



# UCRBG Newsletter

## BUTTERFLY CORNER - THE ORANGE SULFUR

Article and photos by Ann Platzer

The Orange Sulfur, *Colias eurytheme*, is a common butterfly in our agricultural areas that can be found almost everywhere in southern California. It is also called the Alfalfa Sulfur because it uses alfalfa, *Medicago sativa*, as one of the larva's food plants and turns up by the thousands in alfalfa fields. Some of its native food plants include clover (*Trifolium* spp.), vetch (*Vicia* spp.), and deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*). The Orange Sulfur is a medium sized butterfly with big green eyes, long brown antennae, and a wingspan from 1  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The hind wings are quite rounded while the fore wings are slightly pointed.

We were only able to photograph the ventral views of this butterfly. The female is ovipositing on its host plant, vetch (photo 1) and the male is also resting on vetch (photo 2). Both the male and female display wide muted green borders on both the ventral fore and hind



Photo 1: Female ovipositing on vetch



Photo 2: Male resting on vetch

wings; however, in the female the border is interrupted with light yellow background spots. The hind wings of both sexes have a pale yellow central spot encircled by a dark red line followed by an outer pale red border that also encircles an adjacent smaller spot. The fore wings of both individuals have one dark spot that encircles a tiny paler dot. The wings are mostly fringed with a narrow reddish-brown border.

The eggs, which are laid singly on host leaves, are cream or greenish-white turning crimson in a few days (photo 3).

The Orange Sulfur larvae are green with a white lateral line (photo 4) and usually feed at night. The larvae hibernate over winter. Photos 5 and 6 show the "J" stage of the larvae and the pupa, respectively. Note that they are both green and attach to their host plant at the anterior and posterior ends. In southern California the Orange Sulfur has many broods.

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## Director's Report - Dr. Jodie Holt



What a beautiful and protracted spring it has been! Cooler weather and additional rain allowed many plants to bloom later and longer than usual. The Rose Gardens are abundant with blooms, many irises are still flowering, and in the North American Desert many plants were not yet in full bloom in mid-May. Spring brought additional surprises, however, for better or worse. While the pandemic has waned, its effects on the economy have not, making it clear that we cannot go back to business as usual.

After a four-year hiatus we were well into planning for Primavera in the Gardens, but hours before going live with ticket sales we had to cancel the event. Sadly, none of our long-time restaurant vendors were able to participate due to staff shortages, and even Citrus Grove Catering could not step up to fill the gap. We are currently in discussion with our CNAS Development team to reimagine our fundraising efforts with a focus on smaller more targeted events that emphasize areas of growth and need in the Gardens.

Every activity in the Gardens, from horticulture and landscape maintenance to visitor services and stewarding to event hosting, is made possible by the dedication of our volunteers. Securing sufficient volunteers to help maintain the gardens, serve as Gate Stewards, train as Docents to lead tours, and help put on events like Primavera or plant sales has always been challenging but is even more so now. We are revamping our Volunteer Program to recruit and train new volunteers to fill gaps left by those who did not return after the pandemic. Happily, we are hearing from students and clubs on campus who are interested in contributing their time to the Gardens as well as members of the community eager to volunteer in our beautiful setting.

Another critical component of any garden operation is the dedication, support, and involvement of members. While the Friends of the UCR Botanic Gardens is the oldest support group on campus, it too suffered from the effects of the pandemic when we were unable to hold in-person events or fulfill all the benefits we offer for different membership levels. We have sketched out a series of updates to our membership program with additional benefits and opportunities to bring members together and expect to roll these out soon.

While change and do-overs have become our way of life, we have much to celebrate. This year is our 60th anniversary at the UCR Botanic Gardens, and planning is underway for activities to honor this history. We are also preparing for our upcoming Twilight Tours, a members-only in-person Fall Plant Sale, a refreshed Art in the Gardens, and additional workshops and tours. Please stay connected through our website, eNews, and social media, and send your thoughts and feedback to me at [bgdirector@ucr.edu](mailto:bgdirector@ucr.edu) or 951-827-7095.

Jodie

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College of Natural & Agricultural Sciences



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Flight time is from January to December, although mainly from February through late fall. At any time of the year one may encounter white (albino, form "alba") females along with the normal yellow forms. This white color is controlled by a dominant gene that is only expressed in females.

The range of this commonly seen butterfly is throughout North America from southern Canada to Mexico, but it is absent from the central and southeastern United States.

**HAPPY BUTTERFLY GARDENING!**  
~ AP



Photo 3: Orange Sulfur egg



Photo 5: Orange Sulfur "J" stage



Photo 4: Orange Sulfur larva



Photo 6: Orange Sulfur pupa

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## Spotlight On the Butterfly Garden Team - A New Concept for Volunteer Engagement

By Janine Almanzor

One spring day in 2021 Karen Fleisher came up with another one of her great ideas. She was volunteering as a Steward at the Gardens' entrance, greeting over 200 visitors and answering questions, when she realized that there was an opportunity to engage with the community regarding habitat gardening, especially since we have a beautifully designed Butterfly Garden. By June of 2021 Karen had assembled a team of Master Gardener volunteers who wanted to be a part of this exciting project. We all met to discuss the project and came up with a plan.



Karen Fleisher in the Butterfly Garden

Due to the pandemic closure the Butterfly Garden was in need of some TLC so a maintenance team was formed of volunteers including George Spiliotis, Ann Platzer, Toni Patalano and Karen Fleisher. For the first few months, the team met weekly under the supervision of Gardens' Manager Miguel Estrada. The garden was weeded, plants were pruned, and mulch was laid.

Since Sundays are the busiest days at the Botanic Gardens, the team decided to have three Master Gardener docents in the Butterfly Garden two Sundays a month from 9 am to 12 pm. A Master Gardener information table is set up just outside the Butterfly Garden with information specific to gardening for butterflies, including plant lists for nectar and host plants prepared by Ann Platzer, as well as posters on the metamorphosis of butterflies, books, a Calscape flyer, and an Ask the Master Gardener flyer. Children are engaged as they're shown larvae and eggs on the plants in the Butterfly Garden and on plants provided by Ann Platzer from her garden. A popcorn cassia plant (*Senna didymobotrya*) is often available for visitors to take home to attract Cloudless Sulphur butterflies to their own gardens.



Janice Ponsor (3rd from the left) talking with visitors

The volunteers who regularly participate in this activity are George Spiliotis, Janice Ponsor, Lee Bayer, and Karen Fleisher. All of these are Master Gardeners and long-time volunteers and Docents at the Botanic Gardens. A recent recruit is Linda Powell who is also a Master Gardener and has led several succulent classes at the Gardens. Each Sunday they are very busy talking with visitors who are eager to learn about the fascinating life cycle of butterflies and to see the beauty of the many butterflies that visit the Butterfly Garden. Many visitors are also interested in learning about what plants attract

butterflies, which are host plants, which are for nectar, how to care for them, where to buy them, why California native plants are so important, etc. This activity runs from March through October. While many of the butterflies are hibernating during the winter, the butterfly team is busy pruning, weeding, and planting for the next butterfly season. They even donate plants to add to the garden. Over 1,500 visitors, including children, have benefited from the expertise of these Master Gardeners. The busiest time is from April through June, sometimes having over 100 visitors in a three-hour period! This team has "adopted" the Butterfly Garden and maintains it regularly, leaving little that the BG staff need to do.

Support the Botanic Gardens

[myadv.ucr.edu](http://myadv.ucr.edu)





## In Memoriam ~ Katie Shea

By Botanic Gardens Staff



We are saddened to report the passing of long-time employee and volunteer of the UCRBG, Katie Shea. Katie began her career at UCR working in the Entomology Department, then transferred to the Botany and Plant Sciences Department in the mid 1980's. She worked there for many years and upon retirement worked part time at the Botanic Gardens assisting Curator Steve Morgan with clerical needs. Even after she was no longer employed by the Gardens, she volunteered in the office. She was a wonderful, happy presence wherever she worked. Katie would often join BG staff at birthday lunches and everyone enjoyed her blue eyes lighting up as she laughed, which she often did. She had a great sense of humor and kept everyone laughing. Katie loved golf, traveling, and socializing with friends. She will be missed by all who knew her.

## Activity in the Subtropical Fruit Orchard

By Janine Almanzor

Most visitors of the Gardens are unaware that the Botanic Gardens has a Subtropical Fruit Orchard because it isn't open to the public. It was established in the late 1980's and early 90's by the Friends Board of Directors under the direction of board member and past UCANR Extension Subtropical Horticulturalist, Bob Platt. It is located on the mesa to the northeast and above the entrance and North American Desert Garden.



*Feijoa sellowiana*, pineapple guava

The purpose of the Fruit Orchard was to provide a collection of subtropical fruit plants adapted to the Inland Empire to provide homeowners, gardeners, and landscapers an opportunity to observe the performance in adaptability, fruit production, and landscape potential of these plants. Unfortunately, the area was not maintained properly, so many trees died and the weeds and weed trees flourished. Gardens Manager, Miguel Estrada has made it his goal to clean up the orchard, so whenever he can spare staff and volunteers from maintaining the 40-acre Botanic Gardens, they can be found working in the 2.5-acre orchard.

Miguel's team has been working on removing weeds and weed trees, pruning dead branches and overgrown trees, removing dead trees, and replacing the worn irrigation system. I have been working on replacing broken and missing labels, updating the database and the map and identifying weed trees and rootstock to remove. The plan is to have the Fruit Orchard available for tours and fruit tasting events, but there is still much work that needs to be done to make it safe to walk through. We are enlisting volunteers to adopt a row to maintain so all our hard work isn't for nothing. If you are interested in joining the Fruit Orchard team, please contact us at [ucrbg@ucr.edu](mailto:ucrbg@ucr.edu) or 951-827-7090. You may also donate to support this effort by visiting our giving page (<https://gardens.ucr.edu/giving>) and selecting the Botanic Gardens General Fund.



*Pyrus pyrifolia* 'Doitsa', Asian pear



*Citrofortunella microcarpa*, calamondin

# Summer Twilight Tours

Saturday, July 15, 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm

Saturday, August 19, 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

Enjoy a guided tour of the Gardens in the cool of the evening. Light refreshments served after the tour.



Members \$10/ Non-members \$15

Free for Sustainer, Benefactor, Patron, and Life Members

You must RSVP and pay in advance at [gardens.ucr.edu](https://gardens.ucr.edu), click PAY ONLINE, Twilight Tour, select July or August.

## Become a Friend!

The UCRBG is an institutional member of the American Horticultural Society. A Friends membership entitles you to the benefits of participating in the AHS Reciprocal Admissions Program, which gives you free or discounted admission and other discounts at 350+ gardens and arboreta throughout North America. The AHS RAP Directory can be viewed and downloaded at their website:

[ahsgardening.org/gardening-programs/rap](https://ahsgardening.org/gardening-programs/rap).



Jodie and Doug Holt at the Atlanta Botanical Garden





## Plants & Human Affairs Series

### Coloring Our World: Plants That Have Given Us Dyes Through the Ages

By Jo Ann Anderson

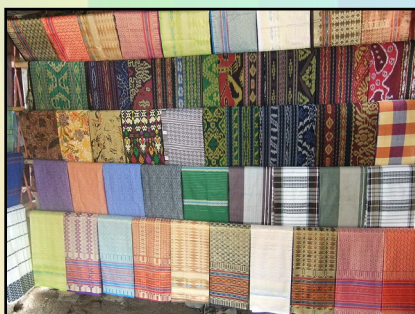


Photo credit: Wikimedia Commons

For thousands of years and around the globe, color has been used for purposes ranging from recording hunts on cave walls, to painting masterpieces, to signaling social status. Color has been a vehicle for expressing the most important events and feelings in life and helps bridge gaps between diverse cultures and customs. It is impossible to know who and where the first person soaked a piece of cloth or thread in water mixed with a natural chemical and leaves, bark, flowers, or roots to discover the transformation of color. Nevertheless, the use of plants for coloring has figured prominently in human experience and culture throughout the ages and in every country.

Throughout history and until recently, the colors of art as well as textiles have come from natural substances including minerals, insects, animals and, most importantly, plants. The history of extraction of natural dyes from plant materials is long and varied. Sophisticated workers in the extraction and use of natural dyes have emerged in many developing countries, and ancient patterns and techniques are reappearing in striking new forms throughout the modern world. For instance, the *IKAT* technique of dyeing yarn and then weaving a pattern, with its origins in Indonesia, has reappeared around the world on every continent and is testimony to the work of the same forces that spread civilization around the world. Cultivation of native plants that produce rich natural dyes is expanding in many areas, and today the exploration of natural dye techniques is becoming a strong movement in textile crafts.

While a wide range of color, shade and intensity can be achieved using plant dyes, much of this range can be produced using the basic primary colors, as described below. Much more information is available in the newly revised edition of "True Colors: World Masters of Natural Dyes and Pigments" by Keith Recker.

**Blue** dyes traditionally came from indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria* and *Indigofera suffruticosa*) in the legume family

(Fabaceae). The king of blue, indigo is known and prized world-wide for its remarkable versatility in producing a range of shades from the palest ice blue to a deep midnight hue. It grows in temperate zones around the globe but not in cooler areas such as England. The resourceful British developed another source of blue color, woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) in the mustard family (Brassicaceae), which has gained popularity as a source of blue dye.



Madder, *Rubia tinctorum*

**Red** dye is often produced from madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) in the madder family (Rubiaceae). The madder plant produces a deep rose red that is known to artists as alizarin red. It is also known as Turkey red and is used widely in countries around the Mediterranean. As with most plant dyes, a wide range of intensities can be produced by skillful dyers using various mordants (fixatives) and varying times.

**Yellow** dye can be produced in a wide range of hues and intensities using flowers, leaves, stems, and roots of weld (*Reseda luteola*) in the mignonette family (Resedaceae). The most brilliant yellow you can imagine comes from this unassuming member of this family. Weld grows wild in some locations and has a weedy look to it. However, its flowers when processed into a dye yield a yellow that has been called "precise" by one grower and dyer.

Interestingly, most dye plants do not flaunt their colors, which must be obtained by some method of extraction from plant parts. Over centuries of trial-and-error dye makers have refined techniques of extracting the truest, most intense, and most lasting colors that we see today.



Goldenrod, *Solidago velutina* ssp. *californica*

In the UCR Botanic Gardens we have established a Native American Garden that includes plants that were the source of colors important to our first people, such as blue elderberry. The Herb Garden also contains several dye plants like tansy, goldenrod, and madder. To highlight some of these plants, a Natural Dye Workshop will be held in the Gardens in June led by a local textile artist. Participants will work with plants collected from the Gardens and our orchard (e.g., pomegranate rinds, avocado pits, eucalyptus, sage) as well as materials provided by the instructor, who is experienced in using plants and mordants safely to avoid toxicity or injury.



## What to See in the Gardens

By Miguel Estrada

The spring flush is dwindling and soon the plants in the Gardens will devote their resources to surviving another summer. Some plants will still be blooming, including roses and numerous species in the Butterfly Garden, the Desert Gardens, and the Baja California garden. For many,



Blooming beavertail cactus in the Desert Garden

however, it will be another year before they dazzle us with their flowers. You may be wondering what is there to see in the Gardens in summer, and I have a few suggestions.

The long rainy season was great for Southern California in bringing much needed water and protracted blooming, but it was difficult to witness weeks of rain with little respite since during that time we watched weeds spreading throughout the Gardens. Finally, in May we got the break we were waiting for and could start repairing damage caused by erosion and moving forward with projects.

We recently started a large-scale cleanup project in the



Pepper Tree Rock

Baja California garden, an area often overlooked by visitors. Here you will find a large boulder named Pepper Tree Rock because a California pepper tree (*Schinus molle*) appears to grow right out of the top of it. Contrary to what the common name may suggest, this tree is not native to California, but it has adapted and naturalized since being introduced in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Once established, it requires little or no supplemental water. This species is known for its graceful hanging leaves and delicate rose color berries that adorn the crown from fall to winter. The trunk and branches become more attractive as they become more gnarled with each passing year. I highly recommend a visit to see this specimen, especially now that we've trimmed it and cleared out years of leaf litter and dead wood.

The other thing to see isn't even a plant at all but still a critical part of the Gardens and your ability to explore. All our gardens and points of interest are connected by an extensive network of trails that did not fare well during winter rains. As you know, the Gardens are mostly sloped, which means we have to contend with the erosive force of water to keep trails in an acceptable condition. Water will



always take the path of least resistance, which for us are the official trails. However, we also have a series of bootleg trails – trails created by visitors (and perhaps animals) that we have to address. Bootleg trails are particularly damaging because they create unnecessary compaction in garden beds that can negatively impact nearby plant life. They also create new routes for runoff and erosion. Repairing trails and removing bootleg trails are herculean tasks that we will slowly complete using a series of proven techniques such as creating grade reversal, installing water bars and ditches, and even adding stabilizers (stairs and steps) in the most severe cases. I will highlight these projects in future articles. For now, enjoy your visit and use this new awareness to help us keep the Gardens beautiful by staying on the designated trails.



## Gardens Activities

### Heart Shaped Succulent Wreath Class

By Karen Fleisher

Creativity was overflowing at the UCRBG on Saturday, May 6<sup>th</sup> during the Heart-Shaped Living Succulent Wreath workshop led by Master Gardener Linda Powell. The 20 participants chose from over 600 succulent plants and cuttings, plus enhancements of purple statice and baby's breath. It was a great day of camaraderie and beautifully designed wreaths. Become a Friend of the Gardens and be the first to learn of future creative workshops and other events here at the Gardens. We would love to have you join us!



Sheri Roy & Carol Zumwalt displaying their wreaths

Yvonne Wilczynski & Debra Corbin-Eustan at work on their wreaths



### Edible Flowers and Herbs Class

By Nancy Cullen

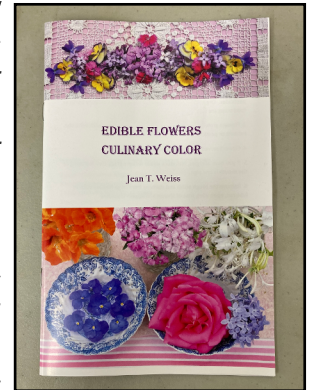


Gardens Herb Garden historian Jean Weiss, author of our *Colonial Herb Garden Handbook*, presented to a sold-out group her workshop on Edible Flowers and Herbs. Jean's Power-Point program included a history of herbal uses and cooking techniques using flowers as much more than a garnish. The tables were decorated with a collection of fresh herbs from our Colonial Herb Garden for participants to pinch and sniff during the slide show.

Jean generously provided a beautiful and delicious

assortment of sweet and savory treats made using violets, lavender, rosemary, and roses. Her desserts were embellished with sugared violets and her lavender lemonade was delicious and even had flower ice cubes.

Participants went home with a special full-color cookbook created by Jean and an herb from the Gardens to plant at home. Thank you to Jean for sharing her wonderful knowledge of herbs and her generous time and effort to provide a beautiful brunch menu for all to enjoy.



### Bird Walk and Breakfast

By Nancy Cullen

A spring Bird Walk and Breakfast, a favorite Gardens event, was held on March 26 at 6:30 am. Participants were met at the gate by staff with flashlights to park before sunrise. After a welcome and orientation, our bird watching trio of experts, Michele Felix-Derbarmdiker, David Rankin, and Bob Packard led their groups to the upper areas of the Gardens. As sunrise lit the tree canopies and warmed the air, the sights and sounds of birds began. The groups equipped with binoculars and cameras were able to listen to and view numerous birds from Alder Canyon to the upper areas near the Australia Garden.

After the walk the group returned to the conference room for a delicious continental breakfast while David reviewed the day's sightings against the e-bird list (<https://ebird.org>) of birds typically seen in the Gardens in March. This eager group



Cedar Waxwing  
Photo by Lee Reeder

identified about 39 species including a Cooper's Hawk, Pacific-slope Flycatcher, Lawrence's Goldfinch, Cedar Waxwing, Orioles, and a Double-crested Cormorant. We will continue to offer Bird Walks when our generous volunteer guides are available and at the best times to see resident and migrating species. We welcome all to enjoy the beauty and serenity of the Gardens and learn about the wildlife that lives here.

## Online Spring Plant Sale

By Janine Almanzor

This spring marked the 50th year the Botanic Gardens has been holding Spring Plant Sales. This year's sale was online, and again it was very successful, selling over \$13,000 in plants and BG branded items. The sale took place on April 15th for the Friends members and April 16th for the public with in-person pickups occurring a week later. While in-place plant sales are preferred by most people, many people enjoy the convenience of online shopping and having their plants delivered right to their cars. This time we had several orders that were our largest ever for online sales. We apologize for the glitch in the online system that caused some people to lose their whole order if one plant became unavailable. Thank you for persisting and supporting the Gardens.



Karen Fleisher & George Spiliotis helping with assembling plant orders

In the future we will move to smaller in-person sales utilizing our new plant nursery area, combined with occasional pop-up shop plant sales and online plant sales. This strategy will move us towards financial sustainability by reducing the cost and impact of sales on staff time, volunteer time, and our lawn and facilities. The plan for the next Fall Plant Sale is to have a sale for Friends members only in the upper portion of the Gardens, adjacent to the new plant nursery. We will still need many volunteers, so if you are available please contact Nancy Cullen at [nancy.cullen@ucr.edu](mailto:nancy.cullen@ucr.edu).



Catherine Shannon & Hilary Brown

## NASA GLOBE Program

By Jodie Holt

For several years the Gardens has welcomed Camp Highlander, a program run by the UCR Department of Recreation. Children ages 5-15 participate in this award-winning year-round camp experience. Camp Highlander offers indoor and outdoor traditional camp activities, leadership, STEM and sports that focus on essential skill development, learning and fun. Recent camps have been held in collaboration with the NASA GLOBE program, which is implemented through a worldwide network of primary and secondary schools as well as in many universities around the world. Through the use of the Internet, participants monitor environmental changes both locally and worldwide, and document their findings in scientific research reports.



Camp programs provide enriching, experiential education opportunities for children and communities across the nation, and camp professionals are incredible people engaging youth in these many teachable moments. Organizations like Camp Highlander at UCR could not host these programs without support from collaborators like the UCR Botanic Gardens team, says Carl Dugdale, Assistant Director of Youth Camps and Activities. The Gardens are proud to partner with Camp Highlander and grateful that they share a portion of camp revenue with the Gardens to offset the costs of maintaining the Gardens for public use.



# Volunteers welcomed!

Please consider joining our volunteer team

Visit [gardens.ucr.edu/volunteer](http://gardens.ucr.edu/volunteer) for more information

Volunteer Orientations are held 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesdays at 9 am



## In the Works

### By Botanic Gardens Staff

Spring is always our busiest time not only for getting ahead of weeds but also with conference room rentals, photo shoots and filming, and many school tours. As we move into summer here are some of the activities underway in the Gardens:

#### Gardens and Grounds:

- ▶ We are continuing to push back against the explosion of weeds that resulted from the months of rain.
- ▶ We are carefully collecting and disposing of the noxious weed *Oncosiphon piluliferum*, commonly called stinknet or globe chamomile, currently found on the southeast perimeter road and outside the Gardens along the southwest perimeter fence.
- ▶ Several areas of the Gardens have been mulched, including the Rose Gardens, under the Chinese flame trees by the entrance, and by the steep driveway.
- ▶ Asphalt has been added to a raised section of pavement by the turtle pond.
- ▶ The Fruit Orchard cleanup has been a major focus of our efforts and should be finished by the end of May. We plan to open it for special tours and events in the future.
- ▶ The new Fruit Orchard irrigation design is near completion, which will replace the old drip system that routinely breaks.
- ▶ We are working on clearing the last of the debris around the Frost Court foundation to install a 40' x 80' shade structure and move 30 benches there to house our new nursery.
- ▶ We are working on an extensive cleanup in the Baja California and part of Latin America sections.
- ▶ Miguel is creating a trail log to assess and prioritize erosion repair.
- ▶ Janine and her student worker, Catherine Shannon, have completed repairing all the broken plant labels and replacing missing labels in the Fruit Orchard.
- ▶ More plants have been added to the Butterfly Garden, Rose Gardens, South Africa, the new agave bed, the *Brugmansia* area, and various other locations.

#### Activities and Events:

- ▶ Janine and Docent George Spiliotis held tours to train the counselors for Camp Highlander, a program run by UCR Recreation for local children that utilizes the Botanic Gardens for activities.
- ▶ The Docents have been extremely busy this spring leading many school and adult tours.
- ▶ Several sold out events were held this spring, including a Bird Walk and Breakfast, an Edible Flower and Herb Class, and a Succulent Wreath Class. We hope to add more classes in the future.
- ▶ We are working on updating the Friends membership program with added levels, more member-only and member-discounted events, and new Exclusive and VIP events. The Volunteer Program is being augmented with an updated interest form, addition of team-based Gardens clean-up projects, and in-person orientations twice per month.



New mulch in the Rose Garden



Asphalt repair by the Turtle Pond



Major clean-up in the Baja California section



Some of the Camp Highlander counselors





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## UCRBG Calendar of Events

- Biweekly **Volunteer Orientation**, Entrance, 9:00 am (2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesdays)
- June 10 **Natural Dye Workshop**, Lori Beilby, instructor
- June 29 **Friends Annual Meeting & State of the Gardens Address**
- July 15 **Twilight Tour**, 6:30 pm
- August 19 **Twilight Tour**, 6:00 pm

Please note: The UCRBG hours are Monday - Friday 8 am - 3:30 pm  
and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Sundays 8 am - 2 pm until further notice.  
(Please check our website for closure dates)