

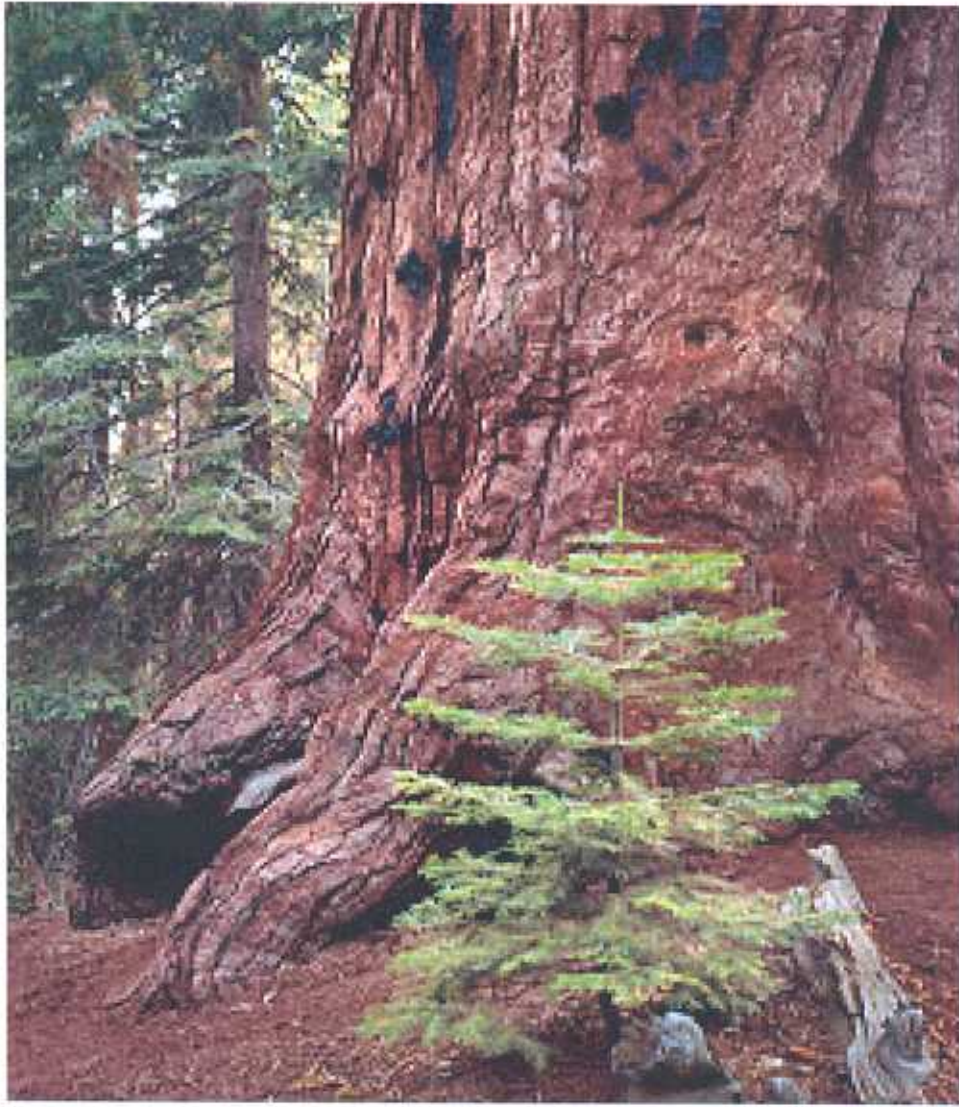
Caring for the Land and Serving People



Sequoia National Forest

Giant Sequoia National Monument

Accomplishment Report 2006 – 2007



Centennial 1908 - 2008



Forest Service

Pacific Southwest Region

*D*ear Friends of the Forest

Our National Forests embrace part of our collective riches as a nation. In particular on the Sequoia we protect some of the world's most diverse and productive ecosystems where California owls, Pacific fisher, black bear and mountain lion breed, where 33 groves of giant sequoia flourish, and our history tells a rich and colorful story of the settlers to California's southern Sierra Nevada.

Active and informed public participation is a valued element of managing these national treasures. For 100 years, the Sequoia National Forest has engaged the public in helping to create new policies and programs, develop resource protection strategies, address complex issues such as water quality, fuel reduction, ecosystem management, and more recently – to help design our new Giant Sequoia National Monument Plan.

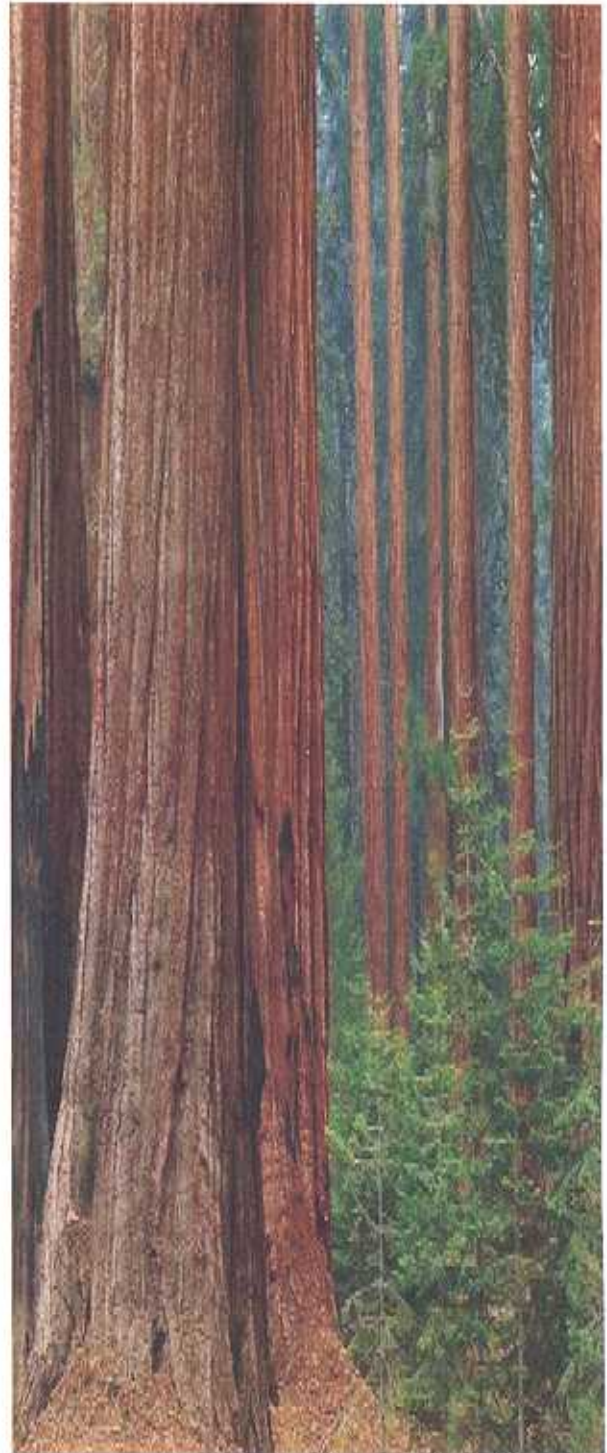
Using the lessons learned from these experiences, the Forest Service help communities become more aware of the issues that affect their public lands and actively engages user and interest groups, agencies, elected officials, tribal governments and the public in an open dialogue about how best to shape the Sequoia's future direction and management.

In our first annual report I would like to highlight our service to managing your 1.2 million acres entrusted to the Forest Service. We are proud of our accomplishments over the last year and have outlined some of the highlights in this accomplishment report.

This is your chance to have a say in the future of your Giant Sequoia National Monument, and we welcome your comments and suggestions in the year ahead.

/s/ Tina Terrell

Tina Terrell
Forest Supervisor



Giant Sequoia - Natures Masterpiece

We thank our partners!

9th Annual Celebrate Sequoias – This free event is hosted cooperatively each year by the Giant Sequoia National Monument and the National Park Service. The all day event in September celebrates “giant trees” through the eyes of naturalists, scientists and artists.

The Festival was located at Princess Campground in the Monument. The Festival included vendors, information booths, and guided walks through the lesser-known giant sequoia groves in the Monument, and Kings Canyon and Sequoia National Parks. *Mark your calendars to attend next year!*

Celebrate International Migratory Bird Day – On May 12, the public took part in an early morning hike and bird count of birds returning from their winter vacations. The theme was “birds in a changing climate.”

Whether you're a first-timer or an experienced birder, we welcome you to participate. Birds have long been indicators of environmental change, sounding the alarm about the impacts of pesticides, polluted water, and the loss of continuous forest. While this festival promotes the joy of birds it also tackles a challenging and pertinent topic, climate change.

Eradicated Marijuana Garden Receives Needed Clean-up – The Fresno-based High Sierra Volunteer Trail Crew, hosted a clean-up operation of an eradicated marijuana site this past October. The group worked with Forest Service law enforcement officials and tackled the enormous resource damage in the beautiful Monarch Wilderness located on the Hume Lake Ranger District. The site was located directly above the Kings River, a National Wild & Scenic River.



3rd Annual Upper Kern River Clean Up – Volunteers spent the day picking up trash along several sections of the Upper Kern River on Saturday, June 9. The annual clean-up day was sponsored by the Forest Service, California Land Management and Whitewater Voyages. Volunteers share a genuine concern for the Kern River and want to ensure its future as a safe, clean waterway. This effort is one way people can restore the area, clean up the river corridor, and make it a better place for forest visitors.

4th Annual Lower Kern River Clean Up – Over 43 volunteers, a dozen boaters and a number of outfitter guide companies rid the lower Kern of over 2,000 pounds of trash on July 14th. The river outfitters contributed food, rafts, life jackets, employees, transportation and support. The Kern Valley River Council also contributed monetary resources for the barbeque. Fun was had by all at the end of the day. The Out of the Blue band provided live entertainment with bluegrass, country and rock fusion music.



Volunteers work on the river clean up.
Join in the effort for next years
Public Lands Day!

Giant Sequoia National Monument Collaboration:

The Sequoia National Forest is committed to a fully collaborative approach to development and complete the Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan (Monument Plan). To ensure success, we have contracted with the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution for an assessment to determine internal and external collaborative capacity. Ms. Carie Fox, of Fox Mediation is in the process of completing an assessment and developing recommendations for structuring the planning process as a collaborative effort. To date we have conducted two meetings of the recreation stakeholders, and a third meeting is scheduled February 28, 2008. We look forward to working with our partners to refine the collaborative approach, develop and implement the new Monument Plan.



Public Meetings for the New Giant Sequoia National Monument Plan –

On December 13, 2007 and January 10, 2008 public meetings were held for the new Giant Sequoia National Monument Management Plan. The Forest Service strives to work with stakeholders in a new, proactive way to develop the Monument Plan required by the Presidential Proclamation that established the Giant Sequoia National Monument in 2000.

The new planning efforts are a proactive collaborative process which means sharing power, engaging in ongoing conversations and being open to any possibilities that are legal, fair and practical. Representatives of constituent groups have the opportunity to be a part of defining objectives, crafting alternatives, guiding the analysis of alternatives, and ensuring that our efforts are transparent to the public and easy to understand – every step of the way.



Grizzly Falls
Hume Lake Ranger District
Giant Sequoia National Monument

Big Meadows Improvement Project

Giant Sequoia National Monument

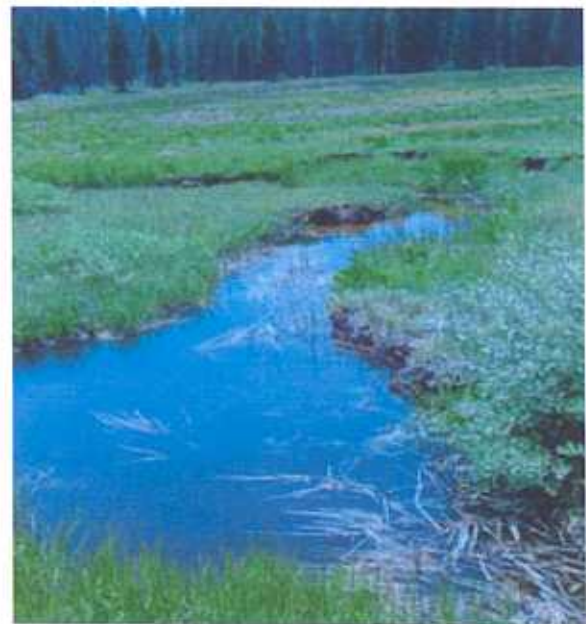
Background – The Hume Lake Ranger District entered into an agreement in 2004 with the Fresno Flyfishers for Conservation (Flyfishers) and California State University-Fresno, to develop stream and meadow restoration work at Big Meadows. Big Meadows is emblematic of the historic land use impacts and resultant channel incision that have occurred throughout the Sierra Nevada. The Flyfishers funded a Fresno State graduate student working on his geology master's thesis to complete this work. The successful outcome of the research project produced a restoration project plan, and support and development of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document.

Project – The Big Meadows Improvement Project will; restore 6,100 feet of degraded stream channel to enhance aquatic species, restore 300 acres of riparian meadow habitat, and maintain existing recreation and grazing land uses. The project will use a restoration technology called “pond and plug,” which eliminates the existing down cut channel and redirects stream flow back into stable, historic remnant channels on the meadow surface. This technique reconnects the stream channel to its naturally-evolved floodplain.

The project will provide the following ecosystem benefits: 1) establish a single-thread, low flow channel, 2) reduce flow peaks and increase/extend summer base flows, 3) increase in-stream cover and shading, 4) enhance aquatic and terrestrial habitat, 5) improve water quality, and 6) raise the local groundwater level within the meadow. In addition to the “pond and plug” technology, whole trees will be incorporated into the meadow channel and ponds. At the lower end of the meadow the staging and installation of a rock/vegetation valley grade feature will be done to restore the riparian ecosystem.

Partnerships – A Challenge Cost Share Agreement between the Forest Service and The Fresno Flyfishers for Conservation was finalized. Implementation began on September 17, 2007. The cost for initiation and implementation was approximately \$127,000. The Sequoia contributed \$25,000 and an additional \$9,300 for NEPA, project design and oversight. Additional partnership contributions included Flyfishers for Conservation, Plumas Corporation, Kaweah Fly Fishers, California State University Fresno, Southern & Northern California Fly Fishing Foundation, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Kings River Conservation District, Fly Fishing Team USA, The Tulare Co. Fish & Game Commission, and other private contributions.

Benefits – The outcome of the partnership has produced untold educational benefits including; stream restoration and management (internally and externally), relationship building, introduction of youth to the great outdoors, fly fishing, and the building of a “grassroots” conservation effort with a broad group of stakeholders. The ultimate winner—a restored meadow and stream channel that benefits future generations to enjoy and use.



Big Meadows
Hume Lake Ranger District
Giant Sequoia National Monument

Wildland Fire Management

Fire Suppression

Fire Season Begins -

On May 14, at an interagency press conference, the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Kern County Fire Department together announced an "Interagency Declaration for the 2007 Wildland Fire Season." The declaration covered all forest lands managed by the Sequoia National Forest located in Fresno, Tulare, and Kern counties which included the Giant Sequoia National Monument. The declaration also included all public lands managed by the BLM Bakersfield Field Office through Tulare, Fresno/Kings, Kern San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties.

Kern River Ranger District

James Fire -

On Sunday, April 28th behind James Station Market in Kernville, a Sequoia fire crew reported the James Fire which began burning in light grass and brush threatening nearby structures. The 1,320-acre fire started on private land under the jurisdiction of the Kern County Fire Department and spread onto the Sequoia. The Sequoia responded with 100 fire fighting personnel within 1-1/2 hours.

Vista Fire -

The 420-acre Vista Fire was located near the Sherman Pass "vista" overlook. The fire burned August 22-30, in the forested area on the Kern Plateau and impacted valuable wildlife habitat including California spotted owl, northern goshawk and Pacific fisher habitat. Over 189 personnel were assigned to the fire. The smoke plumes were visible to the communities in the Kern River Valley and Kennedy Meadows.

Goldledge Fire -

June 3 - The 4200-acre fire was started by forest visitors shooting weapons into dry grass. Most of the acres burned in the first two days, burning through chaparral and pine trees at the 3,000-8,000 foot elevation. The fire had a straight 5500 foot elevation gain in steep, remote, inaccessible terrain which bordered the edge of the Kern Plateau. The fire was west of the Horse Meadow development. (Note photo on previous page.)



Goldledge Fire
Kern River Ranger District

Wofford Fire -

The 525-acre Wofford Fire started Sunday, May 13th, one mile southeast of Kernville. At the height of the fire, personnel included 24 hand crews, 4 air tankers, 17 engines, 2 helicopters, water tenders and bull dozers. In all, 578 personnel were assigned to the fire representing the U.S. Forest Service, CAL-FIRE, Kern County Fire Department, Bureau of Land Management and several private contractors.



Prescribed Fire

West Plateau Burn Project

The West Plateau Burn Project was located near Big Meadow and Cannell Meadow (8 miles northeast of Kernville.) Approximately 1,000 acres burned as part of an on-going prescribed burning program. The resource objective was to introduce prescribed fire to establish a more nature fire regime into the ecosystem for important wildlife and other habitat.

Fire Managers worked closely with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District to monitor smoke production and reduce local impacts. Smoke from the burn operation was visible from most of the communities around Lake Isabella and the Kennedy Meadows area. Temporary road and trail closures did occur near the vicinity of the prescribed burn operations.



West Plateau Burn Project
Burning in Jeffrey pine and montane shrubs

Hazardous Tree Removal -

In FY 2007, the Sequoia removed hazard trees along approximately 68 miles of forest roads, and some recreation facilities—primarily campgrounds. This work was done along the Western Divide Highway and all types of forest service roads. In FY 2006, hazard trees were removed from numerous recreation facilities, primarily campgrounds. Little work was accomplished along roads.

Red Mountain Research Project

In December, fire crews and researchers conducted a prescribed burn project on the western slope of the Greenhorn Mountains within the Red Mountain fire (1970, 25,000-acres). The goal was to modify long term wildfire behavior in tree plantations. The methodologies examined fuel treatments, after tree thinning treatments occurred, to determine; 1) the effectiveness of using mastication alone, or 2) using mastication with prescribed burning to meet resource objectives. Tools the researchers used included video and temperature sensors to monitor four 10-acre vegetation blocks, during and after the fire.

History – Fourteen years after the Red Mountain fire many tree plantations were successfully re-established, including incense cedar. In time the plantations became overstocked, which required recent tree thinning by mastication which leaves a thick layer of ground fuels. These ground fuels pose a major fire threat to trees in plantations, specifically when wildfires burn.

The successful research burn was ignited under prescription using hand-held drip torches. Fire managers worked closely with the Kern County Air Pollution Control District to manage the smoke and reduce local impacts to communities.



Red Mountain Burn
Kern River Ranger District

Giant Sequoia National Monument



Grouse Fire - In the Golden Trout Wilderness, a lightning strike began the 1,022-acre Grouse Fire near Grasshopper Flat. Due to its complexity, an incident management team set up fire operations with 172 personnel in Upper Peppermint campground. The fire began August 27 and burned through December 18.

Giant Sequoia Tree Ignited by Fire - On September 27, a fire was reported on private property in the Sequoia Crest area which is surrounded by the Giant Sequoia National Monument. The fire was reported to the Forest Service around midnight, and seventeen personnel were immediately dispatched. A helicopter proceeded to drop buckets of water on the burning tree in an effort to extinguish the fire. Additionally, a tree climber fought the fire from a neighboring tree by spraying water into the sequoia crown. The burning debris fell to the ground and ignited a one-quarter acre ground fire which was contained.

Prescribed Burning: The Coy Flat Project - Forest fire crews continued on-going protection measures for the mountain community of Camp Nelson. The 600-acre Coy Flat community protection project included burning hand-piled vegetation from a fuel break project designed to protect homes. Both prescribed burning and pile burning occurred over a two year period during 2006-2007. Some vegetation piles were left unburned to benefit wildlife, soil erosion and promote new vegetation growth.

This cooperative project included private landowners maintaining required clearances on their property, and parallel federal efforts clearing vegetation on land within the Giant Sequoia National Monument.

Forest personnel worked closely with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District to manage smoke production and reduce local impacts.



Camp Nelson Urban Interface Project Tule River Ranger District

Protecting communities is high priority work in the Giant Sequoia National Monument (Monument). The goal of the 900-acre Camp Nelson Urban Interface Project was designed to prepare a line of defense for the Camp Nelson community. The project area is in the Monument however, not within any giant sequoia groves, and the oak trees located throughout the project were not cut. In the fall of 2007, over 100-acres were accomplished within the Camp Nelson project, located near Highway 190 between Moorehouse Creek, through the community of Camp Nelson and into the Coy Flat area. This hazardous fuel reduction project was designed to reduce live and dead fuel by thinning small trees and brush, piling dead branches lying on the ground and then prescribed burning the area.

Caring for the Land and Serving People

A contractor was hired to implement the project and the crews used chainsaws and a masticator, a tractor-mounted machine that grinds up trees and brush. Crews (15-30 people) removed over 75 percent of the brush within a quarter mile of a road, and 50 percent of the brush within a half mile of private property boundaries. When weather and fuel conditions permit, the hand piles will continue to be burned by Forest Service fire crews. A combined collaborative effort is occurring with adjacent private landowners in Camp Nelson as they continue to maintain their required home clearances. These combined efforts will result in a forest landscape that is less susceptible to wildfire, and one which will offer protection to the community and firefighters.



Golden Trout Wilderness Wildland Fire Use (WFU)-

In 2006, the Sequoia had three WFUs (Maggie, Tamarack, and Broder-Beck) in both the Golden Trout and South Sierra Wildernesses for a total of 10,200 acres. Using naturally-ignited fires in designated, remote sections of forests is an important tool on the Sequoia to restore ecological forest health, and mitigating the escalating costs of fire suppression. Resource benefits include improved long-term watershed conditions, enhanced wildlife habitat and more resilient forested ecosystems.

During the period of May thru June of 2007, the Porterville Organized Crews accomplished 60 miles of trail maintenance in the Golden Trout Wilderness for firefighter and research access for WFU monitoring. The crews were utilized for ground access to the WFU's to bring in monitoring devices. Fourteen hand crews were utilized at different times during that period. The primary accomplishment was the removal of trees that had fallen across the

trail and removal of various brush types that encroached upon the trail. Downed trees ranged in diameter from 6 inches to 6 feet, and some areas were completely impassable. The crews also located and opened two trail routes abandoned 10 to 15 years ago due to impassable conditions caused by down trees, and brush along trail routes.

In addition to the hand crews used during the operation, four agency pack trains from the Sequoia, Shasta-Trinity, and Inyo National Forests were utilized to emphasize the wilderness ethic to transport support material and camp supplies to the hand crews that were camping in the wilderness. These regional pack trains are the last of a Forest Service tradition and were invaluable to the operation. The cost savings was significant compared to the price of helicopters, and much more versatile. The utilization of the pack trains allowed fresh food to be brought into camps every 3-4 days, limiting the need to use Meals Ready to Eat (MRE'S). Meal costs decreased from \$35 per person/day to \$13 per day.



Golden Trout Wilderness
The Porterville Organized Crews worked in the Golden Trout Wilderness for firefighter research and employee access. Many trails were also opened for hikers. Over fifteen large trees fell across trails in the wilderness.

Public Workshops Stewardship Fished Assessment (SFA)

The Sequoia successfully hosted a collaborative public session on February 22, 2007. Over 50 stakeholders participated in the workshop as an interdisciplinary and collaborative process for designing and scheduling the Sequoias vegetative treatments. The feedback from the cadre implementing the program was that this workshop was the most successful in California. The cadre collaboratively worked with our Forest Leadership Team and stakeholders to set the short-term, interim strategy of treating strategic locations within the forest to reduce the severity of future wildfires. In the long term, the SFA process will be used to develop multiple-resource strategies that will be employed to address the landscape-scale fire and forest health problems that threaten the Sequoia forest.

State Cooperative Grants 2007 - 2008

In August a public workshop was held to receive input on the 2007-2008 grant application to the California State Parks, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division. The Sequoia developed five proposals for the 2007-2008 funding cycle and successfully received \$526,000. The funds support OHV management activities, including facility operation and maintenance, trail maintenance, law enforcement, planning, and conservation. Together with the State of California we have enjoyed a long and successful partnership, lasting over 25 years in which the Sequoia has received funding assistance for the management of off-highway vehicle recreation.

Proposed Recreation Fee Increases for 2008

The Sequoia National Forest solicited comments on a proposal to increase fees at five campgrounds, three recreation rental cabins, one high impact recreation area, and one special

recreation permit. These fees have not been raised since 1998. Recreation fee increases would be consistent with inflationary costs and comparable to similar public and private recreation sites in their respective areas. These proposed fee increases will help keep recreation sites open and available for visitor enjoyment.

In 2004, Congress passed the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (REA), which allows the Sequoia National Forest to keep 95 percent of fees collected to operate, maintain, and directly improve Forest recreation sites and services.



Auxillary Cove at Lake Isabella
Kern River Ranger District



Buck Rock Foundation Partnership

The Buck Rock Foundation is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the tradition of fire lookouts and other historic facilities. This association manages historic fire lookouts such as Bear Mountain Lookout, Delilah Lookout and Buck Rock Lookout on the Sequoia National Forest. The Foundation restores fire lookouts and other historic facilities in accordance with historical standards and guidelines, and staff the lookouts for fire detection. They offer foothill communities and visitors a unique opportunity for interpretation of the natural and cultural history of fire detection, and the surrounding environment. Mark your calendars for their annual 4th of July Celebration, at Buck Rock Lookout, and join the this summers "Sunset at Buck Rock" programs.

Public Wheeled Motorized Travel Management Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

The Sequoia published a notice of intent to prepare an EIS on June 15, 2007 to analyze the effects of proposed changes which include: 1) conversion of some authorized system roads to trails (30 miles); changing the type of motor vehicle use on 36 miles of road (such as roads currently authorized for highway legal vehicles only, to all wheeled motorized vehicle use); conversion of some system roads to be closed to vehicular use (19 miles); and designation of some existing user-created routes (0.9 miles of road, 71 miles of trail); all mileage is approximate, 2) Cross-country travel (off of designated roads and trails) by wheeled motorized vehicles would be prohibited, and 3) the continuation of wheeled motorized vehicle use by the public on the forest trail north of Dry Meadow, and 4) amend the Sequoia National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan to change approximately 5,500 acres of semi-primitive non-motorized (SPNM) to semi-primitive motorized (SPM), to conform with motorized vehicle use of the trail.

During the 30-day scoping period, five public meetings were held at different locations. The Forest Supervisor and staff met with members of the Off Highway Vehicle community and had a field trip to review trails in the project area. A productive dialogue regarding the proposed action occurred. Additional meetings with interested parties will be scheduled to continue dialog on the proposed action and alternatives, and public meetings will also be held once alternatives are drafted. The forest is currently conducting public comment analysis, collecting field data, and beginning the environmental review. The Draft EIS is expected to be published in spring, 2008. The FEIS will be published fall, 2009.



Fieldtrip with Tina Terrell,
Forest Supervisor



2007 Tree Planting Donations

The Arbor Day Foundation donated \$81,600 for a three year tree planting implementation effort.

In 2007, \$7,230 was contributed to growing seedlings, and 2008 - 2009 tree planting will begin. The largest corporate contributor was AT&T through the paperless statement program (on-line bill payments). AT&T will plant a tree for each person who signs up for their service.

2008 projected donations - Partnerships will plant 50,000 trees. The larger corporate contributors are:

Enterprise Car	\$11,500	(23,000 trees)
Bare Naked Granola	6,000	(12,000 trees)
Smith-Barney	4,800	(9,600 trees)
Cartridge World.....	7,500	(15,000 trees) (Recycled ink cartridges)
Fetzer	1,500	(3000 trees)
Penny Pines	5,000	

Additional donations received were from ReLeaf and the National Forest Foundation.

Sequoia National Forest/Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

On January 17, 2008, Sequoia National Forest/Giant Sequoia National Monument, Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station, Sequoia/Kings National Parks, and the U.S. Geological Service signed a MOU with a shared vision for the Sierra Nevada, "...to collaboratively develop a program of research, resources management, and public education to help mitigate the impacts from and adapt to climate change effects on ecosystems of the Southern Sierra Nevada."

For the past year both agency leadership teams have been meeting on a quarterly basis to build relationships and discuss many resource issues that cross their shared boundaries. A portion of the MOU states, "The Sierra Nevada region is of vast importance to the well being of this country, not only for recreational opportunities that this region offers, but as the main source for California's thriving agriculture, energy production, and domestic water use supplies to millions of people. This relatively intact ecosystem provides an array of ecosystem services to the people of California, the nation, and the world. Landscape change, including the effects of global climate change, shifting fire regimes, patterns of human land use, and other ecosystem stressors could have a significant influence on our dependency on the natural resources associated with this area. The interaction of environmental and cultural stresses with global climate change is likely to be synergistic. Understanding these changes is vital to land managers in their efforts to make informed and sound land management decisions."

Clear Creek Forest Health Improvement and Fuels Reduction Project Kern River Ranger District

The 4,510-acre project is located on the west side of the Piute Mountains within Kern County, California. The purpose is to improve forest health conditions, both in the forest and in tree plantations, and to reduce surface and ladder fuels to protect communities, and critical wildlife habitat (California spotted owl and northern goshawk). Treatments on the landscape include thinning small and intermediate size trees on 860-acres; utilizing service contracts and forest service crews to mechanically and manually thin 695-acres of plantations; thin ladder fuels in 930-acres of California spotted owl and goshawk protected activity centers, and home range core areas; thin ladder fuels on 1,920-acres; and underburn the majority of the project area (4,150 acres).

The environmental analysis was completed on January 30, 2007, and a Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact signed on January 31, 2007. Project implementation is planned to occur this spring and summer.



Princess Campground

Accessible Campsite Renovation Project
Hume Lake Ranger District

The Sequoia received an initial Forest Service grant in 2005 for the rehabilitation of Princess Campground, a 90-campsite property nestled in the Indian Basin giant sequoia grove. Phase I of the project began with the development of the Indian Basin Interpretive Trail, an American Disability Act (ADA) accessible trail, and new restrooms and accessible pathways.

In 2007, Phase II entailed completion of: 39 living areas, 8 new restrooms, replacement of fire rings and picnic tables, reconstruction of parking spurs, replacement of 16 existing faucets with accessible fixtures and sumps, construction of pathways from living areas to toilets, and new hydrants. Funding was also for demolition and disposal of existing fire rings, picnic tables, hydrants and sumps.

In 2008, Phase II will include planning efforts for: the pavement of roads and parking spurs, replacement of the remaining tables, fire rings, and, an additional number of accessible living areas. In 2009, project implementation will be completed. **Plan your visit now!**



Indian Basin Trail
Princess Campground
Hume Lake Ranger District

Centennial 1908 – 2008 Sequoia National Forest Giant Sequoia National Monument



The Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument are named for the giant sequoia, the world's largest tree. The landscape is as spectacular as its 33 groves of giant sequoia. Majestic granite monoliths, glacier-torn canyons, roaring whitewater, and lush meadows await your discovery at the southern end of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range.

If the land could speak, it would tell a history of Native American villages, settler's cabins, mining towns, cattle ranches, gold prospecting, lumber camps, redwood logging, early day resorts, mineral springs, and much more.

In 1908, the Sierra Forest Reserve (6,660,166 acres) was separated into the Inyo, Kern, Mono, Sequoia, Sierra, and Stanislaus National Forests. Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, named the Sequoia National Forest at approximately 2,935,080 acres. At that time the Sequoia National Forest become the largest unit in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The First Forest Supervisor was E.A. Sherman.

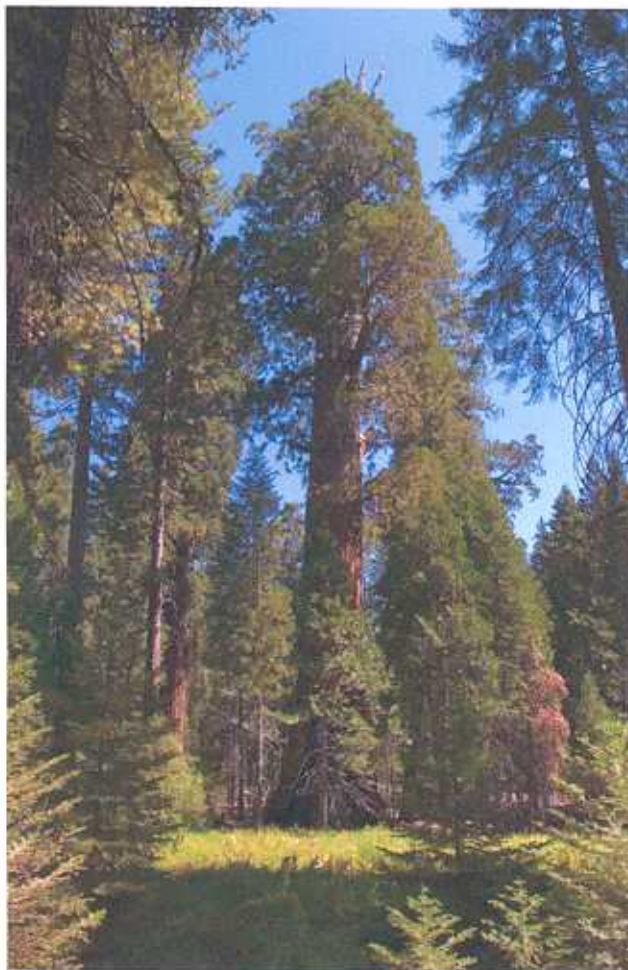


Buck Rock Lookout

Buck Rock sits perched atop a granite dome and offers a breathtaking view of the Great Western Divide. Access to the top is via a series of stair flights (172 steps) suspended from the side of the rock.



Sequoia National Forest Giant Sequoia National Monument



Centennial
1908 - 2008



Forest Contact Information

Forest Supervisor's Office

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Porterville, CA 93256
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Giant Sequoia National Monument

Ranger Districts

<u>Hume Lake</u>	<u>Tule River/Hot Springs</u>
35860 E. Kings Canyon Rd Dunlap, CA 93621 559-338-2251	32588 Highway 190 Springville, CA 93257 559-539-2607

Kern River Ranger Districts

<u>Kernville</u>	<u>Lake Isabella</u>
105 Whitney Road P.O. Box 9 Kernville, CA 93238 760-376-3781	4875 Ponderosa Drive P.O. Box 3810 Lake Isabella, CA 93240 760-379-5646

Sequoia National Forest and the Giant Sequoia National Monument



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