



PRESIDIO of SAN FRANCISCO  
**2003 OPEN SPACE UPDATE**



## INTRODUCTION

The Presidio of San Francisco offers some of the nation's most spectacular open spaces. A former military post dating from 1776, the park's stately buildings, fog-shrouded forests, majestic wild bluffs, and dramatic views of the Golden Gate have captured the hearts of Bay Area residents and visitors from around the world.

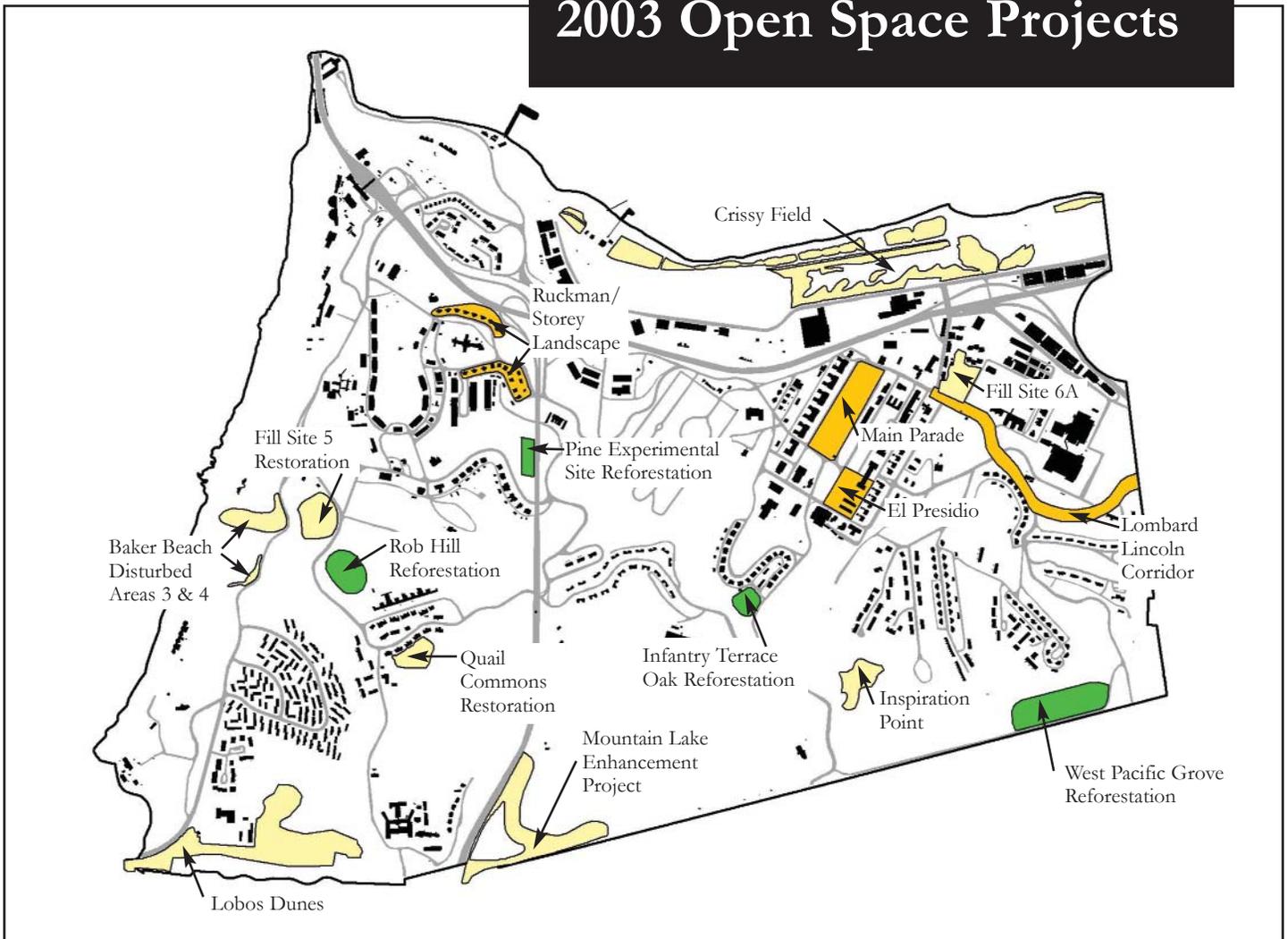
The Presidio shelters vestiges of our region's natural heritage - rare and endangered species, important wildlife habitat, and a free-flowing stream. The Presidio's mature stands of eucalyptus, Monterey cypress, and Monterey pine, planted a century ago as an Army beautification project, offer the promise of solitude, a picnic in dappled shade, a morning jog, or quiet walk down curving trails. The beauty and character of the Presidio's designed landscapes such as the Old Parade Ground and Fort Scott Parade Ground, are significant features of this historic landmark.

These landscapes persist because of devoted human stewardship. Exotic species that threaten the fragile native habitats at the Presidio need removing. Many trees in the century-old historic forest are nearing the end of their lives and require creative management to become a more sustainable forest. Ornamental plantings are overgrown and need revitalization.

This *Presidio 2003 Open Space Update* highlights many of the important open space projects initiated in 2003 and continuing in 2004 to restore, preserve, and protect the Presidio's natural areas, historic forest, and military gardens. Many of these projects grew out of the Presidio Vegetation Management Plan (VMP), which provides guidelines for stewardship of all native and introduced vegetation at the Presidio. Some of the projects test techniques to advance future management strategies and actions for the Presidio's unique landscapes.



# 2003 Open Space Projects



Some of these projects showcase anticipated long-term management practices. Others aim to address critical management needs such as the restoration of rapidly-declining historic forest stands or the preservation of imperiled native plant communities.

## Open Space Partners

The Presidio Trust, the National Park Service (NPS), and the non-profit Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, with the support of thousands of community volunteers, work as partners to restore the entire Presidio landscape and preserve it for the enjoyment of generations to come. Depending on the scope and location of each project, the Trust, the NPS, or the Conservancy might take the lead role, with the other partners working in collaboration.

The success of many of these projects depends on community volunteers, who bring experience, dedication, and boundless energy to protecting the Presidio and its landscapes. The projects described in this *Update* are a testament to the dedicated staff, volunteers, and members of the public working to preserve and protect the Presidio's open spaces.



## NATURAL AREA AND WILDLIFE PROJECTS

Study of the Presidio's open spaces continues to add unexpected observations to our knowledge of the Presidio's natural areas and their importance as remnants of habitats that were once found throughout San Francisco. Highlights in 2003 include confirming that coyotes are regular visitors here, planting 17,000 plants at Inspiration Point, discovering that Presidio quail travel to Golden Gate Park, observing 135 species of birds at Crissy Field, restoring natural processes after the removal of the landfill at Fill Site 5, and understanding the beach and hydrology systems at Crissy Marsh. The following natural area and wildlife projects are being accomplished with the support of dedicated volunteers, and will either get underway or make major progress in 2004. (photo: the coastal bluffs in spring)



### Inspiration Point Viewshed Enhancement

Serpentine grassland is one of the rarest plant communities in California. At Inspiration Point, less than 10 acres of the Presidio's once extensive serpentine grassland remain. Initiated in 2001, this project restores over 2.5 acres of serpentine grassland and reveals the historic vista of San Francisco Bay from Inspiration Point. Following tree removal, the upper 2-acre site was planted with approximately 30,000 native grasses and wildflowers during winter 2001-02 and winter 02-03. Survival of planted grasses and wildflowers as well as the composition of the new plant community are being monitored to evaluate the restoration project and learn how to best restore similar plant communities in the Presidio and the GGNRA. Ongoing efforts to protect and enhance Inspiration Point's endangered Presidio clarkia (*Clarkia franciscana*) will continue in winter 2003-04. (photo: Earth brodiaea, *Brodiaea terrestris*)

### Presidio Stewardship Program

Since 1994 the Presidio Park Stewards have been monitoring rare plants, pulling weeds, collecting seeds, and planting native plants. This ever-expanding community includes staff, interns, AmeriCorps members, Presidio residents, and volunteers from surrounding San Francisco neighborhoods. The program works to restore the Presidio's remnant biodiversity to its full potential. As new natural resource projects are implemented, the acreage needing long-term stewardship expands, and the Park Stewards' role becomes increasingly important. This work is hard, but there is always something to learn and to teach. Presidio Park Stewards now support more than 20 natural areas on a rotating schedule, some almost daily.



## Songbird Study

PRBO Conservation Science has conducted a survey of songbirds over the last four years to better understand the Presidio's songbird diversity and set a baseline for future monitoring. Sixty-one songbird species have been observed in the study. El Polin Spring was noted as the area with the greatest variety of songbirds, likely due to the diversity of plant communities and the availability of fresh water. Because songbirds can be an indicator of landscape change over time, nine species were selected for more thorough study based on their status, habitat preferences, and nesting activities. These species represent a range that will be helpful to understand over time. (photo: Wilson's Warbler)



## Quail Recovery Project

The California state bird and the "Official Bird of San Francisco," the native California Quail remains at the threshold of local extinction. PRBO Conservation Science and the Trust implemented a banding project in Fall 2002 that has identified 20 quail in the Presidio. Through this effort park stewards will be better able to identify how the Presidio's covey makes use of open space, thus improving species recovery techniques. In 2003, at least two traveled from the Presidio to Golden Gate Park. Citizen participation in the Quail monitoring program is encouraged through an interactive Presidio Trust web site ([www.presidiotrust.gov](http://www.presidiotrust.gov)). In addition, the Presidio's Quail Recovery project provides both shelter and foraging areas through the creation and maintenance of native habitat,

the removal of non-native invasive plants, and the construction of brush piles. This is the first Presidio habitat restoration project to be initiated specifically to enhance an area for wildlife, and is a partnership with Golden Gate Audubon Society. This past year, efforts have expanded from the three-acre Quail Commons restoration project site (initiated in 2000) to enhance existing and potential habitat in a variety of landscapes and developed areas within a 40-acre area utilized by the Presidio's Quail covey. (photo: California Quail)



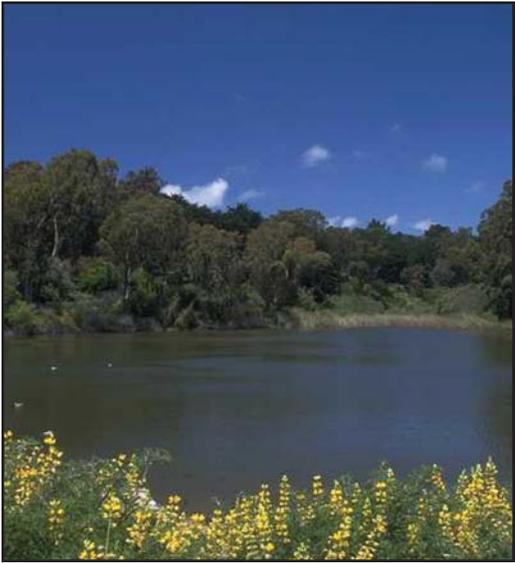
## Meso-Carnivore Research

As coyotes were seen in the Presidio and grey fox sightings decreased, a study was initiated with the US Geological Survey Biological Research Division to learn more about the Presidio's mammals. Radiotelemetry is being used to track some animals, and automated field cameras will help document others. Thus far, the study has found that one coyote left the Presidio and traveled south which suggests the importance of urban wildlife corridors. (photo: coyote hunting gophers at El Polin Spring)

## Presidio Nursery

Staffed by Parks Conservancy horticulturalists and dedicated volunteers, the Presidio Native Plant Nursery delivers up to 60,000 plants each year to Presidio projects. Plants are grown from seeds, bulbs, and other plant materials gathered by hand from remnant natural areas of the Presidio. Nursery staff collects these plant materials following strict ecological guidelines to ensure genetic integrity and to limit the impact on natural processes. This year, the Nursery is growing more than 150 species of plants native to the Presidio. Some of these species have never been propagated in nurseries. Nursery specialists must innovate propagation methods which are then communicated to the greater restoration community. This year, plants grown in the Presidio Nursery will be used to restore Fill Site 5, Inspiration Point, Fill Site 6, Mountain Lake, and the Infantry Terrace Oak Woodland. (photo: volunteers and staff at work in the Presidio Nursery)





## Mountain Lake Enhancement Project

For years the health of Mountain Lake has been declining due to decreasing depth, poor water quality, limited habitat, and exotic vegetation. The Mountain Lake Enhancement Plan was developed to improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, and enhance visitor experience. The project began in Fall 2000 when 94 invasive eucalyptus were removed from the east shore. Since then volunteers have helped grow and plant 11,000 perennials, shrubs, and trees, 5,000 of them in the last year. Activities in the past year include removal of four remaining eucalyptus on the east shore, buffer planting along Park Presidio Boulevard and the golf course, bench installation, south shore overlook construction, and planting around the lake. Activities in Fall 2003 include weeding, plant maintenance, and monitoring. Planning continues for future phases of the project, which will restore the east arm, remove hazardous metals from the lake, and recontour the lake bottom. (photo: Mountain Lake from the south shore)

## Lobos Creek Valley

This year marks the beginning of a new phase for Lobos Creek Valley, site of the Presidio's first large-scale habitat restoration project. The dunes were re-established as a haven for native plant and animal diversity as a joint NPS/Parks Conservancy effort beginning in 1995. This project has been a model for the practice of community-based habitat restoration on the Presidio, and will now be a model for the long-term management of restored sites. The National Park Service and the Parks Conservancy are developing a long-term stewardship program for the site. This may involve partnerships with non-profit, corporate, and school groups, or internships and accredited course work with local universities. The National Park Service has begun to devote staff and intern time to ecological management and volunteer outreach for the site. Weeding, rare plant monitoring, and seed collection will continue in the dunes and riparian corridor under the oaks and willows. Whatever the eventual mosaic of stewardship programs looks like, it will create a lasting community partnership to sustain Lobos Creek Valley.

## Crissy Field

In May 2001, the Parks Conservancy and the National Park Service completed the Crissy Field project, including the restoration of an 18-acre tidal marsh and 22 acres of dune habitat. Stewardship and monitoring continues thanks to a dedicated group of volunteers, NPS staff, and AmeriCorps. The monitoring program is designed to track the physical and biological development of the site and guide management decisions. Elements include marsh morphology, tide level, water quality, soils, sedimentation, vegetation, invertebrates, fish, and birds.

Since restoration was completed, habitat value has steadily improved. Plant cover has increased each year, and new fish are detected using the site in nearly every survey. Over 135 species of birds, seventeen species of fish, and numerous invertebrates have been observed.



Restoration has improved habitat values at Crissy Field, and an ecological balance is evolving. The tidal inlet has experienced several periods of closure. Short-term closures occur naturally and do not present a risk to marsh life. Monitoring conducted during closures has shown that water quality has stayed within an acceptable range for fish and invertebrates. The impacts of longer-term closures are being studied. Additional monitoring techniques are being developed to determine the effects of longer-term closure on marsh plants, and strategies for maintaining the long-term ecological health of the marsh are being studied. (photo: Great Egrets at the Crissy Field tidal marsh)

## Tennessee Hollow

Tennessee Hollow is the Presidio's largest watershed and was once an important freshwater resource connected to a much larger marsh system. Over the past two centuries, the creek system has been substantially modified. Today, more than half of the natural channel is contained in underground storm drains or lined channels. Small pockets of natural creek and vegetation remain, providing some of the most diverse and abundant wildlife habitat at the Presidio.

Ecological restoration of the watershed's three tributaries and corresponding habitat was identified as a key goal in the Trust's adopted land use plan, the *Presidio Trust Management Plan* (PTMP, 2002). Other project goals include preserving and interpreting historic and archeological resources, improving public access and recreation, and providing for public education and stewardship. In November 2002, the Trust kicked off a public review process to develop project alternatives. The public expressed great interest and the Trust received more than 170 initial comment letters. Based on these suggestions, and the guidance provided in PTMP and the VMP, the Trust drafted three alternatives that were circulated for additional public review and comment in July 2003. On July 25, the Trust hosted a public event, which included guided tours of the watershed and discussion of project alternatives. Following close of the scoping period later this autumn, the Trust will begin work on the Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA will analyze the environmental effects of the alternatives and provide the public with additional opportunities to participate in 2004.



### Fill Site 5 Restoration

In 2003, the Presidio Trust excavated 19,000 tons of waste from Fill Site 5. This cleanup exposed 2.7 acres of native soil, which was re-graded with two gentle swales to create a more natural slope. During the summer of 2003, 7,000 native plants were planted. During the rainy season of 2003-2004, roughly 23,000 more plants will be planted. The soil that covers most of the site is derived from sandstone of the Colma formation. Because many future clean-up projects will occur on this soil type, the site is the subject of a detailed investigation to learn more about restoration on Colma soil. In this study, the soil's biological, chemical, and physical properties will be compared with the growth of new plantings to understand how soil type affects restoration. The results of this investigation will inform the planning and implementation of future restoration projects at the Presidio. (photo: volunteers planting at Fill Site 5)

### Baker Beach Disturbed Areas 3 and 4

In the Presidio's western region, native dunes are crucial remnants of what was once an extensive and dynamic local ecosystem. On the dunes above North Baker Beach, 3.8 acres of landfill are planned for removal in autumn 2003. Restoration of the excavated areas to a dune scrub plant community will begin in winter 2003-04 and continue for approximately 3 years. In spring and summer 2003, seeds were collected to be cultivated in the Presidio Native Plant Nursery for the project. A Restoration Action Plan has been developed and will be finalized after excavation.

### Fill Site 6A

Located east of the Main Post, Fill Site 6A will be cleaned up by the Trust late 2003/early 2004. Historic maps indicate that Tennessee Hollow flowed through this area and emptied into Crissy marsh. Today Tennessee Hollow runs through a culvert buried in fill that will be removed during cleanup. The site straddles native plant and landscape zones, allowing Trust planners to carefully integrate restored native plant communities, wildlife habitat, a new trail, and low-key recreational uses. Detailed information about the hydrology of Fill Site 6 and the surrounding area has been collected and allows for the creation of a detailed post-excavation site grading plan. The Fill Site 6A project will be the first major effort to daylight a segment of creek in the Tennessee Hollow watershed.



## HISTORIC FOREST PROJECTS

The Presidio's transformation from mostly open land into a densely forested landscape was one of the Army's most impressive landscape architecture accomplishments. No other military installation in the nation has ever undertaken landscape planning on such a grand scale. The historic forest is a contributing feature to the Presidio's National Historic Landmark District.

Today, three species make up most of the forest: Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, and blue gum eucalyptus. Eucalyptus stands dominate, encompassing 42 percent of the forest. Monterey cypress live to be 100 to 150 years old and Monterey pine live to be 75 to 100 years old. Much of the historic forest was planted between 1880 and 1900; the pine and cypress are now entering a period of slower growth and decline. Storm damage is expected to accelerate as the trees weaken. Breakage and tree mortality could substantially reduce the forest over the next 20 years.

To preserve the beauty of the Presidio and maintain its historic character, the Trust is revitalizing the historic forest. First and foremost, this means managing the forest to maximize its natural lifespan by thinning, corrective pruning, and selective removals. The Trust's forestry program devotes a great deal of its resources to these day-to-day corrective strategies. However, most of the cypress and pine stands are old and require eventual replacement. The goal of reforestation is to convert the forest to an uneven-aged system, so that not all of the forest declines at once. The projects described below test methodologies for addressing these forest management priorities. Several projects also explore strategies for increasing the long-term sustainability and ecological health of the forest while maintaining its historic character. The valuable information that is gleaned from these early projects will help strike the proper balance in management of the Presidio forest.

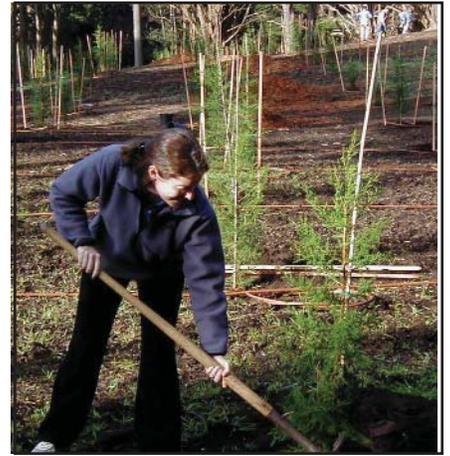
### Historic Forest Character Study

In spring 2001, the Trust and NPS initiated the Historic Forest Character Study to identify the characteristics of the Presidio's forest that must be preserved in order to protect its historic significance. From this effort, which was completed by a team of professional landscape historians, forest management treatments will be developed that preserve important character-defining features while addressing other forest management objectives. The Trust has also completed a forest management strategy for 2003 - 2007, which outlines priorities for reforestation and other forest management activities at the Presidio. Completion of the Historic Forest Character Study and the Management Plan will allow the Trust to develop a long-term funding strategy for the forest incorporating charitable contributions and other funding sources. (photo: 1890's view from the Presidio Gate showing the newly planted historic forest)



## West Pacific Grove Reforestation

Cypress along West Pacific Avenue near Julius Kahn Playground, have been “topped” for over 50 years. As a result, these trees have poorly attached branches, heavy, flat tops, and oak root fungus. Over the next decade, this project will test methods for restoring West Pacific Grove and protecting its historic character. Both the formerly-topped and full-size cypress stands will be replanted. Phase 1 began autumn 2002, when one acre of declining trees were removed along the north edge of the Grove. Gowen cypress, a shorter cousin of Monterey cypress, was planted in the topped stands. Monterey cypress was planted in other areas. A weeding and maintenance program is underway to support establishment of the young trees. Phase II is scheduled to begin autumn 2004, with the replanting of a second acre of Monterey cypress at the east end of the grove. (photo: tree planting at the Grove)



## Oak Reforestation Site

The cypress trees in the historic forest south of the Infantry Terrace neighborhood are reaching the end of their lives. Reforestation will begin in late August 2003. Over approximately one month, 43 aging cypresses and pines will be removed (.6 acres). Stump grinding, site clean up, and irrigation installation will follow.

Because this site has rich soil and adequate soil moisture, 72 coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) will be planted in place of pine and cypress. Oaks live for several hundred years, several times longer than pine and cypress. Planting oaks will ensure that the Presidio’s historic forest thrives for centuries.



## Pine Experimental Site

The Pine Experimental Site is located on the west side of Highway 1, just north of Kobbe Street. Trees in this area were planted in poor-quality soil, making the trees unstable and causing their decline. Because of this, the Pine Experimental Site has been selected for early action. Reforestation will begin in August 2003. Over approximately three weeks, 17 pines and cypresses will be removed (.7 acres). Stump grinding, site clean up, composting, and irrigation installation will follow.

Working with foresters from the University of California at Davis, the Presidio Trust has propagated pines with a high potential for resistance to pine pitch canker disease. One hundred and twenty of these pitch canker-resistant pines will be planted to test their resistance to the disease. Hopefully a pitch canker resistant strain can be identified so that the Presidio’s historic pine stands will persist for another century. (photo: young pines to be tested for resistance for pitch canker)

## Rob Hill Reforestation

Trees in the historic forest near Rob Hill have been poorly managed in the past, creating a potential for branch failure. Because of its proximity to the Bay Area Ridge Trail and the Rob Hill Campground, the Rob Hill area has been selected for early action. Reforestation will begin in August 2003. Over approximately 1 month, 43 blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) will be removed (.7 acres). Stump grinding, site clean up, composting, and irrigation installation will follow.

Because this site is part of the historic windbreak planting that lined the Presidio’s western ridgetops, eucalyptus will be replanted. However, because blue gum has many negative characteristics, such as invasive roots and weak branches, four other species of eucalyptus will be planted – *E. viminalis*, *E. maculata*, *E. dalrympleana*, and *E. saligna*. Research suggests that these species have similar character and growing requirements, but will not be as messy or invasive as blue gum. Revitalizing the Presidio’s western windbreak will ensure that the Presidio’s historic forest persists for centuries.



## DESIGNED LANDSCAPE PROJECTS

The Presidio’s designed landscapes create a rich and unique sense of place. The ornamental plantings unify the various developed areas of the park and reinforce the Presidio’s National Historic Landmark District designation.

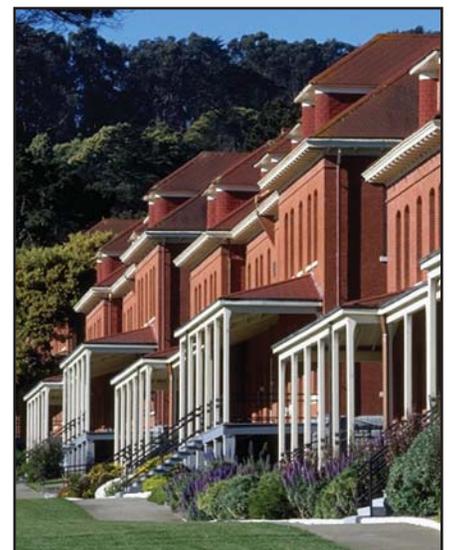
Among the designed landscapes are formal plantings around buildings at the Main Post, Fort Scott and other areas, the landscape screens around the golf course, playing fields, road corridors, and camouflage around coastal fortifications. Ornamental plantings of shrubs, trees, lawns, and ground covers provide visual accents for built sites, vegetative screening, and delineation of open spaces. Some plantings have been present for over one hundred years.

The Trust and the NPS are working to preserve the historic plantings and the characteristic landscape of the Presidio through careful, long-term maintenance. Historic plans, photographs, and remaining vegetation are analyzed before work begins on any designed landscape. Plans that preserve the landscape’s historic character are then developed. Replacement plants are selected based on historic design intent and significance, species historically used, sustainability goals, potential impacts to native species from cross-pollination, and any invasive tendencies of the species.

Over the next year, several designed landscapes and historic neighborhoods will be replanted and revitalized, including the Ruckman/Storey neighborhood. In addition, planning is underway for a dramatic program of landscape improvements that will transform the “heart” of the Presidio – at the Main Post and along the Lombard/Letterman Entry Corridor.

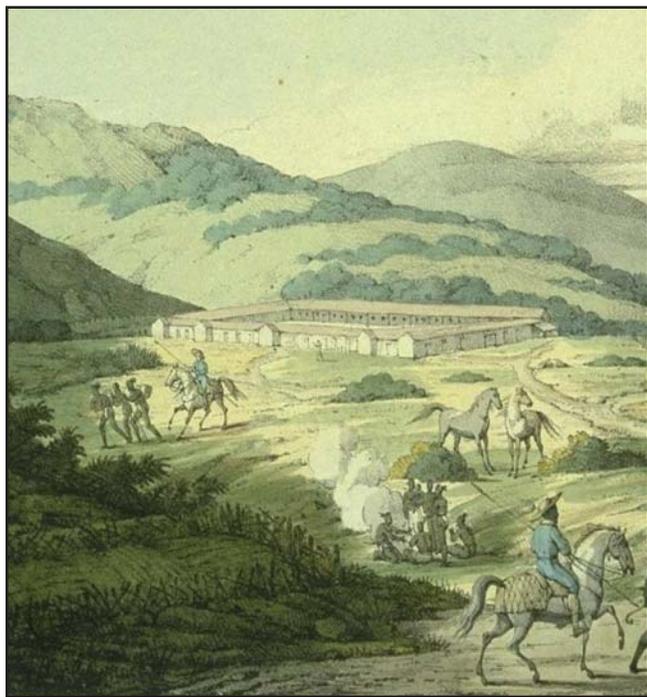
### Main Post Revitalization

The Main Post is the “heart” of the Presidio. Planning is now underway to revitalize the park’s traditional social and administrative center to become a more visitor-friendly place. Research and planning informed by extensive public input have taken place over the past several years. The foundation for these improvements can be found in the *Presidio Trust Management Plan* and a cultural landscape assessment completed within the last year. Autumn 2003, ground will be broken on the new Presidio Transit Hub. Located at the foot of the Main Post between the bank/post office and fire station, construction of the transit hub will better link MUNI to the PresidiGo Shuttle, improving public access at the Presidio. Also autumn 2003, a designer will be selected to craft a vision for the future of the historic Presidio Main Parade Ground. Over the next year the chosen design team will work with Trust staff and members of the community to develop a design for the Main Parade that respects the site’s history while creating a vibrant new public open space. (photo: view of the historic Montgomery Street barracks, which form the western edge of the Main Parade Ground)



## Lombard Lincoln Entry Corridor

The entry corridor between the Lombard Gate and the Main Post has been the Presidio's "front door" from its earliest days. As the primary link between the Presidio and the young city of San Francisco, the Army devoted a great deal of attention to the design of this corridor. In the past, stately Canary Island date palms (historic photo right), carefully pruned "gum drop" trees, cast iron light fixtures, and manicured gardens (historic photo left) created a formal designed character along Lombard, Presidio, and Lincoln Boulevards. Today much of this historic character has been lost. The Trust is seeking to restore some of the grandeur of the Lombard/Lincoln entry corridor. As funding becomes available, new palms will be planted, new benches and bike lanes will be constructed, and the first segment of a new multi-use trail called the Presidio Promenade will be built.



## El Presidio

*El Presidio de San Francisco*, the site of the original 1776 Spanish settlement, is perhaps the most important archeological site at the Presidio. Initial archeological investigations and historical research have revealed several major reconstructions and constant maintenance of El Presidio's fortifications and buildings during the 18th and early 19th centuries, suggesting the site contains a rich archeological record. An archeological management strategy is being prepared, which will identify methods for studying, preserving, enhancing, and interpreting the archeological resources of *El Presidio*. This strategy will also identify ways to make the archeological remains at El Presidio a more visible element of the Main Post, including possible landscape treatments, ongoing excavations, and creation of an Archeological Education Center. Commemoration of the historic *El Presidio* will create a new focus for visitors at the Presidio and transform the quality of open space at the Main Post. (photo: 19th century sketch of El Presidio)

## Residential Landscape Improvements

Located on the western side of the Presidio near historic Fort Scott, the historic Ruckman/Storey neighborhood is being replanted and revitalized in fall 2003. Built as housing for non-commissioned officers between 1909 and 1933, this neighborhood contains five different housing types, including both wood frame and hollow clay tile structures. Research into how these buildings were originally landscaped indicates that the landscape character of this area has always been utilitarian in nature with minimal foundation plantings, open lawns, and few trees. The gardens are being replanted with a mixture of long-lived, drought tolerant ornamentals suitable for growing in the site's sandy soils and for enhancing the neighborhood's historic character. Plans are also being developed for planting oaks along the back of the homes along Appleton Street to reference the now missing margins of the historic forest that once grew there. Other residential neighborhoods will be getting similar attention in the coming years.



## Keep Informed!

There are many ways to keep informed about what is going on in the Presidio's open spaces. More information about upcoming Presidio public workshops or meetings can be found at [www.presidiotrust.gov](http://www.presidiotrust.gov) or by getting *The Presidio Post* newsletter. To join the Post mailing list, call (415) 561-5401 or email [jsanford@presidiotrust.gov](mailto:jsanford@presidiotrust.gov). Information about news at the Presidio and in all of the Golden Gate National Parks can be found on the GGNRA website at [www.nps.gov/goga](http://www.nps.gov/goga).

Over the next few months, watch for the following items related to Presidio open space:

- Tennessee Hollow Draft Environmental Assessment
- Oak Establishment Pilot Project Final Report
- Eucalyptus Diversification Pilot Project Final Report
- Inspiration Point Grassland Restoration – Preliminary Results
- Historic Forest Character Study
- Presidio Trails and Bikeways Plan



## Get Involved - Volunteer!

There are many ways to get involved in revitalizing Presidio open spaces. For general information about getting involved, please call (415) 4 R-PARKS. For information about workdays, call the Park Stewards volunteer hotline at (415) 561-3034, extension 3445.

## Presidio Facts

- >2000 Number of volunteers who help restore Presidio open spaces each year
- 1491 Acreage of the Presidio
- 469 Number of National Historic Landmark District contributing historic structures
- 463 Units in Baker Beach Housing to be removed over the next 30 years to create open space
- 384 Acres of native plants after VMP is implemented
- 300 Acres of historic forest
- >200 Number of resident & migratory bird species that use Presidio open spaces
- 188 Age of the adobe walls in the Officers' Club
- >150 Species grown in the Presidio Native Plant Nursery
- 141 Age of Funston Avenue Houses
- 118 Age of Lovers' Lane Bridge
- 110 Acreage of existing native plant communities
- 108 Age of Montgomery Street Barracks
- 20 Acreage of the Crissy Field tidal marsh
- 19 Existing miles of trail
- 15 Number of historic Batteries
- 13 Rare or endangered plants at the Presidio
- 13 Number of existing native plant communities
- 12 Existing tennis courts
- 12 Existing playgrounds
- 5 Existing ball fields
- 2 Number of community gardens
- 1 Number of Raven's Manzanita plants left when it was discovered by Peter Raven



The Presidio Trust, 34 Graham Street, P.O. Box 29052 San Francisco, CA 94129. (415) 561-5300. [www.presidiotrust.gov](http://www.presidiotrust.gov)

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Building 201 Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123. (415) 561-4700. [www.nps.gov/goga](http://www.nps.gov/goga)

Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, Building 201 Fort Mason, San Francisco, CA 94123. (415) 561-3000. [www.parksconservancy.org](http://www.parksconservancy.org)

Photos: Michael Chasse – 5L (lower); Peter Ehrlich – 9U (upper), 9M (middle); Ling He – 2U; Alan Hopkins – 5U, 5MU, 6L; Jenny McIlvaine – 4U, 12L; Amy Lambert – 4M; Jeffrey Park – 5ML; Mike Perlmutter – 4L, 7; Photo collection of Park Archives & Records Center, GGNRA – 8L, 10U, 11U, 11L; Brenda Tharp - 1, 2L, 6U, 8U, 10L