

PROPOSED PLANT COMMUNITIES

There are a number of reasons why a significant botanic collection can be expected to survive and prosper in this park. Indeed there are the remnants of such a garden already there which have grown to maturity in spite of adjacent intruding construction, drought and a diminishing maintenance program.

The opportunities presented here for imaginative planning are too great to grasp in a single concept so we have divided the park into zones, each of which will be analyzed for its own merit with planting generally restricted to related species, although there will, by necessity, be overlapping species.

The real advantage now existing in the park is the previous development of an ecological environment which, although seemingly haphazard, has nevertheless generated the springboard from which we can begin our expansion of the plant communities.

This earlier planting and development generated soil, underground water, shade, shelter from wind and many interesting micro-climate zones, seldom found when undertaking new development. In many areas we therefore will only be renovating that which already is there. The very social cli-

mate of our times cries out for places where rich experiences in flora and fauna can be found in pleasant and well maintained surroundings. For the most part the plants selected here have been given careful consideration as far as maintenance is concerned, but it is not fair to the majority who will come to this park to be deprived of beauty because of maintenance difficulties or the vandalism of the few. Therefore, when we have named a few things which will not stand up under trampling, we are recommending a number of different kinds of protection and environmental situations to preserve them.

It will be necessary to prepare the soil properly by deep ripping in areas where shallow soil is encountered and when it is possible. Downed trees and brush should be put through a chipper and the results returned to the soil as mulch, thus building an even deeper humus covering for the great variety of plants which will grow here.

I PALMS AND GRASSES

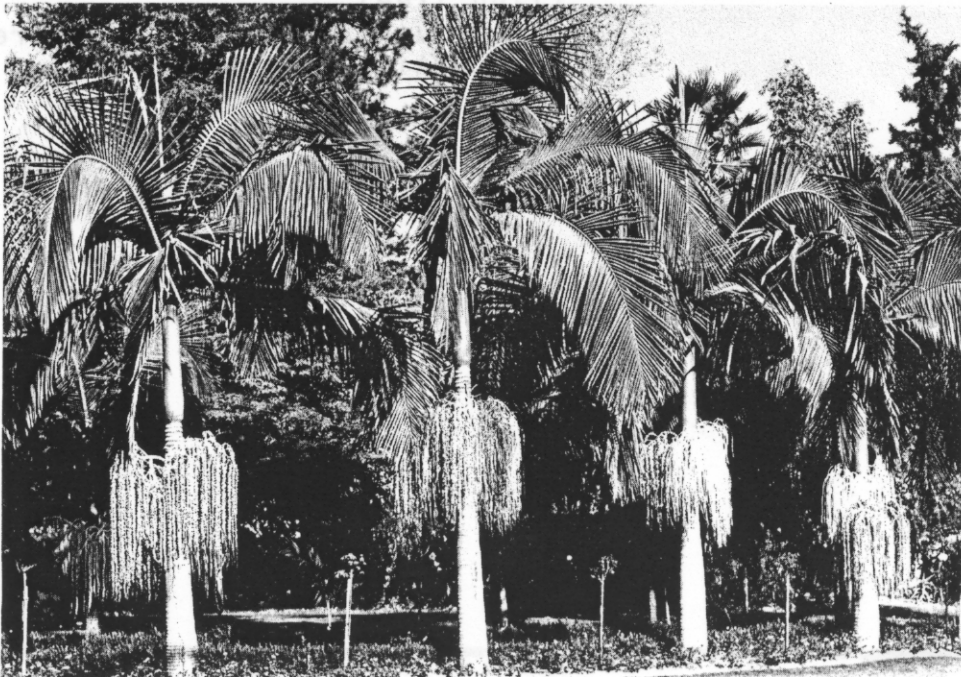
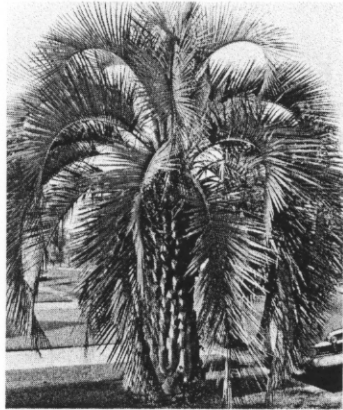
There are a number of handsome palms throughout the park, but they appear to be clustered most thickly in the lower end of Chavez Ravine. It is here that we recommend a forest of all kinds of palms and related species

with trails through them and perhaps some identification method for the layman who wishes to know about them. Some protective railings may be necessary here to keep people on the trails and to separate the plant beds from the lawn and recreation area. Suggested plant species might include the following:



MAIN SPECIES

- Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
(Saw Cabbage Palm)
- Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
(King Palm)
- Butia capitata
(yatay palm)
- Caryota urens
(Fish Tail Wine Palm)
- Chamaedorea
(Palm)
- Chamaerops humilis
(Mediterranean Palm)
- Cycas revoluta
(Sago Palm)
- Erythea armata
(Mexican Blue Palm)
- Erythea edulis
(Guadalupe Palm)
- Howeia forsteriana
(Paradise Palm)
- Jubaea chilensis
(Wine Palm)
- Livistona australis
(Australian Fountain)
- Phoenix canariensis
(Canary Island Date Palm)
- Phoenix dactylifera
(Date Palm)
- Phoenix reclinata
(Senegal Date Palm)
- Ptychosperma macarthuri
(Fan Palm)
- Sabal palmetto
(Palmetto)
- Washingtonia filifera
(California Fan Palm)
- Washingtonia robusta
(Mexican Fan Palm)



PROPOSED PALM SPECIES