



SUSTAINABILITY COUNCIL

NEVADA STATE COLLEGE



Interpretive signs

More information is coming soon!

LOCAL FOOD *grows here!*

Advantages of Composting

- Decomposed compost supports plant growth by:
 - providing nutrient dense material for food and soil
 - promoting the growth of beneficial bacteria and fungi
 - reducing the need of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides
 - helping retain moisture in the soil
 - reducing landfill waste

COMPOSTING CYCLE

New plants use the nutrients from the compost to grow fruits and vegetables.

Food scraps and organic material such as leaves, cardboard, & grass clippings can be collected for composting.

Produce from our campus garden contributes to the menu at the Scorpion Cafe, and the Cafe's food scraps return to the garden for composting.

Nevada State Garden

For information on garden access, volunteering, and student internships, explore: nsc.edu/sustainability

Learn more at nsc.edu/sustainability | Aprende más en nsc.edu/sustainability

Why eat locally grown food?
Local food is nutritious and flavorful. Additionally, it lowers our carbon footprint by reducing fossil fuel needed for transportation.

Why have a vegetable garden?
People who garden tend to place a higher value on fresh food, work to reduce food waste, and are more aware of seasonal cycles compared to those that don't.

How do we garden in a desert?
We use drip irrigation to keep soil moist while reducing evaporation and runoff.

What is composting?
A way to reduce food waste and create high-nutrient soil by breaking down organic matter (food, paper, leaves) in an oxygen-rich environment.

¿Por qué comer alimentos cultivados localmente?
Los alimentos locales son nutritivos y deliciosos. Además, disminuimos nuestra huella de carbono al reducir el combustible fósil necesario para su transporte.

¿Por qué cultivar un huerto?
Quiénes cultivan huertos tienden a valorar los alimentos frescos, a reducir los desperdicios de comida y a ser más conscientes de los ciclos naturales comparados con los que no lo hacen.

¿Cómo cultivar un huerto en el desierto?
Usamos riego por goteo para mantener la tierra húmeda mientras reducimos evaporación y escurrimiento.

¿Qué significa compostaje?
Es una forma de reducir el desperdicio de comida y generar suelo rico en nutrientes al descomponer materia orgánica (alimentos, papel, hojas) en un ambiente oxigenado.

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NATIVE PLANTS *live here!*

Water needs are different, even for similar looking plants! Frezender Penstemon (on the left) only requires an inch of moist soil while Fossil Red Astilbe (on the right) requires 5 to 12 inches.

Find these native plants at Rogers Student Center

- Fossil Red Astilbe
- Rush Milkweed
- Blanket Flower
- Parry's Penstemon
- Bottlebrush

One of our local pollinators: Monarch Butterfly

Monarch butterflies feed on the nectar from a variety of plants. Milkweed is the only plant where monarchs lay their eggs. Monarchs caterpillars exclusively eat milkweed leaves. Monarchs were listed as endangered by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in July, 2022.

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What does "native" mean?
Native plants are adapted to the local climate, soil and water conditions.

How do native plants save water?
Once native plant roots are established, they thrive by only using the natural water supply (no irrigation).

Why use native plants?
In addition to saving water, native plants eliminate the need for pesticides and fertilizers. They also provide food and habitat for wildlife.

How do native plants support wildlife?
Nectar feeds pollinators, and their activity facilitates plant seed production. Maintaining native plant communities increases drought resistance and animal biodiversity.

¿Qué significa "ser nativo o ser autóctono"?
Las plantas nativas o autóctonas están adaptadas al clima, al suelo y a la disponibilidad de agua local.

¿Cómo conservan agua las plantas nativas?
Una vez establecidas sus raíces las plantas nativas prosperan con el suministro natural de agua o sin irrigación.

¿Por qué usar plantas nativas?
Además de conservar agua, las plantas nativas eliminan la necesidad de pesticidas y fertilizantes. Adicionalmente, también proporcionan comida y hábitat para la fauna silvestre.

¿Cómo ayudan las plantas nativas a la fauna silvestre?
Su néctar alimenta a los polinizadores, y la actividad de los polinizadores facilita la producción de semillas. El mantener comunidades de plantas nativas incrementa la resistencia a sequías y la biodiversidad de animales.

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RENEWABLE ENERGY *is used here!*

Photovoltaic Solar Panels Basics

Sunlight → Solar Panel → Direct Current → Inverter → Alternating Current → Connected to the Grid

Nevada State Solar Panels (south facing)

Our campus solar farm supplies energy exclusively to the Liberal Arts and Sciences Building (LAS), providing up to 50% of energy needed by LAS on any particular day.

Environmental Impact of Energy Production

Greenhouse Gases Emitted	Water Consumed
Renewable Energy Production: +6	-0.5
Natural Gas Power Plant: 78	-10.3
Coal-Fired Power Plant: 199	379

Daily Summer Production by Campus Solar Farm

Time (hr): 0:00, 6:00, 12:00, 18:00, 0:00
Production (kWh): 0, 100, 200, 300, 400

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What is renewable energy?
Energy from sources that are naturally replenished (example: sun & wind).

Why use solar panels?
They provide long-term financial savings, lower carbon dioxide emissions, and lower water consumption compared to other power sources.

Why do we want to reduce carbon dioxide emissions?
Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere traps the sun's heat increasing temperature. Its excess results in the negative effects of climate change.

When do solar panels produce more energy?
When they receive direct sun rays or when they receive sun rays for a longer daily period, not when it is hotter.

¿Qué es la energía renovable?
Energía proveniente de fuentes que se reponen de forma natural (ejemplo: el sol y el viento).

¿Por qué utilizar paneles solares?
Porque proporcionan ahorros financieros a largo plazo, menores emisiones de carbono, y menor consumo de agua comparados con otras fuentes de energía.

¿Por qué queremos reducir nuestras emisiones de dióxido de carbono?
El dióxido de carbono en la atmósfera atrapa el calor del sol, lo que aumenta la temperatura. Su exceso resulta en los efectos negativos del cambio climático.

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AASHE Membership

AASHE addresses sustainability through higher education by using resources such as conferences, expos, news, toolkits and much more!

Students and staff are able to create an [account](#) with NSC's subscription giving access to all their resources!



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CONFERENCES & EXPOS, WEEKLY NEWS, TOOLKITS AND WORKSHOPS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

aashe.org Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education

SUSTAINABILITY COUNCIL
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The graphic is a blue rectangular box with white and yellow text. It features the AASHE logo at the bottom left and the Sustainability Council logo at the bottom right. The text is arranged in a clear, hierarchical manner, with the main title in large, bold letters and the call to action in a smaller font within a yellow-bordered box.

Library

Be sustainable. Use the library!
As the first digital library in the state of Nevada, the Marydean Martin Library is beneficial for accessibility and sustainability! The library provides convenient online access to an extensive collection of ebooks and databases, while saving natural resources used to produce print books.

