

JOHNNY CARSON PARK..... REIMAGINED

Wild Current Studios
Bella Smith | Lauren Rupp | Danielle Moncarz

LD4 Environmental Planning & Analysis
Emily Gabel-Luddy & Soo Wai Kin
Winter 2026

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SITE LOCATION

BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

POPULATION
103,533

SITE ACREAGE
17 Acres

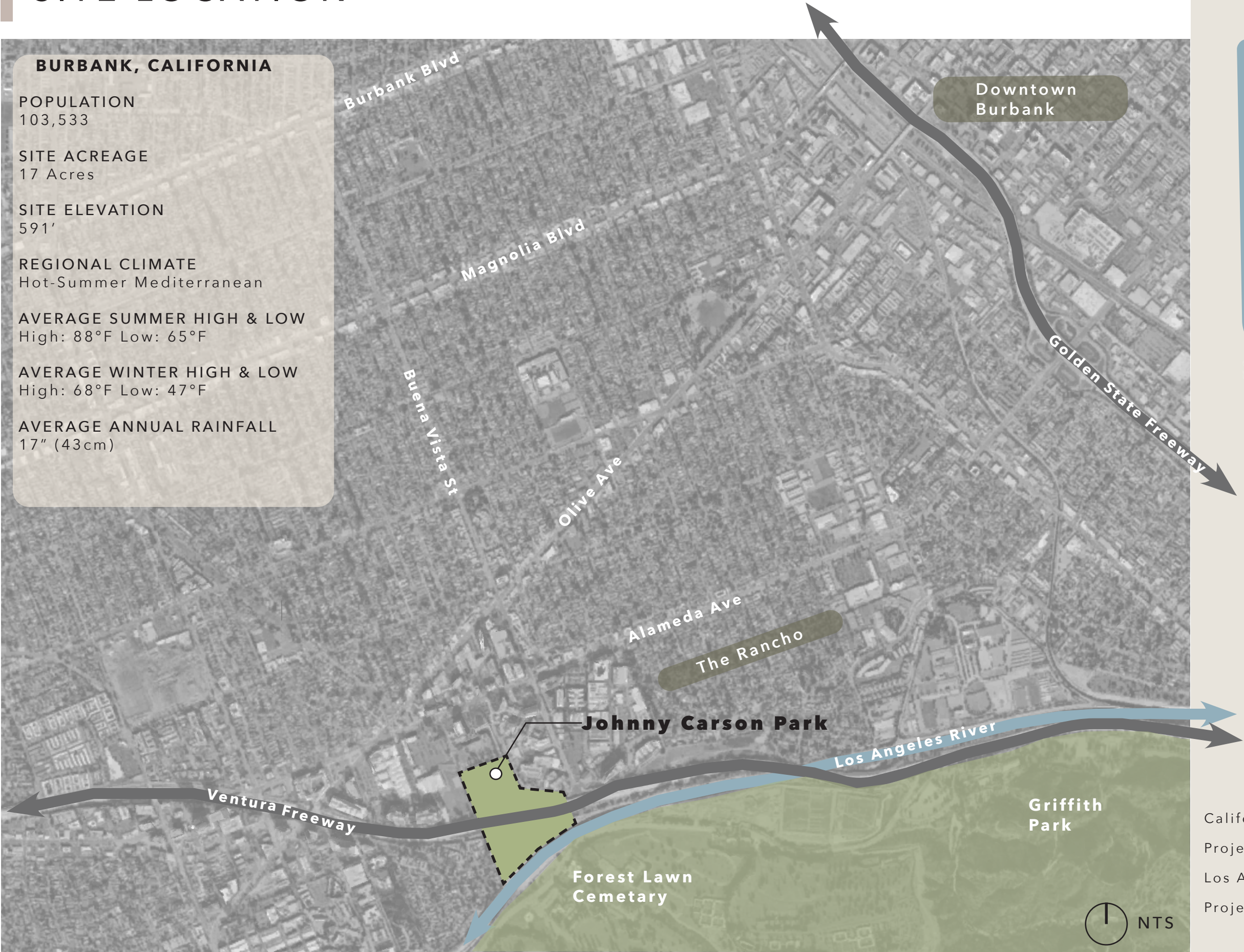
SITE ELEVATION
591'

REGIONAL CLIMATE
Hot-Summer Mediterranean

AVERAGE SUMMER HIGH & LOW
High: 88°F Low: 65°F

AVERAGE WINTER HIGH & LOW
High: 68°F Low: 47°F

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL
17" (43cm)



California Population: 39 million
Projected California Population 2040: 41 million
Los Angeles County Population: 9 million
Projected LA County Population 2040: 11 million

PROJECT STATEMENT | *Resilient Design at Johnny Carson Park*

Climatic Response

In an ever changing world where climatic disturbances are unpredictable, designed landscapes need to be able to withstand, adapt to, and recover from climatic events that occur at unprecedented rates.

Climatic events we expect to see in the coming years are more severe droughts, severe flooding, and intense wildfires.

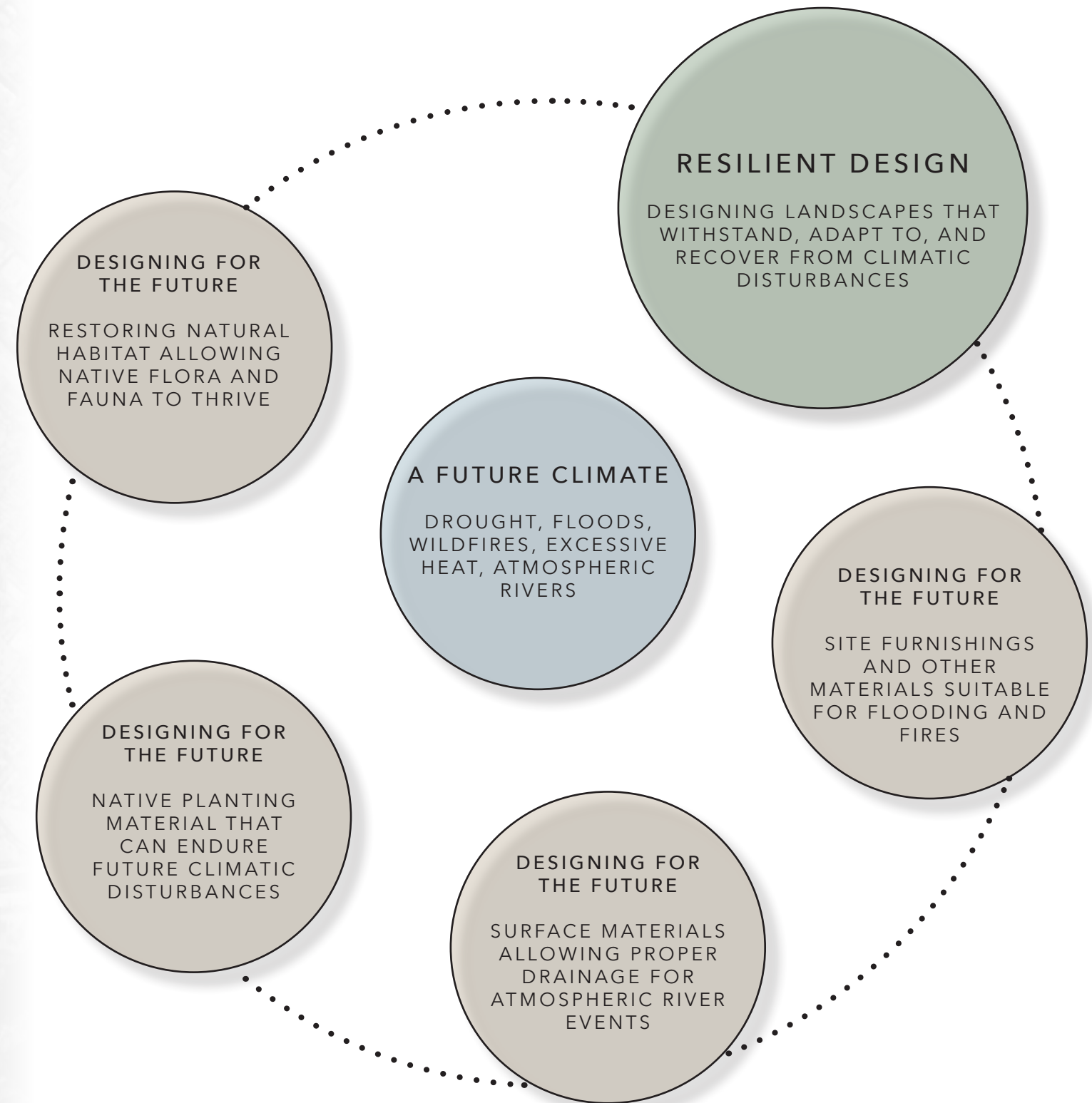
To adapt to the changing climate, our redesign focuses on resilient design, specifically resilient plants. The built landscape needs to reflect the changes in climate we expect to see, and in doing so planting native resilient plants not only restores the natural landscape but also works to create a resilient environment, protecting itself from future climate disturbances like droughts, floods, and fires.

Design Intention

While we explore resilience as a key means of our redesign, we also focus on restoration, community, connection, recreation, and health.

Together, these key goals contribute to an adaptable, community-centric park for all residents to enjoy.

A nature-driven experience empowered by resilient design.



SITE HISTORY

Indigenous landscape (pre-contact-late 1700s):

Burbank lies within the ancestral territory of the Tongva (Gabrielino) people, who lived for thousands of years as hunter-gatherers closely connected to seasonal waterways and native ecosystems.

PRE 1700



Spanish & Mexican ranchos (1784-1848):

Land grants including Rancho San Rafael (1784) and Rancho La Providencia (1821-1843) transformed Indigenous landscapes into cattle grazing and agricultural land.

American settlement & rail expansion (1867-1890s):

Dr. David Burbank's land purchases in 1867 and the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1874 accelerated settlement and urban development.

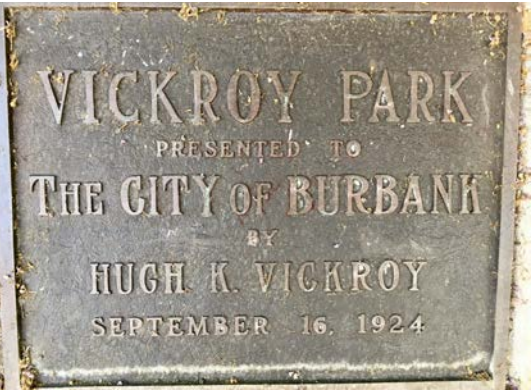


Rivers & washes define the landscape (pre-1900s):

The Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash shaped Burbank's natural hydrology, carrying seasonal floodwaters from the San Gabriel Mountains through the valley.

Early public parkland creation (1920s-1940s):

Vickroy Park was deeded to the city in the mid-1920s, followed by the creation of Buena Vista Park in 1943 along the Los Angeles River.



Park reduction & renaming (1940s-1992):

Portions of parkland were sold for hospital, studio, and freeway development; Buena Vista Park was renamed Johnny Carson Park in 1992.



Flood control & channelization (1930s-1960s):

Major flood control projects encased the Tujunga Wash and nearby waterways in concrete, prioritizing safety while diminishing natural ecological function.

Landscape evolution & infrastructure (1970s-2010s):

Early landscape modifications included concrete drainage channels; later decades saw efforts to restore more natural creek character and sustainable water systems.



Comprehensive renovation & ongoing enhancements (2010s-2020s):

A major park redesign restored naturalized streambeds, updated irrigation, replanted trees, improved trails and amenities, and added artistic shade structures—advancing ecological sustainability, recreation, and community integration.

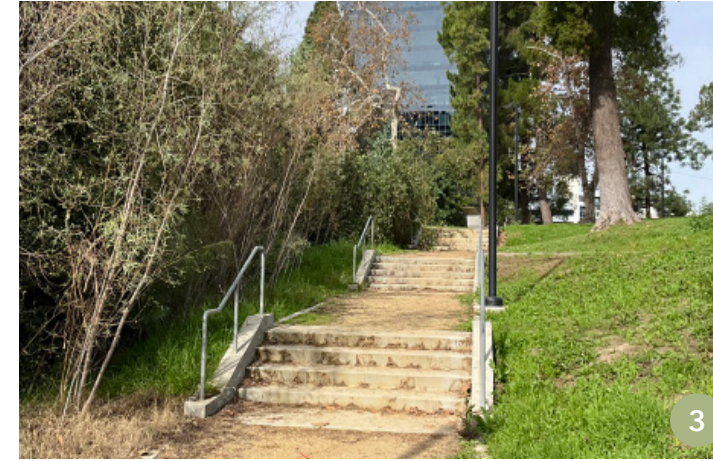
SITE INVENTORY



Large power lines through the park and along the LA River; concrete channel



Barbed wire fence along LA River edge; no landscaping along path



Non-ADA compliant means of traveling through sloped sections of the park



Large public parking lot between the hospital and freeway



Large grassy mound that offers views of the surrounding area



Pedestrian bridge over Tujunga Wash



Shaded tot lot



Tunnel under the freeway connecting the park to the river



Vast lawn areas with edged paths made of decomposed granite throughout park

EXISTING CONDITONS

OBSERVATIONS

- The current site features empty grass space that is underutilized by the existing users of the space.
- The site does not offer community recreational opportunities besides the small children's playground.
- While there are trees planted along the site, the scale and location of the trees do not provide ample shade the site or its users.
- The site is divided by the 134 Freeway and Riverside Dr.
- The site borders the LA River but has very minimal access to it besides a pedestrian/equestrian trail that parallels the river.
- The public parking lot between the site and Providence High School is hidden and unused.
- Relatively flat site, except for the varying elevations on the northeast corner of the park, east of Tujunga Wash
- Existing tunnel under the 134 Freeway and Riverside Dr. marks the end of the Tujunga Wash.
- Few pedestrian bridges over Tujunga Wash.

KEY MAP



SITE INVENTORY

SURROUNDING CONTEXT & FIGURE GROUND

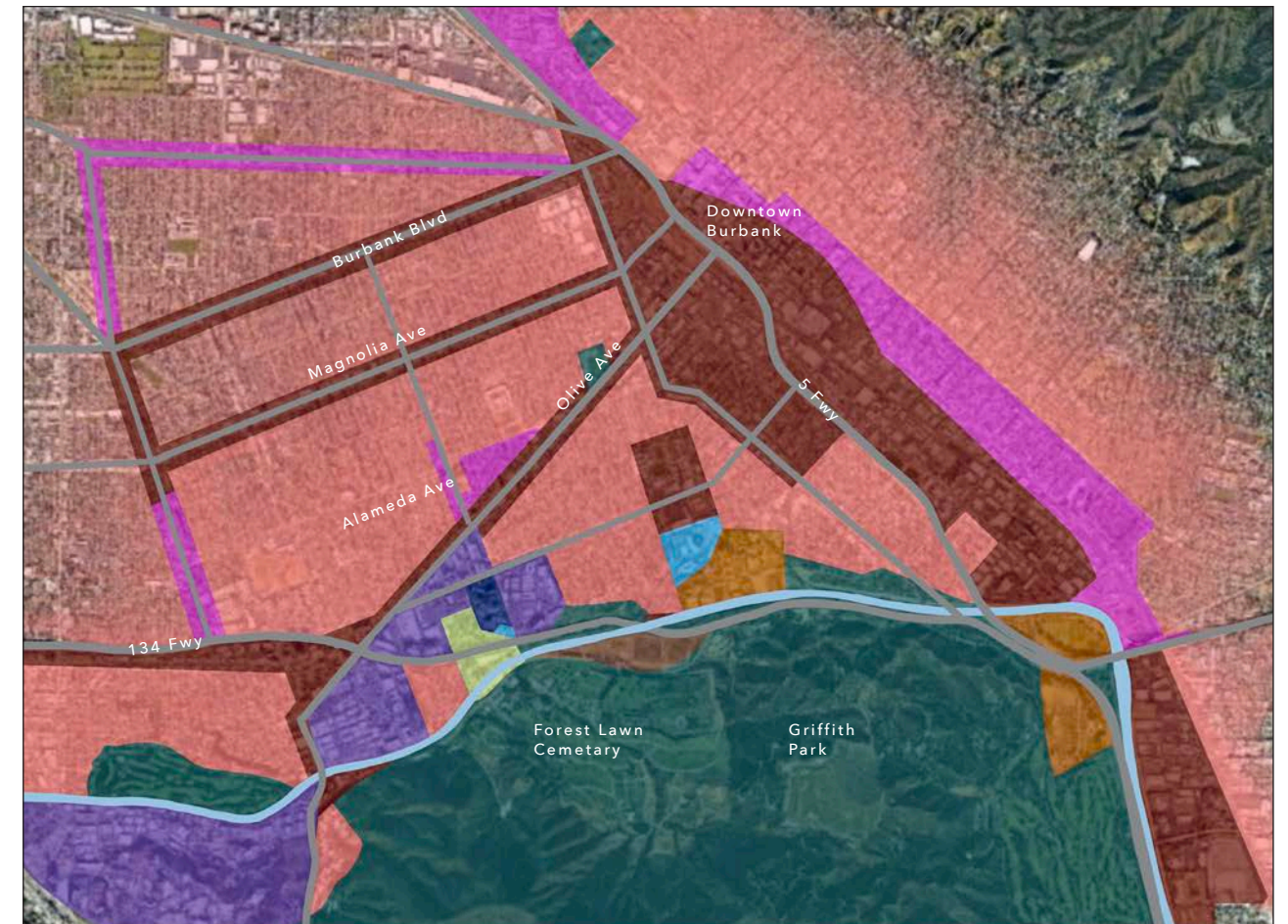
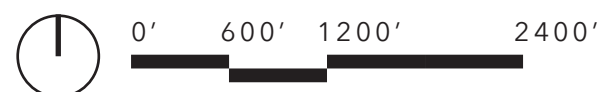


FIGURE GROUND

Johnny Carson Park is surrounded by buildings of various sizes, all acting as an envelope for the site.

Immediately surrounded by larger buildings home to media studios to the north and northwest, the southwest section of the park neighbors low density residential homes, and the northeast section borders Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center and Providence High School. The southern end of the site borders the LA River and overlooks the vast open lawn of Forest Lawn Cemetery.

The park is the only large open space set between buildings and boulevards, except for Forest Lawn Cemetery, located on the opposite side of the LA River.

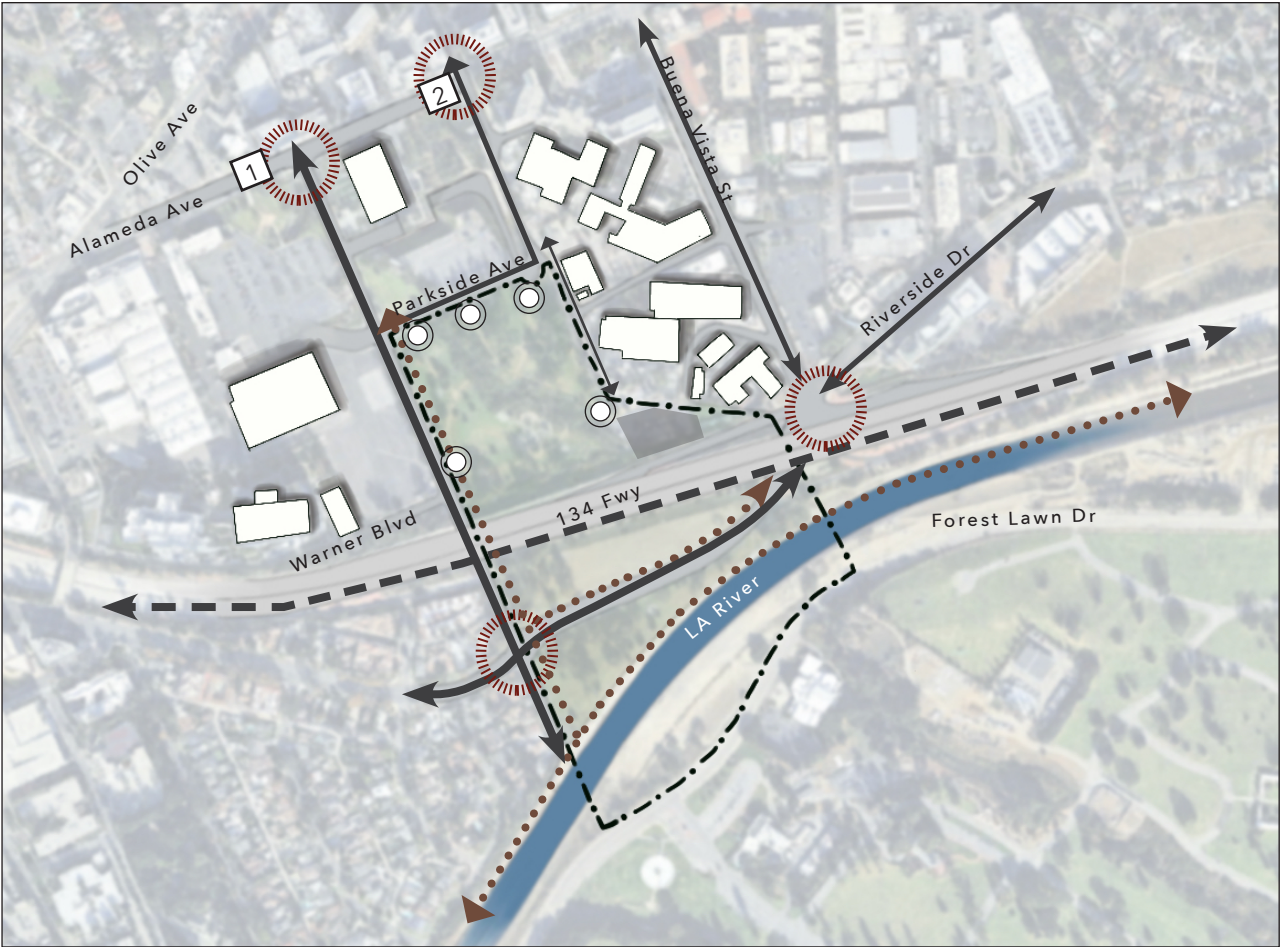


SURROUNDING CONTEXT

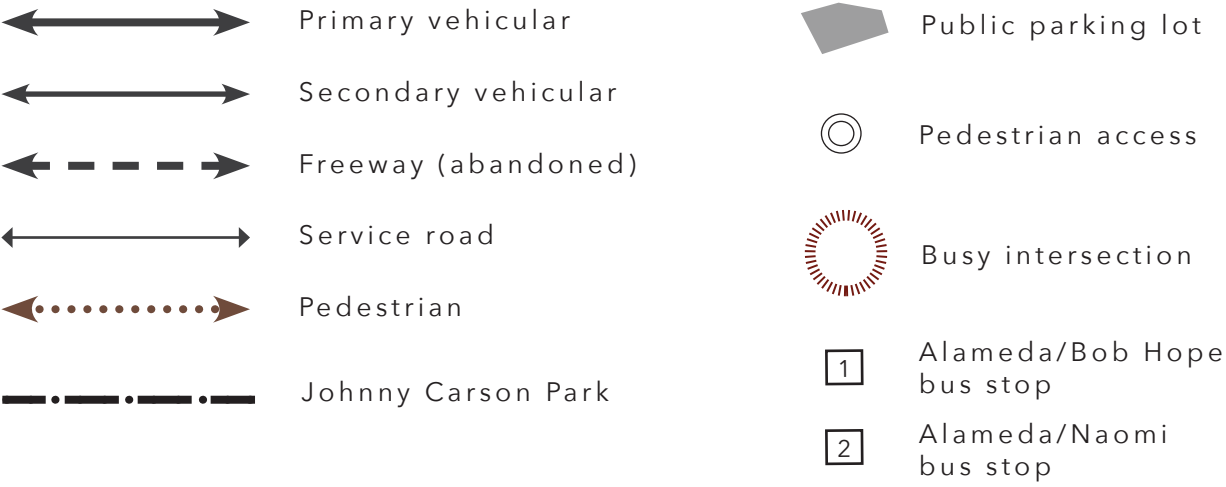


SITE INVENTORY

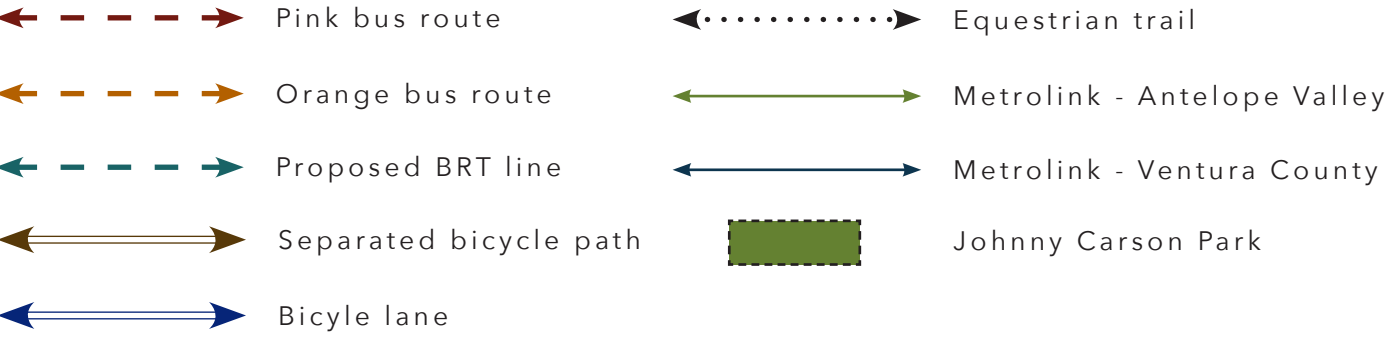
CIRCULATION & REGIONAL TRANSIT

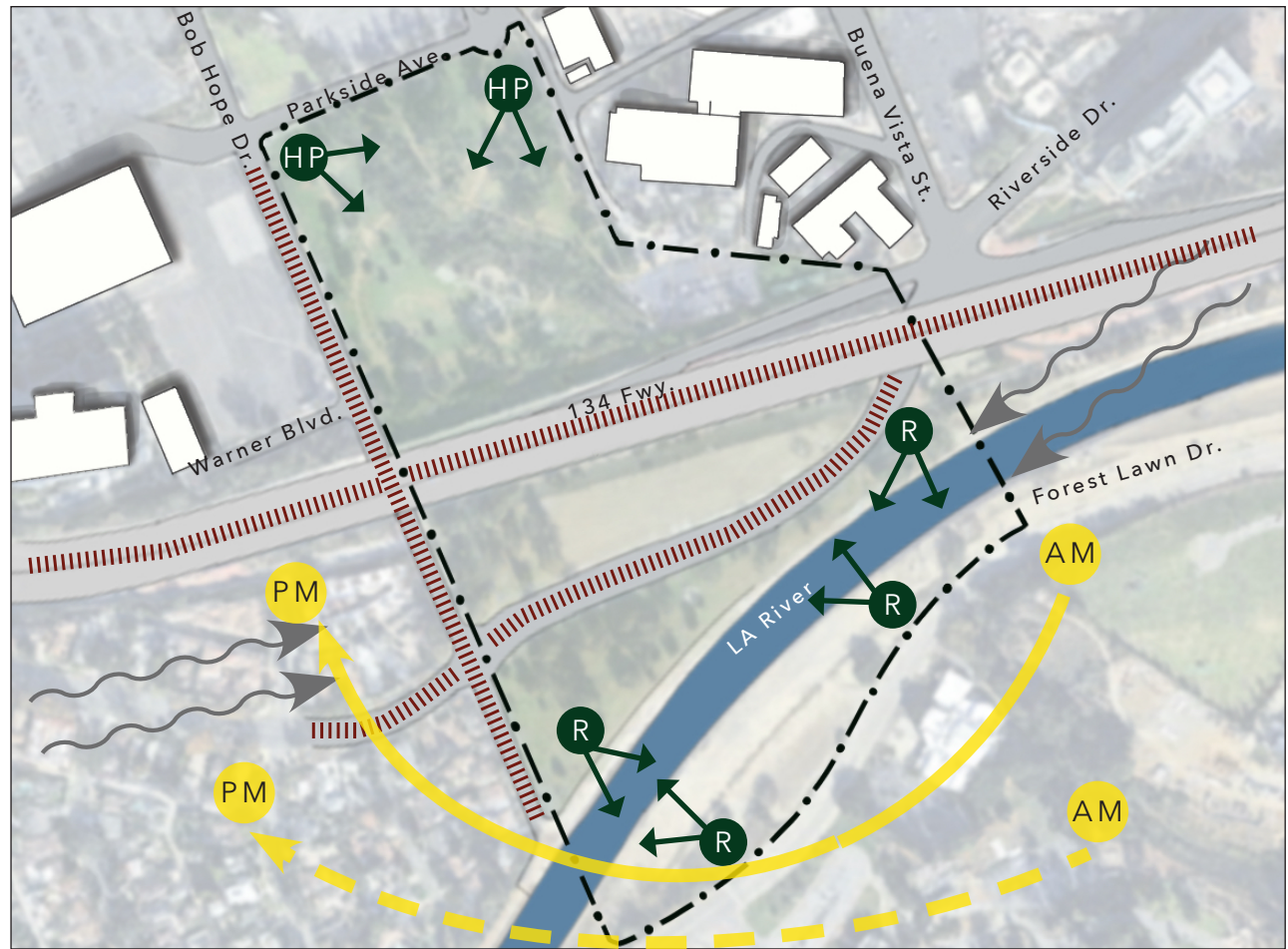


CIRCULATION

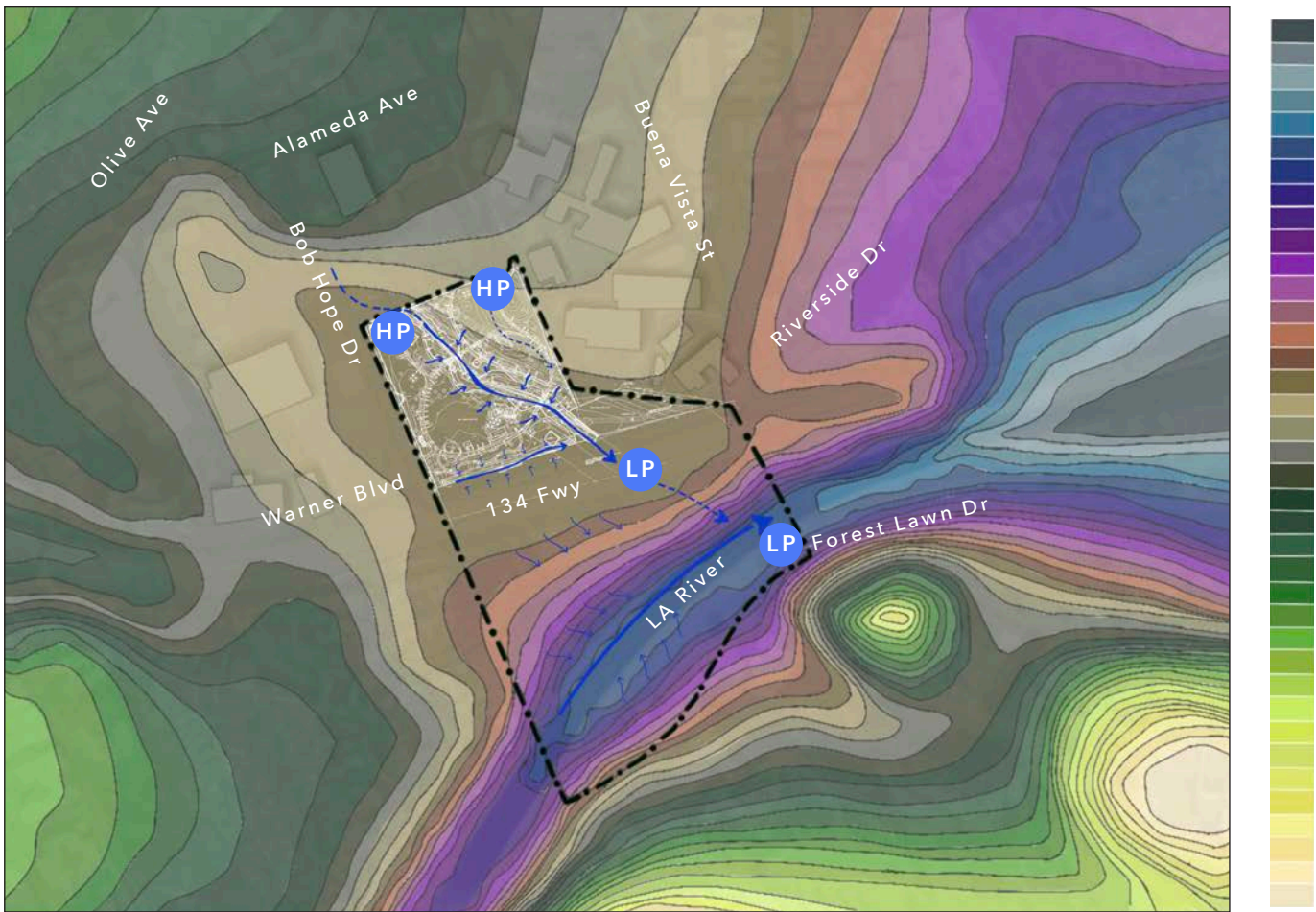


REGIONAL TRANSIT

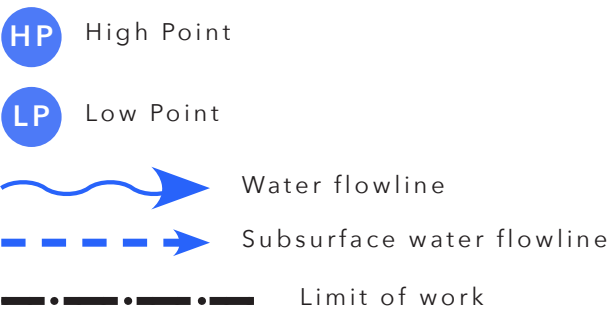




PHYSICAL CONDITIONS



TOPOGRAPHY & DRAINAGE



SITE INVENTORY



TREE CANOPY



GROUND SURFACES



Platanus racemosa
Western Sycamore CA



Alnus rhombifolia
White Alder CA



Ulmus parvifolia
Chinese Elm



Tiupuana tipu
Tipu Tree



Shinus molle
Peruvian Pepper Tree



Quercus agrifolia
Coast Live Oak CA



Pinus canariensis
Canary Island Pine



Pinus canariensis
Canary Island Pine

TREE CANOPY & SURFACES

OBSERVATIONS

- The tree canopy is densest along the riparian corridor of Little Tungua Wash.
- Bordering the 134 freeway, there is dense vegetation functioning as a screen between the park and the freeway.
- In the southern end of the park, between the 134 and Riverside drive, tree canopy is sparse.
- In the southernmost end of the park between Riverside Drive and the LA River, tree canopy is densest near the western end of that section.

LEGEND

- Variety of species
- Pine trees
- Riparian vegetation
- Palms
- Open turf
- Dirt lot
- Pavement
- CA California native species
- Limit of work



SITE INVENTORY



DROUGHT TOLERANCE

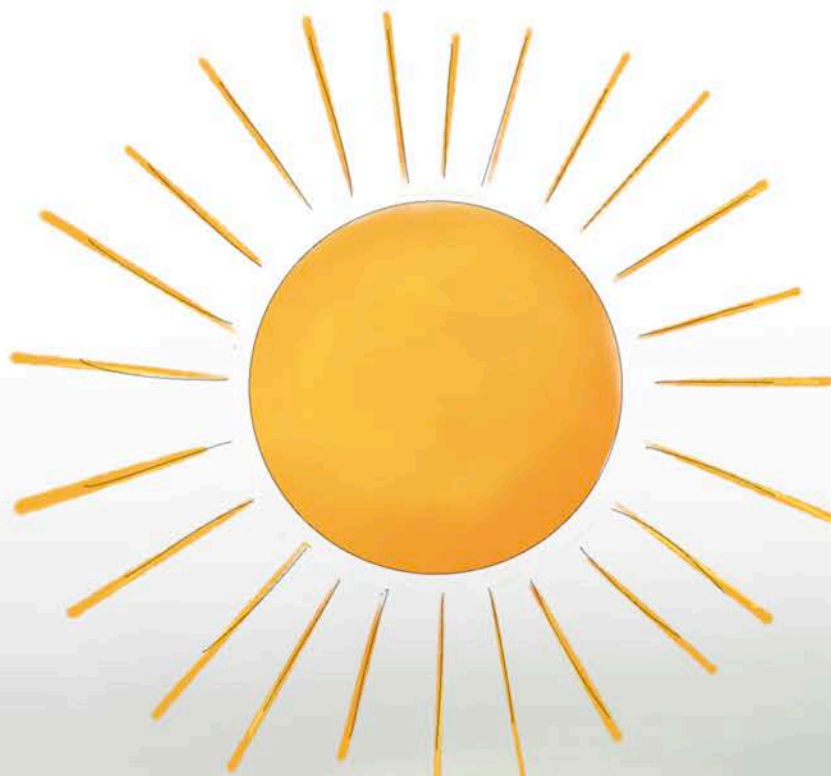
The ability to survive, thrive, and handle extended periods of low water as a time, as well as heavy rain in short periods

Burbank Rainfall/Drought Quick Facts

- Average rainfall for the past 15 years: 12.63 inches
- Rainfall in this region is highly variable, ranging from severe drought to record-breaking wet seasons 2025-2026: 11.5 inches (so far)
- 2024-2025: 6.5 inches
- Burbank rainfall record: 39.39 inches (1977)
- Burbank driest year: 2001-2002 with only 4.42 inches of rain

Projected Rainfall Pattern

- Burbank's projected average annual rainfall for 2040 is predicted to be similar to today's, but the distribution and intensity of that rainfall is likely to become more extreme, with stronger storm events and longer dry spells in between .



EXTREME HEAT

The ability to survive and handle extreme heat in short and extended periods time, as well as surviving mild winters.

2025 Burbank Temperatures

- Winter: 43°F Low & 63°F High
- Summer: 58°F Low & 102°F High

Records

- Hottest temperature: 115°F on September 6, 2024
- Coldest temperature: 23°F on December 22, 1990
- Warming in California has accelerated recently, with nine of the ten warmest years on record occurring since 2014.
- Average annual temperature has risen by approximately 1°F over the last 15 years.

Projections

- Burbank is expected to face more extreme heat, in 15 years tempture estimated to raise 1.5-2°F, with the number of days exceeding 96.5°F potentially tripling to nearly 29 days per year

RESILIENT PLANTS CLIMATIC CONDITIONS



FIRE RESISTANCE

Ability to reduce fire intensity by resisting ignition, as well as handle smoke pollution easily. Plants with fire resistance characteristics contain higher moisture content, low oil/sap, and less accumulation of dead/dry shedded materials. These qualities cause them to sizzle rather than ignite flames.

La Tuna Fire (September 2017):

- The most significant wildfire to directly impact Burbank in recent decades. Burned approximately 7,194 acres across the Verdugo Mountains, including areas within city limits.

Barham Fire (November 2019):

- A smaller but high-threat brush fire near Warner Bros. Studios and the Hollywood Hills. Burned about 60 acres and caused smoke-related closures.

Facts

- Fires are no longer limited to a "fire season"
- January 2025 fires showed Santa Ana winds can cause major destruction even in winter
- Even without direct fire, smoke creates health risks and stresses vegetation

SITE INVENTORY

RESILIENT ROOTS

- Roots that grow deep to reach long-lasting underground moisture.
- Broad horizontal roots that spread out to collect rain quickly.
- Dense root mats that hold soil in place and prevent erosion.
- Large underground biomass that stores water and energy.
- Strong structural roots that anchor plants during high winds.
- Fire-survival bases that allow plants to resprout after burning.
- Partnerships with fungi to improve water and nutrient uptake.
- Adaptive growth patterns that respond to wet and dry cycles.
- Ability to penetrate tough or compacted soils



RESILIENT PLANTS PHYSICAL ADAPTATIONS



RESILIENT FOLIAGE

- Small or narrow leaves reduce surface area and limit water loss.
- Thick, leathery leaves resist heat stress and dehydration.
- Waxy or glossy leaf coatings that reflect sunlight and reduce transpiration.
- Silvery, gray, or light-colored foliage, reflects solar radiation and lowers leaf temperature.
- Fine textured or needle like leaves minimize moisture loss in dry heat.
- Hairy or fuzzy leaf surfaces create a micro-shade layer that slows evaporation.
- Evergreen foliage with tough structure- maintains function year-round in mild winters.
- Seasonal leaf drop (drought-deciduous behavior) - sheds leaves during extreme drought to conserve energy.
- Flexible leaves that resist wind damage - tolerate to the Santa Ana conditions.
- Smoke-tolerant leaf surfaces - thicker cuticles reduce particulate damage.

SITE INVENTORY

TREES



Platanus racemosa
Western Sycamore



Aesculus californica
California Buckeye



Quercus agrifolia
Coast Live Oak



Alnus rhombifolia
White Alder



SHRUBS



Eriogonum fasciculatum
California Buckwheat



Malosma laurina
Laurel Sumac



Artemisia californica
California Sagebrush



Arctostaphylos
Manzanita



GRASSES



Muhlenbergia rigens
Deer Grass



Festuca californica
California Fescue



Elymus condensatus
Giant Wild Rye



Nassella pulchra
Purple Needlegrass



EXISTING NATIVE RESILIENT PLANTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF A RESILIENT PLANT:

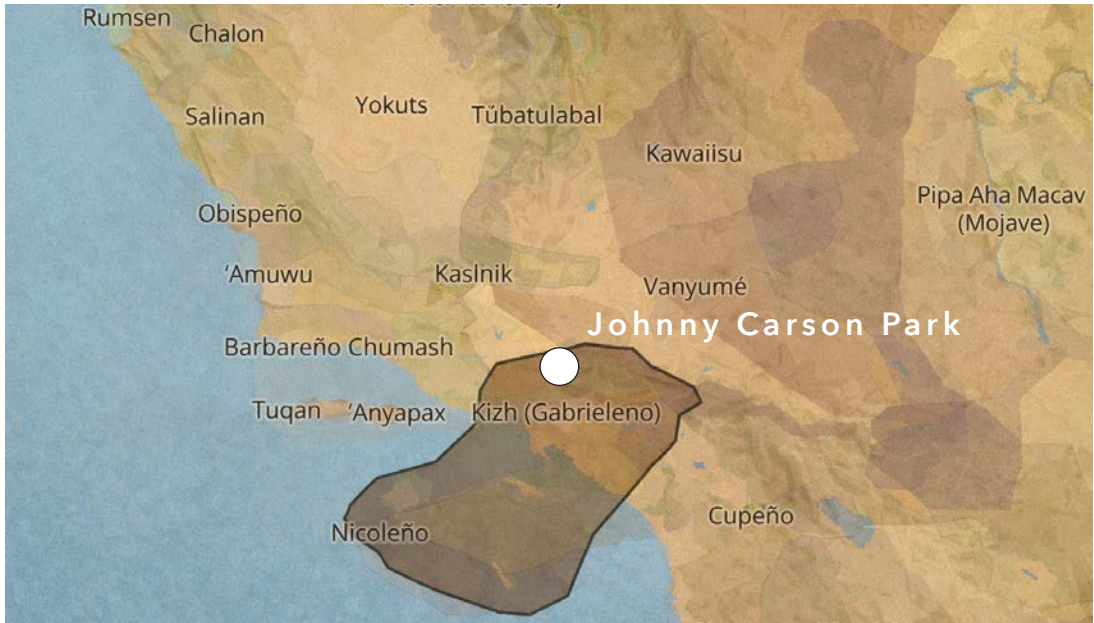
- *Water Conservation* - Fewer leaf pores (lower stomatal density) reduce water loss through transpiration.
- *Leaf Characteristics* - Thick, waxy cuticles limit water loss, while light-colored or hairy leaves reflect sunlight and reduce heat absorption. Smaller leaves reduce heat exposure and conserve water.
- *Root Systems* - Deep roots allow plants to access water stored deeper in the soil.
- *Cell Protection* - Heat shock proteins (HSPs) and antioxidants protect plant cells and maintain protein structure during extreme heat.

LEGEND

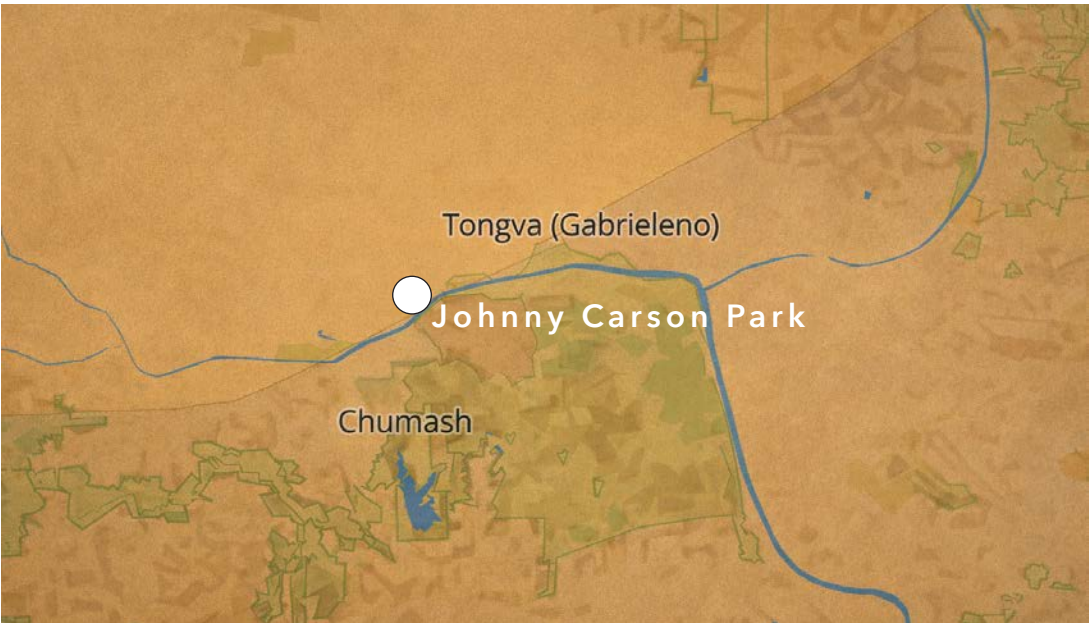
- Water conservation adaptations
- Leaf characteristics
- Deeper root systems
- Cell damage protection
- Fire resistance adaptations
- Extreme heat resilience
- Drought tolerant

SITE INVENTORY

Southern California Region



San Fernando Valley/Hollywood Hills



SACRED INDIGENOUS RESILIENT PLANTS

LOCAL INDIGENOUS BACKGROUND

- Southern California was home to numerous indigenous tribes. The LA Basin in particular was home to primarily the Gabrieleno-Tongva People and the Chumash.
- Burbank, located in the San Fernando Valley, was home to the Gabrielino-Tongva tribe for hundreds of years before European settlement and present urbanization.
- The Gabrielino-Tongva Nation encompassed the entire LA Basin, including four channel islands: Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and San Nicolas.
- Before settlers, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe occupied 1.5 million acres of Southern California.

SACRED PLANTS

- These tribes were the first stewards of the land, discovering plant species that benefited them over hundreds of years.
- These plants became significant in sacred practices, ceremonies, healing, spiritual protection, symbolism, and overall cultural significance.

On-Site Existing Sacred Plants Used By Indigenous Tribes

Tree



Quercus agrifolia | Coast Live Oak

Shrub



Artemisia californica | California Sagebrush

Grass



Muhlenbergia rigens | Deer Grass

Symbolism

- Symbolizes strenght, longevity, and deep cultural connection
- Symbolizes fertility, strength, and a powerful connection to the land
- Considered life-giving and often respected as a central gathering tree.

Ceremonial Use

- Used in ceremonies including cleansing, honoring the dead, and in sweat lodges.

Spritual Protection

- Used as a spirit protector, protecting from evil spirits and as a protective barrier during rituals

Cultural Significance

- Considered sacred to cultural memory and identity

SITE ANALYSIS



CONSTRAINTS

ECOLOGY

- A** Channelized river limits a restorative, ecologically rich habitat
- B** No engagement/immediate access to Little Tujunga Wash except for two pedestrian bridges
- C** Some current plantings are not resilient and will not survive projected climate

INFRASTRUCTURE

- A** Large powerlines run across the site creating an eye sore
- B** Abandoned 134 freeway cutting in the middle of the site
- C** Riverside Dr. separates southern end of park creating a transitional disturbance
- D** Parking lot is hidden from street view and based on street signage appears to look only accessible to High School

RECREATION & COMMUNITY

- A** Equestrian & bike trail are located on one path
- B** Small and limited kid's playground
- C** LA River does not exemplify its full potential for recreation and community use



SITE ANALYSIS



OPPORTUNITIES

ECOLOGY

- A** Restore the LA River & create pedestrian access for visitors to explore the river
- B** Turn Tujunga Wash into an experiential destination with better public access
- C** Integrate native planting palettes to create a resilient climate & adaptive landscape attracting native flora and fauna
- D** Integrate a native therapeutic/healing/edible garden that also highlights plants that were utilized by indigenous tribes

INFRASTRUCTURE

- A** Remove the abandoned 134 and repurpose concrete and other materials for paving & other structures in the park
- B** Reroute/remove Riverside Dr. to create more cohesive connection between sections of the park
- C** Remove the public parking lot that is accessible via the high school entrance to create immersive programmable elements

RECREATION & COMMUNITY

- A** Designate a singular trail for equestrian use only creating separation between other circulation
- B** Designate a singular trail for bicycle use only that immerses bikers with nature
- C** Create a community center designated for community gathering events that invites users to experience nature in the urban context
- D** Integrate pedestrian circulation that allows visitors to travel through and experience the park
- E** Connect site to the greater green space of Griffith Park



GOALS & OBJECTIVES



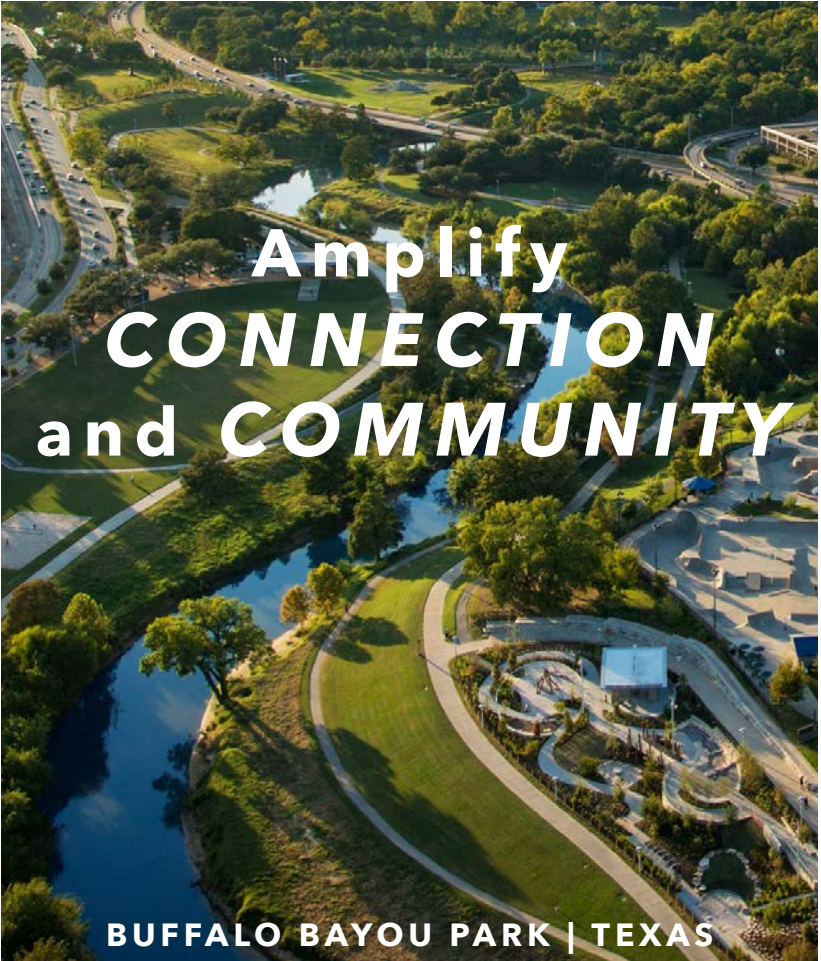
RESTORATION & RESILIENCE

- Restore the LA River to it's natural beauty and function.
- Restore and expand Tujunga Wash.
- Ensure the creation of natural habitats that attract native flora and fauna.
- Plant California native plants that are resilient to climate change.
- Ensure plantings are adaptable to warming climate and excessive inundation.



RECREATION & HEALTH

- Provide accessible recreational opportunities that fit the needs of the community.
- Enhance current recreational opportunities that build upon the neighborhood context.
- Encourage a healthy and active lifestyle for park users and neighborhood residents amplified by exciting recreational opportunities as well as elements that nurture mind, body, and soul.



CONNECTION & COMMUNITY

- Connect park users and the community to the natural environment.
- Create functional connection between spaces that elevate the community's needs.
- Amplify the community by redefining the relationship between the urban environment and the native natural landscape.
- Create gathering spaces that cultivate community connection.

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT | DESIGN ALTERNATIVES

DESIGN GOALS & OBJECTIVES

RESTORATION & RESILIENCE

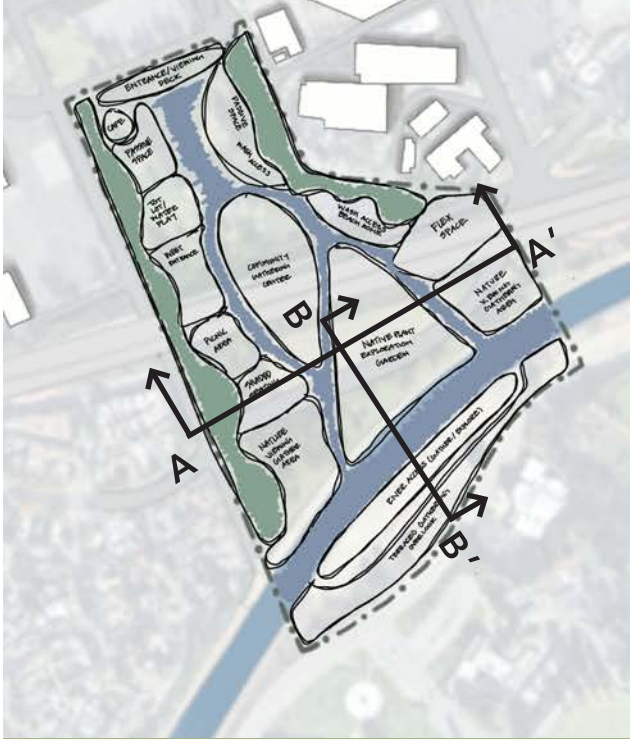
RECREATION & HEALTH

CONNECTION & COMMUNITY

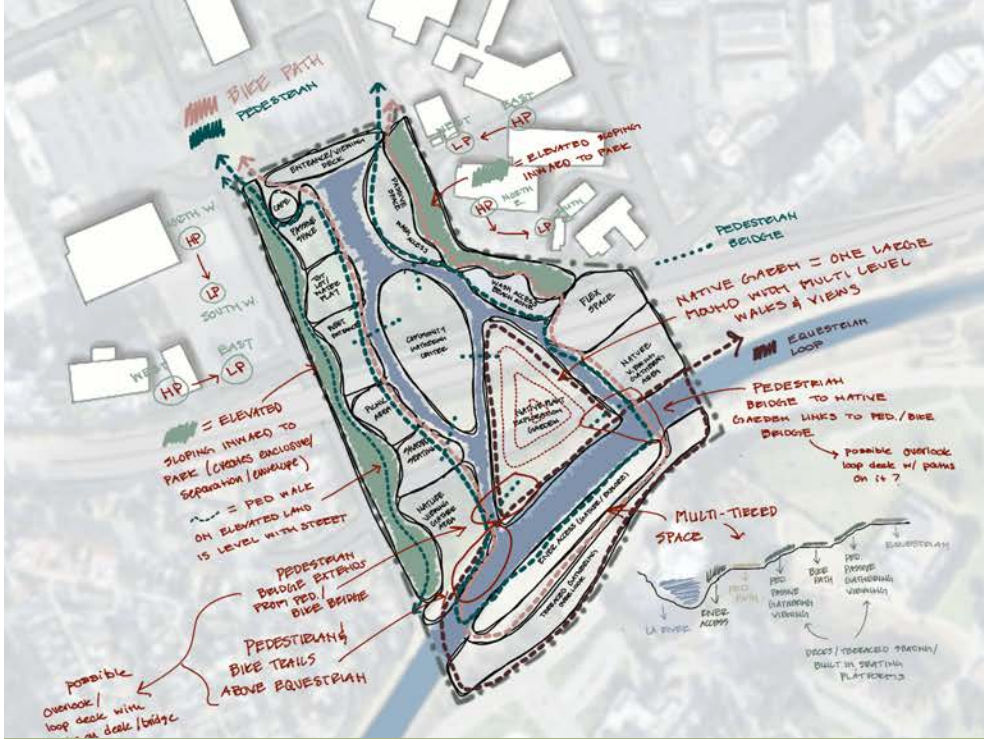
CONCEPT #1



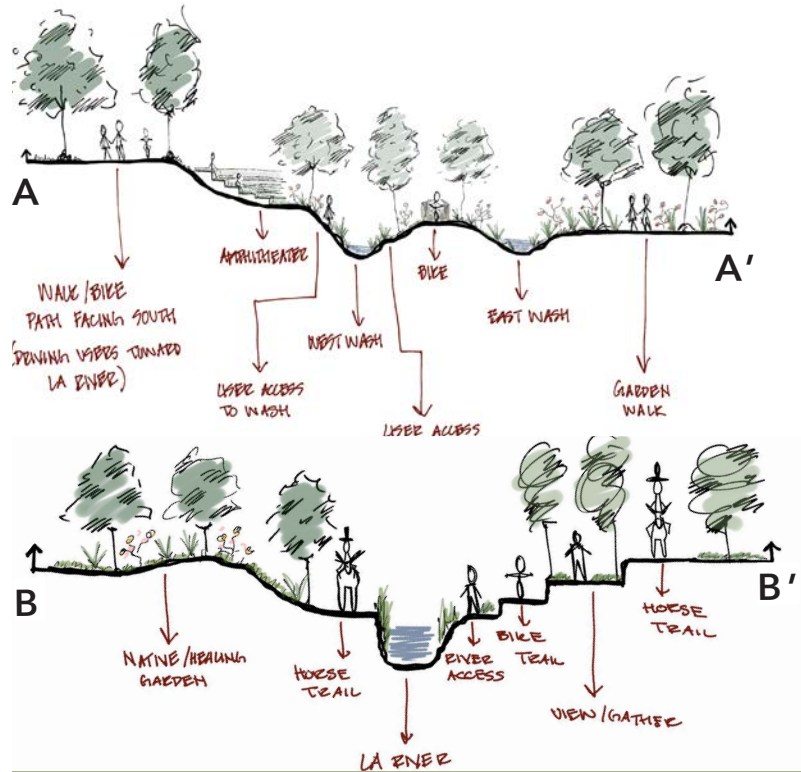
LOOSE SKETCH



BUBBLE DIAGRAM



BUBBLE DIAGRAM WITH NOTES



SKETCHES

CONCEPT #2

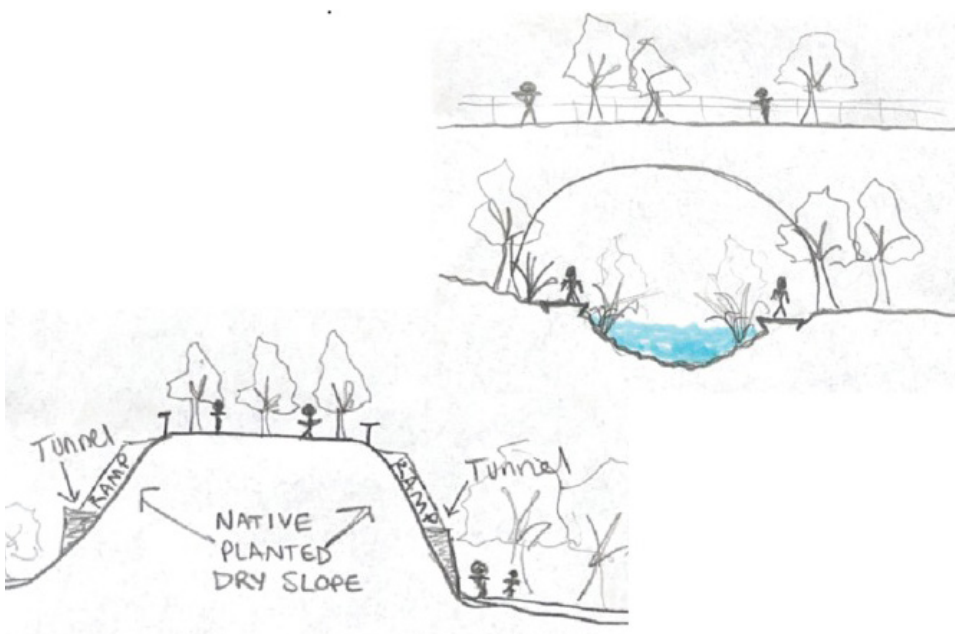


LOOSE SKETCH

CONCEPT #3



BUBBLE DIAGRAM



SKETCHES

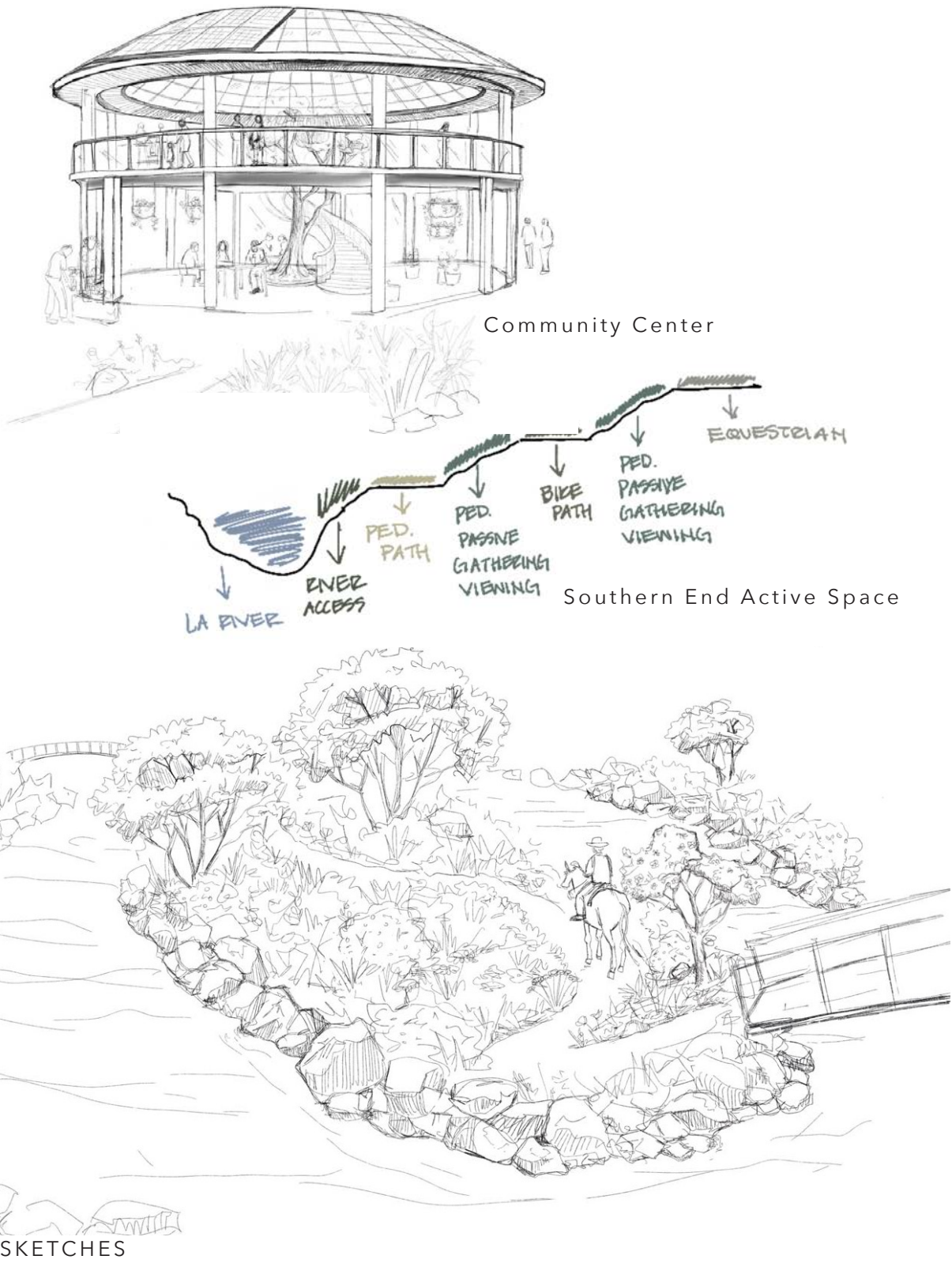
FINAL CONCEPT | INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE

DESIGN GOALS & OBJECTIVES

RESTORATION & RESILIENCE

RECREATION & HEALTH

CONNECTION & COMMUNITY



NTS

FINAL CONCEPT

JOHNNY CARSON PARK

WILD CURRENT STUDIOS | 18

MASTER SITE PLAN



INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE

DESIGN NOTES

ELEVATED OBSERVATION DECK

Below the deck is a cistern that will hold all storm water runoff captured from surrounding buildings. With the deck's elevation it provides visitors with an elevated view of the entire park.

ELEVATED PASSIVE GREEN SPACE

These elevated landforms along the perimeter of the park provide an envelope and massing for spaces within. They provide enclosure giving park users a sense of separation from the urban context. With its higher elevation, it ensures proper drainage towards the lower elevation center of park as well as the waterways which then feed excess water into the LA River.

FLEX SPACE

The Flex Space is a green space that is designated for farmers markets, flea markets, car shows, and other events. Cars and trucks can enter the into the roundabout, unload, and set up their booths along the Flex Space. The roundabout also allows food trucks to park during these events.

THE ISLAND

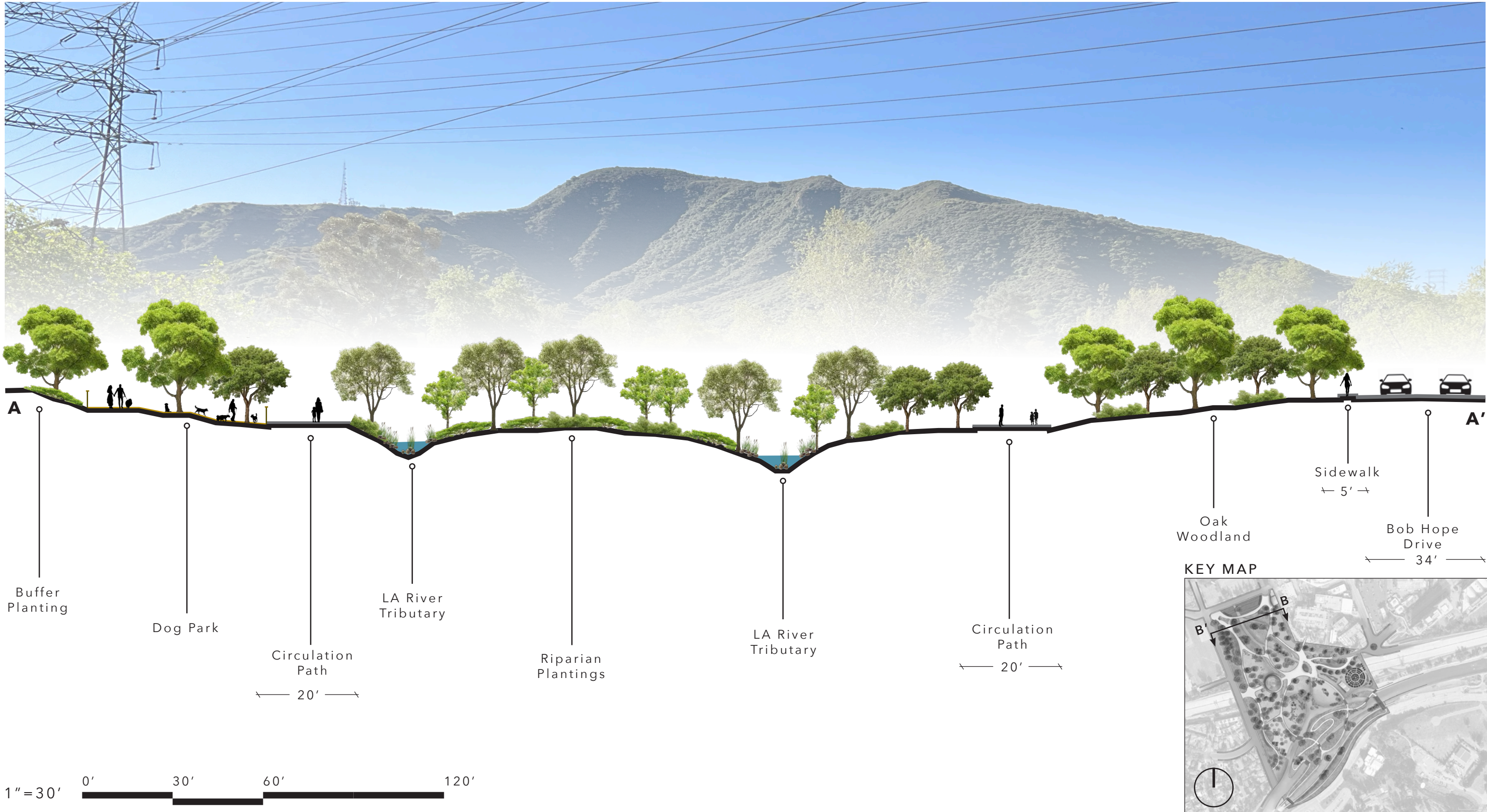
The Island is our primary area for equestrian access. The equestrian loop meanders throughout The Island allowing separation from park users to avoid disturbance to the horse, but also allowing park users to have a more interactive viewing experience with this unique recreational activity. The Island is elevated above the LA River, and it's edges slowly slope toward the waterway.

ELEVATION CHANGES SUMMARY

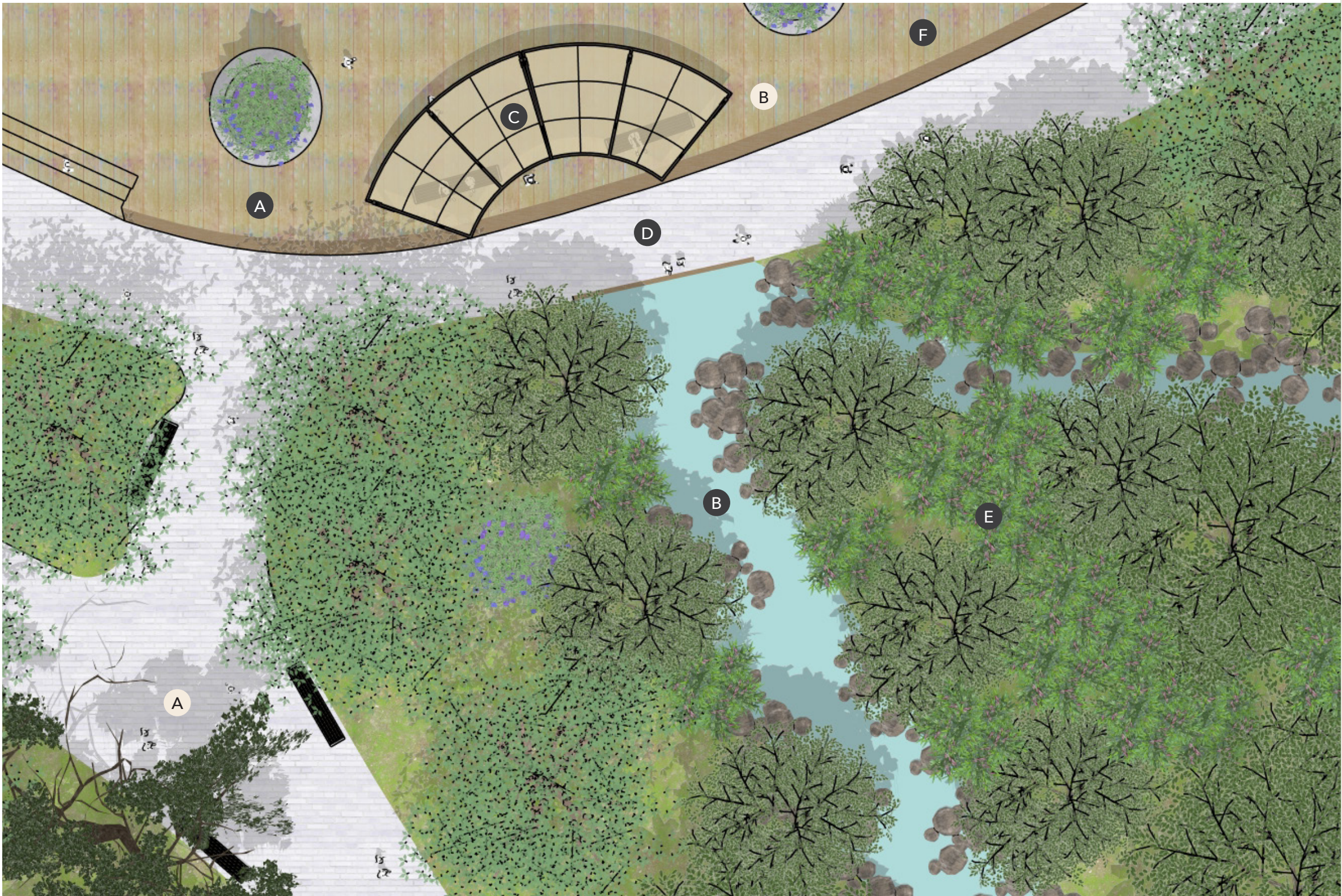
The waterways are the lowest points of the site. The surrounding perimeter of the site are at the highest elevation, flush with the street. The site gradually slopes down inward toward the waterways to ensure proper drainage. From the southern portion, the highest point is between the equestrian trail and the site boundary, from there the land slopes downward toward the LA River, ensuring all runoff ends in the river

INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | SECTION ELEVATION A

NORTHERN END



INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | ENLARGEMENT A



NORTH ENTRANCE & DECK

LEGEND

- A Observation Deck
- B Tujunga Wash
- C Shade Structure
- D Walkway Over Wash
- E Riparian Plantings
- F Stormwater Cistern Under Deck

SUSTAINABLE / RESILIENT MATERIALS LEGEND

Permeable Paving Stones



Recycled from the 134 freeway. Beneficial with flash floods and atmospheric river events due to its strength and permeability.

TimberTech PVC



Fire resistant, sustainable, durable, low-maintenance deck material that mimics wood. Made of 80% recycled materials. WUI-compliant.

KEY MAP



1" = 20' 0' 20' 40' 80'

INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | PERSPECTIVE A

NORTH ENTRANCE & DECK

LEGEND

- A Observation Deck
- B Tujunga Wash
- C Shade Structure
- D Walkway Over Wash
- E Riparian Plantings
- F Stormwater Cistern Under Deck

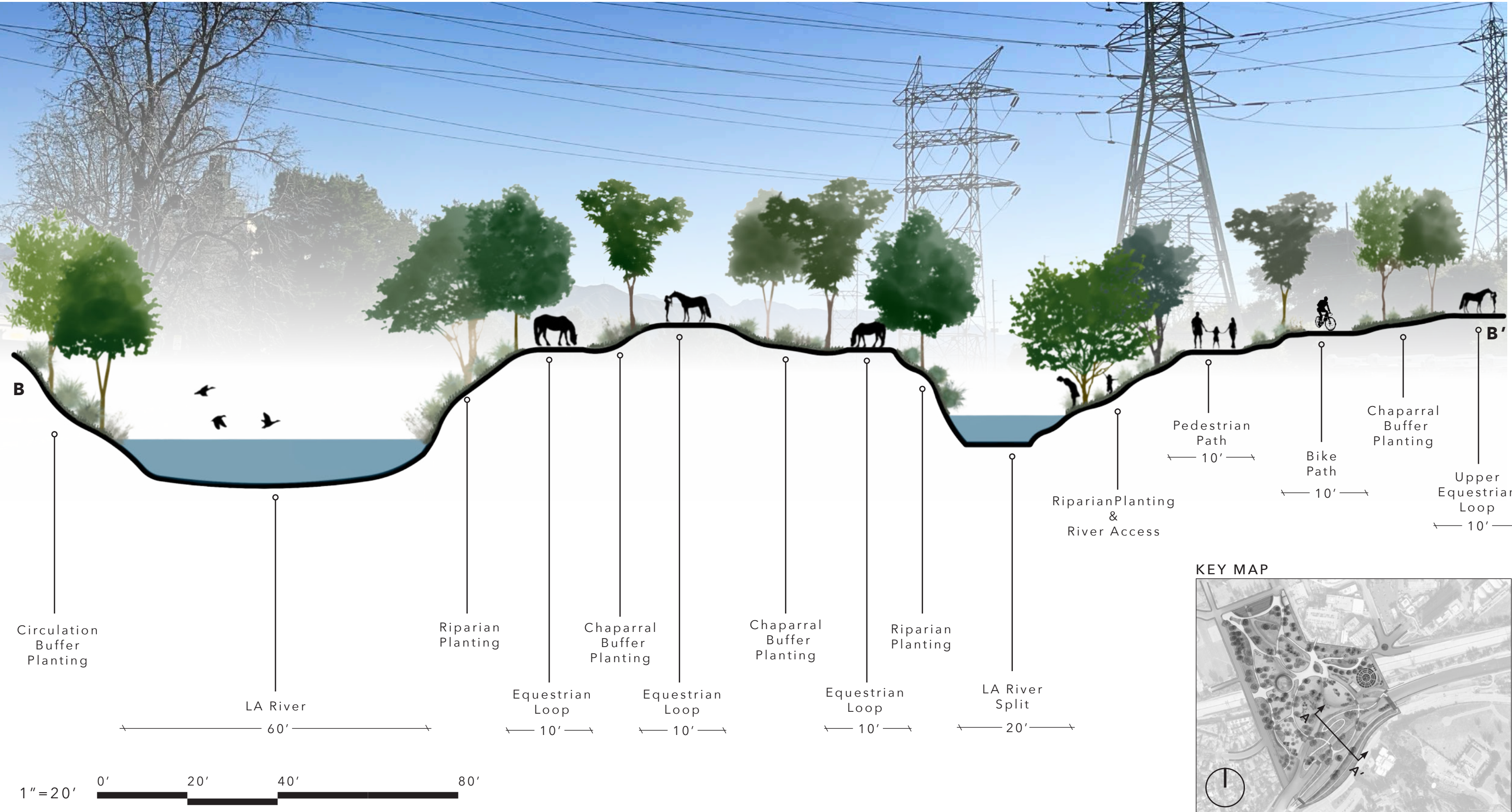
KEY MAP



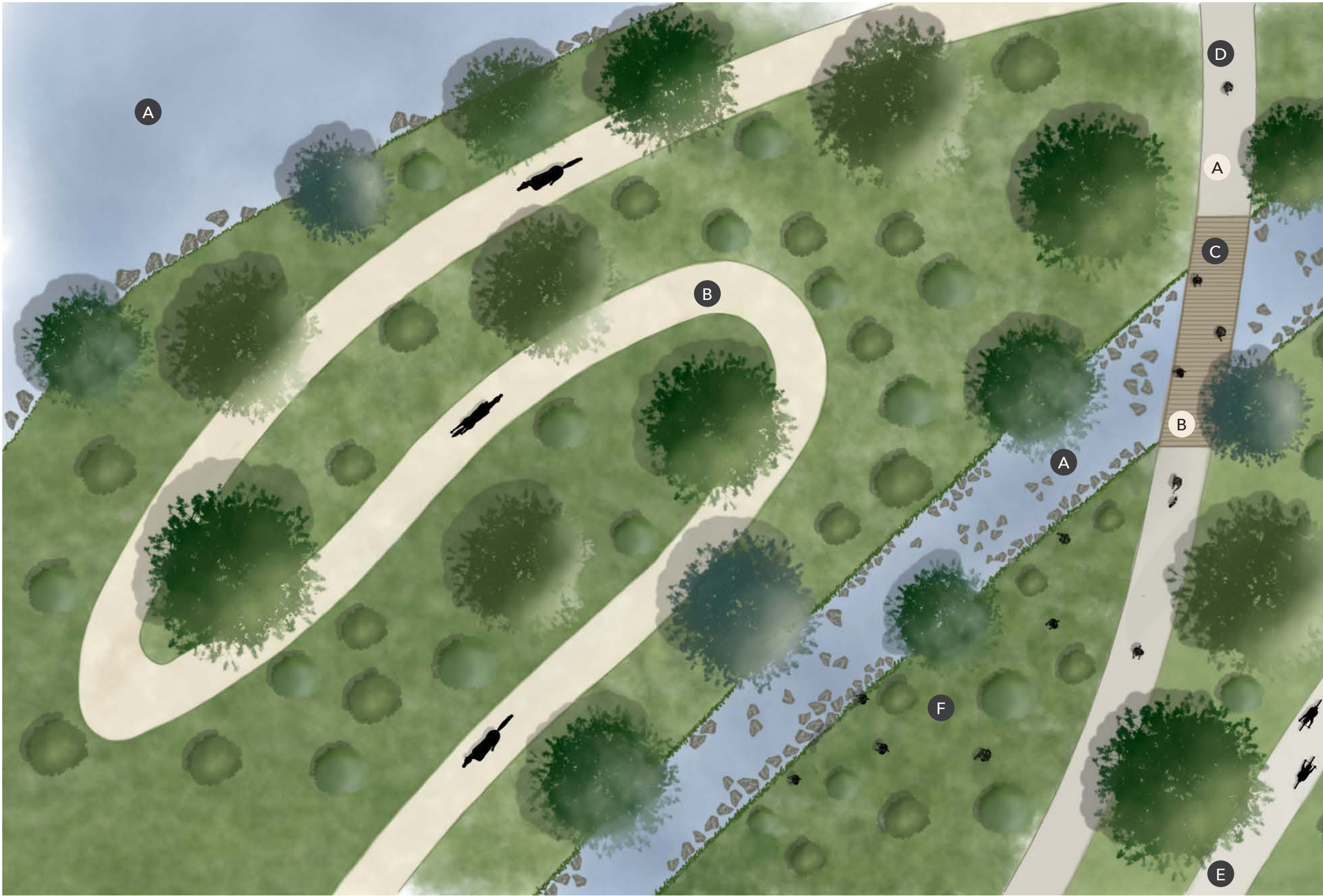
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INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | SECTION ELEVATION B

ISLAND & SOUTHERN END



INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | ENLARGEMENT B



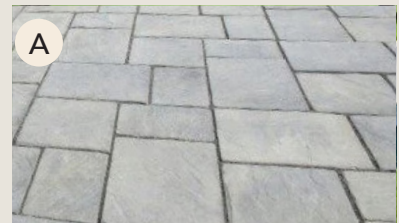
ISLAND & SOUTHERN END

LEGEND

- A LA River
- B Equestrian Loop
- C Pedestrian Bridge
- D Pedestrian Path
- E Bike Path
- F Pedestrian Access to LA River

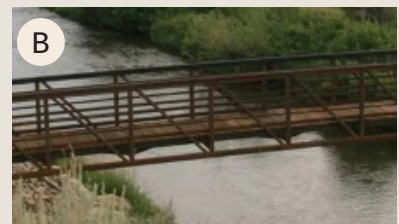
SUSTAINABLE / RESILIENT MATERIALS LEGEND

Permeable Paving Stones



Recycled from the 134 freeway. Beneficial with flash floods and atmospheric river events due to its strength & sturdiness.

Steel Pedestrian Bridge



Fire resistant material and sturdy during intense weather events.

KEY MAP



INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | PERSPECTIVE B

ISLAND & SOUTHERN END

LEGEND

- A LA River
- B Equestrian Loop
- C Pedestrian Bridge
- D Pedestrian Path
- E Bike Path
- F Eastern Santa Monica Mountains
- H Oak woodland planting
- I Riparian planting
- J Chaparral planting

KEY MAP



NTS

INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | ENLARGEMENT C



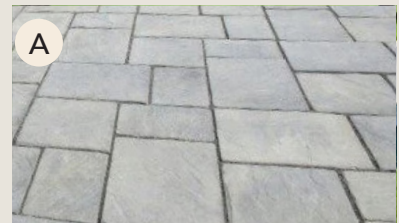
ISLAND & SOUTHERN END

LEGEND

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A Gathering Gazebo | G Seating Area |
| B Gardening Plots | H Retaining Wall |
| C Green House | I Restrooms |
| D Orchard | J Compost Area |
| E Shed | K Equestrian Bridge |
| F Multi-Sensory Gardens | L Pedestrian Bridge |

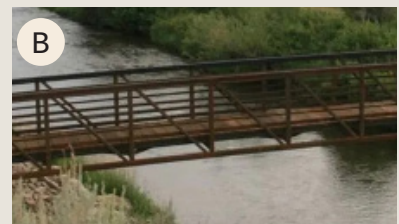
SUSTAINABLE / RESILIENT MATERIALS LEGEND

Recycled Paving Stones



Recycled from the 134 freeway. Beneficial with flash floods and atmospheric river events due to its strength & sturdiness.

Steel Pedestrian Bridge

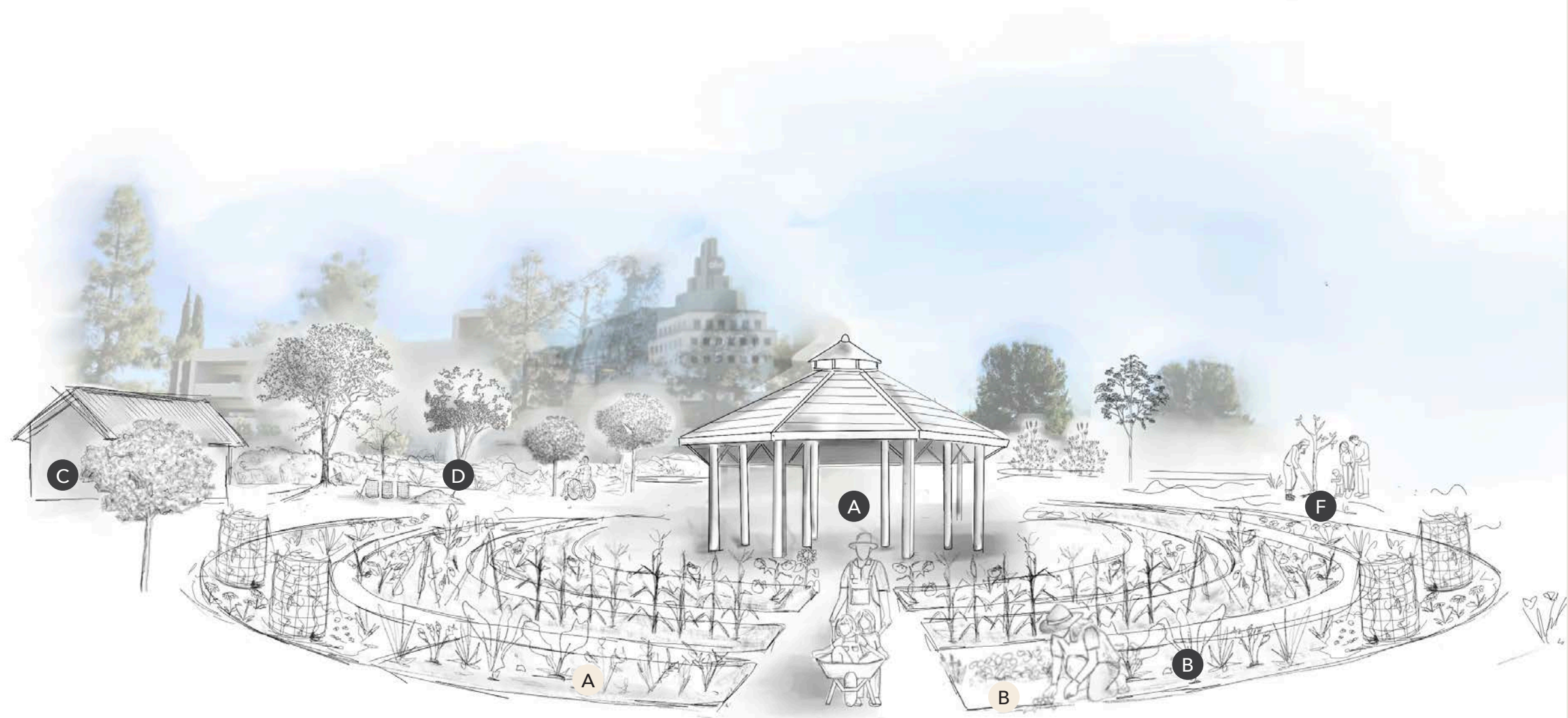


Fire resistant material and sturdy during intense weather events.

KEY MAP



INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE | PERSPECTIVE C



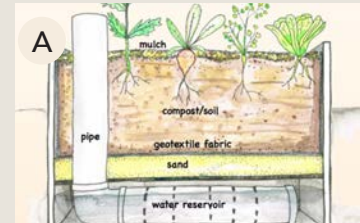
ISLAND & SOUTHERN END

LEGEND

- A** Gathering Gazebo
- B** Gardening Plots
- C** Shed
- D** Orchard
- E** Shed
- F** Multi-Sensory Gardens

SUSTAINABLE / RESILIENT MATERIALS LEGEND

Wicking Bed



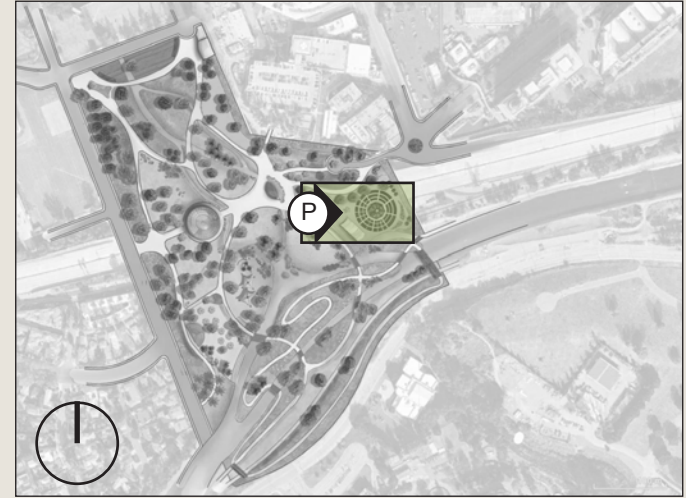
A raised garden bed with a water reservoir below the soil. Water moves upward through capillary action to reach plant roots. Their system reduces evaporation and saves water.

Mulch



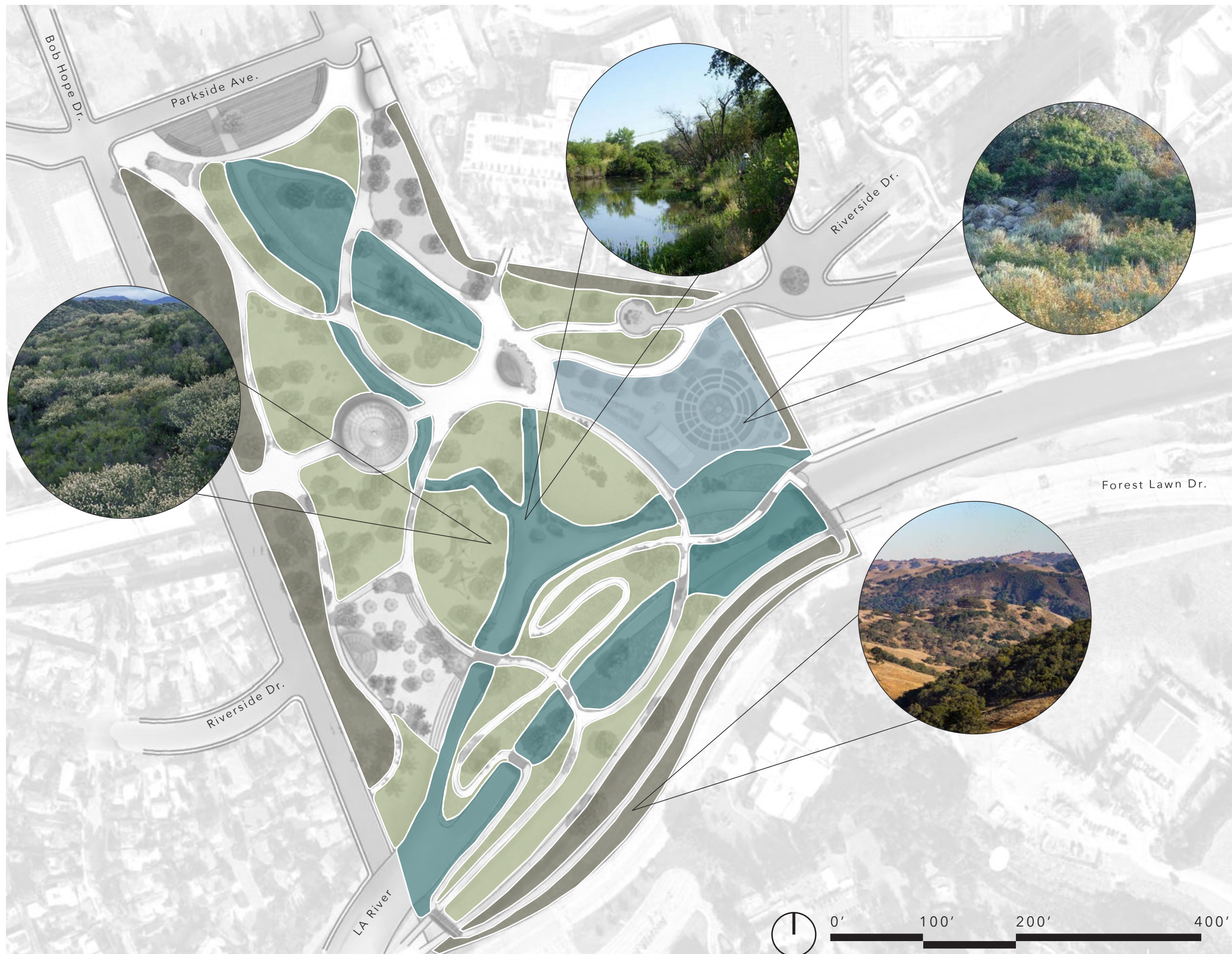
Mulch improves soil health and reduces water loss. It retains moisture, regulates soil temperature and suppresses weed growth. Mulch supports resilient planting by reducing irrigation needs & long term maintenance

KEY MAP



NTS

RESILIENT PLANT PALETTE



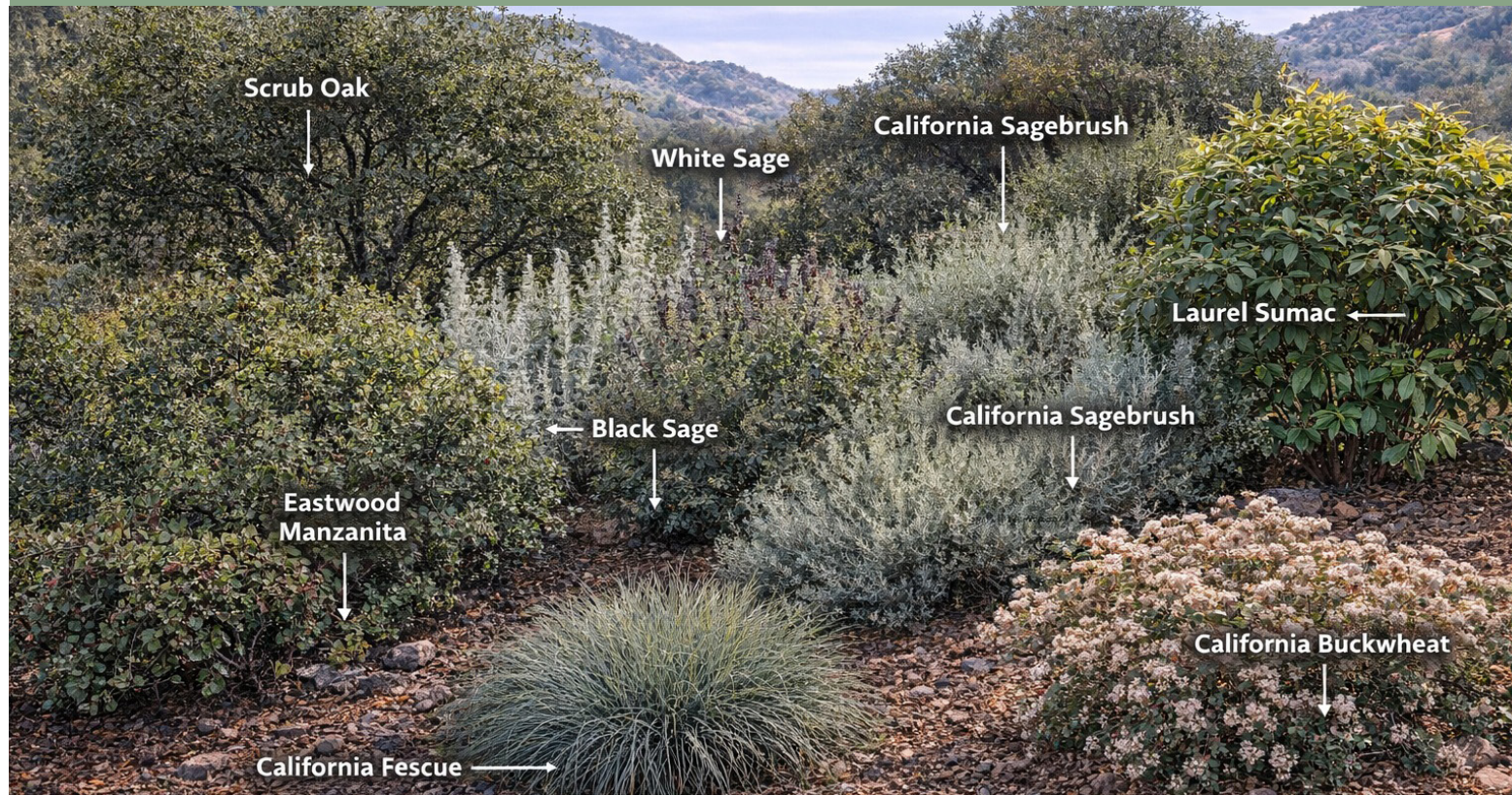
HYDROZONE MAP

LEGEND

-  **CHAPARRAL / SAGE SCRUB**
This hydrozone reflects drought-adapted chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities in full sun and well-draining soils. Plants commonly have deep taproots and wide lateral roots that access limited moisture and survive prolonged dry periods.
(WUCOLS: Very Low - Low)
-  **RIPARIAN**
The riparian zone represents areas near waterways with moist, often alluvial soils and full sun to partial shade. Plants typically develop extensive, fibrous root systems that tolerate saturated soils and help stabilize streambanks.
(WUCOLS: Moderate - High)
-  **OAK WOODLAND**
This hydrozone reflects the shaded understory beneath native oaks, with partial shade to filtered sun and well-draining soils enriched with organic matter. Plants typically have deep or spreading root systems that coexist with oak roots and access subsurface moisture. Species require low water
(WUCOLS: Low)
-  **FULL SUN THERAPEUTIC**
This zone represents exposed slopes with intense sun, fast-draining soils, and limited moisture. Plants typically develop deep, anchoring roots and spreading root systems that help stabilize soil and resist erosion.
(WUCOLS: Very Low)

RESILIENT PLANT PALETTE

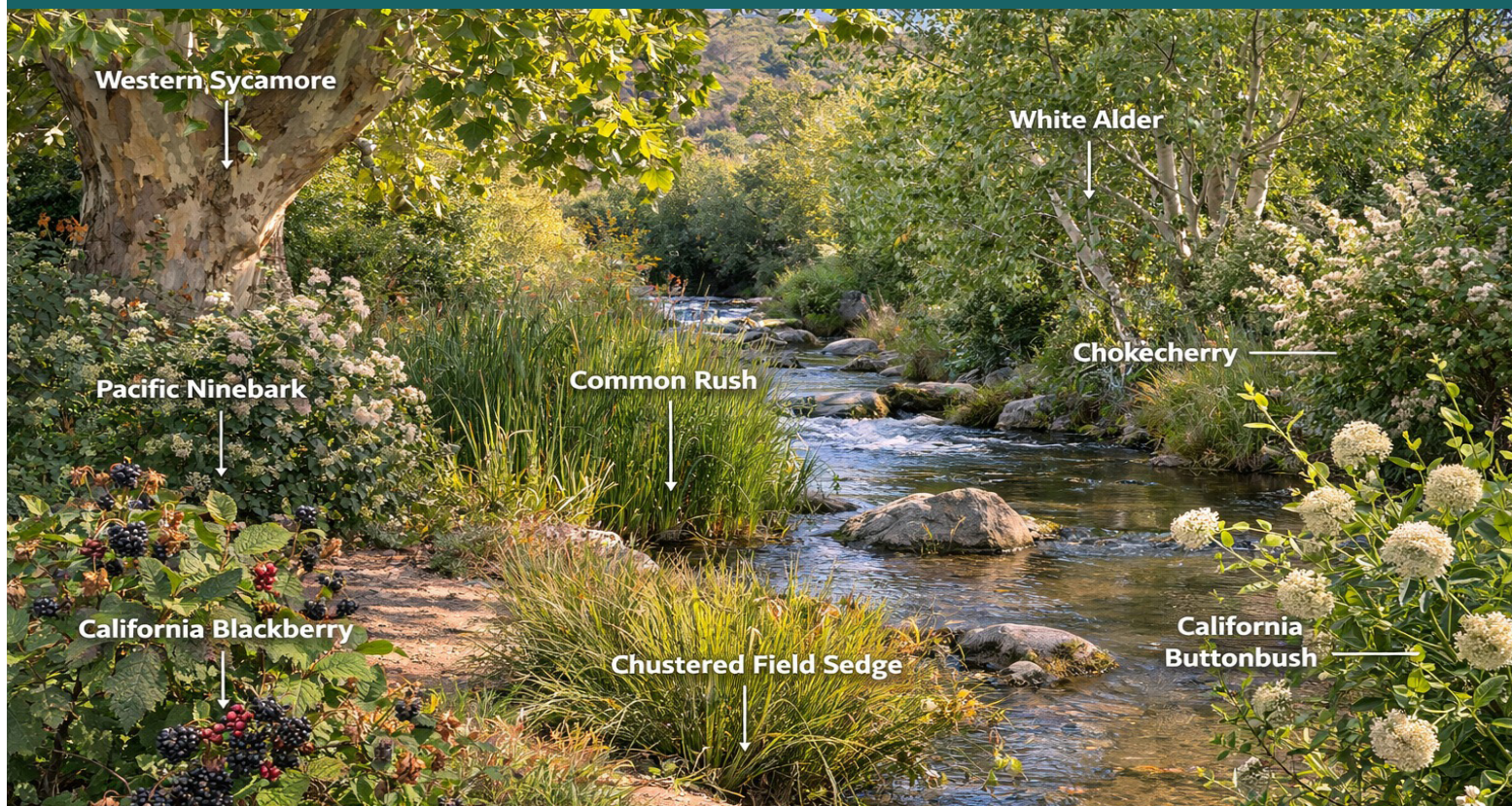
CHAPARRAL / SAGE SCRUB



OAK WOODLAND



RIPARIAN



FULL SUN / THERAPEUTIC



RESILIENT PLANT PALETTE



EXPECTED WILDLIFE

HYDROZONE LEGEND

- CHAPARRAL / SAGE SCRUB
- RIPARIAN
- OAK WOODLAND
- FULL SUN THERAPEUTIC

- WILDLIFE LIST**
- Mammals**
- A: Cottontail rabbits
 - Coyotes
 - Raccoons
 - Bats
 - B: Black-tailed deer
 - Western gray squirrels
 - C: Gray foxes
 - Ground squirrels
- Birds**
- California quail
 - D: Mallards
 - E: Great egrets
 - Great blue herons
 - Acorn wood peckers
 - F: Scrub-jays
 - G: Red-tailed hawks
- Reptiles & Amphibians**
- H: Western fence lizard (Blue Belly lizard)
 - I: Pacific chorus frog
 - Southwestern pond turtle
 - Western toad
 - California newt
- Insects**
- J: Monarch butterfly
 - Native bee species

RESILIENT PLANT INFORMATION

CHAPARRAL / SAGE SCRUB				
BOTANIC / COMMON NAME & FAMILY	HEIGHT & SPREAD	SOIL REQUIREMENTS	WILDLIFE SUPPORT	RESILIENCE SCORE
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> Scrub Oak Fagaceae Family	15 - 20 ft Tall 15 ft Wide	Most often found on eroded granite or sandstone soils.	bats, caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Salvia apiana</i> White Sage Lamiaceae Famil	3 - 5 ft Tall 3 - 8 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils; does best with good drainage.	bats, butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, caterpillars, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Artemisia californica</i> California Sagebrush Lamiaceae Family	1 - 8 ft Tall 4 ft Wide	Usually found on very dry slopes or sandy soil	birds, bats, caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Salvia mellifera</i> Black Sage Lamiaceae Family	3 - 6 ft Tall 3 - 10 ft Wide	Usually found on very dry slopes or sandy soil	hummingbirds, bats, caterpillars, butterflies, deer	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Malosma laurina</i> Laurel Sumac Anacardiaceae Family	10 - 15 ft Tall 10 - 20 ft Wide	Prefers well drained, sandy or rocky soil	caterpillars, butterflies, bats, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> Eastwood Manzanita Ericaceae Family	3 - 12 ft Tall 8 ft Wide	Often gravelly, decomposed granite soil.	bats, butterflies, caterpillars, birds, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> California Buckwheat Polygonaceae Family	2 - 7 ft Tall 4 ft Wide	Prefers sandy loam	caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Festuca californica</i> California Fescue Poaceae Family	1 - 4 ft Tall 3 ft Wide	Prefers loamy or clay soils	caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★

RIPARIAN				
BOTANIC / COMMON NAME & FAMILY	HEIGHT & SPREAD	SOIL REQUIREMENTS	WILDLIFE SUPPORT	RESILIENCE SCORE
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> Western Sycamore Platanaceae Family	20 - 115 ft Tall 50 ft Wide	Well Draining, tolerates sand and clay	bats, birds, caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> White Alder Betulaceae Family	49 - 82 ft Tall 35 ft Wide	Well Draining, tolerates sand and clay	bats, birds, caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i> Pacific Ninebark Rosaceae Family	3 - 8 ft Tall 8 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils as long as moisture is present	caterpillars, butterflies, bats, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> California Blackberry Rosaceae Family	2 - 6 ft Tall 6 ft Wide	Slow draining soil	caterpillars, butterflies, bats, deer, rabbits, insects	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Chokecherry Rosaceae Family	10 - 15 ft Tall 10 - 20 ft Wide	Slow draining soil	caterpillars, butterflies, bats, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Juncus patens</i> Common Rush Juncaceae Family	1 - 3 ft Tall 3 ft Wide	Tolerates variety of soil types and stanidng water	caterpillars, butterflies, small mammals	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Carex praegracilis</i> Clusted Field Sedge Cyperaceae Family	2 - 4 ft Tall 4 ft Wide	Tolerates variety of soil types and staniding water	caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> California Buttonbush Rubiaceae Family	3 - 20 ft Tall 3 - 15 ft Wide	Tolerates variety of soil types and stanidng water	caterpillars, butterflies, bats birds, bees	★ ★ ★ ★

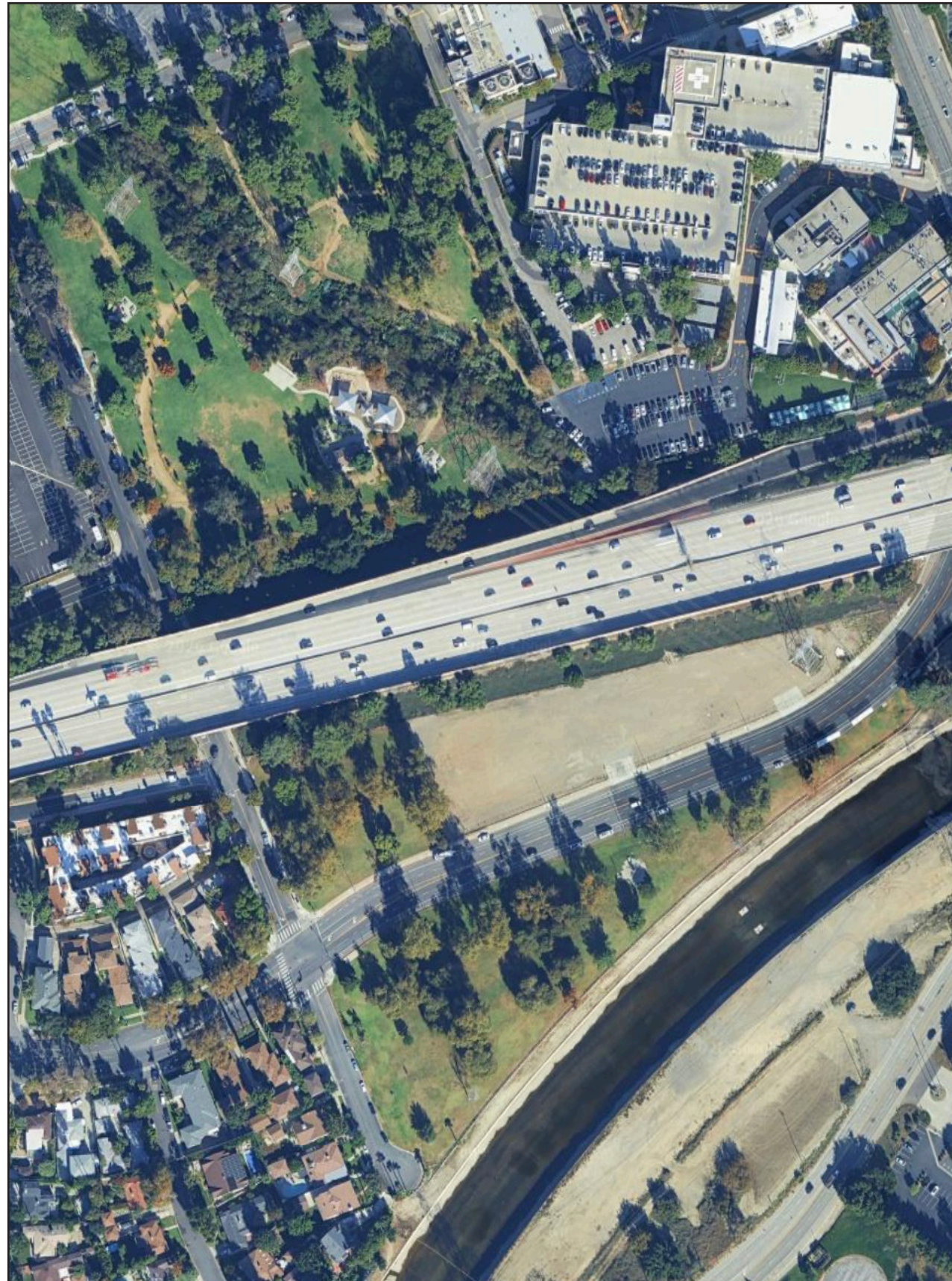
FULL SUN THERAPUTIC GARDENS				
BOTANIC / COMMON NAME & FAMILY	HEIGHT & SPREAD	SOIL REQUIREMENTS	WILDLIFE SUPPORT	RESILIENCE SCORE
<i>Aesculus californica</i> California Buckeye Sapindaceae Family	13 - 40 ft Tall 40 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils including clay.	bats, caterpillars, butterflies, deer, insects	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Salvia apiana</i> White Sage Lamiaceae Famil	3 - 5 ft Tall 3 - 8 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils; does best with good drainage.	bats, butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, caterpillars	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Salvia clevelandii</i> Cleveland Sage Lamiaceae Family	3 - 4 ft Tall 8 ft Wide	Tolerant of a variety of soils, although performs better in well-drained soils.	birds, bats, caterpillars, butterflies hummingbirds, bees	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Elymus condensatus</i> Giant Wildrye Poaceae Family	3 - 6 ft Tall 3 - 10 ft Wide	Tolerant of sand and clay.	bats, caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> Toyon Rosaceae Family	6 - 30 ft Tall 10 - 15 ft Wide	Tolerant of variety of soils if adequate drainage is provided.	caterpillars, butterflies, bats, birds, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i> Bush Monkey Flower Phrymaceae Family	4 - 5 ft Tall 5 ft Wide	Tolerant of variety of soils if adequate drainage is provided.	bats, butterflies, bees, hummingbirds, caterpillars, birds, deer	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Stipa pulchra</i> Purple Needlegrass Poaceae Family	3 ft Tall 2 ft Wide	Found in virtually every type of soil.	caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i> Deergrass Poaceae Family	4 - 5 ft Tall 4 ft Wide	Tolerant of variety of soils if adequate drainage is provided.	caterpillars, butterflies, birds, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★ ★

OAK WOODLAND				
BOTANIC / COMMON NAME & FAMILY	HEIGHT & SPREAD	SOIL REQUIREMENTS	WILDLIFE SUPPORT	RESILIENCE SCORE
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Coast Live Oak Fagaceae Family	25 - 82 ft Tall 15 - 35 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils but prefers well draining loam	Bats, birds, Caterpillars Butterflies, frogs	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Canyon Live Oak Fagaceae Family	30 - 90 ft Tall 30 - 60 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils but prefers well draining loam	Bats, Birds, Caterpillars Butterflies, frogs	★ ★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i> Lemonade Berry Anacardiaceae Family	3 - 10 ft Tall 3 - 10 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils but needs good drainage	Bats, Birds, Caterpillars Butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i> Santa Ana Pitchersage Lamiaceae Family	5 ft Tall 5 - 6 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils but needs good drainage	Hummingbirds, birds, butterflies	★ ★ ★
<i>Ceanothus 'Centennial'</i> Centennial Ceanothus Rhamnaceae Family	6 - 12 in Tall 4 - 5 ft Wide	Fast draining, rocky soil	Bees, butterflies	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Rhamnus pilosa</i> Hairyleaf Redberry Rhamnaceae Family	5 ft Tall 2 - 4 ft Wide	Fast draining, rocky soil	Caterpillars, butterflies, deer, small mammals, insects	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Ribes viburnifolium</i> Catalina Currant Grossulariaceae Family	2 - 3 ft Tall 8 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils but needs good drainage	Hummingbirds, birds, bees, caterpillars, butterflies bats	★ ★ ★ ★
<i>Ribes binominatum</i> Trailing Gooseberry Grossulariaceae Family	2 - 3 ft Tall 2 - 4 ft Wide	Tolerates a variety of soils but needs good drainage	Hummingbirds, bees, caterpillars, butterflies	★ ★ ★

DESIGN EVALUATION

DESIGN CONCEPT GOALS			OPPORTUNITY	OUTCOME	EXPECTED VISUAL RESULT
Restoration & Resilience	Community & Connection	Recreation & Health			
			1 Restore the LA River & create pedestrian access for visitors to explore the river	1 Restored the LA River to its natural habitat with native resilient riparian planting & created sloped landforms to allow gradual access for users to explore and enjoy the river.	1
			2 Turn Tujunga Wash into an experiential destination with better public access	2 Tujunga Wash was expanded and braided throughout the site allowing immersive pedestrian access.	
			3 Integrate native planting palettes to create a resilient climate & adaptive landscape attracting native flora and fauna	3 Implemented hydrozones to ensure proper native resilient planting material that will endure a warmer and wetter climate & attract native flora and fauna.	2
			4 Integrate a native therapeutic/healing/edible garden that also highlights plants that were utilized by indigenous tribes	4 Established a Therapeutic Healing Garden benefitting mind, body, and soul, that also pays tribute to original inhabitants of the land.	
			5 Remove the abandoned 134 and repurpose concrete and other materials for paving & other structures in the park	5 Removal of the 134 allows an abundance of extra land to be turned into programmable space & materials to be recycled.	
			6 Reroute/remove Riverside Dr. to create more cohesive connection between sections of the park	6 Removal of Riverside Dr. provides a cohesive expansion and connection throughout the site, as well as allowing walkability for community.	4
			7 Remove the public parking lot that is accessible via the high school entrance to create immersive programmable elements	7 Removal of the public parking lot that allowed space for the creation of the Flex Space and Therapeutic Healing Garden.	
			8 Designate a singular trail for equestrian use only creating separation between other circulation	8 The designated trail only for equestrian use creates a safety aspect for the horses. The trail loops throughout the site allowing an immersive experience for site users.	8
			9 Designate a singular trail for bicycle use only that immerses bikers with nature	9 The bike trail allows bicyclists to have their own trail as well as experience the natural environment on their rides.	
			10 Create a community center designated for community gathering events that invites users to experience nature in the urban context	10 The establishment of the community center provides a central community hub for residents while creating an elevated sense of community.	
			11 Integrate pedestrian circulation that allows visitors to travel through and experience the park	11 The meandering path of travel successfully takes users on an experiential journey throughout the site. It draws users in from the urban realm to the natural environment.	9
			12 Connect site to the greater green space of Griffith Park	12 Expansion on the southern end of the site & creation of bike and equestrian trails provides further connection to Griffith Park	

INTERWOVEN RESILIENCE: A NATURE-DRIVEN EXPERIENCE EMPOWERED BY RESILIENT DESIGN



BEFORE



AFTER