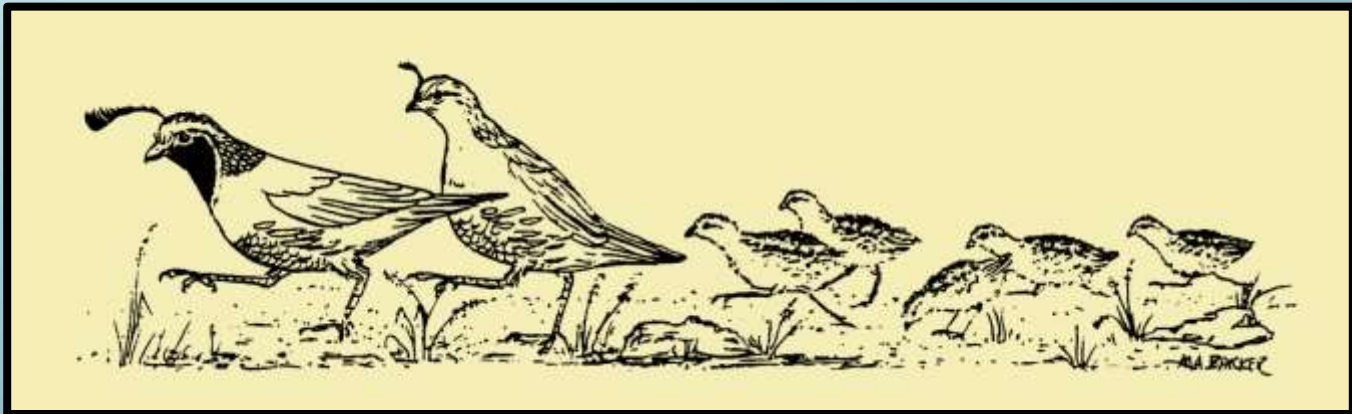


Welcome to San Diego Botanic Garden



Lophortyx californica – California Quail

Brief History

- *Early inhabitants: Kumeyaay*
- *1917 - ? Ranchers farmed on the land*
- *1943 Ruth & Charles Larabee purchased the land*
- *1957 Ruth Larabee gave the land to SD County*
- *1958 Quail Gardens Foundation formed with the intent of establishing a Botanic Garden*
- *1966 Park superintendent hired*
- *1973 Botanist hired*
- *1980 Docent Society formed*
- *1993 Financial responsibility transferred from SD County to Quail Botanical Gardens Foundation*
- *2009 Name changed to San Diego Botanic Garden*

About the Garden

37 Acres, including:

- *Geographic areas: Africa, Canary Islands, Chile, New Zealand, Australia, California, Madagascar, Old & New World Deserts, etc.*
- *Demonstration Gardens: Many related plants from around the world in a specific location: Bamboo, Sub-Tropical Fruit, Palms, Herbs*
- *Areas of interest: Landscaping for Fire Safety, Children's Gardens, Kumeyaay Homesite, Native Area Lookout, Compost and Worm Exhibit*

NEXT

Liz Rozycki

SDBG Horticulture Manager

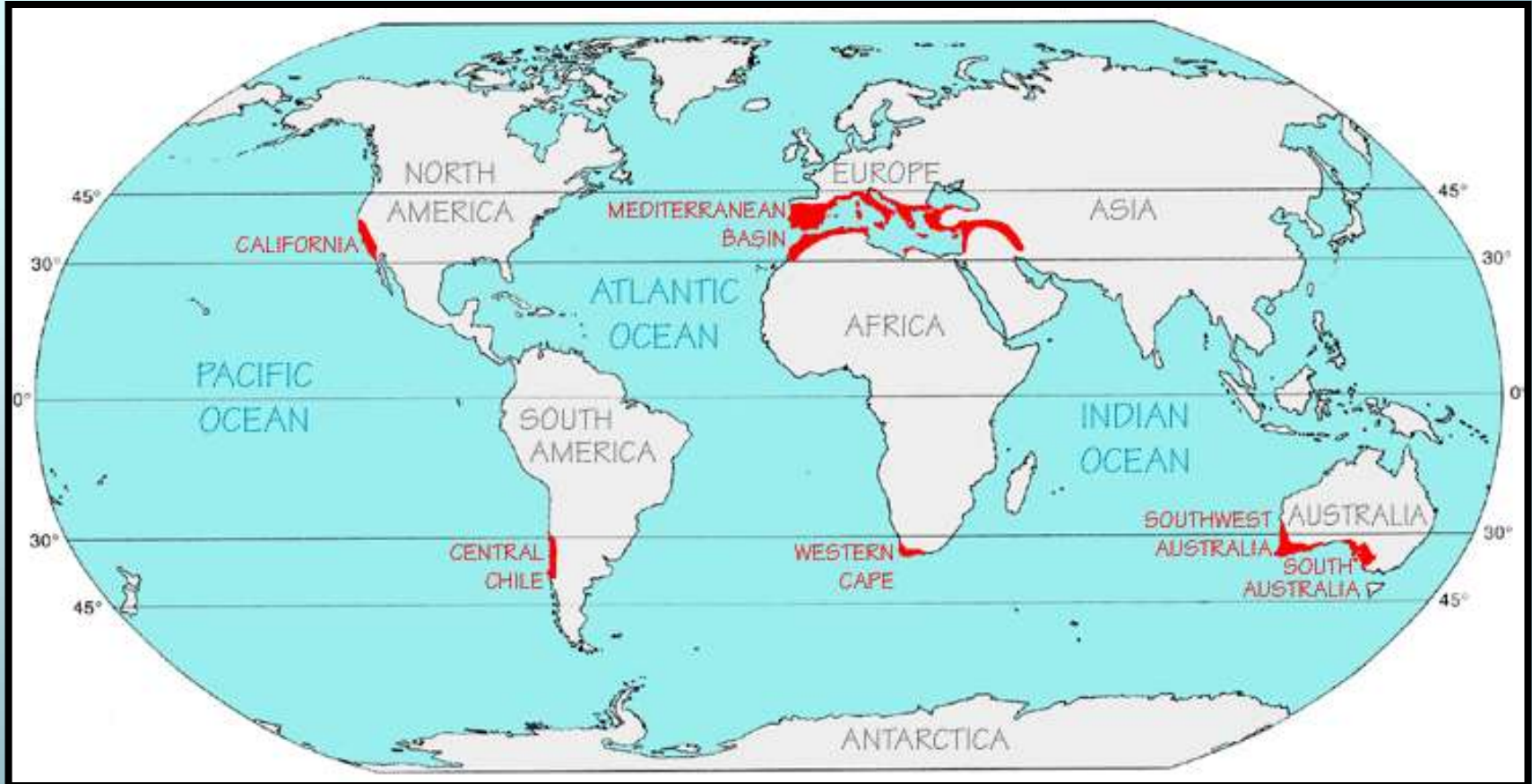
*Liz Rozycki's slides will be on a different PPT,
which will not be available on-line*

*We'll continue with Mo's presentation,
when Liz is finished.*

Mediterranean Climates

*Characteristics
& Flora*

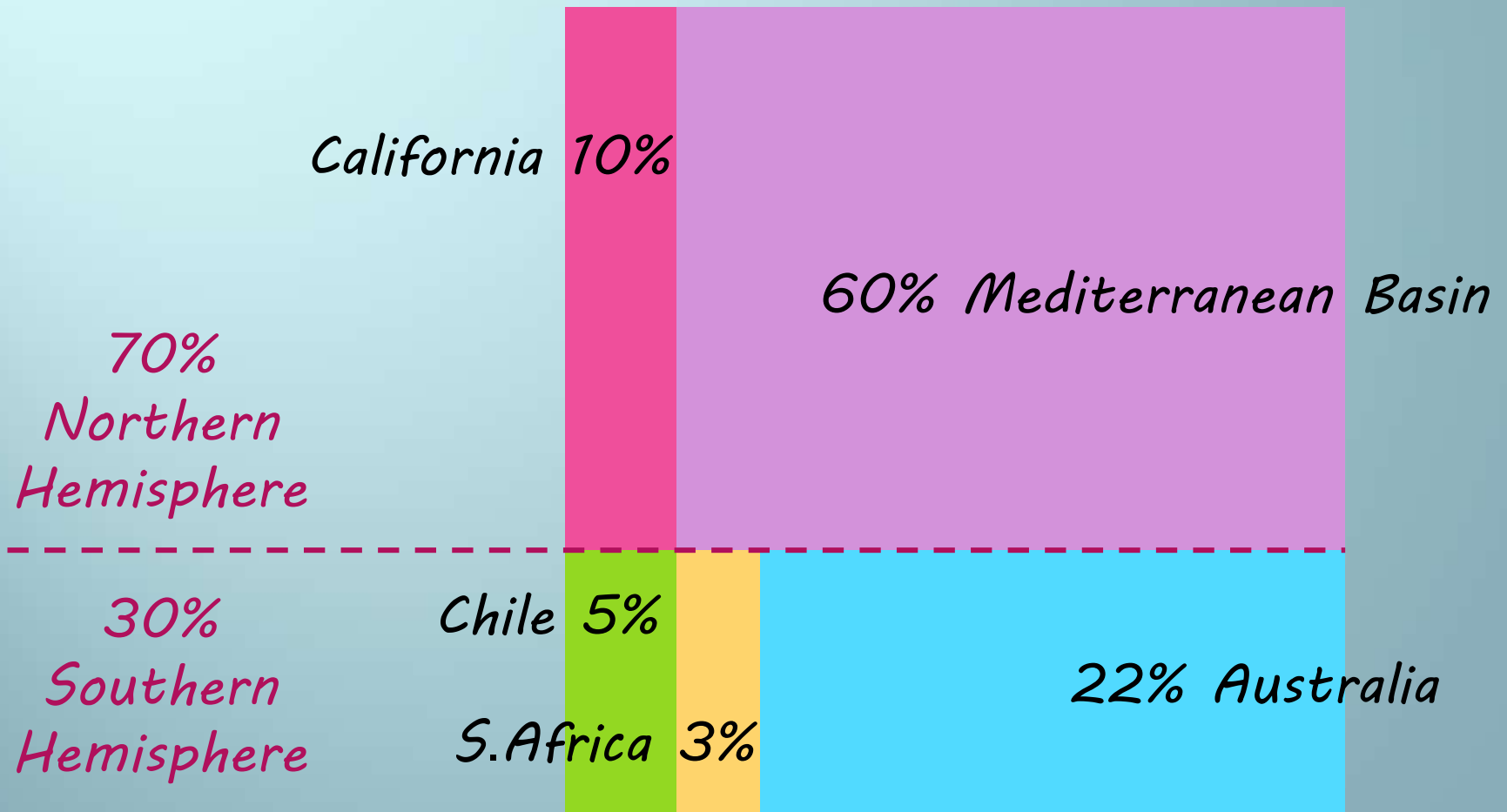
Mediterranean Climate Zones



5 Regions in the World

2% of World's Land Mass

Mediterranean Climate Regions Land Area by %



Mediterranean Regions Rainfall Comparison - Inches

Annual	Wettest Month	Driest Month	
10	2	.000	San Diego, CALIFORNIA
14	3	.078	Santiago, CHILE
20	5	.000	Casablanca, MOROCCO
28	3	.310	Cape Town, S. AFRICA
35	7	.270	Perth, AUSTRALIA

Climate Characteristics

- Summer rain?
 - California & Chile - Dry
 - Other Areas - Unpredictable rain
- Light frosts of short duration
- Oceanic/coastal cooling influence
- Summer fog, a source of moisture
- Fires during dry season

Plant Characteristics

- Strongly mycorrhizal to survive in poor soils
 - Small, shrubby
 - Aromatic to deter herbivores
 - Burn easily due to volatile chemicals
 - Fire survival due to seeds, thick bark or below ground organs

Foliage Characteristics

- May be vertical to avoid sun, even change during day
 - Drought deciduous
- Small leaves: fine hairs or waxy
- Grey-green foliage to reflect sun light
- Dimorphic, two different leaf forms:
 - summer leaves small & tough
 - winter leaves larger & softer

Why Grow Mediterranean Plants?

- Many are drought tolerant*
- Many are edible*
- Growth rate is typically slow,
less maintenance*

Planting Recommendations

- Do not crowd, provide good air circulation*
- Drainage is essential*
- Stake plants, when necessary*

Tips

- Fertilizer can kill some plants
- Mulching is recommended
- Water: deep & infrequently
- Do not move plants

Mediterranean Basin

Canary Islands, S.Europe, N.Africa, M-East



Aeonium sp.
(Crassulaceae)



Quercus suber
(Fagaceae)
Cork Oak



Echium candicans
(Boraginaceae)
Pride of Madeira



Limonium perezii
(Plumbaginaceae)
Statice

Phlomis fruticosa
(Lamiaceae)
Jerusalem Sage



Chile



Jubeae chilensis
(Arecaceae)
Wine palm



Alstroemeria
(Alstroemeriaceae)
Peruvian Lily



Puya alpestris
(Bromeliaceae)
Sapphire Tower



Calandrina sp.
(Montiaceae)



Quillaja saponaria
(Quillajaceae)
Soapbark Tree

Cape South Africa



Erica verticillata
(Ericaceae)



Pelargonium sp.
(Geraniaceae)
Geranium



Leonotis leonurus
(Lamiaceae)
Lion's Tail



Berzeia lanuginosa.
(Bruniaceae)
Buttonbush

Australia



Lomandra sp.
(Asparagaceae)



Correa sp.
(Rutaceae)
Australian Fuchsia



Eremophila sp.
(Myoporaceae)
Emu Bush



Thomasia sp.
(Sterculiaceae)

California



Isomeris arborea
(Capparaceae)
Bladderpod



Galvezia speciosa
(Scrophulariaceae)
Island Bush
Snapdragon



Romneya coulteri
(Papaveraceae)
Matilija Poppy



Eriogonum grande var. rubescens
(Polygonaceae)
Island Buckwheat

Geophytes



Hemerocallis
(Xanthorrhoeaceae)
Daylily



Dierama pulcherrimum
(Iridaceae)



Zephyranthes
(Amaryllidaceae)



Clivia miniata
(Amaryllidaceae)

Groundcovers



Dymondia
(Asteraceae)



Othanna capensis
(Asteraceae)



Lantana sp.
(Verbenaceae)



Grevillea 'Austraflora Fanfare'
(Proteaceae)



Darwinia citriodora
(Myrtaceae)



Salvia
(Lamiaceae)
Sage

Herbs



Thymus
(Lamiaceae)
Thyme



Ocimum basilicum
(Lamiaceae)
Basil



Rosmarinus
(Lamiaceae)
Rosemary



Origanum
(Lamiaceae)
Oregano

Shrubs



Philotheca myoporoides 'Profusion'
(Rutaceae)
Long-leaf Wax Flower



Hebe sp.
(Plantaginaceae)



Cuphea sp.
(Lythraceae)



Abutilon palmeri
(Malvaceae)

Fruit Trees



Eriobotrya japonica
(Rosaceae)
Loquat



Ficus carica
(Moraceae)
Fig Tree



Acca sellowiana
(Myrtaceae)
Pineapple Guava



Punica granatum (Lythraceae)
Pomegranate

Ornamental Trees



Stenocarpus sinuatus
(Proteaceae)
Firewheel Tree



Cassia leptophylla
(Fabaceae)
Gold Medallion Tree



Cercis occidentalis
(Fabaceae)
Western Redbud



Screening



Vitex trifolia 'Purpurea'
(Lamiaceae)
Arabian Lilac



Bambusa sp.
(Poaceae)



Adenanthos sericeus
(Proteaceae)
Woolybush



Leptospermum sp.
(Myrtaceae)

Westringia fruticosa
(Lamiaceae)
Coast Rosemary



THE END

Thank You!

Shall we take a tour?

Your Tour Guides:

	<i>MG Class</i>	<i>Docent Class</i>
<i>Mary Friestedt</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2001</i>
<i>Joan Herskowitz</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>
<i>Linda Stewart</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2008</i>
<i>Mo Price</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2001</i>

12:30

Meet at the Undersea Garden

