

REPORT ON LANDSCAPE STUDY

FOR

LONG RANGE MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA . SAN DIEGO
LA JOLLA CALIFORNIA

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San Diego Campus

The landscape plan for the University of California, San Diego must contribute a unifying element to the building plans. It must also integrate the community and the spirit of the area with the eventual urban character the University will acquire. As Mr. Alexander has stated in his objectives it should help "to develop a beautiful, appropriate environment by employing the best resources of the site and region".

To this end any modeling of the earth should be consistent with its present rolling character. Arroyos should be considered as open spaces and preserved. Existing native and naturalized shrubs and trees should be maintained and saved where feasible for the long range development. There should be every effort to maintain vistas of sea and hills forever.

Plant materials should be chosen for their beauty but more particularly, for their quality and practical adaptability to growing conditions of the site. Soil, exposures, wind, proximity to the sea are vitally important in choices made. Planting of trees should be in groves, and shrubs in masses suitable to the scale of the campus. Repetition of types of trees and shrubs will give unity to the plan.

Great care should be exercised that the plan is projected into the future as regards to life span of plants used and

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proper spacing in order to avoid over planting.

The College Campus should become a thing of pleasure to the community as well as students and, to this end, should aim to become a park-like environment. The arrangement of trees and shrubs and circulation in the outer areas should be natural and informal. Parking spaces in these areas should be screened by rolling ground or planting and shaded by trees.

Progressing into the Campus from this informal perimeter, the exterior spaces created by the composition of buildings should be treated with more formal and classic designs in circulation patterns and planting. Never must the areas lose intimacy or serenity with the formal treatment.

The separate colleges should be designed to give each character and entity within the framework of the entire Campus. Variety of trees and plants, use of paving, water and garden ornament could be used to this purpose.

It is not possible at this time to present a complete planting plan for the University. However, we have selected the first cluster, which includes the School of Science and Engineering as a typical example to describe to you briefly our policy for selecting trees for the landscaping.

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On this site we have saved a good many existing trees. Some very fine pines of the Monterey and Halepensis varieties remain from a former housing project. We will add to these in order to have masses in scale with the Campus. *Pinus canariensis* will be introduced to give height proper to the tall buildings. Throughout the campus we intend to use the Torrey Pine which is native to the area as often as possible. But in this first cluster we believe three varieties are sufficient and will not use the Torrey.

Many eucalyptus have survived the years on this campus site. We have retained some of inferior quality and variety that at present give us a valuable planting screen. We recommend thinning, feeding and interplanting with finer types such as *Eucalyptus citriodora* and *viminalis*. Many beautiful *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* such as the one in this library court have been spared. We are adding to this handsome type and supplementing a smaller *Eucalyptus torquata* which composes pleasantly with the *sideroxylon*.

Pines and eucalyptus will be used informally and naturally in our perimeter areas.

After a great deal of thought and observation we are recommending Carob for the predominant shade tree for pedestrian malls and

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major roads. We find it has been known in California for one hundred years and has proven outstanding in local street planting. It is a handsome, compact tree with glossy, dark green foliage and an artistic branching system. It is tolerant of heat, drought, alkaline soils, wind, dust and seacoast conditions. It is also relatively free of pests and diseases. The carob is a proper tree to use as we approach the more formal areas around the buildings.

California Live Oaks will also be used because they are native and attain great age. Some trees will be used to provide fall color and suggest seasonal change. For large scale use we have suggested Liquidambar and Sycamores. Birches will provide interesting small lacy groves.

The courts in each of the four colleges which compose one cluster will be planted with trees distinctive to that campus. For the first cluster we have tentatively chosen: Flowering eucalyptus (orange); Magnolia (white); Palo Verde or Acacia (yellow); Coral trees or New Zealand Christmas trees (red). All of these court trees will be specified for exact color and uniformity of growth. We are aware that flowering and berrying trees provide some problems with litter. However, we feel that their use in certain areas lends such interest that they are justifiable.

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Smaller trees, shrubs and ground covers will be chosen as thoughtfully as possible to compose with our large tree patterns.

Our sincere hope is to achieve unifying simplicity while providing enough variety for interest. In all campus landscape design great thought must be given to keep the planting consistent in character and harmonious with the conception of the building architecture.

TREE LIST: First cluster

		Spread	Height
1.	<i>Acacia baileyana</i> - Bailey Acacia	15-35 ft	15-30 ft
2.	<i>Betula alba</i> - White Birch	8-12 ft	20-30 ft
3.	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> - Carob	20-55 ft	20-50 ft
4.	<i>Erythrina</i> - Coral Tree	20-30 ft	15-25 ft
5.	(a) <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> Lemon scented Gum	10-70 ft	30-130 ft
	(b) <i>E. ficifolia</i> Flowering Eucalyptus	10-25 ft	15-35 ft
	(c) <i>E. sideroxylon rosea</i> Red Iron Bark	10-40 ft	30-50 ft
	(d) <i>E. torquata</i> Coral Gum	6-8 ft	12-15 ft
	(e) <i>E. viminalis</i> White Gum	3-50 ft	150-250 ft
6.	<i>Liquidambar styracifolia</i> Sweet Gum	8-25 ft	10-40 ft
7.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> Southern Magnolia	50-70 ft	40-60 ft
8.	<i>Metrosideros tomentosa</i> New Zealand Christmas Tree	35-40 ft	20-50 ft
9.	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> Palo Verde	15-30 ft	15-30 ft
10.	(a) <i>Pinus canariensis</i> Canary Island Pine	25-35 ft	60-80 ft
	(b) <i>Pinus halepensis</i> Aleppo Pine	20-30 ft	30-60 ft
	(c) <i>Pinus radiata</i> Monterey Pine	30-50 ft	40-80 ft
11.	<i>Platanus racemosa</i> California Sycamore	50-70 ft	40-50 ft
12.	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> California Live Oak	60-100 ft	30-75 ft
13.	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> Brazilian Pepper	25-50 ft	15-30 ft