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Zkittlez Autoflowering Feminized Seeds White Widow Autoflowering Feminized Seeds Wedding Cake Autoflowering Feminized Seeds Northern Lights Autoflowering Feminized Seeds Moby Autoflowering Feminized Seeds LSD Autoflowering Feminized Seeds

Ontario is a city located in southwestern San Bernardino County, California, 35 miles (56 km) east of downtown Los Angeles and 23 miles (37 km) west of downtown San Bernardino, the county seat. Located in the western part of the Inland Empire metropolitan area, it lies just east of Los Angeles County and is part of the Greater Los Angeles Area. As of the 2010 Census, the city had a population of 163,924, up from 158,007 at the 2000 census.

The city is home to the Ontario International Airport, which is the 15th-busiest airport in the United States by cargo carried. Ontario handles the mass of freight traffic between the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach and the rest of the country.

It takes its name from the Ontario Model Colony development established in 1882 by the Canadian engineer George Chaffey and his brothers William Chaffey and Charles Chaffey. They named the settlement after their home province of Ontario.

The area that is now Ontario was part of the lands used for hunting and foraging by the semi-nomadic Tongva (Gabriele?) Native Americans, who were known to roam as far south as the western San Bernardino Mountains. At the time of Mexican and later of American settlement, active Native American settlements were scattered across the entire valley. Remains of a Serrano village were discovered in the neighboring foothills of the present-day city of Claremont.

Juan Bautista de Anza is said to have passed through the area on his 1774 expedition, and to this day a city park and a middle school bear his name. Following the 1819 establishment of San Bernardino Asistencia, which may have served as an outpost of the San Gabriel mission, it became part of a large, vaguely identified area called "San Antonio".

In 1826, Jedediah Smith passed through what is now Upland on the first overland journey to the West coast of North America via the National Old Trails Road (present-day Foothill Blvd).

The 1834 secularization of California land holdings resulted in the land's transferral to private hands. In 1881, the Chaffey brothers, George and William, purchased the land (which at that time also included the present-day city of Upland) and the water rights to it. They engineered a drainage system channeling water from the foothills of Mount San Antonio (colloquially known as "Mount Baldy") down to the flatter lands below that performed the dual functions of allowing farmers to water their crops and preventing the floods that periodically afflict them. They also created the main thoroughfare of Euclid Avenue (California Highway 83), with its distinctive wide lanes and grassy median. The new "Model Colony" (called so because it offered the perfect balance between agriculture and the urban comforts of schools, churches, and commerce) was originally conceived as a dry town, early deeds containing clauses forbidding the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages within the town. The two named the town "Ontario" in honor of the province of Ontario in Canada, where they were born.

Ontario attracted farmers (primarily citrus) and ailing Easterners seeking a drier climate. To impress visitors and potential settlers with the "abundance" of water in Ontario, a fountain was placed at the Southern Pacific railway station. It was turned on when passenger trains were approaching and frugally turned off again after their departure. The original "Chaffey fountain", a simple spigot surrounded by a ring of white stones, was later replaced by the more ornate "Frankish Fountain", an Art Nouveau creation now located outside the Ontario Museum of History and Art.

Agriculture was vital to the early economy, and many street names recall this legacy. The Sunkist plant remains as a living vestige of the citrus era. The Chaffey brothers left to found the settlements of Mildura, Australia and Renmark, Australia, which met with varying success. Charles Frankish continued their work at Ontario.

Mining engineer John Tays refined the design of the novel "mule car", used from 1887 for public transportation on Euclid Avenue to 24th Street. At that point, the two mules were loaded onto a platform at the rear of the car and allowed to ride, as gravity propelled the trolley back down the avenue to the downtown Ontario terminus. Soon replaced by an electric streetcar, the mule car is commemorated by a replica in an enclosure south of C Street on the Euclid Avenue median.

Ontario was incorporated as a city in 1891, and North Ontario broke away in 1906, calling itself Upland. Ontario grew at an astronomical rate, increasing 10 times in the next half a century. The population of 20,000 in the 1960s again grew 10 times more by the year 2007. Ontario was viewed as an "Iowa under Palm trees", with a solid Midwestern/Mid-American foundation, but it had a large German and Swiss community. Tens of thousands of European immigrants came to work in agriculture, and in the early 1900s the first Filipinos and Japanese farm laborers arrived, later to display nursery ownership skills.

Ontario has over two centuries of Hispanic residents, starting from the California period of Spanish colonial and Mexican rule in the 1840s. However, the first wave of Mexican settlers was in the 1880s brought as workers in the railroad industry (see *traquero*) and another wave from the Mexican Revolution of the 1910s. Mexican Americans resided in the city's poorer central side facing State Route 60 and Chino.

Economy

Ontario Mills in March 2005.

In the years following Ontario's founding, the economy was driven by its reputation as a health resort. Shortly thereafter, citrus farmers began taking advantage of Ontario's rocky soil to plant lemon and orange groves. Agricultural opportunities also attracted vintners and olive growers. The Graber Olive House, which continues to produce olives, is a city historical landmark and one of the oldest institutions in Ontario. Dairy farming is also prevalent, as it continues to be in neighboring Chino. Much of southern Ontario still contains dairy farms and other agricultural farms. However, the area is currently under planning to be developed into a mixed-use area of residential homes, industrial and business parks, and town centers, collectively known as the New Model Colony.

A major pre-war industry was the city's General Electric plant that produced clothing irons. During and after World War II, Ontario experienced a housing boom common to many suburbs. The expansion of the Southern California defense industry attracted many settlers to the city. With California's aerospace industry concentrated in Los Angeles and the Bay Area, the Ontario International Airport was used as a pilot training center. Today, Ontario still has a manufacturing industry, the most notable of which are Maglite, which produces flashlights there. However, manufacturing has waned, and today Ontario's economy is dominated by service industries and warehousing. Major distribution centers are operated by companies such as AutoZone, Cardinal Health, MBM, Genuine Parts/NAPA, and Nordstrom.

Ontario is also home to Niagara Bottling, The Isee Company, clothing companies Famous Stars and Straps and Shiekh Shoes, Scripto U.S.A., and to Phoenix Motorcars, who employs over 150 employees in Ontario.

Top employers

According to the City's 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the top employers in the city are:

- # Employer # of employees
- 1 Ontario International Airport 5,000◆9,999
- 2 Safariland 500◆999
- 3 Sam's Club Distribution 500◆999
- 4 Securitas 500◆999
- 5 Target Distribution 500◆999
- 6 United Parcel Service (UPS) 500◆999

Arts and culture

The Granada Theatre. Circa 1940.

Built in 1925, The Granada Theatre was leased to West Coast Junior Theater. By the 1940s, the theater had become part of the Fox West Coast Theater chain. The Granada Theatre was designed by architect L.A. Smith.

Ontario has a franchise of The Dinner Detective, America's Largest Interactive Murder Mystery Dinner Show. The Los Angeles and Denver franchises were voted as the "Best Dinner Show" in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010.[clarification needed]

Ontario is also the home to the second largest consumer Quilt Show in the United States, Road to California. The quilt show books over 2,400 room nights and has a recorded attendance of over 40,000 attendees.

The Ontario post office contains two oil on canvas murals, The Dream depicting founder Chaffey with surveyors and The Reality which shows a view of the completed Euclid Avenue, painted by WPA muralist Nellie G. Best in 1942.

Sports

Toyota Arena

The Toyota Arena is a multipurpose arena which opened in late 2008. It is owned by Ontario, but is operated by SMG Worldwide. It is an 11,000-seat multi-purpose arena, the largest enclosed arena in the Inland Empire. Over 125 events are held annually featuring sporting competitions, concerts, and family shows.

The arena had been the home of the Ontario Reign, a former team in the ECHL, that called the arena home from 2008 to 2015. The Los Angeles Kings' affiliate played at the 9,736-seat Toyota Arena. In their debut season of 2008◆09, they were second in the league in attendance, averaging 5856 fans per game. The Reign led the ECHL in average attendance in every subsequent year.

Ontario was the host of the 2010 ECHL All-Star Game. Ontario joined Stockton (2008), Fresno (2006), and Bakersfield (2011) as California franchises hosting the league's midseason showcase. The minor league All-Star Game reportedly generated more than \$1 million into the local economy.

In January 2015, the American Hockey League, a minor league above the ECHL, announced that it was forming a new Pacific Division and would be replacing the ECHL Ontario Reign with a relocated team. The Kings relocated the Manchester Monarchs, a franchise they had owned and operated since 2012, and became the Ontario Reign beginning with the 2015◆16 AHL season.

The Ontario Motor Speedway was located in Ontario, and held races for USAC, Formula One, NHRA, and NASCAR. It was demolished in 1980 after the Chevron Land Company bought the property .

Club League Venue Established Championships

Ontario Fury MASHL, Indoor soccer Toyota Arena 2013 0

Ontario Reign American Hockey League, Ice hockey Toyota Arena 2015 1

Agua Caliente Clippers NBA G League, Basketball Toyota Arena 2017 0

Traditions

Since 1959, Ontario has placed three-dimensional nativity scenes from Jesus' life on Earth on the median of Euclid Avenue during the Christmas season. The scenes, featuring statues of the infant Jesus, Mary, Joseph, and the three wise men, were a violation of church-state separation under the California Constitution by atheist resident Patrick Greene, but the dispute was resolved when private organizations began funding the storage and labor involved in the set-up and maintenance of the scenery in its entirety.

As means to support the nativity scenes the Ontario Chamber of Commerce started "Christmas on Euclid". This craft fair extravaganza is held the first Saturday in December. High-end artists and merchants come to sell their creations, and Euclid Avenue is closed to traffic from "G" Street to Holt Avenue for area residents to enjoy festivities. In 2009 the Ontario Kiwanis took over management of the event.

The Christmas on Euclid Experience is a non-profit organization. The Greater Ontario Convention & Visitors Bureau produce the event annually.

The All-States Picnic, an Independence Day celebration, began in 1939 to recognize the varied origins of the city's residents. Picnic tables lined the median of Euclid Avenue from Hawthorne to E Street, with signs for each of the county's 48 states. The picnic was suspended during World War II, but when it resumed in 1948, it attracted 120,000 people. A 1941 Ripley's Believe It or Not! cartoon listed Ontario's picnic table as the "world's longest". As native Californians came to outnumber the out-of-state-born, the celebration waned in popularity until it was discontinued in 1981. It was revived in 1991 as a celebration of civic pride.

For over 50 years, on every first Saturday in June the Ontario Kiwanis and Ontario Rotary clubs partner for the annual "Pancake Breakfast and Car Show". Over 10,000 Inland Empire residents come to eat pancakes and view the over 400 cars that come to show off their paint jobs and hope appreciate all the hard work they put into the cars.

Geography

Ontario is located at 34◆3' North, 117◆38' West (34.05, 7117.63).

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 50.0 square miles (129 km2). Of that, 49.9 square miles (129 km2) is land and 0.1 square miles (0.26 km2) is water. The total area is 0.13% water.

Climate

The climate of Ontario is influenced by Bsh semi-arid conditions, with very hot summers and warm winters. Santa Ana Winds hit the area frequently in autumn and winter. Extremes range from 114 ◆F (46 ◆C) down to 25 ◆F (74 ◆C). According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Ontario has a hot-summer Mediterranean climate, abbreviated "Csa" on climate maps.

Climate data for Ontario International Airport, Ontario (1981◆2010)

Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year

Record high ◆F (◆C) 90

(32) 89

(32) 94

(34) 101

(38) 103

(39) 108

(42) 114

(46) 109

(43) 112

(42) 98

(37) 86

(30) 114

(46)

Average high ◆F (◆C) 65.2

(18.4) 65.8

(18.8) 69.9

(21.1) 74.0

(23.3) 78.9

(26.1) 85.5

(29.7) 92.2

(33.4) 93.6

(34.2) 89.1

(31.7) 80.6

(27.0) 72.7

(22.6) 65.6

(18.7) 77.8

(25.4)

Average low ◆F (◆C) 43.8

(6.6) 45.3

(7.4) 47.2

(8.4) 50.5

(10.3) 55.5

(13.1) 59.0

(15.0) 63.3

(17.4) 64.7

(18.2) 62.6

(12.9) 47.0

(8.3) 42.7

(5.9) 53.1

(11.7)

Record low ◆F (◆C) 25

(74) 31

(71) 33

(1) 33

(1) 42

(6) 46

(8) 56

(13) 56

(11) 51

(6) 32

(7) 25

(74)

Average precipitation inches (mm) 3.31

(84) 3.39

(86) 2.32

(59) 0.94

(24) 0.30

(7.6) 0.12

(3.0) 0.09

(2.3) 0.13

(3.3) 0.27

(6.9) 0.64

(16) 1.21

(31) 2.32

(59) 15.04

(382.1)

Source: NOAA

Demographics

Historical population

Census Pop. ◆◆

1890 683 ◆

1900 722 5.7%

1910 4,274 492.0%

1920 7,280 70.3%

1930 13,583 86.6%

1940 14,197 4.5%

1950 22,872 61.1%

1960 46,617 103.8%

1970 64,118 37.5%

1980 88,820 38.5%

1990 133,179 49.9%

2000 158,007 18.6%

2010 163,924 3.7%

Est. 2019 185,010 12.9%

U.S. Decennial Census

2010

The 2010 United States Census reported that Ontario had a population of 163,924. The population density was 3,278.1 people per square mile (1,265.7/km2). The racial makeup of Ontario was 83,683 (51.0%) White (18.2% Non-Hispanic White), 10,561 (6.4%) African American, 1,686 (1.0%) Native American, 8,453 (5.2%) Asian, 514 (0.3%) Pacific Islander, 51,373 (31.3%) from other races, and 7,654 (4.7%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 113,085 persons (69.0%).

The Census reported that 163,166-institutional (99.5% of the population) lived in households, 411 (0.3%) lived in non-institutionalized group quarters, and 347 (0.2%) were institutionalized.

There were 44,931 households, out of which 23,076 (51.4%) had children under the age of 18 living in them, 23,789 (52.9%) were opposite-sex married couples living together, 7,916 (17.6%) had a female householder with no husband present, 3,890 (8.7%) had a male householder with no wife present. There were 3,470 (7.7%) unmarried opposite-sex partnerships, and 384 (0.9%) same-sex married couples or partnerships. 6,741 households (15.0%) were made up of individuals, and 2,101 (4.7%) had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.63. There were 35,595 families (79.2% of all households); the average family size was 3.98.

The population was spread out, with 49,443 people (30.2%) under the age of 18, 19,296 people (11.8%) aged 18 to 24, 49,428 people (30.2%) aged 25 to 44, 34,703 people (21.2%) aged 45 to 64, and 11,054 people (6.7%) who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 29.9 years. For every 100 females, there were 99.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.8 males.

There were 47,449 housing units at an average density of 948.9 per square mile (366.4/km2), of which 24,832 (55.3%) were owner-occupied, and 20,099 (44.7%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 2.0%, the rental vacancy rate was 5.8%, 90,864 people (55.4% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 72,302 people (44.1%) lived in owner-occupied units.

During 2009◆2013, Ontario had a median household income of \$54,249, with 18.1% of the population living below the federal poverty line.

2000

As of the census of 2000, there were 158,007 people, 43,525 households, and 34,689 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,173.9 inhabitants per square mile (1,225.5/km2). There were 45,182 housing units at an average density of 907.6 per square mile (350.4/km2). The racial makeup of the city was 47.8% White, 7.5% African American, 1.1% Native American, 3.9% Asian, 0.4% Pacific Islander, 34.1% from other races and 5.3% were from two or more races. 59.9% were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There were 43,525 households, out of which 49.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.9% were married couples living together, 15.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 20.3% were non-families. 15.1% of all households were made up of individuals, and 4.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.6 and the average family size was 4.0.

In the city, the population was spread out, with 34.4% under the age of 18, 11.2% from 18 to 24, 32.4% from 25 to 44, 16.1% from 45 to 64, and 5.9% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 28 years. For every 100 females, there were 100.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 98.7 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$42,452, and the median income for a family was \$44,031. Males had a median income of \$31,664 versus \$26,069 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$14,244. 15.5% of the population and 12.2% of families were below the poverty line. 19.1% of those under the age of 18 and 7.6% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.

Government

Local government

The city is governed by a five-member council: Mayor Paul S. Leon, who was elected as mayor in 2005, re-elected in November 2006 and is the first Hispanic to serve in that position in the history of Ontario, Mayor pro Tem Ruben Valencia, Council Members: Alan D. Wapner, Jim W. Bowman and Debra Dorst-Porada. Council Members Wapner and Bowman being the longest tenured members on the council. Council member Bowman being the only member of the council who is a lifelong resident of Ontario (over 60 years).

The Ontario City Library following its 2006 reopening after extensive remodeling According to the city's most recent Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the city's various funds had \$399.4 million in revenues, \$305.3 million in expenditures, \$1,606.0 million in total assets, \$317.6 million in total liabilities, and \$412.4 million in cash and investments.

The structure of the management and coordination of city services is:

- City Department Director
- City Manager Scott Ochoa
- Assistant City Manager Al C. Boling
- Deputy City Manager David Sheasby
- City Attorney John E. Brown
- Police Chief Derek Williams
- Fire Chief Ray Gayk
- Community & Public Services Director Tito Haes
- Utilities General Manager Scott Burton
- Housing and Municipal Services Director Julie Bjork
- Economic Development Director John P. Andrews
- Information Technology Director Elliott Ellsworth
- Development Director Scott Murphy
- Finance Director Armen Harkalyan
- State and federal representation
- In the California State Legislature, Ontario is in the 20th Senate District, represented by Democrat Connie Leyva, and in the 52nd Assembly District, represented by Democrat Freddie Rodriguez.
- In the United States House of Representatives, Ontario is in California's 35th congressional district, represented by Democrat Norma Torres.

Education

Ontario has 25 public elementary schools, six public middle schools and five public high schools under the combined oversight of four school districts. There are also several private schools throughout the city as well as two private military schools. Ontario also has nine trade schools. The University of La Verne College of Law is located in downtown Ontario. National University, Argosy University, San Joaquin Valley College and Chapman University have a satellite campus near the Ontario Mills mall. Ontario Christian is located there. Gateway Seminary has a campus in Ontario.

Tourism

The Ontario Mills mall was home to the last Kenny Rogers Roasters operating within the United States. It closed on December 31, 2011.

The Greater Ontario Convention & Visitors Bureau is the official destination marketing organization for the cities of Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga, California to visitors nationally and internationally. With support from the hospitality industry, the Greater Ontario Convention & Visitors Bureau implemented a Tourism Marketing District and adopted an aggressive five-year strategic plan focusing on marketing initiatives to bring visitors to the region, build brand and destination awareness while enhancing the local economy.

Infrastructure

A Metrolink train at the East Ontario Station