Control
CYOF	Houndstongue	3	186.6	1,3,5,6	Control
HIAU	orange hawkweed	1	0.1	1	Eradicate
HICA10	meadow hawkweed	3	20.8	1,3,6	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	3	21.3	1	Control
LEVU	oxeye daisy	1	1.8	3	Eradicate
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	3	5.5	1,3,5,6	Eradicate
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	1,5,6	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	1,5,6	Tolerate