**Recycling Center:** These bins, made out of recycled plastic, hold our waste paper and are used to create reusable products. Please use them!

**Solar Panels:** These provide clean, renewable energy for our garden and power our water systems, irrigation drip timers, and the lights in the Earthquake Shack.

**Water-Wise Garden:** To use less water, look for plants that are drought tolerant or California natives.

**Bee Hive:** These Americanized honey bees help pollinate the Zoo’s flowering plants.

**Bat Houses:** Easy to make, these houses, built right after the 1906 earthquake, attract bats that eat hundreds of insects per hour, helping pollination.

**Eratquake Shack:** Formerly housing for refugees from the 1906 earthquake, this historic building is now an interpretive center powered by the sun and wind where you can learn about the past and how you can impact the future.

**Bat Houses:** Easy to make, these houses, built right after the 1906 earthquake, attract bats that eat hundreds of insects per hour, helping pollination.

**Rain Barrels:** Rain collected from the roof of the Earthquake Shack is stored in repurposed food bins and used to water the garden.

**Cement Planters:** Repurposed garbage cans now hold herbs and flowers, which support pollinators and provide food for our animal collection.

**Composting Bins:** Built by Eagle Scouts as a project for their troop, our composting bins turn garden and kitchen waste into nutrients that can be put back into the soil.

**RaisEd-Bed Garden:** Built out of reused wood from animal exhibits, the raised beds are planted with crops for the Zoo’s animals.

**Fountain:** Constructed of an old water trough and animal drinkers, the solar-powered fountain is used by birds for bathing and drinking.

**Concrete Plants:** Repurposed garbage cans now hold herbs and flowers, which support pollinators and provide food for our animal collection.

**FeederS FoR Wild BiRds:** Many volunteer bird feeders and water bowls are placed around the garden for birds to enjoy.

**TurbiNe:** By harnessing the wind both day and night, this bird- and bat-friendly turbine helps power the Earthquake Shack.

**Interpretive Signs:** The signs themselves are made out of old Zoo animal identification signs. With some imagination, you, too, can repurpose discarded objects into many new and exciting things!

**Drip Irrigation:** Powered by the sun, this drip system saves water by delivering water directly to the plants’ roots, limiting evaporation.

**Composting Signs:** The signs themselves are made out of old Zoo animal identification signs. With some imagination, you, too, can repurpose discarded objects into many new and exciting things!

**Waste-Wise Garden:** To use less water, look for plants that are drought tolerant or California natives.

**Greenie’s Harvest - May, 2010**

The garden produced 22 pounds of lettuce, 2.82 pounds of kale, and one pound of carrots in its first harvest. Many volunteers helped with the picking and weighing.

A nice place to sit and enjoy the garden

Look for these symbols around the garden.

WATER  FOOD  SHELTER  ENERGY
Greenie's Conservation Corner

The Zoo sees many seasonal changes to its plants, wild birds, mammals and insects, making each visit different if you know what to look for. Especially in Greenie's Conservation Corner, you can spend a lot of time on a seasonal scavenger hunt! See if you can find all of these conservation corner naturalists:

**Butterflies and Bugs of Conservation Corner**

**The Swallowtails, “Rinse and Western Tiger”** (Alyce silvector & Alyce mixta)
- These large, yellowish butterflies have “tiger” stripes that help distinguish them from others. Look for them on the flowers and in the garden.

**Painted Lady** (Vanessa cardui)
- Look for the identifying row of eye spots on the underside of the wing of this large butterfly. Like the swallowtails, they are attracted to the nectar in the summer flowers.

**Ladybird Beetle** (Coccinellidae family)
- More affectionately called the “ladybug,” these small, sticky insects are usually red with black spots and are the gardener’s friend as they eat plant-destroying insects like aphids.

**Hummingbird Sage** (Salvia spathacea)
- This California native plant with its brilliant flowers, which are worked heavily by honey bee was introduced by the early European settlers to America. They are now common as their importance and the food they feed you. They can live in man-made structures as well as trees. These are solid columns all around the Zoo.

**Sweat and Bumble Bee** (Hedychium & Bombus families)
- Of the 4,000 species of bees native to the United States, about 1,600 are found in California. Sweat (small and sometimes metallic-looking) and bumble (fuzzy, black and yellow) bees are two good examples of our local natives. Look for them near the Native Bee House or on the flowers.

**Darner Dragonfly** (Orthetrum familia)
- Will dart against currents from damp flushes in the resting phase – dragonflies don’t fold their wings. Darner and other insects and can be seen darting over the grass and resting on the lip of the water fountain.

**Birds of Conservation Corner**

**American Goldfinch** (Spinus tristis)
- This mild yellow migratory bird is adapted for the consumption of seed heads; its agile feet grip the stem while its conical beak removes the seeds. Look for them hanging on the seed spikes.

**Purple and House Finch** (Carpodacus purpureus & Carpodacus mexicanus)
- These tiny red summer birds have bright red-purple heads but the house finch has brown streaks on the breast. Both love seeds and nectar sources.

**Anna’s Hummingbird** (Calypte anna)
- The adult male has an iridescent crimson crown and throat; and a dark, slightly focussed tail. Anna’s is the only North American hummingbird species with a red crown. Females and juveniles have a green crown.

**Brown Creeper and Pygmy Nuthatch** (Sitta pygmaea & Certhia americana)
- Look for these two small brown birds in the tree near the bat houses. Brown creepers have a hooked bill and tend to hop up the trunks looking for insects. The pygmy nuthatch tends to start at the top and hug down the tree looking for insects.

**Five Things Kids Can Do to Help Pollinators**

1. Be kind to your pollinator friends.
   - Bugs and birds are small and fragile. Be gentle and quiet when they are near!

2. Look, but don’t touch!
   - Pollinators won’t hurt you if you leave them alone.

3. Don’t use poison sprays.
   - ORGANIC fruits and vegetables can hurt you, too. Poison sprays might kill “bad” insects, but they harm and kill healthy insects as well.

   - Plant a garden for them.

5. Bug someone!
   - Rather than squishing it, let it go. Bugs and birds are small and fragile. Be gentle and quiet when they are near!

**Greenie’s Conservation Corner Opening Day**

For the grand opening of Greenie’s Conservation Corner, 40 first grade elementary school students from Harvey Milk Civil Rights Academy and 60 third grade students from Fairmount Elementary School helped kick off the celebration day, along with a beautiful Harris hawk from the Zoo’s Animal Resource Center. More than 20 Salesforce.com volunteers helped commemorate the occasion by assisting students with a take-home seed and potting project. The materials and supplies for the project, as well as all of Greenie’s Conservation Corner, were made possible by a Salesforce.com foundation. Students also enjoyed birds on projects from Scroungers Center for Reusable Art Parts and the Ecology Center of San Francisco.

**Naturalist Guide**

Don’t just visit it – explore it!