9GA22700 HAMEY WOODS SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS POST-FIRE REDWOOD DEFECT STUDY

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Project Status and Progress Report:

Approximately 74 study trees in the Lower Deadman Harvest Unit at San Vicente Redwoods were harvested through the Lower Deadman Emergency Notice #1-23EM-00085-SCR and tracked through the scaling process, to the extent feasible. The winter rain forced a temporary suspension of operations, preventing the shipment of all logs to the sawmill. The remaining logs, including a portion of the study logs, will likely be shipped in the spring when the roads are suitable for log transport.

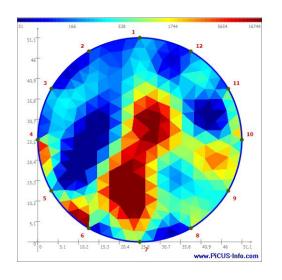
Compared to the study at Swanton Pacific Ranch, our tree-tracking effortsproved more successful. We were able to track all of the logs in the field andmanaged to trace approximately 70% of the study trees back to their corresponding scaling data at the sawmill. We collected photos and scaled individual logs in the woods and at the landings. Photos of the tree cross-sections allow for interpretation of the defects introduced by the 2020 fire.

Prior to harvesting, each tree was assessed using Sonic tomography to make a computerized depiction of structural decay versus healthy wood; and Impedance tomography which reflects moisture content to indicate wetter and drier regions in the study trees at breast height. They were bucked at 1 meter from the base to be scaled at the same height as the tomography and the cambim checks. We are working on uploading and presenting the post-firee ffects, decay, tomography scans, and volume data for each tree.

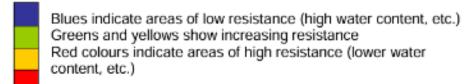
Attached: Post-fire Effects, Tomography Scans, and Log Scaling of San Vicente Redwood Trees – Photo Documentation

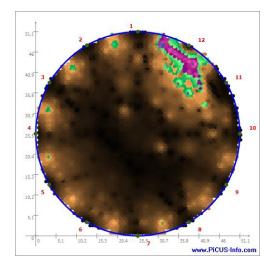
Post-fire Effects, Tomography Scans, and Log Scaling of San Vicente Redwood Trees -- Photo Documentation DRAFT

How to Read Tomography Scans



Electrical Impedance Tomography:





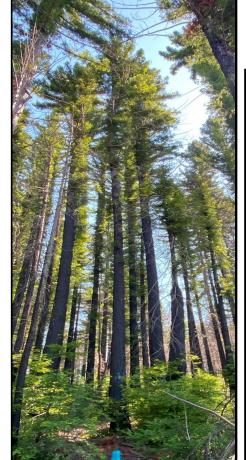
Sonic Tomography:



Areas of good wood, where the fastest velocities can be found, are represented in (dark) browns. The meaning of green varies according to the defect. It often describes the distance between healthy and damaged wood, but can also indicate early fungus infection. Violets and blues represent damaged areas.

Tree #64























Full Tree and Fungus Photos

- ~64 sq. in of white rot
- ¼ quadrants of fungus
- $\frac{1}{4}$ quadrants of dead cambium
- **Branch & Bole Sprouting**
- Low-Moderate Burn Severity Zone

Cambium Checks at North, East, South, and West Quadrants

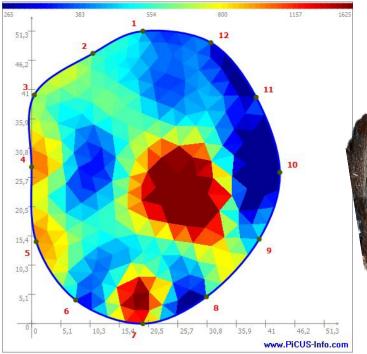
Alive/Fungus

Dead/No Fungus

Alive/No Fungus

Alive/No Fungus

Electrical Impedance Tomography Scan



Tree #64



Log #1- Big End:



] = Sapwood rot

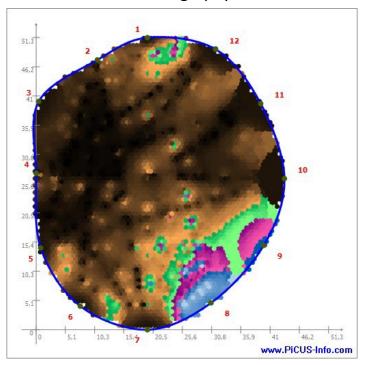


Log #1 Small End/ Log #2 Big End



Log #2 Small End

Sonic Tomography Scan



Log #1 Big End

- 17" Inside Bark (IB) before deductions
- 1-2" of sapwood rot around 45% circumference to the edge of heartwood
- Yellowing sapwood

Log #1 Small End/ Log #2 Big End

- 11" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood

- 9" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood
- Slight mechanical damage

	Volume	Volume After Deductions
Log #1	220 bf	110 bf
Log #2	80 bf	80 bf







No Fungus



Full Tree Photo



Alive/No Fungus



Alive/No Fungus



Alive/No Fungus



Alive/No Fungus

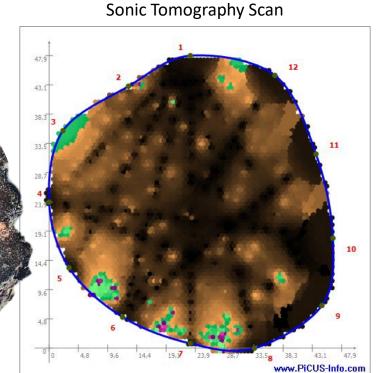
- % quadrants of fungus
- % quadrants of dead cambium
- Bole Sprouting
- Moderate-High Burn Severity Zone
- Dead top

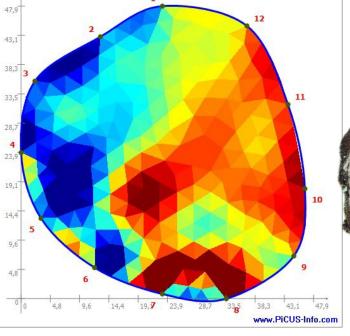


Cambium Checks at North, East, South, and West Quadrants

Electrical Impedance Tomography Scan 46 47,9 43,1

Tree #78





Log #1 Big End

Log #1 Small End/Log #2 Big End

I = North [] = Sapwood rot



Log #2 Small End

Log #1 Big End

- 18" Inside Bark (IB) before deductions
- 1.5-2.25" of sapwood rot around 10% circumference to the edge of heartwood
- Yellowing sapwood

Log #1 Small End/ Log #2 Big End

- 11" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood

- 7" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood

	Volume	Volume After Deductions
Log #1	260 bf	220 bf
Log #2	50 bf	50 bf

Tree #81

















Dead/Fungus



Dead/Fungus



Dead/Fungus



Dead/No Fungus

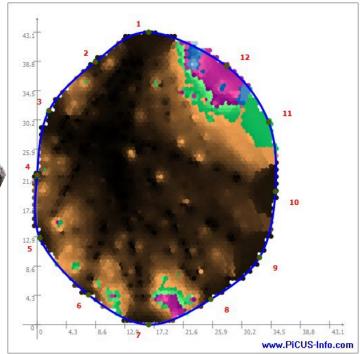
Full Tree and Fungus Photos

- ~890 sq. in of white rot
- 3/4 quadrants of fungus
- $\frac{4}{4}$ quadrants of dead cambium
- Tree was dying at time of measurement and was dead at the time of cutting
- Branch & Bole Sprouting (Branch sprouts dead at time of measurement)
- Moderate-High Burn Severity Zone



Cambium Checks at North, East, South, and West Quadrants

Sonic Tomography Scan







Log #1 Big End



Electrical Impedance Tomography Scan

21,6

38,8

34,5

30,2

21,6

17,2

12,9

Log #1 Small End/ Log #2 Big End Log #2 Small End

Log #1 Big End

- 15" Inside Bark (IB) before deductions
- 1.75-2" of sapwood rot around 90% circumference to the edge of heartwood
- Yellowing sapwood

Log #1 Small End/ Log #2 Big End

- 9" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood

- 6" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood
- Yellowing sapwood
- Knot present

	Volume	Volume After Deductions
Log #1	150 bf	120 bf
Log #2	50 bf	50 bf

Tree #82





















Full Tree and Fungus Photos

- ~74 sq. in of white rot
- ¼ quadrants of fungus
- ¼ quadrants of dead cambium
- Branch & Bole Sprouting
- Low-Moderate Burn Severity Zone

Alive/No Fungus

Cambium Checks at North, East, South, and West Quadrants

Alive/Fungus

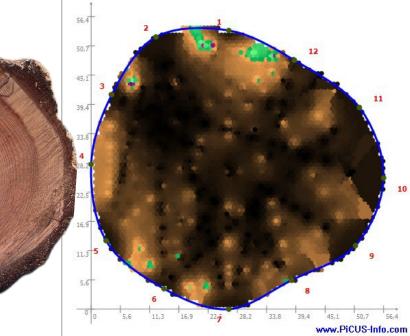
Alive/No Fungus

Alive/No Fungus

Sonic Tomography Scan



Tree #82



Log #1 Big End

] = Sapwood rot



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Log #1 Small End/ Log #2 Big End

Electrical Impedance Tomography Scan

50,7

45,1

39,4

33,8

28,2

16,9

11,3 5

5,6



Log #2 Small End

Log #1 Big End

- 18" Inside Bark (IB) before deductions
- 1-2" of sapwood rot around 8% circumference to the edge of heartwood
- Yellowing sapwood

Log #1 Small End/ Log #2 Big End

- 12" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood
- Knot present

- 10" IB
- Healthy sapwood and heartwood

	Volume	Volume After Deductions
Log #1	280 bf	230 bf
Log #2	110 bf	110 bf