

Wenatchee River –Icicle Creek

Description: The Icicle Creek drainage has the highest recreational use on the District. Within the drainage are eight campgrounds, numerous dispersed camp sites, and eight trailheads that access the Alpine Lakes Wilderness area. A recreation crew hand-pulls weeds at trailheads to prevent the spread of invasives into the wilderness. Weed control was being implemented under existing NEPA when a local group voiced opposition to chemical use. This led to a volunteer group hand-pulling effort that took place for several years. However, the group only pulled knapweed, allowing infestations of other species to continually increase. As a result, the drainage is now heavily infested with numerous species and, with high use, is at high risk for spread.

Infested acres: 38.1

Total acres: 131,275

5th Field watershed: Icicle Creek, HUC 1702001104

Major Streams and Waterbodies: Icicle Creek

Elevation: 1200 to 9400

Vegetation Type: Douglas-fir, Grand fir, High elevation herbaceous and shrub, Low elevation grassland, Montane herbaceous, Montane Shrub, Mountain hemlock, Pacific silver fir, Ponderosa pine, Riparian and Deciduous, Shrub steppe, Subalpine fir, Western hemlock, Wetland.

Soils: Sandy loam, Loamy sand, Loam, Fine sandy loam, Loamy fine sand, Silt loam

Special Management Areas: Alpine Lakes Wilderness

Recreation: Camping, climbing, backpacking, hiking, fishing, swimming, biking, snowmobiling, skiing, hunting, berry picking, mushroom collecting.

Grazing: None

TES, ISSSP Species: *Iliamna longisepala*

Other land Ownerships: Private

Vectors of spread: Vehicle traffic, recreational use, livestock, fire suppression, wildlife.

Ongoing Treatments: A recreation crew hand-pulls weeds at trailheads to prevent the spread of invasives into the wilderness.

IWM Strategy: Use herbicides to control all new invasive species populations and to reduce the infestations of all species where densities and spread potential are the highest. When effective, use manual control where new invasive species populations are small, where there are populations near water, and in the wilderness. Monitor for new infestations.

Existing Sites and Treatment Objectives

Code	Common Name	# of sites	Gross acres	Net acres	Site Types	Objectives
CIVU	bull thistle	54	46.89	4.14	1,3,5,6	Tolerate

CIAR4	Canada thistle	34	24.85	2.14	1,3,5,6	Tolerate, Suppression
HYPE	common St. Johnswort	38	62.61	4.09	1,3,5,6	Containment
TAVU	common tansy	2	0.41	0.10	1	Control
LIDA	Dalmatian toadflax	42	57.46	1.45	1,3,5,6	Control, Suppression
CEDI3	diffuse knapweed	120	201.29	17.25	1,3,5,6	Containment
HYRA3	hairy catsear	2	0.95	0.10	1	Eradication
LEVU	oxeye daisy	100	109.45	4.21	1,3,5,6	Control, Suppression
CYSC4	Scotch broom	1	0.99	0.10	1,5,6	Eradication
CEBI2	spotted knapweed	21	40.09	0.82	1,3,5,6	Control
PORE5	sulphur cinquefoil	38	42.30	3.74	1,3,5,6	Control