National Park Service



Natural Resource Protection and Restoration

Golden Gate National Recreation Area

(Compiled for presentation to NPS Federal Panel, August 2002)





NPS Management Policies Natural Resource Management

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Golden Gate National Recreation Area



The NPS "will preserve the natural resources, processes, systems and values... in an unimpaired condition, to perpetuate their inherent integrity and to provide present and future generations with the opportunity to enjoy them."





"Biodiversity is the extraordinary variety of life on Earth ~ from genes and species to ecosystems and the valuable functions they perform."

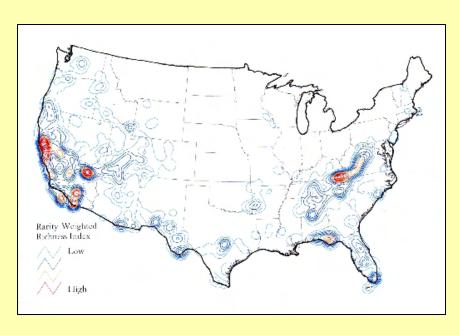
- Biodiversity provides:
 - food, medicines and natural products
 - inspiration and cultural heritage
 - ecosystem services like pollination, air and water purification,
 drought and flood control, nutrient cycling, and habitat
- Biodiversity is being lost to:
 - habitat loss
 - invasive species
 - overuse of resources and pollution
 - global climate change



Hotspots of Rarity in the U.S.

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Hot spots of rarity and richness

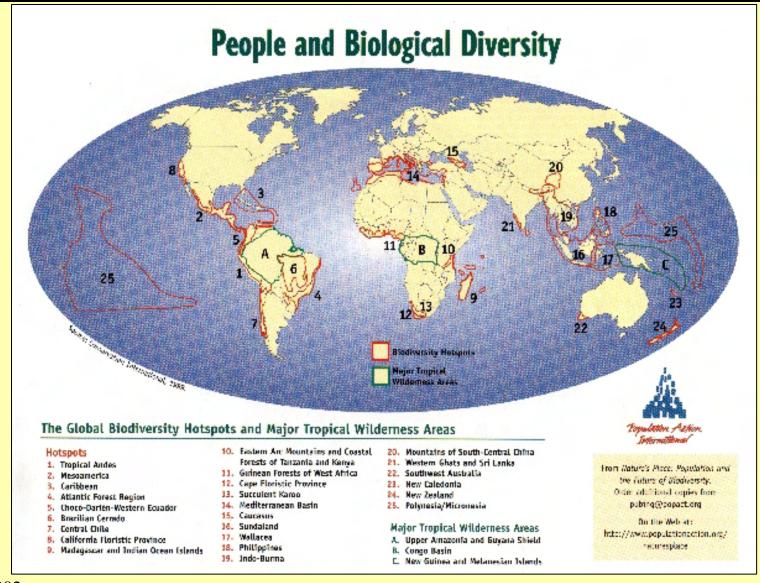
from "Precious Heritage, the Status of Biodiversity in the United States"

The Nature Conservancy and Association for Biological Information

- San Francisco Bay Area named one of 6 hot spots of rarity in the U.S.
- California floristic province is 8th hot spot of global biodiversity
- GGNRA is part of core area of Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve
- 33 federally-listed threatened and endangered species in the park
- 3rd highest in NPS after Hawaii
 Volcanoes, Haleakala and Channel
 Islands National Parks
- \$1.5 million spent on federal T&E species 1998 - 2002 in GGNRA (approximate federal expenditures only)

Global Biodiversity Hotspots





Threatened & Endangered Animals in GGNRA ~ 23 species









































August 2002

Threatened & Endangered Plants in GGNRA ~ 10 species





Threatened & Endangered Animals (Federally listed)

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	COMMON NAME	STATUS	СОММО	ON NAME	STATUS
•	Bald eagle Bay checkerspot butterfly	T T	• Norther	n (Steller) sea lion n spotted owl Salt-marsh harvest mo	T T
•	California brown pelican California clapper rail Californian freshwater shrimp California red-legged frog Chinook salmon	E E T	San BruSan Fra	uno elfin butterfly ancisco garter snake rn sea otter	E E T
•	 Sacramento River winter run Coho salmon Central Calif Coast ESU 	E	SteelheCeSteelhe	entral Calif Coast ESU	Т
•	Humpback whale Least tern Marbled murrelet Mission blue butterfly	E E T E	CeSpring-rTidewat	entral Valley ESU run chinook salmon	T T E T

Blue = species monitored at GGNRA



Threatened & Endangered Plants (Federally listed)

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	COMMON NAME	STATUS
•	California seablite	Е
•	Fountain thistle	E
•	Marin dwarf flax	Т
•	Presidio clarkia	E
•	Presidio manzanita	E
•	San Francisco lessingia	E
•	San Mateo wooly sunflower	E
•	San Mateo thornmint	E
•	Tiburon paintbrush	E
•	Whiteray pygmy daisy	E

Blue = species monitored at GGNRA



Natural Resource Stewardship and Science at GGNRA



- Inventory of park natural resources
 - Vegetation mapping, wetland mapping, coastal inventory, avian and terrestrial vertebrate inventory, rare plant inventory, water quality
- Vital signs monitoring
 - Threatened and endangered species
 - Indicators of ecological health
 - water quality, stream flow, riparian nest success, Crissy marsh dynamics
- Ecological restoration and management
 - Invasive species control e.g. Cape-ivy, Monterey pines, bullfrogs
 - Habitat restoration
 - Restoration planning
 - Native plant propagation and out-planting
 - Monitoring
 - Restoration of natural processes
- Environmental stewardship and education
- Science in support of park management



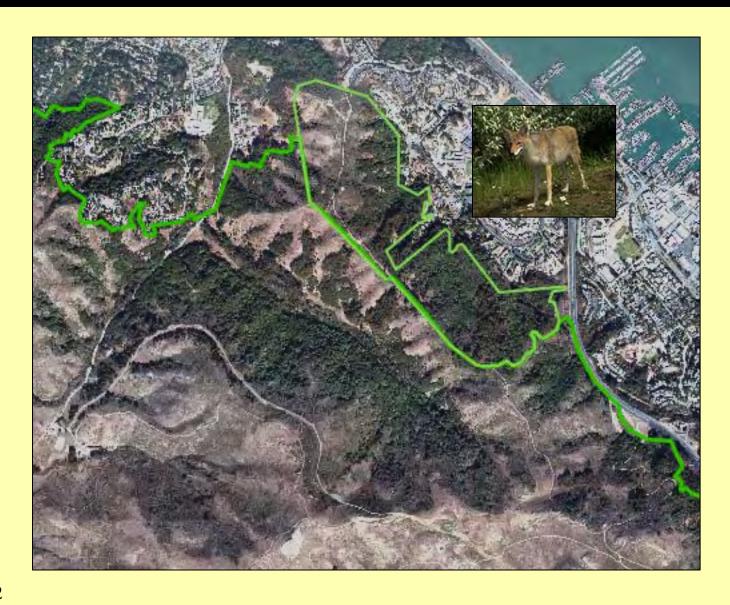
Spotted Owl, Coho Salmon, and California Red-legged Frog Habitat





Oakwood Valley Coyote ~ Dog Interactions





Coyote / Mountain Lion ~ Dog Interactions

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CAUTION COYOTE HABITAT



PETS MUST BE LEASHED

Coyotes occur in this area and have been observed following or approaching hikers, particularly those with pets. Leash pets or leave them at home.

- * Avoid hiking or running alone or after dark.
- * Keep children and pets under close supervision.

If you encounter a covote at close range:

- * REMAIN CALM- DO NOT RUN.
- * PICK UP SMALL CHILDREN AND PETS IMMEDIATELY.
- * STAND UPRIGHT, MAINTAIN EYE CONTACT, BACK AWAY SLOWLY.
- * BE ASSERTIVE- If approached, wave your arms, speak firmly or shout, and throw sticks or rocks.
- * IF ATTACKED, FIGHT BACK AGGRESSIVELY.

We would like your help in learning more about the locations and behavior of coyotes in the park. Please report sightings to the nearest visitor center. Call Park Dispatch at (415)561-5510 as soon as possible if you encounter an aggressive coyote. Leave your name and phone number.

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ENTERING MOUNTAIN LION HABITAT



Mountain lions sightings generally occur infrequently and usually from a distance. You are unlikely to see a mountain lion, but it is wise to know how to behave should you do encounter one.

- * Avoid hiking or running alone or after dark.
- * Keep children under close and careful supervision.

If you encounter a lion at close range:

- * REMAIN CALM- DO NOT RUN.
- * PICK UP SMALL CHILDREN IMMEDIATELY.
- * STAND UPRIGHT, MAINTAIN EYE CONTACT, BACK AWAY SLOWLY.
- * BE ASSERTIVE- If approached, wave your arms, speak firmly or shout, and throw sticks or rocks.
- * IF ATTACKED, FIGHT BACK AGGRESSIVELY.

We would like your help in learning more about the number and locations of mountain lions in this area. Please report any sightings to the nearest visitor center or call Park Dispatch at (415)561-5510 as soon as possible.

Leave your name and phone number.

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Removal of this sign is illegal and could result in injury to others

Endangered Species Habitat Marin Headlands ~ Golden Gate





Mission Blue Butterfly Habitat Restoration and Monitoring















August 2002

Crissy Wetland and Dune Restoration, and Crissy Airfield





Crissy Wetland Restoration and Monitoring

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Golden Gate National Recreation Area







EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

Crissy Wetland, Dune Restoration and Crissy Airfield





Fencing Used to Protect Habitat and Restoration Sites from Off-leash Dogs





Impacts of Off-leash Dogs on Native Habitat and Wildlife



- Trampling, digging and uprooting of vegetation
- Deposition of nutrients from urine and feces contributes to spread of invasive species
- Impairment of water quality and increased risk of human exposure to contaminated soil and water

- Disturbance to wildlife
- Alteration of wildlife behavior
- Increased opportunities for disease transmission to and from wildlife, humans and their pets

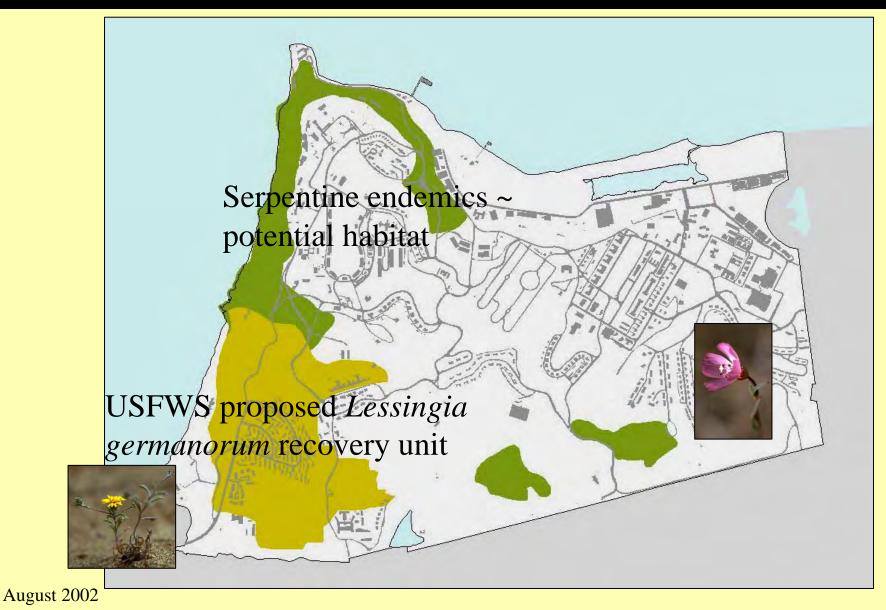
Wildlife Protection Area, Dune Restoration, and Crissy Airfield





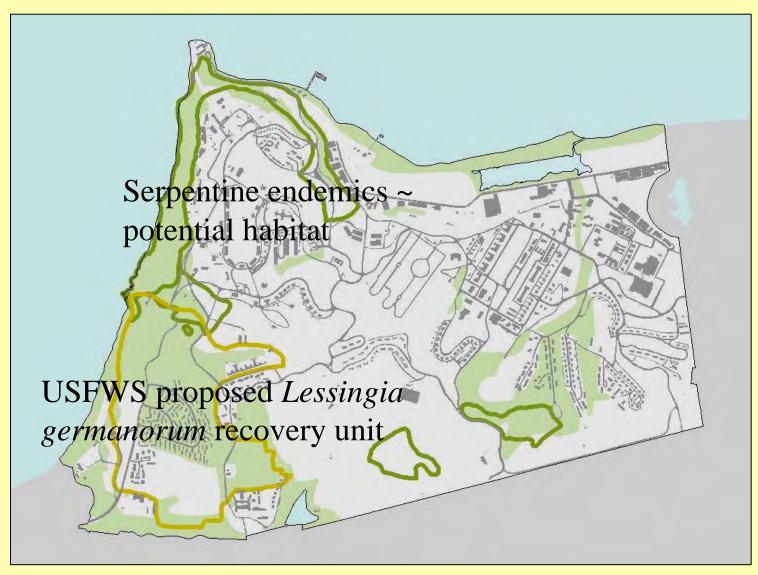
T&E Plant Species ~ Potential Recovery Areas





Native Plant Community Zone and Potential T&E Recovery Areas





Snowy Plover Management Area Ocean Beach









State Park Beaches to Protect Threatened Snowy Plovers

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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

News Release



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Date: August 6, 2002 Contact: Ronald P. Schafer, District Superintendent Phone No. (415) 330-6300

California State Parks Expands Recovery Effort for Western Snowy Plover Local Beaches to Face Strict Enforcement

The California Department of Parks and Recreation is asking for public cooperation as it enforces regulations on state beaches as part of an expanding effort to protect the western snowy plover, a shorebird listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act. The Department will limit disruption of public use as much as possible, but at the same time maximize its protective efforts for the threatened shorebird.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife's draft recovery plan lists many state beaches along the San Mateo Coast as critical habitat for the management of the western snowy plover. Due to the critical decline of the western snowy plover and threats to other shorebirds, the Department of Parks and Recreation has rescinded authorization that had permitted dogs on San Mateo County State Beaches. Section 4312 of the California Code of Regulations prohibits dogs on state beaches in California. Dogs near snowy plovers can frighten adult plovers into abandoning nests or chicks. They also pose a threat to plovers and other shorebirds in non-nesting habitat. While nests are usually located at the upper end of a beach, the chicks will range from the edge of the dunes all the way down to the waterline.

State Parks will strictly enforce regulations prohibiting dogs on State Beaches. Rangers will also enforce all regulations banning horses, camping, motorized vehicles, fireworks, and fires on beaches.

Dog Impacts to Wildlife on Beaches

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Disturbance to T&E species:
 Bank Swallows, Brown Pelicans
 and Snowy Plovers

• Flushing of 100s to 1000s of migratory and wintering shorebirds



More Dog Impacts to Wildlife on Beaches



- Disruption of feeding, increased energy expenditure, loss of fat reserves in shorebirds
- Disturbance to large congregations of newly fledged Caspian and Elegant Terns
- Harassment of stranded marine mammals and oiled seabirds
- Accelerated erosion of bluffs
- Crushing of Bank Swallow and Tidewater Goby burrows
- Impaired water quality

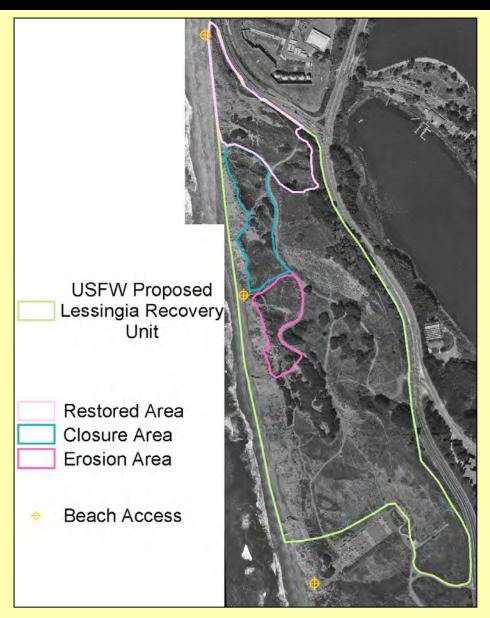


Fort Funston ~ USFWS Proposed Lessingia Recovery Unit









Fort Funston Habitat Protection Closure ~ 2000

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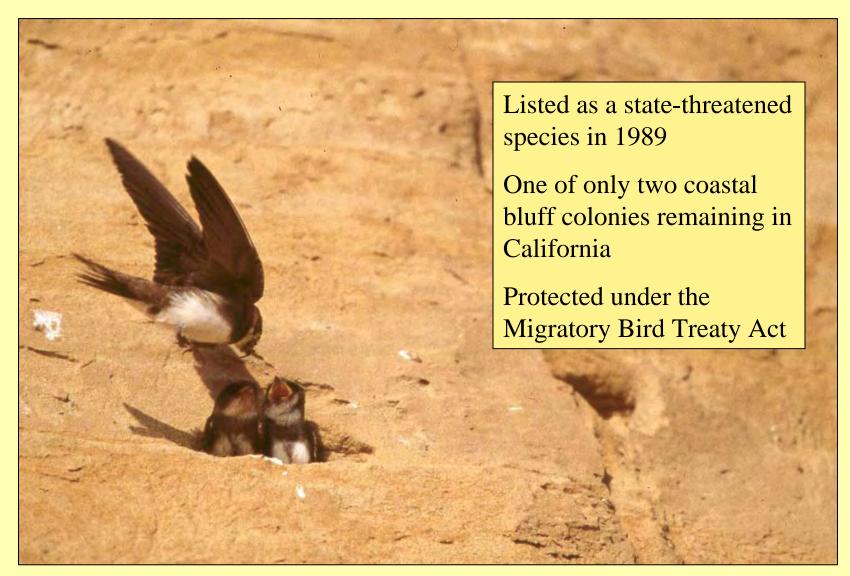
PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 1. Provide increased protection to new nesting location of state-threatened Bank Swallow
- 2. Increase biological diversity by restoring native coastal dune scrub habitat
- 3. Increase public safety
- 4. Protect geologic resources, including bluff top and interior dunes from accelerated human-induced erosion

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Fort Funston Bank Swallow Colony





Fort Funston ~ Habitat Restoration





Coastal Dune Restoration at Fort Funston



















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Milagra Ridge T&E Species









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Partners in Stewardship



















