

WILDLIFE

It is proposed in this report that the beginnings of a rich ecological balance among flora and fauna be established by a program which would provide nesting areas, food, water and protection for both land and aquatic birds and, having established this, to introduce exotic species which might be expected to remain because of the abundance of food, shelter and protection. It is probable that there has been a real problem of survival due to cats, rats, dogs and other small creatures who prey on birds and other wildlife, and protection would have to be given to insure the survival of planted species. Small animals, such as foxes, squirrels, rabbits, etc. could be re-introduced once a food chain was established for them. The ponds and streams shown on the plan would be an important part of this chain and certain areas would be fenced or protected for the development of fish life, aquatic bird nesting, tadpoles and frogs, as well as other amphibians to ensure the survival of this chain. Only a wet environment can supply large quantities of food such as crustaceans, insect larvae, etc., for all the creatures near the water. Species of birds or small animals which might become serious pests or nuisances should be avoided. The use of cacti, brambles, etc., in mass plantings would be highly effective for the protection of the fauna.

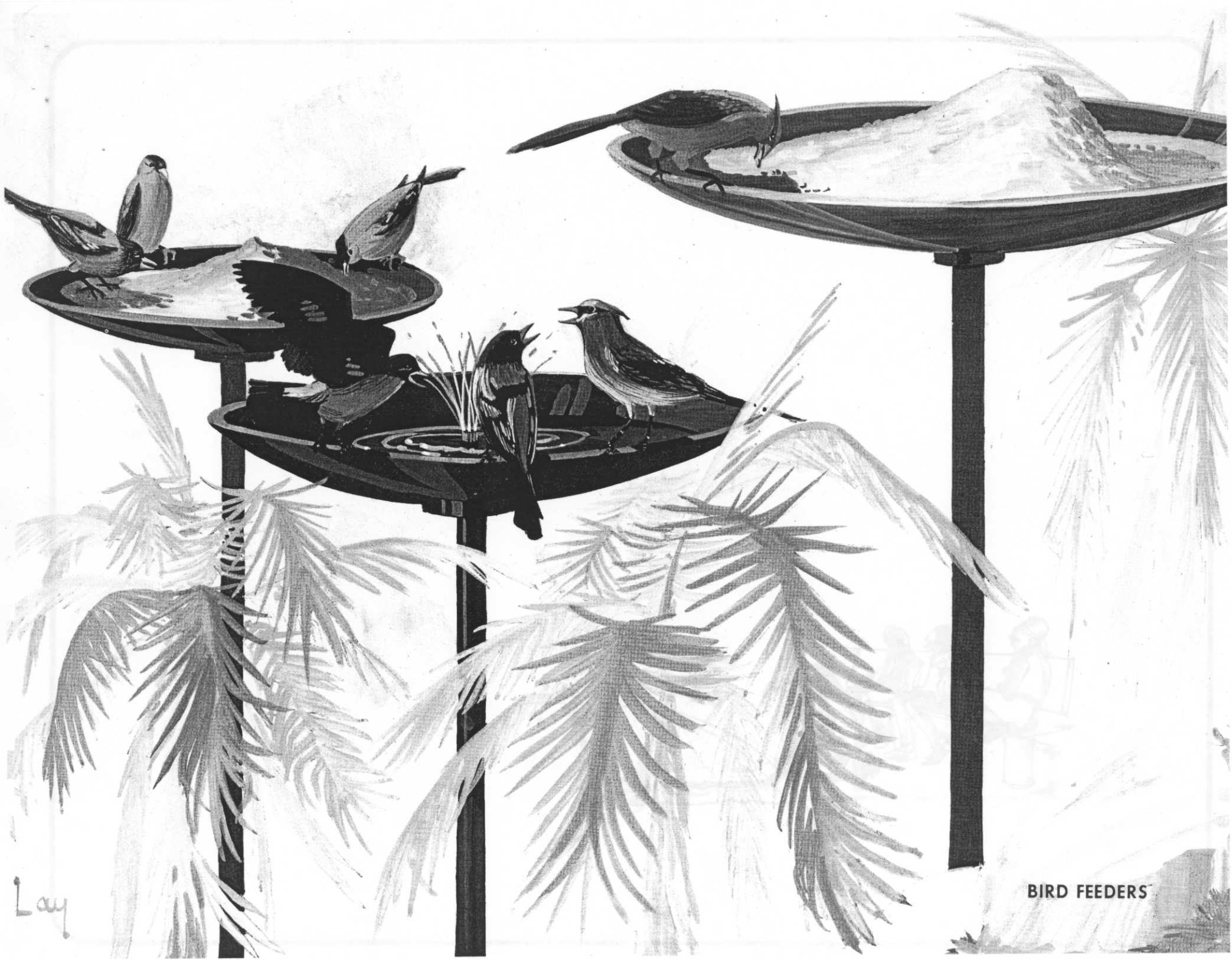
The following list of plants should be considered in the program to attract birds, as they provide seeds or fruit for food or height or bushy tangled growth for protection.

Acer
(Maple)
Albizia julibrissin
(Silk Tree)
Alnus
(Alder)
Amelanchier
(Serviceberry)
Arbutus
Arctostaphylos
(Manzanita)
Berberis
(Barberry)
Betula
(Birch)
Broussonetia papyrifera
(Paper Mulberry)
Callistemon
(Bottlebrush)
Carissa grandiflora
(Natal Plum)
Cestrum
(Cestrum)
Cornus
(Dogwood)
Cotoneaster
Crataegus
(Hawthorn)
Cudrania tricuspidata
(Silkworm Tree)

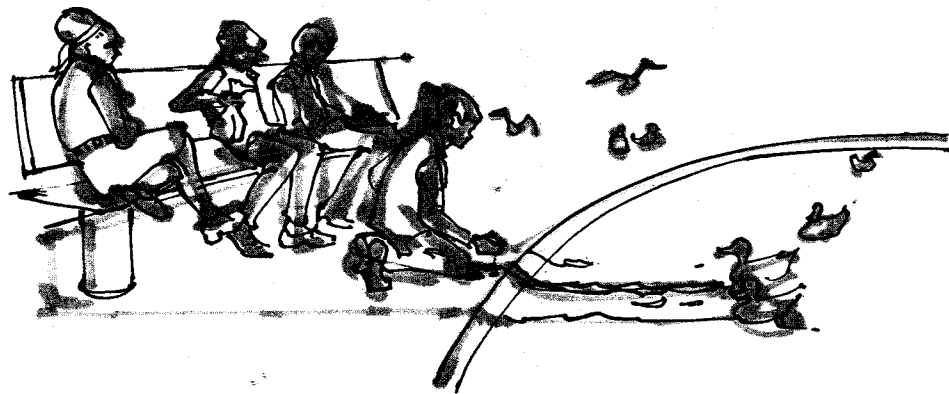
Ehretia elleptica
(Anaqua)
Elaeagnus
Eriobotrya japonica
(Loquat)
Feijoa sellowiana
(Pineapple Guava)
Fremontia californica
(Flannel Bush)
Fuchsia
Garrya
(Silktassel)
Heteromeles arbutifolia
(Toyon)
Ilex
(Holly)
Juniperus
(Juniper)
Lantana
Ligustrum
(Privet)
Lonicera
(Honeysuckle)
Lycium
(Boxthorn)
Mahonia
(Holly Grape)
Malus
(Crabapple)
Melia azedarach
(Chinaberry)
Morus alba
(White Mulberry)
Myrica californica
(Pacific Wax Myrtle)

Pernettya mucronata
Phoenix dactylifera
(Date Palm)
Pinus
(Pine)
Platanus
(Sycamore)
Prunus
(Laurel)
Pyracantha
(Firethorn)
Quercus
(Oak)
Rhamnus
Rhus
(Sumac)
Ribes
(Currant, Gooseberry)
Sambucus
(Elderberry)
Sorbus aucuparia
(European Mountain Ash)
Symphoricarpos
(Snowberry)
Viburnum
Vitis
(Grape)

Any edible fruit



BIRD FEEDERS



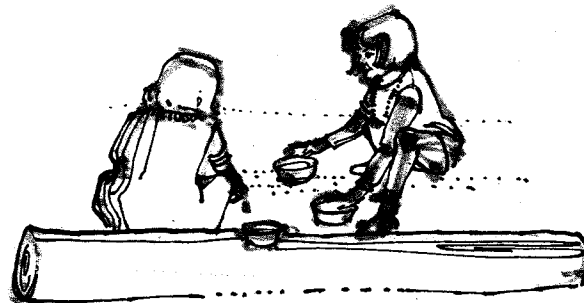
IRRIGATION

The original irrigation system was reported to have been installed in the 1930's with W.P.A. labor and has gradually deteriorated until only portions of the system are still operable. The locations of some parts of the original system have been forgotten. Other segments have become obsolete because of the plant growth through the years. Some of these older systems have been replaced from time to time by the Recreation and Parks Department personnel with new. Fire hydrants are scattered throughout the park along the roads and occasionally along trails. Generally speaking, the irrigation is far from adequate and has resulted in considerable tree and shrub die-back. Fire control has become a critical problem due to the two major factors of 1), densely built-up residential and commercial structures around the periphery of the park and 2), an inadequate, deteriorating water supply.

The basic functions of the water plan as set forth in this report are to supply the water necessary to sustain planting in all areas of the park as described below and to provide adequate water supplies for fire hydrants throughout the park.

The various construction phases are outlined to provide for the ultimate usage with a minimum of duplication. The first stage of this long-range plan is a new water pumping station to be installed near the Riverside Drive entrance to provide water to the 750,000 gallon tank existing on the upper plateau. This will restore existing irrigation in operable systems, and domestic water for park buildings. New irrigation or sprinkler systems in the more highly developed areas should be fully automated so that the major parts of the high use areas would be irrigated by playground-type rubber covered rotaries. Shrub areas should be minimal and irrigated by standard shrub head sprinkler systems. All other parts of the park should be considered low development areas and an agricultural-type irrigation system with long throw heads augmented by quick coupler water sources. The native areas should be watered in summer only during times of extreme drought and then primarily to save important tree groves or heavy shrub cover. When this occurs, a long period of watering is of more value, so the system should be allowed to soak for at least a day to get water to tree root zones. Then the system should not be used again unless the drought has been long and severe. Too frequent watering will encourage unwanted weed growth and increase the fire hazard.

An installation of large irrigation rotors along the ridges would be used only when drought conditions create a serious fire hazard and a general wetting down could prevent arsonists and/or spontaneous combustion from starting a destructive fire. It should be noted that a strict program of minimum irrigation must be followed in order to prevent an excess of fire supporting growth on those areas designated as natural banks, slopes and canyons.



LEGEND

NEW PUMPS



MAIN TO TANK



TANK



10" TRUNK MAINS



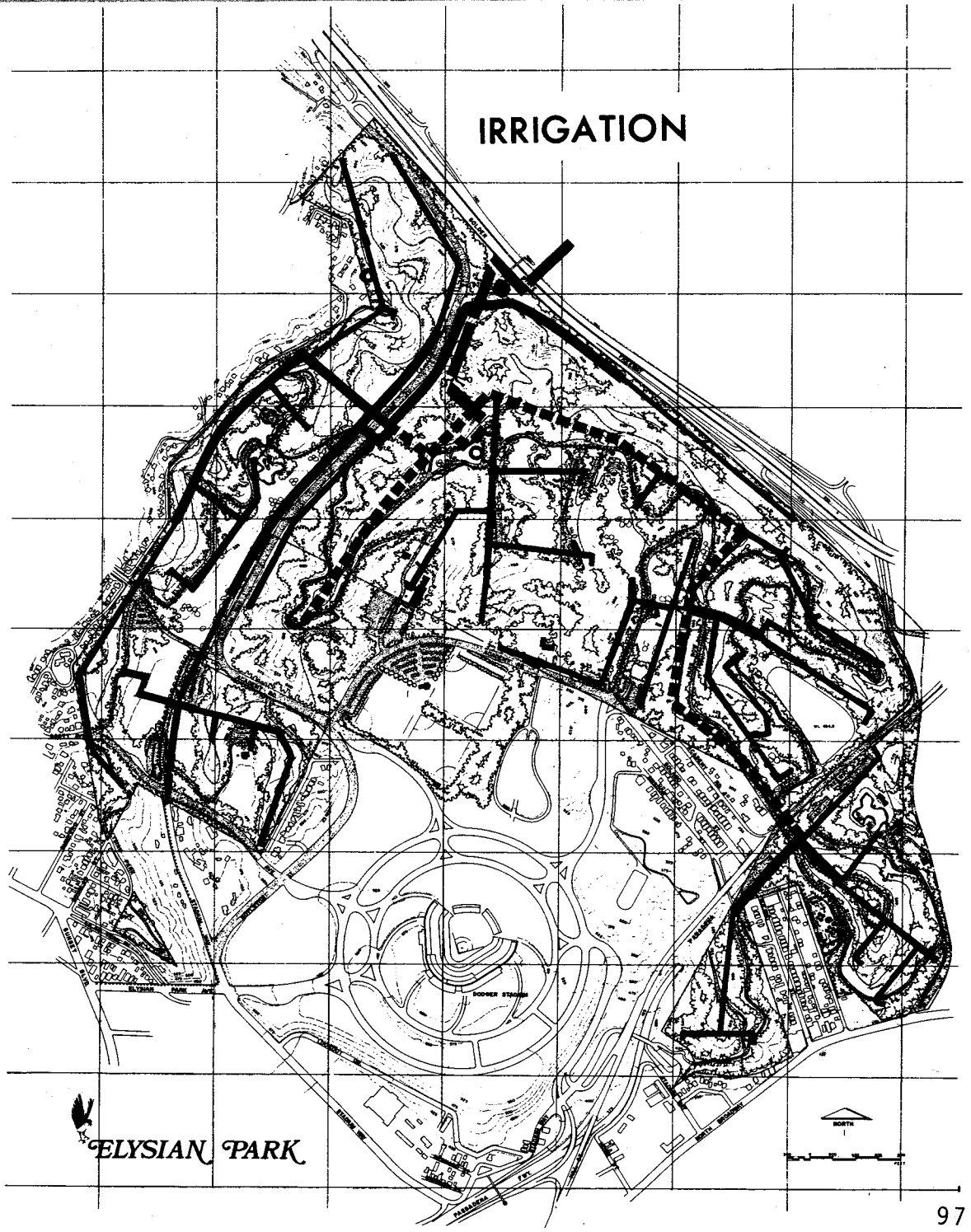
8" TRUNK MAINS



6" TRUNK MAINS



IRRIGATION



ELYSIAN PARK

