6th ANNUAL REPORT

submitted to
The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

by
Green Diamond Resource Company

in fulfillment of requirements specified in the Coastal Marten Conservation Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

27 February 2026

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I. Introduction

On April 4, 2020, Green Diamond Resource Company (Green Diamond) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) signed a Coastal Marten Conservation Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The purpose of this MOU is to support proactive conservation efforts for the Humboldt marten on Green Diamond's California Timberlands and increase research, habitat management, and take avoidance commitments. At the time of signing, the Humboldt marten was rare or absent from the majority of Green Diamond's timberlands; however, Green Diamond's timberlands account for approximately 12 percent of the area that is within 15 km (dispersal distance) of the known extant population based on contemporary surveys. Through implementation of habitat management and research commitments, the MOU is designed to increase the species' population and range, promote the creation of new habitat, enhance existing potential habitat within Green Diamond's timberlands, and increase research efforts.

The key elements of Green Diamond's Marten MOU include:

- retention and recruitment of marten denning habitat in the form of green wildlife trees and snags following the Terrestrial Retention of Ecosystem Elements (TREE) guidelines,
- creation of a 2,098-acre no-harvest Marten Reserve Area,
- additional habitat management and monitoring measures applied to the Marten Special Management Area (a 127,217-acre area identified as a high priority connectivity area between known occupied sites),
- incorporate riparian and geologic retention measures as defined in Green Diamond's Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan,
- technical and financial support for assisted dispersal of martens and associated research,
- retention and protection of known den sites, and
- research and monitoring of the marten population across the property.

The following report documents the fifth full year of management pursuant to the MOU and includes details specified to comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements of this agreement. Included are sections about marten occupancy surveys, marten habitat retention in timber harvest plans, water tank monitoring, and other information required for the annual reporting requirements.

The reporting period of this report was from September 1, 2024 to September 1, 2025.

II. Marten Studies

A. Methods

1. Marten Occupancy Surveys

In order to estimate marten occupancy, Green Diamond established a randomly located sampling frame for remote camera stations across Green Diamond's timberlands. The sampling frame consisted of remote camera stations centered at a 2-km grid spacing within the Marten Special Management Area (MSMA), Moore Tract and lands currently being managed by the Yurok Tribe that could act as potential donor areas for assisted dispersal. Each camera station (sampling unit) consisted of one or two cameras located within 200 meters of the grid point resulting in a total of 163 sampling units. Of the 163 sampling units, 126 were located within the MSMA, 5 were located within the Moore Tract and 32 were located within the potential donor area currently being managed by the Yurok Tribe (Figure 1). Green Diamond established an additional 58 sample units centered at a 4-km grid spacing in the balance of the timberlands covered by this agreement resulting in 221 total sample units. These sample units utilized an identical survey protocol and were suitable for detecting marten.

In order to estimate marten occupancy, all sampling units were surveyed each year for the first two years. After the first two years, Green Diamond will continue to monitor marten occupancy by conducting non-invasive surveys on at least one-half of the MSMA and the Moore Tract every five years such that a complete survey would occur by year ten. No additional sampling of lands being managed by the Yurok Tribe (Potential Donor Area) is scheduled after the first two years. The sampling period is October through March for each year the surveys occur. The survey grid was divided into five sampling blocks in order to sample all stations with a logistically feasible approach while accounting for spatial issues and comparisons among the various watersheds. Sampling blocks were randomly selected to determine sampling order. Sampling order in year one will remain the sampling order in subsequent survey years to allow for comparisons and account for seasonal variation in detection rates. All sample units within a sampling block were surveyed simultaneously.

Green Diamond deployed high-end Reconyx brand cameras (Reconyx Inc., Holmen WI, USA) at each sampling station. Models included first generation Hyperfire HC500, HC600, PC800, PC900, and second generation Hyperfire HP2X. Camera stations were baited with two raw chicken drumsticks and commercial trapping lure (Caven's Gusto Lure, Minnesota Trapline Products, Pennock MN) secured to a tree within 5 – 15 feet of the camera.

Cameras were deployed for a minimum of 21 days and were checked and rebaited weekly. During the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 sampling periods, two cameras were used at 32 stations (20% of 2-km spaced stations) to further evaluate the influence of multiple cameras on estimates of detection probability. In the 2024-2025 sampling period, two cameras were used at the same 32 stations (excluding stations located on

lands managed by the Yurok Tribe), but the second camera was placed at a random direction within 100-200 meters from the first camera.

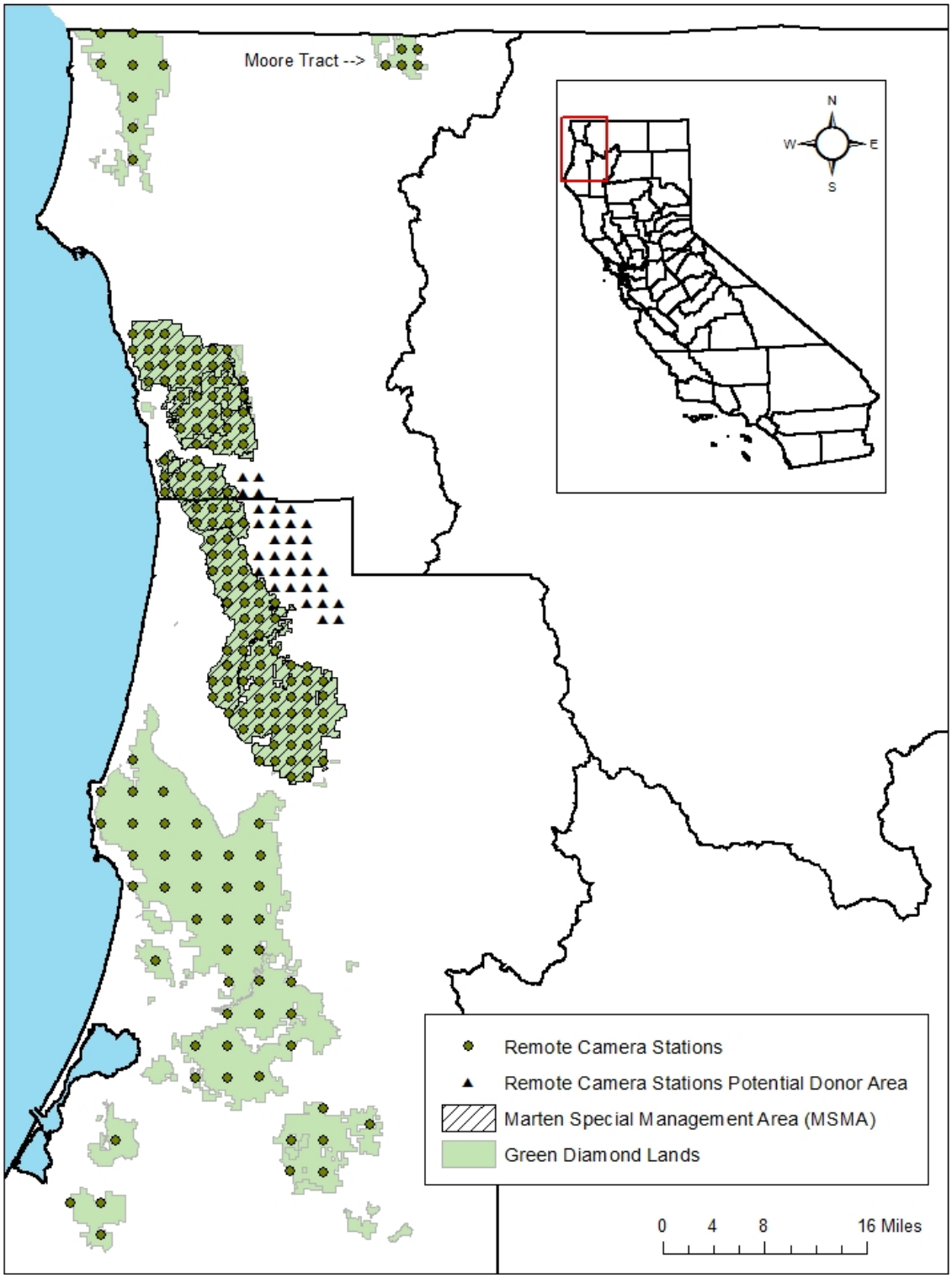

Figure 1. Monitoring stations within Green Diamond lands (all sampling years) and Potential Donor Area (2018-2020).

2. Water Tank Surveys

Water tanks within Green Diamond's timberlands were inspected during the current reporting period and measures were taken to prevent marten from becoming entrapped. Inspections determined if openings greater than two inches existed, and if the openings were secure and effective in excluding wildlife.

Tanks were composed of either plastic (newer/modern tanks) or steel material (older tanks originating from the early 1900s to 1960s). Plastic tanks usually required little to no exclusion efforts while the majority of steel tanks required repairs in this or a previous year using a variety of exclusion techniques and specialized tools. A powder fastener was often utilized to drive nails into the steel surfaces of the tank to fasten mesh around openings. The primary issues with using steel mesh were oxidation which was mitigated by applying a coat of spray paint. However, this technique has been monitored and proven to be a long-lasting repair method.

3. Assisted Dispersal

Green Diamond agreed to provide financial and technical support for a marten assisted dispersal feasibility analysis conducted by USFWS in cooperation with other agencies. Via the feasibility analysis, the USFWS will evaluate and assess habitat suitability of potential release sites for martens within their historical range that are within typical dispersal distance of the extant population. Green Diamond will provide financial and technical support for the capture and assisted dispersal of marten based on the recommendations of the feasibility analysis. Green Diamond will work with USFWS and other partners to capture, collar, and release martens from recommended source areas to recommended release areas. The recommended release areas may include portions of Green Diamond's timberlands. Green Diamond will also provide financial and in-kind technical support to monitor collared martens in the recommended release areas.

4. Marten Research

Green Diamond committed to cooperation with state, federal, tribal, or non-governmental organizations engaged in original research on marten to advance the understanding of the ecology, conservation, and management of the species. Cooperation shall include a range of activities including but not limited to permitted access to its timberlands, contributions of biological staff time and expertise, or voluntary monetary contributions. Any additional commitments to marten research will be voluntary and established at the time of, and subject to, the terms of an agreed study design with measurable objectives and a demonstrated capacity to complete the research.

5. Prevention of Rodenticide Use

Anticoagulant rodenticide poisoning has been identified as a potential threat to marten. Anticoagulant rodenticides are used to eradicate or suppress rodent pest populations in illegal marijuana cultivation sites to minimize economic losses. Exposure to

anticoagulant rodenticides can cause direct mortality and potentially increase the risk of predation or other diseases. Measures were taken to discourage unauthorized marijuana cultivation and associated rodenticide use within Green Diamond's timberlands. In addition to maintaining a system of controlled access for Green Diamond's timberlands, security patrols were conducted to detect cultivation sites, and if detected, eradication efforts were conducted in coordination with the Sheriff's Department.

6. Incidental Observations

Company employees that frequently conduct field work throughout Green Diamond lands received training on species identification and reporting of incidental observations of listed or sensitive wildlife species including martens. All incidental observations of martens were vetted by Green Diamond's biological staff and records maintained in a spatial database.

B. Results

1. Marten Occupancy Surveys

During the 2024/2025 sampling period, all 189 sample units within the MSMA (n = 126), Moore Tract (n = 5), and the balance of Green Diamond lands (n= 58) were surveyed (Appendix 1). Seventy-eight camera stations (MSMA = 72, Moore Tract = 0, and balance of the Green Diamond lands = 6) were surveyed for more than 21 days for a total of 4,923 camera days (range 21 – 96). Reasons for extending surveys for more than the minimum 21 days included access issues, camera malfunctions, and hair snare deployment.

Of the 131 sample units within the 2-km grid spacing, 19 (14.5%) detected marten (Figure 2). All 19 detections occurred in the MSMA. Zero detections occurred within the balance of Green Diamond lands. A comprehensive report on site occupancy from the initial surveys conducted from 2018-2020 was included with the 2022 annual report. A comprehensive report on site occupancy for all three sampling periods will be included in a future report.

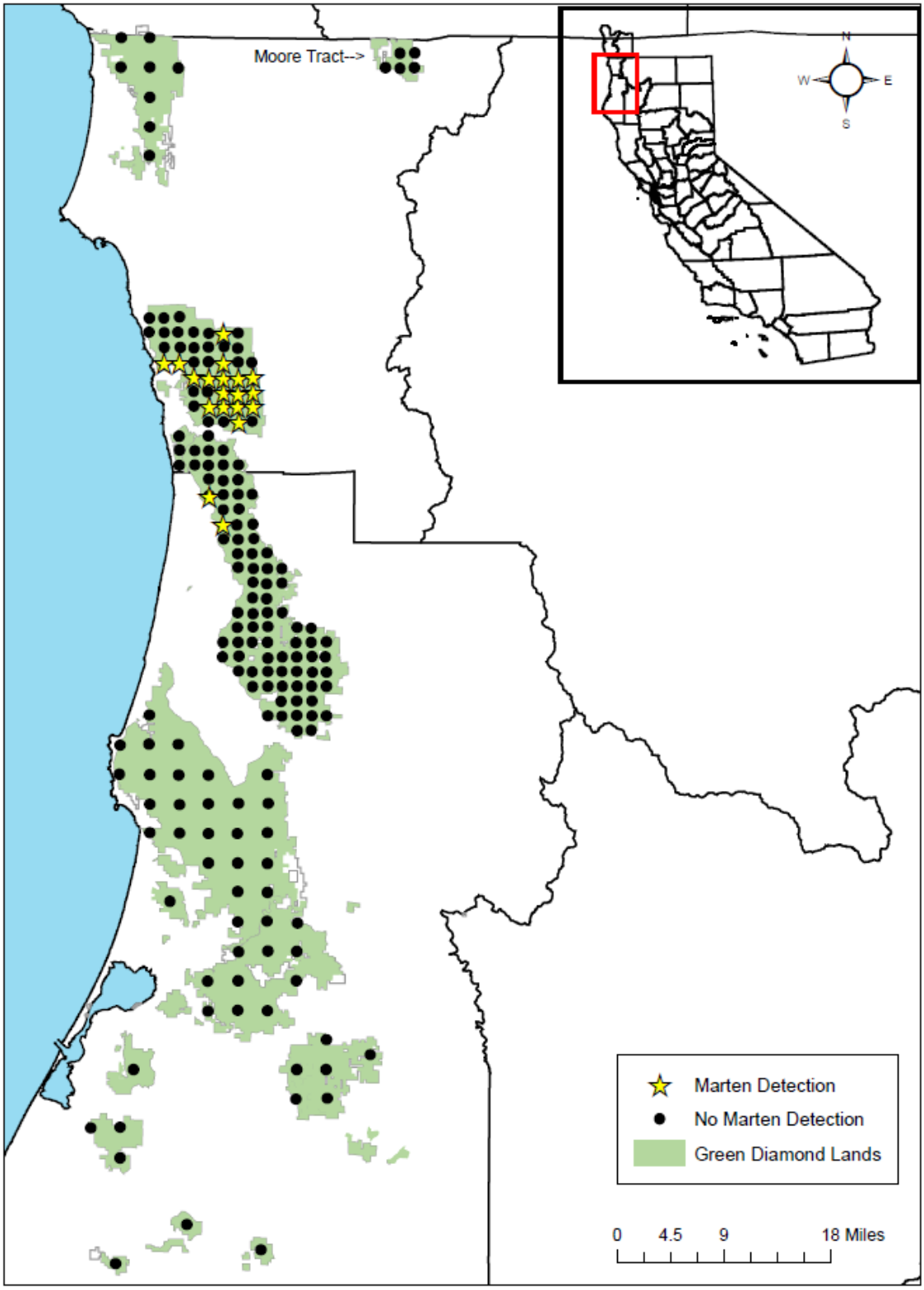

Figure 2. Distribution of marten detections within Green Diamond lands resulting from baited camera stations (2024/2025 sampling period).

2. Water Tank Surveys

Ninety-five water tanks were located within the lands covered by the MOU in 2025 (Figure 3, Appendix II). Ninety-four tanks were inspected for damage or openings, and past installations of barriers were assessed for continued reliability. One tank was permanently modified with a large intentional opening that allows unrestricted wildlife ingress and egress, thereby eliminating entrapment risk and removing the tank from inspection requirements. Fifty-six of the 94 tanks had openings repaired in previous years, and 53 were still functional. Nine tanks were found to have new openings or damage to previous patches, and all were repaired. Thirty-five of the 94 tanks did not require exclusion installations. One tank (4100) is known to be a historic Vaux's Swift nesting structure and has an opening on the side of the tank near the top that was not repaired. A board was placed in the opening that would allow any trapped animals to escape. No fisher, marten, or other remains were identified in or around the 94 tanks.

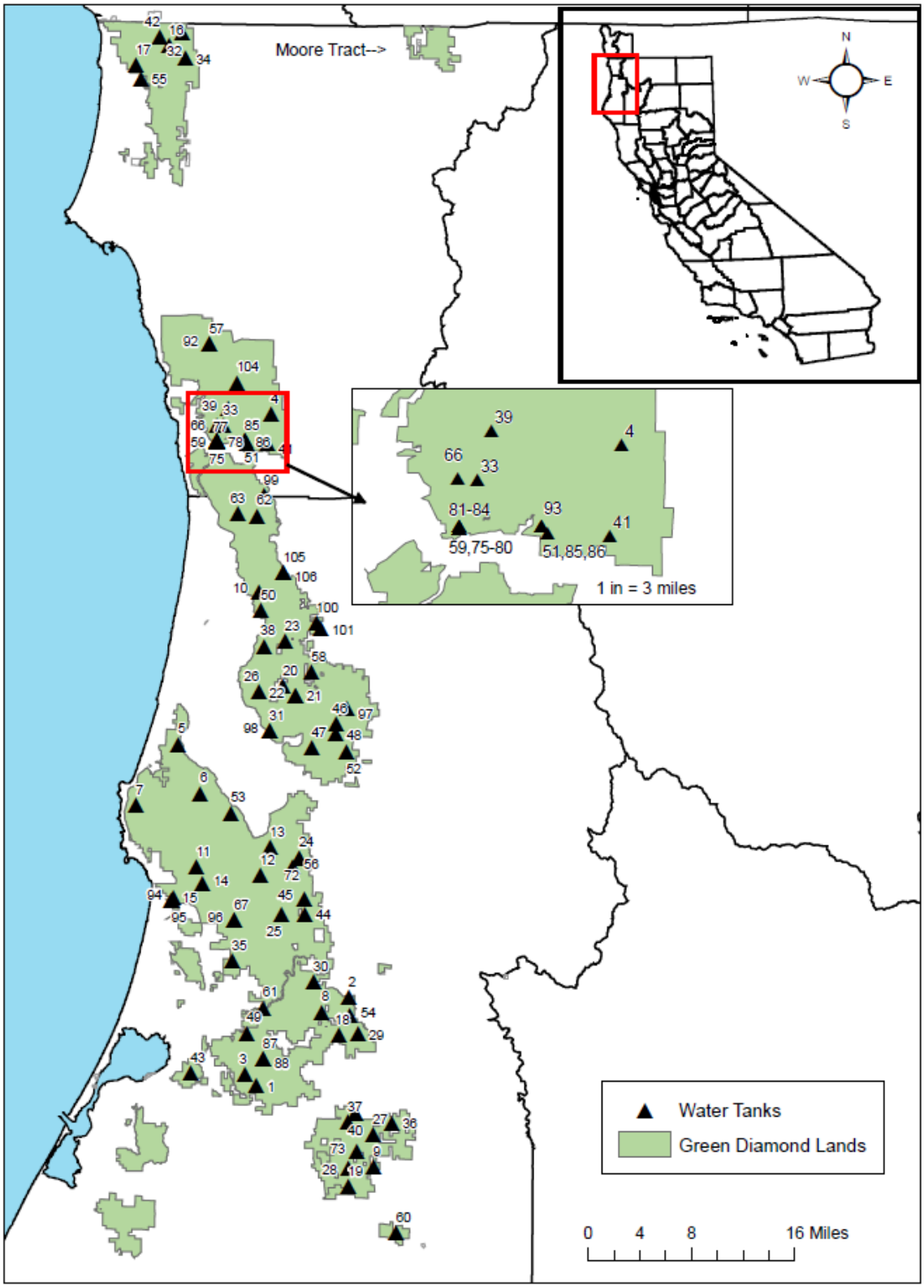

Figure 3. Water tank locations within Green Diamond's timberlands.

3. Assisted Dispersal

During the current reporting period, Green Diamond continued to collaborate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Yurok Tribe, and the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) to analyze existing data and collect new data on Humboldt marten within Green Diamond's California timberlands and on adjacent lands currently being managed by the Yurok Tribe (potential donor area for assisted dispersal) as part of the initial feasibility assessment for Assisted Dispersal. The USFS submitted a final report to the USFWS for these initial Assisted Dispersal feasibility assessments commitments. In total, three reports were submitted to the USFWS detailing demographic summaries, population estimates, and an overall assessment of Assisted Dispersal. Given the small sample size and broad confidence intervals, additional distribution and demographic data are needed to further inform the potential for Assisted Dispersal. The final report outlines these knowledge gaps and prioritized future research needs.

While these projects and reports were not specifically identified within the MOU, they do represent in-kind effort for Green Diamond's Conservation Planning Department. A summary of in-kind and direct contributions is provided in Table 1 and Table 2 under section 4.

4. Marten Research

In 2020, Green Diamond began facilitating a Traditional Section 6 Grant project entitled "Promoting recovery of Humboldt marten with a rapid assessment of population size of the north coastal California extant population." This grant was approved in November 2020, and pilot work was conducted in summer of 2021. Project collaborators include Institute for Natural Resources at Oregon State University, the Yurok Tribe, U.S. Forest Service Six Rivers National Forest, and Cal Poly Humboldt graduate student Erika Anderson. Project implementation began in August 2022 with deployment of 75 hair snare tubes and 35 paired camera stations in areas currently being managed by the Yurok Tribe. Additional sampling occurred throughout the Fall 2022 on Six Rivers National Forest and Green Diamond study areas. In total, 420 genetic samples were collected across the North Coast Extant Population Area, and initial results were included in a Master's thesis (Anderson 2023, Sympatric carnivores and vegetation structure influence) and final summary report (Anderson et al. 2023, Promoting the recovery of Humboldt marten with rapid assessment of population size of the North Coastal California Extant Population) that were provided to CDFW and USFWS. The 420 genetic samples were reanalyzed, and results were published in 2025 (Landscape conditions and elevation interact to influence the distribution and density of state-endangered Humboldt martens, Anderson et. al). Green Diamond will supplied remote camera equipment to support this project and helped with hair snare sampling representing in-kind contributions (Table 1). Additional sampling occurred in July and August, 2024 within the extant population area along the California-Oregon border ("Border Population") including lands managed by Green Diamond (Moore Tract). One hundred thirty-five hair snares and 45 remote cameras were deployed including 12 hair snare stations on Green Diamond lands within the footprint of the Slater Fire. Results from the genetic analysis will be provided in a future report.

In 2020 and 2021, Green Diamond collaborated with Dr. Katie Moriarty and Oregon State University graduate student Jordan Ellison on a study entitled “Investigating the Conservation Value of Slash Piles for Humboldt Marten and Fisher.” Study objectives included:

- documenting martens and fishers visiting slash piles and the surrounding landscape through the use of remote cameras and scat detection dog teams
- identifying pile or stand characteristics associated with detections at piles
- estimating small mammal abundance, diversity, and energetic biomass at slash piles and the surrounding landscape
- Assessing the degree to which pile size, composition, and distribution influence the risk of increasing wildlife severity

The preliminary results of this project were presented at the 2021 Annual Conference of the Western Sections of The Wildlife Society. A total of 69 stands in California were surveyed, and results are pending further analysis including genetic work from the scat collected at 40 of the 69 stands.

In 2022-2024, Green Diamond continued to collaborate with Dr. Katie Moriarty to document marten movement and basic population demographics in areas on and adjacent to the Green Diamond ownership that differed in management intensity. Objectives included:

- Quantifying fine-scale habitat characteristics by comparing marten movements and resting and denning structures in areas differing in management history through the use of GPS collars and LiDAR-derived forest structure
- Tracking and documenting marten fitness (e.g., reproductive history, body condition, causes of morbidity)
- Collecting information on population size and extent, sex and age ratios, home ranges, diet, and density of potential predators

Green Diamond provided $100,000 as direct funding for this project (Table 2). Initial trapping and GPS tracking occurred in January through early March 2022. Martens were detected at 38 remote camera locations, and 82 traps were deployed. Nine martens were captured and six of the nine were fitted with GPS collars, including one male and one female in the Maple Creek watershed on Green Diamond managed lands near the town of Trinidad representing the southernmost contemporary detections for this species. Additional remote camera monitoring and trap pre-baiting occurred in summer and fall of 2022 in these same areas where GPS collars were previously deployed. Additional GPS monitoring occurred in fall 2022 through winter/early spring 2023 on and adjacent to the green diamond ownership. In summer 2022, Green Diamond conducted remote camera surveys to assist with this project, which represents a total of 356 hours of in-kind effort (Table 1). Additionally, Green Diamond purchased six additional GPS collars for this project, which represents an additional in-kind contribution of $9,450. A detailed progress

report for this telemetry work and the slash pile project were provided to CDFW and USFWS in May 2022. In 2023 and 2024, Green Diamond continued to monitor one female marten (F01) in Maple Creek in hopes of documenting reproduction and survival. Based on frequency of movements and lack of stationary activity, no denning behavior was observed. Two remote cameras were deployed near a potential rest structure, but no martens were detected. One additional male marten was opportunistically trapped and collared in March 2024 during trapping and recollaring efforts for female F01. In July 2024, female F01 was recovered after her collar started transmitting a mortality signal. Results from the necropsy and field sampling are pending.

Green Diamond continued to collaborate with the USFS, NCASI, and the Yurok Tribe to characterize fine-scale vegetation conditions used by martens on the Green Diamond ownership and lands currently being managed by the Yurok Tribe. As part of the initial data collected to inform the feasibility of Assisted Dispersal, Green Diamond and collaborators identified resting and denning structures for radio-marked martens monitored between 2013 and 2016. Green Diamond biologists and USFS collaborators conducted vegetation sampling at 94 marten rest/den structures (120 used plots) and 60 random plots between 2015 and 2021. The results of the vegetation sampling were compared with another study area in Lassen to understand fine-scale vegetation conditions used by martens at sites differing in forest composition and past timber harvest intensity. The results were published in March 2023 (Delheimer et al. 2023. Structural complexity characterizes fine-scale forest conditions used by Pacific martens). As these studies are completed, additional references to results will be provided in annual reports.

In 2024, in collaboration with NCASI, OSU, and Mendocino and Humboldt Redwood Company, Green Diamond assisted with vegetation surveys to support fieldwork for an approved Effectiveness Monitoring Committee (EMC) grant project investigating the tradeoffs of retaining or promoting both dense vegetation and coarse woody material that may benefit wildlife species with the challenge of increasing fire risk. This project will evaluate vegetation selection characteristics relevant to martens using previously collected GPS data. Green Diamond conducted vegetation surveys to assist with this project, which represents a total of 522 hours of in-kind effort (Table 1). Results will be summarized in the 2026 annual report.

Finally, in 2025, Green Diamond collaborated with NCASI and OSU on another Traditional Section 6 Grant project. Objectives include 1) testing feasibility and scale of applying genomic methods (SNP analyses) to estimate survival and reproductive rates of Humboldt martens using scats detected by dog surveys; 2) evaluating the most effective techniques for non-invasive survey methods by comparing remote cameras and scent detection dog team surveys with fine-scale telemetry data; and 3) Summarizing composition and configuration of Humboldt marten home ranges focused on the size and distribution of used versus avoided openings. In support of this project, Green Diamond assisted with the remote camera surveys, telemetry, trapping, and collaring of marten for a total of 1,201 hours of in-kind effort (Table 1). Additional data will be collected throughout 2026, and results will be provided in a future report.

Table 1. Annual in-kind contributions.

Year	Project	In-kind Contributions			Description
		Type	Total Hours	Total	
2020	Assisted Dispersal Feasibility	Staff Hours	10	$739.10	Meetings and review for tasks 1-3 reports
2020	Habitat Modeling Manuscript	Staff Hours	3	$237.90	Meetings and review for habitat model manuscript
2020	Population Assessment	Staff Hours	1	$79.30	Meeting for OSU population assessment
2021	Assisted Dispersal Feasibility	Staff Hours	3	$212.26	Review for task 3 report and manuscript
2021	Habitat Modeling Manuscript	Staff Hours	3	$237.90	Technical review habitat modeling manuscript
2022	Marten Movements	Staff Hours	356	$11,020.96	Remote camera deployment and monitoring
2022	Marten Movements	Equipment	-	$15,000	Use of 30 remote cameras
2022	Population Assessment	Equipment	-	$12,500	Use of 25 remote cameras
2022	Population Assessment	Staff Hours	220	$8,443.53	Hair snare deployment and monitoring
2023	Marten Movements	Staff Hours	100	$3,770.26	Tracking collared female marten
2023	Marten Movements	Equipment	-	$1,000	Use of 2 cameras for rest site monitoring
2025	Marten Vegetation Selection (EMC Grant)	Staff Hours	522	$19,236.80	Vegetation surveys at rest sites
2025	Survey Methods & Composition/Configuration of Home Ranges (Section 6)	Staff Hours	489	$19,695.64	Remote camera deployment and monitoring
2025	Survey Methods & Composition/Configuration of Home Ranges (Section 6)	Staff Hours	150	$6,079.63	Trapping and collaring
2025	Survey Methods & Composition/Configuration of Home Ranges (Section 6)	Staff hours	40	$1,707.48	Telemetry
				Total = $99,960.76	

Table 2. Annual direct contributions.

Year	Project	Direct Contributions		Description
		Type	Total	
2021	Marten Movements	Monetary	$100,000	Direct funding for staff and equipment
2022	Marten Movements	Equipment	$9,450	Purchase of 6 GPS collars
		Total =	**$109,450**	

5. Prevention of rodenticide use

No trespass cultivation sites were identified within the areas covered by the MOU in 2025.

6. Incidental Observations

Three incidental marten observations occurred during the current reporting period (Figure 4).

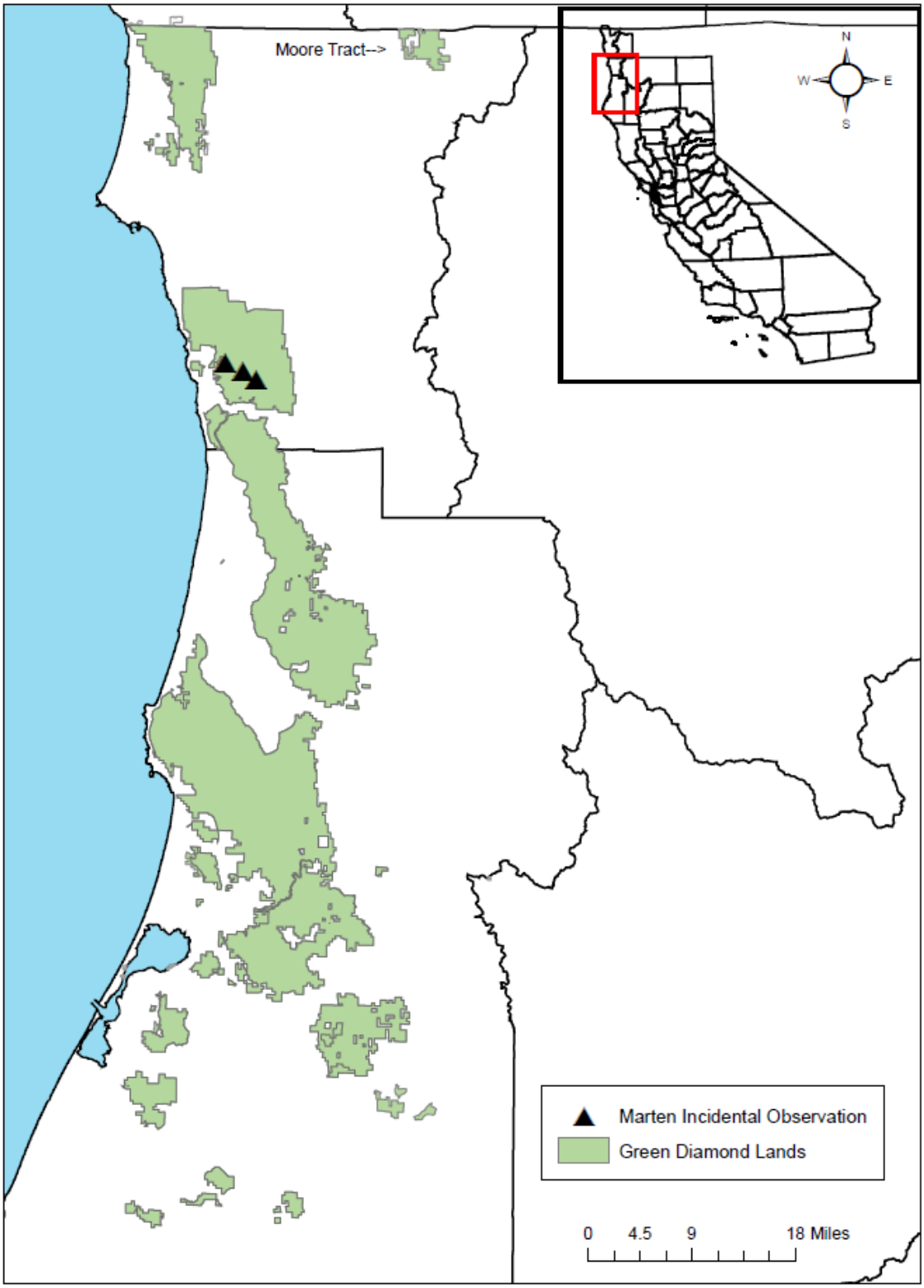

Figure 4. Incidental observations of marten within Green Diamond lands during the current reporting period.

C. Discussion

Green Diamond conducted an occupancy analysis using the results from 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 sampling periods, and the results of this analysis were provided as an attachment to the 2022 annual report. Additional sampling occurred in 2024-2025, and results from the updated occupancy analysis will be provided in a future report. All active and historic water tanks were inspected during the current reporting period, and exclusion methods appear to be successful at preventing entrapment and drowning of marten and other species. Water tank inspections will continue in subsequent years to ensure exclusion methods continue to be effective.

III. Habitat Modeling

A. Methods

After two complete surveys to assess marten occupancy within Green Diamond's timberlands and a portion of lands currently being managed by the Yurok Tribe that could act as potential donor areas for assisted dispersal, provided that an adequate sample size exists for analysis, Green Diamond will attempt to develop a model estimating the probability of marten occupancy in association with various habitat and physiographic variables. This modelling effort shall attempt to include all available and complementary survey efforts conducted within the range of the marten on Green Diamond's timberlands.

B. Results

Surveys for both sampling periods (2018/2019 and 2019/2020) were completed, and a comprehensive report on site occupancy was included with the 2022 report. Surveys for the 2024/2025 sampling period were completed, and a comprehensive report from the updated modeling effort will be included in the 2026 annual report.

IV. Land Transactions

A. Methods

Since land transactions (acquisitions and disposals) alter the acres of lands covered by the MOU, this chapter summarizes the land transactions that occurred during the reporting period and any effect on Green Diamond's timberlands in the context of marten conservation.

B. Results

There were three land disposals and zero land acquisitions within Green Diamond's timberlands during the reporting period. Zero acres were added, and 831.17 acres were removed from Green Diamond's timberlands for a net decrease of 831.17 acres (Table 3).

Table 3. Summary of land transactions during the current reporting period within Green Diamond's timberlands.

Transaction Name	Transaction Type	Transaction Date	Acres
Hunter Ranch Phase 2	Disposal (Timber Rights)	12/02/2024	(771.20)
Calville	Disposal	06/09/2025	(26.35)
Hunter Ranch Phase 3	Disposal (Timber Rights)	07/28/2025	(33.62)
Total Change			-831.17

C. Discussion

The land disposals were located outside of the Marten Special Management Area (MSMA) and greater than 10.0 miles from contemporary marten detections.

V. THP Conservation Measures

A. Methods

As outlined in the Marten MOU, habitat management measures for marten include timber harvest planning, marten habitat planning, and overall environmental resource planning. Site-specific measures were identified for each timber harvest plan (THP) initiated. The following summarizes habitat management features that were identified before and after timber harvest for THPs within the MSMA and the Moore Tract that were approved after April 27, 2018. Additionally, THPs located within Planning Watersheds located outside of the MSMA or Moore Tract with new marten detections also receive site-specific habitat measures for marten. On October 10, 2019, a marten was detected during remote camera surveys within the Maple Creek Planning Watershed. on October 14, 2021, a marten was detected during a remote camera survey within the Pitcher Creek Planning Watershed, and in February of 2022 a collared marten was detected in the McDonald Creek Planning Watershed.

1. Pre-harvest Habitat Retention Planning

The six major habitat management measures quantified were:

- habitat retention areas (HRAs) planned on the guidelines stated below (number),
- habitat retained as a result of implementation of AHCP Riparian Management Zones (RMZ) and geologically unstable areas,
- retention of green wildlife trees outside of HRAs, RMZs, or geologically unstable areas specifically for marten (planned number of trees to be retained per acre individually or in clumps),
- snag retention (estimated number per acre present before and after harvest),
- large woody debris (LWD) retention specifically to benefit marten (number of structures present before and after harvest), and
- retention of den structures and HRAs around den structures (number of structures retained and acreage of surrounding HRAs).

In June 2007, Green Diamond began operating under an approved Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan (AHCP)/Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA). The riparian and slope protection measures under the AHCP also contribute to the development of future marten habitat across the landscape, and the riparian and geologic retention measures defined in the AHCP are incorporated into this MOU. For young growth THPs, the amount of acreage retained in Class I and II RMZs or other partial harvest areas guided habitat retention. For Green Diamond timberlands outside AHCP coverage (approximately 7,777 acres), riparian and geological retention measures were implemented in accordance with the California Forest Practice Rules, with the exception that RMZ's in the Moore Tract are limited to one harvest entry within the RMZ during the life of the MOU concurrent with the even-aged harvest of the adjacent stand. An exception is light thinning harvest conducted with the specific objective of enhancing wildlife structure.

Within the MSMA and Moore Tract, THP prescriptions included retention of downed large woody debris (LWD) to enhance structural complexity, foraging, denning, resting, and escape cover benefitting marten. Harvest units retained pre-existing non-merchantable large woody debris and merchantable large woody debris with existing hollows or evidence of internal rot and hollows. Harvest units also retained all "safe snags" including questionable merchantable snags. Pre-harvest amounts of snags per acre were assessed by ocular estimate.

Green Diamond developed the Terrestrial Retention of Ecosystem Elements (TREE) Guidelines for retaining green trees and snags in young growth stands (see Marten MOU attachment 3). Green Diamond implemented the TREE guidelines on all timberlands covered by the MOU. Specific TREE measures designed as a conservation benefit to marten were applied through a marten-specific scorecard on timberlands within the MSMA and Moore Tract. Scorecard guidelines and a comparison between the marten-specific scorecard and the scorecard for lands outside of the MSMA and Moore Tract are described below in Section 6. General guidelines for green wildlife tree retention are outlined below. Based on results of the 2018-2020 camera surveys and collaborative studies with NCASI, marten detections outside of the MSMA and Moore Tract resulted in implementation of the marten scorecard in three additional planning watersheds: Pitcher Creek, McDonald Creek, and Maple Creek. These measures will be implemented in planning watersheds where marten are detected in future non-invasive survey efforts and other research.

General Candidate Tree Selection for all Units:

- Prefer defective or poorly formed trees (i.e. animal damaged, forked top, broken top, etc.)
- Prefer a mix of conifers and hardwoods (approximately 50/50 mix where possible)
- Species preference: Douglas fir, hemlock, white fir, cedar, spruce, redwood, tanoak, madrone, California laurel, chinquapin
- Consider protection from wind throw and site preparation burning when designating HRA and tree clump locations
- Retain trees with the average diameter equal to or greater than average diameter of trees in the THP area
- Green wildlife tree retention is in addition to snag, geological and RMZ retention

Tree Retention Guidelines within the MSMA and Moore Tract

Conifer Dominated Harvest Areas with RMZ or Geological Retention:

- Retain all conifer scorecard trees ≥ 7 in non-clearcut areas and in clearcut areas retain conifer scorecard trees at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre
- Retain all hardwood scorecard trees ≥ 7 in non-clearcut areas and in clearcut areas retain hardwood scorecard trees at a rate of three trees per clearcut acre
- Retain other evergreen hardwoods in clearcut areas at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre where they exist

Conifer Dominated Harvest Areas without RMZ or Geological retention:

- Retain all conifer scorecard trees ≥ 7 in non-clearcut areas and in clearcut areas retain conifer scorecard trees at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre
- Retain other conifer at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre
- Retain all hardwood scorecard trees ≥ 7 in non-clearcut areas and within clearcut areas retain hardwood scorecard trees at a rate of three trees per clearcut acre
- Retain other evergreen hardwoods within clearcut areas at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre where they exist (if a unit lacks hardwoods, retain conifer up to two trees per clearcut acre within clearcut areas)

Hardwood Dominated Harvest Areas with RMZ or Geological Retention:

- Retain two trees per clearcut acre
- Retain all conifer scorecard trees ≥ 7 within non-clearcut areas and in clearcut areas retain conifer scorecard trees at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre
- Retain all hardwood scorecard trees ≥ 7 in non-clearcut areas and in clearcut areas retain hardwood scorecard trees at a rate of three trees per clearcut acre
- Retain other evergreen hardwoods in clearcut areas at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre where they exist

Hardwood Dominated Harvest Areas without RMZ or Geological Retention:

- Retain all conifer scorecard trees ≥ 7 in non-clearcut areas and in clearcut areas retain conifer scorecard trees at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre
- Retain all hardwood scorecard trees ≥ 7 in non-clearcut areas and in clearcut areas retain hardwood scorecard trees at a rate of three trees per clearcut acre
- Retain a minimum 0.5 acre HRA or clumps totaling 0.5 acres and additional scattered or clumped evergreen hardwood trees at a rate of two trees per clearcut acre.

2. Post-harvest Habitat Retention

Post-harvest completion data were collected for units that received company harvest plan completions (where harvest and logging activities such as falling, yarding, hauling and loading had terminated) during the reporting period. For plan completions, the number of green wildlife trees retained was estimated as the number of remaining trees > 12” dbh per acre. Post-harvest LWD and snag retention for all units within the MSMA and Moore Tract were measured by ocular estimate following the completion of the harvest unit. Slash piles to benefit marten occupancy within the MSMA and Moore Tract were created post-harvest and retained at a rate of one structure per 5-10 clearcut acres within each ground-based unit. Slash pile numbers for clearcut harvest units were measured by ocular estimate following the completion of the harvest unit. If a THP was to be burned for site preparation, the completion data was not collected until after the plan was burned. It was noted for each completion whether site preparation, burning, windthrow or some other form of forest management damaged the retained habitat features.

3. Commercial Thinning

Commercial thinning involves removing selected trees that may contain commercial value in order to create additional growing space for crop trees. Commercial thinning on Green Diamond's forest lands is typically an intermediate treatment applied to younger stands that allows for the release of the selected crop trees by providing more light and in cases, more nutrients and soil moisture when they are limiting factors. The log size of these younger thinned stands is inherently smaller than those of an older stand ready for the final harvest stages of even-aged management (i.e., clearcut harvest). In addition to the release of crop trees, commercial thinning allows for the release of understory vegetation through increased light exposure. The release of understory vegetation may provide additional cover and an increase in mast production that may benefit martens. The protection measures and mitigations included in a final clearcut harvest also apply to these intermediate thinning harvests with exception of the creation of slash piles. Given the goal of thinning harvests and amount of post-harvest habitat retention associated with this type of silviculture, marten habitat is at a minimum maintained, but this type of harvest should advance the development of marten habitat. Therefore, these units meet or exceed post-harvest habitat retention standards of the MOU and are excluded from the pre- and post-harvest retention summaries in the annual report.

4. Herbicide Applications

Herbicide applications involve treating selected areas to eliminate vegetation in order to create growing space for crop trees (site preparation). Herbicide applications on Green Diamond's forest lands are applied via backpack spraying and hack and squirt applications. These herbicide applications allow for the release of selected crop trees by increasing light and in cases, more nutrients and soil moisture when they are limiting factors. Green Diamond utilizes backpack spraying to reduce competing vegetation and allow for the release of crop tree seedlings. These applications are typically applied during the end of the second growing season after the completion of a final clearcut harvest unit. The backpack application of herbicides does not affect the retention of green wildlife trees, tree clumps or HRAs within the original final harvest unit. Therefore, all prescribed retention including green wildlife trees retained as the result of the marten-specific TREE scorecard, are unaffected by these treatments. Hack and squirt herbicide applications on Green Diamond's forest lands are prescribed in units with sprouting hardwoods or young stands with a high volume of standing hardwoods. The log size of these younger stands is inherently smaller than those of an older stand ready for the final harvest stages of even-aged management (i.e., clearcut harvest). Given the smaller log size of treated stands and the amount of post-treatment habitat retention described above, marten habitat is maintained, but hack and squirt applications could also advance the development of marten habitat. Therefore, the units treated with these herbicide applications meet or exceed the habitat retention standards of the MOU and are excluded from the pre- and post-harvest retention summaries in the annual report. However, the number of units and total acreage treated with herbicides are provided in the results.

Hack and squirt treatments may also be utilized in older stands as a stand-replacing harvest (commercial treatment) with post-harvest results similar to clearcut silviculture. The protection measures and mitigations included in final clearcut harvest units also apply to

commercial hack and squirt units. The number of units and total acreage treated with hack and squirt applications that involve the elimination of commercial age trees are provided in the results.

5. Den Sites

Natal or maternal den structures were retained on the landscape, and tree retention around the den structure was incorporated when appropriate. The standard for tree retention around a natal den structure included a no-less-than 0.5-acre no-harvest HRA. Any harvest conducted within the natal den HRA was only done in consultation with USFWS. Harvest conducted within the natal den HRA was designed to protect the biological integrity of the site and increase/accelerate development of large trees within the HRA.

Habitat retention around maternal den structures may have included the individual den structure element (live tree, snag, log, etc.), the individual structure with tree clump retention, or the individual structure and a 0.5-acre HRA with 70 percent over story tree canopy composed of a variety of tree sizes and tree species present in the existing pre-harvest stand. The tree retention around known den structures helped to retain existing biologically important habitat elements such as large trees, snags and large down wood.

6. TREE Scorecard Habitat Retention Comparison

Green Diamond used a stratified random sample to analyze 10 percent of the THP units (pre-harvest) to quantify tree retention using the marten-specific TREE scorecard applied to the MSMA and Moore Tract versus the scorecard applied to the balance of Green Diamond timberlands covered by this agreement (Table 4). Green Diamond was initially required to conduct and report the results of this analysis at 5-year intervals. However, Green Diamond and USFWS evaluated the results at the initial 5-year analysis, and determined that additional sampling was not required, and no retention modifications were required. For a more detailed assessment, see the results Section B.6.

Table 4. Comparison of live tree retention features and scores associated with the TREE retention scorecards.

Marten-specific Tracts (MSMA and Moore Tract)[1]		**Balance of lands covered by the MOU**	
Tree Elements	Score	Tree Elements	Score
Conifer > 30", hardwood > 18"	3	Conifer > 30", hardwood > 18"	3
Large cavity, hollow, basal hollow	4	Large cavity, hollow, basal hollow	4
Small cavity, broken top, reiteration	3	Small cavity, internal rot or mistletoe broom*	2
Crevice cover (fissure, loose bark, furrowed bark)	1	Crevice cover (loose or deeply furrowed bark)	1
Complex crown (dead or forked top, lateral large limbs, epicormic branching, ledge/platform)	1	Complex crown (lateral large limbs, epicormic branching)	1
Internal decay, mistletoe broom	2		

***** In marten-specific tracts, small cavities, broken tops, and reiterations are assigned higher values as these features pose a conservation benefit to marten.

[1] Specific TREE measures designed as a conservation benefit to marten are applied through a marten-specific scorecard on Green Diamond timberlands within the Marten Special Management Area, the Moore Tract (tracts 51, 53, 56, 61, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 85, 87, 88, 98), and within California Interagency Watershed Map (i.e., Calwater 2.2.1) watersheds when marten are detected.

7. Carbon Offset Forest Improvement Project

Green Diamond will implement a carbon offset forest improvement project on its California timberlands with a substantial portion located within the Marten Special Management Area (MSMA). Green Diamond will retain and grow maturing mixed species forest stands to maintain the carbon project baseline during project verification and approval. After approval, the average stand age of the forests within the carbon project will be maintained and increased over time to attain additionality requirements that are enforced for 100 years following the issuance and sale of any carbon offset credits from the carbon project. Management activities within the project area that will lead to increased carbon stocks compared to the baseline include but are not limited to longer rotations and improving species composition by harvesting stands with poor and marginal conifer stocking and regenerating with conifers.

B. Results

Thirty-four THPs comprised of 92 clearcut harvest units totaling 1,938.55 clearcut acres received an approved completion during the reporting period. Eighty of these units were in

the MSMA, zero units were in the Moore Tract, and twelve units were in the Maple Creek, Pitcher Creek, or McDonald Creek Planning Watersheds. Three commercially thinned harvest units totaling 331.65 acres received approved completions during the reporting period and are excluded from the clearcut summary tables. For more details on the clearcut harvest unit retention see Appendix II.

1. Pre-harvest Habitat Retention Planning

Of the 92 clearcut harvest units, 89 were conifer dominated with RMZ or geological retention and prescribed an average of 2.27 green wildlife trees (GWT) per clearcut acre (Table 5). One unit was conifer dominated without RMZ or geological retention and prescribed an average of 2.30 GWT per clearcut acre (Table 4). Two units were hardwood dominated with RMZ or geological retention and prescribed an average of 3.21 GWT per clear cut acre. The average number of scorecard trees marked for retention was 0.59 per clearcut acre. Fifteen HRAs were prescribed across eleven units. The average number of snags pre-harvest was estimated to be 0.32 snags per acre (Table 6).

Table 5. Summary of pre-harvest green wildlife tree retention measures for completed THP units (n=92 units).

	GWT/acre* with RMZ/GEO (Conifer Dominated)	GWT/acre without RMZ/GEO (Conifer Dominated)	GWT/acre with RMZ/GEO (Hardwood Dominated)
Minimum	0.20	2.30	2.91
Maximum	4.80	2.30	3.50
Average	2.27	2.30	3.21

*All acres are clearcut acres
GWT = Green Wildlife Tree
HRA = Habitat Retention Area
THP = Timber Harvest Plan

Table 6. Summary of pre-harvest THP conservation measures for completed THP units (n=92 units).

	Snags/ acre*	Scorecard Trees (#)	Scorecard Trees /acre	HRAs (#)
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	1.00	84.00	4.82	3.00
Average	0.32	12.38	0.59	0.16

*All acres are clearcut acres
HRA = Habitat Retention Area
THP = Timber Harvest Plan

2. Post-harvest Habitat Retention

The 89 conifer dominated units with RMZ or geological retention retained an average of 2.37 GWT per clearcut acre. The one conifer dominated unit without RMZ or geological retention retained at least two GWT per clearcut acre with an average of 2.30 per clearcut acre (Table 7). Two units were hardwood dominated with RMZ or geological retention retained an average of 3.21 GWT per clear cut acre. The average number of scorecard trees retained was 0.58 per clearcut acre, and all 15 HRAs were retained post-harvest. The average number of snags and large woody debris pieces retained post-harvest was 0.31 and 2.29 per acre, respectively (Table 8). A total of 751.55 acres were retained within riparian and geological retention areas, which were a mix of selection and no harvest. Harvest within these riparian areas represents the single entry allowed under the Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan permit term.

Seventy of the 80 completed units within the MSMA used ground-based harvesting methods on 1,262.10 acres and retained at least one slash pile structure per ten acres (Appendix II). An average of 8.88 structures per ten acres were retained. Additional slash pile retention acres are included in the appendix when the data was available, but slash pile retention is not typically reported for units lacking ground-based clearcut acres. Therefore, the slash pile acres reported in the appendix underestimate the structures retained.

Table 7. Summary of post-harvest green wildlife tree retention measures for completed THP units (n=92 units).

	GWT/acre* with RMZ/GEO (Conifer Dominated)	GWT/acre without RMZ/GEO (Conifer Dominated)	GWT/acre with RMZ/GEO (Hardwood Dominated
Minimum	0.00	2.30	2.91
Maximum	5.00	2.30	3.50
Average	2.37	2.30	3.21

*All acres are clearcut acres
GWT = Green Wildlife Tree
RMZ = Riparian Management Zone
GEO = Geologically Unstable Area
THP = Timber Harvest Plan

Table 8. Summary of post-harvest THP conservation measures for completed THP units (n=92 units).

	Snags/ acre*	Scorecard trees (#)	Scorecard trees/acre	LWD (#/acre)	HRAs (#)
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	1.80	84.00	4.82	12.00	3.00
Average	0.31	12.28	0.58	2.29	0.16

*All acres are clearcut acres
HRA = Habitat Retention Area
LWD = Large Woody Debris
THP = Timber Harvest Plan

Post-harvest slash pile burning occurred in 28 ground-based units associated with eleven THPs that were either completed in 2025 or a previous reporting period. All units maintained at least the minimum number of slash piles required post-burning.

3. Comparison of Pre- and Post-harvest Wildlife Retention Measures

The prescribed pre-harvest and post-harvest data were compared for the 92 THP units with company approved completions during the reporting period (Table 9 and Table 10). At times, trees were left for unanticipated reasons, and as long as they satisfied the criteria for a green

tree, they were counted as additional trees in the post-harvest evaluation. However, they were not counted towards the green tree tallies unless previously marked during plan layout. In some cases, additional tree clumps were retained to comply with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards, but this additional retention was not counted towards the green tree or HRA tallies unless it satisfied green tree or HRA criteria.

Average post-harvest retention of green trees was greater than pre-harvest prescriptions, and all units retained equal to or greater than the required minimum (Table 9). Average post-harvest retention of wildlife scorecard trees was slightly less than pre-harvest prescriptions. In 2025, 19 units reported a loss of wildlife scorecard trees due to a combination of operational and safety constraints, road construction, and windthrow. Post-harvest estimates of retained snags were less than pre-harvest estimates (Table 10). Pre-harvest estimates for large woody debris were not available during the reporting period; and therefore, no comparisons were included in this section. Likewise, slash pile creation and retention only occur post-harvest, and all ground-based clearcut units retained at least the minimum number of required structures.

Table 9. Comparison of pre- and post-harvest green tree retention for completed THP units (n=92 units).

	Pre GWT/ acre* with RMZ/GEO conifer dominant	Post GWT/ acre with RMZ/GEO conifer dominant	Pre GWT/ acre without RMZ/GEO conifer dominant	Post GWT/ acre without RMZ/GEO conifer dominant	Pre GWT/acre with RMZ/GEO Hardwood Dominant	Post GWT/ acre with RMZ/GEO Hardwood Dominant
Average	2.27	2.37	2.30	2.30	3.21	3.21
Average change/unit	0.10		0.00		0.00	

*All acres are clearcut acres
THP = Timber Harvest Plan
GWT = Green Wildlife Tree
GEO = Geologically Unstable Area
RMZ = Riparian Management Zone

Table 10. Comparison of pre- and post-harvest THP conservation measures for completed THP units (n = 92 units).

	Pre Snag/ acre*	Post Snag/ acre	Pre HRA (#)	Post HRA (#)	Pre Scorecard Trees/acre	Post Scorecard Trees/acre	Pre Scorecard Trees (#)	Post Scorecard Trees (#)
Avg.	0.32	0.31	0.16	0.16	0.59	0.58	12.38	12.28
Avg. change /unit	-0.01		0.0		-0.01		-0.10	

*All acres are clearcut acres
HRA = Habitat Retention Area
THP = Timber Harvest Plan

4. Herbicide Applications

One hundred units (2,326.0 total acres) were treated with herbicide applications during the reporting period. Zero of the 100 units were treated with hack and squirt herbicide applications that involved the treatment of commercial age trees.

5. Den Site Retention Measures

No marten den structures were discovered within Green Diamond's timberlands during the reporting period.

6. TREE Scorecard Habitat Retention Comparison

From 2019 through 2023, approximately 287 timber harvest units were planned for operations within the MSMA, and zero units were planned for operations within the Moore Tract. Green Diamond assessed 59 of the 287 available units (20.6%) using the marten-specific scorecard developed for the MSMA and Moore Tract and the scorecard developed for the Forest Habitat Conservation Plan (FHCP) that is applied to the remainder of the lands covered by the MOU (Table 11). Although the distribution of sampled units did not include all of the tracts within the MSMA or Moore Tract, overall sampling included more than ten percent of available units.

Table 11. Percentage of units sampled using both scorecard retention guidelines.

MSMA Tract ID	Number of Units Available	Number of Units Sampled	Percent of Units Sampled
51	29	4	13.8
56	92	22	23.9
61	16	3	18.8
66	24	16	66.7
67	6	0	0.0
70	4	0	0.0
71	54	5	9.3
72	0	0	None Available
73	24	4	16.7
85	34	5	14.7
86	0	0	None Available
87	0	0	None Available
88	0	0	None Available
98	4	0	0.0
Total	**287**	**59**	**20.6**

Of the 59 units sampled, 38 units (64.4%) retained a greater number of trees when applying the marten-specific scorecard compared to the FHCP scorecard, and no difference in tree retention was observed for the remaining units. Applying the marten-specific scorecard resulted in an average increase of 3.1 trees being retained per unit compared to application of the FHCP scorecard. Of the 38 units that had greater tree retention when applying the marten-specific scorecard, information comparing conifer and hardwood scorecard tree retention was collected for 23 units. The increase in retention for 21 of the 23 units resulted from conifer tree retention. The results of this initial sampling effort were reviewed with USFWS including a field visit on October 9, 2024. Based on the sampling efforts and subsequent review, USFWS agreed with Green Diamond's proposal to forego additional sampling, and no changes to the tree retention scorecard or other requirements were proposed or required as a result of this commitment (USFWS technical assistance letter, 9 September, 2025). However, sampling could resume in the future if changes to the TREE retention requirements are proposed (by Green Diamond, the USFWS, or through adaptive management).

7. Carbon Offset Forest Improvement Project

Green Diamond manages approximately 33,218 acres in Humboldt County in compliance with an approved California Air Resources Board Improved Forest Management Project named the "Humboldt Mixed Forest Improvement Project". Approximately 21,743 acres are located within the Marten Special Management Area (MSMA). This project commenced in May 2019 and is composed of multiple managed timber stands dispersed across the ownership between the Klamath River and the Mad River. Approximately 21,007 acres are in Northern California Coast/Redwood/Douglas-fir Mixed Conifer type, 11,637 acres in the Southern Cascades/Mixed Conifer type and 574 acres in the Northern California

Coast/Mixed Oak Woodlands type. The forest vegetation within the project area is composed predominantly of tanoak (52%) and Douglas-fir (30%), with lesser amounts of redwood (7%), alder (7%) and other tree species (4%).

C. Discussion

Retention measures were implemented in compliance with the Marten MOU, and all required habitat retention features were successfully retained. Areas of habitat retained compared to the planned level of retention were equal to or greater in acreage for all but wildlife scorecard trees and snags. Nineteen units experienced a loss in wildlife scorecard trees due to a combination of operational and safety constraints, road construction, and windthrow. Snag retention decreased from pre-harvest estimates for 20 of the 92 units; however, discrepancies between estimates of pre- and post-harvest snags are common. Since snags are not marked and tallied individually, inaccurate ocular estimates are often made on the number per acre, particularly during the pre-harvest phase when they are less obvious in the unharvested stand.

Overall green tree retention was greater than the planned retention. At times, trees were left for unanticipated reasons, and if they satisfied the criteria for green trees, they were counted as additional retention. Additional marking of trees prior to operations may also occur. These trees are counted post-harvest because they were marked, however, they were not reported on during pre-harvest because they had not been marked or recorded on the pre-harvest form. RPFs noted the additional incidental retention of scattered and clumped sub-merchantable trees as a result of Green Diamond's Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification, but these habitat features were not quantified in this report. In many instances, this incidental structure is likely to add another element of structural diversity to future forest stands.

The greatest amount of habitat retention occurred in riparian and geologic retention areas. Class I and II watercourses are usually given canopy retention that exceeds the standard Forest Practice Rules, therefore representing a significant amount of retention for future marten habitat. Application of the marten-specific scorecard resulted in an equal or greater amount of tree retention compared to the FHCP scorecard. The increased retention was primarily the result of more conifer trees being retained, which is likely due to the higher value (points) assigned to small cavities, broken tops, and reiterations when applying the marten-specific scorecard. Additionally, Green Diamond did not locate any marten den sites within 0.25 miles of a timber harvesting unit. Therefore, no den site protection or habitat retention measures were implemented during the current reporting period.

Appendix I. Results of non-invasive marten occupancy surveys during the 2024/2025 sampling period.

Station ID	Block ID	Total Camera Days	Single/Dual Camera Setup	Location	Marten Detection (Yes/No)
1	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
2	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
3	1	21	Single	Moore Tract	No
4	1	21	Single	Moore Tract	No
5	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
6	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
7	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
8	1	21	Single	Moore Tract	No
9	1	21	Single	Moore Tract	No
10	1	21	Single	Moore Tract	No
11	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
12	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
13	1	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
14	1	21	Single	MSMA	No
15	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
16	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
18	1	21	Single	MSMA	No
19	1	21	Single	MSMA	No
20	1	27	Dual	MSMA	No
21	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
22	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
23	1	27	Single	MSMA	Yes
24	1	27	Dual	MSMA	No
25	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
26	1	27	Dual	MSMA	No
27	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
28	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
29	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
30	1	27	Dual	MSMA	No
31	1	27	Dual	MSMA	Yes
32	1	27	Dual	MSMA	Yes
33	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
34	1	26	Single	MSMA	No
35	1	29	Single	MSMA	Yes
36	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
37	1	27	Single	MSMA	No

38	1	27	Single	MSMA	Yes
39	1	27	Single	MSMA	Yes
40	1	29	Dual	MSMA	Yes
41	1	29	Single	MSMA	Yes
42	1	27	Single	MSMA	Yes
43	1	27	Single	MSMA	No
44	1	26	Single	MSMA	No
45	1	29	Dual	MSMA	Yes
46	1	26	Single	MSMA	Yes
47	1	26	Single	MSMA	Yes
48	1	26	Dual	MSMA	No
49	1	26	Single	MSMA	Yes
50	1	27	Single	MSMA	Yes
51	2	28	Single	MSMA	Yes
52	2	28	Single	MSMA	Yes
53	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
54	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
55	2	28	Dual	MSMA	Yes
56	2	28	Dual	MSMA	No
57	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
58	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
60	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
61	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
62	2	21	Dual	MSMA	No
63	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
66	2	21	Dual	MSMA	No
67	2	28	Single	MSMA	No
68	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
69	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
70	2	21	Single	MSMA	No
74	3	27	Single	MSMA	No
75	3	25	Dual	MSMA	No
76	3	25	Dual	MSMA	No
80	3	25	Single	MSMA	Yes
81	3	25	Single	MSMA	No
82	3	25	Dual	MSMA	No
83	3	25	Single	MSMA	No
88	3	31	Single	MSMA	No
89	3	25	Single	MSMA	No
94	3	25	Single	MSMA	Yes
95	3	31	Dual	MSMA	No

96	3	30	Dual	MSMA	No
101	3	30	Dual	MSMA	No
102	3	30	Single	MSMA	No
103	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
110	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
111	3	91	Dual	MSMA	No
112	3	91	Single	MSMA	No
118	3	22	Single	MSMA	No
119	3	21	Dual	MSMA	No
120	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
121	3	96	Dual	MSMA	No
125	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
126	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
127	3	49	Single	MSMA	No
130	3	92	Dual	MSMA	No
131	3	23	Single	MSMA	No
132	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
133	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
134	3	30	Dual	MSMA	No
135	3	29	Single	MSMA	No
136	3	30	Single	MSMA	No
137	3	92	Single	MSMA	No
138	3	30	Single	MSMA	No
141	3	29	Single	MSMA	No
142	3	91	Single	MSMA	No
143	3	29	Single	MSMA	No
144	3	29	Single	MSMA	No
148	3	29	Single	MSMA	No
149	3	21	Single	MSMA	No
155	3	29	Single	MSMA	No
139	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
140	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
145	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
146	4	58	Single	MSMA	No
147	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
150	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
151	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
152	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
153	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
154	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
156	4	21	Single	MSMA	No

157	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
158	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
159	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
160	4	44	Single	MSMA	No
161	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
163	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
164	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
165	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
166	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
167	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
168	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
169	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
170	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
171	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
173	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
174	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
175	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
176	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
177	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
178	4	21	Dual	MSMA	No
179	4	21	Single	MSMA	No
172	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
180	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
181	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
182	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
183	5	30	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
184	5	30	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
185	5	30	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
186	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
187	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
188	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
189	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
190	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
191	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
192	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
193	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
194	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
195	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
196	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
197	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
198	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No

199	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
200	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
201	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
202	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
204	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
205	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
206	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
207	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
208	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
209	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
210	5	29	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
211	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
212	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
213	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
214	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
215	5	26	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
216	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
217	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
218	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
219	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
220	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
221	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
222	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
223	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
224	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
225	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
226	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
227	5	22	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
228	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No
229	5	21	Single	Other Green Diamond Lands	No

[1]A total of 189 sample units were surveyed. Nonsequential station identification numbers are the result of grid sample units occurring in areas bordering the Green Diamond ownership, in the Potential Donor Area, or in areas with long-term safety concerns.

[2]Sample units surveyed for longer than the minimum 21-day period were the result of camera malfunctions, access issues, or due to a marten detection.

Appendix II. Inspection dates for all water tanks located within Green Diamond lands covered by the MOU in 2025.

Tank ID	Tank Name	Inspection Date
1	7010	09/092025
2	2000 Drafting	09/23/2025
3	5000/Dry Creek	09/09/2025
4	U10 Terwar Creek Drafting	09/18/2025
5	BL1100	09/16/2025
6	BL2000	09/16/2025
7	BL3900	09/29/2025
8	C900	09/16/2025
9	Chaparrel	09/24/2025
10	CL South	09/22/2025
11	CR1300 Drafting	09/16/2025
12	CR2700 Drafting	09/17/2025
13	CR2900	09/17/2025
14	CR3000	09/15/2025
15	Crannell Well	09/15/2025
16	D1000/W1000	10/01/2025
17	D111/Ritmer Creek	10/01/2025
18	Fernwood	09/16/2025
19	Graham Creek Lower	09/18/2025
20	HC120	09/22/2025
21	HC130	09/22/2025
22	HC132	09/22/2025
23	J1100	09/15/2025
24	K&K 900 A	09/17/2025
25	K&K LR	09/17/2025
26	K&K North	09/17/2025
27	Little Boulder Creek	09/18/2025
28	Miller’s Road	09/18/2025
29	Noisy Creek	09/23/2025
30	Old-299	09/16/2025
31	R120 A	09/17/2025
32	R2000	10/01/2025
33	R4	10/01/2025
34	Ravine Creek	09/16/2025
35	Ribar	09/24/2025
36	Roddiscraft	09/16/2025

Tank ID	Tank Name	Inspection Date
37	Snow Camp Powerline	09/18/2025
38	T100 Bridge	10/02/2025
39	Teepo Ridge	10/01/2025
40	Twin Tanks A	09/24/2025
41	U10 Dandy Creek	09/18/2025
42	W2300	10/01/2025
43	Washington Gulch Drafting	09/23/2025
44	Wiregrass South	10/07/2025
45	Wiregrass North	09/24/2025
46	WM10	09/17/2025
47	WM200	11/10/2025
48	WM710	09/17/2025
49	4100	09/16/2025
50	A400 Bridge Drafting	09/22/2025
51	Arrow Mills Historic Mill A	09/18/2025
52	BH1900	09/22/2025
53	BL2011	09/16/2025
54	CP2000	09/23/2025
55	D1000 Culvert Yard	10/01/2025
56	DV2400	09/17/2025
57	H400 A	09/15/2025
58	HC1000	10/09/2025
59	Klamath Mill A	09/18/2025
60	Morgan Creek	10/02/2025
61	NF1000	09/092025
62	SA800	10/01/2025
*63	S-Line	10/01/2025
66	T150	10/01/2025
67	CR3100 A	09/16/2025
72	K&K 900 B	09/17/2025
73	Boulder Creek	09/24/2025
74	Twin Tanks B	09/24/2025
75	Klamath Mill B	09/18/2025
76	Klamath Mill C	09/18/2025
77	Klamath Mill D	09/18/2025
78	Klamath Mill E	09/18/2025
79	Klamath Mill F	09/18/2025
80	Klamath Mill G	09/18/2025
81	Hoppaw Creek A	09/18/2025

Tank ID	Tank Name	Inspection Date
82	Hoppaw Creek B	09/18/2025
83	Hoppaw Creek C	09/18/2025
84	Hoppaw Creek D	09/18/2025
85	Arrow Mills Historic Mill B	09/18/2025
86	Arrow Mills Historic Mill C	09/18/2025
87	Sweet Flat A	09/092025
*88	Sweet Flat B	09/092025
92	H400 B	09/15/2025
93	Arrow Mills Truck	09/18/2025
94	White House	09/15/2025
95	CR2000	09/15/2025
96	CR3100 B	09/16/2025
97	Turkey Foot	09/17/2025
98	R120 B	09/17/2025
**99	Klamath Bar	No Inspections Required
100	J1700	09/15/2025
101	Ambrose	10/25/2025
104	Terwer	09/11/2025
105	Surpur Mouth A	09/23/2025
106	Surpur Mouth B	09/23/2025

*Gaps in sequential numbering are the result of tanks that are not located on Green Diamond lands covered by the MOU or that have been decommissioned and removed from Green Diamond's California Timberlands.

**Inspections not required. Tank permanently modified with intentional large opening to allow unrestricted wildlife ingress/egress.

Appendix III. Raw data for habitat retention measures for individual clearcut harvest units summarized in Tables 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 (2025).

THP #[1]	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/ acre	Post green trees/ acre	Pre snags/ acre	Post snags/ acre	Pre scorecard tree #	Post scorecard trees #	LWD/ acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo acres	Slash piles retained #
472201 [1]	B	32.43	0	0	3.76	3.86	0.60	0.40	42	49	1.30	Conifer	10.41	12
472202 [1]	A	26.88	0	0	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	Conifer	8.54	4
472203 [1]	A	27.38	1	1	2.12	2.12	0.20	0.20	2	2	3.00	Conifer	2.52	0
472203 [1]	B	30.88	0	0	1.69	1.69	0.20	0.20	0	0	3.00	Conifer	3.89	0
472203 [1]	C	38.49	1	1	1.60	1.60	0.20	0.20	1	1	3.00	Conifer	13.70	0
472203 [1]	D	29.32	0	0	1.50	1.50	0.20	0.20	0	0	3.00	Conifer	4.25	0
472303 [1]	B	32.75	0	0	1.40	1.40	0.10	0.10	2	0	1.00	Conifer	9.59	20
472304 [1]	B	40.67	0	0	3.00	3.00	0.60	0.46	10	10	12.00	Conifer	10.99	0
472304 [1]	C	44.00	0	0	3.10	3.10	0.40	0.70	20	20	9.00	Conifer	19.12	0
472305 [1]	A	34.61	3	3	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	4	4	0.00	Conifer	2.36	0
472305 [1]	B	34.35	2	2	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	2	2	0.00	Conifer	2.34	0
472305 [1]	C	35.58	0	0	2.30	2.30	0.50	0.50	6	5	0.00	Conifer	0.00	0
512101	A	32.76	0	0	4.00	4.00	0.10	0.10	1	1	2.00	Conifer	11.00	2
512101	B	40.60	0	0	3.00	3.00	0.10	0.10	0	0	0.00	Conifer	16.00	10
512101	E	26.04	0	0	4.70	4.70	0.20	0.20	0	0	1.50	Conifer	3.50	25
512101	F	26.00	0	0	4.60	4.60	0.10	0.10	2	2	2.00	Conifer	7.00	15
512101	H	38.95	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.10	0.10	1	1	2.00	Conifer	17.00	7
512201	A	25.25	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	22	22	5.00	Conifer	6.00	3
512201	B	30.10	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	23	23	5.00	Conifer	10.00	3
512201	E	37.39	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	21	17	5.00	Conifer	4.28	3
512201	F	39.58	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	11	9	5.00	Conifer	7.50	4
512301	A	45.08	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	1	1	1.50	Conifer	10.30	4
512301	B	20.14	0	0	3.25	3.25	0.25	0.25	3	3	2.00	Conifer	2.54	20
512301	C	31.63	1	1	3.50	3.50	0.25	0.25	12	12	1.50	Conifer	3.26	35

THP #[1]	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/ acre	Post green trees/ acre	Pre snags/ acre	Post snags/ acre	Pre scorecard tree #	Post scorecard trees #	LWD/ acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo acres	Slash piles retained #
512301	D	47.34	0	0	2.50	2.50	0.25	0.25	25	25	2.50	Conifer	15.10	17
512301	E	47.76	0	0	2.25	2.25	0.25	0.25	28	28	2.00	Conifer	23.95	15
512401	B	20.52	0	0	2.41	2.41	0.20	0.20	8	8	0.50	Conifer	2.50	3
512401	C	42.58	0	0	3.50	3.50	0.30	0.30	84	84	1.00	Hardwood	12.00	5
512402	B	07.40	0	0	2.91	2.91	0.30	0.30	11	11	1.50	Hardwood	1.50	4
512402	D	16.89	0	0	3.50	3.50	0.30	0.30	23	23	2.00	Conifer	4.50	15
512402	E	08.40	0	0	4.80	4.80	0.50	0.50	12	12	3.00	Conifer	1.50	5
512402	F	21.01	0	0	2.40	2.40	0.20	0.20	2	2	2.00	Conifer	2.00	20
512402	I	28.95	2	2	1.80	1.80	0.20	0.20	33	33	3.00	Conifer	2.00	30
561903	F	25.01	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	27	40	1.00	Conifer	4.80	15
561903	G	32.92	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	44	30	1.00	Conifer	3.50	25
562201	A	31.35	0	0	2.50	2.50	0.50	0.25	16	14	0.25	Conifer	5.00	42
562201	E	31.23	0	0	2.80	2.80	0.50	0.25	27	27	1.30	Conifer	14.50	18
562201	H	32.91	0	0	1.90	1.90	0.50	0.35	19	18	1.00	Conifer	19.00	7
562302	D	33.84	0	0	1.90	1.90	0.25	0.50	4	4	8.00	Conifer	5.50	8
562302	E	29.41	0	0	2.20	2.20	1.00	0.50	14	14	2.00	Conifer	14.50	3
562302	G	24.09	0	0	3.30	3.50	1.00	1.25	30	30	1.50	Conifer	3.00	54
562302	H	38.94	0	0	1.80	2.40	0.25	0.60	37	34	0.80	Conifer	12.50	6
562303	G	57.94	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	24	20	0.25	Conifer	27.50	8
562304	A	19.47	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	5	5	5.00	Conifer	3.00	3
562304	B	27.35	1	1	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	19	19	4.00	Conifer	2.50	3
562304	C	24.65	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	18	18	4.00	Conifer	6.00	3
562304	D	32.03	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	24	24	3.00	Conifer	4.50	4
562304	F	32.75	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	3	3	3.00	Conifer	5.50	4
562401	A	31.98	0	0	3.00	3.00	0.50	0.50	17	17	3.00	Conifer	4.50	30
562401	B	24.82	0	0	2.50	2.50	0.20	0.20	11	11	3.00	Conifer	3.50	20

THP #[1]	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/ acre	Post green trees/ acre	Pre snags/ acre	Post snags/ acre	Pre scorecard tree #	Post scorecard trees #	LWD/ acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo acres	Slash piles retained #
562401	C	24.83	0	0	2.25	2.25	0.20	0.20	15	15	3.00	Conifer	2.50	20
562402	B	29.37	0	0	1.90	1.90	0.50	1.20	1	6	1.80	Conifer	16.00	10
562402	C	33.01	0	0	1.30	1.30	0.20	0.10	4	5	0.25	Conifer	10.00	4
562402	D	38.29	0	0	2.40	2.40	0.20	0.40	12	25	1.00	Conifer	15.50	49
562402	E	47.86	0	0	1.60	1.80	0.40	0.75	1	14	1.00	Conifer	29.50	11
562403	A	06.43	0	0	2.00	5.00	0.75	0.75	9	9	1.00	Conifer	0.60	18
612201	B	12.59	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.10	2	2	0.25	Conifer	3.50	4
612201	G	44.39	0	0	3.00	3.00	0.50	0.10	38	30	0.50	Conifer	15.50	30
612301	A	45.29	0	0	3.50	3.50	0.50	0.30	67	62	0.40	Conifer	15.50	22
612301	D	33.00	0	0	2.40	2.70	0.30	1.80	10	10	2.60	Conifer	11.53	13
612301	G	19.89	0	0	3.90	3.90	0.10	1.10	20	18	2.00	Conifer	11.77	4
662101	B	14.44	1	1	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.10	0	0	0.50	Conifer	1.50	23
662201	A	37.22	0	0	2.47	4.00	0.50	0.25	19	18	0.25	Conifer	6.00	40
662201	B	23.48	1	1	2.60	4.00	0.50	0.25	11	11	0.25	Conifer	0.50	40
662201	C	36.56	0	0	2.62	3.00	0.50	0.50	4	4	0.25	Conifer	6.50	45
662401	D	30.42	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	3	3	3.00	Conifer	8.50	3
662401	E	18.45	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	6	6	4.00	Conifer	1.50	3
662401	F	27.51	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	3	3	4.00	Conifer	4.00	4
662401	G	21.18	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	4	4	3.00	Conifer	3.50	3
672001	A	24.27	1	1	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	2	2	3.00	Conifer	2.50	3
672001	B	17.42	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	0	0	5.00	Conifer	3.00	3
672001	D	24.48	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	7	7	3.00	Conifer	9.00	2
672001	E	21.33	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	0	0	3.00	Conifer	6.00	2
702001	A	32.35	0	0	1.80	1.80	0.25	0.30	2	2	0.60	Conifer	6.50	55
702001	E	19.75	0	0	2.00	3.00	0.25	0.75	8	8	1.00	Conifer	2.00	27
712103	A	17.86	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	1	1	3.00	Conifer	9.00	2

THP #[1]	Unit	Acres	Pre HRA #	Post HRA #	Pre green trees/ acre	Post green trees/ acre	Pre snags/ acre	Post snags/ acre	Pre scorecard tree #	Post scorecard trees #	LWD/ acre	Dominance	RMZ and Geo acres	Slash piles retained #
712105	A	40.63	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	2	2	4.00	Conifer	14.00	3
712201	D	31.06	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	0	0	5.00	Conifer	16.05	1
712202	A	59.06	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	6	5	0.10	Conifer	30.36	5
712202	B	38.13	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	3	3	0.10	Conifer	11.58	16
712301	C	42.70	0	0	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.10	7	2	0.10	Conifer	8.92	4
712301	D	30.14	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.10	16	15	0.20	Conifer	4.45	25
712301	E	25.59	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	4	3	0.00	Conifer	8.41	9
712301	F	45.55	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	9	7	0.10	Conifer	18.02	8
712402	B	26.82	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	3	3	0.10	Conifer	7.48	30
712402	C	35.06	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14	12	0.10	Conifer	9.94	30
712402	D	23.02	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	9	9	0.00	Conifer	8.50	30
732301	C	33.14	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	12	12	5.00	Conifer	3.00	4
732301	D	27.45	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	2	2	5.00	Conifer	6.50	5
732301	E	29.85	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	13	13	5.00	Conifer	7.00	3
732401	A	19.58	0	0	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	23	23	6.00	Conifer	2.00	4
732401	E	34.93	1	1	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	16	16	5.00	Conifer	3.00	6

[1] Units not requiring slash pile retention due to being located outside of the Marten Special Management Area and the Moore Tract or due to a lack of ground-based clearcut acres.