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watersmartinnovations.com





Building a Park For Conservation Education and Recreation



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Chino Basin Water Conservation

District





Protect Chino Basin Groundwater

Manage 8 Storm Water Basins
Capture Storm Runoff and Recharge State Project Water

Chino Basin Water Conservation District

A local government special district that...



Education

Tours
Classes for Residents and Professionals



Community Outreach

Earth Day Celebrations for Elementary Students Water Fair



Landscape Evaluation Audits

Commercial, Industrial, Institutional Residential and Multi Family



THE PROCESS

NINE 'EASY' STEPS

- 1) Deciding to Change
- 2) Budget Developed
- Architect and Design
- 4) Tree Selection
- 5) Bid
- 6) Closed Park during construction and two months post
- 7) Construction (January 2009 thru April 2009)

Tree removal

Irrigation

Boulder Delivery and Placement

Mulching

Pathway and mow curb installation

Tables, benches, waste receptacles, signage

Turf area grading

Aeration of existing turf

Reseeding of existing turf

- 8) Develop Educational Materials
- 9) Park Opens June 2009



GOALS

CREATE AN ACTIVE DEMONSTRATION PARK FACILITY

USE OF RECLAIMED WATER

COST EFFECTIVE

EDUCATIONAL

ENHANCED RECREATION

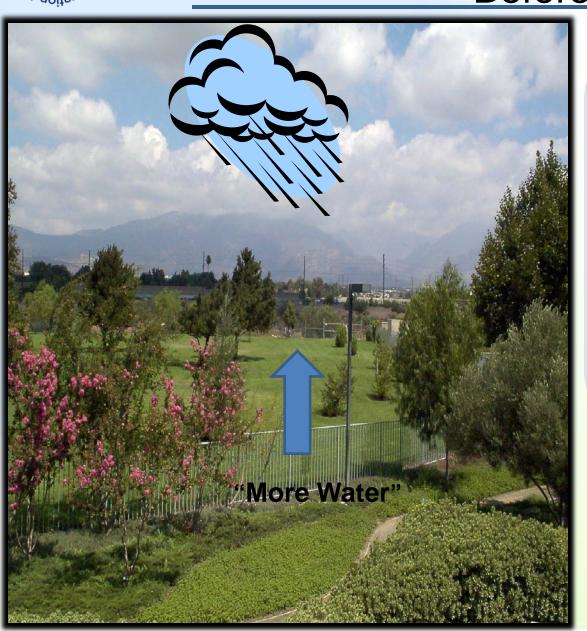
FUNCTIONAL

COMMUNITY ORIENTED

Water Conservation



Chino Basin Water Conservation District Park Before



Pretty....

But lots of thirsty turf and the park was in need of appropriate trees

Park Area:

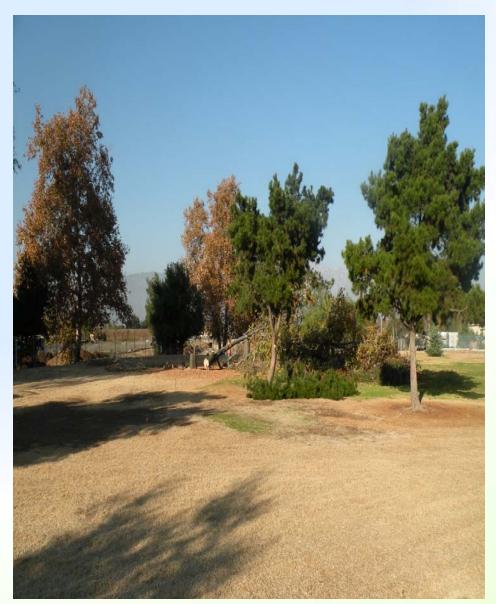
84,000 sq. ft.

Turf Removal:

61,500 sq. ft.



Removal of Existing trees



Removal of 24 Existing Trees
These trees were:

- Surface rooted
 - Diseased
 - •Unsafe



Removal of Existing Trees



Surface Rooted, Diseased, Unsafe, Not appropriate







BOUNDARIES DRAWN



Remaining turf areas did not undergo removal. All other areas of turf received multiple applications of Glyphosate

Turf Removal: 61,500 sq. ft.

73% of Turf Removed



Purple Pipe Irrigation Installation

Reclaimed H2O





Obstacles encountered during construction

Concrete blocks from historical sand, rock and gravel operations at park site.

Often times causing trenching and piping to be 'detoured'





Trenching



Concrete slag from historical sand rock and gravel operations at park site







Tree Planting



Additional trees and irrigation added by in house staff



Tree Irrigation



Most trees were installed with four deep water tubes



Tree Placement

38 new species of trees added to new park.

The tree species that remained included:

Eucalyptus, Oak, Pepper, Sycamore and Camphor





Tree Placement











Staging Mulch



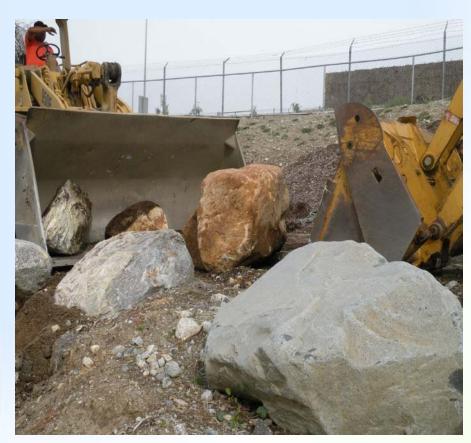


Approximately 600-700 cubic yards of donated tree chip mulch was applied at three to four inches in depth

Mulched Area: 50,000 sq. ft.



Boulder Selection





Collecting the 'Smaller' Rocks 500 -1000 lb. rocks (From District properties)



Boulder Delivery



Delivery of 3 to 5 Ton Boulders



Boulder Placement





Small Boulders were carried, larger ones were 'pushed' into place 72 Boulders placed in park



Pathway and Mow Curb - Border Construction





Curbing construction followed most of the boulder placements

Concrete Mow Strip: 1,300 sq. ft.



Pathway Prep





Permeable cloth barrier installation DG Pathway: 10,200 sq. ft.



DG Pathway Installation



Application of decomposed granite with added stabilizer.

Water was applied followed by mechanical compaction



Reseeding



Minor grading with added soil for low spots, aeration prep, fertilizer and top dressing of fine mulch over seed mix



Features



Benches, tables, & waste containers



Signage







Dog waste & recycling bins



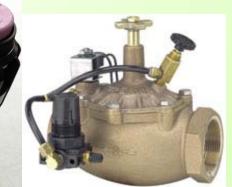
List of Irrigation Equipment

- 2" Wilkins Pressure Reducer
- 2" Wilkins 'Y' Strainer
- Brass Globe Valves- Superior 950 DWPRS
- Hunter I-25 Rotor Sprinklers
- Hunter PGP Rotor Sprinklers
- Hunter Root Watering System-RZWS-36-50-CV
- Purple PVC Sch 40
- Quick Couplers
- Brass Ball Valves
- Purple Valve Box Enclosures
- Reclaimed Water Signage











Irrigation Audit

Six valve stations are used to irrigate the turf

New Turf Area: 22,500 sq. ft.

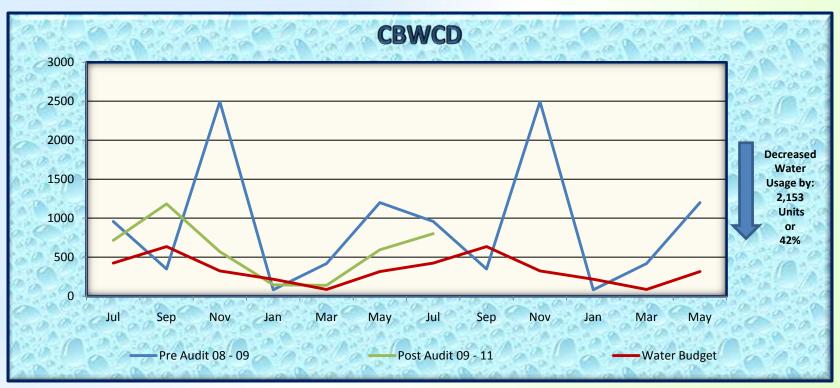
61 % DU / Precipitation Rate: 0.5 inches per hour







Water Use



Costs

Potable Water Rate 2010:

Recycled Water Rate 2010:

Cost Savings Per Unit:

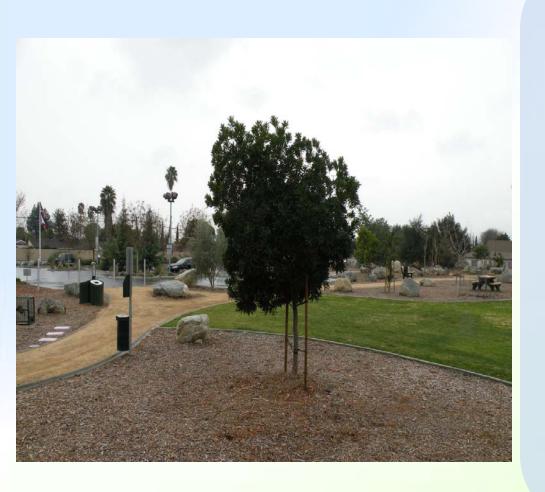
\$1.61/unit

\$1.14/unit

29%



First Year Tree Maintenance



At about eight to twelve months after planting, all newly planted trees received light structural pruning

Trees: 7 Valves 110 GPM Approximately \$160.00 per year for young trees.



First Year Tree Maintenance

Light pruning





to establish good structure and shape



Finished Product





Finished Product



Old Park Potable Water Use - Turf: 17 valves at 555 GPM= Average of 33 GPM per valve. Approximately \$4,500.00/year.

New Park Recycled Water Use - Turf: 6 valves at 178 GPM= Average 30 GPM per valve. Approximately \$900.00/year



What the Park is Used for:

- District Events
 - Earth Day
 - Water Fair
 - Dog Day in the Park
- Recreation
 - Sports
 - Walking / Jogging
- Education
- Emergency Medical Transport
 Landing





Earth Day



Old Design

New Design



Annual Landscape and Water Conservation Fair



Pumpkin Patch

Drought Tolerant Plants



Dog Day in the Park

Sloppiest Water Drinker Competition

Even the Fire Departments Mascots Join the Fun







Always Watch Where You're Stepping!



Recreation



Recreation- Walking-Sports



Recreation-Kids Play



Emergency Landing



Sample Educational Brochure



Scientific Name: Olea europaea

Common Name: Fruitless Olive Tree

Size: Height 15-30 ft. x Width 15-30 ft.

Flowers: Normally none, but can have white to yellowish flowers in late

spring.

Exposure: Full sun

Water: Little to moderate water

Origin: Mediterranean

Sunset Zones: 8, 9, 12, 11-24; H1, H2

Maintenance: Low. Prune to shape or to size. Prune water- sprouts from

trunk base.

<u>Comments</u>: A fruitless olive tree with striking multiple gnarled trunks if pruned to a multi-trunked tree. Stays green all year long (Evergreen). Once established, very drought tolerant. Can take heat and wind. Is long lived.





Chino Basin Water Conservation District 909-626-2711



909-626-2711 www.cbwcd.org

Sample Educational Brochure

Chino Basin Water Conservation District's Tree Comparison Chart

Chino Basin Water Conservation District's Wilderness Park has 43 different trees.

If you are interested in planting a tree in your yard, the information chart below will provide you with details on the various

the base of the trunk.

trees. Remember, think about how big the mature tree will be and where you are putting it (i.e.: next to the house or driveway, in an area to provide shade). For more info, please check with CBWCD staff.

#	Tree Name (Common)	Size	Deciduou s Evergreen	Water Needs	Blooms	Bloom Season	Maintenance & Comments
1	Fruitless Olive Tree	15-30' h x 15-30' w	E	Low	Not significant	N/A	Prune watersprouts from trunk base.
2	Saint Mary Magnolia	20' h x 20' w	E	Moderate	White		Prune roots circling the tree. Good for lawn areas. Susceptible to a soil fungus.
3	Purple Leaf Plum	18' h x 12' w	D	Moderate	Lt. pink to white	Spring	Fast grower. Tends to sucker.
4	Japanese Blueberry Tree	30-60' h x 20-30' w	Е	Moderate	White	Summer	Needs well drained, neutral to alkaline soils. Wind resistant. Relatively pest free.
5	Fruitless Sweet Gum	60'h x 20-25' w	D	Moderate	Not significant	•	Low maintenance. Good in lawns. Don't plant near sidewalk, curb or water line. No seed balls.
6	Golden Trumpet Tree	25-50' h x 25-50' w	D	Moderate	Golden yellow	Spring	Prune for shape and structure.
9	Pink Trumpet Tree	25-50' h x 25-50' w	D	Moderate	White to light pink		Best as a single trunk. Handling plant may cause skin irritation.
10	Chinese Flame Tree	20-40' h x 20-40' w	D	Moderate	Yellow	Summer	Rake seeds from the ground before they germinate. Hardy.
11	Bay Laurel	12-40' h x 12-40'	Е	Moderate	Yellow	\ \nring	Prune as single leader. Remove suckers from

no Basin Water Conservation District Wilderness P



- SOLIVE aea 'Wilsonii'
- RY MAGNOLIA randflora 'Saint Mary'
- EAF PLUM asifera 'Krauter Vesuvius' **BLUEBERRY TREE** is decipiens
- ar styracifiua 'Rotundiloba
- RUMPET TREE hrysotricha
- STNUT ım capense

- 8. WILLOW PITTOSPORUM Pittosporum philiyraeoides
- 9. PINK TRUMPET TREE Tabebuia impetiginosa
- 10. CHINESE FLAME TREE Koelreuteria bipinnata
- 11. BAY LAUREL Laurus nobilis
- 12. CHINESE DATE TREE Ziziphus jujuba
- 13. CHILEAN MESQUITE Prosopis chilensis
- 14. CAMPHOR TREE Cinnamomum camphora

- 15. CALIFORNIA PEPPER Schinus molle
- 16. CAJEPUT TREE Melaleuca quinquenervia
- 17. DESERT IRONWOOD Olneya tesota
- 18. BLUE PALO VERDE Cercidium floridum
- 19. AFRICAN SUMAC Rhus lancea
- 20. COAST LIVE OAK Quercus agrifolia
- Cercidium 'Desert Museum'

- 22. FLAXLEAF PAPERBARK Melaleuca linariifolia
- 23. BRONZE LOQUAT Eriobotrya deflexa
- 24. CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE Platanus racemosa
- 25. PEPPERMINT TREE Agonis flexuosa
- 26. PURPLE SMOKE TREE Cotinus coggygria 'Atropurpurea'
- 27. BOTTLE TREE Brachychiton populneus
- 21. DESERT MUSEUM PALO VERDE 28. DEEP COVE HIMALAYAN CEDAR 35. CHINESE FRINGE TREE Cedrus deodara 'Deep Cove'

- 29. INCENSE CEDAR Calocedrus decurrens
- 30. WESTERN REDBUD Cercis occidentalis
- 31. STRAWBERRY TREE Arbutus unedo 'Marina'
- 32. BLUE GUM Eucalyptus globulus
- 33. BLUE ATLAS CEDAR Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'
- 34. MAYTEN TREE Maytenus boaria
- Chionanthus retusus

- **36 MAIDENHAIR TREE** Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn G
- 37. EASTERN REDBUD Cercis canadensis
- 38. AUSTRALIAN WILLOW Geijera parviflora
- 39. SAWLEAF ZELKOVA Zelkova serrata 'Village (
- **40. CHINESE PISTACHE** Pistacia chinensis
- 41. MAIDENHAIR TREE Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton
- 42. FIREWHEEL TREE Stenocarpus sinuatus
- 43. FOREST PANSY REDBI Cercis canadensis 'Fores

TAILED INFORMATION REGARDING THESE TREES, SEE THE OFFICE STAFF.

Questions?





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TITLE



Building a Park For Conservation, Education and Recreation

ABSTRACT: In a water conservation project to conserve California's most valuable resource and to provide educational and recreational opportunities for the public, educators, water agencies and others, the Chino Basin Water Conservation District has remodeled its 2.0 acre park to a 'Greener', sustainable landscape. The utilization of several water conservation technologies and practices are demonstrated throughout the new landscape.

In the new design, the pre-existing turf area was reduced by 73% and the remaining park space is planted with 43 species of trees appropriate to the local area. Tree selections demonstrate special considerations to size, water usage, hardiness and maintenance.

The latest in irrigation technology and equipment are included for both the turf and trees, with all plant materials utilizing the newly installed recycled water system. The total volume of water now being used has been significantly reduced from historical usage because of the reduction of turf and the high efficiency irrigation system. The use of recycled water eliminated all potable water use for irrigation and an immediate cost savings of 25-29% per unit of water was realized.

The use of native and natural materials has added to the total aesthetics of the design. These materials include permeable decomposed granite pathways, boulders and mulch from local tree trimming companies.

A feeling of community is being felt with the installation of benches, picnic tables, and trash and dog waste receptacles. This community atmosphere is also realized with multiple recreational sports being played within the reduced turf area. Tree information signage is also provided for every tree with a legend map to provide the visitor with the location and identification of each tree species. Additional detailed information for trees, irrigation, and landscaping and water conservation have been created by the District and are provided in various brochures.