

HOMERS NOSE GROVE

HOMERS NOSE GROVE OVERVIEW

Relative Overall Vulnerability

HIGH
6.0

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

Wildfire Vulnerability

LOW - 0.6

Regen Vulnerability

HIGH - 6.0

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

Relative Management Priority

MEDIUM
3.0

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

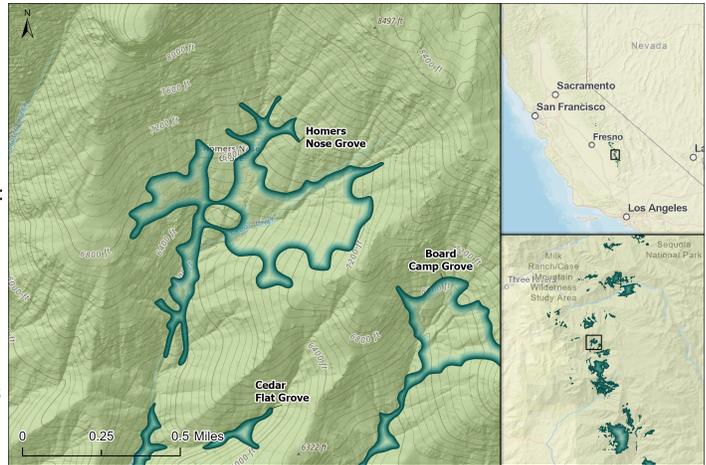
Overall Vulnerability

HIGH - 6.0

Treatment Feasibility

POOR - 0.0

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



Grove Map - click map for more detailed spatial information

Grove Information

Grove Size (Acres)	119
Location	Kaweah River Watershed, Tulare County
Management Unit(s)	Sequoia - Kings Canyon National Park
Land Steward(s)	NPS SEKI

About Homers Nose Grove

Homers Nose Grove is a 119-acre grove in the Kaweah River Watershed region situated between 5,510 - 7,267 feet elevation at 36.37380°N. It is managed by Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park. This remote grove is located in the Cedar Creek drainage, South Fork of the Kaweah River watershed and can only be accessed by unmaintained trails or by difficult cross-country travel.

HEALTH & RESILIENCE

HIGH
6.0

Relative Overall Vulnerability

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

Additionally, Homers Nose Grove is at **Low** risk for negative impacts from drought stress, **Medium** levels of tree mortality have been detected in the grove, and the presence and activity of beetles in the grove is **None Observed**. 100% of Homers Nose Grove has burned in large fires since 1984. See below for more detailed information.

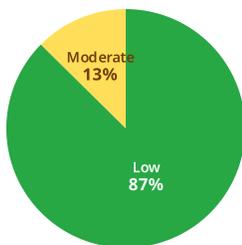
Components of Relative Overall Vulnerability

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.

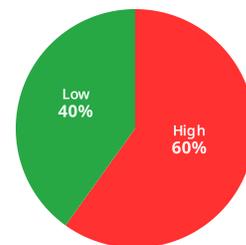
Wildfire Vulnerability

LOW - 0.6



Regeneration Vulnerability

HIGH - 6.0

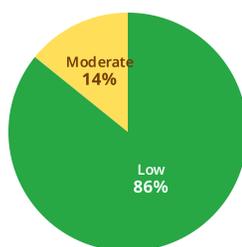


Additional Grove Health & Resilience Information

Below is additional information about Homers Nose 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 Homers Nose Grove is Low based on an area-weighted average. Click on the chart for an interactive map.

Beetle Activity

NONE OBSERVED

Beetle Activity in Homers Nose Grove has not been observed by grove managers.

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

Tree Mortality

MEDIUM

Tree Mortality in Homers Nose Grove is Medium according to the most current available USFS dead canopy data.

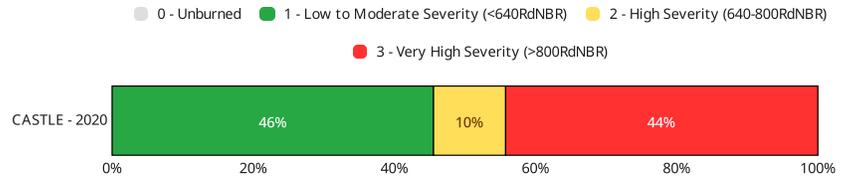
Please see the [Grove Resilience Datasheet](#) for details.

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](#).

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.



MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

MEDIUM
3.0

Homers Nose Grove is ranked **Medium** for Relative Management Priority because it has **High** Relative Overall Vulnerability and **Poor** feasibility for implementing management actions toward restoration goals.

Relative Management Priority

Additionally, the grove is 4.9 miles from a community and is 2.2 miles from recreational infrastructure. 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 - 6.0

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

Treatment Feasibility

POOR - 0.0

Special Land Designation	John Krebs Wilderness Area
Grove Manager Opinion	Fuel Treatments are Unlikely or Prohibited
Remote	Yes

Additional Management Considerations

Below is additional information relevant to Homers Nose 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	59.9%	71.281

HOMERS NOSE 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.