



Management Area 20. Sublett Location Map

Management Area 20 Sublett

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 20 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	9
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	44
6.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	47

General Location and Description - Management Area 20 is comprised of Forest Service administered lands in the Sublett Mountain Range, which lies in Cassia and Power Counties, Idaho. The Minidoka Ranger District administers this area. There are many small communities in the vicinity, but the nearest large towns are Burley to the west and Pocatello to the east. The Curlew National Grassland lies a few miles to the southeast. The management area is an estimated 78,250 acres, which includes several small private inholdings totaling 620 acres, or less than 1 percent of the area. Private ranches and BLM land border most of the area. The majority of the private land has been converted to agriculture. The primary uses and activities in this area have been livestock grazing, dispersed recreation, and timber management.

Access - Management Area 20 lies south of Interstate 86 and east of Interstate 84. The main access to the area from the north is up North Heglar Canyon and Forest Road 565, or from the west from I-84 to Sublett Reservoir and up Forest Road 564. Both of these are well-maintained gravel roads. Other roads within the management area are typically native-surfaced and rough. Road access through private land is restricted in the eastern portion of the area. The density of classified roads is an estimated 1.4 miles per square mile, and roads are evenly distributed over the entire area. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0 and 3.2 miles per square mile. Several short trails also exist, but most travel in this area occurs along roads.

Special Features - The Sublett Inventoried Roadless Area comprises about 9 percent of the management area. The Hudspeth Cutoff, which extends across the southern portion of the area through Summit Springs and the South Fork drainage, is part of the historic Oregon Trail. The Sublett Reservoir offers fishing opportunities for rainbow trout, brown trout, cutthroat trout, and kokanee salmon, while providing irrigation water for ranches downstream.

Air Quality - Portions of this management area lie within Montana/Idaho Airsheds ID-25 and ID-20 and in Cassia, Power, and Oneida Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management activities. The closest ambient air monitor is located in Twin Falls. It is used to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The closest Class I area is the Craters of the Moon National Monument. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for this area.

Between 1995 and 1999, emission trends for PM 10 in all counties improved. PM 2.5 trends for Oneida County improved slightly, while emission trends remained constant in Cassia and Power Counties. The most common source of particulate matter within the county was fugitive dust from unpaved roads and agricultural activities such as tilling. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions. All three counties had agricultural-related burning ranging from an estimated 10,100 acres up to nearly 22,000 acres. There were no point sources located within Cassia and Oneida Counties. Power County did have point sources near larger population centers.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range from 5,200 feet on the Forest boundary to 7,464 feet atop Cedar Creek Peak. Management Area 20 is predominantly in the Humboldt River High Plateau subsection, and the dominant landforms are fluvial mountains, plateaus and escarpments, and depositional lands. Slope gradients range from 40 to 70 percent on the fluvial mountains, from 0 to 30 percent on the plateaus and depositional lands, to near vertical on the escarpments. The surface geology is predominantly limestone, with some volcanic tuff. Soils are generally stable, and have low to moderate erosion potential and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings in this area are all low (see table below). Subwatershed Geomorphic Integrity ratings vary from high (functioning appropriately) to moderate (functioning at risk), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized impacts from roads, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream bank and channel modification.

The management area is comprised of portions of six watersheds that drain into three separate subbasins. About 70 percent of the area drains west into the Raft River Subbasin through the Sublett Creek, Meadow Creek, and Warm/Helgar Watersheds. The eastern portion of the area drains east into the Lake Walcott Subbasin through the Rockland and Upper South Fork Rock Creek Watersheds. The southern tip (less than 1 percent) drains south into the Curlew Valley Subbasin through the Juniper Valley Watershed. The main perennial streams in the area are the Lake Fork, North Fork, and South Fork of Sublett Creek. Most other streams run intermittently. There are no natural lakes in the area. Sublett Reservoir is located at the south end of the area, mostly off Forest administered lands. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from high (functioning appropriately) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (functioning at risk). Impacts include depleted stream flows from irrigation uses off-Forest, and accelerated sediment and nutrients from roads, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation. Two of the 19 subwatersheds in this area have water bodies that were listed in 1998 as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act: Upper South Fork Rock Creek and Lake Fork Creek. The pollutants of concern are dissolved oxygen, stream flow alterations, nutrient, and sediment. Portions of this area are within a TMDL-assigned subbasin.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Public Water System Subs
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
0	0	19	3	16	0	5	13	1	2	8	0

No Threatened or Endangered fish species occur in Management Area 20. Rainbow and Yellowstone cutthroat trout are present in Sublett Creek, Lake Fork, the North and South Forks of Sublett Creek, and in Sublett Reservoir. These areas streams have been identified as

important to maintaining or restoring strong populations of Yellowstone cutthroat trout and are a high-priority for restoration. Brown trout and kokanee salmon have been introduced to Sublett Reservoir and migrate up the aforementioned streams to spawn. Fish habitat is limited elsewhere due to the small size and intermittent nature of area streams. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to sedimentation impacts and livestock grazing. Sublett Creek does not support fish below Sublett Reservoir due to off-Forest irrigation diversions and dewatering. Native cutthroat populations are at risk due to the presence of introduced fish species.

Vegetation (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - An estimated 66 percent of the management area is non-forested, or covered by grasslands, shrublands, meadows, rock, or water. Much of this area is comprised of the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Basin Big Sage, and Montane Shrub vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are Aspen (6 percent), and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir (22 percent).

The Mountain Big Sagebrush and Basin Big Sage groups are functioning at risk due to fire exclusion and livestock grazing impacts, which have slightly altered structure and species composition. Montane Shrub is functioning properly. The Cool Dry Douglas-Fir group is not functioning properly where fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more shade-tolerant subalpine fir and less seral species, specifically aspen, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine. Fire hazard is increasing in conifer stands due to increasing mortality from insect and disease infestations. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with subalpine fir; however, stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk due to localized grazing and dispersed recreation impacts, and fire exclusion. In some areas, introduced grasses and noxious weeds are replacing native plants. Aspen and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to fire exclusion and livestock use. Snag levels are below historic levels in some areas due to fuelwood gathering. Houtz and North Heglar canyons, in the Rockland and Warm-Heglar HUC5 watersheds (1704020909 and 1704021001), are high priority for active management to restore the large tree size class.

Botanical Resources - Currently, no known populations of Region 4 Sensitive species occur within this area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known here, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort. Ute ladies'-tresses, a threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine, or open rocky outcrops.

Non-native Plants – Canada thistle is found in many drainages. Spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, whitetop, and musk thistle have also been found in areas surrounding Forest Service lands, thus posing a major threat from invasion. The main weeds of concern are Canada thistle and diffuse knapweed, which currently occur in small, scattered populations. An estimated 50 percent of the area is highly susceptible to noxious weed establishment and spread.

Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a “yes” in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the

amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Upper South FK Rock Creek	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lake Fork Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cold Springs Canyon Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Upper Meadow Creek	Yes	No	No	No	No
Upper Sublett Creek	No	No	No	Yes	No

Wildlife Resources (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Low-elevation sagebrush and grassland communities provide habitat for greater sage-grouse, pygmy rabbit, Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, Swainson's hawk and ferruginous hawk. Nesting and foraging habitats for other Region 4 Sensitive species, including goshawk, flammulated owl and Townsend's big-eared bat, are found in the mid-elevation forests. Higher elevation forests provide elk and mule deer summer range and habitat for boreal owl. Other species present within the area include migratory landbirds, mountain lion, dusky grouse, ruffed grouse, and occasional occurrence of moose. This area is within the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Area, but wolves are not currently known to occur here.

Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in some areas due primarily to human-caused disturbance, introduction of invasive species, grazing impacts, and changes in the fire cycle. Increasing recreation has increased disturbance to wildlife populations year-round. Current livestock grazing in some areas is not allowing localized areas of historic grazing impacts to recover. Long-term exclusion of fire has altered some habitats so that they no longer function as they did historically. This, along with introduction of non-native plant species is affecting both deer and sage grouse populations. Habitat fragmentation from roads and development is generally moderate.

The area is not within any of the five Canada lynx geographic areas, as identified in the Canada Lynx Conservation and Strategy (2000); and therefore LAUs and lynx habitat mapping were not developed for the area. Consultation for Canada lynx on the Sawtooth NF was completed in 2003 and the US Fish and Wildlife Service concurred with the Forest's findings for lynx. Forest-wide management direction relative to the lynx does not apply in this management area.

Idaho's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS) was completed in 2005 and provides a framework for conserving 'Species of Greatest Conservation Need' (SGCN), designated by the State, and the habitats upon which they depend. The Forest assisted the State in identifying focal areas, or areas known to be important for SGCN. The Management Area does not fall within a designated focal area.

The Cool, Dry Douglas-Fir and aspen vegetation types are restoration priorities for forested wildlife habitat. These vegetation types occur in low to moderate elevations and are identified as moderately to highly departed from their historic condition. Aspen communities support high species diversity and Douglas-fir in the large tree size class is an important component of old forest habitat upon which numerous Forest Sensitive, MIS and Idaho SGCN depend. Priority

watersheds for treatment are the Rockland and Warm-Heglar HUC5 watersheds (1704020909 and 1704021001). These watersheds were selected due to their relative abundance of aspen and cool, dry Douglas-fir vegetation types and the relatively large percentages of large and medium size tree classes that exist within the Douglas-fir vegetation types. These attributes offer the best opportunity to develop old forest habitat within the time span of this Forest Plan.

Recreation Resources - There are two developed campgrounds in the management area, Sublett in the Sublett Creek drainage, and Mill Flat in North Heglar Canyon. The rest of the area provides dispersed recreation opportunities year-round, primarily hunting, camping, horseback riding, and snowmobiling. The area is in Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 56. Summer use is moderate, and over-snow use in the winter is moderate to high. One hundred miles of groomed trails are available for snowmobile use, most following the road system. Many of the recreation users are from local ranching communities, though some snowmobilers come from the Magic Valley and beyond. Most trails are open to motorized use. There is one outfitter and guide under permit within the area. There is also a cooperative agreement with a snowmobile club for the use of the Sublett Cabin Administration Site and for the grooming of 100 miles of snowmobile trails.

Cultural Resources - Cultural themes in this area include prehistoric, emigration/settlement, and Forest Service Administration. Prehistoric sites reflect hunting and gathering activities from the seasonal rounds of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The area was a travel way from the Goose Creek area to the Snake River and Fort Hall winter camps. Sites in the area indicate at least 4000 years of use. Historic use began with the emigrant trail through the area. The Hudspeth Cutoff from the Oregon Trail to the California Trail is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Sublett Guard Station was constructed in 1913.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 19,900 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 14,700 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 10 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2 and 6.1, as shown on the management area MPC map. Lands within MPC 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. Harvest opportunities are limited by access restrictions across private land. Timber harvest has occurred in the past. Fuelwood, posts, poles, and Christmas trees are removed in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains all or portions of seven cattle and four sheep allotments. Management Area 20 provides an estimated 22,300 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Although many gold claims have been filed in the South Heglar and South Fork of Sublett Creek areas, all but one of these claims have been allowed to elapse. Little if any mining has occurred in this area in the past, and the potential for mineral development is low.

Fire Management (Updated as part of the 2012 WCS amendment) - Prescribed fire has been used to improve vegetation conditions. During the last 20 years, 19 fire starts have occurred within the management area, 79 percent caused by lightning. Approximately 4900 acres have burned within the management area since 1988, or 6 percent of the area. No National Fire Plan

communities or wildland-urban interface subwatersheds occur in the area. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be 100 percent mixed¹ or 2. None of the area regimes has vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. However, 52 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity.

Lands and Special Uses – See the Recreation Resources section for recreation special uses.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to the Forest-wide Goals and Objectives that provide direction for this management area, the following Objectives have been developed specifically for the area.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	2001	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standards, below. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Standard	2031	Mechanical vegetation management activities, including salvage harvest, shall retain all snags >20 inches dbh and at least the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet at least the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ¹ (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Road Standard	2002	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	2003	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Standard	2032	For commercial salvage sales, retain the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)

¹ This standard shall not apply to management activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, to manage the personal use fuelwood program, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

² This standard shall not apply to activities that an authorized officer determines are needed for the protection of life and property during an emergency event, to reasonably address other human health and safety concerns, to meet hazardous fuel reduction objectives within WUIs, or to allow reserved or outstanding rights, tribal rights or statutes to be reasonably exercised or complied with.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	2004	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	2005	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 6.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes	Vegetation Standard	2033	For commercial salvage sales, retain the maximum number of snags depicted in Table A-6 within each size class where available. Where large snags (>20 inches dbh) are unavailable, retain additional snags ≥10 inches dbh where available to meet the maximum total number of snags per acre depicted in Table A-6. ² (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Vegetation Guideline	2006	Any vegetation treatment activity may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire. Salvage harvest may also occur. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Fire Guideline	2007	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	2008	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To meet access and travel management objectives.
	Road Guideline	2034	Public motorized use should be restricted on new roads built to implement vegetation management projects. Effective closures should be provided in road design. When the project is over, these roads should be reclaimed or decommissioned, if not needed to meet future management objectives. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	2009	Work with DEQ and EPA to validate the authenticity and causes for listing Sublett Creek and Fall Creek as 303(d) impaired water bodies, and to determine any Forest Service management activities that may be contributing to the listings.
	Objective	2010	Improve stream bank stability of C and E channel sections of Sublett Creek through modification of livestock grazing practices or systems.
Vegetation	Objective	2011	Restore and maintain early seral aspen desired condition components in the Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation group, as described in Appendix A. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Objective	2012	Maintain climax aspen and increase aspen regeneration in the Aspen vegetation group.
	Objective	2013	Restore canopy cover to desired levels (described in Appendix A) within the Basin Big Sagebrush and Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation communities. Restore native perennial grass/forbs composition of plant communities in these same areas.
	Objective	2014	Restore riparian vegetation along Sublett Creek through management of dispersed recreation and livestock grazing.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description													
Vegetation	Objective	2035	Restore and maintain large tree size class in the Cool Moist Douglas-fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir vegetation groups, as described in Appendix A, with emphasis in the North Heglar and Houtz Canyon areas in the Warm-Heglar (1704021001) and Rockland (1704020909) watersheds. (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)													
Non-native Plants	Objective	2015	Contain existing spot areas of noxious weeds and prevent invader species from becoming established, with emphasis on Canada thistle, diffuse knapweed, and spotted knapweed.													
Wildlife Resources	Objective	2016	Provide blue and ruffed grouse, goshawk, and flammulated owl habitat by maintaining large and mature Douglas-fir to accommodate roosting, nesting, and other needs.													
	Objective	2036	Initiate restoration of old forest habitat, as described in Appendix E, in North Heglar and Houtz Canyon Areas in the Warm-Heglar (1704021001) and Rockland (1704020909) watersheds. Prioritize treatments in medium and large size class stands that have a high likelihood of achieving the range of desired conditions for old forest habitat in the short term (<15 years). (Added as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)													
	Guideline	2017	Management actions in sage grouse habitat should be designed to meet the desired conditions for sagebrush described in Appendix A. Where greater than 40 percent of the sage grouse habitat in the management area has less than 10 percent canopy cover, actions should be designed to maintain or restore canopy cover conditions.													
Recreation Resources	Objective	2018	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from off-road ATV/motorbike use in the Upper South Fork Rock Creek subwatershed, and from concentrated recreation use in Upper Sublett subwatershed. Consider annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads, campgrounds, and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are highly susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.													
	Objective	2019	Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy: <table border="1" data-bbox="678 1354 1388 1522"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th> <th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Summer</th> <th>Winter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td> <td>18%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Natural</td> <td>29%</td> <td>Trace</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roaded Modified</td> <td>53%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning</p>	ROS Class	Percent of Mgt. Area		Summer	Winter	Semi-Primitive Motorized	18%	100%	Roaded Natural	29%	Trace	Roaded Modified	53%
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	Summer	Winter														
Semi-Primitive Motorized	18%	100%														
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Cultural Resources	Objective	2020	Complete the interpretive strategy for the Sublett Division to guide development of interpretive opportunities.													
	Objective	2021	Maintain Sublett Guard Station to preserve this cultural resource and continue agreement with Mt. Harrison Snowmobile Association.													
Timberland Resources	Objective	2022	Designate firewood-gathering areas in order to maintain snag and large woody debris components for wildlife and aquatic habitat, nutrient cycling, and soil productivity.													

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Timberland Resources	Objective	2023	Provide for commercial harvest opportunities through restoration activities to reduce fire and insect hazard in the management area.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	2024	Maintain or restore riparian vegetation composition and streambank stability in Shirley Creek, Van Camp Creek, Lake Fork Creek, and Fall Creek drainages through improvements in livestock distribution, with emphasis on water development.
	Objective	2025	Whenever possible, modify developed springs and other water sources to restore free-flowing water and wet meadows in sage grouse habitat.
	Guideline	2026	When constructing or reconstructing fences, design or relocate them to avoid potential sage grouse mortality near leks.
Fire Management	Objective	2027	Identify areas appropriate for wildland fire. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain vegetative desired conditions and to reduce fuels. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
	Guideline	2028	Coordinate with adjacent land managers to develop compatible fire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire decision support system. (Modified as part of the 2012 WCS amendment)
Lands and Special Uses	Objective	2029	Acquire right-of-way access for resource management activities along the northeast Forest boundary.
Facilities and Roads	Objective	2030	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Upper South Fork Rock Creek, Lake Fork Creek, Cold Springs Canyon, and Upper Meadow Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ When decommissioning, treat weeds before roads are impassable. ➤ Schedule road maintenance activities when weeds are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➤ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➤ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➤ Avoid accessing water for dust abatement through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.