

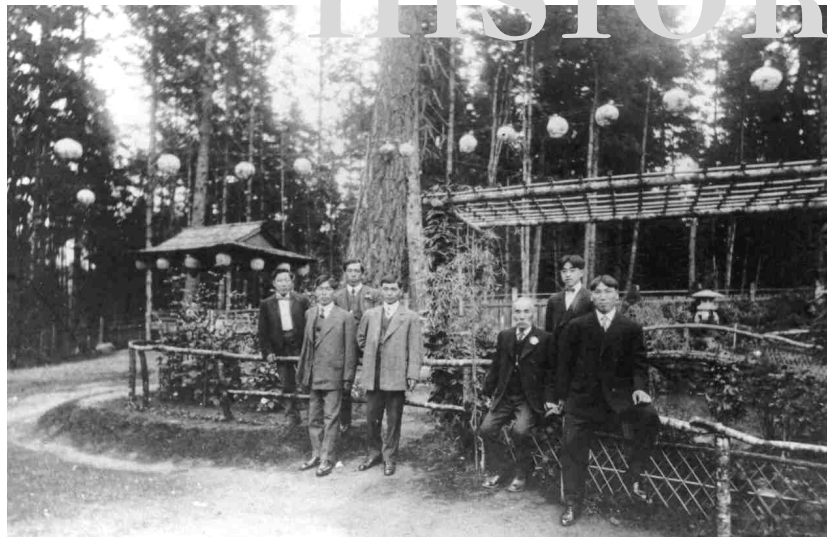


Isaburo Kishida: British Columbia's pioneer Japanese landscape designer. *By Jim Wolf*

This article is an excerpt from "Building the West: The Early Architects of British Columbia", Don Luxton Editor, due to be published by Talon Books in 2003. Jim Wolf is a historian and author who works as a Heritage Planner for the City of Burnaby.

One of the most important early influences on British Columbia's distinctive landscape architecture style was the introduction of the Japanese garden, and the pioneer Japanese landscape architect in the province was Isaburo Kishida. Kishida was a formally trained Ko-en (park) designer and gardener who had worked extensively in his home city of Yokohama. In 1906 his son, Yoshihiro "Joe" Kishida, who had immigrated to Victoria, began a partnership with Harry Takata to build and operate an authentic Japanese Tea Garden. They selected a location on the Gorge Park that had just been connected to the city by a BCER streetcar line. Isaburo Kishida was brought to BC to undertake the design and construction of this ko-en and all of its associated decorative elements and pavilions. The garden opened in 1907 and was a great success.

Local architects and home-builders of Victoria were impressed with the tea garden, and Kishida



The owners and staff of the beautiful Japanese Tea Gardens at "The Gorge" park in Victoria circa 1910. Landscape designer Isaburo Kishida is third from right seated on the fence. The photograph is from the 'Esquimalt Municipal Archives: Takata Collection'.

was subsequently asked to undertake a number of prominent commissions. One of the largest of these was at James Dunsmuir's Hatley Park, where Kishida worked in concert with the estate's architect, Samuel Maclure. The Japanese Garden became a focal point of the estate's 1913 plan, and was enlarged and elaborated with bridges and pavilions that were designed by Boston landscape designers Brett & Hall. This large formal garden still remains today. Maclure provided Kishida with two

continued on page 2

History	1
Ecology	4
Review	8
Calendar of Events	9
Session	10
Market Place	10



Isaburo Kishida
... continued from page 1

s i t e l i n e s • 0 2 • 0 3

BCSLA

sitelines

BCSLA
#110-355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2G8
Tel: 604-682-5610
Fax: 604-681-3394
Email: bcsla@direct.ca
Website: www.bcsla.org

President:	Peter Kreuk	604-684-4611
President Elect:	Wjll McKenna	604-530-4983
Past President:	Adrienne Brown	604-986-9058
Registrar:	Ian Wasson	604-294-7216
Treasurer:	Margot Long	604-688-6111
Directors:	Joe Fry	604-738-1378
	Lindsay Gowler	250-477-6709
	Ron Myers	604-990-3803
	Al Neufeld	604-533-6085
	Barry Potvin	604-990-2455
	David Rose	604-904-9803
Associate Rep:	Linda Nielsen	604-736-2323
CSLA Rep:	Adrienne Brown	604-986-9058
UBC Rep:	Douglas Paterson	604-822-3786
Student Rep:	Paul De Greeff	604-222-1039
Exec. Administrator:	Tara Culham	604-682-5610

Graphic Design and Page Layout by Susan Fisher at Archetype Print Ltd. • #514 - 409 Granville St., Vanc., B.C.
Ph: 604.602.0282 Fax: 604.602.0283

Sitelines is published 6 times a year: February, April, June, August, October and December, by the British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects and is mailed to all BCSLA members; registered landscape architects, associates and affiliates.

The editorial deadline is the 8th and advertising deadline is the 16th day of the intervening months. Advertising rate information is available on request.

Inquiries regarding editorial, advertising or other issues should be addressed to the Sitelines Editor, c/o The BCSLA at the above address.

Sitelines Group

Editors	Laura-Jean Kelly	604-730-4867
	Cameron Murray	604-730-8256
	Will McKenna	604-530-4983

Advertising Editor	Tara Culham	Ph: 604-682-5610
		Fax: 604-681-3394

The purpose of Sitelines is to provide an open forum for the exchange of ideas and information pertaining to the profession of Landscape Architecture. Individual opinions expressed are those of the writers and not necessarily those of the BCSLA.

additional garden commissions. At Jennie Butchart's famous garden at Tod Inlet, Kishida left his mark with a distinguished garden, adapted to the superb local setting. Another garden emerged for Sir F.S. Barnard, a later owner of the now demolished Clovelly. Although Kishida returned to Japan in 1912, he left the legacy of authentic Japanese architecture and landscape design in some of British Columbia's most visited, admired and photographed gardens. In the process, he influenced and inspired generations of local gardeners and landscape designers.

Kishida's tea garden which had introduced the citizens and visitors to Japanese hospitality and culture, was closed and demolished in the 1940s during the forced displacement and

internment of the Takata family. Today, only a few original rockery elements of the landscape remains intact at its historic location in the Gorge Park. In the 1980s The Takata Japanese Garden Society was formed to reconstruct the Japanese Tea Gardens to honor this historic place for the Japanese community in Victoria and in 1995 a new garden was built at a new site within the Horticultural Centre of the Pacific by Greenfield Design.

Research Sources

Toyo Takata, *Nikkei Legacy*, p.75; Toyo Takata, "Victoria's Community that Vanished," *Colonist*, Apr. 23, 1972, p.2; and Linda Brown, "Gardens on the Gorge," *Colonist*, *Islander*, Apr. 19, 1998, pp.8 - 9. ☒

Scots Botanical and Horticultural Legacy in New Caledonia and British Columbia

By Clive L. Justice

Clive spoke at the autumn Conference on Scots Heritage in British Columbia and the West, held September 12th to 14th at Simon Fraser University. Clive is the author of Mr. Menzies' Garden Legacy: Plant Collecting on the Northwest Coast, Cavendish Books, Delta, 2000.

Starting with Archibald Menzies who botanized our coast, William Fraser Tolmie who brought the Dalhia to the Pacific Northwest,

John Scouler and David Douglas who introduced Pacific Northwest plants to English gardens, John Davidson who became Provincial Botanist and Professor of Botany at UBC, gardener and rhododendron nurseryman George Fraser along with Henry M. Eddie, and William Livingston BCSLA: all were Scots. Readers of Sitelines may be interested to learn more about the latter two Scots, as their landscape legacy is still present in Vancouver.

Henry M. Eddie was born and trained as a gardener in Scotland. His dad and grandfather had been in the florist trade. After an apprenticeship, he worked at a number of large estates in Scotland ending up as Head Gardener at the Glenapp Estate of Lord Inchcliffe near

continued on page 3

b c s l a



H I S T O R Y

Scots Botanical
 . . . continued from page 2



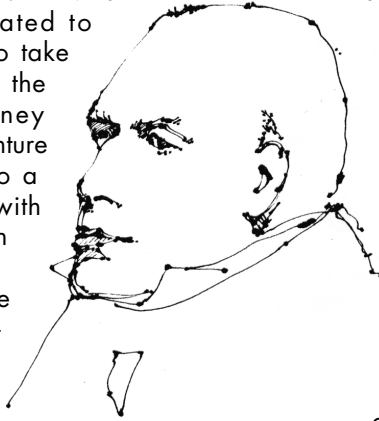
s i t e l i n e s • 0 2 • 0 3

Ballantre in southwest Scotland. He married Elizabeth Cameron and two sons were born. In 1910 the family emigrated to British Columbia to take up fruit farming in the Maple Ridge-Haney area. After this venture failed he moved to a foreman position with Royal Nurseries in South Vancouver. In 1917, he became manager of a nursery in Sardis, near Chilliwack. It is from here he began his career as a creator of roses. He found a thornless Japanese multiflora rose which is a variety used as understock for budding new hybrid roses to.

One of Henry Eddie's first successes breeding hybrid roses was an apricot tea rose he named Royal Visit. It commemorated the Royal visit in 1939 of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to British Columbia. Other roses followed: Mrs. H. M. Eddie and Mountie are two. After his death in 1945 H.M. Eddie's work was carried on by his youngest son Henry J. Eddie with *Burnaby*, a white and *Poly Prim*, a yellow. Both received Awards of Merit from the National Rose Society in England. Henry Eddie senior's last rose creation was named for his namesake son and wife Myrtle's daughter. *Rosemary Eddie* is a lovely pink rose. It is a fitting legacy for a British Columbia Scot.

His greatest legacy for us, however, is not his roses but a tree. It is a cross he made between British Columbia's provincial flower the

native Western dogwood *Cornus nuttallii* and the Eastern dogwood *Cornus florida*. It bears the name *Eddie's White Wonder*. The tree has bigger white flowers (bracts) than either Eastern or Western species and is a better garden and street tree than our native, with much better fall colour too. In 1986, *Eddie's White Wonder* was proclaimed Vancouver's Centennial Tree to honour



Archibald Menzies
 Drawing by Cameron Murray

Vancouver's one hundred years. Vancouverites will find it on the grounds of most of the City's elementary and high schools and along a number of Vancouver Streets.

William C. (Bill) Livingston was born in Bathgate Scotland in 1911 and emigrated to British Columbia with his family that same year. The Livingston's settled in South Vancouver where Bill's dad John took a position as manager of Royal Nurseries. After high school in the late twenties, Bill apprenticed to Fred Cole, a Portland Landscape Architect. Ten years later he returned to Vancouver and began a practice landscaping residential properties on Vancouver's Westside. In 1938 he was offered the position of Landscape Foreman for the Vancouver Parks Board.

For the next 36 years Bill Livingston would be responsible for creating, building and managing the physical park system in Vancouver. He would oversee the development of more than thirty of

Vancouver's parks, beaches, recreation grounds, playing fields, display gardens, street trees and boulevards. Not many of you will know that Burnaby's Central Park was developed and maintained by Bill and his Vancouver Park,s Board crews during the Thirties and early Forties when the District Municipality of Burnaby was in receivership.

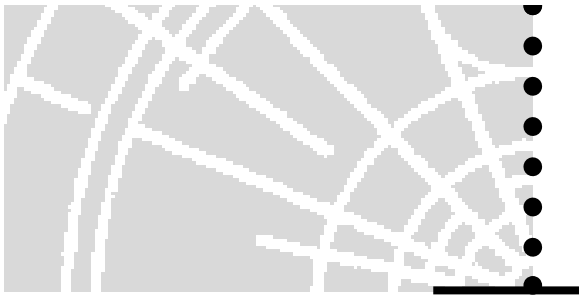
Bill Livingston died in 1990 leaving us in Vancouver a great legacy of parks and recreation places. One legacy Bill left us that I am particularly fond of and is identified with Scots and the Scottish Highlands is the Heather garden and rockery tucked away in Vandusen Gardens. One of the special weekend events at the Gardens is titled *Piper in the Garden*. This event occurs on the Labour Day long weekend when the Heather garden is at its finest. A piper leads the visiting group with garden guide down to the Heather patch. Then after explanation by the guides, the piper pipes a lament.

By far the greatest of Bill Livingston's legacies is not the Pitch and Putt Golf courses, or the Bloedel geodesic dome Conservatory in Queen Elizabeth Park or the World renowned quarry floral display and wedding venue garden that Bill has left us. For me and many other tree lovers it is the arboretum that includes the VIP and Royals urban forest on the north and west side of the Quarry garden and connecting to the trees of the Cambie Heritage Boulevard from

continued on page 4



HISTORY



Rights-of-way Management in Support of Biological Conservation

By Valentin Schaefer, Executive Director, Douglas College Centre for Environmental Studies and Urban Ecology, P.O. Box 2503, New Westminster, BC V3L 5B2

Introduction

Rights-of-way play an important role in connecting ecosystem fragments. Within British Columbia there are 71,000 km of rights-of-way, much of which can be incorporated into strategies for biological conservation. They can be used to join small areas of habitat and enable them to function as larger, more viable ecosystems.

Connectivity in biological conservation is especially important in urban areas. Cities often develop in unique and valuable natural ecosystems such as estuaries and

floodplains because of their strategic importance or suitability for agriculture. In British Columbia, Canada, examples are the Fraser River estuary in Vancouver and the Garry Oak Woodland in Victoria. The location of the ecosystem fragments in cities can make them far more important than their limited size and disturbed plant life might initially suggest (Schaefer, 1994).

The loss of natural habitat due to urbanization is considerable. In the United States from 1959 to 1982, 22 million acres (8.7 million hectares), of land were converted to urban and other developed land uses, an increase of 45% (Heimlich and Anderson, 1987). In the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, about 70 – 80% of the original wetland habitat has been lost because of dyking in support of urban and agricultural development (Fraser River Estuary Study Steering Committee 1978). Land that has been converted to agriculture or other similarly cultivated landscapes has only 50% of the average net primary productivity of original forested ecosystems and urban landscapes have only 13% (Healey, 1997).

With fragmentation, wildlife population sizes decrease, local extinctions increase, and isolation

interferes with recolonization by native species (MacArthur and Wilson, 1967; Opdam, 1991; Wilcox and Murphy, 1985).

Connectivity is one approach to solving the problem of habitat fragmentation. Connecting islands of habitat enhances species richness of breeding birds (MacClintock et al. 1977), increases seed dispersal of climax trees by wildlife (Levenson 1981), and maximizes the biological diversity of fragmented habitats by promoting critical breeding densities and an increased gene pool in populations (Harris 1984). Rights-of-way can therefore provide for larger breeding populations, better gene flow, more complex food webs and symbiotic relationships. Any degree of connectivity adds value to ecosystem fragments, with the benefits increasing with the increased degree of connection (Rudis and Ek 1981).

The strength of network connectivity is determined by the number of networks in a region, the links within the networks and the number and sizes of the nodes of habitat fragments (Linehan et al., 1995).

Utility rights-of-way can be used to form a significant part of this network. It is clear from metapopulation theory that the greater the

continued on page 5

ecology



Scots Botanical

... continued from page 3

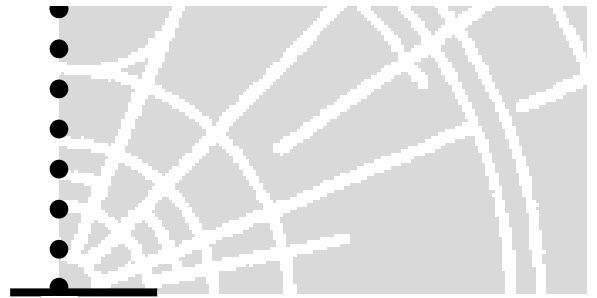
King Edward Avenue's magnificent Bigtrees and golden Limes and continuing south to Marine Drive. This arboretum and boulevard of fine and stately trees will stand as a living monument to the end of the 21st Century and well beyond. ☒

Job Opportunity

LandSpace Design has a position open for a **Landscape Computer Technician** on a f/t or p/t contract basis. The candidate shall have an excellent graphic ability with VectorWorks experience.

Contact **Al Tanzer, LandSpace Design Inc.**,
142 Garden Drive, Vancouver, BC V5L 4P4

Rights-of-way Management
... continued from page 4



s i t e l i n e s • 0 2 • 0 3

number of patches and the closer they are, the better the colonization (Hanski and Thomas 1993). Seed dispersal and wildlife movements are key processes in determining the survival of metapopulations. Such movements are directly related to the connectivity of the landscape (Schipper, et. al. 1996). Increasing biodiversity within the connecting corridors to more closely match that of the fragments they connect increases their usefulness.

The value of connectivity in forestry conservation is generally accepted (Harris, 1984), even though it is difficult to predict if a link will function as expected (Simberloff and Cox, 1987). Wildlife movement through corridors between habitats has been demonstrated for small and large mammals (e.g. Wegner and Merriam, 1979) and for birds (e.g. Dmowski and Kozakiewicz, 1990).

In wilderness forest ecosystems, connectivity is established by deliberately leaving connections of unlogged stands between nodes. In urban systems, links usually need to be created from disturbed habitat. This can be accomplished through community stewardship and through the planning efforts of landscape architects to increase the structural complexity of vegetation. Having a corridor of adequate dimensions may in itself be insufficient (Henein and Merriam 1990). The best wildlife corridors have good vegetation layering, a diversity of plant life and a minimum of invasive alien species (Thorne, 1993).

Greenways

Landscape architects and city planners usually refer to corridors of green space as greenways. The

value of greenways to ecosystem function has been actively cultivated and several case studies have been described such as the southwestern Wisconsin environmental corridors and the Boulder greenways (Smith and Hellmund, 1993). A greenway which also serves to biologically connect two ecosystem fragments is classified as a third generation greenway (Searns, 1995).

Rights-of-way typically are used as first and second generation greenways by providing people corridors with multiuse pathways and beautifying the community. With some sensitivity to the use of native annuals, perennials and shrubs they can act as third generation greenways, contributing significantly to the conservation of biodiversity. In urban areas the plantings can be done as a stewardship activity with the local communities and can be expanded to include backyard habitat and balconies in surrounding residential neighbourhoods.

The Green Links Project

Green Links is a project of the Douglas College Centre for Environmental Studies and Urban Ecology. It was started in 1995 to establish and maintain ecological corridors in urban areas throughout Greater Vancouver. Its primary objective is to increase the ecological value and biodiversity of urban wildlife habitats and green spaces. There are two secondary objectives: to increase the value of green spaces to the community, and; to reduce ongoing maintenance costs thereby decreasing monetary costs in terms of vegetation management in rights-of-way or environmental

costs involving the demand for pesticides and potable water associated with managing home gardens.

Fragmentation of urban wildlife habitats is becoming a particular problem for Greater Vancouver. Over the past 10 years the region has grown to 2 million people, with the population expected to reach 3.1 million people by the year 2025 (GVRD, 1995). This population growth will exacerbate the already advanced state of fragmentation in the Lower Mainland's wildlife habitats.

Links are created by plantings of native vegetation (primarily shrubs and perennials). The plantings are done in partnership with schools, service clubs (e.g. Optimists, Rotary), youth groups (e.g. scouts, guides), municipal and regional governments (e.g. City of Burnaby, Greater Vancouver Regional District) and nongovernmental environmental organizations (e.g. Vancouver Natural History Society, Burns Bog Conservation Society).

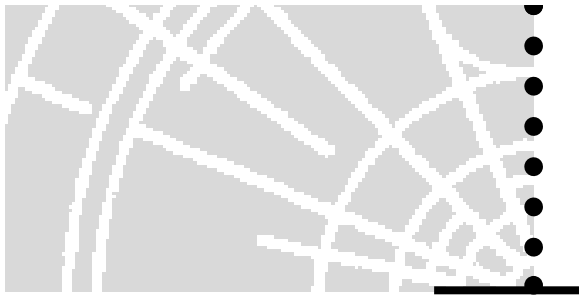
Methods

The first step in our Green Links program was to create a composite map of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) in neighbouring municipalities. The result — a regional perspective. Maps of ESAs are usually produced by individual municipalities without any attempt to standardize the process or the criteria. Thus, coming up with a regional map was the first step in the defragmenting process.

continued on page 6



ecology



Rights-of-way Management
... continued from page 5

Three initial Green Links demonstration projects were immediately apparent from the composite map. Each offers opportunities to connect several fragments at once. In particular, rights-of-way were examined for their potential to connect several important islands of habitat with each other and the "continent", which in this case is the surrounding wilderness on the urban outskirts.

Measuring Biodiversity

A baseline measure of biodiversity was established for comparison in 10 years. The 10 years seemed appropriate to provide time for the plantings to establish themselves as communities and to allow time for the wildlife populations to respond.

Two measures of biodiversity are being used to evaluate the effectiveness of Green Links. One is the Simpson's Index of biodiversity. The arbitrary target is to use Green Links to raise the average biodiversity index (Simpson's) for birds (used as an indicator of overall biodiversity) by 30% (from 10 to 13) over the 10-year horizon, or an average of 3% per year in the short term.

A second measure is the presence of indicator species. The assumption is that encouraging such species with more sensitive habitat requirements encourages more numerous species with less

sensitive requirements. Examples of such indicator species may be Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) for ground cover, Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) for shrub layer, Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) for nectar producing flowers, and Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) for tree canopy habitat.

Increasing Connectivity

The following activities are being used to increase connectivity:

- A.** Restoration of native plant species. Several types of plantings are being used, depending on the conditions and requirements of each specific site. Various planting programs possible are:
 - butterfly and hummingbird gardens (herbaceous, low growing, plants)
 - multiple species habitats (incorporating shrubs such as native beaked hazelnut for Steller's Jay and squirrels)
 - green space maintenance (ground cover and shrubs to out compete nuisance species)
- B.** Removal of invasive species such as Scotch broom
- C.** Constructing multiuse pathways
- D.** Refuse cleanups
- E.** Creating interpretive sites
- F.** Conducting community workshops and erecting bird and bat boxes

Green Links is working in three

demonstration sites — two are rights-of-ways (Coquitlam and Surrey) and the third is through a matrix of residential development (Burnaby). The Coquitlam right-of-way is the prototype and is the one being reported on here.

The Coquitlam right-of-way approximately 5 km long and 100m wide and 128 ha in area. The land is primarily owned by the City. We work with BC Hydro to ensure plantings meet required height and species requirements for the utility. Green Links increases connectivity between five ecosystem fragments:

Colony Farm (65 ha), a habitat of field and marsh adjacent to the Coquitlam River, was recently made into a Greater Vancouver Regional District Park in recognition of its natural value.

Riverview Lands (31 ha), an ecologically unique arboretum stewarded by the Riverview Horticultural Society.

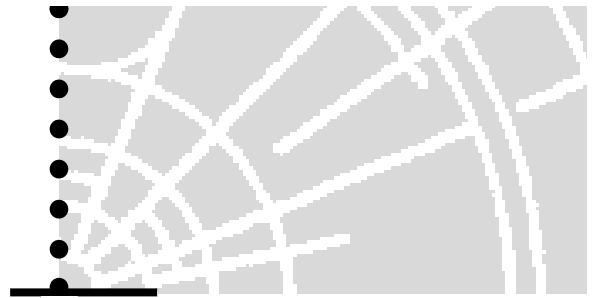
Mundy Park (192 ha), a large municipal park containing a remnant forest and small lake with bog habitat. It is on the top of a moraine marking the boundary between the Burrard Inlet and Fraser River watersheds.

Pinnacle Creek ravine (59 ha), part of the Chine Heights escarpment running between Coquitlam and Port Moody.

Scott Creek ravine (8.5 ha), part of the Westwood Plateau and an important urban salmon stream of the Coquitlam River watershed.

continued on page 7





Results

Baseline biophysical inventories were completed for 14 sites along the right-of-way in 1996 (Schaefer and Sulek, 1997). The utility corridor supports 121 species of plants and 51 species of birds. The Simpson's biodiversity index for birds from the 14 sampling sites along the 8 km corridor ranges from 7.4 – 16.74, with an average of 10.7. Based on the biodiversity index of 13.0 found at a site second closest to the wilderness fringe of the corridor, a target was set to increase the average biodiversity index for the entire corridor to 13.0 over a 10 year period.

Implementation activities in 1996/7 in the Coquitlam corridor included planting native vegetation at seven locations with about 3,000 plants covering approximately 6 ha, water channeling (one location), removal of invasive species (Scotch broom, Himalayan blackberry, purple loosestrife) at three locations, and a plant salvage of 500 trees at one location.

A community survey of 2,300 households resulted in 327 respondents, the majority of which appreciated the green spaces in their community and supported habitat enhancement work.

In 1996/97, the Green Links Project as a whole, encompassing all three corridors, resulted in **the planting of about 6,000 plants** covering about 10 ha, presentations to 2,500 school children, construction of 350 bird and bat boxes, community workshops attended by about 250 people, 70 newspaper and magazine articles,

a symposium attended by 120 people representing over 30 organizations, 100,000 seeds of perennials mailed to households, over 1,000 plants salvaged and the implementation of a native plant propagation program in four schools. About 600 people attended 12 public speaking engagements, and a Green Links Display was present at over 20 public events.

As of the year 2000, five years into the Green Links Project, **25,000 plants have been planted** with the involvement of 3,700 school children and community members.

The Green Links plantings were done in consultation with BC Hydro and City of Coquitlam. Unfortunately there was little or no communication with the maintenance staff who actually cut the vegetation on the sites with brush cutters or flail mowers. Such communication also proved difficult to establish because of staff changes in the mowing crews. A number of plantings were cut before we implemented a procedure to protect the perimeters of the plantings with logs. Signs are also used but are somewhat impractical because of vandalism.

Discussion

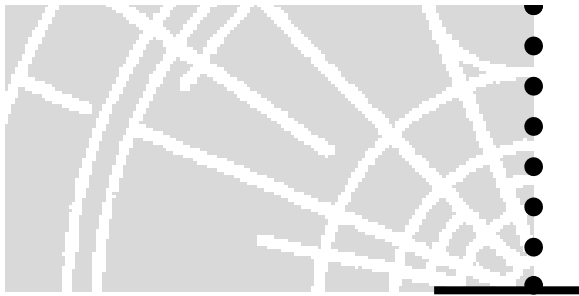
Wildlife corridors are most effective if the plant species in the corridor approximate those in the green spaces they connect. Although rights-of-ways are frequently "green" and perhaps even lush with vegetation, their biodiversity is typically low. The disturbance created in constructing the right-of-way favours the

establishment of a few pioneer plant species. These can perpetuate themselves because the periodic cutting of the site to control the pioneers keeps the system perpetually in an early successional stage.

Planting more native species will encourage more use of the rights-of-way as a wildlife corridor by more species. In this way Green Links allows for the greater use, movement, dispersal and interaction of plants and animals between more fragments of urban wildlife habitat. The stronger the connection, the greater the ecological value of the habitat. This should result in an increase of biodiversity to higher levels.

It will be difficult to scientifically prove a cause and effect relationship between the enhancement of rights-of-way and increased biodiversity. There are no controlled conditions in this natural experiment. Habitat is being destroyed, or enhanced, in other places used by the wildlife, perhaps even in wintering areas found in other countries. Conversely, positive changes may be due to conservation measures taken elsewhere. These changes may override the impacts of the Green Links project in ways which are unknown or cannot be measured. Nevertheless, the relationship between increased biodiversity in corridors and its significance in connectivity is well established and should not be ignored.

For a sources list, please contact Dr. Shaefer. ☒



VALLEY OF GRASS — Tallgrass Prairie and Parkland of the Red River Region.

Kim Alan Chapman, Adelheid Fischer, and Mary Kinsella Ziegenhagen.

1st paperback ed. St. Cloud, Minnesota: North Star Press of St. Cloud Inc. — Nature Conservancy, 1998.

A Review by Clive L. Justice, PhD, FCSLA

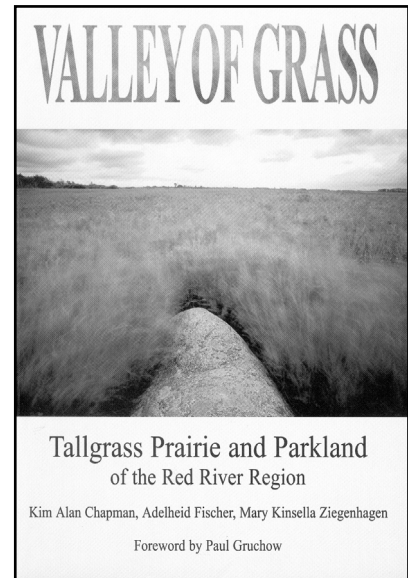
In the context of continental North America, the geological, ecological and cultural landscapes of the Cheyenne Delta, the Agissiz Beach Ridges and the Tallgrass Aspen Parkland in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba, that the *Valley of Grass* covers, is very small. The part in Canada is an even smaller fragment of our many and diverse landscapes. However, there are widespread implications that spring from the authors' documentation of research and programs that scientists, communities, farmers and groups like the Nature Conservancy have accomplished by "Thinking like a Prairie," "Living with the Prairie," and "Sustaining the Prairie and Parkland." They have found ways to build and

maintain healthy communities while also conserving soil, water and plant resources.

The lesson that *Valley of Grass* has for all of us and particularly landscape architects is to study and understand vegetation, both natural and culturally modified. For it is through the conservation, maintenance and management of this resource that we can build and maintain healthy, and viable communities in Canada. *Valley of Grass* is filled with coloured and black and white photos, clear maps, diagrammes and historical sketches with detailed captions. There are people pictures, lovely landscapes and prairie wildflowers pictured in their habitat. The evocative chapter preamble quotations are simple and to the point. The book is a feast of visual images and a model for presenting the case for conservation. Manitoba's conservation effort is given more than equal recognition and coverage.

The essence of the book is expressed in preamble quotes from two chapters. From Chapter Four: "Land is not just a surface on which a settlement is built, like a Monopoly board where little green houses and red hotels are cleverly set out. Land is the origin of community — of the community of people every bit as much as it is the community of nature" from *Hope for the Land* by Charles Little (1992).

And the preamble to Chapter Six: "We have received great gifts as our heritage in Canada — beautiful rivers and parks, rolling hills, trees and grassland; the rich resources of nature are ours to protect, cherish and enjoy. Wherever man has been, there are marks of defilement and destruction — let us resolve that this shall not be our legacy to the twenty-first century. Let us rather honour and emulate



those who went before us as pioneers, who gave of themselves, building and creating, enriching the lands. They have earned our thanks, and while we cannot repay them, we can respect their achievements and resolve that we will try to follow them in action and in attitude. For this we set aside this special place in our Province, a site that is part of history." From a public information booklet published by St. Michael's Orthodox Church, Gardenton, Manitoba.

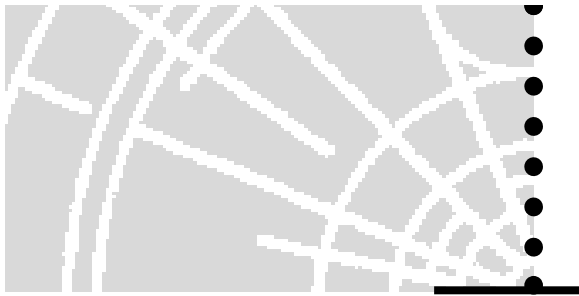
Readers who are involved with the re-creation, restoration or conservation of degraded natural plant environments and ecologies, for the benefit of man and nature will find *Valley of Grass*, a model and a basic primer for undertaking such works wherever you or your site is located in Canada. ☒



BCSLA 2003 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February	BCSLA Credentials Committee Meeting Vancouver, BC
February	December 2002 LARE Results
February	Special Sitting of the BCSLA Board of Examiners Vancouver, BC
February 12	BCSLA Public Sector Sub-Committee Meeting Vancouver City Hall — Vancouver, BC
February 25	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
February 27	Cornelia Hahn Oberlander Lecture: <i>Featuring: Carol Franklin, FASLA</i> C400 UBC Robson Square — Vancouver, BC
February 27 – 28	CSLA Professional Awards Adjudication Winnipeg, MB
February 28 – March 2	CLARB Spring Meeting Austin, TX
March 7 – 8	BCSLA Annual General Meeting Empire Landmark Hotel & Conference Centre — Vancouver, BC
March 25	BCSLA Board of Directors Meeting Vancouver, BC
April 22	BCSLA Board/Fellows Meeting Vancouver, BC
April 10	LARE Candidate Orders
April 20 – 28	Landscape Architecture Week (Canada and USA)
May	BCSLA Board of Examiners
May 5 – 8	Planning Institute of BC Annual General Meeting Nelson, BC
May 23 – 24	CSLA Annual General Meeting Banff, AB
May 25 – 29	IFLA 40th World Congress: Landscapes On The Edge Calgary, AB
June 12 – 15	Van Dusen Flower & Garden Show, Vancouver, BC





s i t e l i n e s • 0 2 • 0 3

LARE Review Session March 2003

As a service to the intern membership, the BCSLA will be providing a review session during the AGM for those who will be writing the Landscape Architecture Registration Examination (LARE) in June. The purpose of this session is to:

- Describe the BCSLA registration process;
- Introduce and review the role of CLARB and the purpose of the LARE;
- Explain how the exam is created, pre-tested, administered and evaluated;
- Demystify the examination process and provide guidance for preparation;
- Review and recommend study references and tips;
- Provide a detailed overview of the examination sections;
- Allow participants to practice questions in an exam-like scenario.

session

All five sections of the LARE will be reviewed, however this session will focus on a practice review of the diagnostic vignettes in Sections C and E. The session will be lead by BCSLA members who are familiar with the LARE or who have recently completed the exam.

Session registration will be \$30. A discount will be offered to those who register for the full AGM. Lunch will be provided. As space is limited, please register early by contacting Tara Culham at the BCSLA office, (604) 682-5610. If you are interested in volunteering for the review sessions, please contact Joseph Fry at (604) 736-5168.



LARE ORDER DEADLINE

The deadline to order exams for the June 2003 sitting of the Landscape Architectural Registration Exams is April 9, 2003. All five sections will be written. The next sitting will be in December 2003. Contact the BCSLA for more information.

m A R K E T P L A C E