



LANDSCAPE

The goal of this section is to restore, rehabilitate and modify the Central Mesa's landscape in a manner that preserves its historic significance, accommodates a wide variety of public park activities and increases public enjoyment of the Park environment.

The landscape of the Central Mesa includes all outdoor spaces such as plazas, promenades, arcades, gardens and naturalized areas. There are three generalized park use areas that influence the proposed landscape treatments.

Multiple use and outdoor attraction areas (See Figure 45) - These will be the most heavily used areas of the Central Mesa and will include cultural and park uses, including open air concerts, outdoor exhibits and informal picnic and play areas. Emphasis will be placed on a high level of detail, generous site amenities, quality materials, comprehensive signage, decorative lighting, and ornamental plant materials. The most prominent landscape features in this area will consist of multiple use plazas that can serve the majority of the time as pleasant, relaxing outdoor public spaces and also facilitate a full spectrum of special public events.

Picnic and Open Play Areas (See Figure 46) - These areas possess the overall landscape character of a traditional public park and include features such as open lawns, children's play equipment and picnic tables. These areas will receive additional lighting, improved restroom facilities and increased site amenities, but will not be developed as intensively as the multiple use and outdoor attraction areas.

Natural Use Areas (See Figure 47) - These portions of the Central Mesa will remain as a refuge for passive uses such as hiking and observation of plants and wildlife. These areas will form an important link in a regional network of urban buffer corridors that provide habitat for native flora and fauna. An improved trail system with interpretive material are proposed for these areas of the Park.

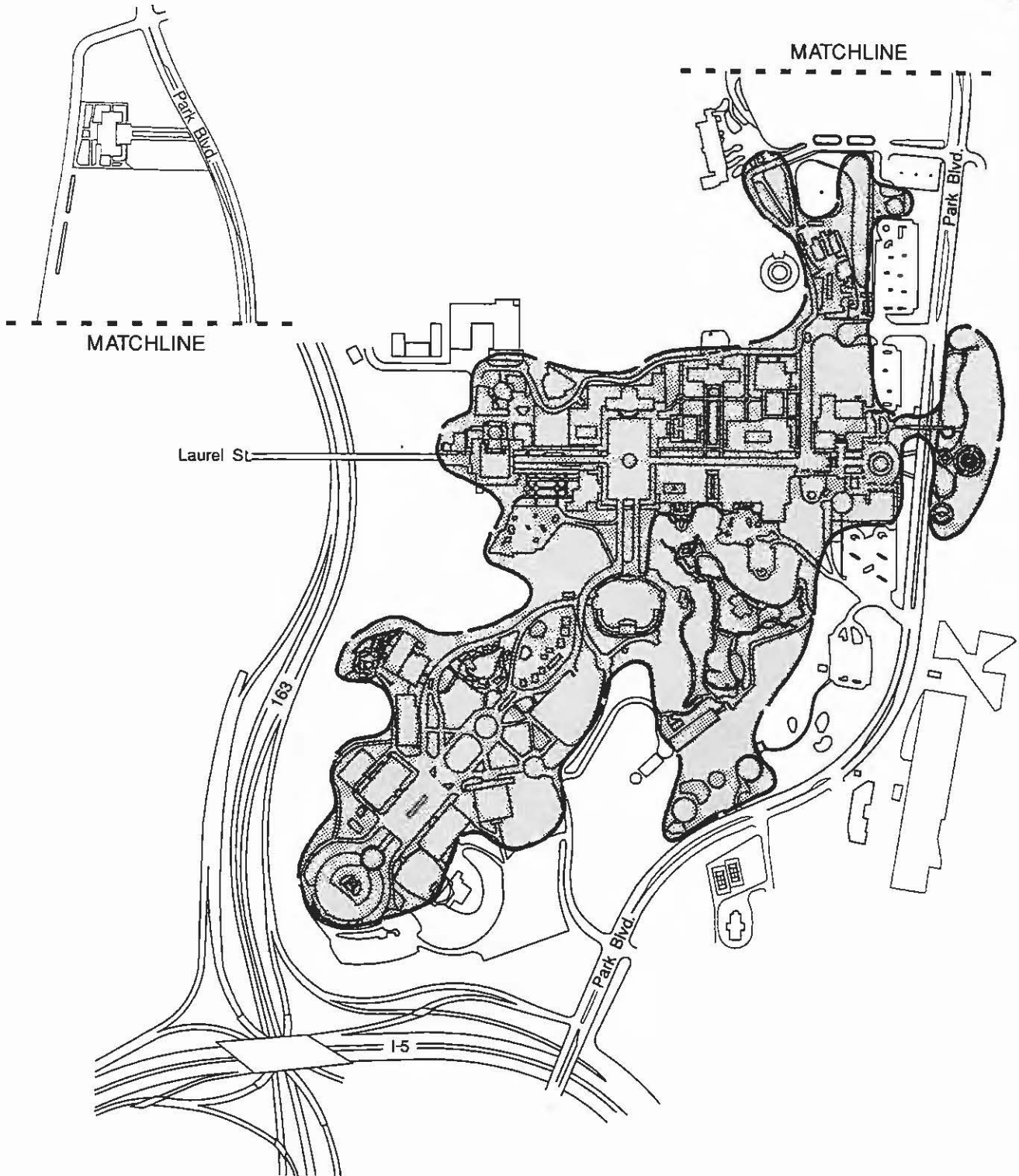
In all landscaped areas for the Central Mesa, public safety will be emphasized by providing increased lighting, clear sightliness, and an expanded number of well used public spaces that displace undesirable activities.

Landscaped areas in the Central Mesa will allow for maximum public accessibility and flexibility of use. They should offer comfort, security and positive visual stimulation to every visitor.

All landscape design in the Central Mesa is based on historic precedent. Wherever possible, historic conditions are preserved or restored. Where new features must be incorporated, they complement, respect and support both the original design intent and the existing historic features that remain.



This landscape section is organized into three areas. The first presents the foundational historic design themes. The second provides general guidelines pertaining to the whole of the Central Mesa and the third makes specific recommendations for each Central Mesa sub area.

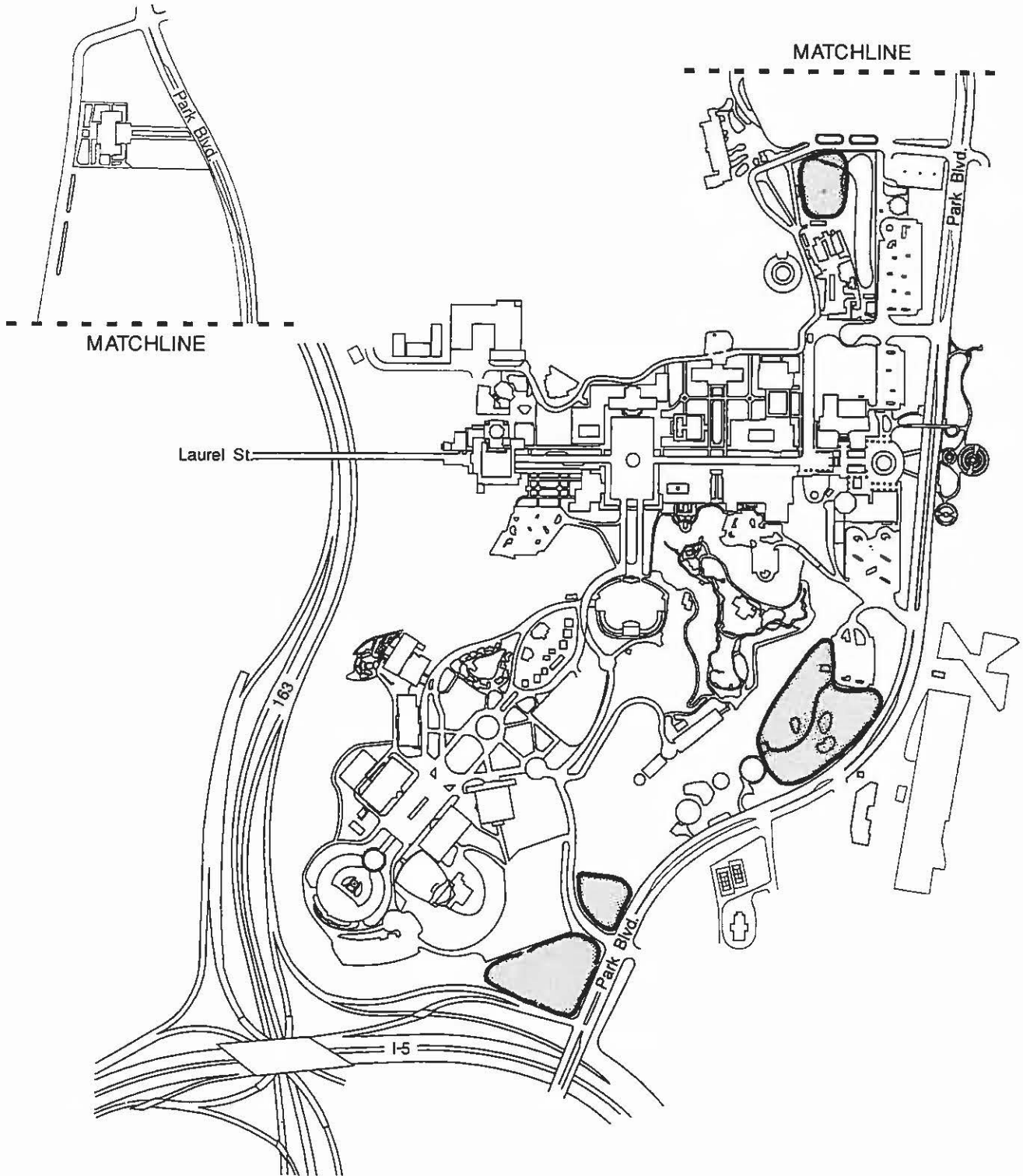


**Proposed Multiple Use and
Outdoor Attraction Areas**

13 June 1991

Figure
45



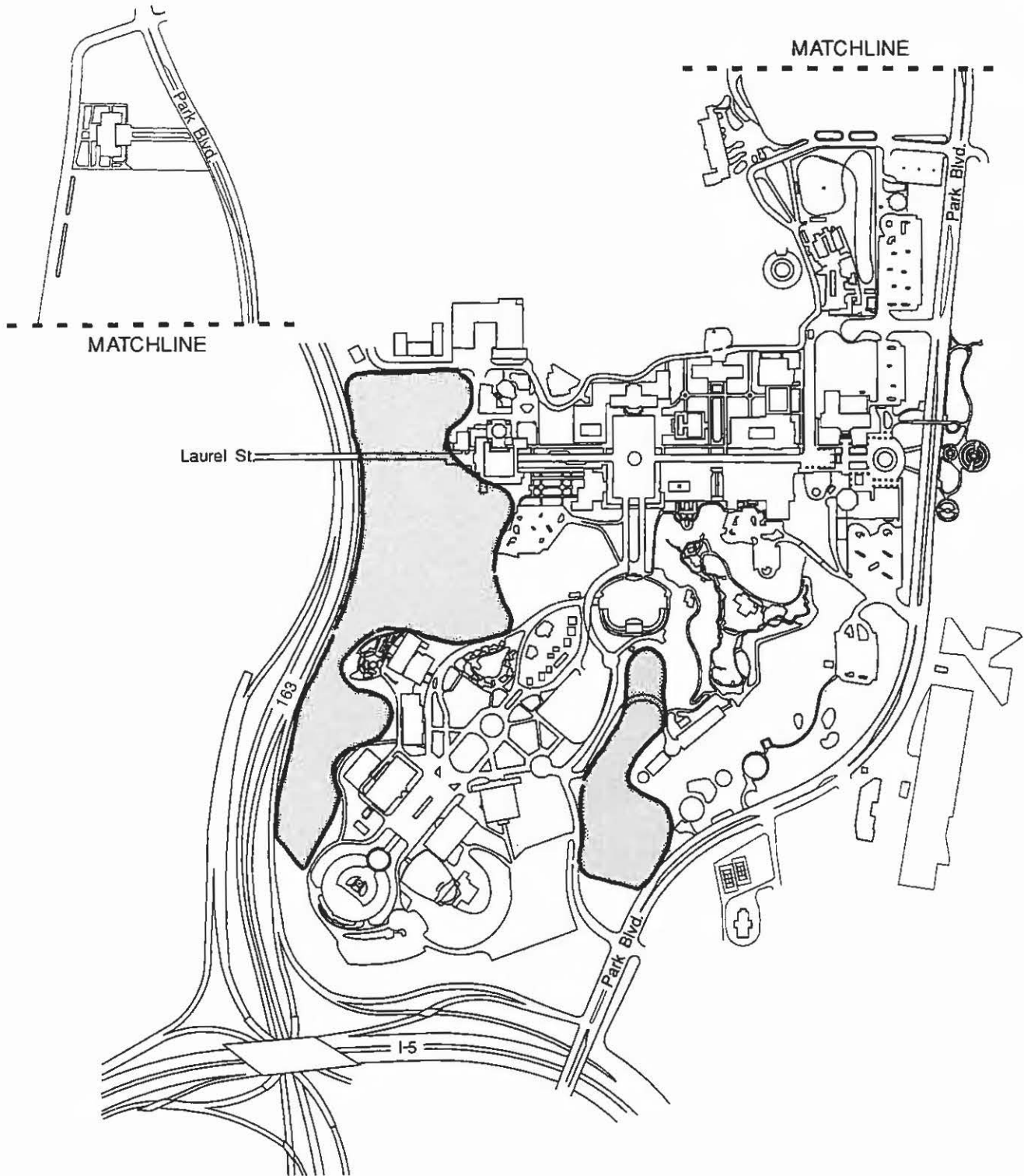


Proposed Picnic and Open Play Areas

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Figure
46





Proposed Natural Use Areas

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Figure
47





HISTORIC DESIGN THEMES

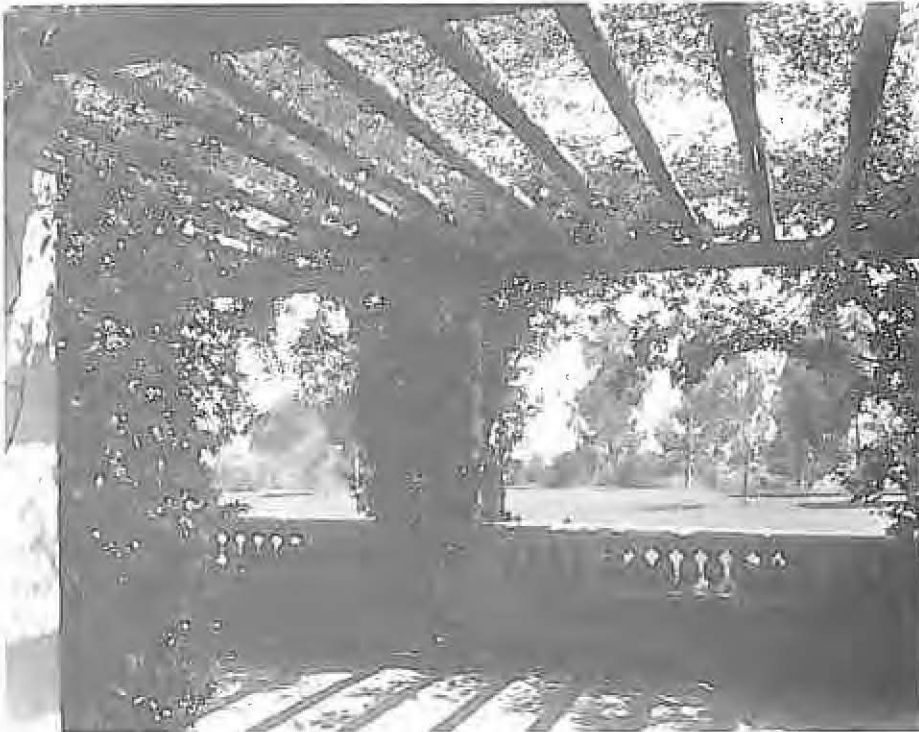
The historic landscape themes for the Central Mesa were established during the planning of the 1915 Exposition. In 1935 those themes were retained in the Prado and continued in the newly developed areas. The planners of the 1935 Exposition intended to provide a permanent and harmonious landscape throughout the Central Mesa for future park visitors to enjoy. For the same reason, the historic themes outlined below form the basis for all guidelines and recommendations contained in this plan.

1. **A landscape of regional romance** - Just as Spanish Colonial Architecture was chosen to link the 1915 Exposition to a nostalgic vision of the historic Southwest, the site planning also reflected the same Latin influence. Several landscape elements combined forces with architectural features to give the desired effect.
 - **Formal plazas at axial focal points that served as ceremonial spaces** - The plazas at the Exposition expressed perhaps the most characteristic landscape feature of Latin American cities. The Plaza de Panama was the best example of what could be called a new world piazza. It was the central public space of the Exposition and was host to a wide variety of passive and active uses. It also functioned as the main gathering space for public events such as speeches, military parades, special displays, and large social gatherings. It was spatially defined by arcades on all four sides, which brought the surrounding architecture to a pedestrian scale and provided a sensitive transition between the outdoor and indoor environment.
 - **Enclosed gardens and patios** - The use of intimate garden spaces served as a counterpoint to the large public plazas. They reinforced an architectural theme of Bertram Goodhue by displaying beauty at a small scale that allowed itself to be discovered rather than imposing itself on the guest. Many of the most exquisite plant displays of the Exposition were exhibited in these quiet, secluded gardens that provided the charm of unexpected pleasure.
 - **Formal Water Features** - Another design element from 1915 that referred to historic Spanish landscape architecture was the use of water features in the Botanical Garden. The formal geometry of the lily pond harmonized with the axial plan of the Prado and also alluded to the Moorish water gardens of old Spain. Also present in 1915 were small fountains which could be found in enclosed gardens and patios. In 1935, Exposition architect Richard Requa beautifully emphasized this Prado theme by providing additional examples of water features inspired by the Moorish style. The most visible examples are the Alcazar Garden fountains and the fountains and pools found in the House of Hospitality gardens and patio. The Persian water rug fountain is an often overlooked feature that serves as a complimentary counterpoint to the lily pond and also provides a southern terminus to that axis.

2. **A landscape that emphasized site context** - During both expositions, there was always continuity between primary public areas and the



surrounding landscape. One observer to the 1915 Exposition noted, "Nowhere has the impression been allowed to develop that you are behind a building in the sense of being in a backyard. Walking around and behind the building is one of the greater pleasures at this Exposition. The intimate side of the Exposition reveals itself here. It is here that we feel the difference between the new and the old type of Exposition. Here you can see behind the screen, so to speak, without fear of sham and plaster of Paris deceit."¹ Great care had been taken to insure that once the visitor was off the Prado, he or she would be treated to an outdoor experience that would be of equal significance. Just a few steps from the center of the "magic city" was open park land containing wide expanses of lawn, canyons filled with palms and eucalyptus, and shaded picnic grounds.



Looking south from Montezuma (Alcazar) Garden on an open expanse of lawn from the 1915 Exposition located on the present day site of the Alcazar parking lot.

Views of the region were also a major attraction of the 1915 Exposition. This design element was also a significant feature of Samuel Parson's plan for Balboa Park. The Exposition visitor could enjoy the warm sun while standing in the midst of subtropical plants in full bloom, then gaze into the distance to view snow capped mountain peaks. Another glance to the west would reveal the "Harbor of the Sun" and picturesque islands rising from a shimmering sea. These spectacular views greatly enhanced the themes the designers sought to achieve.



3. **A landscape that appeared idyllic and exotic** - San Diego's warm climate provided an environment that set both the 1915 and 1935 Expositions apart from all others by enabling them to remain open all year. Perhaps the most significant impact of the mild climate was to give the Expositions a unique outdoor orientation. This evoked a picture of an ideal city in a natural setting that was entirely benign, decorative and enjoyable. Many accounts of the 1915 Exposition use the word "paradise" to describe the rich ensemble of architecture and landscape that seemed to spring magically from the semi-arid surroundings.

A writer for *Sunset Magazine* (April 1915) contrasted the San Francisco Exposition where the visitor was kept moving by the great size and number of indoor exhibits with the San Diego Exposition and its slower pace. He stated, "San Diego's Exposition invites the visitor to sit down, to stretch out full length on the lawn, to let his eyes wander and drink in the calm serene beauty of Old Spain, to steep his soul in the mystic, half-religious atmosphere of the Castillian City. There is an abundance of sunshine and shade in San Diego, and the cool wind carries the aroma of a million blossoms. So perfect is the picture, so harmoniously do all its parts blend that memory of it tugs and pulls at the heartstrings. San Diego's Exposition is not merely a spectacle; it is an emotion the memory of which constricts the throat and brings with it a feeling of homesickness."

Several design elements worked together to provide this idyllic setting.

- **Exotic Horticulture** - The lush appearance, great variety, and unusual nature of the plant materials were chosen to bring attention to San Diego's mild climate. Instead of following a strictly Spanish planting



Exotic foliage in a secluded garden contributes to the romance of the 1915 Exposition.



scheme, the planners of both Expositions opted instead for a sumptuous palette of semitropical exotics. The great profusion of plants, the wide variety of species, and the huge number of exotics that were flourishing when the 1915 Exposition opened testified to the potential of outdoor living in Southern California.

- **A Human Scale** - Just as the architecture was compact, so too the planting and other landscape features were designed at an intimate scale. Light standards were 10 feet tall and street trees were trimmed to remain smaller than the nearby arcades. Signage, site furniture, plant containers, and paving unit sizes were all consistent with the surrounding architecture and planting.
- **A Generous Amount of Site Amenities** - The landscape at the Exposition was not designed to be observed, but to be experienced. There was an abundance of comfortable outdoor seating, abundant lighting, a comprehensive trail system, a noticeable absence of “keep off the grass” signs, and a profusion of blooming exotic plants that visitors could smell and touch. A detailed horticultural guide was also available to every Exposition visitor.



Enjoying a box lunch and a view of the lily pond at the 1915 Exposition.

- **A Comprehensive Maintenance Program** - The appearance of paradise was developed by hard working crews of nurserymen and gardeners who worked at night to irrigate and transplant flowers, trees and shrubs. The high level of detailed maintenance conducted on such a large scale certainly must have given the Exposition a utopian quality.



While describing the comprehensiveness of the landscape treatment, Eugene Neuhaus pays tribute to the gardeners of the 1915 Exposition by saying, "The loving care of the gardener who leads the eye from the buildings gently over the trees, shrubs, into the ground, is manifest at every turn ... order and care has been maintained with all that regard for the finer and lasting affects that attention to detail will create." Detailed, high quality maintenance performed with an eye to design and aesthetics was the keystone in the total effect of harmony, order and perfection that the Exposition planners strived to achieve.

Notes:

1. Eugene Neuhaus, *The San Diego Garden Fair*, San Francisco: P. Elder and Co., 1916, 64.



GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Historic Preservation

- The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation located in the appendix should be adhered to in all landscape modifications and restorations.
- All landscape features should be consistent with historic architectural themes.
 - Prado - Spanish Colonial
 - Palisades - Pueblo/Mayan/Moderne
 - Villages-Spanish Vernacular

2. Walkways

- Wherever possible, historic walkways should be preserved or restored.
- Minimum widths should be established for walkways of various kinds:
 - Primary:** The major ceremonial pedestrian walkways should range from 20' - 25' wide.
 - Secondary:** The majority of the secondary walkways should be 10' - 15' wide. Certain areas of the Park will require a more intimate scale or have low use requirements. Walkways in these areas should be a minimum of 6'.
- Access for the disabled should be provided to all Park facilities. Access ramps should not exceed 8% slope. Landings are required every 30 feet and should be a minimum of four feet by six feet in size.
- Primary and secondary walkways should possess the following characteristics:
 - Non-slip surfaces.
 - Thickness which can accommodate service vehicle use.
 - Texture which allows for ease of walking and use of strollers and wheelchairs.
 - Easy replaceability after repair.
 - Authenticity and high quality in selection of style and character of the material. Unless replacing authentic historical material, pavement selection should be simple and functional. Concrete should be emphasized as a paving material.
 - Color that complements surrounding architecture and landscape features.
 - Materials that do not easily absorb stains and can be cleaned with equipment now utilized by Park maintenance crews.
 - Concrete paving treatments will be described in the specific recommendations section in the following way:
 - Type A** - The highest level of quality of finish and detail.
 - Type B** - A high level of quality and detail.
 - Type C** - A decorative treatment with a moderate degree of detail. The existing concrete paving treatment in the East Prado would be classed in this category.
 - Type D** - Standard finish and color.



Walkways should be designed for a variety of uses.

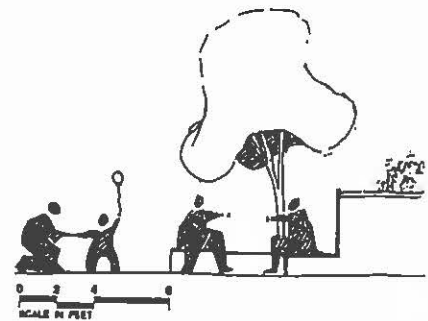


3. Seating

- Generous amounts of seating should be provided to visitors in the Central Mesa to create an atmosphere of comfort, hospitality and relaxation.
- Outdoor public spaces should be furnished with compatible benches, raised planter edges, and movable chairs to provide comfortable seating.
- Fixed seating should be integrated wherever possible into other landscape features of the Park so that a pedestrian may rest, lean on, or sit on raised planter walls, fountain, and walkway walls or steps.
- Integrated seating and stationary benches should be approximately 16 inches in height and should be a minimum of 14 inches wide.
- Movable chairs should be provided in plazas, especially near concessions. The use of these chairs with tables and umbrellas should be encouraged.
- Seating should be oriented to maximize conversation ability and views.
- Seating should be designed with these considerations in mind: to provide exposure to sun or shade, to allow for circulation around the seating areas, to provide a sense of protected enclosure behind the seating and to provide a relationship to other site amenities such as trash receptacles, signage and lighting.



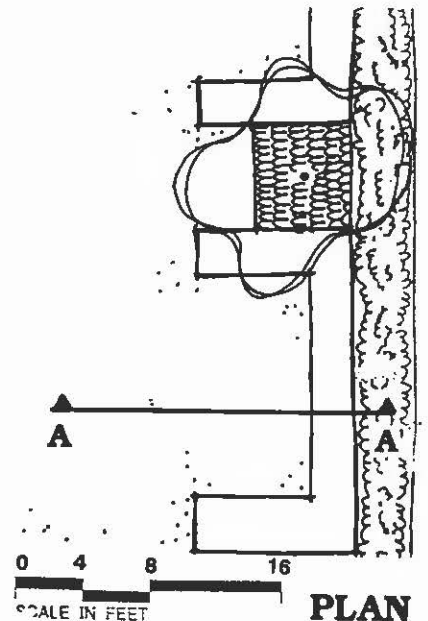
Moveable seating and shade provide a restful environment.



SECTION A-A'

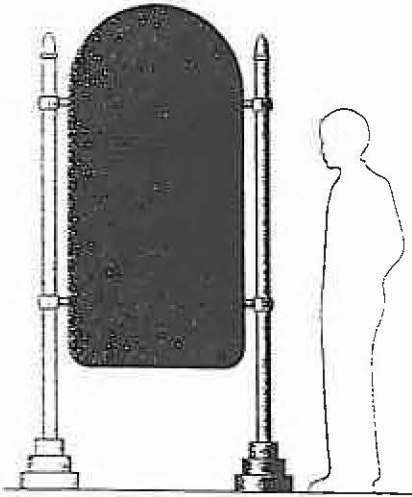
4. Lighting

- Pole lighting should be incorporated as much as possible. This treatment should be scaled to the pedestrian and be consistent with historic design.
- All existing pole lights in the Central Mesa should be replaced with recommended models in specified locations.
- Lighting should be incorporated into steps and walls wherever appropriate.
- The use of bollard lighting is not recommended.
- A safe and inviting atmosphere should be created with aesthetic lighting such as building and landscape illumination and miniature tree lights.
- Thorough lighting coverage should be emphasized to eliminate shadows and dark areas rather than focusing high levels of light in concentrated areas. This will provide for increased public safety as well as pleasing aesthetics.
- In areas where low pressure sodium lighting is not required by ordinance, acceptable alternatives should be actively pursued.
- Results of the comprehensive lighting inventory currently underway should be incorporated into future improvements.

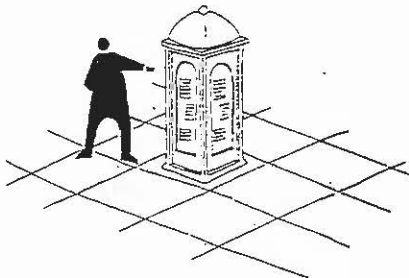


PLAN

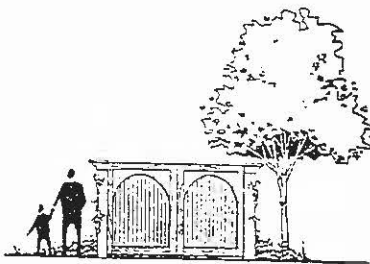
An example of seating that enables people to converse easily.



Palisades pedestrian orientation sign.



Prado public use kiosk concept.



Dumpster enclosure concept.

5. Site amenities

- All site amenities for the Central Mesa should be consistent with historic design themes which emphasize quality and attention to detail. Standard "city issue" site fixtures such as metal trash receptacles should not be used on the Central Mesa.
- Freestanding trash receptacles should be extremely durable and aesthetically designed to match their surroundings and should be located along all major pedestrian circulation routes. For special events, temporary trash receptacles can be added. These should be uniform in size, color and material and comply with park policies that focus on attention to detail and high quality.
- Drinking fountains should be provided adjacent to seating areas.
- Orientation signage should be located at major pedestrian gathering areas. Detailed information can be found in the Balboa Park Sign Manual.
- Pedestrian orientation signage should display maps locating amenities and Park information. The maps and information should be updated yearly. The information should consist of institution free-day schedules, concession hours, restroom locations and hours. The signage should also provide information concerning: the Park Tram parking, the Park Interpretive Center, Police storefront, lost and found, and first-aid services. There should also be information on the "Park Watch" system identifying call box locations, open lobby network locations and Park ranger stations. (Refer to the Balboa Park Sign System in the appendix)
- A public use kiosk should be located in the vicinity of the orientation signage in the Spanish Village Plaza, the Plaza de Panama, and the Palisades tram stop. These kiosks will allow the public to post temporary notices on a weekly basis. Notices should be removed by maintenance staff once each week. The design for these kiosks should be consistent with proposed signage and architectural themes. (Refer to the Balboa Park Sign System in the appendix)

6. Dumpster Enclosures

- These structures should be carefully designed and detailed to harmonize with surrounding architecture.
- Enclosures should be designed to prevent unauthorized entry, and should be located to insure easy access by service vehicles.
- Whenever possible, dumpsters locations should be located within building footprints.

7. Interior and Exterior Park Views

- Maintain and re-establish the pedestrian walkways located along formal axial views to major focal points.

Major view corridors include, but are not limited to:

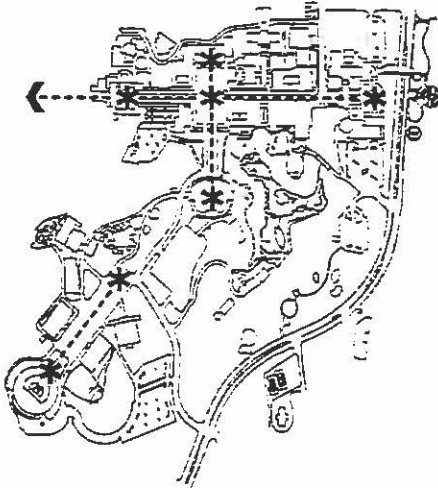
- The Prado from Cabrillo Bridge and California Tower to Plaza de Balboa.



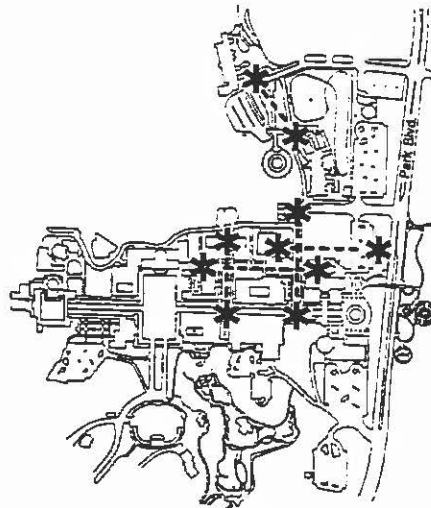
- The Mall from the Museum of Art to the Organ Pavilion.
- The Palisades from Palisades Plaza to the Aerospace Museum.

Minor view corridors include:

- The Lily Pond from the Prado to the Botanical Building.
- South Village Promenade from the Prado to Spanish Village Plaza.
- Botanical Building fountain walkway from Village Place to the Museum of Art.
- The North Village Promenade from the Zoo entry plaza to Spanish Village.
- The east/west walkway from the Junior Theater to the Park Boulevard transit stop.

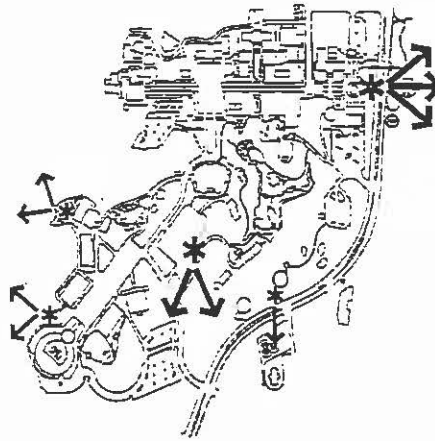


Major View Corridors and Focal Points (Proposed)

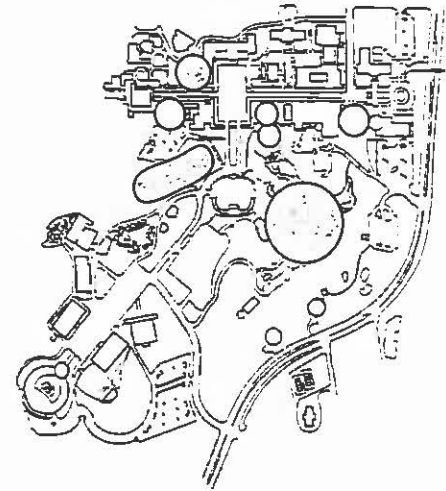


Minor View Corridors and Focal Points

- Pedestrian viewpoints to views outside the Park should be preserved or established. These viewpoints include:
 - Plaza de Balboa, looking east with a view to the mountains, the East Mesa and the Rose Garden.
 - The Organ Pavilion Parking structure Plaza, looking south to west with a view to the ocean and city skyline.



Views Outside the Park



Interior Garden Views

- Access to enclosed interior garden views should be provided in way that preserves the quiet intimacy of the spaces. These gardens include:
 - The Alcazar Garden
 - House of Hospitality Patio
 - Cafe del Rey Moro Garden
 - Zoro Garden

8. Irrigation

- All irrigation systems should comply with San Diego City Water Conservation and Irrigation System Standards and Requirements as outlined in the Landscape Technical Manual.
- Drip irrigation should be used wherever possible.
- All backflow preventers, control boxes, and other equipment should be located away from public view or be adequately screened.
- All irrigation systems should be assessed, redesigned, and retrofitted to accept reclaimed water when it becomes available for irrigation purposes.



9. Planting

- Landscape planting should accomplish the following design objectives:

Provide Shade - Trees adjacent to pedestrian walkways and within plazas should provide shade that can be used functionally, aesthetically and spatially. Shade should be used to provide a sense of enclosure as areas of shadow and light contrast.

Delineate Space - Plant materials can define outdoor space, both formally and informally. Planting areas can delineate the horizontal plane by providing contrast with paved areas. In a similar way, trees can provide vertical enclosure to open spaces. The degree of space delineation can vary depending on the form, density, and spacing patterns of the plant material.

Enhance Spatial Identity - The visual character of a space can be reinforced with the continued use of plant materials which have been historically associated with a particular area of the Park or the community.

Promote Safety - Plants should be selected to allow maximum visibility from a height of 18" to 6'. The use of high canopy trees, groundcovers and low growing or open branched shrubs should be emphasized.

Preserve Views - View corridors should be maintained in all planting designs by ensuring that the maximum growth size of a plant is considered in the selection. Plants should be utilized to frame views and create interest to guide pedestrians in "discovery" of views. In areas of significant architectural features, plant selection and placement should preserve pedestrian sightlines to architectural detailing.

Accent architectural forms - Tall shrubs in front of arcade openings should be replaced with low growing shrubs and groundcover. Columnar shrubs planted against walls that obscure their flat surfaces should be replaced in favor of vines which conform to the shape of the architectural surfaces. Plant material should articulate large architectural masses. Emphasis should be given to the interplay of interesting plant forms and patterns of shade against building surfaces.

Emphasize Entries/Focal Features - Specialized plantings should celebrate pedestrian entries and highlight architectural features.

Establish a human scale in areas of direct pedestrian contact - Along walkways, near seating areas or in intimate gardens, plants should be selected for their detail, beauty and interest. Selection should focus on characteristics such as branching pattern, colors, texture and bloom.

Accommodate a Variety of Active and Passive Uses - Lawns should be utilized in high use areas. They are an essential visual element in any park experience and they provide areas for active recreation, strolling, picnics and relaxation.

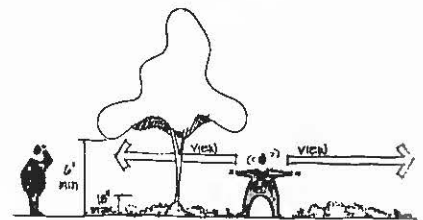
Provide Spatial Buffers and Transition Zones - Plantings can be used to delineate space or provide a change of theme to differentiate areas with differing architectural or functional qualities.



Shade provides a space for relaxation.



Pepper Trees give Pepper Grove its unique identity.



Landscape can be designed to provide clear views for safety.



Palms help define an entry at Casa de Balboa.



Lawn medians can be replaced with ground cover to conserve water.



Lawns provide for picnic and play- even in settings that are less than ideal.

- Landscape planting should be designed to conserve water as much as possible.

Lawns that serve a primarily decorative function in small areas such as a street median planting should be phased out and replaced with drought tolerant low shrubs or groundcover. Larger areas of lawn that contribute visually or functionally to the park experience should be retained.

Ornamental plantings with high water requirements should be located in high visual impact areas such as major plazas, promenades, and formal gardens.

- Plants with similar water requirements should be grouped together.
- Exotic plants that have relatively low water requirements should be used as much as possible. For example, Giant Bird of Paradise would be preferable to Banana species because of its similar appearance and lower water requirements.
- Installation of small planting beds surrounded by large paved areas should be discouraged.
- Existing landscape character and historic landscape themes should continue despite periodic drought conditions.

A public park is traditionally a place where people can go to experience a landscape that they cannot afford to individually possess. The Central Mesa is a botanical resource with a long history of displaying to residents and visitors alike the best outdoor environment San Diego has to offer. Even when regional drought conditions occur, Balboa Park should continue to serve as a botanical oasis whose wide lawns and exotic flora can refresh, educate and inspire those who visit. Areas of priority water use in the Central Mesa are shown in Figure 48.

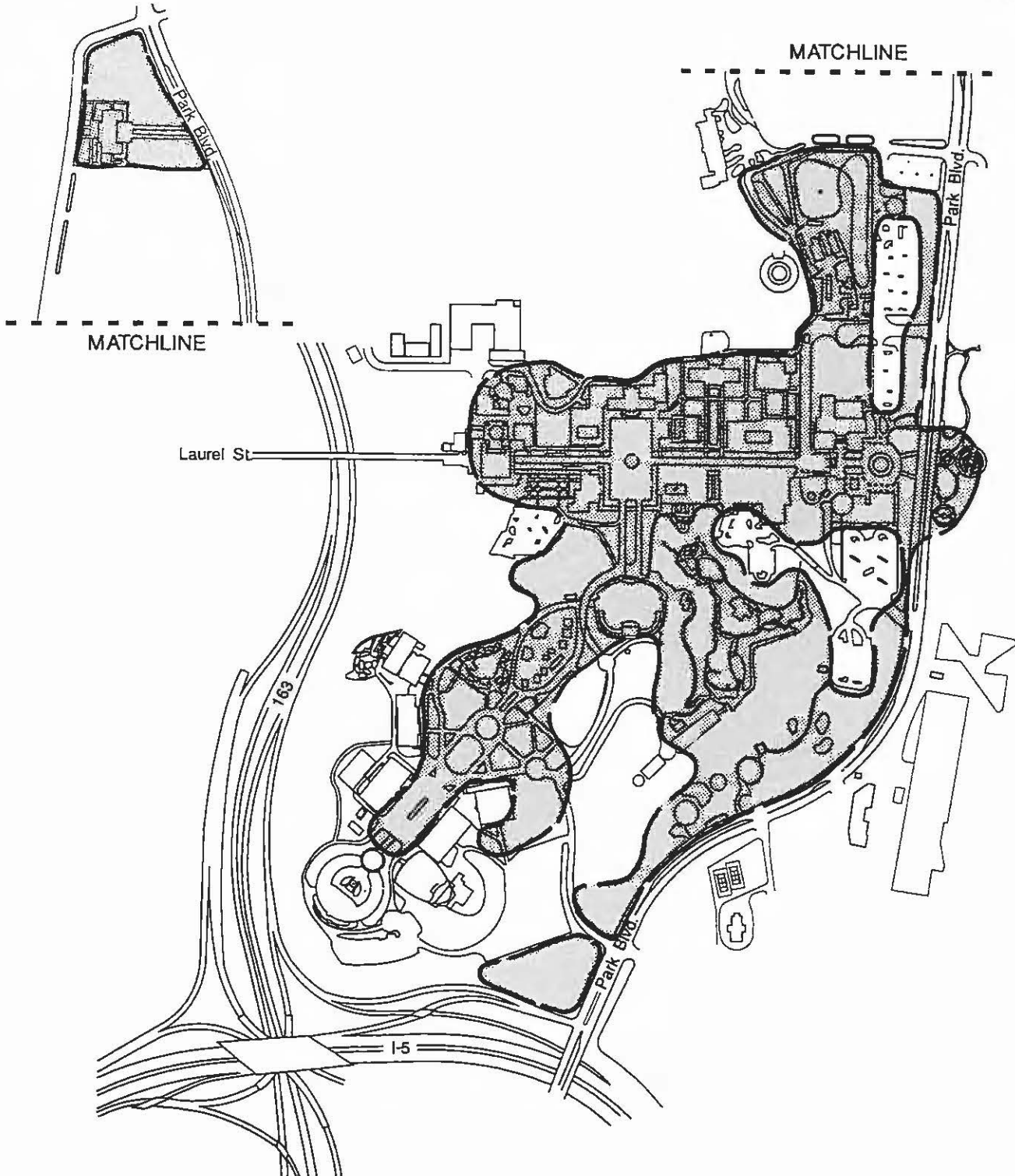
- Existing significant plants and trees should be protected and well cared for. Significant plants and trees which must be moved should be relocated to other Central mesa locations with similar superior growing conditions. They should be moved during the winter months to help insure their survival. The significant plants and trees identified for relocation during the Precise Plan process are listed in the following table. The number preceding the name is the location number as shown in Figure 49. This number also appears in the Plant Inventory List located in the Landscape Analysis section. The number following the name is the documented quantity of trees to be relocated.

Plants to be Relocated:

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| #7 | Alectryon excelsus NCN | (8) |
| #20 | Brahea brandegeeiexedulis Brahea Hybrid | (7) |
| #42 | Erythrina caffra Kaffirboom Coral Tree | (1) |



| | | |
|------|---|-------------|
| #55 | Ficus benjamina Weeping Chinese Banyan | (3) |
| #61 | Ficus nekbuldu Zulu Fig. | (2) (1) (1) |
| #65 | Ficus retusa Indian Laurel Fig. | (2) (1) |
| #71 | Geijera parviflora Australian Willow | (1) (3) |
| #108 | Pinus pinea Italian Stone Pine | (1) |
| #109 | Pinus torreyana Torrey Pine | (1) |
| #120 | Quercus agrifolia Live Oak | (25) |
| #121 | Quercus ilex Holly Oak | (1) |
| #123 | Sabal palmetto Cabbage Palm | (5) |

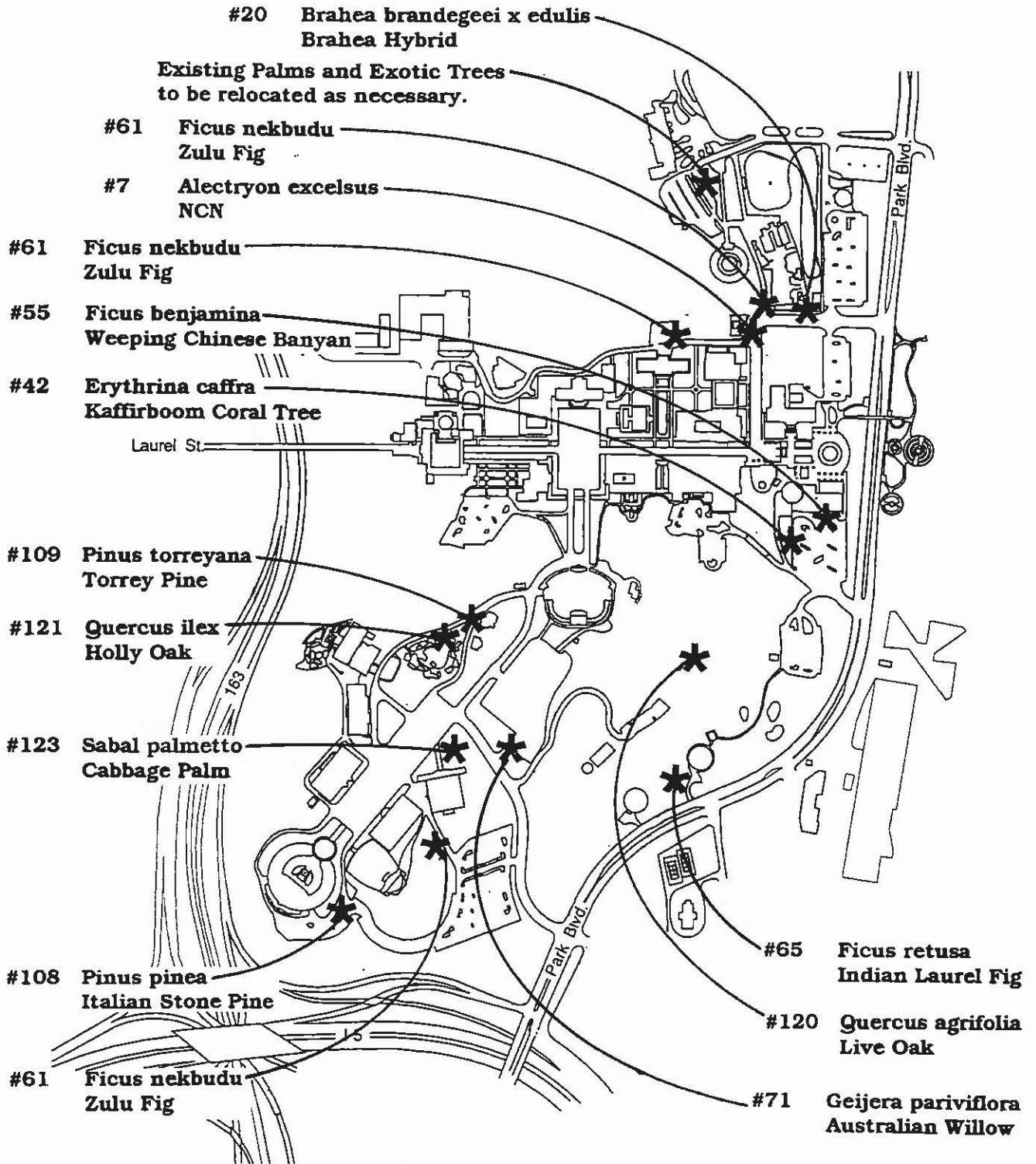


Proposed Priority Water Use Areas

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Figure
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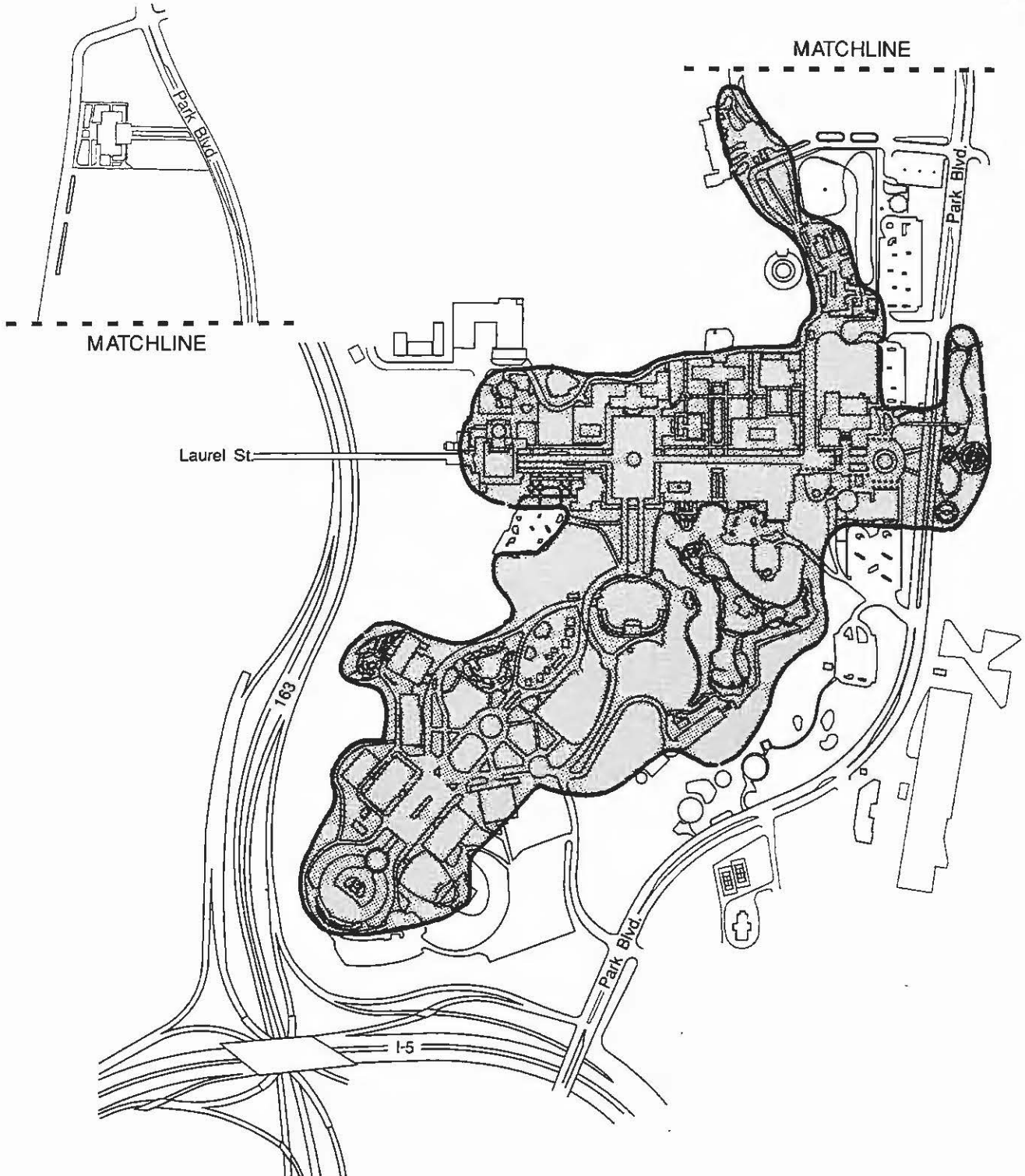


Significant Trees to be Relocated

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Figure
49





Proposed Botanical Emphasis Areas

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Figure
50





- Landscape planting areas will be divided into three general areas of emphasis.

- **Botanical Emphasis Areas** (see Figure 50)

Plant materials generally should be arranged formally in major plazas and promenades. They should be arranged informally in other areas such as lawns, canyons, and parking lots.

Plant materials that possess the following characteristics should be included in these areas.

Exotic plant species that take full advantage of San Diego's mild climate.

A lush, tropical appearance.

Plants that are particularly associated with San Diego or were popularized because of their appearance in the 1915 Exposition.

Representative species for this area:

Trees

Phoenix reclinata - Senegal Date Palm
Brahea brandegeei - San Jose Hesper Palm
Arecastrum romansoffianum - Queen Palm
Archontophoenix cunninghanniana - King Palm
Erythrina 'sykesii' - Sykes' Coral Tree
Alectryon excelsum - Alectryon
Eucalyptus degulpta - Mindinao Gum
Livistona decipiens - Ribbon Fan Palm
Bischofia javanica - Toog Tree
Ficus microcarpa - Indian Laurel Fig
Ficus macrophylla - Moreton Bay Fig
Chorisa speciosa - Floss Silk Tree
Stenocarpus sinuatus - Firewheel Tree
Brahea edulis - Guadalupe Fan Palm
Dombeya cacuminum - Dombeya
Neodypsis decaryi - Triangle Palm

Shrubs

Bauhinia punctata - Red Bauhinia
Hedychium gardneranum - Kahili Ginger
Strelitzia nicolai - Giant Bird of Paradise
Acanthus mollis - Bear's Breech
Dracaena draco - Dragon Tree
Pelargonium peltatum - Geranium
Aucuba japonica - Japanese Aucuba
Cycas revoluta - Sago Palm
Tetrapanax papyferus - Rice Paper Tree
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis - Hibiscus
Griselina lucida - Griselina
Pittosporum crassifolium - Dwarf Karo
Strelitzia reginae - Bird of Paradise
Howea forsterana - Paradise Palm



Calliandra haematocephala - Pink Powder Puff
Rhapis humilis - Rattan Palm
Ternstroemia gymnanthera - Ternstroemia

Vines

Bougainvillea 'San Diego Red' - Bougainvillea
Combretum fruticosum - Combretum
Passiflora jamesonii - Passion Vine
Pyrostegia venusta - Flame Vine

Groundcover

Vinca minor - Dwarf Periwinkle
Liriope muscari - Big Blue Lily Turf

- **Functional Planting Areas** (see Figure 51) - This category includes picnic, play, parking and buffer areas. Planting in these areas should possess the following features and characteristics:

Open lawn areas interspersed with large shade trees.

Parking areas with flowering accent and canopy trees that provide shade and harmonize with planting in surrounding areas.

Slopes planted with drought tolerant ornamental trees and groundcover.

Representative species for this area:

Trees

Eucalyptus ficifolia - Red-Flowering Gum
Eucalyptus citriodora - Lemon Scented Gum
Brachychiton acerfolius - Australian Flame Tree
Cassia leptophylla - Gold Medallion Tree
Schinus terebinthifolius - Brazilian Pepper Tree
Tristania conferta - Brisbane Box
Podocarpus gracilior - Fern Pine
Erythrina coralloides - Mexican Coral Tree
Eucalyptus torquata - Coral Gum

Shrubs

Lantana camara - Lantana
Kniphofia uvaria - Red Hot Poker
Echium fastuosum - Pride of Madeira
Xylosma congestum - Shiny Xylosma
Elaeagnus pungens - Silverberry
Dietes vegeta - African Iris
Acacia ongerup - Prostrate Acacia
Limonium perezii - Sea Lavender

Groundcover

Cistus salviifolius - Sageleaf Rockrose
Lantana montevidensis - Purple Trailing Lantana
Myoporum parvifolium - Prostrate Myoporum



- **Naturalized Areas** (see Figure 52) - This category consists mostly of slopes planted with eucalyptus and other drought tolerant trees and shrubs.

These areas will be part of the Balboa Park reforestation program conducted by the Park horticulturist. The existing visual character of the areas should be retained by replanting Eucalyptus species that resemble the existing trees but have deeper root systems and less brittle branches.

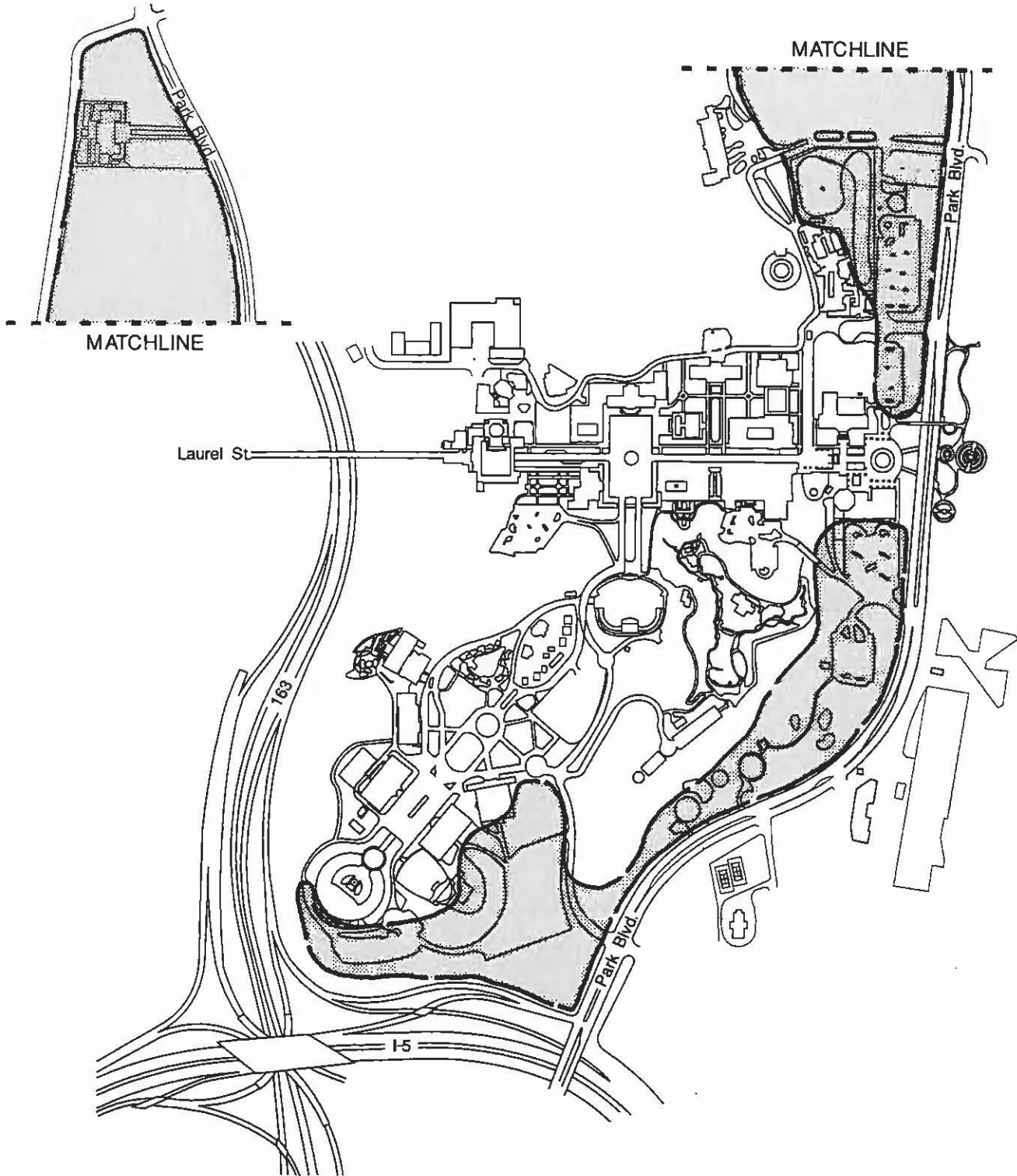
Representative species for this area:

Trees

Pinus torreyana - Torrey Pine
Eucalyptus melliodora - Honey Scented Gum
Eucalyptus calophylla - N.C.N.
Eucalyptus cladocalyx - Sugar Gum
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore
Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak
Acacia melanoxylon - Black Acacia
Leptospermum laevigatum - Australian Tea Tree

Shrubs

Heteromeles arbutifolia - Toyon
Prunus lyonii - Catalina Cherry
Ribes viburnifolium - Evergreen Currant
Rhus integrifolia - Lemonade Berry
Sambucus mexicana - Mexican Elderberry
Encelia californica - Coast Sunflower
Eriogonum fasciculatum - Wild Buckwheat
Diplacus puniceus - Monkey Flower
Artemesia - Sage
Salvia spp. - Sage
Romneya couteri - Matilija Poppy
Acacia spp. - Acacia
Rhus laurina - Laurel Sumac

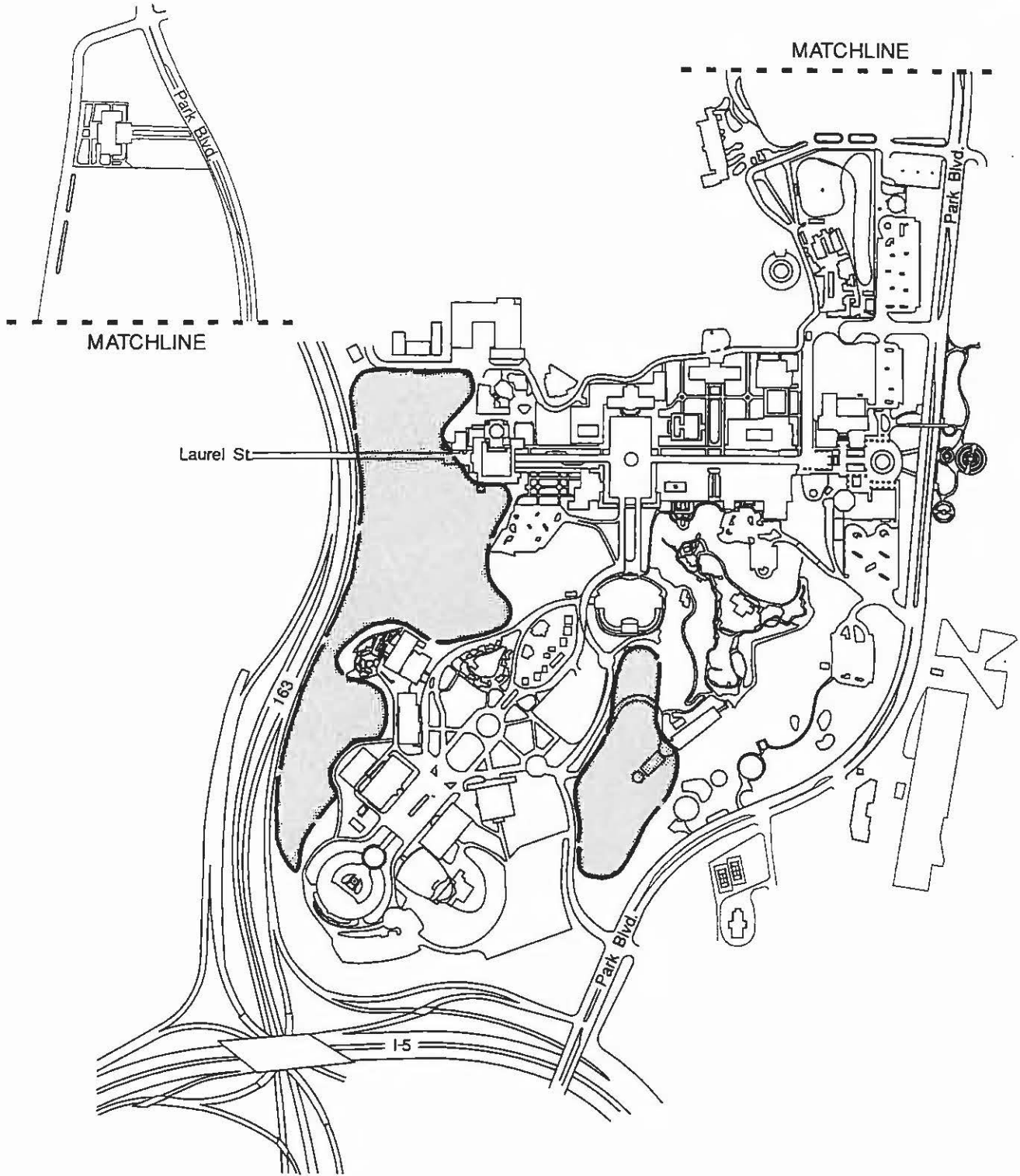


Proposed Functional Planting Areas

13 June 1991

Figure
51





Proposed Naturalized Planting Areas

13 June 1991

Figure
52

