

Tonasket - Maple

Description: This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest and grazing. Visitor use is low. Access to the area is primarily administrative although there is one trail that is frequently used by hikers and horseback riders. 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: 37

Total acres: 7,433

5th Field watershed: Upper San Poil

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Maple and Sweat Creeks

Elevation: 3600 to 5200 feet

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Conifer mix, Low elevation grassland/Shrub steppe, Lodgepole pine, Riparian and Deciduous, 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: 15-30 inches

Special Management Areas: None

Recreation: Recreation opportunities include, dispersed camping, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting.

Grazing: The area is within the Wauconda allotment.

TES, ISSSP Species: None

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.

Existing NEPA: All of this treatment area is covered under the 1997 and 2000 Okanogan National Forest Integrated Weed Management EAs and 1 orange hawkweed site covered under the 1999 Okanogan National Forest Integrated Weed Management EA.

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	Common name	# of	Infested	Site	Objective
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Code		sites	acres	types	
CANU4	musk thistle	2	0.7	6	Eradicate
CIAR4	Canada thistle	2	0.2	1	Control
HIAU	orange hawkweed	8	2.9	1,5,6	Eradicate
HICA10	meadow hawkweed	5	21.4	1,5,6	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	5	8.9	1,5,6	Eradicate
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	3	0.3	1,6	Eradicate
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	2	2.1	1,6	Eradicate
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	all	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	all	Tolerate