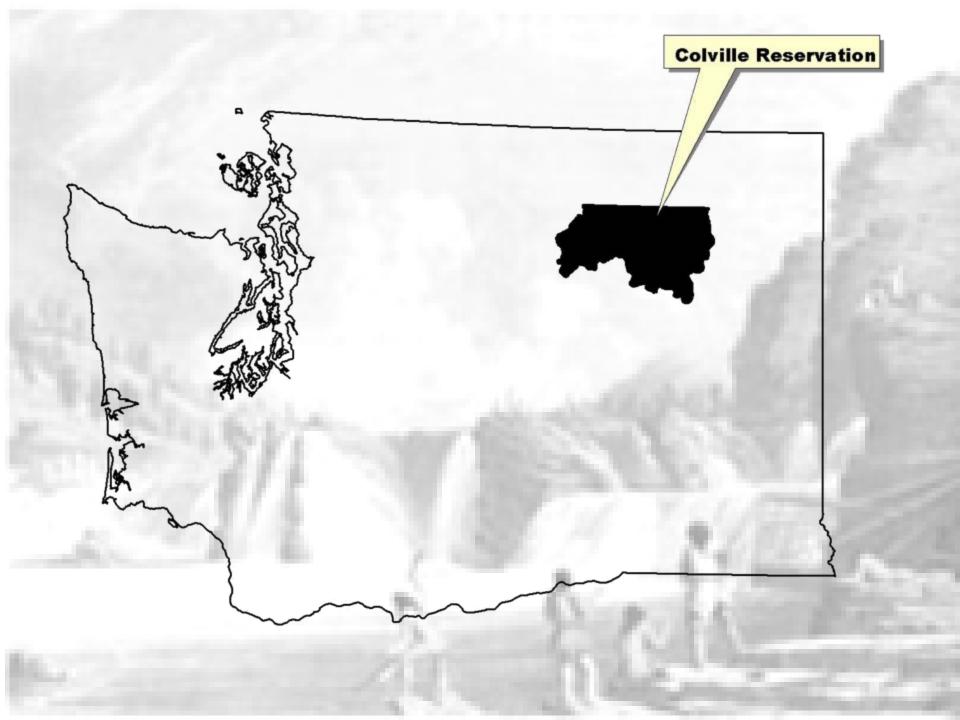
Colville Confederated Tribes Wildlife Mitigation Project





Presented By:

Richard Whitney Acting Project Manager



Subbasins

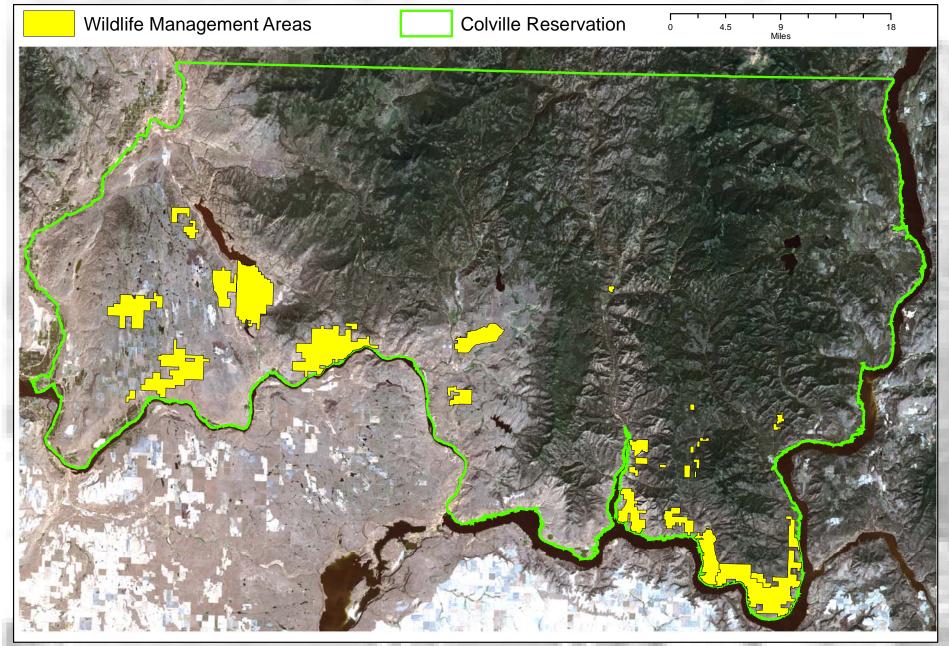
- Upper Columbia
- San Poil
- Lake Rufus Woods

Taken From Intermountain Province Subbasin Plan (May 2004)

http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/subbasinp lanning/admin/level2/intermtn/plan/ 01_overview%20of%20plan.pdf



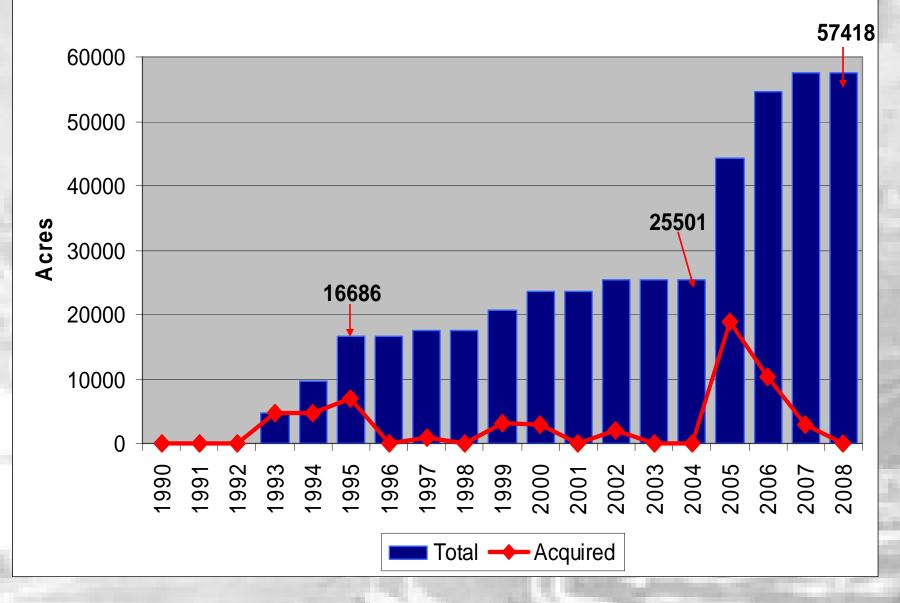
Figure 1.1. Map of the intermountain Province. Inset map shows the location of the IMP In relation to the Columbia River Basin, including that portion in Canada.



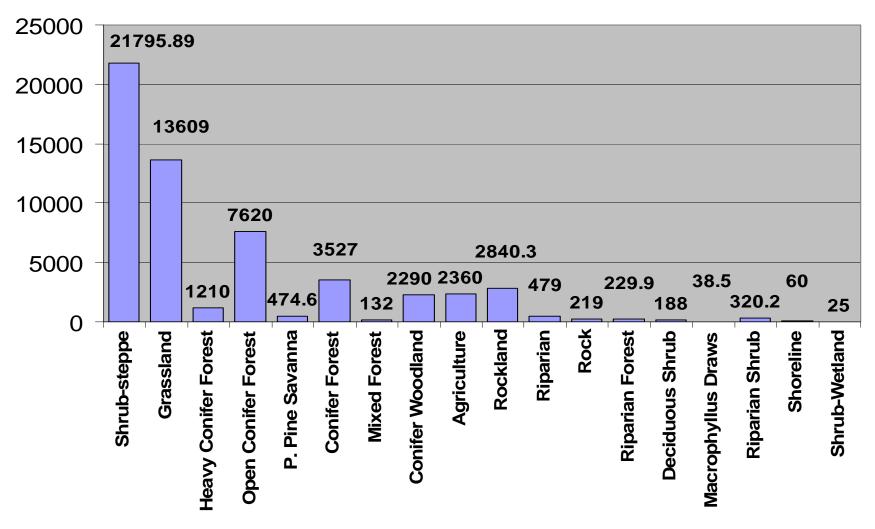
Project Stats

- 17 Employees (f/t, seasonal, or p/t shared)
- 2 Divisions / 4 Field Crews (East and West side)
- 57,418 acres of wildlife habitat
- 12+ Wildlife Management Areas
- 288 miles of boundary fence

Colville Tribes' Wildlife Mitigation Project



Colville Tribes' Wildlife Mitigation Project Acres per Habitat Type



Reorganization

Acting - Project Manager

Hiring new Invasive Species Crews

 Adding p/t Natural Resource Enforcement

Short-term Project Goals

- Complete boundary fence
- Limit livestock trespass
- Combat Invasive Species
- Complete Acquisitions
 of baseline Protection
 Credits
- Complete Land Trades



Long-term Goals





- Protect/recover wildlife habitat for perpetuity
- Restore wildlife populations affected by hydropower construction and operation
- Restore Cultural opportunities

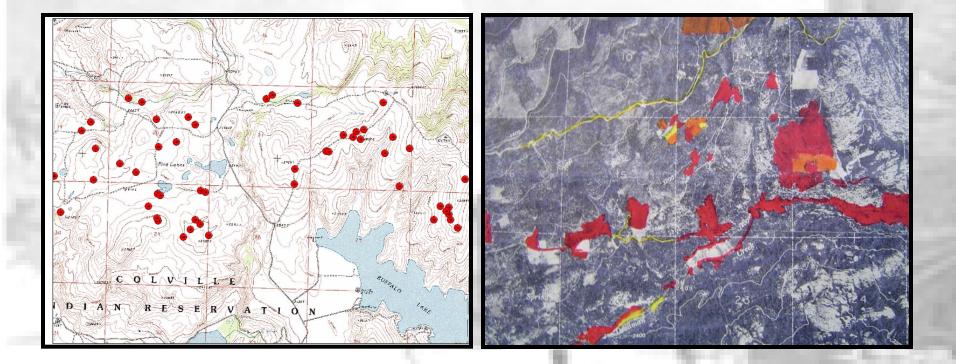
Management Plans

- Hellsgate Long Term Mgt Plan (1993)
- Hellsgate Big Game Winter Range (1999)
- Boot Mountain MA (2007)
- Tumwater Basin MA (2007)
- White Lakes MA (2007)
- Rattlesnake Canyon MA (2008)
- Redthunder MA (2008)

Invasive Species Monitoring

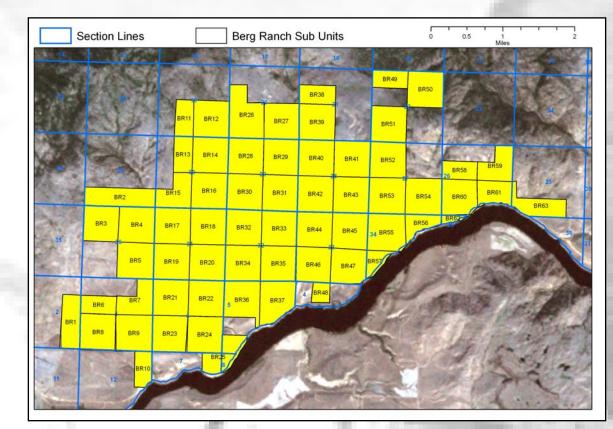
- Needed a way to identify where invasive species are and their density at an appropriate scale
- An accounting method of controlled areas
- Also a method that will allow us to plan and monitor treatments for subsequent years

Weed Monitoring Methods



MA Sub-units

- Sub-units are based on quarter sections (160 ac)
- Areas were surveyed
- Results in DB, then GeoDB

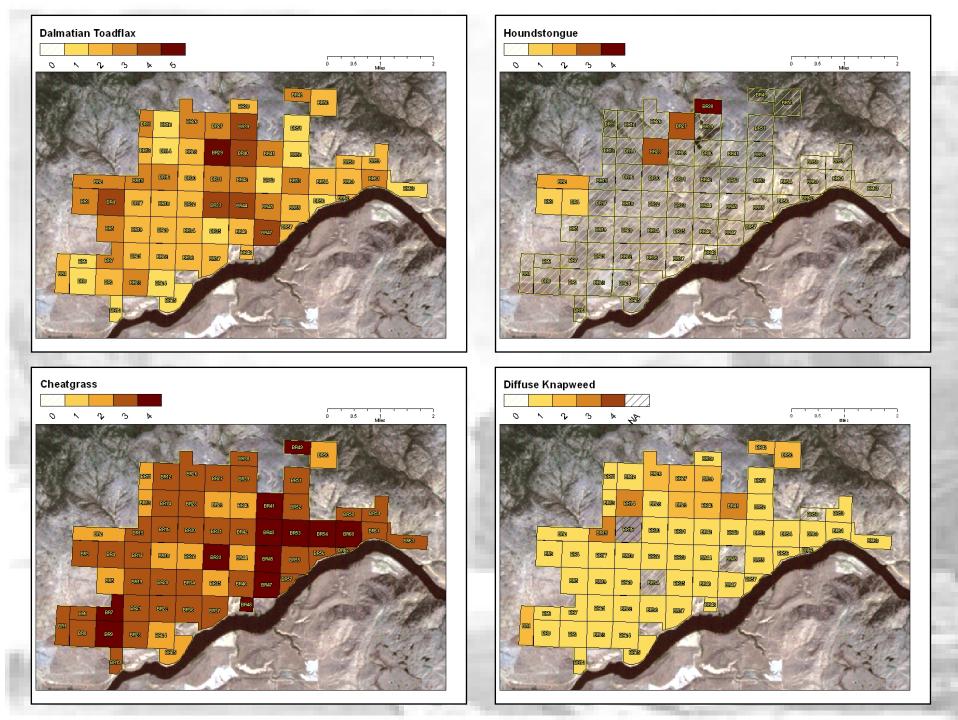


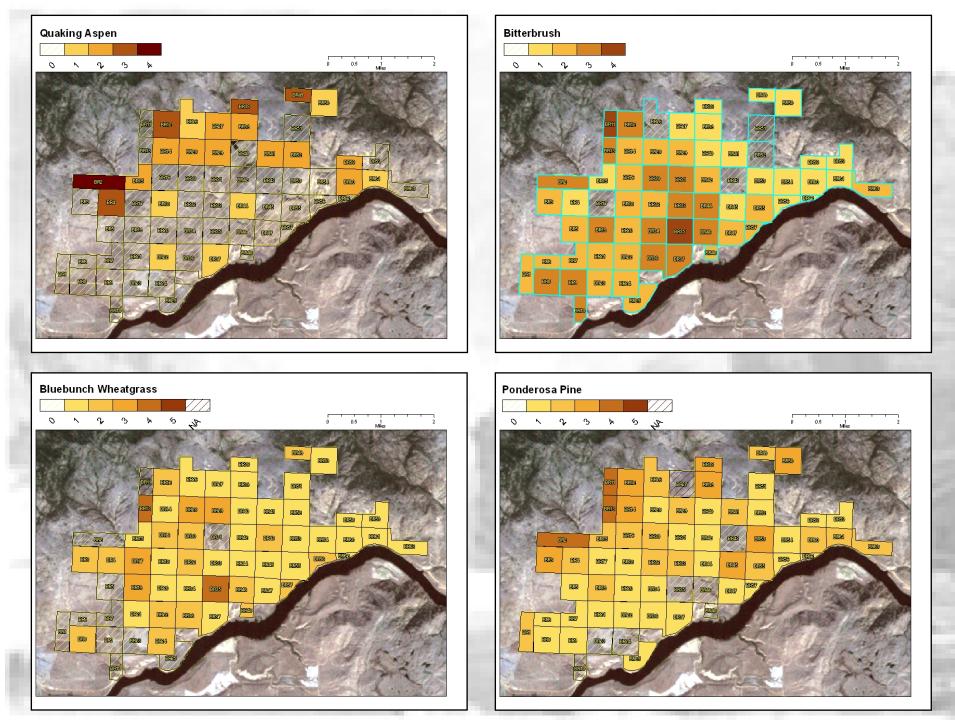
What can I do with it now?

 Determine where weed infestations occur with the highest severity

 Find where desired species exist and at what relative level

 Locate best possible wintering range areas according to species





Case Study - The 2008 Weed Season

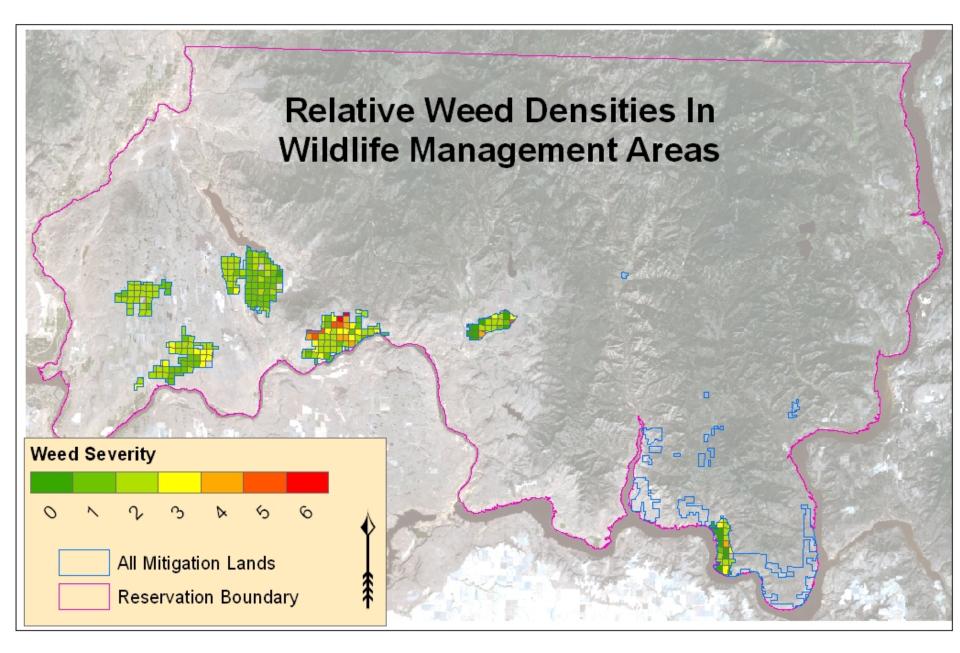
Major Project Goal

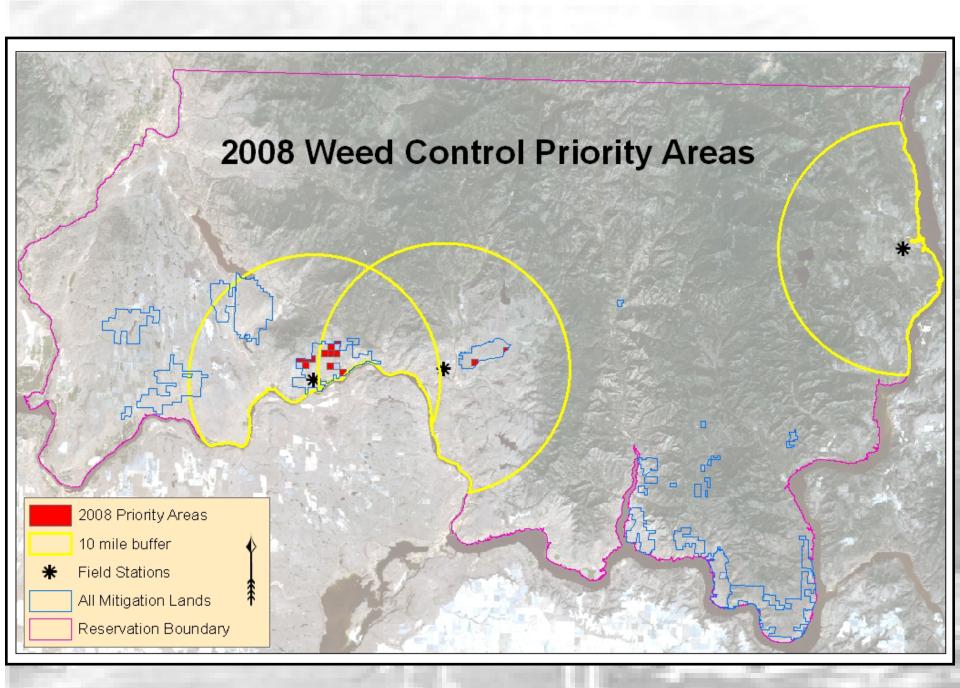
- Control weeds on 1,600 acres
- High Priority Invasive Species
 - Dalmatian Toadflax
 - Houndstongue
 - St. Johnswort





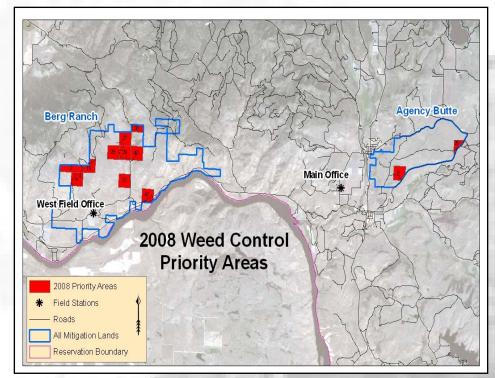






Results

- 1677.85 acres identified
- 12 sub-units were identified as priority areas
- This map and database allows for future planning and monitoring



Management Area	Bad Weeds	Map_ID	Acres
Berg Ranch	5	BR2	161.98
Berg Ranch	5	BR4	158.20
Berg Ranch	5	BR15	121.33
Berg Ranch	4	BR33	153.76
Berg Ranch	5	BR28	155.18
Berg Ranch	5	BR29	155.90
Berg Ranch	6	BR27	154.85
Berg Ranch	6	BR38	85.36
Berg Ranch	4	BR40	158.80
Berg Ranch	4	BR47	150.44
Agency	4	A8	149.77
Agency	5	A26	72.29
		Total	1677.85

Other examples

- Combine all deciduous shrub and bitterbrush severity indices to determine areas with potential for quality winter range
- Monitor an invasion of specific species
- Monitor biological control efforts and movements
- Monitor species of concern (water birch, aspen)
- Monitor presence/absence or movement of wildlife species

UWMEP

Coordination through UCUT and EWU

Reference Sites

Region-wide Effort

Questions or Comments?