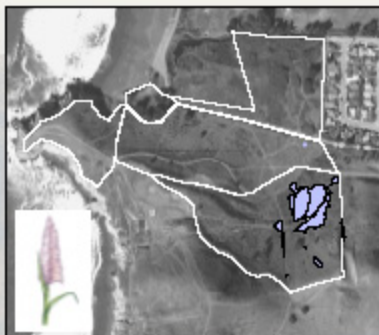


Principal Investigators: Tom Elliot, Jesse Fujikawa, Catey Ritchie

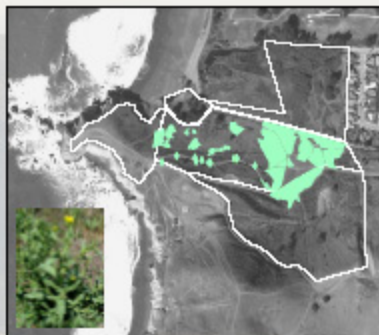
Research Team: Ting Chen, Amber Guillory, Jennifer Mar, Katie McKeon, Vitad Pradith, Jeff Rutter, Fred Sio, and Bear

Mori Point History

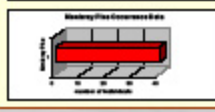
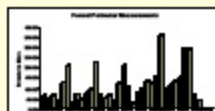
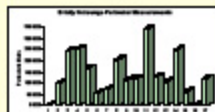
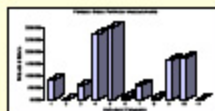
Mori Point's colorful history begins with the prehistoric Native Americans who lived in the area yet avoided settling on Mori Point itself due to the high winds and lack of acorns. In the early 19th century, Spanish settler Sanchez claimed most of what is now Pacific. In 1888, Italian immigrant Stefano Mori bought Mori Point and operated a farmhouse and a roadhouse, also called Mori Point Tavern. His son Jack turned the Tavern into a speakeasy during Prohibition from which authorities confiscated \$2 million worth of whiskey. In the 1950s, Mr. Hill started a sand mining and gravel quarrying operation on Mori Point. Remnants from this operation include the foundation ruins from the truck loading facility and the notch carved out of the eastern peak from gravel quarrying. The operation ceased in 1969, and since then Mori Point has been used primarily for off road motorcycle racing and recreational hiking. The GGNRA obtained Mori Point on 5 May 2002.



Pampas Grass - *Cortaderia jubata*



Bristly Oxeye - *Pteris echioides*

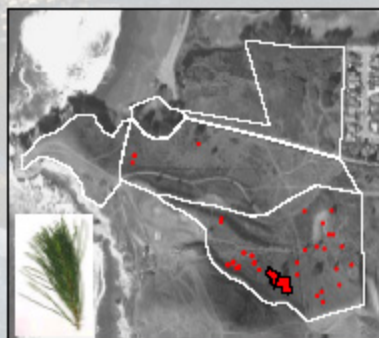


Methodologies

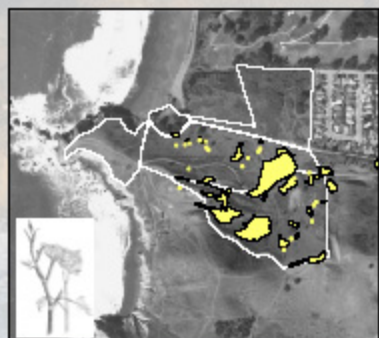
A Global Positioning System (GPS) integrated with a Geographic Information System (GIS) was implemented to survey our invasive plant species. The Trimble GPS System consisted of the Pro XR, the GeoExplorer3, and utilized ESRI's ArcView 3.2a software to record spatial information. In conjunction, Trimble's Pathfinder Office and Microsoft's Access-Excel was used as an intermediary step toward data preprocessing and differential correction.

GPS Data Collection involved an initial site survey by the research team. Areas of interest were then marked with flags to signify an area to be mapped, but to also avoid overlapping.

Occurrence Data utilized hand mapping techniques using Garmin GPS units and observation techniques developed by the Golden Gate Parks Conservancy.



Monterey Pine - *Pinus Radiata*



Fennel - *Foeniculum Vulgare*

Conclusions/Recommendations

- Pampas Grass removal should be a priority, but should be mitigated with Fish and Wildlife due to its high rate of propagation, but also as a potential habitat for the San Francisco Garter Snake.
- Continuation of Mapping project; further study is needed in other areas of concern.
- Concentration on additional invasive species to determine their potential impacts. (current species were mapped in Fall 2003 when many species have gone to seed).
- There must be educational and community involvement. This has been directly evidenced throughout the mapping project, through intense public interaction.
- Mitigation for facilities such as restrooms, refuse, dog litter, etc.
- Removal of anthropogenic items such as barbed wire fence, and discarded rubber tires.