

# “Nurturing the Dream”

By  
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## Mural Imagery Key

### Top Section:

The quotes reflect the overall theme of the mural: the importance of finding a balance between the work we do as students, workers, activists, and caregivers, and the time needed for reflection, nourishment of the spirit and restoration of strength. The large rectangular tiles on pillars A, B, C, D are inspired by Wangari Maathai’s “I Will be a Hummingbird” story. This folk tale poignantly illustrates the importance of doing one’s best, no matter how insignificant our efforts may feel at times, in the face of a seemingly insurmountable task.

### Pillars:

The mural pillars showcase the conceptual and artistic participation of the students and staff of the Student Community Center, and other members of the university community, who were invited to contribute their suggestions for the imagery featured, and who also participated in painting the individual tiles. The tiles represent the various identities, paths, goals, causes and struggles of the students: academic, social, personal and political.

#### Pillar A:

1. World View: North and South America
2. Wi-Fi Symbol/Connectivity
3. Power Symbol in the Digital Age
4. Hands Holding Seedling: Cultivating Hope/Justice/Stewardship
5. Filipino Sun
6. Irish Symbol: Love, Loyalty and Friendship
7. Love, Pride and Celebration of African Heritage
8. Lotus: Ancient Asian Polyvalent Symbol
9. Raised Fist with Olive Branch: Nonviolent Protest/Activism
10. Study of Astronomy/Astrophysics
11. Study of Enology/Viticulture
12. Study of Music/Music Bringing People Together
13. McNair Scholarship Program
14. *Salaam*: Peace/Peace Be With You (written in Amharic)
15. Peace Dove
16. Recycling Symbol: Environmental Stewardship/Justice
17. Connectivity Through Technology
18. Feminist Symbol
19. Quetzal Bird: Important Motif in Mesoamerican Mythologies and Art; Historical Icon of Liberty
20. Caged Bird with Open Door: Symbol of the Hope for Freedom
21. Study of Visual Arts
22. Raised Fist: Claiming Power
23. Woman with Scales: Symbol of Justice/ Striving for Balance
24. African Sankofa Bird: Symbol of Moving Forward While Looking Back at History
25. DNA--Study of Genetics/Biology

#### Pillar B:

26. African Sankofa Bird: Symbol of Moving Forward While Looking Back at History
27. Feminist Goddess Symbol
28. LGBTQIA Symbols
29. Study of Humanities/Symbol of Knowledge
30. Yocha Dehe: Wintun Nation Symbol
31. Hummingbird: Symbol of Hope, Perseverance and Environmental Stewardship
32. *Namaste*: The spirit in me greets the spirit in you (written in Hindi)
33. World View: Africa and Europe
34. The Four Directions/ Medicine Wheel

35. Peace Symbol
36. Study of Theater Arts
37. Feminist Goddess Symbol
38. Traditional Hmong Embroidery Design: Longevity
39. Memorial Tile for Don Victor Hernandez (much-loved custodian, friend, and teacher at the SCC)
40. Quetzal Bird: Important Motif in Mesoamerican Mythologies and Art; Historical Icon of Liberty
41. Study of Physics
42. Peace Dove
43. *Shalom*: Peace/Peaceful Greeting (written in Hebrew)
44. *Salaam*: Peace/Peace Be With You (written in Arabic/Farsi)
45. Traditional Japanese Embroidery Crane Design: Good Fortune/Longevity
46. Nopal: Mexican Symbol of Homeland
47. Woman with Scales: Symbol of Justice/ Striving for Balance
48. Feminist Symbol
49. Grapes: ¡Sí Se Puede! Memorial Tile for Jose Montoya (influential Chicano poet and artist)

#### Pillar C:

50. Caged Bird with Open Door: Symbol of The Hope for Freedom
51. Pacific Islander Turtle: Symbol of Strength, Protection, and Longevity
52. Thunderbird: North American Indigenous Symbol of Power and Strength
53. International Symbols for Disabilities
54. Hands Holding Seedling: Cultivating Hope/Justice/Stewardship
55. Woman with Scales: Symbol of Justice/ Striving for Balance
56. Transgender Symbol
57. African Sankofa Bird: Symbol of Moving Forward While Looking Back at History
58. Grapes with “*Age quod agis*” Latin quote: Do Well What You Do
59. Raised Fist with Olive Branch: Nonviolent Protest/Activism
60. Peace Dove
61. Nopal: Mexican Symbol of Homeland
62. Blue Corn: Indigenous Meso-American Food Crop
63. DNA: Study of Genetics/Biology
64. Traditional Hmong Embroidery Design: Longevity
65. Heart Design with Cerebral Palsy Green Ribbon
66. Love, Pride, and Celebration of African Heritage
67. Graduation Cap and Diploma
68. LGBT Symbols
69. Lotus: Ancient Asian Polyvalent Symbol
70. Feminist Goddess Symbol
71. Hummingbird: Symbol of Hope, Perseverance, and Environmental Stewardship
72. Khamsa/ Hand of Fatima: Ancient Middle Eastern Symbol of Protection
73. Hamsa/Hand of Miriam: Ancient Middle Eastern Symbol of Protection

#### Pillar D:

74. Study of Agriculture/ Animal Science
75. Yocha Dehe: Wintun Nation Symbol
76. Study of Entomology/Integrated Pest Management
77. Graduation Cap and Diploma
78. World View: Asia and Australia
79. Traditional Chinese Embroidery Phoenix Design: Union of Yin and Yang
80. Earth, Water, Fire, and Air
81. International Ecology Symbol
82. Love, Pride, and Celebration of African Heritage
83. *Saalam*: Peace/Peace Be With You (written in Arabic/Farsi)
84. Caged Bird with Open Door: Symbol of The Hope for Freedom
85. Raised Fist: Claiming Power
86. Study of Chemistry
87. Nopal: Mexican Symbol of Homeland
88. DNA: Study of Genetics/Biology
89. Study of Astronomy/Astrophysics
90. Study of Biology
91. Hands Holding Seedling: Cultivating Hope/Justice/Stewardship

92. Study of Music/Music Bringing People Together
93. Hummingbird: Symbol of Hope, Perseverance, and Environmental Stewardship
94. Study of Statistics
95. Woman with Scales: Symbol of Justice/ Striving for Balance
96. Study of Humanities/Symbol of Knowledge
97. Artist Signature

#### World Garden:

The oak tree and background represent the original native landscape upon which the university was built and is a respectful acknowledgement of its indigenous inhabitants. Surrounding the oak tree is a world garden, composed of plants from all over the globe—a botanical celebration of diversity and unity. Furthermore, the garden represents the important role nature can play in caring for ourselves and nurturing our dreams.

1. *Ficus carica*, “Common Fig”: Native to the Middle East and West Asia; it is cited in many ancient writings, including Hindu, Greek, Roman, Jewish, Christian, and Islamic texts.
2. *Erythrina crista-galli*, “Cockspur Coral Tree”, or “Ceibo”: Native to Argentina, Uruguay, southern Brazil and Paraguay; it is the national tree of Argentina.
3. *Yucca gigantea*, “Giant Yucca”: Native to Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Eastern Mexico; its “izote” flower is the national flower of El Salvador.
4. *Hedychium coronarium* “White Ginger Lily”: Native to the Himalayan region of Nepal and India; its flower, “Mariposa Blanca” is the national flower of Cuba.
5. *Hebe speciosa*, “New Zealand Hebe”, “Showy Speedwell”: Native to New Zealand.
6. Chrysanthemum: Genus native to Asia and Northeastern Europe; it is an important symbol and pervasive art motif in China and Japan.
7. *Melodorum fruticosum*, “White Cheesewood”: Native to Southeast Asia; it is the national flower of Cambodia, and the flower of Sisaket Province, Thailand.
8. *Opuntia*, “Prickly Pear Cactus”, “Nopal”: Native to the Americas; it is Mexican symbol of homeland, and important indigenous food source.
9. *Onopordum acanthium*, “Scotch Thistle”: Native to Europe and Western Asia; it is the national symbol of Scotland.
10. *Peltandra virginica*, “Arrow Arum”: Native to Eastern North America, and indigenous food source.
11. *Myosotis arvensis*, “Forget-Me-Nots”: Native to Northern Hemisphere and New Zealand; it is a symbol of remembrance for the poor and destitute, and also for those who have died.
12. *Tulipa*, “Tulip”: Genus native to the Iberian Peninsula, North Africa, Greece, Balkans, Ukraine, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan; it is the national flower of The Netherlands and Afghanistan.
13. *Jasminum grandiflorum*, “Spanish Jasmine”: Native to South Asia; it is a medicinal herb, flower of spiritual significance in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, and the national flower of Pakistan.
14. *Cyperus papyrus*, “Papyrus Sedge”: Native to Africa, and used by ancient Egyptians to make papyrus.
15. *Nymphaea caerulea*, “Blue Egyptian Water Lily”: Native to East Africa and the Nile; it is a prevalent motif in Egyptian art and mythology.
16. *Nelumbo nucifera*, “Indian Lotus”: Native to tropical Asia and North Eastern Australia; it is the national flower of India and Vietnam.
17. *Nymphaea nouchali*, “Star Lotus”: Native from India to Australia; it is the national flower of Bangladesh.
18. *Nymphaea nouchali*, “Blue Water Lily”: Native from India to Australia; it is the national flower of Sri Lanka.
19. *Cyclamen persicum*, “Cyclamen”: Native to Europe and Mediterranean Basin, east to Iran; it is the floral emblem of Italy.
20. *Quercus agrifolia*, “Coastal Live Oak”: Native to California; it was an essential food source to Native Americans.
21. *Agave americana*, “Maguey”: Native to Mexico, Arizona, and Texas; it is an indigenous symbol of strength.
22. *Lavandula*, “Lavender”: Genus native throughout Europe, the Mediterranean, North and East Africa, and South Asia; it is an ancient medicinal and culinary herb.
23. *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, “Calla Lily”: Native to Southern Africa; it is the floral emblem of Ethiopia.
24. *Yucca filamentosa*, “Common Yucca”: Native to southeastern United States.
25. *Iris croatica*, “Iris”: Genus native throughout the Northern Hemisphere; the Iris is the floral emblem of France.
26. *Iris nigricans*, “Black Iris”: Native to Jordan; it is the national flower of Jordan.
27. *Viburnum opulus*, “Viburnum”: Native throughout the Northern Hemisphere; it is the floral emblem of Ukraine.
28. *Jasminum sambac*, “Arabian Jasmine”: Native to South and Southeast Asia; it is the national flower of the Philippines and Indonesia.
29. *costus spectabilis*; Floral emblem of Nigeria.
30. *Iris palaestina*: Native to Israel, Palestine, Jordan, and the Golan Heights.
31. *Iris regis-uzzaiae*: Native to Israel, Palestine, Jordan, and the Golan Heights.
32. *Papaver rhoeas*, “Flanders Poppy”, “Remembrance Poppy”: Native to Europe; it is a symbol of soldiers killed in battle.

33. *Meconopsis grandis*, “Himalayan Poppy”, “Blue Poppy”: Native to the Himalayas; it is the national flower of Bhutan.
34. *Convallaria majalis*, “Lily of the Valley”: Native to the cool temperate Northern Hemisphere; it is the national flower of Finland.
35. *Aloe*: A genus containing over 500 species native to many regions of Africa, including southern Africa, the tropical mountainous regions, the Arabian Peninsula, and Madagascar; some species have been widely used as medicinal plants since ancient times.
36. *Dryas octopetala*, “Mountain Avens”: Native to mountainous areas of the Arctic, Scandinavia, Iceland, the Alps, the Balkans, the Caucasus, Northern Great Britain, Canada, Alaska, the Rocky Mountains; it is the national flower of Iceland, and the official territorial flower of the Northwest Territories, Canada.
37. *Trifolium repens*, “White Clover”, “Shamrock”: Native to Europe, North Africa, and West Asia; it is the national symbol of Ireland.
38. *Rosa rubiginosa*, “Sweet Briar”: Native to Europe and West Asia; the rose is the floral emblem of Iran and Iraq.
39. *Agapanthus africanus*, “African Lily”: Native to South Africa.
40. *Bambuseae*, “Bamboo”: Genus native to South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia; it has many aspects of importance as a food source, as a versatile raw building material, and as a multivalent cultural and spiritual symbol throughout Asia.
41. *Heuchera*, “Coral Bells”, “Alumroot”: Genus native to North America; some species were used as medicinal plants by Native American peoples.
42. *Meconopsis cambric*, “Welsh Poppy”: Native from the British Isles to the Iberian Peninsula.
43. *Eschscholzia californica*, “California Poppy”: Native to the United States and Mexico; its leaves were used medicinally by Native Americans, and it is the state flower of California.
44. *Salvia spathacea*, “Hummingbird Sage”: Native to Southern and Central California; it is a medicinal plant for Native Americans.
45. *Nicotiana tabacum*, “Tobacco”: Native to tropical and subtropical America; it is used medicinally, and is considered to be a sacred plant by Native American peoples.
46. *Metrosideros collina*: Native to Fiji, Vanuatu, The Marquesas Islands, the Society Islands, and the Samoa Islands.
47. *Helleborus niger*, “Christmas Rose”, “Black Hellebore”: Native to mountainous areas of Europe, including Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, and northern Italy; it has a long history of medicinal use throughout the region.