

## **Tonasket - Myers**

**Description:** This area has been influenced primarily by timber harvest and recreation. Visitor use is high. This area is included in what is known as the Many Lakes Recreation area. There are private in-holdings around Lost Lake. 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:** 254

**Total acres:** 10,985

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

**Major Streams and Waterbodies:** Lost Lake, Myers Creek

**Elevation:** 3600 to 7000 feet

**Vegetation Type:** Douglas-fir, Lodgepole pine, Conifer mix, Subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, Western larch, Montane Shrub, 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:** 15-35

**Special Management Areas:** 1 campground, 2 trailheads

**Recreation:** Year round recreation opportunities include, camping, hiking, fishing, snow mobile and horseback riding, hunting and firewood gathering. There are two organizational camps at Lost Lake.

**Grazing:** The area is within the Phoebe and Stawberry.

**TES, ISSSP Species:** *Botrychium ascendens*, *Botrychium crenulatum*, *Chrysosplenium tetrandrum*, *Platanthera obtusata*.

**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.

**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**

<b>Species Code</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b># of sites</b>	<b>Infested acres</b>	<b>Site types</b>	<b>Objective</b>
CAAC	spiny plumeless thistle	1	0.3	3	Eradicate
CANU4	musk thistle	11	7.9	1,3,6	Eradicate
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	4	2.6	1,3	Eradicate
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	9	36.5	1,3,6	Eradicate
CIAR4	Canada thistle	9	10.6	1,3,6	Control
CYOF	Houndstongue	10	63.5	1,3,5,6	Control
HIAU	orange hawkweed	4	120.7	1,3,6	Eradicate
HICA10	meadow hawkweed	6	6.7	1,3,6	Eradicate
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	7	4.5	1,3,6	Control
PORE5	sulfur cinquefoil	2	0.2	1,3,6	Eradicate
SEJA	stinking willie	1	0.1	3	Eradicate
VETH	Common mullien	UNK	UNK	UNK	Tolerate
BRTE	Bromus tectorum	UNK	UNK	UNK	Tolerate