

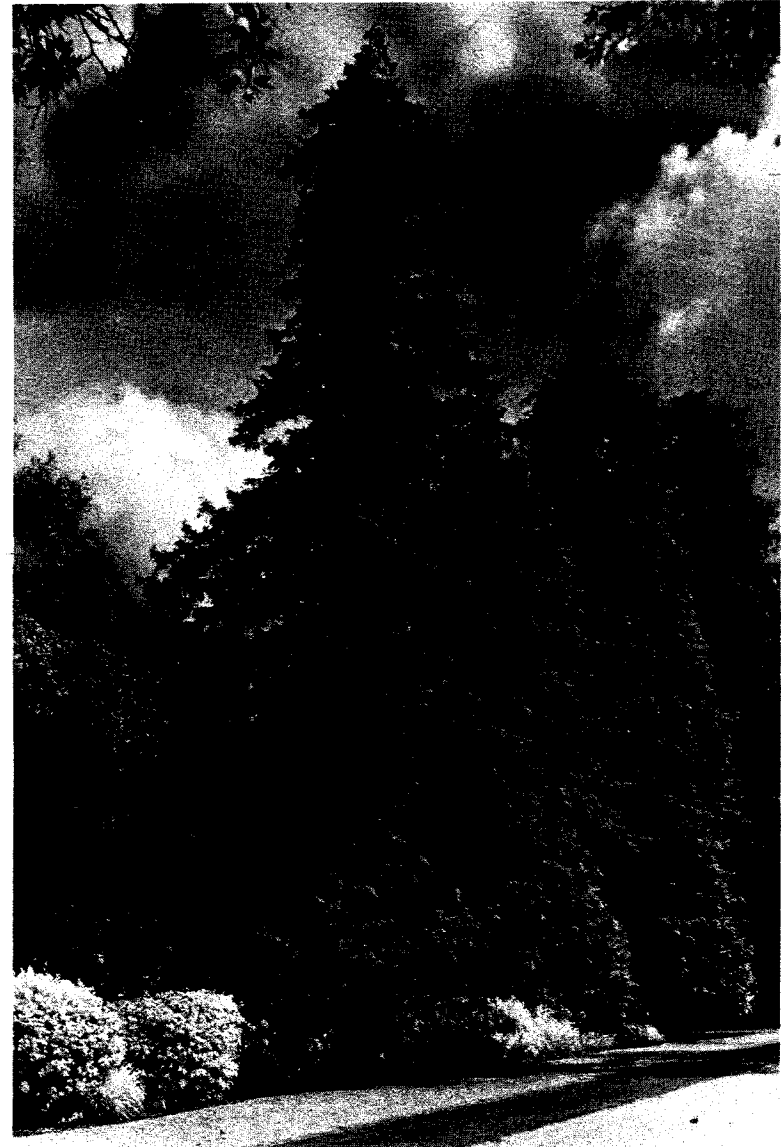
SUPPORTING MATERIAL

- Acanthus mollis
(Bears Breech)
- Albizia var. (clumps)
- Alsophila australis
(Australian Tree Fern)
- Alpinia nutans
(Shell Flower)
- Alyssum var.
- Antigonon leptopus (on old palms)
(Coral Vine)
- Asparagus sprengeri
(Sprenger Asparagus)
- Asarum caudatum
(Wild Ginger)
- Aspidistra elatior (Shade)
(Cast Iron Plant)
- Bambusa multiplex 'Golden Goddess'
(Golden Goddess Bamboo)
- Bambusa oldhamii
(Oldham Bamboo)
- Brassia actinophylla
(Queensland Umbrella Tree)
- Cerastium tomentosum
(Snow-In-Summer)
- Chlorophytum comosum
(Spider Plant)
- Cortaderia selloana
(Pampas Grass)
- Cyathea medullaris
(Tree Fern)
- Fatshedera lizei
(Botanical Wonder)
- Hedychium gardnerianum
(Kahili Ginger)
- Iceplant var.
- Kniphofia uvaria
(Red Hot Poker)
- Lantana species
(Lantana)
- Moraea var.
(Fortnight Lily)
- Musa var.
(Banana)
- Philodendron 'Evansii'
(Evans Philodendron)
- Phllostachys aurea
(Golden Bamboo)
- Phllostachys pubescens
(Moso Bamboo)
- Phormium tenax
(New Zealand Flax)
- Sasa pygmaea
(Dwarf Bamboo)
- Strelitzia nicholai
(Giant Bird of Paradise)
- Strelitzia reginae
(Bird of Paradise)
- Tipuana tipu
(Tipu Tree)
- Tropaeolum var. (wet shaded areas)
(Nasturtium)

II CONIFEROUS GROVES

There are a great many acres now planted to coniferous trees with the Deodar Cedar being the most plentiful. We propose to add to these groves in areas where conifers are appropriate and to thin where necessary and to introduce new species relating to those already existing, as well as certain masses of sub-shrubs and groundcovers.

In some areas the old Cedar groves are too thick and should be thinned out enough to let the remaining trees develop to greater size and to open up a few holes in the thickets for small related species. Some species such as redwoods, cryptomeria and incense cedar require deeper soils, so may be located farther down in the valleys and along some of the proposed water courses. Some groundcovers should be tried out, but in general the deep forest duff now built up under the forest areas should be left alone and only limited access by trail be allowed. Too much surface watering and a deep thatch of herbaceous groundcovers could be harmful to the groves because they have developed over the years with only a minimum of water and most likely have root systems very close to the surface.



SPECIES

Araucaria excelsa
(Norfolk Island Pine)
Calocedrus decurrens
(Incense Cedar)
Cedrus atlantica var.
(Cedar)
Cedrus deodara
(Deodar Cedar)
Cedrus libanensis
(Cedar of Lebanon)
Cryptomeria japonica
(Japanese Cryptomeria)
Pinus canariensis
(Canary Island Pine)
Pinus coulteri
(Coulter Pine)
Pinus halepensis
(Aleppo Pine)
Pinus pinea
(Italian Stone Pine)
Pinus radiata
(Monterey Pine)
Sequoia giganteum
(Giant Sequoia)
Sequoia sempervirens
(Coast Redwood)

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

Buddleia var.
(Butterfly Bush)
Calliandra inaequilatera
(Pink Powder Puff)
Camellias
Cotoneaster parneyi
(Red Clusterberry)
Dicentra spectabilis
(Bleeding Heart)
Ilex altacalarensis 'Wilsoni'
(Wilson's Holly)
Ilex aquifolium
(English Holly)
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordi'
(Burford Holly)
Juniperus chinensis 'Torulosa'
(Twisted Chinese Juniper)
Mahonia aquifolia
(Oregon Grape)
Mahonia bealei
(Leatherleaf Mahonia)
Mahonia lomariifolia
(Chinese Holly Grape)
Microlepia strigosa
(Fern)
Pteris
(Brake Fern)
Rhododendrons
(Southern California varieties)
Tree Ferns
Vinca minor
(Dwarf Periwinkle)

III SUCCULENTS AND CACTI

There are many acres of dry hillside in the park which are conducive to the growing of species which demand a lot of sun and very little water. These areas should be somewhat remote from impacted zones such as group picnic due to the danger of being overrun by rambunctious children. A system of narrow trails to and from the cactus gardens would make it an adventure and tend to limit the number of visitors. Mixed with the cactus varieties would be compatible trees, colorful groundcovers, wild flowers, etc.

SPECIES

Agave var.
Aloe ciliaris
Aloe var. groundcover
Bougainvillea masses
Cassia artemisioides
(Feathery Cassia)
Cereus var.
Cistus var.
(Rockrose)
Cortaderia selloana
(Pampas Grass)
Daubentonia tripetii
(Scarlet Wisteria Tree)
Doryanthes palmeri
(Spear Lily)
Dovyalis caffra (thickets)
(Kei-Apple)
Dracaena draco
(Dragon Tree)

Dudleya var. (in rocks)
Echium var.
Euphorbia milii
(Crown of Thorns)
Euphorbia var.
(Spurge)
Gazania var.
Grevillea banksii
(Grevillea)
Kniphofia uvaria
(Red Hot Poker)
Opuntia var.
Pennisetum setaceum
(Fountain Grass)
Poinciana gillesii
(Bird of Paradise Bush)
Protea var.
Yucca var.



IV RARE PLANTS

At the upper end of Chavez Ravine near the old botanic garden, there are about 10 acres of park land unusually suited to rare sub-tropical species. The soil is deep in pockets, temperatures are generally mild and there is ideal protection from wind and western sun exposure. We propose that most of this area be devoted to the introduction of such rare species of trees and plants as may be practical.

First, a setting must be created to make this more than just an interesting collection. The addition of a small spring, waterfalls, streams, and lake with some area devoted to marsh lands would be an impressive feature for this bowl. There is underground water in the valley now which is being wasted into storm drains. This water supply could be tapped and used as make-up water in the stream bed and lake. Here, as in other areas, special care would be taken to minimize vandalism, which could be accomplished if considered during the process of the original design. The bowl is presently occupied by a collection of picnic facilities, roads, storage yards and so on. This storage yard would be removed and the bowl enlarged and slightly re-

shaped to accommodate an open meadow as well as the stream bed and the surrounding sub-tropical groves. Emphasis would be on the establishment of large groves of trees, rather than a spotty scattering of single varieties. This may cut down the number of species somewhat, but would add greatly to the impact of mass bloom or other events attendant with unusual plants.

People should be allowed to picnic and park in the area but these facilities will be designed in such a way as to be unobtrusive and to fade back into the hillsides, leaving the central meadow open for the view of passing motorists or pedestrians.

There is a small Rubber tree grove now existing on the lower fringe of this area and as an example of some of the possibilities in this part of the park, this grove could be expanded, supporting species added and special watering methods used to approximate a rain forest condition, thus encouraging the growth of aerial roots and buttressing of trunks, a condition possible but seldom seen in Southern California. Inclusion of a small stream draining the area will enhance the environmental effect and add animation to the zone.

SPECIES

Agapanthus var. (groundcover)
Agathis robusta
(Dammar Pine)
Albizia julibrissin
(Mimosa)
Calodendron capense
(Cape Chestnut)
Cassia var.
Castanospermum australe
(Moreton Bay Chestnut)
Chiranthodendron pentadactylon
(Handflower Tree)
Chorisia speciosa
(Silk Floss Tree)
Erythrina var.
(Coral Tree)
Ficus var.
(Fig)
Grewia caffra (groundcover)
Harpephyllum caffrum
(Kafir Plum)
Hymenosporum flavum
(Sweetshade)
Jacaranda acutifolia 'White'
(Jacaranda)
Leucadendron argenteum (small grove)
(Silver Tree)
Magnolia denudata
(Yulan Magnolia)
Magnolia kobus stellata
(Star Magnolia)
Magnolia soulangiana
(Saucer Magnolia)
Melaleuca linarifolia (thickets)

Melaleuca nesophila
(Rose Bottlebrush)
Monstera deliciosa (among Ficus)
(Split-leaf Philodendron)
Osteospermum var. (groundcover)
Phytolacca dioica (small grove)
(Umbu)
Plumeria (small grove)
Protea var.
Rauwolfia samarensis
Tristania conferta
(Brisbane Box)



EXISTING RUBBER TREE



FIGUS TREE FOREST