Cannabis seeds, plant nutrient and grow guides in Rancho Cucamonga, California. Become Affiliate!

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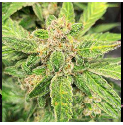
Cannabis seeds, plant nutrient and grow guides in Rancho Cucamonga, California. Become Affiliate!

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

Rancho Cucamonga is a city located just south of the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and Angeles National Forest in San Bernardino County, California, United States. About 37 miles (60 km) east of Downtown Los Angeles, Rancho Cucamonga is the 26th most populous city in California. The city's seal, which centers on a cluster of grapes, alludes to the city's agricultural history including wine-making. The city's proximity to major transportation hubs, airports, and highways has attracted the business of several large corporations, including Coca-Cola, Frito-Lay, Big Lots, Mercury Insurance Group, Southern California Edison, and Amphastar Pharmaceuticals.

The city had a population of 165,269 according to the 2010 United States Census and the Census Bureau estimated the population to be 177,603 in 2019. The city experiences an average of 287 sunny days per year, compared to a national average of 205 days. Its climate is classified as warm Mediterranean, or Csa, under the K?ppen climate classification system.

The city's favorable location and host of public amenities have earned it numerous distinctions. Notably, Money Magazine ranked Rancho Cucamonga 42nd on its "Best Places to Live" list in 2006. In addition, Insider Magazine established one Rancho

Cucamonga neighborhood as the 13th richest neighborhood in Southern California. The four public high schools (Alta Loma, Etiwanda, Los Osos, and Rancho Cucamonga) earned the Silver distinction in a 2015 ranking of the nation's high schools by U.S. News & World Report. In 2017 the California Department of Education announced that all four high schools were being named California Gold Ribbon Schools.

The Jack Benny Program popularized the city's name, in particular the word "Cucamonga". Most residents and those living in surrounding cities often shorten the city's name to "Rancho".

By 1200 AD, Kukamongan Native Americans had established a village settlement in the area around present-day Red Hill, near the city's western border. Kukamonga derives its name from a Tongva word meaning "sandy place." Anthropologists have determined that this cluster of settlers likely belonged to the Tongva people or Kich people, at one time one of the largest concentrations of Native American peoples on the North American continent. In the 18th century, following an expedition led by Gaspar de Portola, the land was incorporated into the Mission System established by Father Junipero Serra and his group of soldiers and Franciscan friars.

The front of John Rains' House, a National Historic Place

After a half century of political jockeying in the region, the land finally came under the control of Juan Bautista Alvarado, governor of Mexico. On March 3, 1839, Alvarado granted 13,000 acres of land in the area called "Cucamonga" to Tubercio Tapia, a first-generation Spanish native of Los Angeles, successful merchant, and notorious smuggler. Tapia went on to establish the first winery in California on his newly deeded land. Rancho Cucamonga was purchased by John Rains and his wife in 1858. The Rains family's home, Casa de Rancho Cucamonga, was completed in 1860 and now appears on the National Register of Historic Places.

During the ensuing years the town prospered and grew. In 1887, irrigation tunnels were dug into Cucamonga Canyon by Chinese laborers and the Santa Fe Railroad was extended through the area. Among the town's economic mainstays was agriculture, including olives, peaches, citrus, and, most notably, vineyards. In 1913, the Pacific Electric Railway was extended through Rancho Cucamonga in an effort to improve crop transportation. Several landmarks in existence today pay tribute to the city's multicultural founding. In particular, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel remains as a relic of the area's Mexican agriculture laborers while the Chinatown House stands as a reminder of the Chinese immigrants who labored in constructing the area's infrastructure.

In 1977, the unincorporated communities of Alta Loma, Cucamonga, and Etiwanda voted to incorporate, forming the city of Rancho Cucamonga.

Grapeland

The former community of Grapeland, first settled in 1869, lay roughly between today's Victoria Groves Park and Central Park. There was a schoolhouse which also doubled as a church. In 1890 an irrigation district was formed and $200,000 in bonds were sold to pay for improvements. The Sierra Vista reservoir was built in 1886-87 by J.L. Scofield as the focal point of a network of irrigation pipes. The system was unused, however, because the bond issue was declared illegal. "Orchards and vineyards began to die," The Daily Report newspaper reported in a retrospective. "Residents moved out. The post office closed in 1905. Homes, buildings were destroyed or abandoned." The reservoir remained unused until 1956, when the Fontana Union Water Company filled it with 5 million gallons of water. The local school district was merged with the Etiwanda district in 1901. In 1957 the settlement was practically deserted, but there were still rabbit-proof stone walls marking boundaries of previous citrus orchards.

Geography

Rancho Cucamonga is part of the Inland Empire and San Bernardino County, a region that lies inland from the Pacific coast and directly east of Los Angeles County. Rancho Cucamonga is located about 37 miles (60 km) east of Los Angeles, bordered by Upland to its west, Ontario to its south, the San Gabriel Mountains to its north and I-15 and Fontana to its east. The city sits atop an alluvial plain and views of Cucamonga Peak, one of the tallest peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains, are available from all points throughout the city. The city has a total area of 39.9 square miles (103 km2), 99.95% of which is land and 0.05% water.

Climate

The city's climate is classified as hot-summer Mediterranean, or Csa, under the K?ppen climate classification system. Yearly precipitation is 17.68 inches (449 mm) and the city experiences an average of 287 sunny days per year, compared to a national average of 205 days.

Climate data for Rancho Cucamonga, California (1987�2016; extremes since 1909)
Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year
Record high �F (�C) 90
(32) 90
(32) 97
(36) 110
(43) 107
(42) 115

(46) 112
(44) 111
(44) 112
(44) 110
(43) 98
(37) 93
(34) 115
(46)
Average high �F (�C) 66.2
(19.0) 68.5
(20.3) 69.3
(20.7) 74.3
(23.5) 79.0
(26.1) 86.0
(30.0) 93.9
(34.4) 93.7
(34.3) 89.4
(31.9) 82.2
(27.9) 72.3
(22.4) 66.9
(19.4) 78.4
(25.8)
Average low �F (�C) 41.4
(5.2) 43.0
(6.1) 44.1
(6.7) 46.9
(8.3) 51.4
(10.8) 55.9
(13.3) 61.2
(16.2) 62.1
(16.7) 59.0
(15.0) 53.2
(11.8) 45.7
(7.6) 41.4
(5.2) 52.5
(11.4)
Record low �F (�C) 25
(?4) 29
(?2) 30
(?1) 33
(1) 38
(3) 43

(6) 52
(11) 51
(11) 47
(8) 40
(4) 26
(?3) 24
(?4) 24
(?4)
Average rainfall inches (mm) 4.16
(106) 5.14
(131) 2.70
(69) 1.10
(28) 0.44
(11) 0.21
(5.3) 0.07
(1.8) 0.04
(1.0) 0.25
(6.4) 0.93
(24) 1.22
(31) 1.42
(36) 17.68
(450.5)
Average rainy days (? 0.01 inch) 7.2 6.7 7.7 4.1 2.8 1.6 0.5 0.7 1.7 2.6 3.4 4.8 43.8
Source:
Demographics
Historical population
Census Pop. %�
1980 55,250 �
1990 101,409 83.5%
2000 127,743 26.0%
2010 165,269 29.4%
Est. 2019 177,603 7.5%
U.S. Decennial Census
The city's estimated 2019 population was 177,603, an estimated 39% increase since 2000.

2010
The 2010 United States Census reported that Rancho Cucamonga had a population of 165,269. The population density was 4,145.2 people per square mile (1,600.5/km2). The racial makeup of Rancho Cucamonga was 102,401 (62.0%) White (42.7% Non-Hispanic White), 15,246 (9.2%) African American, 1,134 (0.7%) Native American, 17,208 (10.4%) Asian, 443 (0.3%) Pacific Islander, 19,878 (12.0%) from

other races, and 8,959 (5.4%) from two or more races. There were 57,688 residents of Hispanic or Latino ancestry, of any race (34.9%).

The census reported that 162,145 people (98.1% of the population) lived in households, 136 (0.1%) lived in non-institutionalized group quarters, and 2,988 (1.8%) were institutionalized.

Out of a total of 54,383 households, 23,055 (42.4%) had children under the age of 18 living in them, 30,533 (56.1%) were opposite-sex married couples living together, 7,514 (13.8%) had a female householder with no husband present, and 3,257 (6.0%) had a male householder with no wife present, as well as 2,995 (5.5%) unmarried opposite-sex partnerships and 425 (0.8%) same-sex married couples or partnerships. 9,956 households (18.3%) were made up of individuals and 2,679 (4.9%) had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.98. Over the 41,304 families (76.0% of all households), the average family size was 2.90.

The age distribution of the city was as follows: 42,550 people (25.7%) under the age of 18, 17,365 people (10.5%) aged 18 to 24, 48,600 people (29.4%) aged 25 to 44, 43,710 people (26.4%) aged 45 to 64, and 13,044 people (7.9%) who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 34.5 years. For every 100 females, there were 97.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.2 males.

There were 56,618 housing units at an average density of 1,420.1 per square mile (548.3/km2), of which 35,250 (64.8%) were owner-occupied, and 19,133 (35.2%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.6%; the rental vacancy rate was 5.2%. 110,570 people (66.9% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 51,575 people (31.2%) lived in rental housing units.

During 2009�2013, Rancho Cucamonga had a median household income of $77,835, with 6.9% of the population living below the federal poverty line.

2000

As of the 2000 census, there were 127,743 people, 40,863 households, and 31,832 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,317.0/km2 (3,411.4/mi?). There were 42,134 housing units at an average density of 434.4/km2 (1,125.2/mi?). The racial makeup of the city was 66.53% White, 9.00% Asian, 0.67% Native American, 5.99% African American, 0.27% Pacific Islander, 13.25% from other races, and 5.41% from a biracial or multiracial background. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 27.78% of the population.

There were 40,863 households, of which 44.7% had children under the age of 18.

60.2% of households consist of a married couple living together. 12.8% had a female householder with no husband present. 22.1% were non-families. 16.8% of all households were single-person and 4.1% had a person of 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.04 and the average family size was 3.44.

In the city, the population spread was as follows: 29.9% were under the age of 18, 9.9% were from 18 to 24, 33.2% were from 25 to 44, 21.0% were from 45 to 64, and 6.1% were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 32 years. For every 100 females, there were 100.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 98.0 males.

The median income for a household in the city was $78,428 and the median income for a family was $91,240. Males had a median income of $50,288 versus $40,952 for females. The per capita income for the city was $23,702. About 4.9% of families and 7.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 7.6% of those under age 18 and 7.3% of those age 65 or over.

Orchards and farms, such as this Cucamonga ranch photographed in 1884, had dominated the landscape of the area until the land development boom in the late 20th century.

Economy

In 2006, Money magazine ranked the city 42nd on its "Best Places to Live" list. Business Insider magazine ranked Haven View Estates, one of the city's many gated communities, 13th on its list of "The 27 Richest Neighborhoods in Southern California", just behind the Los Angeles neighborhood of Bel Air, which ranked 12th.

An example of the office parks along Haven Avenue

While most of the city's land area is devoted to residential areas, Rancho Cucamonga, like its neighbors Ontario and Fontana, is a major center for the logistics industry in Southern California. This is due to its proximity to two interstate highways and Ontario International Airport, and the space afforded by the large tracts of former agricultural land in the southern section of the city.

In the area around Milliken Avenue, between Archibald and Etiwanda Avenues, Foothill Boulevard, and Fourth Street, about seven square miles of land are primarily occupied by numerous massive distribution centers, and even more, smaller manufacturing companies. This area is ringed by office parks, mostly along Haven Avenue, and shopping strips, such as the Terra Vista Town Center (part of a nearly two-square-mile master-planned community in the center of the city), and malls, such as Victoria Gardens, and the Ontario Mills, across Fourth Street in Ontario.

The city is also home to a CMC Steel (Formerly Gerdau, Formerly TAMCO Steel) minimill, the only producer of long steel in California. This mill recycles ferrous scrap, such as junked cars and appliances, to produce rebar.

The city hosts LoanMart Field, (formerly known as The Epicenter), a minor-league baseball stadium, home of the Rancho Cucamonga Quakes. The Quakes' mascot, Tremor, is a "Rallysaurus."

Victoria Gardens

An example of the architecture and urban design of Victoria Gardens

The Victoria Gardens Cultural Center

Central Park

Victoria Gardens is a lifestyle center near the eastern end of the city, at the intersection of Foothill and Day Creek Boulevards. Since the city had never developed a traditional commercial downtown like neighboring cities Ontario and Upland had, efforts were made in the design of Victoria Gardens to bring elements of more traditional and urban town design to what had historically been a suburban city. While retaining many characteristics of traditional shopping malls, such as large anchor stores, a food court, and vast parking lots and garages, the smaller stores are arranged as city blocks in a grid of two-lane streets, featuring lush landscaping and metered "teaser parking" in front of the stores, which open onto the sidewalk. There are two "Main Streets", which run from west to east across the center. Running from north to south between them is a pedestrian axis leading from one of the Macy's anchor stores, through a "town square" between a pair of mixed-use office buildings, to the Victoria Gardens Cultural Center, which contains the Lewis Playhouse (a 570-seat theater) and a branch of the city library. The east side of the development has Southern California's only Bass Pro Shops Outdoor World superstore; the 180,000-square-foot (17,000 m2) facility includes a Tracker Boat Center and the Islamorada Fish Company restaurant. There are restaurants throughout the center, both well-known chains and unique eateries, including California Pizza Kitchen, The Cheesecake Factory, Fleming's, Gyu-Kaku Japanese BBQ Dining, Johnny Rockets, King's Fish House, Lucille's BBQ, N7 Creamery, P.F. Chang's China Bistro, Richie's Diner, T.G.I. Friday's, and Yard House. The center features a 12-screen AMC Theatre.

Top employers

According to the City's 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the principal employers in the city are:

Rank	Employer	# of employees	% of total employment
1	Inland Empire Health Plan	2315	2.50%
2	Etiwanda School District	2293	2.47%
3	Chaffey Community College	2111	2.28%
4	Alta Loma School District	1095	1.18%
5	City of Rancho Cucamonga	865	0.93%
6	Amphastar Pharmaceutical	643	0.69%
7	Mercury Insurance Company	632	0.68%
8	Macy's	615	0.65%
9	Central School District	605	0.65%
10	Big Lots Distribution Center	600	0.54%

Government

Local government

Rancho Cucamonga is a General Law City, incorporated in 1977 under the "Council-Manager" form of local government. The four-member Council, plus the Mayor, City Clerk, and City Treasurer, are all elected at-large by the voters of the city. The Council then appoints the City Manager, who acts as the administrative head of the city government, and is responsible for the day-to-day operations, code enforcement, and the fiscal soundness of the municipal government. The council itself serves as a local legislative body. The city's elections, which are plurality, are held on a Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years.

L. Dennis Michael has been the city's mayor since 2011, with John Gillison as the city manager.

According to a city Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the city's various funds had $278.3 million in revenues, $243.6 million in expenditures, $1,400.7 million in total assets, $492.1 million in total liabilities, and $583.3 million in cash and investments.

The Rancho Cucamonga Civic Center government complex west entrance, as seen from across Haven Avenue. The Civic Center complex houses government functions for the city.

Main entrance to Rancho Cucamonga City Hall. This entrance forms the east side of the Rancho Cucamonga Civic Center, on the opposite side to the street side shown above.

Politics

In the California State Legislature, Rancho Cucamonga is in the 23rd Senate District, represented by Republican Mike Morrell, and in the 40th Assembly District, represented by Democrat James Ramos.

In the United States House of Representatives, Rancho Cucamonga is in California's 31st congressional district, represented by Democrat Pete Aguilar.

In 2005, the non-partisan Bay Area Center for Voting Research ranked Rancho Cucamonga as the 28th most conservative city in the United States.

Rancho Cucamonga vote
by party in presidential elections

Year	Democratic		Republican		Third Parties	
2016	49.21%	33,428	45.22%	30,715	5.57%	3,780
2012	48.35%	30,667	49.65%	31,496	2.00%	1,267
2008	49.49%	31,796	48.70%	31,289	1.80%	1,158
2004	39.68%	21,050	59.47%	31,550	0.86%	454
2000	43.09%	18,637	53.80%	23,268	3.11%	1347
1996	40.04%	14,831	49.25%	18,245	10.71%	3,967
1992	33.09%	13,530	42.19%	17,254	24.72%	10,110
1988	30.90%	9,468	68.09%	20,864	1.02%	312
1984	24.94%	5,394	74.06%	16,016	0.99%	215
1980	24.56%	4,347	66.56%	11,782	8.88%	1,572

Law enforcement

Since incorporation in 1977, law enforcement services in Rancho Cucamonga City have been provided through a contract with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.

Rancho Cucamonga is also home to the Foothill Communities San Bernardino County Courthouse, which is housed in a building adjacent to the Rancho Cucamonga Civic Center, in a government complex located at Haven Avenue and Civic Center Drive in the city. The Civic Center houses the Rancho Cucamonga city hall, the city police department, and other local government offices.

Education

UTI (Universal Technical Institute)

Archibald Avenue Library

Schools

Rancho Cucamonga has multiple public K�12 schools, operating under several different school districts, within its borders: Alta Loma School District, Central School District, Cucamonga School District, Etiwanda School District, and Chaffey Joint Union High School District. Private schools include Upland Christian Academy. In addition, Rancho Cucamonga is the home to Chaffey College and satellite campuses of the

University of La Verne, Cambridge College, University of Redlands, Everest College, and University of Phoenix, as well as the automotive trade school.

High Schools

- Alta Loma High School
- Etiwanda High School
- Los Osos High School
- Rancho Cucamonga High School

Libraries

The city of Rancho Cucamonga has two public libraries, with a combined total of over 200,000 volumes. The library at 7368 Archibald Avenue opened in 1994 and was remodeled in the summer of 2008. The Paul A. Biane library at 12505 Cultural Center Drive at the Victoria Gardens Cultural Center opened in August 2006. In 2013, the Rancho Cucamonga Public Library was a recipient of the National Medal for Museum and Library Services, the nation's highest honor that can be bestowed on a Library or Museum.

Infrastructure

This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
Find sources: "Rancho Cucamonga, California" � news � newspapers � books � scholar � JSTOR (November 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

NRG's Etiwanda Generating Station, with Cucamonga Peak in the background
Rancho Cucamonga's location at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains has necessitated the use of numerous control channels and basins to reduce the seasonal flood danger from the several streams descending from the range. In past years, some of the city's roads were known for flooding. Hermosa Avenue, in particular, now features many high curbs and extra-large storm drain grates to reduce flooding.

Transportation

Rancho Cucamonga is served by Omnitrans bus service, train service from Metrolink's Rancho Cucamonga station on the San Bernardino Line, and nearby Ontario International Airport, one of four major Los Angeles-area passenger airports with multiple daily flights by most domestic carriers as well as a major shipping hub for companies like UPS and FedEx.

Interstate 15 (I-15) and the relatively new Route 210 (SR-210) freeway extension run through Rancho Cucamonga as well as the historic U.S. Route 66 (as Foothill Boulevard).

I-15 sits atop an elevated berm, and cuts a curve through the southeastern part of the city, isolating a mostly industrial area, a small shopping center, and several housing tracts from the larger part of the city. Further north, I-15 forms part of the northeastern border with neighboring Fontana before entering the Cajon Pass through the San Gabriel Mountains. I-15 provides connectivity with the High Desert, Nevada, and points north for the Inland Empire and much of Southern California.

SR-210 runs nearly straight east�west through the northern part of the city, roughly bisecting the residential communities of Alta Loma and Etiwanda, providing connection (in addition to I-10 and SR-60) from the San Gabriel Valley and points west to the San Bernardino area.

Utilities

Rancho Cucamonga receives natural gas from the Southern California Gas Company. The city's water supply and sewage are managed by the Cucamonga Valley Water District. Garbage collection is by Burrtec Disposal, phone service is from Frontier Communications and cable TV is provided by Charter Communications.

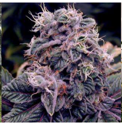
Electric power in Rancho Cucamonga is provided by Southern California Edison and the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility, and the city is also home to the Reliant Energy Etiwanda Generating Station, on Etiwanda Avenue. This facility, one of five Reliant stations in California, is a natural gas-fired power plant, which began operation in 1963. At 640 megawatts (860,000 hp) net capacity, it is Reliant's second-highest capacity plant on the West Coast. It utilizes four steam turbine generators; of which units three and four remained active after turbines one and two, as well as a combustion turbine, were retired in 2003 and 2004, respectively. Several systems are in place to control gas emissions, and annually, over 900,000,000 US gallons (750,000,000 imp gal; 3.4 GL) of recycled water are used for cooling.

On November 29, 2011, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency installed the first wind turbine in Rancho Cucamonga.

In popular culture

The name "Cucamonga" became well known to fans of Jack Benny's popular radio program, in which an announcer, voiced by Mel Blanc, would call out: "Train leaving on track five for Anaheim, Azusa and Cu-camonga!" This running gag became so well known that it eventually led to a statue of Benny in Cucamonga.

Autoflowering Feminized Cannabis Seeds


Photoperiod CBD Feminized Cannabis Seeds

Photoperiod Feminized Cannabis Seeds

WEEKS 1&4
15-30-15
FOR ROOT STRIKE AND EARLY BUD DEVELOPMENT
NET WT: 6.7 OZ
Plant Fertilizers

Plant Nutrient Kits

Yucca
Natural Surfactant
WATER SPREADING • FLUSHING AGENT
NET WT. 2 OZ (56 GRAM)
Plant Stimulants

Autoflowering Feminized Cannabis Seeds:

Zkittlez Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Gorilla Glue #4 Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Bubba Kush Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Northern Lights Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Blueberry Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
White Widow Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Wedding Cake Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Bruce Banner #3 Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Girl Scout Cookies Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
LSD Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Devil XXL Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Blueberry + Lemon Haze Autoflowering Feminized Seeds
Cream Autoflowering Feminized Seeds

Cannabis seeds, plant nutrient and grow guides in:

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Albuquerque, New Mexico
Alexandria, Virginia
Amarillo, Texas
Anaheim, California
Anchorage, Alaska
Arlington, Texas
Atlanta, Georgia
Augusta, Georgia

Aurora, Colorado
Austin, Texas
Bakersfield, California

Alameda County, California
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
Bergen County, New Jersey
Bernalillo County, New Mexico
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Broward County, Florida
Clark County, Nevada
Cobb County, Georgia
Collin County, Texas
Contra Costa County, California
Cook County, Illinois

LED LIGHTING

HOW TO SPROUT CANNABIS SEEDS

ABOUT HYDROPONIC FERTILIZERS

BECOME AFFILIATE