



UCRBG Newsletter

Online Spring Plant Sale

Members - Saturday, April 6, 6 am - midnight

Public - Sunday, April 7, 6 am - midnight

By Janine Almanzor

Our Spring Plant Sale is coming up quickly, and just in time as we are all anxious to get our gardens cleaned up and refreshed after the rainy winter. Last fall we held an in-person Plant Sale in our new nursery area, and as we suspected, the area still needs a lot of work to make it more accessible. Until we can fit it into our large project list, we will continue to hold Plant Sales online. Our member sale will be Saturday, April 6th from 6 am to midnight and the public sale will be on Sunday, April 7th from 6 am to midnight. Pick-ups will take place on April 16th and 18th. We have a large selection of plants available including trees, vines, shrubs, herbaceous plants, cacti, succulents, house plants, and California native plants. Planting California native plants can be tricky, especially in the spring, so here are some helpful websites cnps.org/gardening/prepping-and-planting/planting-california-natives and calscape.org/planting-guide.php.

Here are a few of our favorites to consider when purchasing your plants.

Red-cap gum (*Eucalyptus erythrocorys*) – This is a spectacular small tree that grows 10 to 30 feet tall by 10 to 20 feet wide with smooth white bark with brown rough patches and long, aromatic leathery leaves. The brilliant red "cap" on the flowers is pushed partially off to reveal 2-inch bright yellow stamens from late summer to early spring. It is water efficient, but can also tolerate regular water if the soil drains.



Punica granatum
'Legrellei'

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) – This is a tough, deciduous, small tree or large shrub with scarlet red, crinkly-petaled flowers in summer. In the fall it has delicious and decorative red fruit and bright yellow foliage. We also have *Punica granatum* 'Legrellei' for sale, which is a rare flower form (no fruit) of this popular, water efficient tree. The glossy green leaves and fully double, creamy white flowers with coral-red stripes are eye catching in the summer.

Floss silk tree (*Ceiba speciosa*, formerly *Chorisia speciosa*) – A much larger tree than the others

mentioned, the floss silk tree grows to 60 feet tall and 30 feet wide. It is a spectacular, briefly deciduous, fast-growing tree with green bark, studded with thorns and large, showy, pink flowers from late summer to fall. This tree is also very water efficient.



Photo credit: Wikimedia Commons

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Director's Report - Dr. Jodie Holt



"It's only water!" say folks in the Pacific Northwest when they head outside in the season of constant rain. Here in the desert southwest (yes, Riverside is a desert, having annual rainfall equal to or less than 11 inches), rainy days are a rare time to stay indoors and tackle long-neglected indoor projects.

As I write this, our location has just exceeded four inches of rain in a single storm (31 hours so far), and it is still raining. The last time it rained even

close to this amount in Riverside was 1938; this storm might bring the highest total rainfall to Riverside in a single rain event since before 1900.

The hills started greening in January, bringing hopes of a big wildflower year. Rain in the Gardens also promotes lush growth and washes surfaces clean. However, our terrain is hilly, and most trails are not paved or stabilized. Heavy rains promote runoff, erosion, rut formation, and lots of mud along our four miles of trails. Our arroyos can fill, the water level of the turtle pond can rise, and the steps under the arbor leading to the pond can become a waterfall.

If you follow us on social media, visit our website, or show up at the entrance on a rainy day, you have noticed that we sometimes close on short notice. While we hope never to inconvenience anyone, safety is our highest priority. Runoff, erosion, unstable trails, and the risk of falling limbs, especially when it is windy, mandate that we close the Gardens, send volunteers home, and provide safe indoor or online work for staff.

Every time we close unexpectedly, I envy gardens that have flat acreage, paved walkways, and indoor spaces to visit such as conservatories. It helps to remember that there are thousands of botanic gardens and arboreta around the world, and each has a unique purpose and essence. Some are notable for research on their collections; others display a particular type of garden or landscape; others represent the flora of an entire region or country. What sets us apart is what makes it risky to open in inclement weather—our hilly, natural terrain; miles of shaded trails; and ability to lose oneself outside; all of which create a nature oasis in a busy urban area.

So please bear with us as we navigate this wet year, and when it is rainy and windy, stay indoors with a good project or book and anticipate the next sunny day when you can visit and see what is happening in the UCR Botanic Gardens! As always, please continue to follow us through our website, Newsletter, eNews, and social media, and send your thoughts and feedback to me at bgdirector@ucr.edu or 951-827-7095.

Jodie

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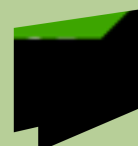
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**College of Natural &
Agricultural Sciences**

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Lilac (*Syringa* 'Red Pixie')

– Lilacs are old time favorites and this is one of my favorites because of the smaller, daintier leaves. It is a deciduous shrub to 4 to 6 feet tall with heart-shaped leaves and conical clusters of fragrant, deep reddish-pink fading to light pink flowers in the spring. We will also have several other lilacs available and all are specially selected for our climate. These are very popular and usually sell out fast.



Monkey flower (*Diplacus aurantiacus* 'Cherry')

– This is a California native hybrid that is water efficient and attractive to hummingbirds. It is a shrubby perennial growing to 2 to 3 feet with shiny, narrow leaves and 1-inch, trumpet-shaped, cherry red flowers borne from winter through summer.



Beach aster (*Erigeron glaucus* 'Ron's Pink')

– Another California native, this plant requires a little more water to keep it thriving. This is an attractive perennial with compact, dense growth to about 8 inches tall by 2 feet wide topped by 1-inch, light pink, daisy-like flower heads. It is ideal for rock gardens, but will need some protection from our inland afternoon sun in the summer.



We will have many more California native plants for sale as well as non-native plants that do well in our climate. The complete plant list will be posted on our website two weeks prior to the sale. Thank you for supporting the Gardens through our Plant Sales, memberships, and donations!

Around the Gardens

Birds, Birds, Birds!

By Jodie Holt

On December 23rd the Gardens once again hosted three local birders from the San Bernardino Chapter of the National Audubon Society for the annual Audubon Christmas Bird Count. The area surveyed included the Gardens, Parking Lot 13, and the area to the west of the



Gardens to East Campus Drive. This year the team saw more species (48 in ~4 hours) than in previous years, a positive trend! The most notable sighting was a Swamp Sparrow, never-before seen in the Gardens. Notable species with high counts recorded included 140 Yellow Rumped Warblers, 50 Bushtits, 36 Double Breasted Cormorants, 33 Cedar Waxwings, and 26 Western Bluebirds. Many other Gardens regulars were noted, such as hawks (3 species), woodpeckers (4 species), hummingbirds (3 species), and sparrows (6 species). Be sure to watch our calendar for our next Bird Walk in the Gardens, to be held in early spring.



Cedar Waxwing. Photo by Lee Reeder



Merchandise for Sale at Pop-Up-Shops & Online

Tote, hat, water bottle, mug, coaster, t-shirts, kneeling pad, cleaning cloth, mouse pad, journal, garden flag, and apron!



Research in the Gardens

Cotton Seed Bug

By Christina Hoddle

Specialist, UCR Entomology Dept.

UCR researchers often use the Botanic Gardens for research, and we have asked one team to describe their current work.

Cotton seed bug (*Oxycarenus hyalinipennis*) is a small (4-5 mm), brownish-black hemipteran with translucent wings (Photo 1). In 2019, cotton seed bug (CSB) was first detected in urban areas in Los Angeles, California by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and has since been detected in urban areas in Orange, San Diego, and Riverside Counties. This highly invasive pest is native to Africa but has successfully established in many areas

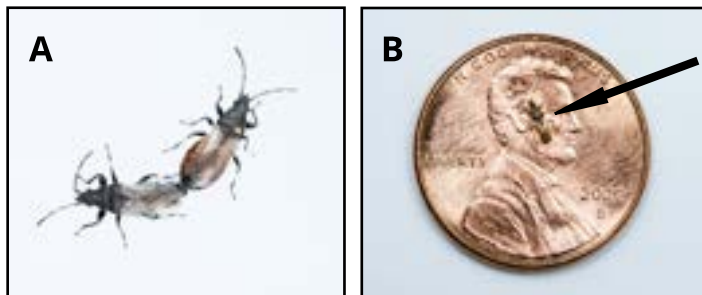


Photo 1: (A) Male and female mating pair of CSB, (B) An adult CSB on a US penny.

across the world (Asia, Europe, Middle East, the Caribbean, and South America).

Understandably the cotton industry in California and Arizona are concerned about the economic impacts this pest may have on their cotton production and yield. However, an urbanite living in Riverside, CA may ask-“Why do we care?”

While the insect is colloquially known as cotton seed bug, it does not infest only cotton. Cotton is in the plant family Malvaceae, which includes over 4,000 species of flowering plants. Many of these plants have economic importance (e.g., cotton [*Gossypium* spp.], okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus*], and cacao [*Theobroma cacao*]). Many species of Malvaceae are also present in backyard gardens (*Hibiscus* spp., *Alcea rosea* [hollyhock], *Pavonia* spp.), urban landscapes (*Brachychiton* spp., *Lagunaria* spp.), natural wilderness areas (*Malva* spp., *Abutilon* spp., *Fremontodendron californicum* [flannel bush]) and some exotic varieties can be found in botanic gardens (e.g., *Chiranthodendron pentadactylon*, the monkeyhand tree). All of these areas are potential breeding grounds for CSB which will allow populations to hopscotch from urban areas to cotton growing regions. Additionally, from a conservation

perspective, CSB may have an impact on the health of native malvaceous plants (e.g., *Sphaeralcea ambigua*, desert mallow) in our natural wilderness regions upon which many sensitive species (eg., native birds, desert tortoises) are dependent for food and shelter. Much of the research on CSB worldwide has focused on control of the pest with insecticides, and not surprisingly, insecticide resistance detection and management. This works for commercially grown crops, but so many of the host plants for CSB are ubiquitous in our environment that insecticides are not a feasible long-term control option. Therefore, we need to take a step back and understand how CSB utilizes the environment in which it finds itself. Part of our research on CSB at UCR is examining the phenology of CSB over time across different host plant species. **There are over 40 species in the Malvaceae at the UCR Botanic Gardens that are potential hosts for CSB**, not to mention additional numerous species in the surrounding campus and neighborhoods. With funding provided by CDFA and USDA, each month we will be performing a plant survey in the Gardens to examine plant health and CSB activity on selected species of Malvaceae. Additionally, we have put up two sticky trap “cross” structures in the Gardens (Photo 2) to examine CSB color preference for different colored sticky cards (a potentially useful tool for detecting and monitoring CSB) and adult flight activity. We are also collecting CSB from different areas in California for molecular analyses in an attempt to determine where California’s invading population(s) may have originated. We are always interested in getting additional samples for this work; Orange and San Bernardino Counties, for example, are areas that have not been well surveyed for this work.



Photo 2: One of the sticky trap “cross” structure deployed at the UCR Botanic Gardens.

For more information on our research please visit our CSB webpage [Cotton Seed Bug | Applied Biological Control Research \(ucr.edu\)](http://CottonSeedBug | Applied Biological Control Research (ucr.edu)).

Butterfly Corner

Great Copper

Article and photos by Ann Platzer

There are 16 species of coppers, subfamily Lycaeninae, in North America and they are considered a favorite of many butterfly enthusiasts. Can you imagine that Tioga Pass, east of Yosemite National Park, boasts 10 species!



Photo 1: Dorsal view

The Great Copper, *Lycaena xanthoides*, is the largest American copper with a wingspan of $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The dorsal side is a dark gray color while the ventral side is a grayish white color. Dorsally (Photo 1), the adult butterfly shows that the fore wings are mostly brownish gray with reddish orange on each hind wing border. Ventrally (Photo 2), both males and females are pale gray with a similar pattern of numerous black dots, some of which are surrounded by a white circle. Posteriorly, there is a reddish orange hind wing border. The tail is small and black tipped. The Great Copper's rapid and jerky flight makes this butterfly difficult to watch, except when it stops to take nectar from flowers. The ventral view shows an adult sipping nectar from yerba santa, *Eriodictyon californicum*. The margins of the fore and hind wings are whitish. The eyes are large and black and the antennae are striped black and white with a black knob tipped with orange.



Photo 2: Ventral view

The Great Copper's larval host plants are many docks in the herb family, Polygonaceae, genus *Rumex*, such as willow dock, *Rumex salicifolius*, curly dock, *Rumex crispus*, western dock, *Rumex occidentalis*, and California dock, *Rumex californicus*. Their habitat is chaparral, wet meadows and grasslands, marshes, grassy hillsides, and open fields.

The female lays her eggs singly on dry or dead leaves at or near the base of the host plant. They overwinter as eggs. During this time the eggs are capable of surviving prolonged bouts of flooding.

The range of this copper species is throughout California, but it is rare in the north and found only through portions of western Oregon. In California there is only one flight each year from April to early July, depending on the area. For example, adults fly early April to early June in the coastal and inland lowlands, and June to early July at higher elevations.

Please plant California native and butterfly friendly plants in your garden to help restore a habitat for butterflies.

HAPPY BUTTERFLY GARDENING!

AP

To help you with gardening for butterflies, Master Gardener Docents will be available in the Butterfly Garden the 1st and 3rd Sundays beginning in April.

Wildlife of the Gardens

The Skink

By Michele Felix-Derbarmdiker



Photo by Kay Force

When one thinks of all the wildlife species we have here in Southern California, bright colors are not the first thing that comes to mind. Most of our wildlife is more neutral in color, which makes sense when trying to blend into surroundings. Skinks however, use bright colors as a distraction. In fact, for this species standing out rather than blending in can be a matter of life or death.

Habitat/Diet

Western skinks can be found in a variety of habitats west of the Rockies up to about 7,000 feet in elevation. Within these habitats, they tend to stay in open areas void of heavy vegetation, preferring sunny areas with rocks and leaf litter. Leaf litter provides the perfect cover for hunting their favorite foods, arthropods, in particular spiders and sow bugs. As with all reptiles, they rely on the sun to help regulate their body temperature. This means that they are most active and typically seen hunting during the warm season. During extreme temperatures, they will restrict their active periods to the hours near sunrise and sunset. Even in mild environments, they tend to be secretive and reside in their moist burrows when not active. These burrows can become communal dens during hibernation. The warmth of spring invites them to emerge and seek out mates.

Breeding

Once winter has loosened its grip on their habitat, skinks will emerge and begin to find mates. Times for mating and laying eggs can vary depending on geographic location but locally it occurs around June. The females will dig a small chamber into several centimeters of moist soil then deposit 2-10 small eggs. The nest chamber is often under objects such as rocks or logs. Unlike most reptiles, the female provides parental care. She will guard the eggs from predators until they hatch in summer and even provide needed heat after sunning herself. Upon

hatching, the young will fend for themselves. This is where their bright coloring comes in handy. Their brightly colored tails are their first line of defense against predators. Like many lizards, skinks can perform autotomy, or self-amputation. In an attempt to escape a predator, they will cast off their tails and escape while the wiggling brightly colored tail distracts the predator. The tail will partially grow back but remain stubby and dull in color. These lizards will also readily bite when grabbed by a predator or curious human.

Identification

We have two subspecies of Western Skink in Southern California, the Skilton's Skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus skiltonianus*) and Coronado Skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis*). The Western Red-tailed Skink (*Plestiodon gilberti rubricaudatus*) can also be found in Southern California. All of them are slender and smooth in appearance. Locally, the Skilton's Skink is more common. This skink is about 7.5 inches in total length with a series of dark brown and cream-colored stripes. The juveniles have bright blue tails, which become duller with age or the color may completely disappear. Males will develop orange coloring on the chin and jaw during mating season.

Threats

Western Skinks are currently not listed at the state or federal level. However, they face many dangers from a large variety of predators including snakes, hawks, shrikes and many mammal species. In addition, they face added pressure from habitat fragmentation, habitat loss and invasive species.

Michele has served as a biologist throughout Riverside County for the last 14 years. She is currently a naturalist for Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District.

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.



AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
**RECIPROCAL
GARDEN NETWORK**
member garden

In the Works

By Botanic Gardens Staff

As winter moves into spring, we have been busy with projects, planting, and coping with abundant rain. In addition to items described elsewhere or listed in our calendar, here is a summary of activities going on over the winter:

Gardens and Grounds:

- ▶ We have 5 UCR College Corps Climate Action Interns working in the Gardens who have been helping move our many projects along. We will soon set them up to interact with visitors to talk about the various projects we are working on.
- ▶ As the final step in deferred maintenance following fumigation for termites, the outside of the Schneider House Office was patched, repaired, and painted, giving this 62-year old building a fresh new look.
- ▶ Unfortunately, some of our oldest trees are failing. We removed the large paper mulberry in the Deciduous Forest area and a dead incense cedar by the last bridge near the South Africa Garden. We will also remove a large mesquite tree that split in Latin America and a dead ash tree up Alder Canyon.
- ▶ In ongoing erosion and trail work, we have installed a wooden water bar by the Ficus Grove and are now working on the trail that leads to the Bee Garden Forage Ground.
- ▶ The staff have been busy planting about 175 plants this fall and winter, most of which were potted plants from our lath house and dome while a few were purchased.
- ▶ We are continuing cleanup of the new nursery area to keep weeds at bay since last fall's big cleanup for the on-site plant sale. The nursery is still a work in progress.
- ▶ Many weed trees were cut just below the Australia Garden. Some cut pieces will remain to break down naturally, providing habitat, while the rest will be removed to make way for new plantings.

Activities and Events:

- ▶ Janine has been working with volunteer Hilary Brown to inventory the greenhouse plants in anticipation of setting up a new public display in Section 1.
- ▶ Janine has been working to inventory and plant out many specimens from the Dome to prepare for its eventual removal. The Dome is decaying rapidly and will be stabilized to allow staff to continue safely caring for the remaining plants inside.
- ▶ A docent training class is winding up and five new docents will soon be joining the team of docents this spring to lead our many school tours.
- ▶ We have a new highly requested swag item – aprons! Also added is a new ladies' green t-shirt with our logo in new colors and a garden flag.
- ▶ Nancy has been busy with Volunteer recruitment with several new students excited to join the team.
- ▶ We are reaching out to local businesses to become “community partners” and offer discounts as a Friends membership incentive.
- ▶ Thanks to volunteer Linda Risaliti for the fun Valentine's Day decorations.



College Corps and UCRBG Students



Refreshed Schneider House office



A *Mestoklema tuberosa* planted in South Africa



Docent Training Class

Project Updates

Article and photos by Miguel Estrada

The Gardens are always a work in progress that is made more challenging by changing seasons and unpredictable weather events. Our horticultural team is working hard to maintain the Gardens and also make improvements. Below are a few projects underway.

Alder Canyon Turf Conversion



The last time I wrote about the turf conversion project we still had grass spanning most of the length paralleling the Latin America slope. Since then we have removed over 8,000 sq. ft. of turf. We are

currently working to remove enough debris to have good seed-to-soil contact in advance of sowing. We have weed wacked most of the area down to the soil and have discovered undulations that need to be smoothed to finish our prep phase. Due to the low growing habit of bermudagrass, we purchased a reel mower to provide a closer cut. Unfortunately, the bumps and dips are not good for our new machine. I am pleased that even with the added work of smoothing out the soil, we are still on track to complete this project by April of this year, which will bring an improved, more water efficient turfgrass lawn.

Forage Ground Irrigation

The Bee Garden Forage Ground is the complementary part to the Native Bee Garden located just south of Bobcat Rocks. The concept is simple; we are going to create a 5,000 sq. ft. wildflower field for the native bees to utilize. Because we have a small horticulture team in relation to the size of the Gardens, we have committed to automating the irrigation for any new installations. In the next few months, we are going to carve into the slope and lay down our second automatic irrigation system in the interior of the Gardens. We plan to complete this project by April and hope to see our own wildflower bloom thereafter.

Trail to the Bee Garden Forage Ground

Two main factors affect the extent of a trail's reconstruction: the character of the land and the number of visitors walking on it. Up until now, the trail that directly connects Oak Woodland to Australia has



been underutilized. We anticipate that more visitors are going to hike on this trail once the Bee Forage Ground is completed. The 250 ft. stretch of trail that leads to the forage ground has a prevailing grade of 12% to a high of 23%. Ideally the prevailing grade of a trail should not exceed 8%, but a grade up to 15% is acceptable if it spans a short distance (100 ft. or less). We are going to use a series of techniques (drainages, stabilizer, and definers) to prevent and control erosion on this sloped trail. We plan to complete the trail repair by May and hope our many visitors find it an enjoyable hike.



To see some of the plants in bloom please visit gardens.ucr.edu/information/bloom.

Good locations for flowers this time of year are in South Africa, North Coast, Butterfly Garden, Bulb Bed, and angel's trumpet area which is south of Ficus Grove

Angel's trumpet,
Brugmansia



Mountain marigold,
Tagetes lemmonii



African flag,
Chasmanthe floribunda



Catalina currant,
Ribes viburnifolium

Spotlight On Lois Whyde

By Janine Almanzor



When I think of Lois, words that immediately come to my mind are hard-working, energetic, and knowledgeable. Lois began at the Gardens as a volunteer in 2015 and was soon hired as a Nursery Technician in 2016. Her wealth of experience was acquired over many years. She graduated from Cal Poly Pomona in 1976 with a degree in Ornamental Horticulture and immediately began working in her field. Her first job was with Monrovia Nursery, and for the next 24 years she worked at various wholesale nurseries in propagation, sales, greenhouse maintenance, fieldwork, and management. She then moved to Ohio where she developed and coordinated an adult horticulture program at a night school. The program was termed PLANT, which stands for **P**rofessional **L**andscape and **N**ursery **T**echnician. It was one of two horticulture programs in the state of Ohio and consisted of 13 classes involving 6 instructors. During this time, she also wrote articles on gardening for the local newspaper. After 12 years, she moved back to Southern California and worked in a wholesale nursery in Fallbrook that specialized in poinsettias and roses. After 3 years there, she transitioned to the UCR Botanic

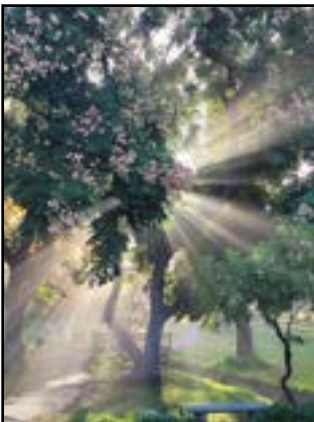
Gardens. The Botanic Gardens has greatly benefited from her expertise in propagation and has been able to have all our Plant Sale plants propagated in-house. Lois and her great team of volunteers have done an excellent job producing plants for the sales.

I asked Lois what her favorite things about the Gardens were and here are her responses.

What is your favorite plant in the Gardens? “The bottle tree, *Brachychiton rupestris*. There are several in the Australia Garden and one of them is huge. We cleared away some of the plants that were covering it, so now it’s striking as you come upon it.”

What is your favorite area in the Gardens? “It’s definitely Ficus Grove with its enormous aboveground roots. It is also so shady and peaceful.”

What is your favorite time of year at the Gardens? “Any time of year, except for when it’s over 100°F!”



The sun shining through the trees.

Photo by George Spiliotis

What is your favorite time of day in the Gardens? “I absolutely love the early mornings the best. I’m usually the first one here and get to experience the birds with no other competing sounds. I also love it when the morning sun is shining through the trees in Alder Canyon.”

What is your favorite memory at the Gardens? “I’ll never forget when there was a family of bobcats in the Butterfly Garden. The kittens were adorable and curious. The mom moved them to a safer location when too many people started to come around.”

What is your favorite part about working at the Gardens? “It’s definitely working with all the wonderful volunteers. They’re like family.”



Lois hugging her favorite tree, the bottle tree

Volunteers welcomed!

Please consider joining our volunteer team

Visit gardens.ucr.edu/volunteer for more information

Volunteer Orientations are held 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 9:30 am

Around the Gardens

Rose Pruning Demonstration

By Nancy Cullen

We started off the New Year with our popular Rose Pruning Demonstration on Sunday, January 7th. This was our 45th year of holding this event! It was a cool, sunny day and nearly 100 visitors attended to learn about pruning and the care of roses. With over 600 roses in the Gardens, our pruning crews had plenty of examples. Our thanks go out to volunteers and rosarians from the Riverside County Master Gardeners, the Raincross Rose Society, and our Botanic Gardens rose pruning team, who demonstrated their skill and techniques for pruning many different varieties. As the event was wrapping up a raffle was held and attendees selected from an array of raffle prizes that were generously donated by Parkview Nurseries at both Chicago and Jackson, Louie's Nursery, Corona Tools, Kellogg Garden Products, Karen Fleisher, Dr. Giles Waines, and the Botanic Gardens. We also held a Pop-Up-Shop and offered plants and Gardens branded merchandise for our visitors and volunteers.

Lisa Wright demonstrates to a crowd



L to R, Anna O'Connell and Kim Mazzulli with the Raincross Rose Society



2023 DONOR HONOR ROLL



The UCR Botanic Gardens is deeply grateful to all our donors, whose gifts help us beautify, improve, and maintain the Gardens, support our staff and students, and launch new projects. The Honor Roll of Donors below reflects gifts made between January 1 and December 31, 2023.

We have worked hard to ensure that all donors are listed accurately. This list does not include our many Friends members, whose dues provide ongoing support for the Gardens. Also not included are the many visitors who make a \$5 donation when they enter. Thank you all!

Aguayo, Rocio '22 & De La Garza, Bernard
Allen, Edith & Michael
Almanzor, Michael & Janine
Alvarado, Johnny
Alvarez, Rachel '77
Ardary, LaDonna
Arriaga, Monica
Artigas, Adriana
Atkinson, Peter & Baule, Valerie '99
Baca, Terri
Bailey, Robert '62
Baldwin, Teri
Balys, Pamela '74 & Mark '73, '75
Barro, Vincent
Beardemphl, Kraig
Beatty, Cathy '73
Berry, Sharilyn & John

Bi, Song & Chen, Xuemei
Bicket, Vicki
Bietsch, Tyler '14
Bishop, Amy
Bold, Christina '95
Bookman, Susan
Bradley, Susan '69
Bratton, Cynthia '15
Bremenstuhl, Philip '78 & Selina '80, '82
Brown, Hilary
Broyles, Susan
Butterfield, Stephanie & Devin '04
Canter, Nancy
Carley, Amanda
Carter, Amy
Carter, Linda
Caudill, Debra

Cazares, Michael '08
Chavando, Gustavo '78, '86 & Rivera de Chavando, Zeferina '80
Chen, Hsiu-Ping
Chen, Junan
Clark, Holly
Clark, Krystal
Clegg, Michael & Adriana
Coelho, Tracy
Cohen, Michael & Jeanne
Connolly, Erin '06
Corbin Euston, Debbra & Euston, Murray
Cortez, Alejandro '02, '09
Cox, Brian
Cudney, Loretta '82
*Curtis, Nancy '68, '70, Estate of
Dahl, Peter & Lillian
Davis Guerrero, Caroline

De Hart, Glenn '78, '84
De Ley, Irma & Paul
Decruyenaere, Simone '92
DeMason, Darleen & Straus, Daniel
Derrenbacher, William
Dowell, Kenneth '69 & Barbara
Downey, Maria
Eastmond, David & Elizabeth '98, '04
Easton, John & Shingle, Georgiana
Elias, Pamela
Estrada, Jessica
Excel Academy Charter School
Exner, Maurice
Farrar, Charles '74 & Carol '93
Fay, John '80, '83, '86 & Sandra '83
Ferre, The Honorable Maryetta
Fidelity Charitable
Fiechtner, Mary Ann



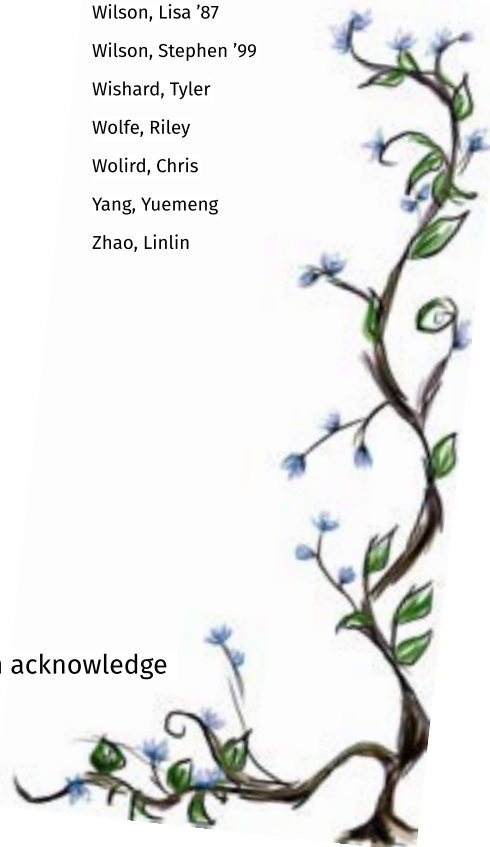
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Fix, Alan & Betsy	Knudson, Jacqueline	Outzen-Hill, Barbara	Tracy, Michele
Fleisher, Karen	Kocian, Catherine '87 & Mazzanti, Daniel '05	Padilla, Michael	Trapp, Amanda
Flores, Stephanie	Koetsier, Albert & Anne	Pankratz, David & Hamlin, Leslie	Trapp, Sharon
Force, Kay	Kohn, David '96	Paquian, Keanna '16	Trapp, Travis
Forster, Helga	Kramer-Sarrett, Melissa	Parker, James	Traugh, Cecelia '65, '66 & Doan, Alexander
Fossum, Susan '79	Langston, Lizbeth '88, '98	Pavlis, Bonnie	Turner-McKibben, Ann '76 & McKibben, Michael '76, '79
Frey, Vanessa '06 & Kevin	Lapidus, Michel & Odile	Petersen, Janice	Valdez, Esther '80
Gable, Barbara '79 & Frederick	Lehr, Judith & Russell, Raymond	Pham, Christine '17 & Timothy	Vallejo, Melina
Gagnon, Jenny '80	Lennan, Susan	Pina, Lisa	Van de Ven, Mien & Ploeg, Antoon
Gall, Sally & Einar	Lennox, Robert '71	Platzer, Edward & Ann	Van Hala, Ruth & E. Marcus
Gambino, Nicholas	Lopez, Abigail	Ponsor, Dennis '70 & Janice	Van Orman, Brielle '21
Gavosto, Estela	Lopez, Claudio	Pope, Karen '00, '01	Vander Pluym, Joseph '74, '75 & Charlann
Genereux, Joseph	Lopez-Reis, Jennifer	Pritchard, Nora	Verma, Maria
Giglio, Tammy & Ludovic	Lujan, Yvonne	Rankin, Emily	Walke, Betsy
Gillespie, Maud	Lynaugh, Dorothy	Ransom, Roger & Connie	Wall, Kevin
Gillette, Sharon '73 & Donald	MacArthur-Ebie, Linda	Rector, Trinity	Wampole, Kurt '82
Glidden, David & Carpenter, Susan	Marin, Traci '13	Renne, Georgia '67	Wang, Wei '07
Gray, Brian '06, '13	Marshall Nelson, Cindee '77	Risaliti, Linda	Wang, Zhuangzhi '04, '07
Hamilton, Kathleen '15	Martin, Pam	Rocha, Victoria '09	Westenberger, Natasha '06 & Brandon
Harley, Suzanne '79	Martin, Rosita	Ross, Laure	White, Mary
Harris, Mary '81	Martinelli, Robyn	Rosselli, Jackie	Whitney, Diane
Harte, Barbara	McCabe, John	Sandvigen, David	Wider, Katherine & Stephen
Hatch, Stephen	McDonald, Elisabeth	Santos, Joshua	Wilkins, Lynn
Hayes, Sheryl '82	Medina, Kim & Linda	*Scarano, Colonel Vincent, Estate of	Willis, John '66, '68, '71 & Elizabeth
Heath, Robert & Susan	Metzger, Sally	Schroeder, Carrie Jean '00 & Feia, Julie	Wilson, April & Donald
Heyming, Frank '73 & Lucy '76	Meyer, Christopher '90	Schwartz, Deborah	Wilson, Lisa '87
Higbee, Nancy & Lynn	Milbrandt, Ramona	Segovia, Crystal	Wilson, Stephen '99
Hollinghurst, Emily & Christopher	Miller, Cheryl	Shah, Shefali '01	Wishard, Tyler
Holt, Douglas & Jodie	Mills, Sara & Ronald	Simcox, Sean '93	Wolfe, Riley
Huft, Justin	Mitchell, Barbara & Tennes, Michael '73	Spiliotis, George & Lois	Wolird, Chris
Hunt, Rosemary '76	Moore-Lane, Monica '97	Springer, Patricia & Aronson, Benjamin	Yang, Yuemeng
Inland Empire Community Foundation	Morgan, Stephen	Sridhar, Anirudh	Zhao, Linlin
Ittig, Monika	Muro, Sharon	Stevenson, Sarah	
Jacobson, Nancy	Neal, Rosemary & Gregory '85	Stewart-Jones, Judy	
Jaunal, Ethan	Nelson, Sheldon '71	Stout, Van	
Julian, Janell '96 & Abel, Kenton '97	Nguyen, Anh	Su, Jerry	
Kallinger, Peter & Rebecca	Nguyen, Jessica '15, '20	Sweet, Lynn '12	
Katz, Jennifer	Nishimoto, Noriko	Swinehart, Jackie	
Kean, Susan	Nissley, Brett	Swinehart, Josh	
Keller, Christine '74	Ochoa, Nancy '07	Tavaglione, Sally & Steve	
Kennedy, Ashley	O'Neill, John & Kathy	Taylor, John & Delia '77	
King, Carol	Orth, Robert & Martha '69, '83	Temecula Valley Garden Club	
Kirkemo, Randee			

If you find an error or omission, please contact us at ucrbg@ucr.edu so that we can acknowledge your gift.

*Deceased





900 University Ave.
Riverside, CA 92521

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UCRBG Calendar of Events

Biweekly	Volunteer Orientation , Entrance, 9:30 am (2 nd & 4 th Tuesdays)
March 9	Birdwalk & Breakfast , 7:00 am - 10:00 am
April 6	Online Spring Plant Sale - Member , 6:00 am - midnight
April 7	Online Spring Plant Sale - Public , 6:00 am - midnight
May 5	Pop-Up-Shop , Entrance, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

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