



Riverside-Corona  
Resource Conservation District

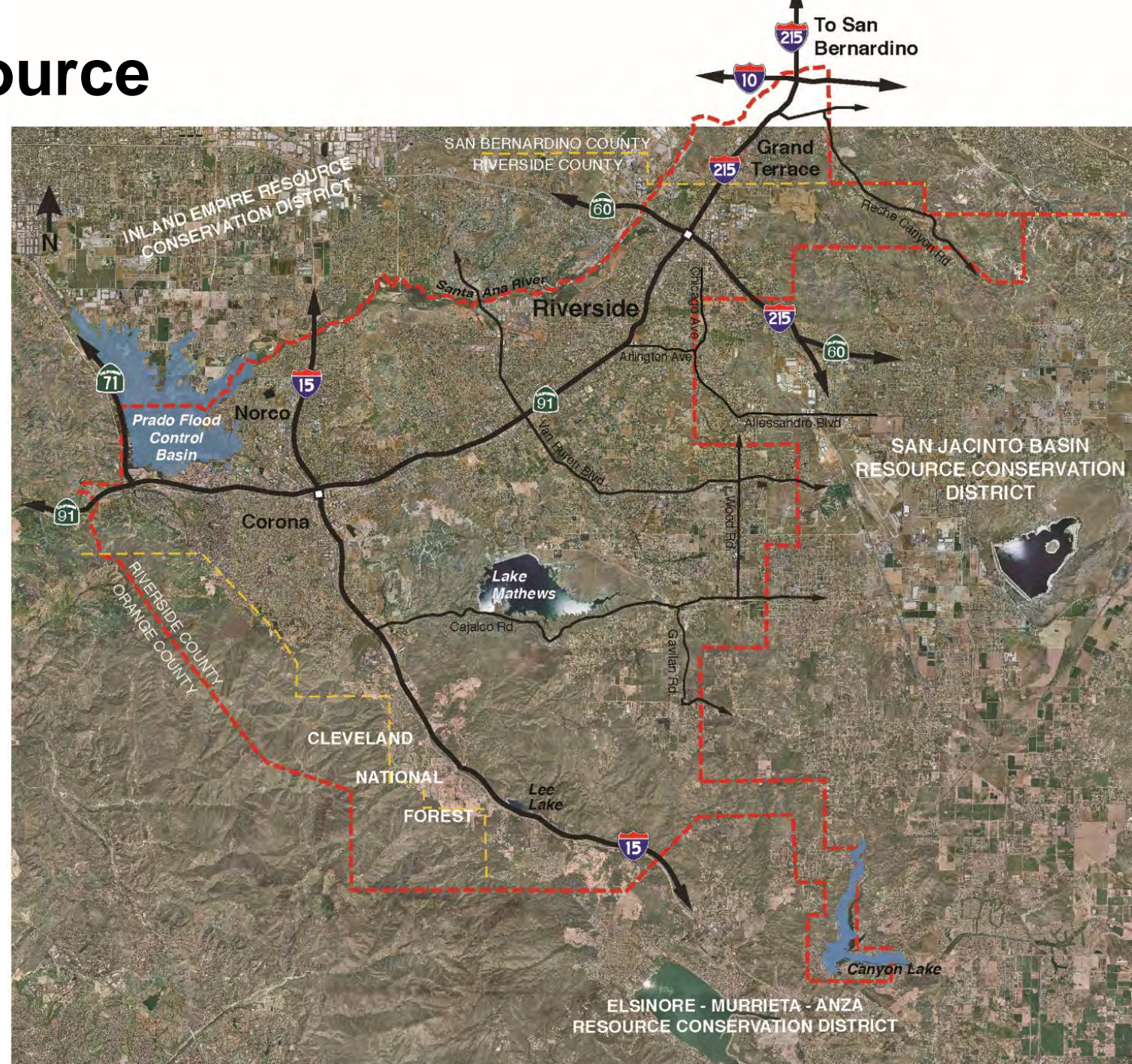
# Conserving Natural Resources through Education and Stewardship

RivCo Recycles Community Summit

Diana Ruiz [Ruiz@rcrcd.org](mailto:Ruiz@rcrcd.org)

# Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District

## RCRCD



# Technical Assistance and Habitat Conservation Service





Coldwater Creek



Temescal Wash



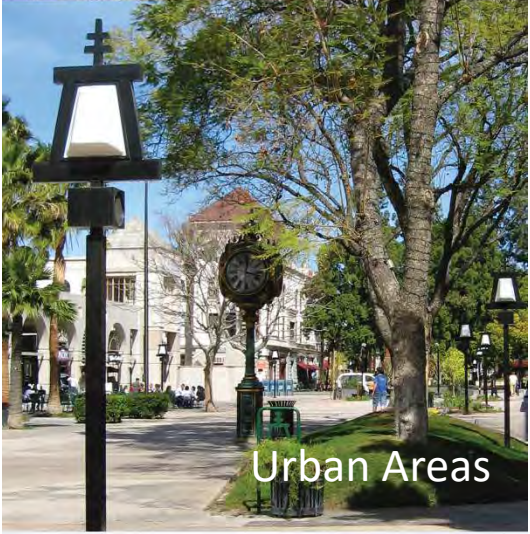
Temescal Open Space

**RCRCD owns or has conservation easements on over 1500 acres.**

# The LandUse Learning Center demonstrates sustainable practices.



Native Habitat



Urban Areas



Agriculture



Native Habitats

Coastal Sage Scrub

**Native Fish  
Stream**





Photo by Kerwin Russell





Arbor Trail





Agriculture

**Why Save Farmland?**  
Farmland is a finite resource. It is essential for our food and fiber supply. Preserving farmland ensures that we have enough land to grow the food we need to eat and the fiber we need to make our clothes. Farmland also provides a natural habitat for many species of plants and animals. Preserving farmland helps to protect our environment and our way of life.



**Preserving Prime Farmland**  
Prime farmland is the most productive agricultural land. It is essential for our food and fiber supply. Preserving prime farmland ensures that we have enough land to grow the food we need to eat and the fiber we need to make our clothes. Prime farmland also provides a natural habitat for many species of plants and animals. Preserving prime farmland helps to protect our environment and our way of life.



# Ag Area Demonstrations

Compost and mulch

Low-Volume Irrigation Systems

Hedgerows

Cover Crops

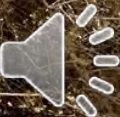
Biological Controls: Beneficials, Bird/Bat Boxes



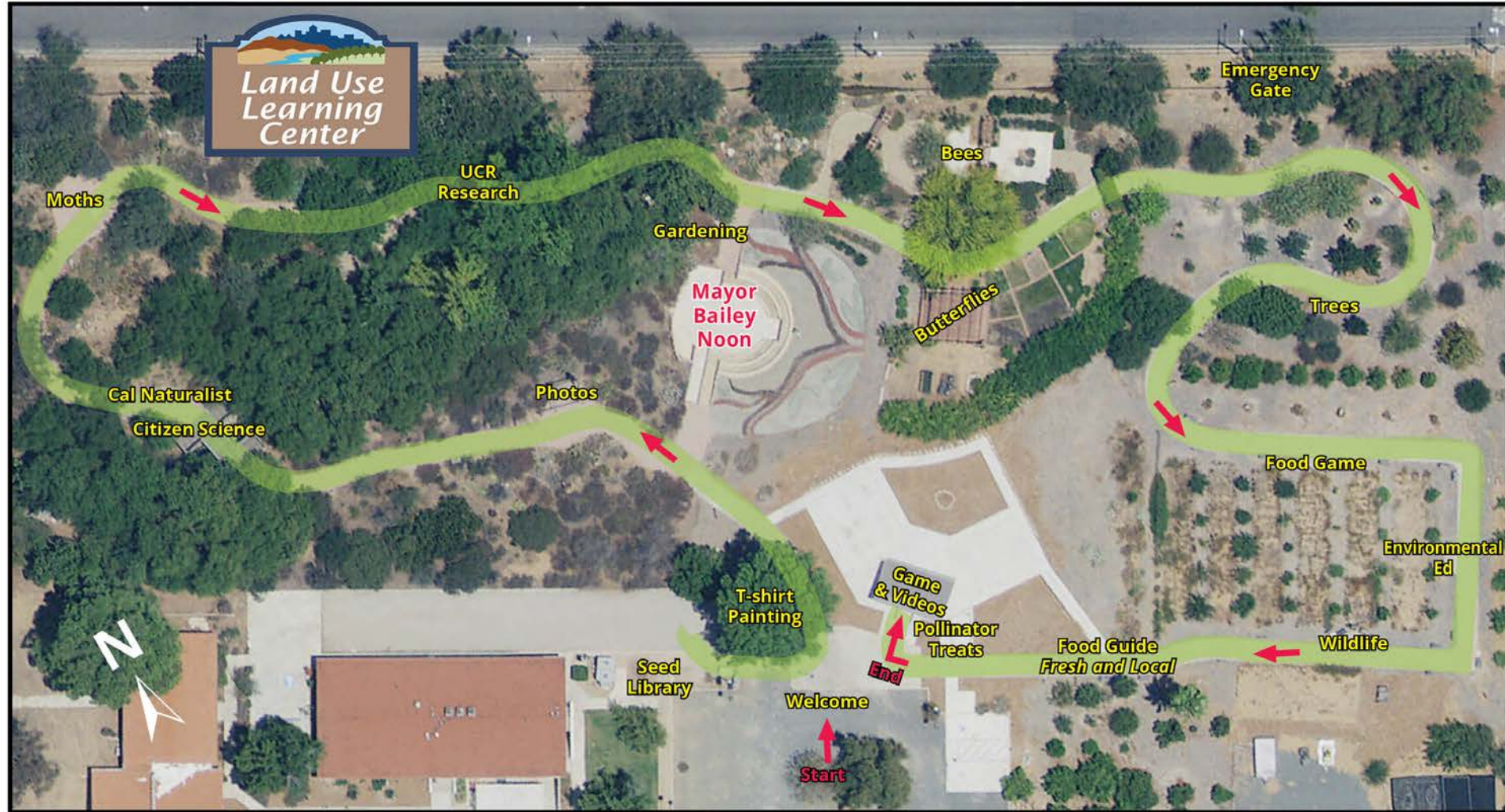


# POLLINATOR FESTIVAL

Saturday, Nov. 2  
2019



# Explore ways that you can help pollinators by..... .....journeying through our labyrinth of adventure!



↓  
To Building F  
Speakers &  
Plant Sale

- STATIONS**
1. Welcome
  2. Seed Library
  3. T-shirt Painting
  4. Costumes & Photos
  5. Citizen Science
  6. CA Naturalist
  7. Moths
  8. Research & Specimens
  9. Gardening for Pollinators
  10. Mayor Bailey: NOON
  11. Butterflies
  12. Bees
  13. Trees & Pollinators
  14. Food Game
  15. Environmental Ed
  16. Wildlife Pollinators
  17. Fresh & Local guide
  18. Pollinator & Food Rescue
  19. Game, videos



# MONARCH CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

**POLLINATOR  
FESTIVAL**  
11AM - 3PM



Saturday, Nov. 2, 2019

**NATIVE PLANT SALE**

**9AM - 3PM**

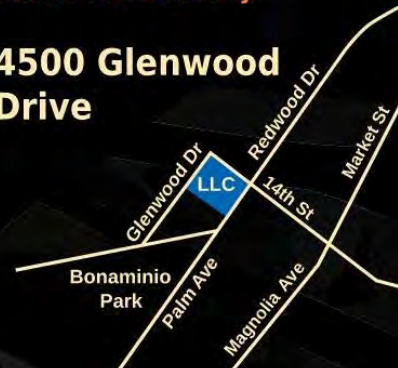


**COME OUT & BUY!**  
Native milkweed and  
plants to support our  
butterflies!

A fundraiser for California  
Native Plant Society.



**4500 Glenwood  
Drive**



Find out more! Volunteer! (909) 238-8338 or [ruiz@rcrcd.org](mailto:ruiz@rcrcd.org)



# MONARCH CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

## POLLINATOR FESTIVAL 11AM - 3PM

### Saturday, Nov. 2, 2019



Master Gardener  
Christine M. Lampe

**GARDENING FOR BUTTERFLIES**  
**11AM**

Land Use Learning Center

4500 Glenwood Drive







# Sycamore Creek Preserve and Interpretive Center





Sycamore Creek  
Interpretive Center

## Day of Wonder

Join us the third Saturday of the month  
11 am - 2 pm

*Free, fun and educational for the entire family!*

*Each Day of Wonder will focus on a specific topic:*

**August 18**      **Water Conservation and You!**

Kid's program with Fancy Fin at 11 am & 1 pm

**September 15**      **Slithering Snake Saturday**

**October 10**      **We've gone Batty for Bats**



PHOTO COURTESY OF JENNIFER GILSON, USFWS

- Hands-on Activities
- Guest Speakers
- Live Animals\*
- Crafts for Kids
- Educational Handouts

Speaking times for guest speakers will be announced for each individual event.

\*Not all Days of Wonder will have live animals present.



**Sycamore Creek Interpretive Center**

**11875 Indian Truck Trail**  
(at Campbell Ranch Road)

**Temescal Valley, 92883**





# Kids

## Tree Care

By Diana Ruiz with assistance from the Inland Empire Urban Forest Council

## Wild About Natives

## PROTECTING OUR NATIVE FISH

## CONSERVING CRITICAL HABITAT

## Living on the Edge

Your community preserves habitat for important native plants and animals. By habitat, we mean homes, food, water, and places with space to live. The habitat is managed as part of a biological conservative assessment, a legal agreement that permanently limits its use.

Not all of our watersheds have visible flowing water year-round. Some creeks and streams continue to flow underground, while others flow for a short time after a storm (ephemeral). The small, and often dry washes are important to wildlife because they provide habitat and their periodic flows drain into larger waterways. It's essential that people do not degrade the quality of any water that reaches local waterways.

### Help Your Wild Next-Door Neighbors

The purpose of this publication is to help homeowners become habitat-friendly neighbors for nearby habitat lands. The Resource Directory included inside this booklet, provides helpful websites and contact information for agencies, organizations, gardeners, and native plant nurseries.

Unfortunately, our modern-day lifestyles have negative impacts on the environment around us. Human activity in, or near waterways can damage the capacity of the habitat to support some kinds of plant and animal life, especially species that do not adapt to urban/suburban conditions. Here are some ways to prevent and reduce negative impacts and help restore habitat to healthy conditions.



# FLORA of the SANTA ANA RIVER AND ENVIRONS

BOTANY

## BACKYARD BIRDS

## of the INLAND EMPIRE



The Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District facilitates the sustainable\* use of natural resources.

conserving water, soil, wildlife, native habitats, maintaining natural resources for the future.



## Help Create a Sustainable Community

## Want to be a Successful Gardener?

## Low Cost Soil and Irrigation-Water Testing



for Gardeners Homeowners Landscapers



# www.RCRCD.org





## Steps for Success with Milkweed and Monarchs for the Inland SoCal Valleys

The Western monarch population is believed to have declined more than 99% since scientists started tracking populations annually since the 1980's.

### Why are Monarchs in Decline?

1. Plants of the *Asclepias* genus (milkweeds) are the **only** food source for the Monarch caterpillar. Lands with native milkweed populations have declined due to land use changes to agriculture and urbanization.
2. Broad use of pesticides.
3. Monarch health is impacted by "OE", *Ophryocystis elektroscirrha*, a microscopic parasite that is spread among milkweed and nectar-source plants by infected butterflies.

Other factors include: loss and degradation of over-wintering sites, loss of plants that provide nectar, and climate change.



Narrow Leaf Milkweed, *Asclepias fascicularis*



Monarch butterfly on a Narrow Leaf Milkweed.

In inland Southern California, Narrow Leaf Milkweed is the Monarch's native host plant, and its flowers also provide nectar. It is a perennial that grows 3-4 ft. high and forms colonies. It grows best in full sun to part shade and is a low to moderate water user. It is dormant during winter, resprouts in spring, and tolerates clay soils.

Milkweed is also an excellent resource for many pollinators and other beneficial insects, including native bees and syrphid flies.

**TOXIC: Wear gloves while handling milkweed. After handling, immediately wash hands. Do not rub your eyes. If milkweed sap does get into your eye, seek immediate treatment. Milkweed can be toxic when ingested by people, pets and other animals. After feeding on milkweed, the Monarch itself becomes toxic to animals, which helps protect it.**

## Join the Monarch Conservation Challenge!

Western Monarch populations are in drastic decline due to:

- loss of habitat
- use of pesticides & herbicides
- a microscopic parasite that causes butterfly deformity

### How can you help?

1. If you live in inland SoCal valleys, plant native Narrow Leaf Milkweed, *Asclepias fascicularis*. Please don't remove it when it goes dormant in winter.
2. Plant native nectar-producing plants close to milkweed to provide food for butterflies.
3. Do not use herbicides or insecticides. Practice non-toxic pest control, such as bursts of water to spray off pests. That way, you are supporting the beneficial insects that control pests.

If you grow non-native milkweed, please keep it cut back from November to February to mimic the dormancy of native milkweed.

Thank you for your help,

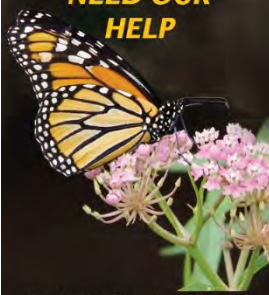
The Monarch Butterfly and



Learn more: <https://www.rcrcd.org/handouts-and-brochures>



## MONARCH BUTTERFLIES NEED OUR HELP



The Western Monarch population has declined dramatically since monitoring began in the 1980's. You can help by growing native milkweed and waterwise nectar plants. Learn more by visiting the LandUse Learning Center" and here: <https://tinyurl.com/SoCalMilkweeds>



RCRCD  
4500 Glenwood Dr.  
Riverside, CA 92501

\*Please call for days and times:  
(951) 683-7691 ext 201

# Wild About Natives

## Why Garden With Native Plants?

from the California Native Plant Society

Local native plants complement our natural ecosystem, as they are uniquely adapted to live with our climate, soil conditions, and animals. This gives us several gardening advantages:

- Saves Water:** Once established, many native plants need little irrigation beyond normal rainfall.
- Low Maintenance:** Native plants require less pruning, fertilizer, water, and less time to maintain.
- Less Pesticide:** Native plants have developed their own defenses against many pests and diseases. Most pesticides kill helpful creatures that control pest populations. Beneficial insects, such as Ladybird beetles (ladybugs), preying mantises, and lacewings prey on pests, such as aphids, scales and spider mites. By eliminating pesticides, pest control occurs naturally, which prevents pesticide-polluted runoff from flowing to waterways.

Gardening with natives creates wildlife habitat. Native plants and animals were "made for each other". Native plants provide the food, shelter, and nesting sites that native birds, butterflies, beneficial insects, and urban-adapted wildlife need. In return, pollinators such as flying insects, birds, and bats improve fruit set and help control mosquitoes. A native garden creates a "bridge" to nearby wildlands, which helps sustain local ecology.

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the understanding and appreciation of California's native plants and to conserving native plants and their natural habitats through education, science, advocacy, horticulture and land stewardship. <http://cnps.org/>

## Work With Nature When Gardening

from Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden

Take cues from nature to create a more beautiful outdoor space. When developing a native plant garden, think about grouping plants that "hang out" together in nature. Observe the arrangements of plants that appear spontaneously in response to environmental conditions. Notice spacing, diversity, repetition, and relationships. Some of the most beautiful gardens borrow design elements from nature.

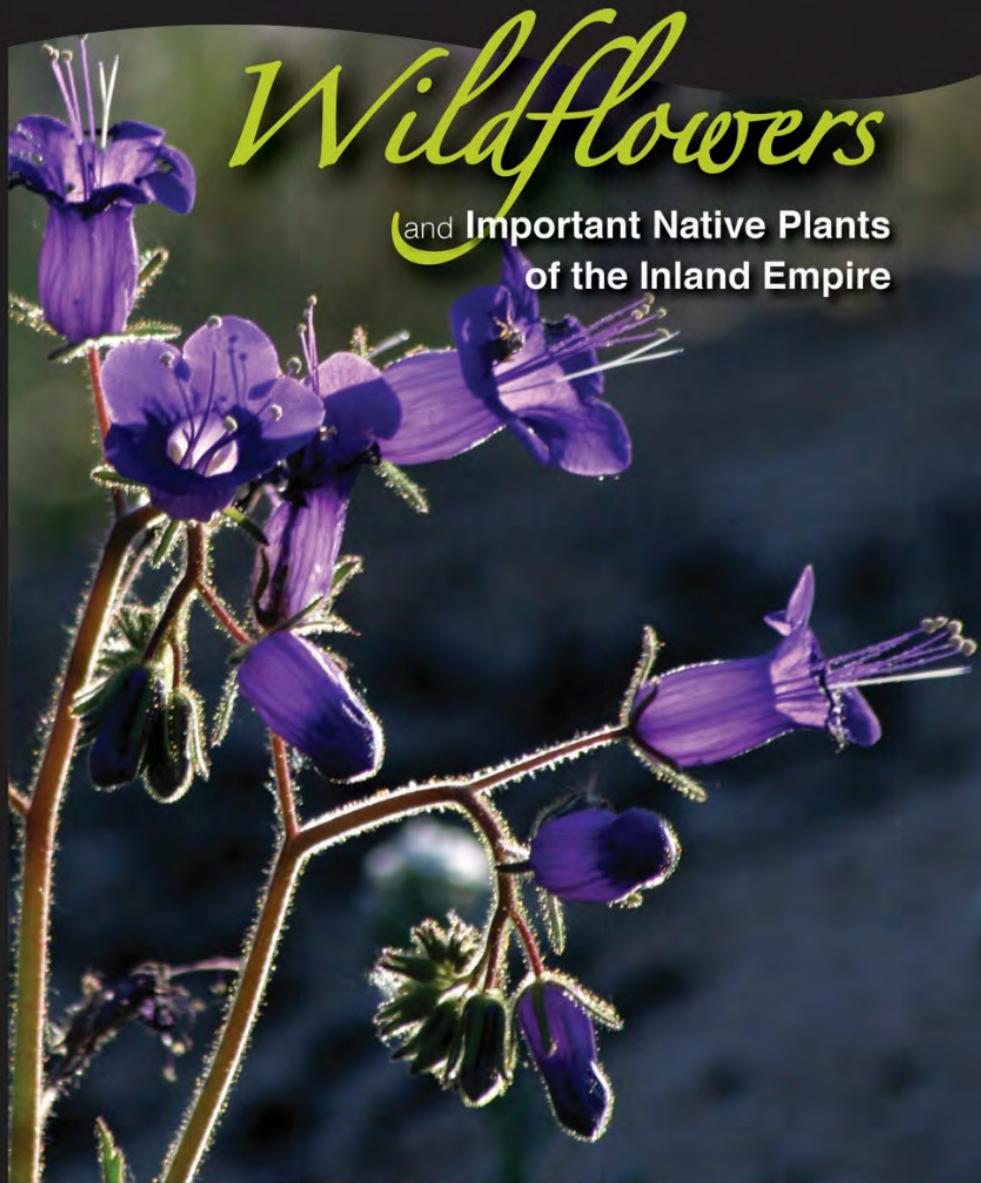
For example, much of the Inland Empire (IE) region was once covered with the "coastal-sage-scrub" plant community, so these plants would work well together:

- black sage (*Salvia mellifera*)
- white sage (*Salvia apiana*)
- California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*)
- needlegrass (*Nassella* species)
- yellow bush penstemon (*Keckiella antirrhinoides*)

A garden incorporating these and other Southern California natives is well-adapted to our Mediterranean climate and lean soils.

Learn about four locally important plant communities at the Native Habitat area of RCRCD's LandUse Learning Center (LLC). To get ideas for planning a garden, see four styles of "waterwise" yards in the Urban Area of the LLC. Plants are labelled, and plant list are available to record the ones you like. Normally open 7-days a week, 8AM - 4PM. Closed holidays.



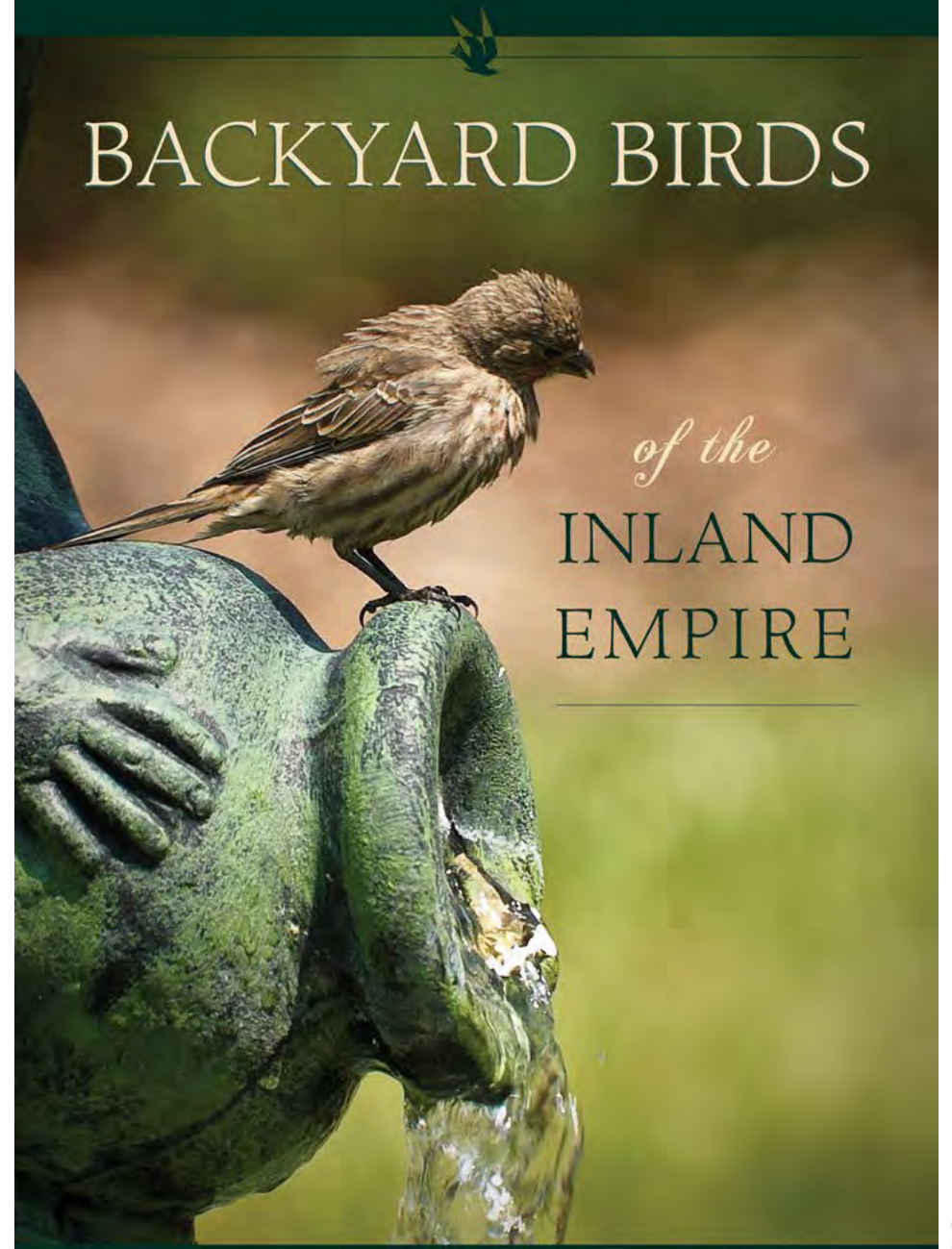


# Wildflowers

and Important Native Plants  
of the Inland Empire

Barbara Iyer

Photography by Jennifer Iyer



# BACKYARD BIRDS

*of the*  
INLAND  
EMPIRE

SHEILA N. KEE



Partnerships to develop and fund tree care materials.





## Teachers:

Would you like to teach your class about water conservation?



*Follow the adventures of Fancy Fin through the Stream*

Sign up for a Water Conservation presentation that will engage your students and help create a more sustainable future!

The City of Corona's Department of Water and Power provides **FREE** classroom presentations about water use, systems, water and wildlife habitat, and pollution prevention.

To schedule a hands-on presentation, please contact Kirstyn Kay, Resource Educator, Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District: (951) 683-7691 Ext. 226, or email [kay@rcrcd.org](mailto:kay@rcrcd.org)

**RCRC**

Provided by the City of Corona Department of Water and Power partnering with the Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District



# Classroom Presentations

## FREE YOUTH RECYCLING PROGRAMS



### Educators:

Would you like a fun way to teach students about waste?

This interactive presentation includes:

- How to recycle at home and at school
- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
- Ways to lessen human impacts on our environment.

To schedule your **FREE** presentation, please contact:

Kirstyn Kay, Resource Educator  
Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District  
[Kay@rcrcd.org](mailto:Kay@rcrcd.org) or 951-683-7691, ext. 226.  
<https://www.rcrcd.org/riverside-recycling-education-program>

Sponsored by:



Public Works, Division of Solid Waste



# Water Education Programs





**Mini-grant program funds school gardens.**

Photo by Juliana Cruz





## Outreach Events with Partners



# MONARCH CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

## HABITAT PLANTING

### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH

# 10AM-1PM



Plant a monarch habitat at Ryan Bonaminio Park!  
5000 Tequesquite Avenue (see map below)



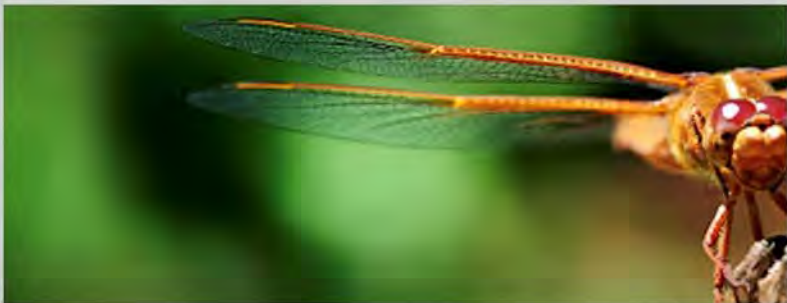
© Photo courtesy of Michael J. Elderman.

Volunteers must RSVP to Rachael at [rhamilton@riversandlands.org](mailto:rhamilton@riversandlands.org) or (951) 788-0670 ext 1003. Minors need a guardian signature on our waiver. Wear closed toe shoes. We'll provide gloves and supplies.





## UC California Naturalist



## About UC Climate Stewards





# Interpretive Training Guide



Native Habitats



Urban Areas



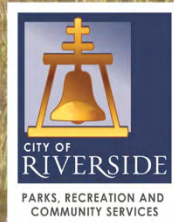
Agriculture





*Riverside*  
CITIZEN SCIENCE

Join us for the signing of an M.O.U. on Wednesday, Oct 29 at 10:00 a.m.  
at the Ameal Moore Nature Center, 400 Central Avenue  
Riverside Citizen Science is a partnership which engages our Community  
in observing and documenting Riverside's natural environment.







21 7:10AM



APR 30 2009

## Bluebird Nest Box Monitoring





# Riverside Food Systems Alliance





# *Fresh and Local!*

Food and Farms of Southern California's Inland Valleys



40,000 copies distributed  
[riversidefood.org](http://riversidefood.org)





- Encouraged
- Energized 
- Connected

## Environmental Learning Resources for Riverside and San Bernardino Counties with Adjacent Areas



Environmental  
Education  
Collaborative

Striving to create a sustainable future through environmental learning experiences for all.



Environmental  
Education  
Collaborative

[www.enviroedcollaborative.com](http://www.enviroedcollaborative.com) 



Riverside-Corona  
Resource Conservation District

**Thank You!**

**Questions?**

RivCo Recycles Community Summit

Diana Ruiz

[Ruiz@rcrcd.org](mailto:Ruiz@rcrcd.org)

