LANDSCAPE DESIGN 4: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING
ARCH-X 472.9 - WINTER 2022

CONCEPTUAL REDESIGN

JOHNNY CARSON PARK

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INSTRUCTOR - EMILY GABEL-LUDDY

MILE 34

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Apply regenerative practices.

Enhance resilience to a hotter/drier climate.

Promote mixed modal transit options.

Mitigate urban heat island effect.

Improve public health through access to nature.

Support wildlife.

Increase accessibility from all adjacencies.

Enrich social interactions.

Provide space for diverse programming.

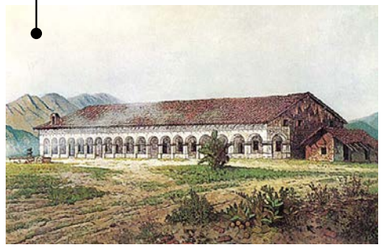
A BRIEF HISTORY OF BURBANK AND JOHNNY CARSON PARK

5000 BCE

Earliest evidence of the Tongva (LA Basin First People).

Spanish & Mexican Eras bring dramatic changes in land management and the incarceration and forced religious conversion of Indigenous Peoples under the Mission System.

1769 - 1848



1886

Burbank sells his land holdings to the Providencia Land, Water, and Development Company for $250,000.

First National Pictures opens and is soon purchased by Warner Bros Studios.

1926

1928

Lockheed Aircraft Company relocates to Burbank. United Aircraft & Transport Corp. identifies Burbank as future home of United Airport (now Hollywood Burbank Airport).

Channelization of LA River begins in response to severe flooding.

1938

1943

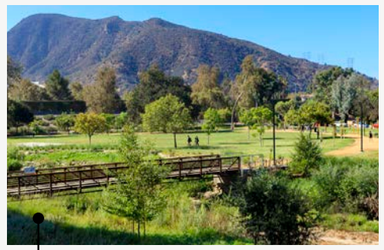
Buena Vista Park was established in an effort to beautify the LA River area.

134 Freeway construction completed, and 6.6 magnitude San Fernando Earthquake strikes the region.

1971

1992

Buena Vista Park is rededicated Johnny Carson Park after the so-called King of Late Night.

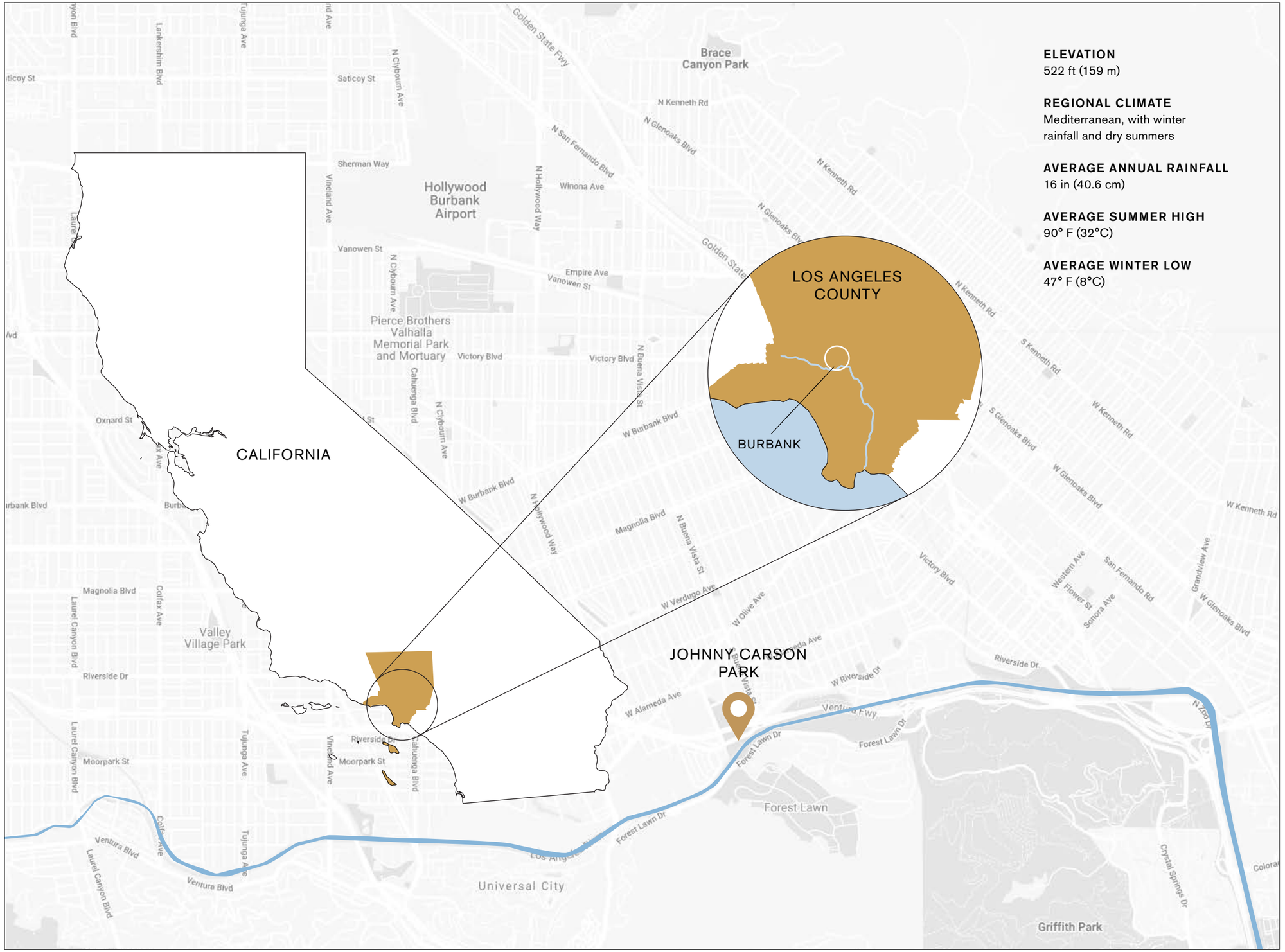


2016

Johnny Carson Park is remodeled by AHBE.

Headworks Reservoir project completed.

2025

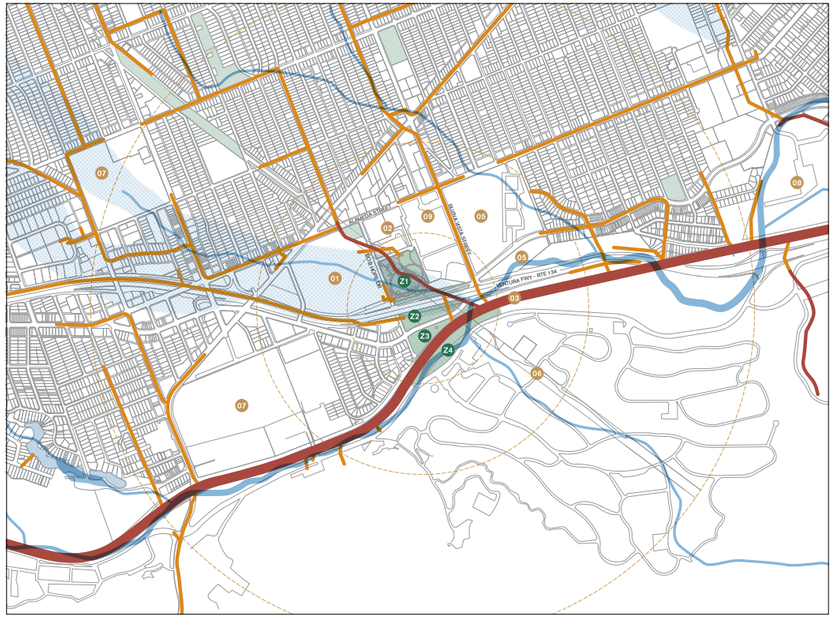


LOCATION

BURBANK, CALIFORNIA STATS

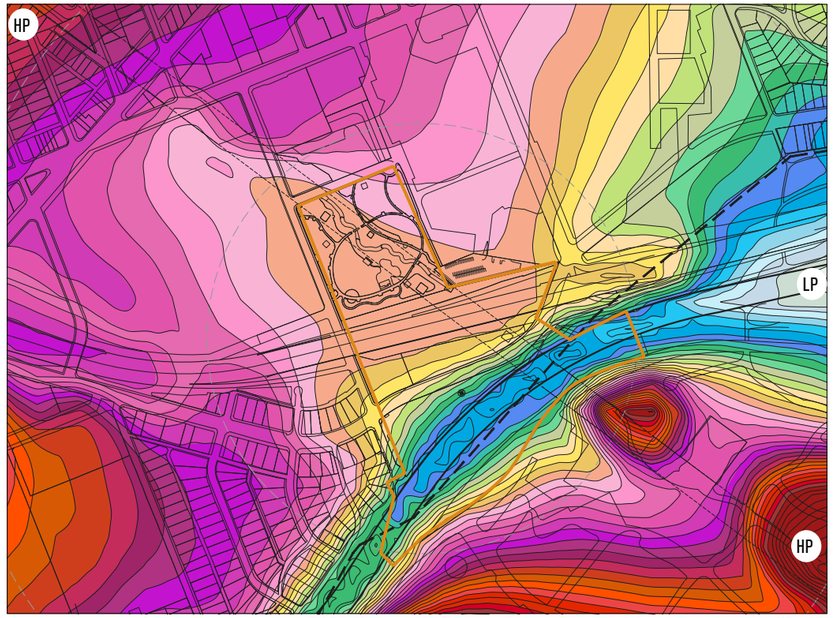
		1990	2020	2050
POP.	Total Population	94,643	107,337	120,031
RACE & ETHNIC ORIGIN	White	82.6%	71.8%	60.2%
	Two or More Races	N/A	4.8%	8.6%
	Other	8.4%	10.1%	12.4%
	Asian	7.1%	12.1%	15.3%
	Black	1.7%	3.0%	4.6%
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	22.6%	23.5%	26.8%
AGE	Under 18 years	20.0%	23.8%	18.5%
	18 - 24 years	10.2%	6.1%	5.7%
	25 - 44 years	36.0%	30.9%	25.4%
	45 - 64 years	19.2%	27.2%	30.4%
	65 - 79 years	14.5%	12.8%	13.2%
	Over 80 years	3.3%	5.4%	6.8%
EDUCATION (AGE 25+)	Did Not Graduate High School	20.3%	7.9%	6%
	High School Graduate	23.4%	17.6%	25%
	Some College or Associate Degree	33.4%	32.2%	26%
	College Graduate/ Advanced Degree	22.9%	42.3%	43%
INCOME	Poverty Rate	8.3%	10.7%	9.8%
	Low Income	12.6%	18.7%	24.3%
	Middle Income	58.7%	68.2%	57.6%
	High Income	28.7%	42.3%	43%
LABOR	Unemployment Rate	5.1%	16%	4.9%
MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	Travel Time	N/A	28.9 minutes	22.7 minutes

NTS



STORM WATER SYSTEMS

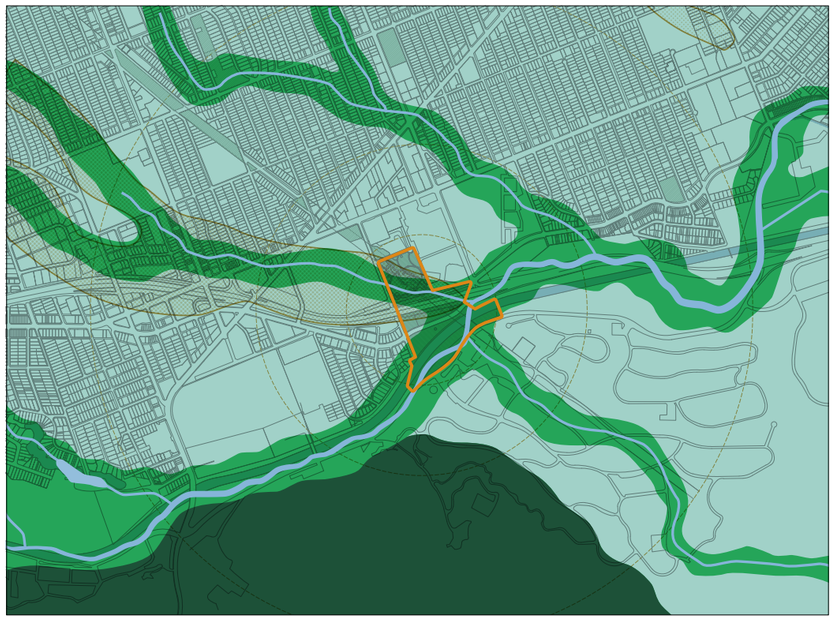
- Drains
- Channels
- Historical Streams and Rivers
- Historical Washes



TOPOGRAPHY

LP +0’ HP +68’

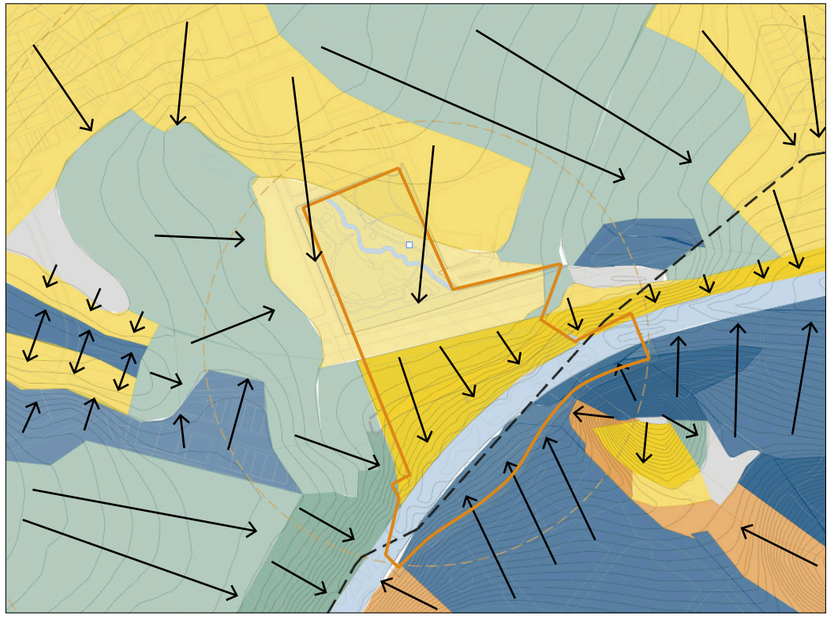
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 2’



HISTORIC VEGETATION

- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Riparian
- Oak Woodland

500’ 1000’ 2000’



SLOPE ORIENTATION

- North-facing Slope
- South-facing Slope
- West-facing Slope
- East-facing Slope

0’ 200’ 400’ 800’

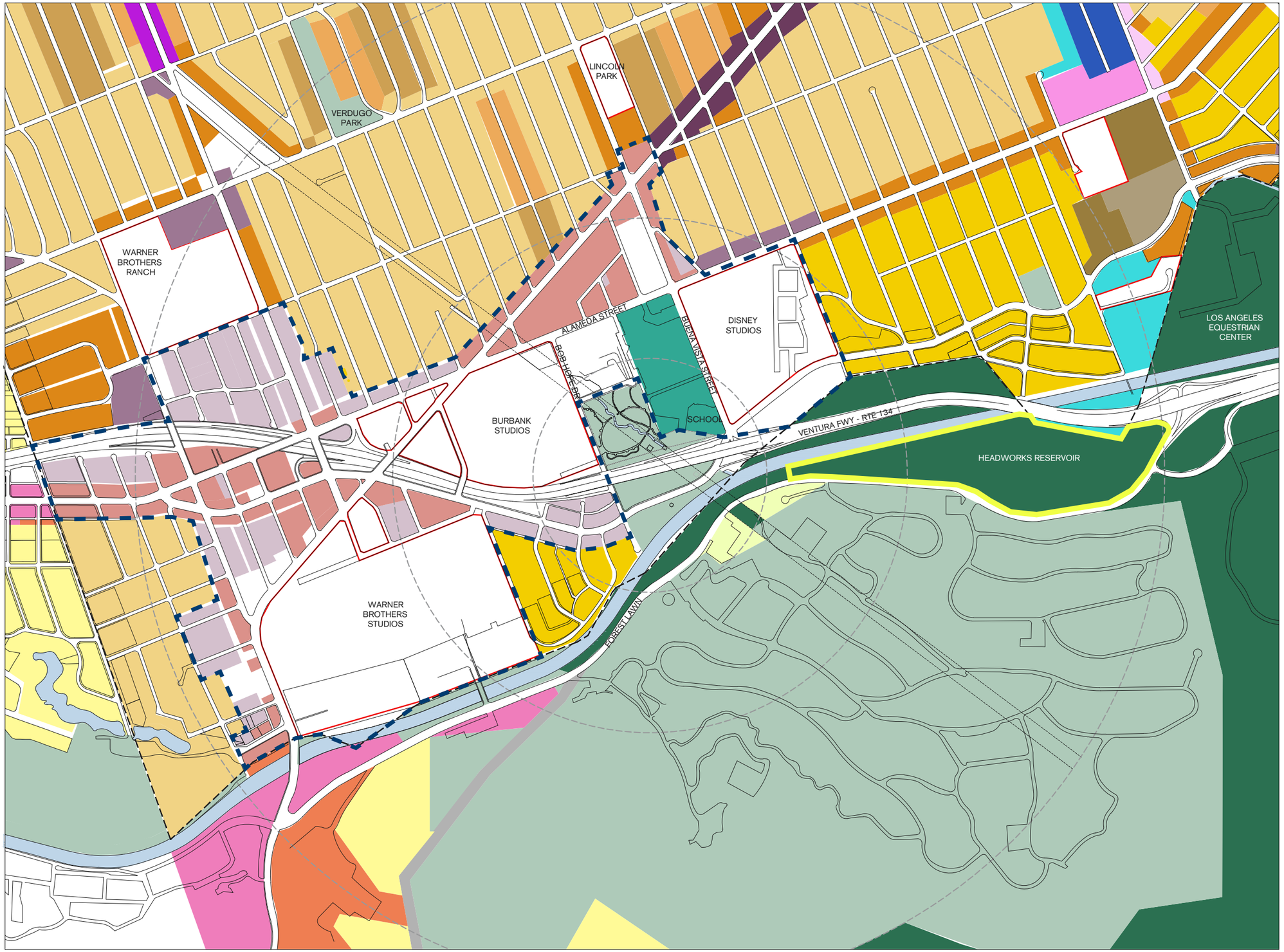
CONTEXT

NATURAL HISTORY

The 52 mile stretch of the Los Angeles River provides the primary drainage for the region. The river is fed by many tributaries, including Little Tujunga Wash, which runs through our site. Historically, the course of the Los Angeles River meandered from year to year. Tributaries ran wet or dry as annual rainfall shifted.

As urban infrastructure was developed adjacent to the river in the early 20th century, humans and the built environment became increasingly vulnerable to harm from seasonal flooding. The Los Angeles River was channelized in an effort to protect life and property. Natural washes were paved over and stormwater management systems were increasingly urbanized into our current stormwater drainage system. In recent decades efforts are underway to divert stormwater from this system and capture it in the landscape to increase ground water. The stormwater drainage system remains invaluable to prevent flooding during high volume rain events when groundwater recharge rates reach capacity, especially in an era of increasing extreme weather events.

Historic vegetation was primarily Coastal Sage Scrub, with Southern Oak Woodlands occupying north-facing slopes and Riparian corridors running throughout.



CONTEXT

ZONING MAP

LEGEND

City Boundary

CITY OF BURBANK

Media District Boundary

RESIDENTIAL

- R-1 Single Family Residential
- R-1-H Single Family Residential Horsekeeping
- R-2 Low Density Residential
- R-3 Medium Density Residential
- R-4 High Density Residential
- MDR-3&4 Media District R-3 R-4

INDUSTRIAL

- M-1 Limited Industrial
- MDM-1 Media District Industrial

COMMERCIAL

- MDC-2/3/4 Media District
- C Commercial Business (C-2, C-3, C-4)
- NB Neighborhood Business
- GO Garden Office
- RC Rancho Commercial
- C-R Commercial Recreation
- RBP Rancho Business Park
- MPC-2 Magnolia Park Limited Business

OPEN SPACE

- OS Open Space

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

- PD Planned Development

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

RESIDENTIAL

- Minimum Residential
- Low / Low I Residential
- Low Medium / Low Medium I Residential

COMMERCIAL

- Limited Commercial

OPEN SPACE / PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Public Facilities
- Open Space
- Open Space - HISTORIC PRESERVATION ZONE

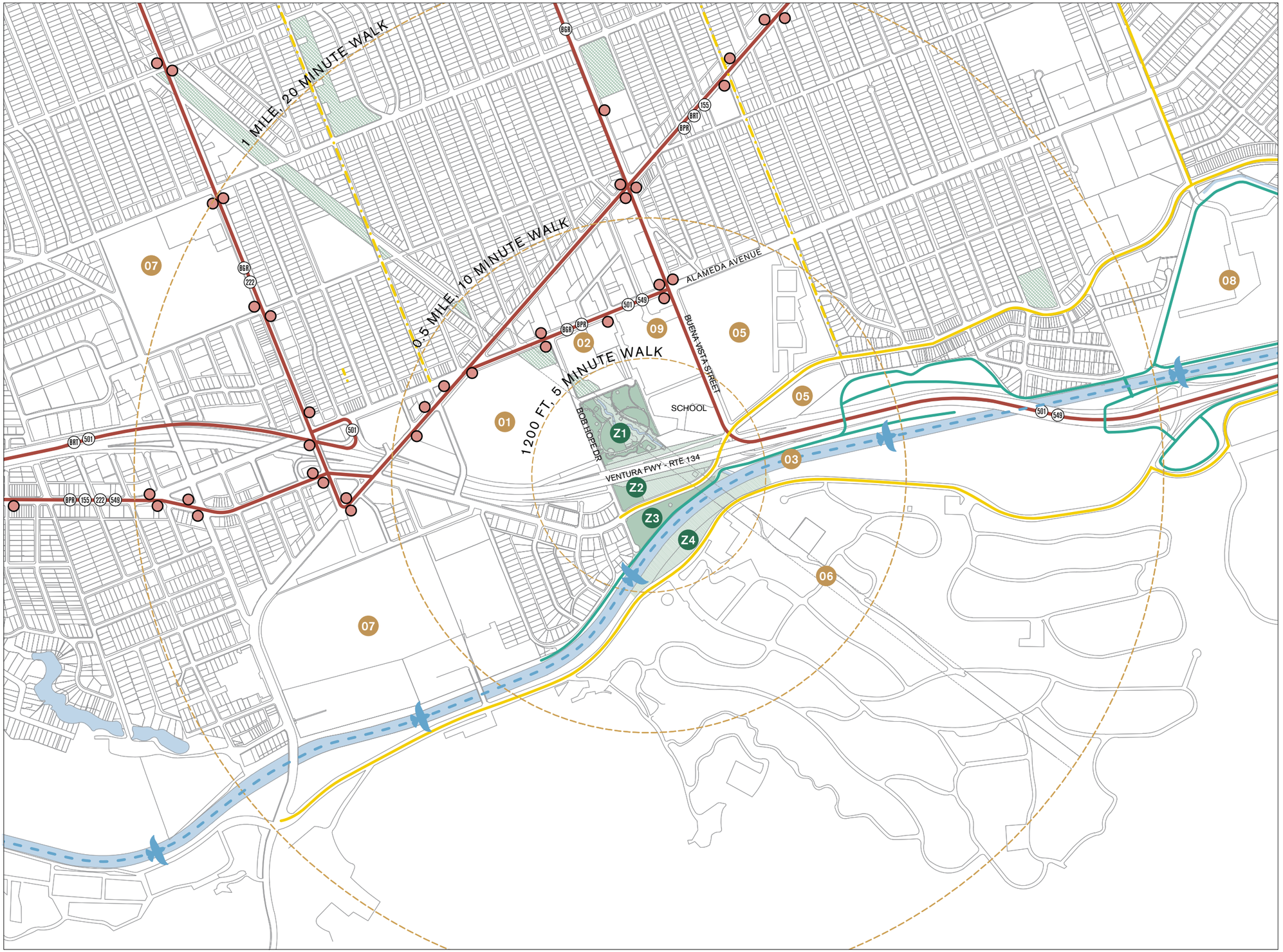
- Headworks Reservoir Boundary

0' 500' 1000'

SITE ANALYSIS

REGIONAL TRANSIT

- Johnny Carson Park is walking distance from multiple bus stops that serve the greater Burbank area. Local public transit connectivity across the river is minimal.
- One bike route with a designated bike lane directly accesses the park. Bicycle circulation is shared with vehicular circulation, contributing to increased risk of bicycle / vehicular conflict and a dampening effect on the use of bicycle transportation, especially among women, children, and elderly populations.
- A set of mixed use / equestrian trails links Johnny Carson Park to adjacent sites via a trail along the LA River.
- The LA River corridor is a major transportation route for migratory birds



LEGEND

- Bike Route
- Bike Lane
- Public Transit Routes
- Stops on Public Transit Routes
- Public Transit Route Numbers
- Equestrian Trails
- Bird Corridor

01 Burbank Studios	05 Disney Studios
02 The Pointe	06 Forest Lawn
03 Los Angeles River	07 Warner Bros. Studios
04 Providence High School	08 Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center

Z1 Zone 1	Z3 Zone 3
Z2 Zone 2	Z4 Zone 4

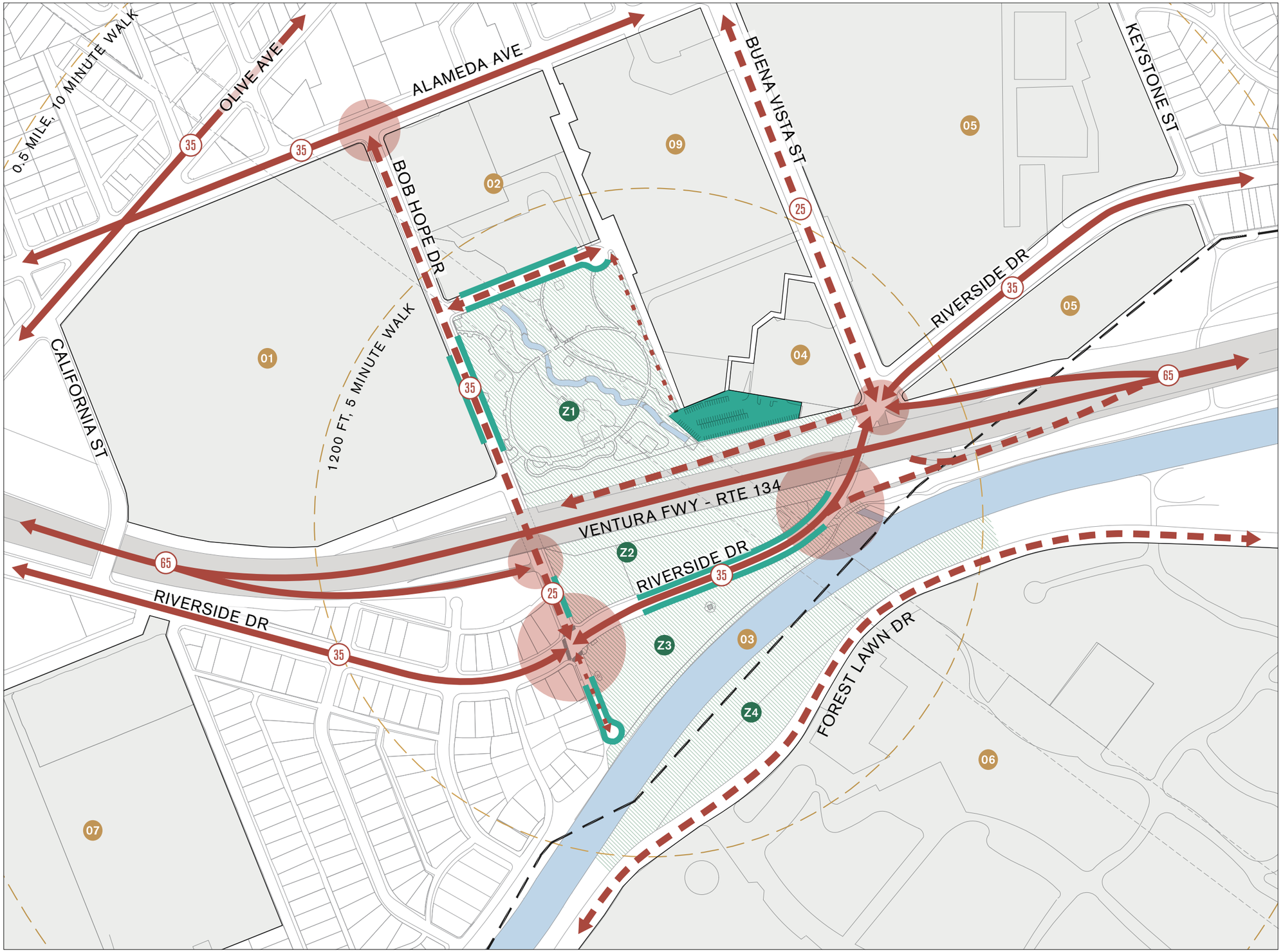
0' 500' 1000'

SITE ANALYSIS

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

Although people are driving less than in previous decades, cars are still the dominant mode of transportation in the region. Outdated infrastructure that combines vehicular circulation with other forms of transportation, especially bicycle and pedestrian circulation, leads to conflict and continues to suppress rates of engagement in non-vehicular transportation.

Parking areas continue to be retrofitted with electric vehicle charging stations.



LEGEND

- Primary Vehicular Circulation
- Secondary Vehicular Circulation
- Tertiary Vehicular Circulation
- 25 Posted Speed Limits
- Street Parking
- Public Parking Lot
- Busy Intersections

- 01 Burbank Studios
- 02 The Pointe
- 03 Los Angeles River
- 04 Providence High School
- 05 Disney Studios
- 06 Forest Lawn
- 07 Warner Bros. Studios
- 08 LA Equestrian Center
- 09 Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center

- Z1 Zone 1
- Z2 Zone 2
- Z3 Zone 3
- Z4 Zone 4

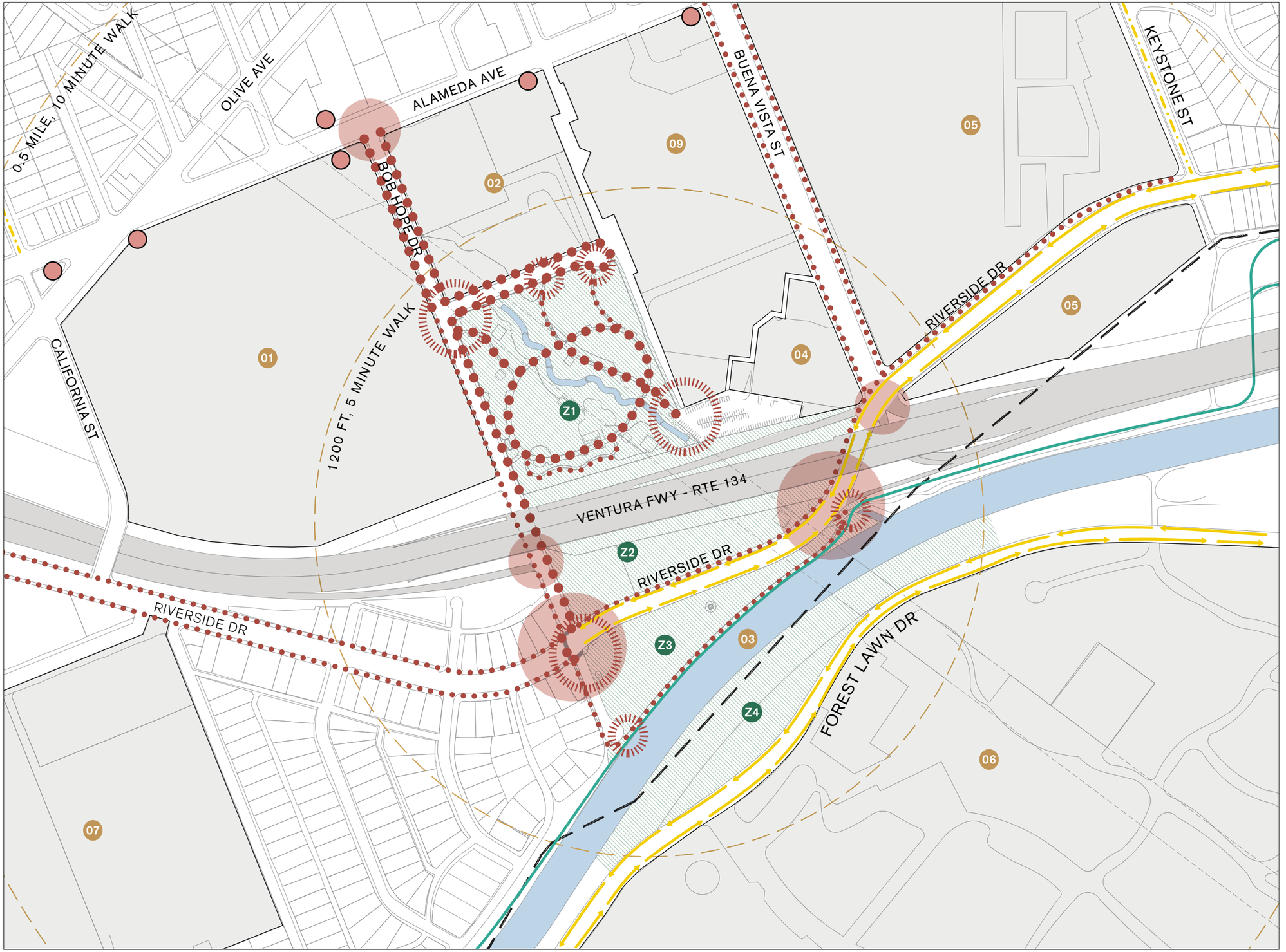
0' 200' 400'

SITE ANALYSIS

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Johnny Carson Park is primarily accessed by two sets of pedestrians: those accessing Zone 1 of the park from adjacent workplaces, nearby transit stops, and northerly residential areas, and those coming from the residential neighborhood southwest of the park, accessing Zones 2 and 3 of the park via Riverside Dr.

Pedestrian circulation within Zone 1 is popular with joggers, dog walkers, and families. Pedestrian connectivity between the zones of the park is lacking.



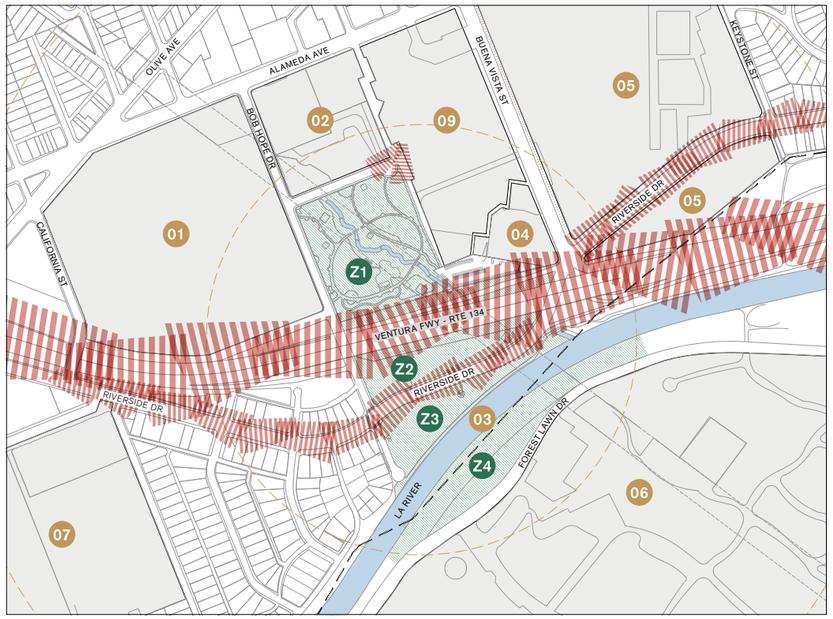
LEGEND

- Primary Pedestrian Circulation
- Secondary Pedestrian Circulation
- Pedestrian Access Points
- Bike Route
- Bike Lane
- Equestrian Trails
- Bus Stop
- Busy Intersections

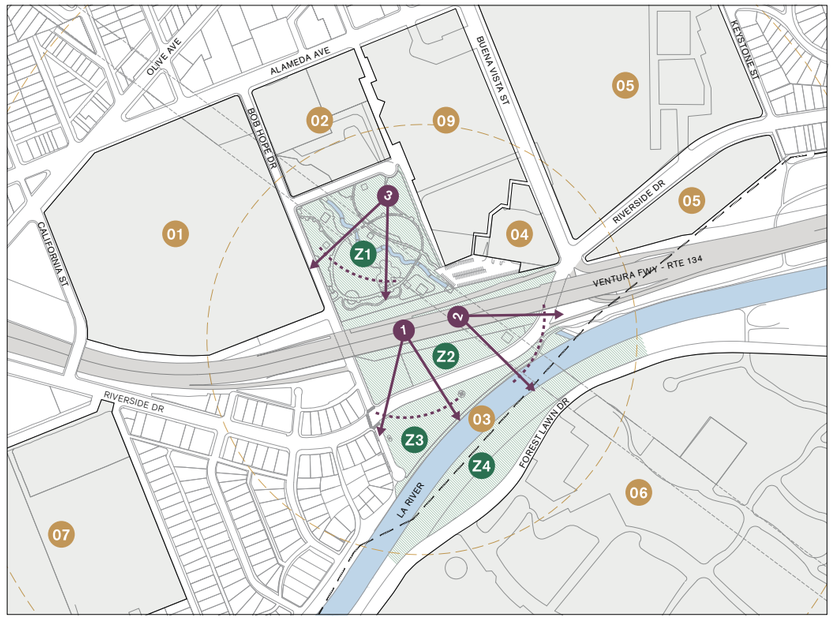
01 Burbank Studios
02 The Pointe
03 Los Angeles River
04 Providence High School
05 Disney Studios
06 Forest Lawn
07 Warner Bros. Studios
08 LA Equestrian Center
09 Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center

Z1 Zone 1
Z2 Zone 2
Z3 Zone 3
Z4 Zone 4

0' 200' 400'

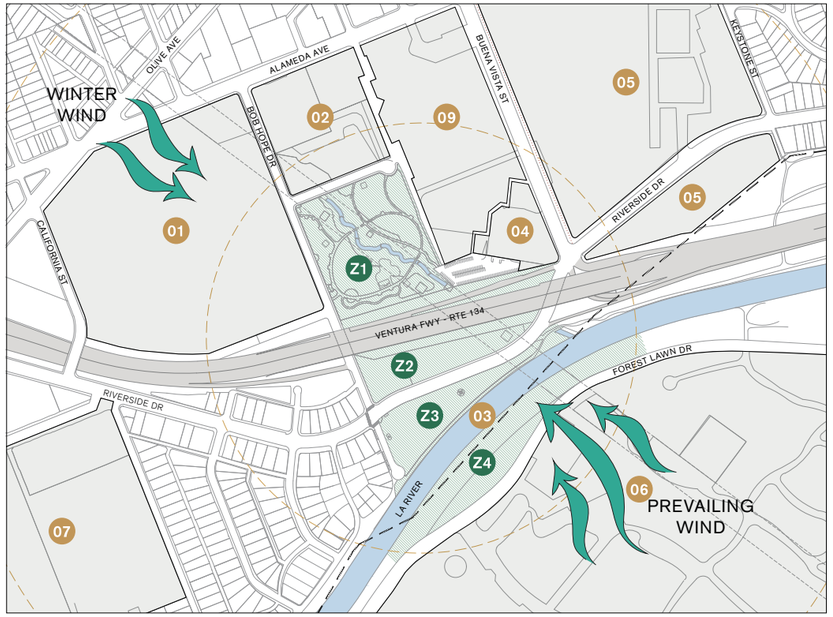


NOISE

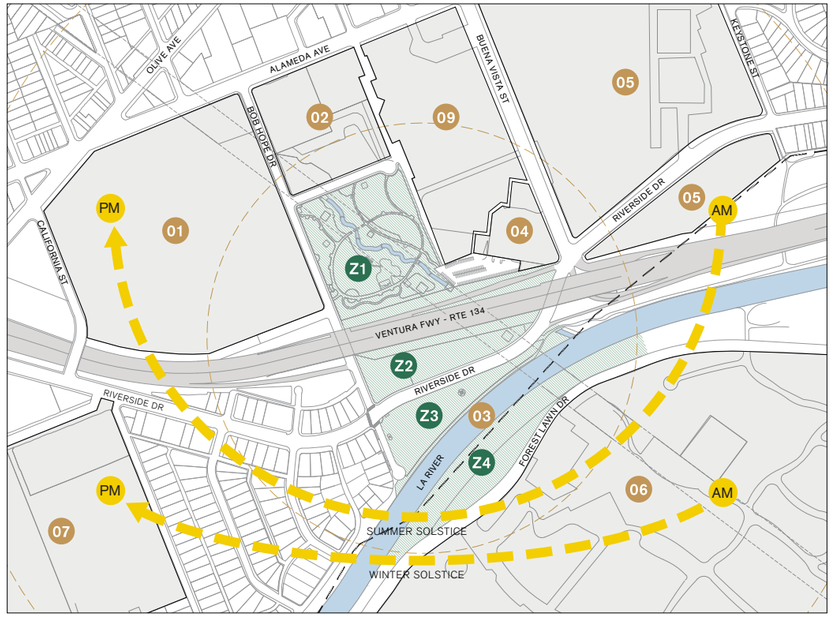


VIEWS

1 Primary: Griffith Park Mountains and Forest Lawn Memorial Park
2 Secondary: LA River
3 Tertiary: Across park to Griffith Park Mountains



WIND



SUN PATTERNS

SITE ANALYSIS

SENSORY EXPERIENCE

- Vehicular noise has long been extremely prevalent at Johnny Carson Park. The recent decommissioning of the freeway is an improvement, but noise from vehicular traffic is still persistent within earshot of Riverside Dr.
- The contours of Griffith Park to the south provide the most pleasing views, especially when the view is framed by existing trees within Johnny Carson Park.

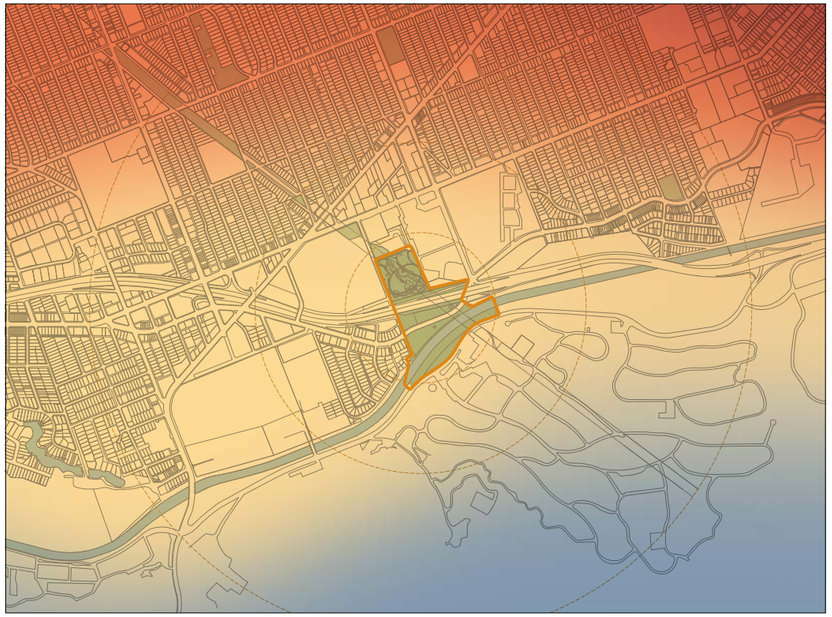
01 Burbank Studios
02 The Pointe
03 Los Angeles River
04 Providence High School
05 Disney Studios
06 Forest Lawn
07 Warner Bros. Studios
08 LA Equestrian Center
09 Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center

Z1 Zone 1
Z2 Zone 2
Z3 Zone 3
Z4 Zone 4

0' 200' 400' 800'

TREE CANOPY

LARGE PAVED SURFACES



CURRENT URBAN HEAT ISLAND MAP

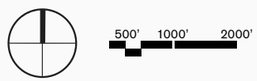
PROSPECTIVE URBAN HEAT ISLAND MAP

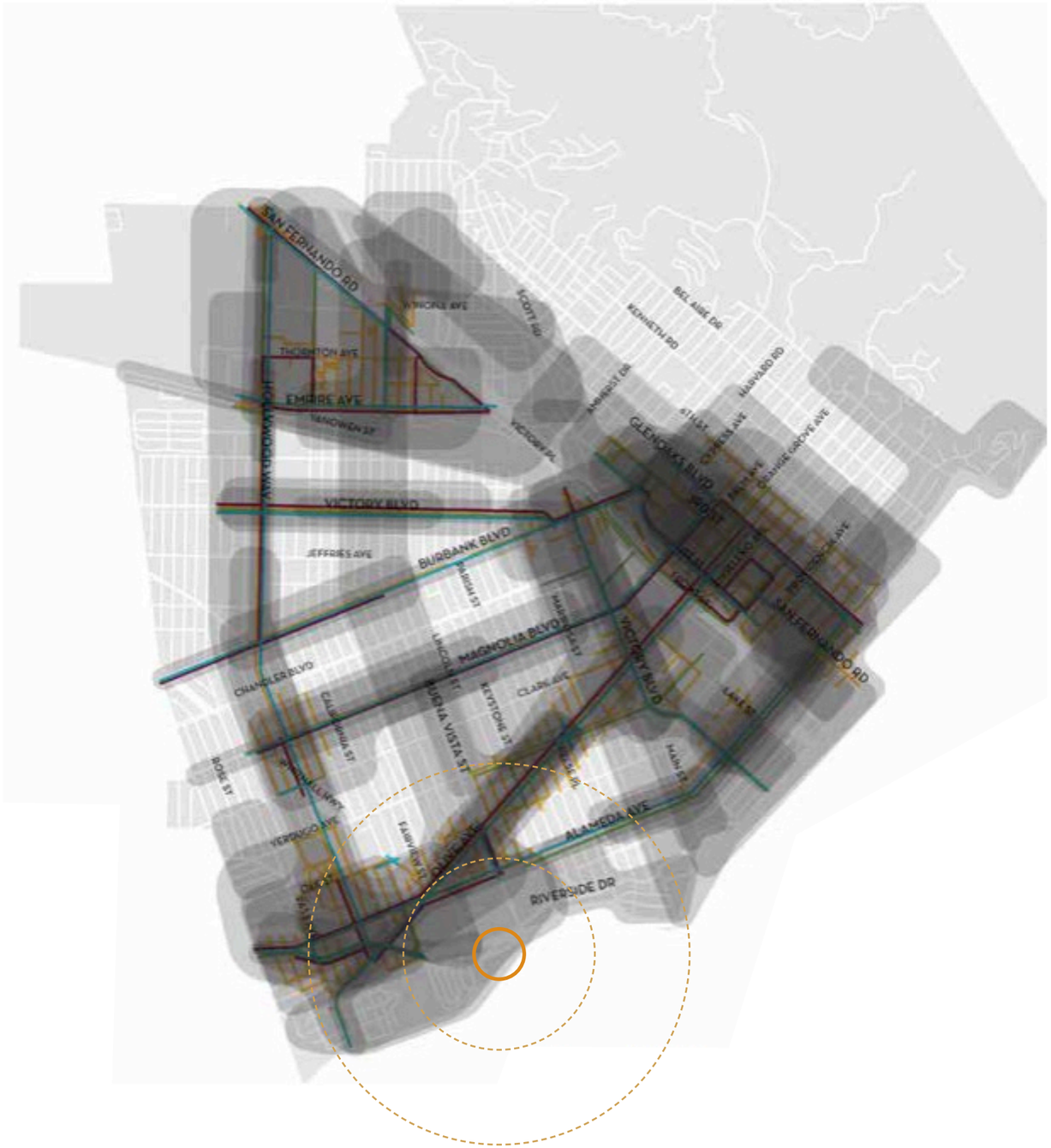
SITE ANALYSIS

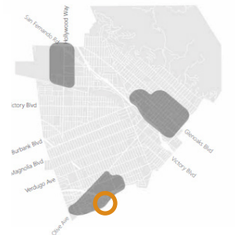
URBAN HEAT ISLAND

Urban heat islands occur when natural land cover is replaced with hardscape surfaces that absorb and re-radiate heat. Roofs and large paved surfaces such as parking lots and roadways contribute to the urban heat island effect. Urban tree canopies help to mitigate this effect.

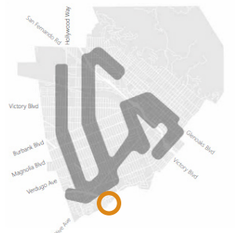
LEGEND



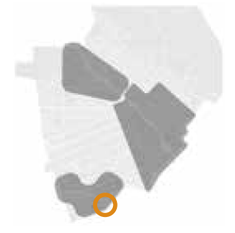




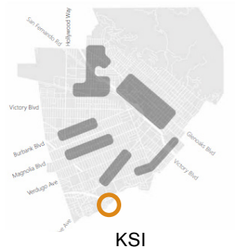
AREAS OF HIGH-INTENSITY USES



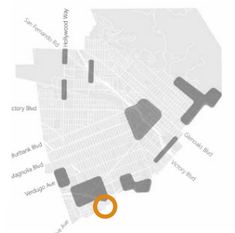
MOTORIST HOTSPOTS



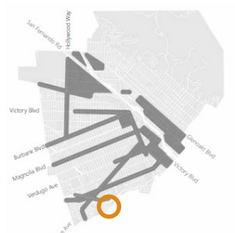
COMMUTER DISTRICTS



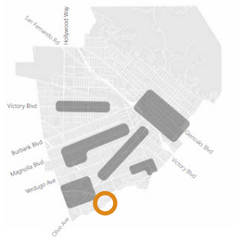
KSI HOTSPOTS



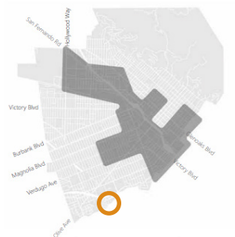
MOBILITY GAPS AND BARRIERS



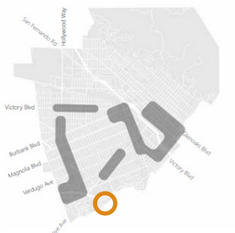
LACKING SHADE TREES



PEDESTRIAN COLLISION HOTSPOTS



DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES



BICYCLE COLLISION HOTSPOTS

SITE ANALYSIS

STRESSORS

The City of Burbank performed an in-depth analysis of its transportation infrastructure. The goal of this analysis was to develop safe mobility for all types of users, of all ages, and of all abilities. The City identified nine criteria that go beyond modes of travel: land use, demographic, collision, tree, environmental, justice, equity, and infrastructure data. These criteria are used to identify focus areas in the city that are especially in need of attention. Overlaying these graphics helps to identify areas with the most need (darkest) to those with the least (lightest).

SOURCE
City of Burbank Complete Streets Plan

NTS

SITE INVENTORY

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Scope of Work
- 1,200 ft radius
- D.G.
- Turf
- Informal low planting on freeway slope
- Low Planting mix - native shrubs
- High Voltage Power Tower
- Street Light
- Utility Box

TREES - ZONE 1

*Aesculus californica**	(California Buckeye)
*Alnus rhombifolia**	(White Alder)
Betula nigra	(River Birch)
Ginkgo biloba	(Maidenhair Tree)
Jacaranda mimosifolia	(Jacaranda)
Pinus canariensis	(Canary Island Pine)
*Quercus agrifolia**	(Coast Live Oak)
Taxodium mucronatum	(Montezuma Cypress)
Tipuana tipu	(Tipu Tree)
*Sambucus nigra**	(Blue Elderberry)
Other - Existing trees preserved	

TREES - ZONES 2 AND 3

Eucalyptus sp.	(Eucalyptus)
Handroanthus heptaphyllus	(Pink Trumpet tree)
Jacaranda mimosifolia	(Jacaranda)
Koelreuteria paniculata	(Golden Raintree)
Liquidambar styraciflua	(Sweet Gum)
Pinus sp.	(Pine Tree)
*Platanus racemosa**	(Sycamore Tree)
Pyrus calleryana	(Callery Pear)
*Quercus agrifolia**	(Coast Live Oak)
Quercus fusiformis	(Texas Live Oak)
Quercus virginiana	(Southern Live Oak)
Schinus molle	(Peruvian Pepper Tree)
Ulmus parvifolia	(Chinese elm)

* California native trees

0' 100' 200'

Alnus rhombifolia

Betula nigra

Ginkgo biloba

Jacaranda mimosifolia

Koelreuteria paniculata

Liquidambar styraciflua

Pinus canariensis

Platanus racemosa

Quercus agrifolia

Schinus molle

Tipuana tipu

Ulmus parvifolia

SITE INVENTORY

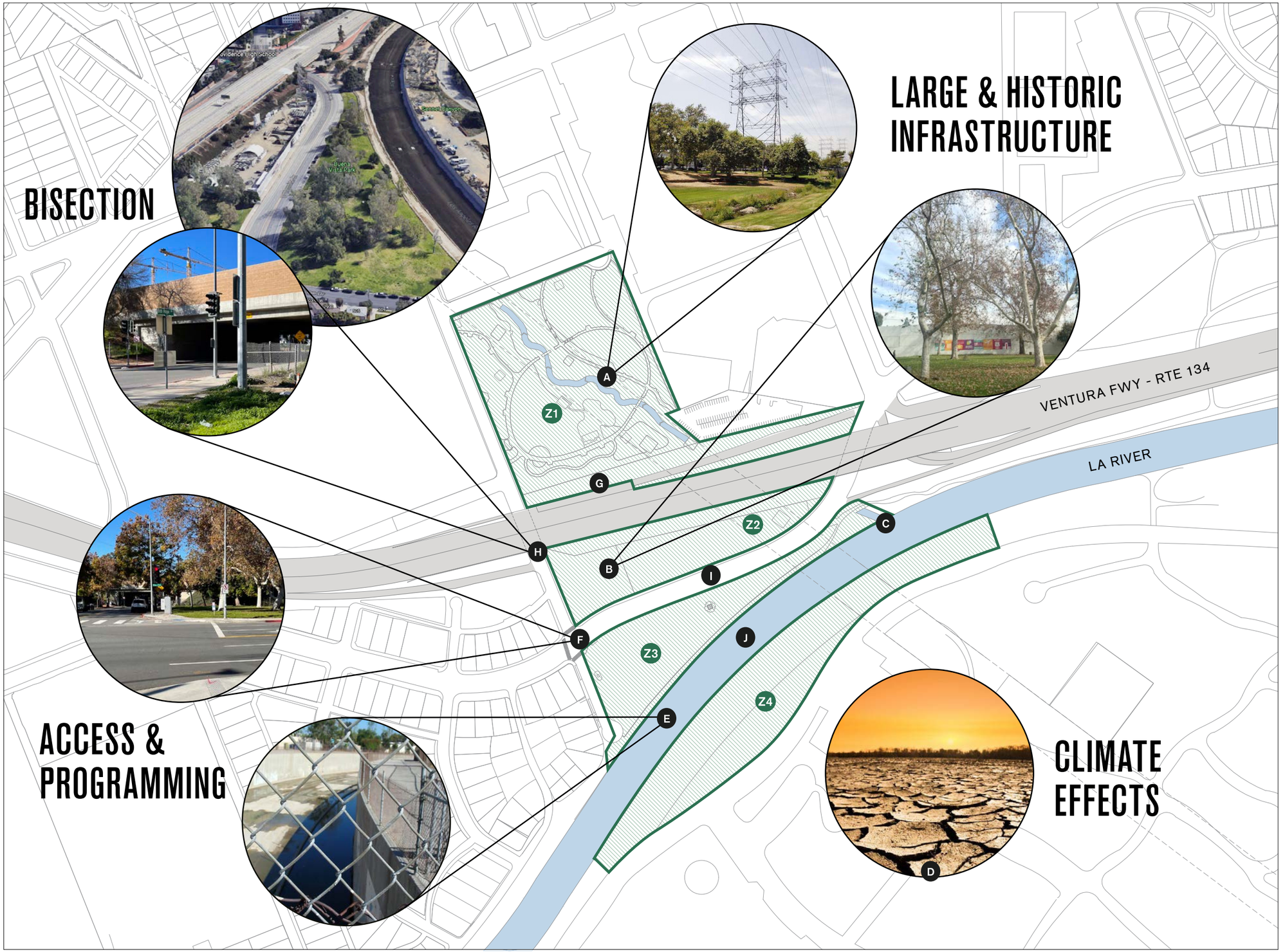
EXISTING VEGETATION

Johnny Carson Park features a diverse canopy of trees. Species include keystone natives such as Coast Live Oak *(Quercus agrifolia)* and Western Sycamore *(Platanus racemosa)* as well as climate appropriate non-natives with notable ornamental value such as Jacaranda *(Jacaranda mimosifolia)* and California Peppertree *(Schinus molle)*.

Broad diversity of tree types is supported by the presence of Johnny Carson Park Creek (formerly Little Tujunga wash), which supports riparian species such as California native White Alder *(Alnus rhombifolia)* and non-native Black Birch *(Betula nigra)*.

Such a diverse canopy of trees is more resistant to pests and diseases, and supports more species richness in bird populations.

Some existing species are under pressure from insect pests such as polyphagous shot-hole borer, and continued trends in the climate towards hotter and drier conditions. New additions should be selected to preserve diversity, support habitat, and offset urban heat island effect. Selections should also exhibit excellent pest and disease resistance, and tolerance of hot, dry conditions.



CONSTRAINTS

LARGE & HISTORIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A High-tension power lines run across the site. Access must be maintained for maintenance vehicles. Height restrictions apply to adjacent vegetation.

B Significant trees should be preserved where possible, limiting potential uses and regrading options.

C Stormwater recharge is limited by channelization of the river.

CLIMATE EFFECTS

D Significant sun exposure and south facing slope limits use during hot days. Plant material options limited to those that can withstand a hotter, drier climate and increasingly sporadic weather events.

ACCESS & PROGRAMMING

E Concrete lined rectangular channel condition of the Los Angeles River through the site limits access to the river for people and terrestrial wildlife.

F Multi-modal access to the site is hindered by missing crosswalks, lack of bicycle parking, and minimal public transit stops within a 5 minute walk. Zones 2, 3, and 4 lack ADA accessible circulation.

G Urban soundscape and high volume of traffic present difficulties in cultivating a peaceful park setting.

BISECTION

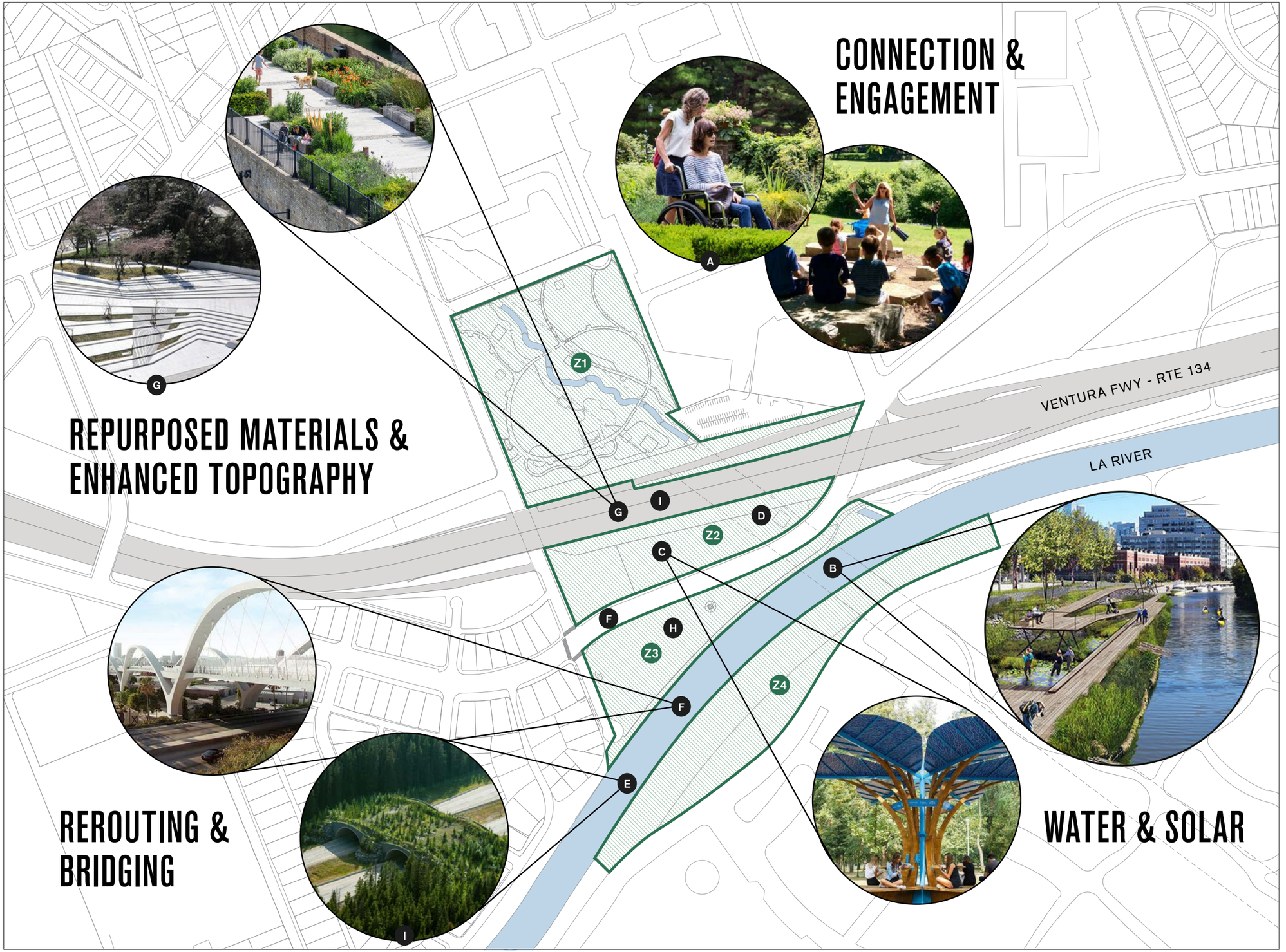
H 134 Freeway embankment bisects the site. Circulation between Zone 1 and Zones 2, 3, and 4 is limited to the existing underpasses. Freeway embankment blocks views from Zone 1 to Griffith Park, and from Zones 2, 3, and 4 to the landscape of Zone 1 and its urban envelope

I Riverside Drive bisects the site, fragmenting Zones 2 and 3.

J Los Angeles River bisects the site, limiting access for people and wildlife coming from Griffith Park and Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

Z1 Zone 1
Z2 Zone 2
Z3 Zone 3
Z4 Zone 4

0' 200' 400'



OPPORTUNITIES

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

A Engage community by developing outdoor dining areas for local workforce, healing & meditation gardens for hospital patrons, outdoor classrooms for local school kids, and flexible use spaces for community programming.

WATER & SOLAR

B Provide access to the River to enjoy cooler ambient temperatures, water activities, and riparian plants and wildlife. Improve groundwater recharge.

C Feature large-scale shade sculptures as functional public art, topped with solar panels to take advantage of high solar exposure.

D Contribute solar energy to the electric grid by tapping into the existing high-tension infrastructure.

REROUTING & BRIDGING

E Pedestrian, bicycle, and wildlife bridge over the river to provide direct access to significant green spaces of Forest Lawn Memorial Park and Griffith Park.

F Reroute car traffic around site while encouraging pedestrian, bicycle, and multi-modal transit circulation through the site. Bring more public transit stops closer to the park. Improve safety and convenience for cyclists and pedestrians accessing the park.

REPURPOSED MATERIALS & ENHANCED TOPOGRAPHY

G Creatively reuse the infrastructure of the decommissioned freeway as a solar farm, regional hike / bike route, and/or viewing platform.

H Develop gathering areas under existing shade trees. Re-use materials from downed trees as site furnishings, or incorporate into natural systems.

I Use cut soil removed from river and freeway embankments as fill soil for pedestrian and wildlife overpasses.

Z1 Zone 1
Z2 Zone 2
Z3 Zone 3
Z4 Zone 4

0' 200' 400'

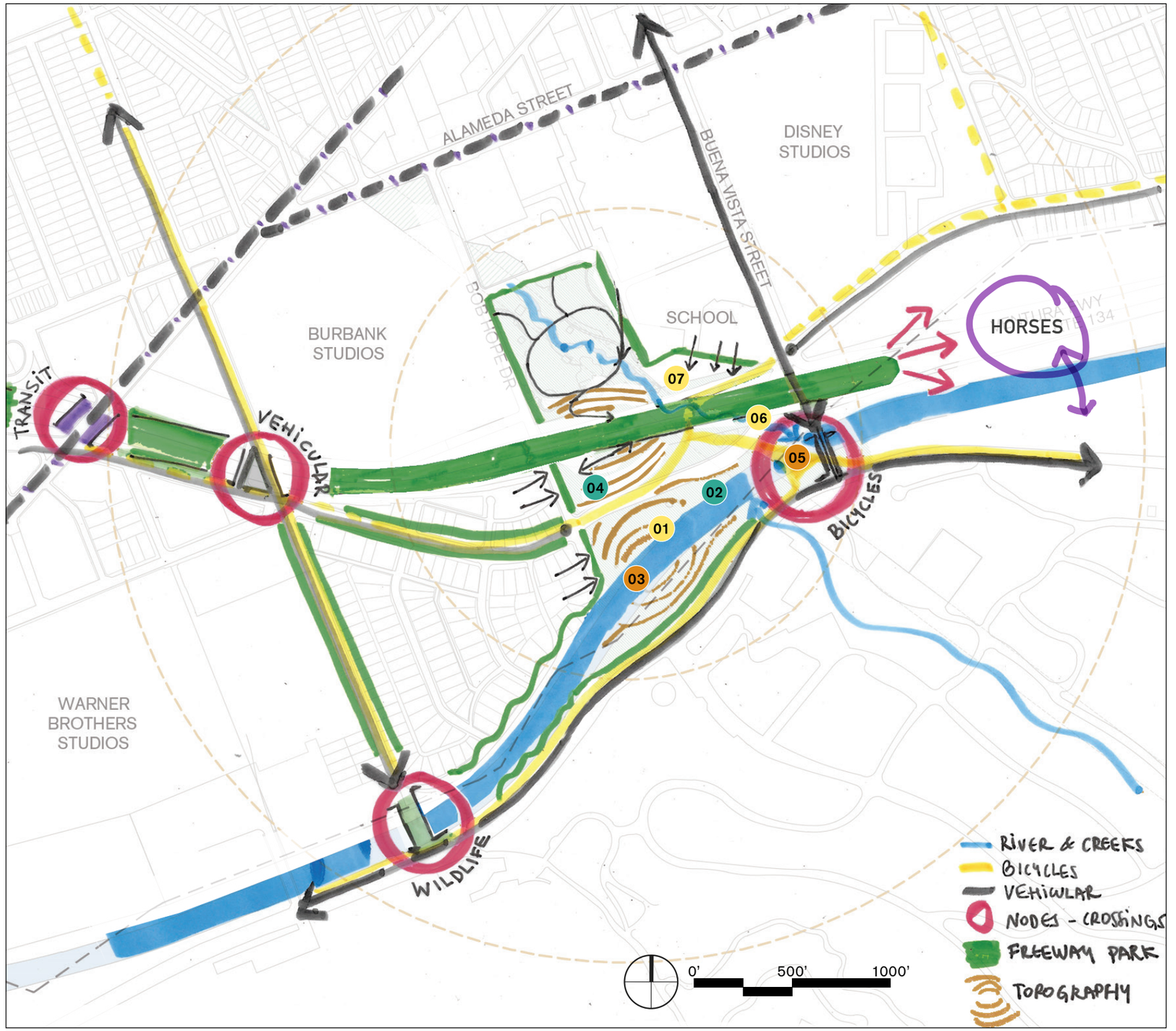
CONCEPT DIAGRAMS AND DESIGN PRECEDENTS

CONCEPT 1 - LINES

01. ACCESS TO THE RIVER

02. NATURALIZED RIVER BANK

03. WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ISLANDS



CONCEPT 2 - NODES

04. GATHERING SPACES UNDER TREE CANOPY

05. PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE BRIDGE

06. NATURE CORRIDOR

07. OUTDOOR EDUCATION

DESIGN PRECEDENTS

- Family Park
  Santiago, Chile
- Kit Carson Park
  Albuquerque, NM USA
- Camley Street Natural Park
  London, UK

MASTER PLAN

01 Burbank Studios
02 The Pointe
03 Los Angeles River
04 Providence High School
05 Disney Studios
06 Junior Achievement of SoCal
07 Forest Lawn
08 Warner Bros. Studios
09 Equestrian Yard
10 Headworks Reservoir
11 Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center

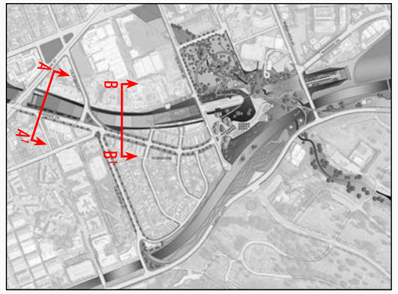
N1 Transit
N2 Vehicular
N3 Wildlife
N4 Bicycle

0' 200' 400'

JOHNNY CARSON PARK - LD4 - TERESITA LARRAIN, NICOLE CALHOUN, BRENNAN GROH - 2022

SECTION/ ELEVATIONS

FREEWAY PARK



FREEWAY PARK - 25’ DEEP

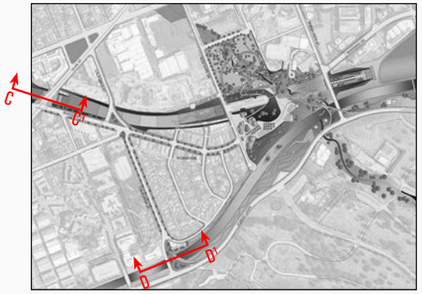
0’ 5’ 10’ 20’

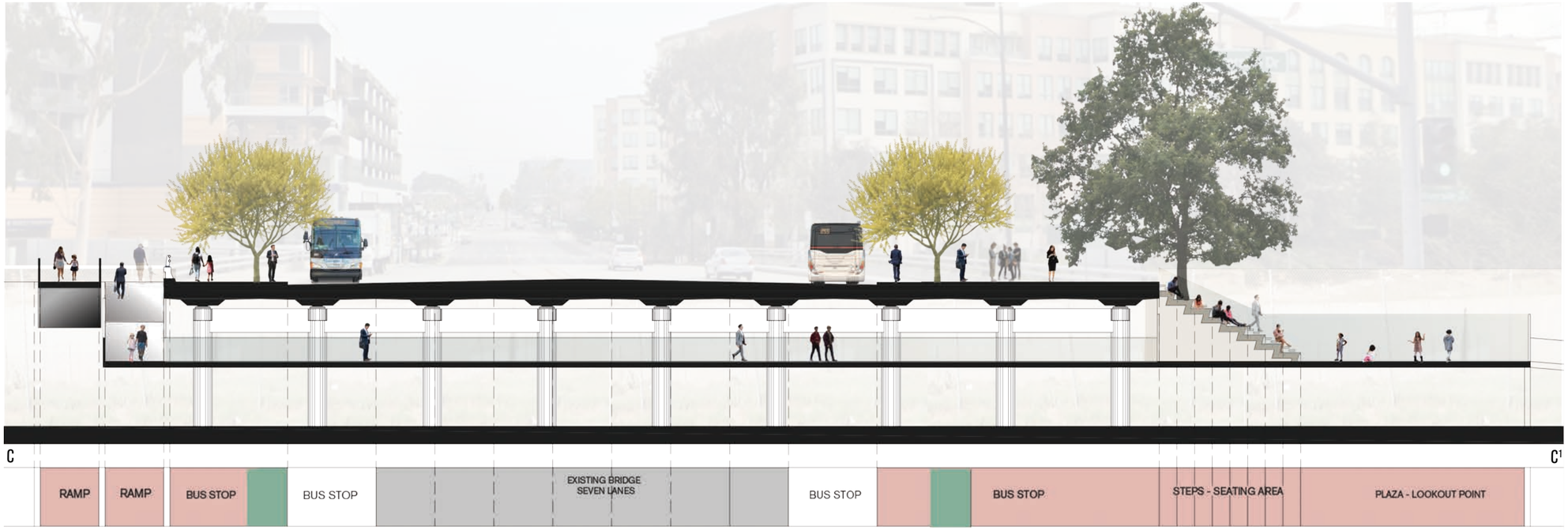
FREEWAY PARK - 10’ DEEP

0’ 5’ 10’ 20’

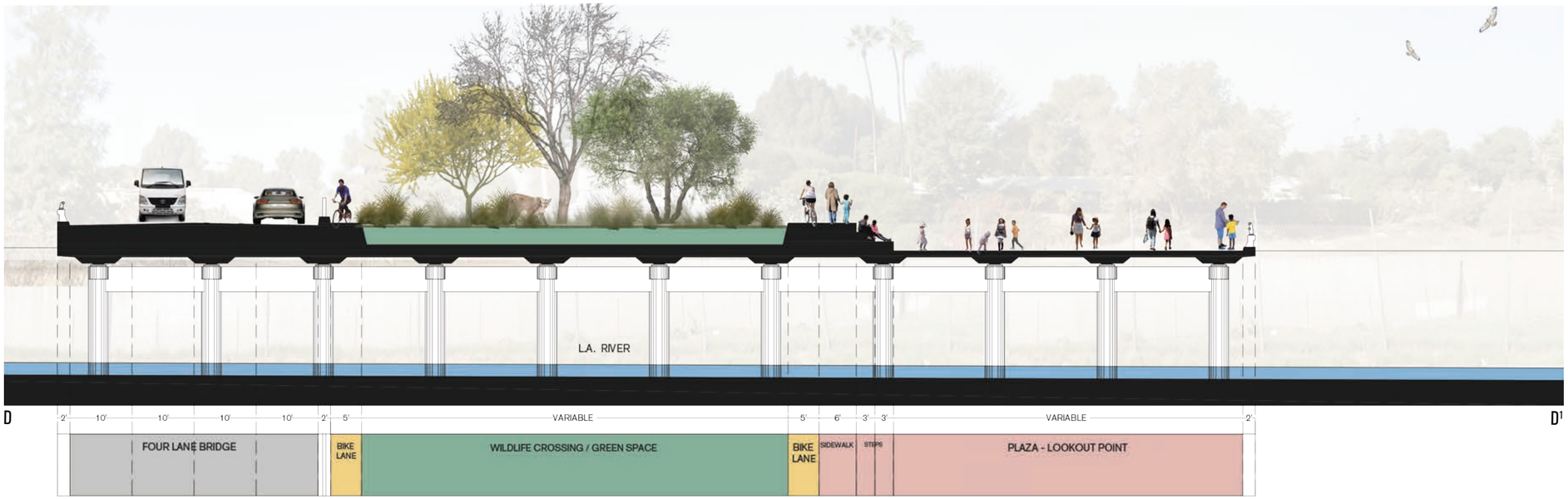
SECTION/ ELEVATIONS

NODES





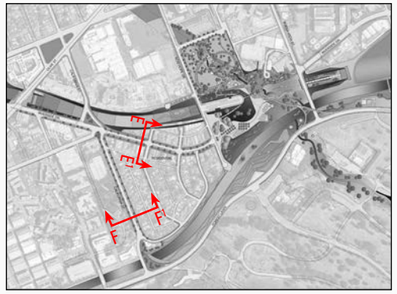
TRANSIT PLAZA

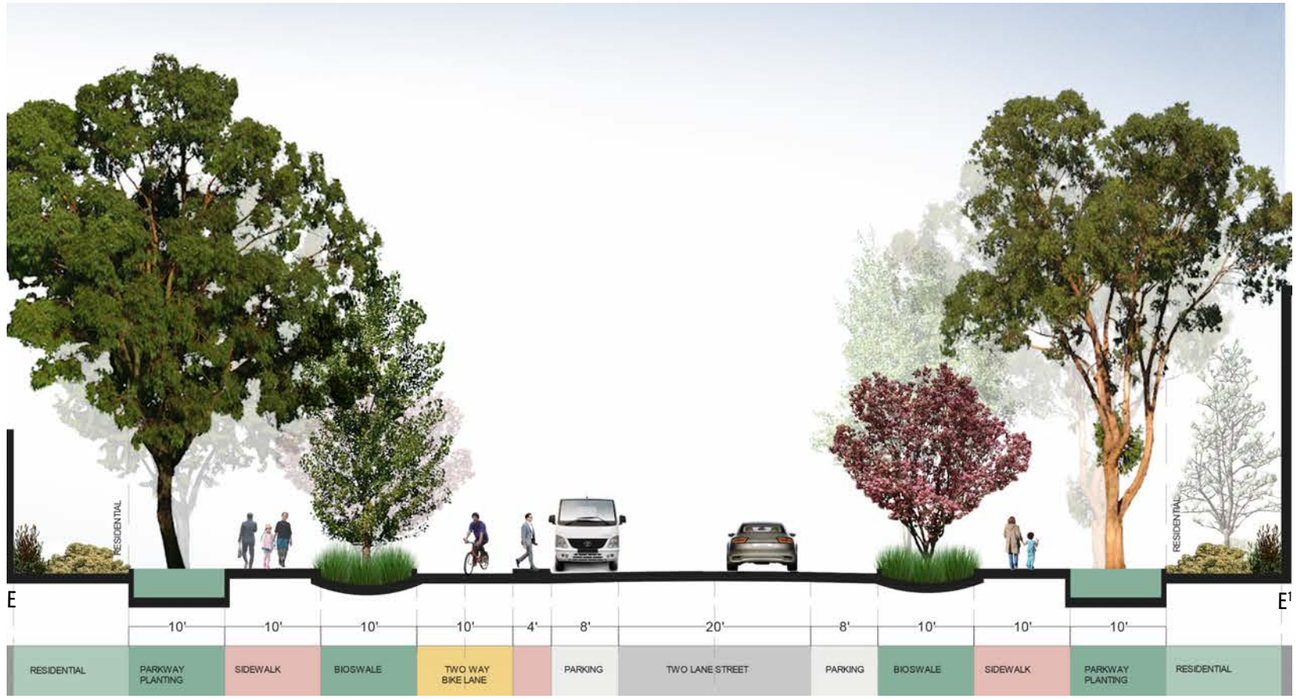


CALIFORNIA BRIDGE

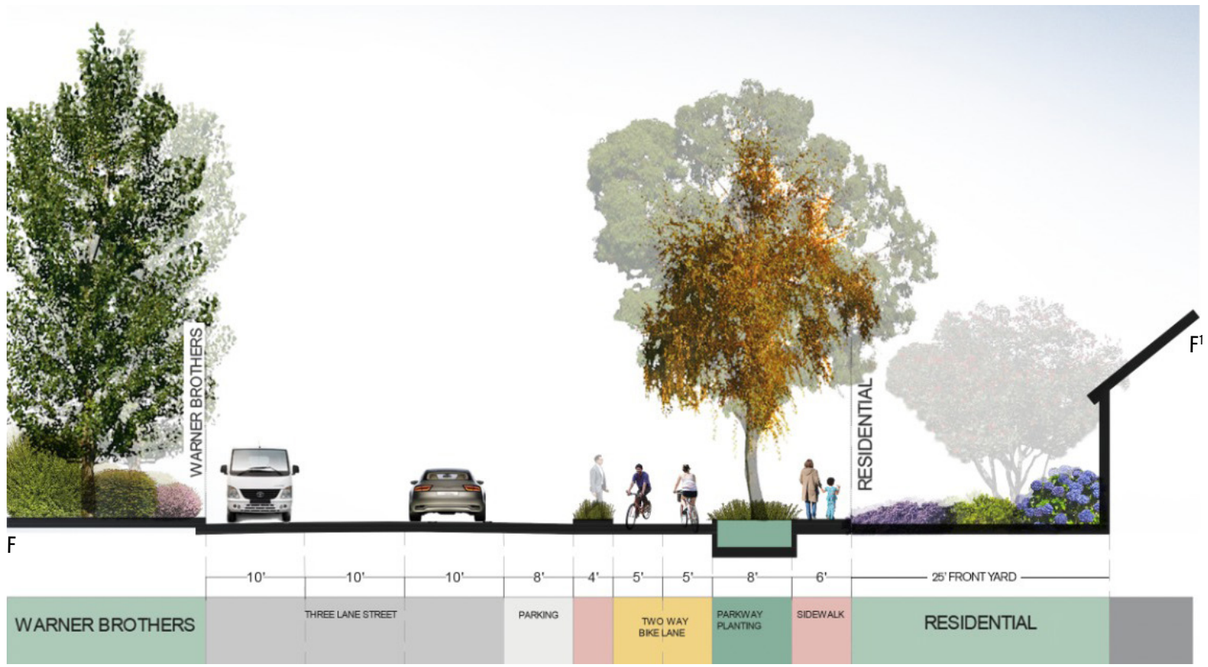
SECTION/ ELEVATIONS

STREETS





RIVERSIDE STREET



CALIFORNIA STREET

SITE PLAN

LEGEND

- A Amphitheater
- B Entry Plaza
- C Outdoor Classrooms
- D Natural History Trail
- E Lookout Point
- F Solar Shade Field
- G Habitat Islands
- H Meditation Walk
- I Naturalized Creek
- J Bike Infrastructure
- K Vehicle Parking
- L Dog Park

- 01 Burbank Studios
- 02 The Pointe
- 03 Los Angeles River
- 04 Providence High School
- 05 Disney Studios
- 06 Forest Lawn
- 07 Warner Bros. Studios
- 08 LA Equestrian Center
- 09 Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center

0' 100' 200'

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

01 Solar shade structures give back to existing energy grid.

02 Repurpose 134 Freeway to integrate green space and wildlife corridors.

03 Expanded green space with large tree canopy and climate appropriate species.

04 Allowing ground water recharge, celebrating our precious resource, and continuing to use recycled water for irrigated areas.

05 Separate circulation for bike and pedestrian safety, increase access points, and enhance pedestrian access.

06 Exercise:
Accessible walking paths over varied terrain, enhanced bike path connections through site

07 Social Gathering and Community Events:
Variety of shaded plazas and amphitheater with flexible seating.

08 Education and Learning:
Outdoor classrooms, demonstration gardens, and interpretive nature areas.

09 Picnic Areas:
Grassy knolls and picnic infrastructure on top of freeway park.

10 Dog Park:
Shaded dog park for small and large dogs easily accessible from residential neighborhood.

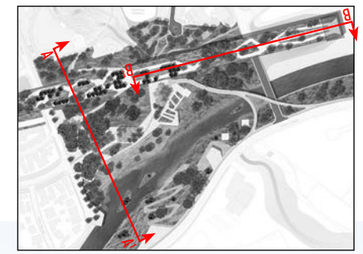
LEGEND

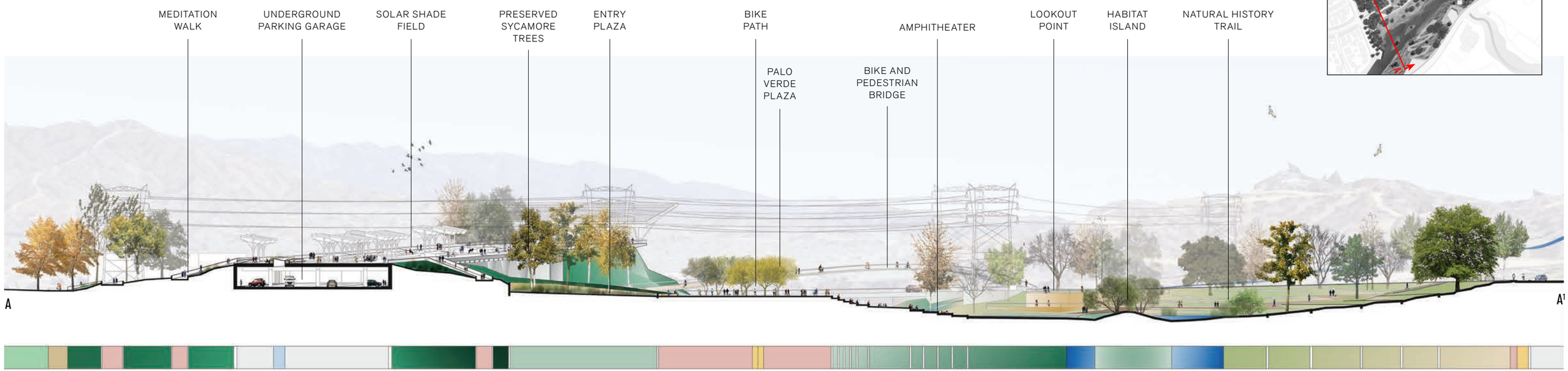
Access Points

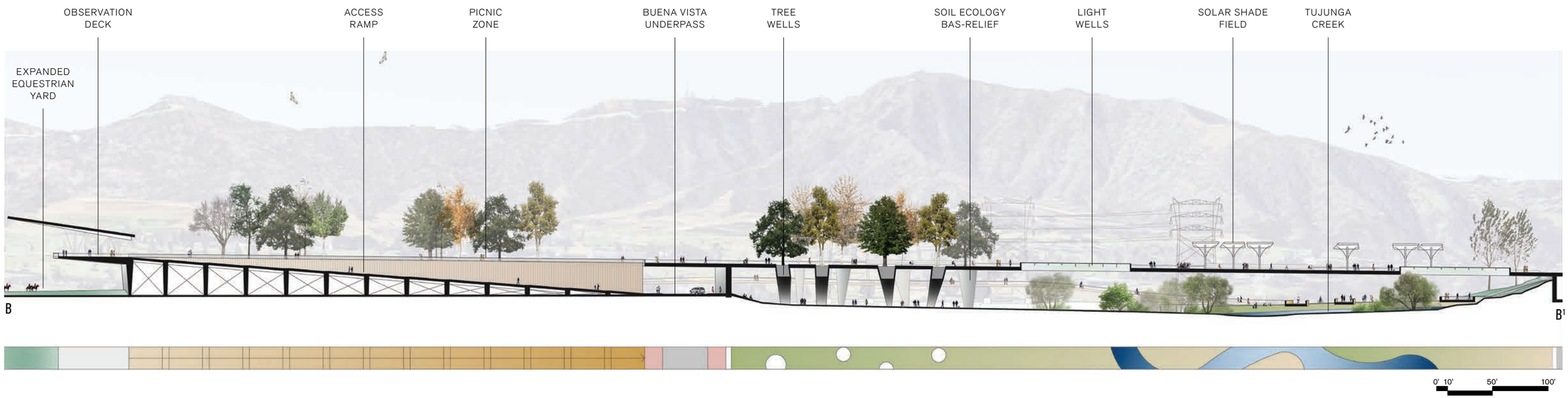
Enhanced View Points

0' 100' 200'

SITE SECTION/ELEVATIONS







ENLARGEMENT AND PERSPECTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS

SAMPLE PLANT MATERIAL ON STRUCTURE


California Buckwheat
Eriogonum fasciculatum


White Sage
Salvia apiana


Toyon
Heteromeles arbutifolia


California Sagebrush
Artemisia californica


Common Yarrow
Achillea millefolium


'Desert Museum' Palo Verde
Parkinsonia 'Desert Museum'


Coyote Bush
Baccharis pilularis


Canyon Prince Wild Rye
Elymus condensatus


Desert Willow
Chilopsis linearis


Cleveland Sage
Salvia clevelandii


Deer Grass
Muhlenbergia rigens

HARDSCAPING

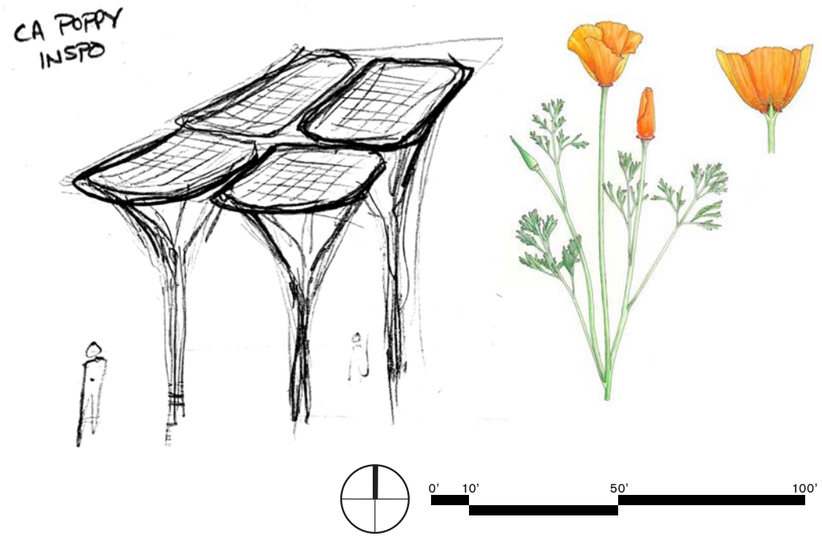
Solar field shade infrastructure

Recycled concrete from site where possible

Permeable paving to encourage ground water recharge

Local lumber through reuse of fallen trees

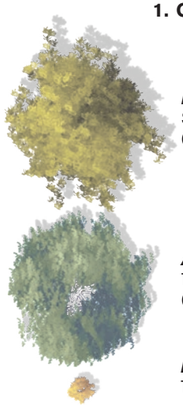
Light wells help to illuminate underground parking



ENLARGEMENT AND PERSPECTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS

GABRIELINO TONGVA PLANT MATERIAL

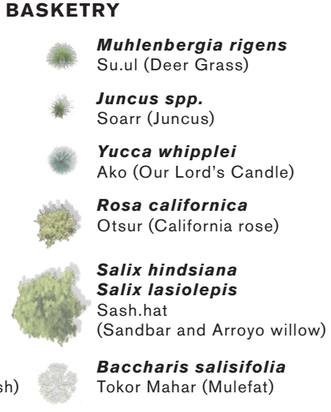
1. CONSTRUCTION - BASKETRY



Platanus racemosa
Shavar
(California Sycamore)

Alnus rhombifolia
Tukunet
(White Alder)

Rhus trilobata
Tsameesh (Basket Bush)



Muhlenbergia rigens
Su.ul (Deer Grass)

Juncus spp.
Soarr (Juncus)

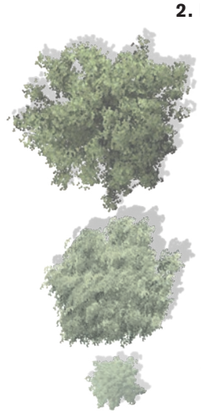
Yucca whipplei
Ako (Our Lord's Candle)

Rosa californica
Otsur (California rose)

Salix hindsiana
Salix lasiolepis
Sash.hat
(Sandbar and Arroyo willow)

Baccharis salisifolia
Tokor Mahar (Mulefat)

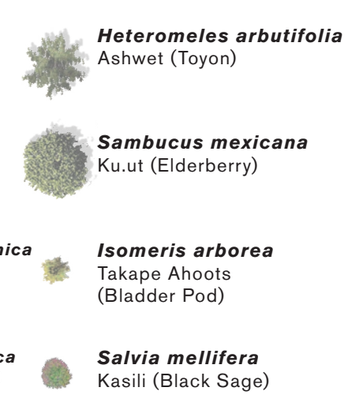
2. FOOD SOURCE



Quercus agrifolia
Weht
(Coast Live Oak)

Umbellularia californica
Takape kaka
(California Bay Laurel)

Arctostaphylos glauca
Sobochesh (Manzanita)



Heteromeles arbutifolia
Ashwet (Toyon)

Sambucus mexicana
Ku.ut (Elderberry)

Isomeris arborea
Takape Ahoots
(Bladder Pod)

Salvia mellifera
Kasili (Black Sage)

3. MEDICINAL - SPIRITUAL

Artemesia californica
Pawots (Coastal Sagebrush)

Artemesia tridentata
Wikwat (Basin Sagebrush)

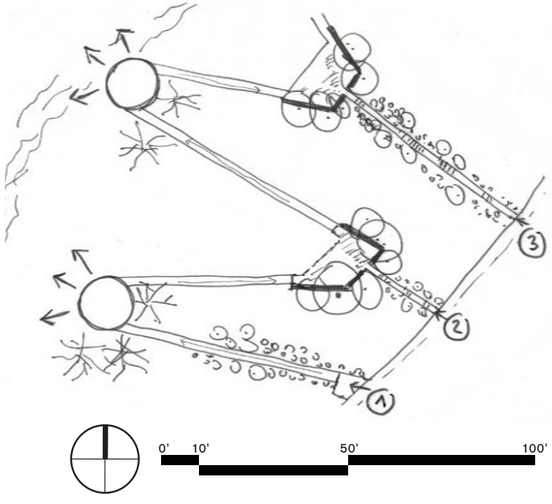
Ceanothus sp.
Ishwhish (Mountain Lilac)

Adenostoma fasciculatum
Hu'utah (Chamise)

Eriogonum fasciculatum
Wilakal (Buckwheat)

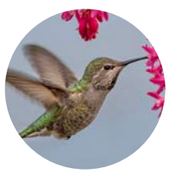
Salvia apiana
Kasili (White Sage)

Ribes malvaceum
Kochar (Currant)



ENLARGEMENT AND PERSPECTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS

SUPPORTED WILDLIFE


ANNA'S HUMMINGBIRD


YELLOW RUMPED WARBLER


RAVEN


BLACK NECKED STILT


WESTERN HONEY BEE

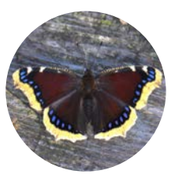

COYOTE

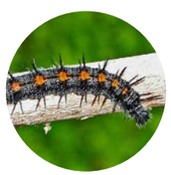

CLIFF SWALLOW


BLACK PHOEBE


RED TAILED HAWK


ACORN WOODPECKER


MOURNING CLOAK BUTTERFLY


MOURNING CLOAK CATERPILLAR

0' 10' 50' 100'


BOB HOPE DR.
WARNER BLVD.
RIVERSIDE DR.
BUENA VISTA ST.
RIVERSIDE DR.
FOREST LAWN DR,
MILE
34
0'
100'
200'