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August 18, 2026

Age Assessment of Trees #1-5

PLN-19576 Call CDP
1-26EX-00125-HUM (0-150' Structure Protection Exemption)
1-26EX-00127-HUM (150-300' Structure Protection Exemption)
APNs: 017-203-002 & 017-203-001

4082 Lentell Rd
Eureka, Ca, 95503
&
4050 Lentell Rd
Eureka, Ca, 95503

Humboldt County

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Forester
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Executive Summary

On Tuesday, August 11, 2026 our office received an email from Michael Kein, Associate Planner, Humboldt County Planning and Building Department requesting more information regarding the removal of large diameter trees, particularly redwoods of the Approved CAL FIRE Structure Protection Exemptions 1-26EX-00125-HUM and 1-26EX-00127-HUM; and about how many trees will be removed from the project area within the 150' to 300' Exemption (1-26EX-00127-HUM).

On Tuesday August 18, 2026, the harvest area was assessed completely for existing large diameter trees that would meet 14CCR§1038.1(c)(15) criteria. Large trees were located within the harvest area ranging from 45 inches in diameter up to 71.1 inches in diameter. The tree with the largest diameter (Tree #1) is 71.1" DBH and has a total height of 146'. During the project layout prior to submitting the exemptions, one tree (Tree #4) was identified as a tree greater than60" in Diameter and assumed to meet the 1800 AD criteria. This tree was identified and marked to leave for retention during timber marking. All other large trees identified are not classified as old-growth.

Item 4 of the 0-150' Exemption and Item 5 of the 150-300' Exemption reads:

> *Is it anticipated that a tree existing before 1800 AD greater than 60 inches in diameter at stump height for Sierra or Coast Redwoods, or 48 inches in diameter at stump height for all other tree species will be harvested?*

The box on both forms is checked No. The "No" response is correct. 14CCR§1038.1(c)(15) is an "and" statement meaning no tree that existed before 1800 AD and is greater than 60 inches in diameter at stump height shall be harvested. The box is checked "No" because both stipulations for any trees planned for harvest area not met.

During the site assessment a strip cruise was conducted within 1-26EX-00127-HUM to provide pre and post diameter classes to show that the harvest of the larger diameter classes will be minimal and demonstrates an increase of the quadratic mean diameter at completion of operations.

Pre harvest, the stand is composed of **~210 ft² of BA (Basal Area)/acre** of Redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). Post harvest it is expected that this will be reduced to **~160 ft² of BA/acre**. There are **~ 58 TPA** (Trees Per Acre) currently, and it is expected to be reduced to **38 TPA** post-harvest. The **average DBH is 23 inches**. **Pre-harvest QMD is 27.3 inches** and is expected to increase post-harvest to **29 inches**.

Methods

On Tuesday August 18, 2026, Stephen Hohman (RPF:2652) and Pierre Balda Schuiling (RPF: 3323) assessed the harvest areas for large diameter trees including classification of Coast Redwood as old-growth. A strip cruise was conducted to clarify the description of the existing stand. The strip cruise was conducted within the 150-300' Exemption zone (1-26EX-00127-HUM), utilizing a ½ chain width (33ft) sample area where all trees were measured. The data collected was used to determine the estimated stand characteristics throughout the harvest area.

Large trees were measured throughout the harvest area in DBH (Diameter at Breast Height), total height, and age. Bark thickness, limb size and other characteristics were taken into consideration as well during the assessment. DBH was measured using Spencer tapes on the uphill side of trees. Total height was measured with a Laser Technology TruPulse 200i Laser Rangefinder at adequate distances from trees in clear lines of sight. Age was determined by boring trees with a 40-inch increment borer and then extrapolating the remaining early years of the trees life by basing them on the growth of the 10 years closest to the pith extracted. The inner most 2-

inches are counted for years, divided by 2 for an extrapolation of years per inch for the missing core. Five trees were identified.

The diameter of Tree #1 at 4.5 feet above ground (DBH) measured **71.1 inches** with a bark thickness of 1.5 inches for a total radius of 34.05 inches. The extracted core measured 17.3 inches with an age count of 68 years. No compressed rings were present throughout the extracted portion. The inner most 2-inches was a count of 9 years, or 4.5 years per inch. The missing radius is 34.05 – 17.3 = 16.75 inches. The extrapolated age for the missing portion is 16.75 in × 4.5 years/in = **75.37 years**. The total age at DBH is 68 years (core) + 75 years (extrapolated) ≈ **143 years**. This tree's total height is 146 ft.

The diameter of Tree #2 at 4.5 feet above ground (DBH) measured **60 inches** with a bark thickness of 1.5 inches for a total radius of 28.5 inches. The extracted core measured 20.4 inches with an age count of 45 years. No compressed rings were present throughout the extracted portion. The inner most 2-inches was a count of 5 years, or 2.5 years per inch. The missing radius is 28.5 – 20.4 = 8.1 inches. The extrapolated age for the missing portion is 8.1 in × 2.5 years/in = 20.25 years. The total age at DBH is 45 years (core) + 20.25 years (extrapolated) ≈ **65 years.** This tree's total height is 144 ft.

The diameter of Tree #3 at 4.5 feet above ground (DBH) measured **65 inches** with a bark thickness of 1.5 inches for a total radius of 31 inches. The extracted core measured 10.7 inches with an age count of 58 years. No compressed rings were present throughout the extracted portion. The inner most 2-inches was a count of 4 years, or 2 years per inch. The missing radius is 31 – 10.7 = 20.3 inches. The extrapolated age for the missing portion is 20.3 in × 2 years/in = 40.6 years. The total age at DBH is 58 years (core) + 40.6 years (extrapolated) ≈ **99 years.** This tree's total height is 168 ft.

The diameter of Tree #4 at 4.5 feet above ground (DBH) measured approx. **64 inches ± 1 inches** due to the large burnt cavity at the base. A core extraction was attempted, but an age was not determined. The core displayed very tight rings that were difficult to count. Considering the DBH, height, limb size/orientation, furrowed bark, burnt cavity and crown position this tree was determined to be a **residual old-growth redwood**. This tree will not be harvested has been painted with a blue "L" to indicate that it is a "leave" tree that shall be retained. This tree's total height is 152 ft.

The diameter of Tree #5 at 4.5 feet above ground (DBH) measured **45.2 inches** with a bark thickness of 1.5 inches for a total radius of 21.1 inches. The extracted core measured 12 inches with an age count of 54 years. No compressed rings were present throughout the extracted portion. The inner most 2-inches was a count of 5.5 years, or 2.75 years per inch. The missing radius is 21.1 – 12 = 9.1 inches. The extrapolated age for the missing portion is 9.1 in × 2.75 years/in = 25.025 years. The total age at DBH is 54 years (core) + 25.025 years (extrapolated) ≈ **79 years**. This tree's total height is 150 ft.

Results

While Trees #1-4 are equal to or greater than 60 inches in diameter at a stump height, only Tree #4 has potentially existed before 1800 AD and has been determined to be an old-growth residual. Tree #4 will not be harvested but will be retained as a "leave" tree. Tree #5 represents the dominant canopy class of the majority of the stand while the trees #1-3 are the largest trees in the dominant canopy class.

As per the strip cruise, the stand has ~210 ft² of BA, that is expected to be reduced to ~160 ft² of BA/acre post-harvest. There is ~ 58 TPA (Trees Per Acre) currently, and it is expected to be reduced to 38 TPA post-harvest. The average DBH is 23 inches. Pre-harvest QMD is 27 inches and is expected to increase post-harvest to 29 inches. The above figures presented in this report should be viewed and considered in light of the time spent observing the property and the methodologies used. The estimates may differ from those made by others or from

the results of physically measuring the trees (timber cruising) or harvesting the trees, Hohman & Associates Forestry Consultants Inc. does not guarantee this work against such differences.

	Pre Distribution and Stocking Per Acre					
	... Trees Species			...	Tree	Basal
Dia Class	RW	DF	GF	SS	Total/Acre	Area/Acre
8	1.1	1.1			2.2	0.77
10	1.1			1.1	2.2	1.20
12	2.1		3.3		5.4	4.24
14	1.1				1.1	1.18
16	3.3				3.3	4.61
18	4.4	2.2		2.2	8.8	15.55
19	1.1			1.1	2.2	4.33
20	4.4	1.1		1.1	6.6	14.40
21		1.1			1.1	2.65
22	4.4			1.1	5.5	14.52
23	1.1	1.1			2.2	6.35
24	2.2				2.2	6.91
25	1.1		1.1		2.2	7.50
26			1.1		1.1	4.06
32	1.1				1.1	6.14
34	1.1				1.1	6.94
36	2.2				2.2	15.55
38					0	0.00
39	1.1				1.1	9.13
41			1.1		1.1	10.08
45	1.1				1.1	12.15
48	1.1				1.1	13.82
52	3.3				3.3	48.67
Total	38.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	58.2	210.73

Figure 1. Pre-Harvest Stocking

	Post Distribution and Stocking Per Acre					
	Trees peer Species				Tree	Basal
Dia Class	RW	DF	GF	SS	Total	Area/Acre
8	1.1	1			2.1	0.73
10	0.8			1.1	1.9	1.04
12	1.5		1.1		2.6	2.04
14	0.9				0.9	0.96
16	1.2				1.2	1.68
18	1.3	1		2.2	4.5	7.95
19	0.5			1.1	1.6	3.15
20	1.3	0.5		1.1	2.9	6.33
21		1			1	2.41
22	2			1.1	3.1	8.18
23	0.8	1.1			1.9	5.48
24	1				1	3.14
25	1.1		1.1		2.2	7.50
26			1.1		1.1	4.06
32	0.5				1.1	6.14
34	0.5				1.1	6.94
36	1.5				1.5	10.60
38					0	0.00
39	0.8				0.8	6.64
41			1.1		1.1	10.08
45	0.8				0.8	8.84
48	1				1	12.57
52	3				3	44.24
Total	21.6	4.6	4.4	6.6	38.4	160.69

Figure 2. Post-Harvest Stocking.

Summary

Extracted cores from “old growth” trees typically express compressed ring growth. This was not observed in the cores extracted with the exception of Tree #4, which has been considered old growth and will not be harvested. The site is located in a rural agriculture area with existing fragmented forest surrounding the ownership, including areas harvested to the west of the project. The stand is adequately stocked, providing enough basal area for the retention required for this exemption type.

Removal of larger trees affords:

- Safety from the prevention of large trees falling on existing structures
- Safety by disconnecting a portion of trees and vegetation surrounding the houses for fire protection.
- Profit to avoid any need to subdivide the land.

Figure 3. RPF: 2652 measuring DBH of Tree #1.

Figure 4. DBH taken at 4.5' from the ground, Tree #1.

Figure 5. Southwest view of Tree #1.

Figure 6. Bark of Tree #1.

Figure 7. Boring Tree #1 to extrapolate an age.

Figure 8. Tree #2, North view.

Figure 9. Tree #2 bark.

Figure 10. Tree #4, Old-growth residual.

Figure 11. Tree #5 with old growth stump behind.

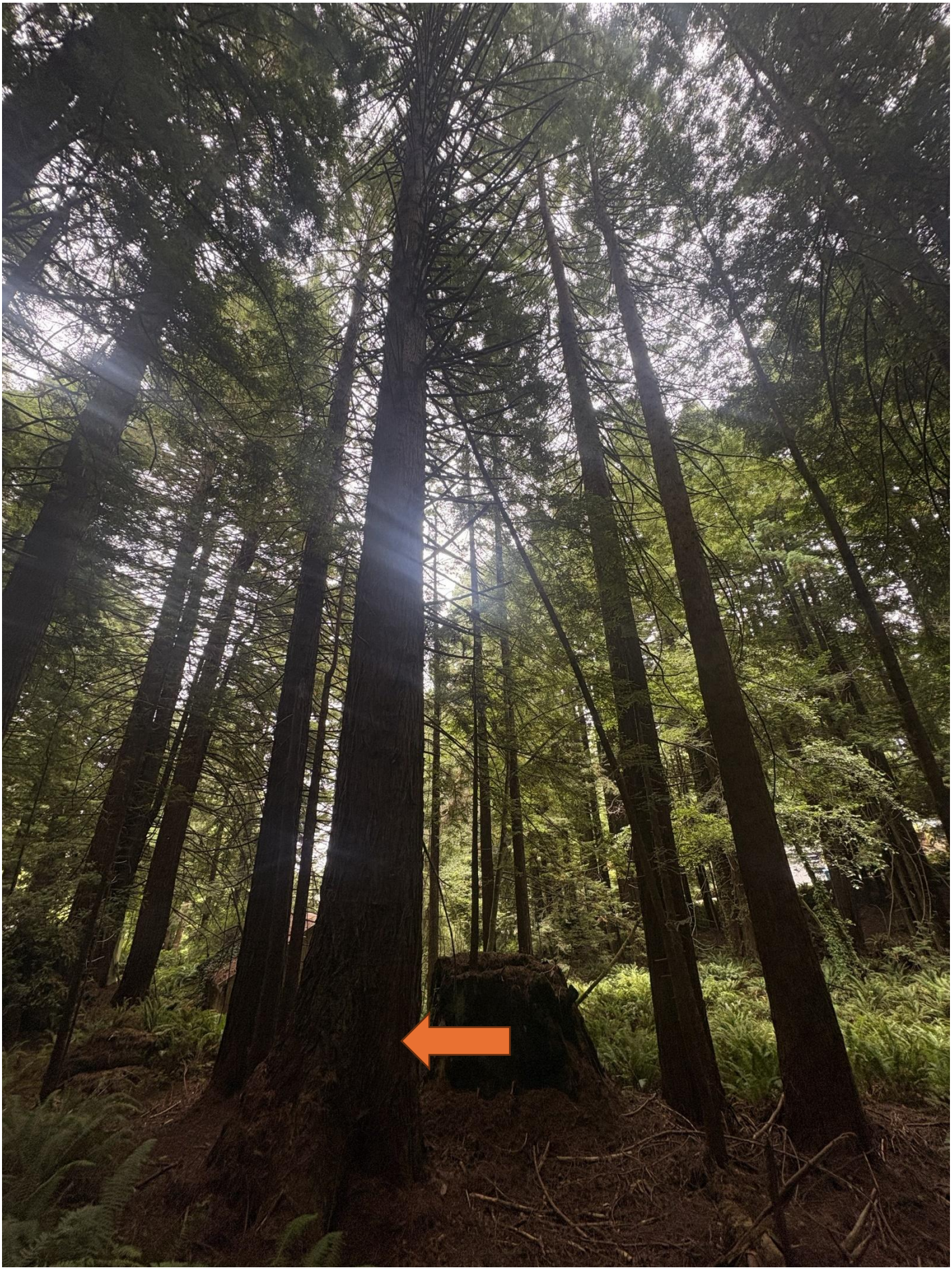

Figure 12. Tree #5, view of canopy.

Figure 13. East view of northern portion of stand in the 150-300' Exemption.

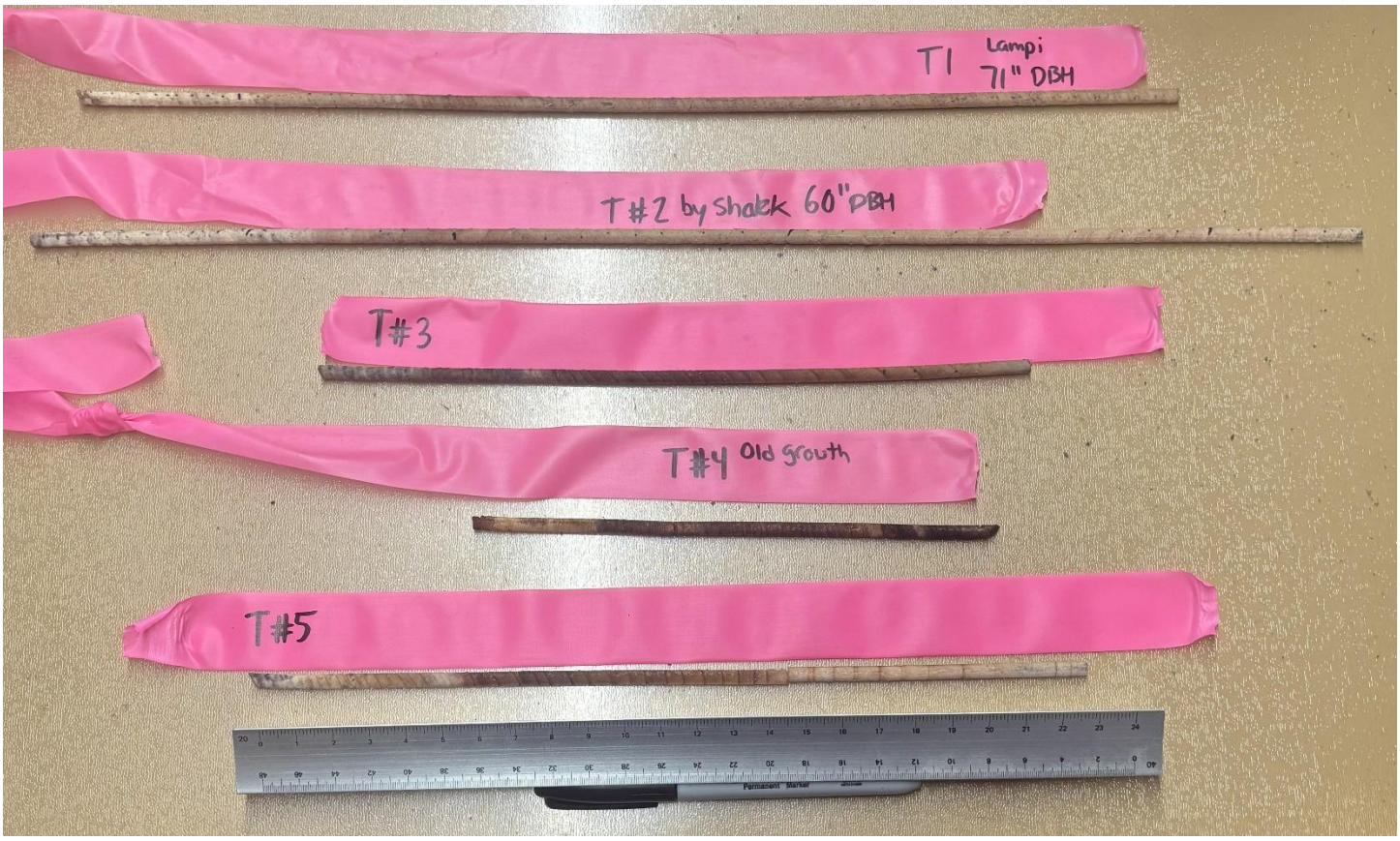

Figure 13. Cores collected for tree ages.