**CEDAR VARIETIES**

- **Cedrus deodara**
  - Cedar of the Himalayas: elegant tree, slight needles, smaller branches, growing upwards instead of fanning out, in the shape of a pyramid. It may reach up to 40 metres in height.

- **Cedrus atlantica**
  - Cedar of Lebanon: rigid horizontal branches, turning out. Solid tree, firm and robust build, thick trunk, its circumference may attain 12 to 15 metres. It may reach up to 35 metres in height.

- **Cedrus atlantica**
  - Cedar from the Atlas region: smaller branches, growing upwards instead of fanning out, in the shape of a pyramid. It may reach up to 35 metres in height.

- **Cedrus demissa**
  - Cedar of the Himalayas: elegant tree, slight build. Elongated conical and pyramidal shaped, with drooping branches. Long needles. It may reach up to 40 metres in height.

**PRACTICAL INFORMATION**

- Office of tourism
- Information Centre: Phone +41 (0)22 308 34 34
- Taxi call centre: Phone +41 (0)22 331 41 33
- Municipal Information: Phone +41 (0)22 759 95 00

**WEB SITES**

- www.mobility.ch
- www.tpg.ch
- www.su.ch
- www.hepge.ch
- www.ville-ge.ch/plan-pietons
- www.nasa.gov
- www.en.wikipedia.org
- www.assoc.edu
- www.geneva.ch/parkings
- www.ville-ge.ch/velo
- www.assoc.edu
- www.geneva.ch

**IMPRESSIONS**

- City of Geneva
- Swiss Confederation
- Office of tourism and urban planning, Department of Urban Planning and Development of the City of Geneva
- Municipal Information
- Swiss Federal Railways, Office of the City of Geneva
- www.geneva.ch/walking

**BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY**

Special bonds link Geneva to the trees on its territory. Trees bear testimony to the attachment of leading citizens to their city. These men donated their estates to Geneva for the enjoyment of the general public. Trees also remind us of the keen botanical interest of Geneva’s renowned 18th-century scientists such as de Candolle, Bonnet, Boissier de Sauvages, and Provifard. Many chestnut trees were planted in the eighteenth century to make a hedge for the estate of Grange-Canal district, where they still stand today. This keen botanical interest lives on today and the City of Geneva is intent on protecting its tree heritage in the face of ever-developing urbanisation. Cedar trees are a link between the past and the present. They harbour memories of things past, the events of a WWIII, or those which mark a city. Watch out for the signs of time as you encounter the cedars pointed out to you along this walk...
In 1917 a small beach (Plage des Papillons) opened at the end of the rue du Bout-du-Monde. This place became a major holiday destination. In 1929, the beach was extended to 3,000 metres long on the site of the former Grange-Canal estate. The La Grange Park is the best example of a garden in Geneva.

The La Grange Park, formally in the hands of the Fondation, was a private residence belonging to Enach Edelstein. In 1947, his name was linked to the last proprietor, Dr Henri Martin. The park was acquired by the City of Geneva in 1957 and was opened to the public in 1960. The mansion and French garden were built in 1810 by the architect Charles-Marcel, inspired by the neo-renaissance style very popular in Italy at the end of the 19th century. The mansion is barely visible today, surrounded by modern apartment buildings and lacking the former nature of the site as well as the organisation of the garden.

The mansion's name is linked to the last proprietor, Dr Henri Martin. An art collector, he bequeathed the mansion to Geneva in 1960, under the conditions of the beneficial society. At this time, the mansion was transformed into an exceptional space. Falaises Park is a case in point. Stretching atop the plateau, the park was intended as an ancient garden of the city of Ravenna. The park was salvaged from demolition and entirely restored for future generations. It had the effect of emphasizing the walk's perspective and the plateau's dominant position, as was the case on the plateau of Borders.

In 1644 Anna Wale, princess Francesco de Medici of Florence, had a neo-renaissance style very popular in Italy at the end of the 18th century. The park was subsequently opened to the public and the mansion was added more land. To do the following properties, the minister Charles-Marcel Martin, founder of the park, bequeathed the mansion to Geneva in 1957. The villa Edelstein was built in 1957, on the site of several houses.

The European Tennis Club took up its quarters in the park in 1928.

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