San José State University
Landscape Master Plan
Update

June 2013

Prepared for San José State University
by WRT
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I. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

This plan is intended to be an update of the 1995 Landscape Master Plan. After almost 20 years, major elements of the 1995 plan have been implemented, transforming the campus landscape as well as the larger whereas the 1995 plan instituted major structural changes to campus—the conversion of 7th, 9th and San Carlos streets into pedestrian malls or paseos; the development of the Central Plaza on 7th Street; the crossroads plaza at the junction of 7th and San Carlos streets; the Humanities Quad on 9th Street; and the development of the first phase of the new student housing village and residential quad on 9th Street—this update has a specific focus on updating the campus’ plant material and secondary public spaces.

Since these major campus improvements were made—and, moreover, in the decades since much of the campus urban forest was first developed—changes have occurred in the regional ecology as a result of climate change that have caused certain species to struggle. Other specimens have simply reached the end of their productive lives. Much of the campus’ understory is similarly overgrown and in need of renewal.

Maintaining a healthy and ecologically productive urban forest requires a consistent program of replenishment and replacement that maintains diversity both of maturity and type of species in an ongoing and deliberate way. This renewal process can be part of the day-to-day operations and maintenance of the campus landscape if plant maintenance is balanced with plant replacement on a regular and continual basis.

Overall, the campus represents a unique and rich mix of species that contribute to its distinctive character and environment. This plan looks at the totality of campus landscape resources and outlines a plan to build on its assets, while transforming elements that are not as successful. The plan should offer clear guidance to campus administrators, facilities staff and designers for a wide range of campus improvement strategies from day-to-day maintenance and operations practices to simple, short-term plant replacement projects to longer term capital improvements projects. The goal of the plan is to provide clear direction related to species selection and planting composition tailored to the various conditions and contexts around campus.
II. LEGACY LANDSCAPE

The 1995 Landscape Master Plan set a bold agenda for the campus landscape that recognizes the power of the historic landscape in creating campus identity as well as clear strategies that build upon and strengthen that identity. The plan’s strategies are rooted in seven fundamental principles, which are as relevant today as they were in 1995.
1. The landscape image of Tower Hall Quad should become the landscape image of the main campus.

The landscape of Tower Hall quad has a very strong and distinctive image. In some ways it is a caricature of a California Mission / Mediterranean landscape. The power of this image should not be weakened through excessive duplication throughout campus but rather, reinforced in subtle and judicious ways that let the Tower Hall Quad remain an iconic space at the campus’ heart.

2. The campus should be organized around a series of quad spaces, which serve as centers of activity and identity in each campus district.

The campus quads are perhaps more important today than when they were first implemented, having become integral to the campus’ social function. It is thus all the more important that their landscape character and the distinctiveness and durability of their plant materials support this level of activity.
3. **The campus should have a major space, which serves as a hub of campus activity, a place through which students, faculty and visitors pass every day and which serves as a meeting place and commons.**

The central plaza has a unique character owing in part to the distinctive quality of its Washingtonia palms and the olive, oak and California Pepper trees that border it. Reinforcing and strengthening this character is critical.

4. **The campus’ unique quads should be linked and surrounded by landscape of a consistent character across campus.**

Currently, many campus passageway spaces lack the strength of character that they deserve. Bringing these spaces up to the high quality of some of the campus’ other iconic landscapes is an important goal of this plan.

5. **The edges of campus should be strongly defined and clearly differentiated from the surrounding city.**

The campus’ perimeter landscape has yet to fulfill the objectives of the 1995 Plan. Strengthening the four edges of campus is a primary goal of this plan in working towards the 1995 vision.
6. The 7th, 9th and San Carlos Street rights-of-way should be developed as open space and protected from encroachment by new buildings.

The creation of a series of pedestrian malls or paseos is one of the strongest achievements of the 1995 Plan in working towards the creation of a more pedestrian-friendly environment. The new plan seeks to preserve the strength of these paseos through a forest management strategy that ensures the ongoing health of the tree canopy and its associated understory plantings.

7. Plant materials should be selected to contribute to the botanical diversity and teaching value of the campus.

It is this last principle on which the new master plan update focuses most by offering a series of thematic plant palettes composed of species that range widely in texture, color, and origin.
The 2005 Campus Master Plan reiterates the major landscape elements of campus as a framework for new development within the campus’ four quadrants or districts, establishing building setbacks and build-to lines that codify the landscape framework’s long term preservation.
III. EXISTING CAMPUS LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK

This Landscape Master Plan update begins with a detailed analysis of all the campus’ framework elements: quads, courts, paseos, passageways, auto rights-of-way, perimeter, and thematic planting zones. Understanding the types, characteristics, functions and configurations of these spaces, as well as their context within each of the four districts and the larger campus, informs the nature of landscape changes and improvements that this plan recommends.

QUADS

COURTS, SMALL PLAZAS & OPPORTUNITY SPACES

PASEOS

PATHWAYS AND PASSAGES

AUTOMOBILE RIGHTS-OF-WAY

PERIMETER

THEMATIC PLANTING ZONES
OVERALL LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK
QUADS + CENTRAL PLAZA

The primary gathering spaces on campus, the quads and Central Plaza, have varying degrees of clarity defining the space and character and offer different levels of attractiveness and comfort to support activity.
COURTS, SMALL PLAZAS + OPPORTUNITY SITES

Many of the smaller gathering spaces on campus currently lack definition, but through new planting and/or program options could become more vital.
PASEOS (7TH, 9TH + SAN CARLOS)

Paseo de San Carlos, Paseo de Caesar Chavez, and the 9th Street Mall provide strong axes of circulation through campus. Per the 1995 and 2005 plans, these rights-of-way should continue be preserved and developed as open space and protected from encroachment by new buildings. There are opportunities for expanding the Paseo de Caesar Chavez to the north and south along the 7th Street rights-of-way.
PATHWAYS + PASSAGES

The campus’ quads and smaller plazas are linked by the paseos as well as a series of smaller pathways that vary in degree of definition and overall character / clarity. Many of these are problematic, failing to meet their full potential in terms of strength of character and the quality of experience they provide.
PARKING LOTS, GARAGES + SHARED STREETS

Surface parking, vehicular entries, and garage facades weaken the perimeter landscape and identity. This is particularly true where vehicular and pedestrian circulation overlap, as at the northern and southern entries to Paseo de Caesar Chavez at 7th Street.
EDGES: PERIMETER LANDSCAPES

The campus perimeter landscape varies widely both by the side of campus as well as within individual blocks. Entrances are not always clearly defined.
THEMATIC PLANTING ZONES

The campus hosts a wide variety of plant species. In some parts of campus, thematic clusters of plants or signature species help define a programmatic area, as at the Tower Hall Quad. In other places, the diversity of plant types detracts from the clarity of space, its intended uses and effects.

These areas of opportunity are summarized on the adjacent diagram. Examples are the evergreen forest trees surrounding the Tower Quad, the palm and mixed canopy trees along the paseos, the olive grove and live oaks bordering the central plaza and the Sycamore & Birch bosques in front of the Baccardo Business Complex along 9th Street.

This plan intends to build upon the positive attributes of the campus’ urban forest and plant groupings as a basis for establishing thematic areas around the campus that guide future planting. These new thematic zones will have distinctive plant palettes and will give distinct and different experiences as one moves through campus.
EXISTING THEMATIC PLANTING ZONES
IV. VISION FOR THE FUTURE

The Landscape Master Plan proposes campus-wide planting strategy that builds upon current landscape assets, recognizes and responds to the effects of climate change, enhances the biodiversity of campus, and creates unique and distinctive experiences for campus users.

RESPONDING TO THE SHIFTING ECOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Many trees in the campus’ urban forest are in poor health. In some cases, trees have matured towards the end of their life cycle and are exhibiting normal signs of decline. In many cases, however, trees are struggling because they are no longer climatically appropriate to the campus due to the shift in climate zone since they were planted 20 or 30 years ago. This shift has been towards warmer, longer seasons with diminishing water supplies (and the corresponding need for water conservation best practices). Many of the Rosaceous and Northern Mesic species such as purple-leaf plum (*Prunus cerasifara*) and Linden (*Tilia spp.*) are now better suited to cooler climates existing farther north with shorter growing seasons. Conversely, plant species that have historically been suited to warmer climates to the south are now able to flourish in this region due to the same warming trends. These species are adapted to more heat, smog, and the predator/pathogen cycles inherent in this direction of change. This presents an opportunity to transition the urban forest to a more subtropical mix of species. This mix would be consistent with existing plantings in some areas of campus, while in other areas the change in species mix and character would be more evident.

The term “Subtropical” generally refers to global latitudes that fall between tropical and temperate zones (approximately 25-40 degrees latitude north and south, see adjacent map). The Mediterranean climate zones of the globe fall within these ranges.

The subtropical designation applies generally to the entire campus to reflect a climate-appropriate approach to the campus landscape. In defining thematic zones below, other designations are given to specific areas of campus and are seen as variations (or subsets) of the subtropical theme. The northeast and southeast quadrants are designated as the general theme of subtropical.

In addition to climate shift consideration, the proposed approach to species selection also needs to consider the soils conditions on Campus with its relatively flat topography, alluvial sediment soils, and low infiltration rates for both air and water and high compaction.
OVERALL LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK & THEMATIC PLANTING PALETTES

This plan proposes to establish & clarify thematic zones in different parts of campus.
Emanating from Tower Hall Quad, a distinct Mediterranean plant palette extends down Paseo de Caesar Chavez (7th Street) through Central Plaza and along the Campus’ 4th Street frontage. The Tower Hall Quad has a characteristic Mediterranean mix of fan palms—both tall (Washingtonia) and short (Chamaerops)—and Italian cypresses, while the 7th Street corridor has elements of the old California Mission landscape with its olive groves and palms. Both the 7th and 4th Street areas have elements of native California plantings with Coast Live Oaks and California Pepper trees. These are all compatible palettes that fit within a general arid classification of Mediterranean / California Mission / Native and tend towards drier, more drought-tolerant understory plantings. Decomposed granite (DG) is also used successfully as a ground cover in these areas and is aesthetically and hydrologically compatible with this planting theme.

The accompanying plant palette matrix illustrates recommended tree and understory species to support this theme.
PLANTING PALETTE: MEDITERRANEAN / CALIFORNIA MISSION & NATIVE PLANTING

CANOPY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acacia Stenophylla</td>
<td>Shoestring acacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbutus marina</td>
<td>Strawberry tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratonia siliqua</td>
<td>Carob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis occidentalis</td>
<td>Western Redbud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus sempervirens</td>
<td>Italian Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diospyros spp.</td>
<td>Persimmon Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenosporum flavum</td>
<td>Sweetshade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurus nobilis</td>
<td>Grecian Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyonothamnus asplenifolius</td>
<td>Catalina Ironwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olea europaea</td>
<td>Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus agrifolia</td>
<td>Coast Live Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus suber</td>
<td>Cork Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus molle</td>
<td>California Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbellularia californica</td>
<td>California Bay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(not pictured)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quercus ilex</td>
<td>Holly Oak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PALMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palm Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahea armata</td>
<td>Blue Hesper Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix canariensis</td>
<td>Canary Island Date Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syagrus romanzoffiana</td>
<td>Queen Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washingtonia filifera</td>
<td>California Fan Palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaerops humilis</td>
<td>Mediterranean Fan Palm</td>
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</tbody>
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<td>Washingtonia filifera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaerops humilis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDERSTORY

- Agave spp.
- Aloe arborescens
- Arbutus unedo
- Arctostaphylos spp.
- Artemisia californica
- Ceanothus spp.
- Comarostaphylis diversifolia
- Eriogonum arborescens
- Frangula californica
- ‘Mound San Bruno’
- Heteromeles arbutifolia
- Heuchera spp.
- Lavandula
- Penstemon spp.
- Phlomis spp.
- Phormium spp.
- Punica granatum
- Rosmarinus officinalis
- Salvia spp.

- Agave
- Aloe
- Strawberry tree
- Manzanita
- Artemisia
- California lilac
- Summer Holly
- Santa Cruz Buckwheat
- Coffeeberry
- Toyon
- Coral bells
- Lavender
- Penstemon
- Phlomis
- Dwarf New Zealand Flax
- Pomegranate
- Rosemary
- Sage

Other plants include:
- Phlomis fruticosa
- Aloe arborescens
- Arbutus unedo
- Eriogonum arborescens
- Frangula californica
- ‘Mound San Bruno’
- Heteromeles arbutifolia
- Ceanothus spp.
- Artemisia californica
- Comarostaphylis diversifolia
- Agave spp.
- Aloe arborescens
- Arbutus unedo
- Arctostaphylos spp.
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- Ceanothus spp.
- Comarostaphylis diversifolia
- Eriogonum arborescens
- Frangula californica
- ‘Mound San Bruno’
- Heteromeles arbutifolia
- Heuchera spp.
The 9th Street Mall and Paseo de San Carlos make powerful contributions to the identity of today’s campus. Their distinctive characters combine lawn panels, palms and mixed canopy trees. In many ways, these are the primary social spaces of campus as students circulate along the paths and gather in the plazas and lawns. Since the lawn areas are critical in these corridors, tree plantings need to be compatible with the level of watering necessary to maintain the lawns. As the urban forest in these areas is maintained and updated, tree species should be adjusted to be climatically appropriate and reflect compatible water needs.

The accompanying plant palette matrix illustrates recommended tree and understory species to support this theme.
### CANOPY

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<tr>
<td><em>Brachychiton populneus</em></td>
<td>Bottletree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bauhinia purpurea</em></td>
<td>Butterfly Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cinnamomum camphora</em></td>
<td>Camphor Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Geijera parviflora</em></td>
<td>Australian Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em></td>
<td>Maidenhair Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Jacaranda mimosifolia</em></td>
<td>Chinese Flame Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Koelreuteria bipinnata</em></td>
<td>Lemon-scented teatree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leptospermum petersonii</em></td>
<td>Southern magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Magnolia Grandiflora</em></td>
<td>Chinese Pistache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pistacia chinensis</em></td>
<td>Sophora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sophora japonica</em></td>
<td>Rosewood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tipuana tipu</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PALMS

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<td>Mexican Fan Palm</td>
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</table>

(not pictured)
UNDERSTORY

Canna spp.  Canna lily
Hibiscus spp.  Hibiscus
Rhaphiolepis spp.  Indian Hawthorne
Viburnum suspensum  Viburnum

GROUND COVER

Baumea juncea  Blue coastal sedge
Carex dipsacea  Autumn sedge
Carex pansa  Meadow sedge
Carex secta  NZ Sedge
Carex spissa  San Diego sedge
Chondropetalum elephantinum  Large Cape Rush
Lawn
In areas surrounding the Tower Hall Quad (outside the Mulberry alleé) and in some of the passages leading into the campus’ northwest quadrant, a well-developed mix of mature evergreen forest trees creates a unique environment and experience of campus. Many of these forest trees—including Coast Redwoods, Blue Atlas Cedars, and Dawn Redwoods—are very healthy, climatically appropriate and still have many years of productive life remaining.

The Evergreen Forest Thematic Zone establishes these areas as a distinct ecological and character zone and suggests an enhanced palette of trees and lush understory—ferns—to further establish it.

The accompanying plant palette matrix illustrates recommended tree and understory species to support this theme.
PLANTING PALETTE: EVERGREEN FOREST

CANOPY

Calocedrus  
Cedrus atlantica  
Metasequoia glyptostroboides*  
Pinus canariensis  
Sequoia sempervirens*

Incense cedar  
Blue Atlas Cedar  
Dawn Redwood  
Canary Island Pine  
Coast Redwood

*These trees are an important part of the existing palette. Planting more of these species is not recommended unless under very special circumstances due to the switch over to recycled irrigation water. The existing trees should be monitored with indicator species (see below) and transferred to potable water if necessary for their long term health.

UNDERSTORY

Blechnum Spicant  
Bergenia spp.*  
Dicksonia spp.*  
Carex dolichostachya  
Liriope muscari  
Oxalis oregana*  
Nephrolepis exaltata  
Zamia

Deer Fern  
Elephant’s Ears  
Tree fern  
Gold Fountain Sedge  
Liriope  
Redwood Sorrel  
Sword Fern  
Coontie

*These species are considered indicators of stress related to recycled water and should be planted only under the trees highlighted above.
The northeast and southeast quadrants of campus are heavily influenced by the 9th Street Mall & Paseo de San Carlos with their signature combination of lawn, palms and mixed canopy trees. Some species among the mixed canopy trees, however, are suffering from either climate zone inappropriateness or overwatering in lawn areas. Replacing ill-performing species throughout these quadrants represents an opportunity to redefine the planting character in this part of the campus.

The “subtropical” palette defined for these quadrants represents a mix of trees and understory plantings that recognizes the shifting conditions of climate change and the need for plants better adapted to the longer growing seasons typical of subtropical climate zones.

This new mix of plants offers a colorful palette of unique species—jacarandas, crape myrtles, tabebuias and tipuanas—that pair well with existing plantings, but also create a fresh and exuberant new character for this area of campus. Understory plantings of aloe, canna lily, and cordyline will add to the color, interest and exuberance of this zone.

The accompanying plant palette matrix illustrates recommended tree and understory species to support this theme.
PLANTING PALETTE: SUBTROPICAL

CANOPY

Acca sellowiana  
Brachychiton populneus  
Cinnamomum camphora  
Jacaranda mimosifolia  
Tabebuia ipe  
Persea americana  
Pittosporum phillyraeoides  
Tipuana tipu  
Lagerstroemia ‘Natchez’

Pineapple Guava  
Bottletree  
Camphor Tree  
Jacaranda  
Trumpet tree (pink)  
Avocado Tree  
Willow Pittosporum  
Rosewood  
Natchez Crape Myrtle

Acca sellowiana  
Brachychiton populneus  
Cinnamomum camphora  
Jacaranda mimosifolia  
Tabebuia ipe  
Persea americana  
Pittosporum phillyraeoides  
Tipuana tipu  
Lagerstroemia ‘Natchez’
**UNDERSTORY**

- Agave spp.
- Aloe spp.
- Beschorneria yuccoides
- Canna spp.
- Cordyline 'Purple Dazzler'
- Dianella spp.
- Lantana montevidensis
- Nerium oleander
- Pittosporum tenuifolium
- Polygala spp.
- Tecoma capensis
- Yucca spp.

- Agave
- Aloe
- False Red Yucca
- Canna lily
- Black Cordyline
- Flax Lily
- Trailing lantana
- Oleander
- Kohuhu
- Milkwort
- Cape Honeysuckle
- Yucca

- Beschorneria yuccoides
- Cordyline ‘Purple Dazzler’
- Dianella variegata
- Lantana montevidensis
- Pittosporum tenuifolium
- Tecoma capensis
- Polygala spp.
- Nerium oleander
- Yucca spp.
The southwest quadrant of campus or Science District has a collection of exotic trees in the inner courtyard of Duncan Hall and the department’s native plant garden adjacent to the Science Quad that provide the beginnings of a unique botanical garden or arboretum thematic zone.

The proposed planting would expand on those existing resources and provide an expanded educational collection of plant materials drawn from the various Mediterranean climate zones of the world: California and northern Baja; southwest Australia; the western cape of South Africa; the central coast of Chile and the Mediterranean Basin itself (see adjacent map of the world’s Mediterranean climate zones). These areas take up only 3% of world land mass, but contain 16% of the world’s plants species.

The Botanical/Arboretum theme contains two subcategories: “Dry Desert”—with an Arbutus, Koelreuteria, Corymbia and Leptospermum canopy and Aloe, Agave, Echiveria and Echium understory—and “Wet Tropical,” which features a Poinciana, Calodendrum and Vitex canopy and lush understory of Alpinia, Anthurium, and ferns. These palettes are recommended for exposed, sunny areas and shady, moister areas respectively. This differentiation will both respond to real conditions within this district (sunny, shady, dry, moist) and also create different environments that enhance both the learning landscape and the user’s experience.

These plants can not only serve as an educational garden which introduces interesting species from around the world, but also as a laboratory for studying the effects of climate change in the world’s Mediterranean climate regions. This new addition to the campus environment will create a distinctive zone unlike any other area on campus through the use of unique mixes and combinations of these native and exotic species.

The accompanying plant palette matrix illustrates recommended tree and understory species to support this theme.
Thematic Planting

**CANOPY**
(pictured)
- *Calodendrum capense*
- *Delonix regia*
- *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* ‘Spectabilis’
- *Vitex agnus-castus*
- Cape Chestnut
- Poinciana
- Bamboo
- Chaste tree

(not pictured)
- *Sophora japonica*
- *Tabebuia*
- *Tipuana tipu*
- Japanese Pagoda
- Trumpet Tree
- Rosewood

**UNDERSTORY**
(pictured)
- *Alpinia* spp.
- *Anthurium* spp.
- *Clivia* spp.
- *Phlomis fruticosa*
- *Strelitzia juncea*
- *Cyathea cooperi*
- *Dianella* spp.
- *Equisetum* spp.
- *Alpinia*
- Flamingo Flower
- Clivia
- Jerusalem fern
- Bird of Paradise
- Tree Fern
- Flax Lily
- Horsetail

- *Dianella* spp.
- *Cyathea cooperi*
- *Equisetum* spp.
- *Phlomis fruticosa*
- *Strelitzia parvifolia* var. *juncea*
PLANTING PALETTE: BOTANICAL/ARBORETUM - DRY DESERT

CANOPY

Acacia cognata
Agonis flexuosa ‘Jervis Bay Afterdark’
Arbutus marina
Beaucarnea recurvata
Brachychiton populneus
Chitalpa
Koelreuteria bipinnata
Corymbia citriodora

Garrya elliptica
Leptospermum peteronii
Leptospermum scoparium
Yucca spp.

River Wattle
Peppermint
Strawberry
Ponytail Palm
Bottletree
Chitalpa
Chinese Flame Tree
Lemon-scented gum
Silk-tassel
Lemon-scented
Tea-Tree
Tea-Tree 'Ruby Glow'
Yucca
UNDERSTORY

Aeonium spp.
Agave spp.
Aloe aborescens
Anigozanthos spp.
Cereus peruvianus

Cordyline Australis
Cycas spp.
Echeveria spp.
Echium candicans
Heuchera spp.
Pandanus spp.
Phormium colensoi
Sedum spp.

Houseleek Tree
Agave
Aloe
Kangaroo Paw
Night Blooming Cactus
Cabbage Tree
Sago Palm
Hen and Chicks
Pride of Madeira
Coral Bells
Screw Palm
Mountain Flax
Ornamental Sedum
PROPOSED THEMATIC PLANTING ZONES AS APPLIED TO SPECIFIC SPACES ON CAMPUS

MEDITERRANEAN, MISSION STYLE, & NATIVE CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE

PASEO LANDSCAPE:
LAWN, PALMS & MIXED CANOPY

EVERGREEN FOREST

SUBTROPICAL

BOTANICAL / ARBORETUM
APPLICATIONS: EXAMPLE PROJECTS

The following applications provide examples of how the landscape thematic zones might manifest in typical campus conditions including: campus perimeters, circulation passageways, courtyards, et al. These examples are not meant to be taken literally as design proposals, but as general scenarios that illustrate the potential outcomes of applying the new plant palettes. Any new planting would need to be the subject of a carefully studied planting and irrigation design before being implemented.

EDGES: PERIMETER LANDSCAPES 40

SHARED STREETS 51

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The following four designs each consider one section of each perimeter edge that can inform the design and possibilities for unifying the planting palette along the entire edge.

NORTH: The north perimeter landscape of campus contains a series of entrances flanked by broad buildings that have frontages featuring large lawns, a mixed forest, and heavily pruned shrubs. The canopy needs to be managed and updated and perimeter beds should be updated.

EAST: South 10th Street flanks the eastern edge of campus, which—like the southern perimeter—is weakened by vehicular entries and surface parking. There is one primary pedestrian entry on this side, as well as two secondary entries that lack clarity.

SOUTH: East San Salvador Street forms the south perimeter of campus, which is defined in part by a pair of large parking structures to the west as well as a series of vehicular or mixed circulation entries to campus. The street trees vary in health and in some cases are absent.

WEST: The west perimeter is the most urban edge of campus, bordered by South 4th Street. It contains two of the primary entrances to campus, one leading to the Paseo de San Carlos and the extending across from the vibrant retail corridor of Paseo de San Antonio.
ISSUE: Campus perimeter lacks cohesion & identity.

STRATEGY: Unify planting palette along four perimeter edges, screen parking and vehicular areas, address tree health, and bolster key entries. Consider each side of campus as a distinct area and clearly define the edge in a way that differentiates it from the rest of the city.
Currently there are a series of Tilia trees with sooty mold, planted too close to buildings with a ground plane dominated by high maintenance, high water-use lawn.

Proposed condition draws on the Paseo plant palette used on the adjacent 9th Street Mall, incorporating additional elements from the Mission/Mediterranean palette.

Trees adjacent to north-facing buildings will be removed to allow additional light and open up views. They will be replaced with gridded masses of flowering shrubs and sedges stressing lower maintenance and water use.

A curbside planting strip will host Gingko trees with an understory of Phlomis fruticosa alternating with DG to allow access to the sidewalk from parked cars.
Gingko biloba
Mahonia 'Golden Abundance'
Artemisia californica
Phlomis fruticosa
Decomposed granite
Carex secta
Impatiens sodenii
EXISTING CONDITIONS

• Currently the parking area dominates the street view. The Washingtonia palms are distinctive vertical elements, but the ground plane is barren.

• Proposed condition extends language of brick wall from campus housing further south and uses species from the Subtropical palette to create a planted barrier between the sidewalk and parking lot.

• A low canopy created by Crape Myrtles and supplemented by cordyline in raised planters further screens the parking lot.

• Ground plane planting of Dianella extends from face of wall into palm tree planting strip.
existing palms

Lagerstroemia 'Natchez'

Cordyline 'Purple Dazzler'

brick wall

Dianella spp, below trees
SOUTH PERIMETER

EXISTING CONDITIONS

View looking east past South Parking Garage along San Salvador

- Current planting—consisting of overgrown Australian Pines, scattered palms, and high maintenance lawn—does not screen parking structure.

- Proposed condition draws from the dry/desert category of the “Botanical / Arboretum” palette, adding an ornamental tree row (Leptospermum) at lower level to block view of parking structure, lush layers of understory and a new curbside planting strip with street trees.

- Understory palette favors colorful, sculptural plants, including Echeveria, Echium, and Heuchera.

- A curbside planting strip will host Arbutus trees with an understory of Kangaroo Paw alternating with DG to allow access to the sidewalk from parked cars.
existing palm
Arbutus marina
Leptospermum petersonii
Heuchera spp.
Kangaroo paw
Echium spp.
decomposed granite
Echeveria spp.
WEST PERIMETER

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Existing London Plane street trees are in poor health
- The slope up to the parking garage has outdated ivy groundcover and no screening function for the garage.
- Proposed condition draws on California/ Mediterranean/Mission palette with new Plane trees planted in DG along street
- A continuous row of ornamentals (Penstemon and Mahonia) on bank screens the parking garage with layers of arid landscape planting beds (Carex spp. and Ceanothus spp.) anchoring the slope.

NATIVE CALIFORNIA/ MEDITERRANEAN

PROPOSED CONDITIONS
Applications | Example Projects

- Plane Tree
- Western Redbud
- Mahonia
- Carex spp.
- Penstemon spp.
- Ceanothus spp.
**SHARED STREETS**

**ISSUE:** Currently parking and car travel undermines pedestrian comfort and scale, especially in mixed circulation areas.

**STRATEGY:** To address this issue, the following design examples create hybrid car/pedestrian throughways that enhance comfort in mixed circulation areas, especially at gateways to Paseo Caesar Chavez.

*Successful examples of shared streets*
**SOUTH 7TH STREET**

**EXISTING CONDITIONS**

Currently South 7th Street is dominated by vehicles, and lacks the richness of California/Mediterranean landscape further up Paseo de Caesar Chavez.

Proposed condition brings the general character of Central Plaza down Paseo de Caesar Chavez and onto South 7th through the use of Washingtonia Palms, Oaks, and Olive trees.

Fountain Plaza extends via unit pavers and palm allée, providing pedestrian-scale drop-off area.

Classic Mediterranean plantings like lavender are complemented by native plants, including Eriogonum spp., to create a robust understory.

Curbside parking is marked with permeable paving and framed by planted bulb-outs.

**PROPOSED CONDITIONS**

- Washingtonia Palms
- Pedestrian Plaza
- Holly Oak
- Special unit pavers at turn-around plaza
- Lavendula
- Permeable paving
- Olive trees (flanking shared street)
- Penstemon spp., Frangula californica, Eriogonum under olive trees
- Live Oaks
Proposed view of South 7th Street facing north towards Fountain Plaza
CENTRAL SERVICE ALLEY

EXISTING CONDITIONS

• Currently the multi-use corridor resembles a back alley, dominated by pavement and service areas with little planting to offset the hard edges.

• Proposed redesign uses a combination of paving treatments and planting to beautify the space and enhance the pedestrian experience, while maintaining service access.

• Species from the Subtropical planting palette include colorful, flowering trees (Jacaranda and Tabebuia) and a lush understory, featuring Beschorneria yuccoides and Tecoma capensis.

• Selected areas incorporate permeable paving and stormwater detention planting.

SUBTROPICAL

PROPOSED CONDITIONS

- Jacaranda mimosifolia
- Tecoma capensis
- Dianella spp.
- Beschorneria yuccoides
- Tabebuia ipe
- Carex divulsa
- Permeable paving
- Special unit pavers
Proposed view of shared service alley facing east towards 9th Street Mall
PASSAGEWAYS

The following design examples seek to strengthen the campus’ secondary circulation strategy and develop key passages to be more obvious & welcoming through landscape treatments.

Example of an attractive, inviting passageway (UCSD)
EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Existing planting is outdated, including over-pruned shrubs and a high-maintenance lawn.
- Proposed condition builds upon nearby specimen trees, including a stunning Blue Atlas Cedar and Dawn Redwoods at north campus perimeter, and incorporates vegetation from the Evergreen Forest plant palette, including lush understory palette of ferns, Bergenia, Oxalis and tree ferns.

*indicates unknown salt tolerance: these plants should be monitored over time
PASSAGE BEHIND SOUTH PARKING GARAGE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

View looking west between the S. Parking Garage and Sweeney Hall

- Currently the large buildings dominate the passage, which feels dark and narrow. The planting, including Australian pines, is outdated and overgrown, blocking light without serving a screening function, especially at the pedestrian scale.

- Proposed renovation uses tiered planting from the wet/tropical category of the ‘Botanical/ Arboretum’ palette to temper the scale of the buildings.

- White-trunked Eucalyptus citriadora match the scale of the parking garage and add light color to the space. A line of Vitex screens the ground floor. A brightly-colored tropical understory further enlivens the corridor.

PROPOSED CONDITIONS

BOTANICAL / ARBORETUM

- Eucalyptus citriadora
- Pachystachy lutea
- Leucadendron "Safari Sunset"
- Dianella variegata
- Vitex
- Cyathea cooperi
- Cordyline 'Purple Dazzler'
Proposed view through passageway towards Science Quad.
COURTS & PLAZA

The following projects look at opportunities to enhance gathering areas that are smaller and more intimate than the main quads. These renovations might be seen as opportunities for donors to finance discrete projects.

Examples of attractive, inviting courtyards at Paley Park (top) and UCLA (above)
EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The existing entry to Duncan Hall is marked by outdated planting in raised concrete beds with outdated globe lights.

- Proposed renovation uses plants from the dry/desert category of the ‘Botanical/ Arboretum’ palette. The globe lights are replaced by clusters of multi-branched Arbutus trees up-lit from within the planters.

- Sculptural and otherwise distinctive species are planted in grids on the ground plane flanking the building entrance, including larger specimens of Aloe and Echium and lower-lying succulents like Heuchera and Echeveria

- The new planting should create a biologically and visually distinctive image for this key entry into the science district of campus.
View of redesigned entry plaza to Duncan Hall
COURTYARD OF ART BUILDING

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Currently, this important and centrally-located gathering place has sparse, outdated planting, inappropriate tree species in some cases (e.g. female ginkgo tree), and seating opportunities incommensurate with the level of demand.

- The proposed design for the plaza draws on brightly colored plants included in the Subtropical palette to build up color and texture. The female gingko is replaced by male gingkos and jacaranda trees.

- Seating is reconfigured using a combination of boomerang shaped benches and booths for a greater range of orientations and experiences.

- Bike parking grounded in DG is placed between planting beds as part of the larger design strategy.

View south into courtyard of the Art Building
Jacaranda mimosifolia
Tecoma capensis
Beschorneria yuccoides
Dianella spp.
Gingko biloba (existing)
Azara
Jacaranda mimosifolia

View looking southeast into redesigned Art Plaza
WESTERN ENTRY TO PASEO DE SAN CAROS

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- The Paseo is generally in quite good condition with its strong procession of palms and well-maintained lawn
- Building edges have overgrown, outdated planting to the north and a dying bosque set in concrete to the south.
- Many of the canopy trees are in mediocre condition and should eventually be phased out
- Proposed design adds interest at gateway with landforms planted with meadow grasses at the first lawn panels that also serve a stormwater management function
- A new plaza with a DG ground plane to the south screens the West Parking Garage and provides seating.
- A revised palette of canopy trees and low-maintenance understory, drawn from the Paseo plant palette, fills out landscape abutting Yoshihiro Uchida Hall.

Looking east along Paseo de San Carlos from near the entry at S. 7th St.
View East from Entry to Paseo de San Carlos showing new planting at building edges, new seating area adjacent to South Parking Garage, and topographic treatments at edge of lawn.
PLANTING PRACTICES

This section of the plan identifies a series of issues facing the campus landscape, strategies for overcoming those issues, and general guidance on day-to-day maintenance and operations practices.

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PLANTING MASSES 76
LAWN 77
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URBAN FOREST

Parts of the campus’ urban forest are suffering for a variety of reasons, whether “terming-out” (coming to the end of their life cycle) or weakened by insect/fungi cycles due to the use of species that are inappropriate to the shifting climatic zone. To fully address the urban forest and properly manage it into the future, a detailed urban forest management plan is needed. This Landscape Master Plan offers a general summary of some of the key problems in the urban forest as well as few immediate actions that can help address some of those problems and begin to put the campus’ urban forest on a path to better health.

The following is a summary of issues coupled with suggested strategies to address them.

ISSUE: Struggling urban forest contains a large population of aging and unhealthy trees.
**STRATEGY:** Replace priority trees and create a detailed, phased urban forest management plan which will:

- identify priority trees to be removed and replace in a phased approach
- identify species that consistently work vs. fail
- remove and consider replacing select poorly performing woody species:
  
  * Alnus
  * Carpinus
  * Fraxinus
  * Liquidambar
  * Liriodendron

- develop plan for general thinning and strategic management of existing urban forest
**ISSUE:** Poor health in trees, particularly evergreen species, planted in lawns due to water tables elevated by irrigation and mowing traffic around roots. This is particularly visible along paseos and in cedar trees on the Tower Quad lawn.

**STRATEGY:** Create proper room around roots of trees in lawn areas. Remove or replace failing trees with species that can tolerate irrigation and mowing traffic. Some deciduous conifers like Dawn Redwoods (see photo) show more success. Or, alternatively, remove lawn and reduce or remove irrigation from the drip zones of these trees and transition them to a lower water regime or phase out watering all-together.

**ISSUE:** Sycamore trees are faring poorly in several areas of campus, notably along the 9th Street Mall. Location in highly-irrigated lawn zones is contributing to poor health.

**STRATEGY:** Phased removal of unhealthy Sycamores and thinning/pollarding of unhealthy specimens in the interim or, alternatively, remove lawn and reduce irrigation from drip zones.

**ISSUE:** Aging and failing Rosaceous tree species, including: Prunus, Pyrus, Malus, Crataegus, Eriobotrya, among other

**STRATEGY:** Reduce Rosaceous tree species and replace trees with more climatically appropriate alternatives.
ISSUE: Declining health of misshapen mulberry trees will eventually cause them to become too unsafe or costly to maintain.

STRATEGY: Replacement, in the near-future, would be the most cost-effective solution with a more tropical species like Tipuana tipu, red oak, or cork oak.

ISSUE: Northern, deciduous species (including Zelkova, Tilia, and Prunus) suffering from sooty mold.

STRATEGY: Replace ailing trees with climatically appropriate deciduous species selected for their pest resistance, e.g. Ginkgo (pictured), Quercus, Pistacia, or Fraxinus americana.

ISSUE: American Elms are in decline with Dutch Elm Disease. They will become increasingly less aesthetic and more hazardous as well as blocking attractive architecture lines.

STRATEGY: Remove and selectively replace with alternative species from the Paseo plant palette.
PLANTING MASSES / BEDS

This Landscape Master Plan proposes a shift in strategy for landscape maintenance & operations from more intensive maintenance methods— involving high degrees of trimming and mowing—to less intensive methods allowed by a shift to self-heading plants that seek their own natural shape and require less pruning & trimming, less mowing (through selective turf reduction – see next section) and more attention to ongoing rehabilitation of soils, replanting of beds and gradual addition of new planting beds. The following issues and strategies are proposed as general guidelines for these new methods:

**ISSUE:** Planting masses typically associated with building foundation plantings are overgrown or outdated in many areas around campus. Many of these suffer from over-shearing or simply being at the end of their life cycle.

**STRATEGY:** Replace old shrub plantings with masses selected from the new planting palettes according to the thematic zone within which they fall. These planting masses should be thought of as the edges of the planting zone they are part of, rather than the perimeter of a particular building.

**ISSUE:** Excessive maintenance resources are being consumed on trimming superfluous growth on shrubs and groundcover.

**STRATEGY:** Begin replacement of all shrubs and groundcover that are not “self-heading”, reducing the need for continual trimming/pruning.

**ISSUE:** Conventional fertilizers typically create a flush of growth in the spring season after application causing the need for additional trimming and pruning later.

**STRATEGY:** Begin transition to humic-based fertilizers in tandem with a layer of organic mulch to build soil structure and quality leading to more consistent support of plant materials throughout the year and reducing the need to supplement with conventional fertilizing.

**ISSUE:** Salinity build-up in soils irrigated by recycled water could potentially have adverse effects on the long term health of plant materials.

**STRATEGY:** In addition to transitioning to humic based fertilizers and organic mulch in all planting zones, as mentioned above, the planting areas should be monitored regularly and should be flushed with potable water every few years in order to dilute the salinity buildup in the soil.
The Landscape Master Plan recognizes that lawns are critical to campus image and campus social function as seating and gathering spaces, and work well to serve those purposes in many areas around campus, especially the paseos and quads. There are many areas, however, where lawns are not used for gathering, nor are they contributing to campus image as well as other planting strategies might. Replacing selective lawn areas with alternative groundcovers will reduce the resources needed for mowing, maintenance and irrigation.

**ISSUE:** Extensive lawn requires extensive maintenance and resources.

**STRATEGY:** Identify lawn areas that are under-used and replace with alternative groundcover or planting mix coupled with a reduction in the irrigation in this zone. See adjacent diagram showing potential under-utilized areas of lawn to transition to other types of planting.
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

This Landscape Master Plan proposes a shift in strategy for landscape maintenance & operations from more intensive maintenance methods involving high degrees of trimming and mowing to less intensive methods involving planting species that seek their own natural shape and require less pruning & trimming, less mowing (through selective turf reduction) and more attention to ongoing rehabilitation of soils, replanting of beds and gradual addition of new planting beds. The following issues and strategies are proposed as general guidelines for these new methods:

MOWER DAMAGE

**ISSUE:** Trees are damaged at their bases where lawn mowers hit them.

**STRATEGY:** Remove lawn from the bases of trees and replace with shrub or mulch beds – adjust irrigation as needed.

HAT-RACKING

**ISSUE:** Maintenance compromises tree health through ill-advised pruning.

**STRATEGY:** Prune healthy trees in a manner that maintains and promotes their natural shape – typically thinning from the interiors and re-shaping lower branches to encourage raising the canopy height. Alternatively, remove unhealthy trees rather than aggressively pruning them.

TRAMPLING

**ISSUE:** Low planting and lawn are trampled in high traffic areas.

**STRATEGY:** Develop barrier strategy for directing traffic away from planting.
OVER-WATERING

ISSUE: Over-watering is a problem in many areas throughout campus either applying excessive amounts of water to a given planting type or over-spraying paved areas because of misaligned irrigation heads.

STRATEGY: Conduct an Irrigation Systems Audit to rate the efficiency of each landscape zone. Reprogramming with up-to-date controllers that accommodate soil type and profile, season length of sunlight hours, precipitation, temperature, and resulting evapotranspiration, should reconcile runtimes and volumes. Valves, heads and manifolds should be inspected and upgraded to elevate efficiency. Periodic water quality testing should be routine, given the water sourcing.

ARBOREAL THATCH

ISSUE: Arboreal Thatch forms from colliding tree canopies. Trees shade each other out and create dark zones.

STRATEGY: Thinning and the creation of an ‘Arboreal Plan’ that prioritizes certain canopies over others. This should be part of a comprehensive urban forest management plan.
V. IMPLEMENTATION

The following diagrams and matrices prioritize the projects and practices identified in this document to help guide a strategy for phasing the implementation of this Landscape Master Plan. This section outlines three categories of implementation projects in order of their immediacy and complexity. Projects in all three groups are numbered in order of priority and seek to create a sequence of improvements that considers urgency of problem, impact to users, and the relationship to other improvements.

IMMEDIATE PROJECTS ("LOW-HANGING FRUIT")

This first category identifies a series of immediately achievable projects that require a minimum of design effort and can provide some immediate results and improvement to the campus landscape.

Projects include mostly tree replacements and draw from the urban forest practices recommended in the previous section. Projects are summarized on the adjacent plan and also on the summary matrix at the end of this section.

PRIORITY PROJECTS

This group includes projects that should be a high priority but require more planning and consideration than the ‘Immediate Projects’ due to the complexity of the changes recommended. These projects can be initiated and implemented as budgets allow.

These projects are divided into two categories: plans and projects.

LONGER-TERM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Longer-term projects are either of lower priority, higher complexity or tied to longer-term changes around campus. They will generally require a more significant level of study and detailed design before being ready for implementation.
NEXT STEPS

Redesign and renovate courtayard
Mulberry trees need to be thinned & ultimately replaced

Redesign and renovate courtayard

LONGER-TERM OPPORTUNITIES
Redesign passage for comfortable mixed circulation

PRIORITY PROJECTS
Remove dead palm and unhealthy bosque (Fraxinus spp.)
Replace Zelcovas with olive trees

LOW-HANGING FRUIT
Remove and replace purple-leaved plum trees

SUMMARY PLAN OF ALL PROPOSED PROJECTS
1. SHORT TERM ("LOW HANGING FRUIT")

- Remove lawn and irrigation from under ailing cork oak
- Remove oxygen starved cedar trees from lawn
- Remove Elms, Aleppo Pine and replace with evergreen species
- Remove lawn and irrigation from under ailing cork oak
- Remove dead palm and unhealthy bosque & replace (Fraxinus spp.)
- Remove dying Hollywood Juniper trees
- Replace Zelcovas with olive trees
- Remove and replace purple-leaved plum trees
- Replace Zelcova with sooty mold
- Remove and replace Elms with Dutch Elm disease
- Replace absent Elms
- Replace Zelcovas with olive trees
### IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

#### 1. SHORT TERM ("LOW HANGING FRUIT")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY</th>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>DESIGN CONSULTATION</th>
<th>DESIGN STUDY</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Replace absent Elms</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Select new species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Remove Tilia trees and replace</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; select new species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Remove/ replace Tilia trees</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; select new species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D</td>
<td>Replace Zelcovas with Olive trees</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Consult on cultivar and specifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E</td>
<td>Remove palm, bosque &amp; replace</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1F</td>
<td>Remove Zelcova with sooty mold</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Remove/ replace plum trees</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; select new species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H</td>
<td>Replace failing Magnolia trees</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; select new species</td>
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<td>1I</td>
<td>Replant Live Oaks w/ struct. soil</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; recondition soil; replace with new specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1J</td>
<td>Remove/ replace Elms at frontage</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1K</td>
<td>Remove infested Magnolia</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Consult on replacement options</td>
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<tr>
<td>1L</td>
<td>Remove lawn/ irr. from under oak</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Consult on configuration and drip zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>1M</td>
<td>Remove Cedar trees from lawn</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N</td>
<td>Remove/ replace Elms &amp; Aleppo P.</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1O</td>
<td>Remove dying Juniper trees</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1P</td>
<td>Remove/ replace Elms w/ disease</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Wait for Health Clinic Project to remove existing; if appropriate, select new species</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

LA: Landscape Architect
ARB: Arborist/ Horticulturist
IRR: Irrigation Specialist
2. MID TERM (PRIORITY)

- Move unhealthy Chinese fan palms to interior campus; replace with Washingtonia palms
- Renovate perimeter landscape
- Redesign passageway for comfortable mixed circulation
- Replace Mulberry Trees
- Redesign and renovate courtyard
- Renovate perimeter landscape
- Redesign passageway for comfortable mixed circulation
- Renovate building frontage
- Redesign passageways
- Renovate perimeter landscape
### IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

#### 2. MID TERM (PRIORITY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY</th>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>DESIGN CONSULTATION</th>
<th>DESIGN STUDY</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
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<td>2A</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; replace understory; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>2D</td>
<td>Renovate building frontage</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E</td>
<td>Redesign passageway</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2F</td>
<td>Redesign/ renovate passageway</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2G</td>
<td>Renovate frontage</td>
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<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2H</td>
<td>Move fan palm; replace w/ Wash.</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>2I</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2J</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2K</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2L</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2M</td>
<td>Renovate perimeter landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2N</td>
<td>Design/ renovate courtyard/ quad</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Maintain selective specimens; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2O</td>
<td>Redesign passage for mix use circ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Major reconfiguration of hardscape; maintain selected species; new planting design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2P</td>
<td>Replace Mulberry trees</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>Redesign/ renovate courtyard</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Major reconfiguration of hardscape; maintain selected species; new planting design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2R</td>
<td>Redesign passage for mix use circ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Major reconfiguration of hardscape; maintain selected species; new planting design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S</td>
<td>Redesign passage for mix use circ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>LA_ARB_IRR</td>
<td>Major reconfiguration of hardscape; maintain selected species; new planting design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. LONGER TERM

3A. Renovate paseo entries

3B. Redesign and renovate courtyard

3C. Redesign and renovate passage & plazas

3D. Mulberry trees need to be thinned & ultimately replaced

3E. Redesign and renovate courtyard/quad

3F. Redesign, expand, and renovate courtyard, incorporating parking lot

3G. Redesign and renovate landscape
### IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS

#### 3. LONGER TERM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY</th>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>DESIGN CONSULTATION</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Renovate paseo entries</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Integrate stormwater management; remove existing; new grading &amp; planting design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Redesign/ renovate courtyard</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new grading, hardscape, &amp; planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C</td>
<td>Design/ renovate passage, plazas</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new grading, hardscape, &amp; planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D</td>
<td>Mulberry trees thinned/ replaced</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Develop phased approach to ongoing maintenance and replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3E</td>
<td>Design/ renovate courtyard, quad</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new grading, hardscape, &amp; planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3F</td>
<td>Design/ renovate courtyard w/ pkg</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Remove existing; new grading, hardscape, &amp; planting design recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3G</td>
<td>Redesign/ renovate landscape</td>
<td>LA ARB IRR</td>
<td>Once new development design is determined, design landscape to conform &amp; integrate Landscape Master Plan principles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4. ON-GOING STUDIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY</th>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>DESIGN CONSULTATION</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Urban forest mgmt plan</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Develop comprehensive approach to managing campus urban forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B</td>
<td>Maintenance &amp; operations plan</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Guidelines for maintenance and operations methods, schedule &amp; products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C</td>
<td>Irrigation systems audit</td>
<td>LA IRR</td>
<td>Analyze in light new landscape strategies and species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4D</td>
<td>Water &amp; soils testing</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>General, ongoing testing; integrate results into maintenance &amp; operations plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4E</td>
<td>Botanical &amp; arboretum plan</td>
<td>LA ARB</td>
<td>Develop detailed plan for Science Quad botanical garden/arboretum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CAMPUS TEAM

Chris Brown, Associate VP of Facilities, Development and Operations
Robert Dias, Director of Planning, Design and Construction

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Stewart Winchester