

CALAVERAS SO GROVE

CALAVERAS SO GROVE OVERVIEW

Relative Overall Vulnerability

HIGH
5.4

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

Wildfire Vulnerability

HIGH - 5.4

Regen Vulnerability

LOW - 0.5

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

Relative Management Priority

HIGH
5.4

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

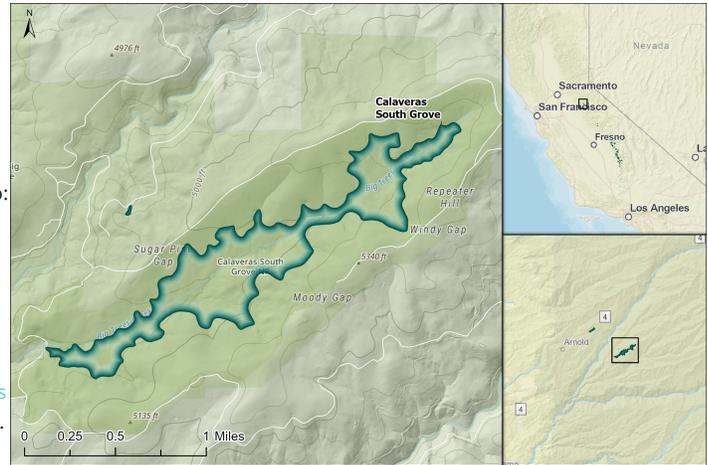
Overall Vulnerability

HIGH - 5.4

Treatment Feasibility

GOOD - 10.0

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



Grove Map - click map for more detailed spatial information

Grove Information

Grove Size (Acres)	365
Location	Central Sierra Nevada Watershed, Tuolumne County
Management Unit(s)	Calaveras Big Trees State Park
Land Steward(s)	CA Parks

About Calaveras So Grove

Calaveras South Grove is a 365-acre grove in the Central Sierra Watershed region, situated between 4,572 - 5,345 feet elevation at 38.24854 °N. It is managed by Calaveras Big Trees State Park. The grove is located in the drainage of Big Trees Creek, North Fork of the Stanislaus River watershed. It is considered an old growth forest and the mature sequoias have never been logged. Thus, it is home to several exceptional giant sequoia trees, including the Agassiz Tree - the largest in both the North and South Calaveras groves.

CALAVERAS SO GROVE HEALTH & RESILIENCE

HIGH
5.4

Calaveras So Grove is ranked **High** for Relative Overall Vulnerability because it is at a **High** risk of being negatively impacted by the effects of severe wildfire and at **Low** risk for inadequate natural regeneration.

Relative Overall Vulnerability

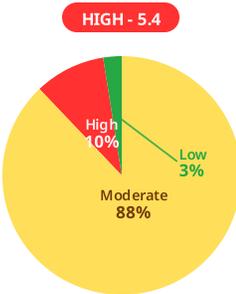
Additionally, Calaveras So Grove is at **Low** risk for negative impacts from drought stress, **Low** levels of tree mortality have been detected in the grove, and the presence and activity of beetles in the grove is **Confirmed**. 0% of Calaveras So Grove has burned in large fires since 1984. See below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

Components of Relative Overall Vulnerability

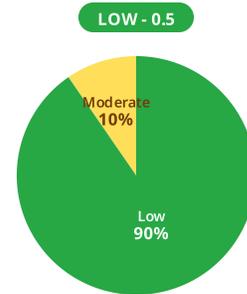
Relative Overall Vulnerability is based on **Wildfire Vulnerability** and **Regeneration Vulnerability** using an area-weighted calculation. See [Grove Assessment Analysis Methods](#) for more details.

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



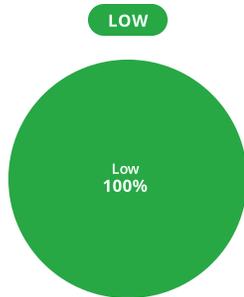
Regeneration Vulnerability



Additional Grove Health & Resilience Information

Below is additional information about Calaveras So 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



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

Beetle Activity

CONFIRMED

Beetle Activity in Calaveras So Grove has been confirmed by a survey. Please see the [Grove Resilience Datasheet](#) for details.

Tree Mortality

LOW

Tree Mortality in Calaveras So 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

HIGH
5.4

Calaveras So Grove is ranked **High** for Relative Management Priority because it has **High** Relative Overall Vulnerability and **Good** feasibility for implementing management actions toward restoration goals.

Relative Management Priority

Additionally, the grove is 2.2 miles from a community and is 0.4 miles from recreational infrastructure. CA State Parks prefers to encourage natural regeneration. 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

HIGH - 5.4

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

Treatment Feasibility

GOOD - 10.0

Special Land Designation	None
Grove Manager Opinion	Fuel Treatments are Possible
Remote	No

Additional Management Considerations

Below is additional information relevant to Calaveras So 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	3.2%	21.4
Prescribed Fire	86.7%	571.1
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	9.6%	35.04
Reforestation	0%	0

CALAVERAS SO 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.