

# CAHOON GROVE

## CAHOON GROVE OVERVIEW

### Relative Overall Vulnerability

**SEVERE**  
10.0

This grove is ranked **SEVERE** for Relative Overall Vulnerability due to:

#### Wildfire Vulnerability

**SEVERE - 10.0**

#### Regen Vulnerability

**MODERATE - 5.0**

See the [Grove Health & Resilience](#) section below for more information.

### Relative Management Priority

**HIGHEST**  
10.0

This grove is ranked **HIGHEST** for Relative Management Priority due to:

#### Overall Vulnerability

**SEVERE - 10.0**

#### Treatment Feasibility

**GOOD - 8.3**

See the [Management Considerations](#) section below for more information.



Grove Map - click map for more detailed spatial information

### Grove Information

Grove Size (Acres)	14
Location	Kaweah River Watershed, Tulare County
Management Unit(s)	Sequoia - Kings Canyon National Park
Land Steward(s)	NPS SEKI

## About Cahoon Grove

Cahoon Grove is a 14-acre grove in the Kaweah River Watershed region situated between 5,740 - 6,348 feet elevation at 36.41099°N. It is managed by Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park. The grove is very remote and occurs in a stringer configuration along Cahoon Creek within the West Fork of the Kaweah River watershed. The entirety of Cahoon Grove has high vulnerability due to a lack of recent wildfire in the area.

# CAHOON GROVE HEALTH & RESILIENCE

SEVERE  
10.0

Cahoon Grove is ranked **Severe** for Relative Overall Vulnerability because it is at a **Severe** risk of being negatively impacted by the effects of severe wildfire and at **Moderate** risk for inadequate natural regeneration.

Additionally, Cahoon Grove is at **Low** risk for negative impacts from drought stress, **Low** levels of tree mortality have been detected in the grove, and the presence and activity of beetles in the grove is **Unknown**. 0% of Cahoon Grove has burned in large fires since 1984. See below for more detailed information.

Relative Overall  
Vulnerability

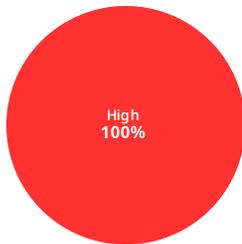
## Components of Relative Overall Vulnerability

**Relative Overall Vulnerability** is based on **Wildfire Vulnerability** and **Regeneration Vulnerability** using an area-weighted calculation. See [Grove Assessment Analysis Methods](#) for more details.

The pie charts below provide the percentage of the grove with high, medium, and low vulnerabilities. Click on the charts to view interactive maps of these vulnerabilities within the grove.

### Wildfire Vulnerability

SEVERE - 10.0



### Regeneration Vulnerability

MODERATE - 5.0

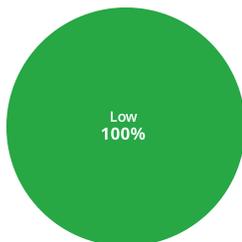


## Additional Grove Health & Resilience Information

Below is additional information about Cahoon Grove's Health & Resilience. These data, their inputs, and any available notes and updates may be found in the [Grove Resilience Datasheet](#).

### Relative Drought Stress

LOW



Relative Drought Stress in Cahoon Grove is Low based on an area-weighted average. Click on the chart for an interactive map.

### Beetle Activity

UNKNOWN

Beetle Activity in Cahoon Grove has not been determined. Please see the [Grove Resilience Datasheet](#) for details.

### Tree Mortality

LOW

Tree Mortality in Cahoon Grove is Low according to the most current available USFS dead canopy data.

Please see the [Grove Resilience Datasheet](#) for details.

## Wildfire History

The table below provides information about large wildfires in this grove recorded since 1984. See this [map of wildfires and locations of high severity fire](#).

% of grove burned	0%
% of grove unburned	100%
Fire Return Interval Departure	High

# MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

**HIGHEST**  
10.0

Cahoon Grove is ranked **Highest** for Relative Management Priority because it has **Severe** Relative Overall Vulnerability and **Good** feasibility for implementing management actions toward restoration goals.

**Relative Management  
Priority**

Additionally, the grove is 4.3 miles from a community and is 3.4 miles from recreational infrastructure. Most of the grove contains steep slopes. See below for more detailed information.

## Components of Relative Management Priority

**Relative Management Priority** is determined by combining the **Relative Overall Vulnerability** and **Treatment Feasibility** ranks. See [Grove Assessment Analysis Methods](#) for more details.

### Relative Overall Vulnerability

**SEVERE - 10.0**

See the [Health & Resilience](#) section above for the component metrics for the Relative Overall Vulnerability rank.

### Treatment Feasibility

**GOOD - 8.3**

Special Land Designation	John Krebs Wilderness Area
Grove Manager Opinion	Fuel Treatments are Possible
Remote	Yes

## Additional Management Considerations

Below is additional information relevant to Cahoon Grove's Management Considerations. These data, their inputs, and any available notes and updates may be found in the [Grove Resilience Datasheet](#).

### Treatment History

The table below lists treatment projects in and 90 meters around this grove implemented **since 2022**. See this [map of grove treatments](#).

Treatment Type	% of Grove	Acres
Mechanical Treatments	0%	0
Prescribed Fire	0%	0
Pile Treatments	0%	0
Pile Burns	0%	0
Replanting	0%	0

### Management Recommendations

The table below provides an estimate of the percentage and acreage of the grove that are recommended for evaluation for treatment based on the Vulnerability Models. See this [map of Grove Vulnerability Models](#).

Treatment Need	% of Grove	Acres
Fuels Reduction/Restoration	100%	14
Reforestation	0%	0

## CAHOON GROVE REFERENCES

Willard, D. 1994. Giant Sequoia Groves of the Sierra Nevada: A Reference Guide.

Giant Sequoia Health & Resilience Assessment [Glossary](#) 

[How to Use the Giant Sequoia Health & Resilience Assessment](#) 

[Giant Sequoia Health & Resilience Assessment Analysis Methods](#) 

Find more giant sequoia science by searching the [GSLC Scientific Publications Library](#) .

Explore more groves or learn about the Giant Sequoia Lands Coalition.

## DISCLAIMER

The information presented in the Giant Sequoia Grove Health & Resilience Assessment is intended to supplement on-the-ground knowledge of giant sequoia groves for use in conjunction with current on-the-ground knowledge of grove condition and management activities when planning fuel treatment and reforestation projects. It should not be considered the only source of information about the condition of groves.