FORGOTTEN GROVE

FORGOTTEN GROVE
OVERVIEW

Relative Overall Vulnerability

LOW
0.0

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

Wildfire Vulnerability
LOW - 0.0

Regen Vulnerability
LOW - 0.0

See the Grove Health & Resilience section below for more information.

Relative Management Priority

LOW
0.0

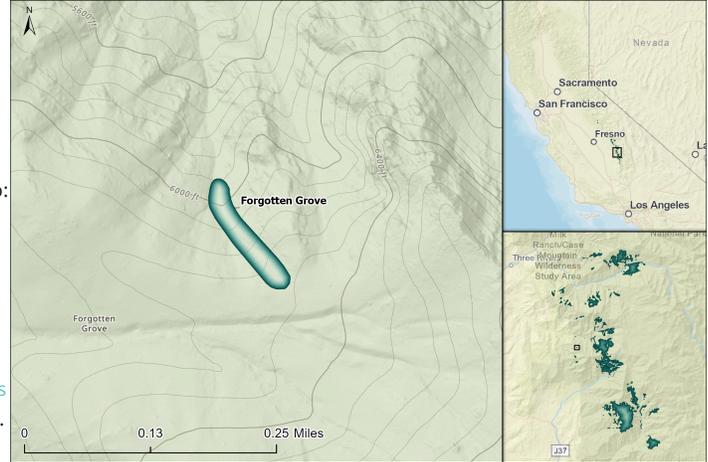This grove is ranked **LOW** for Relative Management Priority due to:

Overall Vulnerability
LOW - 0.0

Treatment Feasibility
POOR - 3.3

See the Management Considerations section below for more information.

Forgotten Grove

0   0.13   0.25 Miles

Grove Map - click map for more detailed spatial information

Grove Information

Grove Size (Acres)	1.8
Location	Kaweah River Watershed, Tulare County
Management Unit(s)	Sequoia - Kings Canyon National Park
Land Steward(s)	NPS SEKI

About Forgotten Grove

Forgotten Grove is quite small, occupying only two acres. It is in the Kaweah River Watershed region, situated between 5,918 - 6,312 feet elevation at 36.33339°N. It is a remote grove located in the southwest corner of the SEKI National Park, near Dennison Mountain. The grove is managed by Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park.

HEALTH & RESILIENCE

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

Additionally, Forgotten Grove is at **Moderate** 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**. 100% of Forgotten 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.
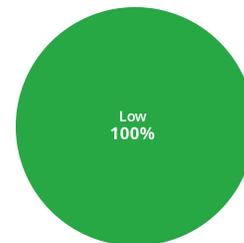
Wildfire Vulnerability
LOW - 0.0

Low
100%
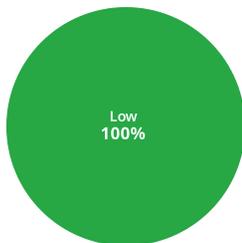
Regeneration Vulnerability
LOW - 0.0

Low
100%

Additional Grove Health & Resilience Information

Below is additional information about Forgotten 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
MODERATE

Moderate
100%

Beetle Activity
UNKNOWN

Beetle Activity in Forgotten Grove has not been determined. Please see the Grove Resilience Datasheet ⧉ for details.

Tree Mortality
LOW

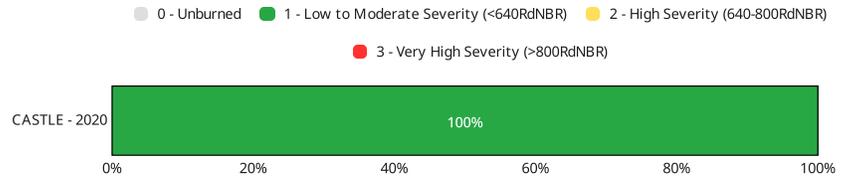Tree Mortality in Forgotten Grove is Low according to the most current available USFS dead canopy data. Please see the Grove Resilience Datasheet ⧉ for details.

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

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 ☐.

Wildfires	CASTLE - 2020
% of grove burned	100%
% of grove unburned	0%
Fire Return Interval Departure	High

The chart below provides the percentages of the grove burned at different levels of severity for each wildfire since 1984.

◯ 0 - Unburned   🟩 1 - Low to Moderate Severity (<640RdNBR)   🟨 2 - High Severity (640-800RdNBR)

🟥 3 - Very High Severity (>800RdNBR)

CASTLE - 2020 | 100%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

LOW
0.0

Relative Management Priority

Forgotten Grove is ranked **Low** for Relative Management Priority because it has **Low** Relative Overall Vulnerability and **Poor** feasibility for implementing management actions toward restoration goals.

Additionally, the grove is 3.5 miles from a community and is 1.1 miles from recreational infrastructure. There is proposed wilderness in or near this grove. 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

LOW - 0.0

See the Health & Resilience section above for the component metrics for the Relative Overall Vulnerability rank.

Treatment Feasibility

POOR - 3.3

Special Land Designation	(Grove Manager mentioned proposed wilderness)
Grove Manager Opinion	Unknown
Remote	Yes

Additional Management Considerations

Below is additional information relevant to Forgotten 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	0%	0
Reforestation	0%	0

FORGOTTEN 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.