General Meetings are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at Luther Burbank Art & Garden Center, 2050 Yulupa Avenue, Santa Rosa. Milo Baker Chapter Board meetings start at 7:00pm, 2nd Tuesday nine months of the year, Environmental Center, 55 Ridgeway Avenue, Suite A, Santa Rosa. The next Board meeting is April 13th. Anyone interested in the work of the chapter is welcome to attend!

### Calendar

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**Inspiring California Locations**

April 20th, 7:30 p.m.

Join us for our monthly general meeting featuring Glenn Keator and his talk: Inspiring California Locations. We will spend the evening exploring some of the amazing and wonderful botanical treasures of California. Glenn Keator is a field botanist and the author of numerous books on California native plants, including *Designing California Native Gardens: The Plant Community Approach to Artful, Ecological Gardens* (co-authored with Alrie Middlebrook).

**Join us for Dinner before the Meeting:**

We’ll gather for dinner at 6PM at Kirin Restaurant, 2700 Yulupa Ave. We hope our speaker will join us, but we always have an enjoyable group of fellow members and a delicious Northern Chinese meal in any case. Please contact Liz Parsons, 833-2063, lizpar8993@aol.com by April 19th if you plan to attend.

**Plant ID Hour**

**Arrive at 6:45 before the General Meeting** and bring specimens of plants you want to identify. We will feature plants of interest from the local area, see them through a dissecting microscope, and discover the differences between our many native species. Along with some fresh plant material, I’ll bring field guides and botany books. I can help you work through the keys in *The Jepson Manual* and *A Sonoma County Flora* or answer your questions. Come talk plants with plant people. The best-learned plants are those learned with friends!

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President's Report

The wildflowers will be up and blooming this month, as the sunny days and cool nights of spring follow a very wet winter compared to recent years. Illustrated here by Slow is scarlet fritillary, *Fritillaria recurva*, which is blooming in the hills of Santa Rosa now. A great place to see lots of diversity is Pepperwood Preserve, on Franz Valley Road, off of Mark West Springs Road. They offer many classes and opportunities, including a wildflower festival this year, scheduled for April 10th. It is free and open to the public, so bring your family and friends. Our chapter will have a booth there to recruit new members and show them what we do. Also, on May 7th we will be co-hosting a CNPS vegetation sampling workshop with Pepperwood, so sign up soon if you are interested: see details in the events section of this issue.

We had plenty of early wildflower specimens to see at the March general meeting, but no slide projector! My thanks to Liz for trying, to Kate for letting me use her laptop, and especially to the audience for being so agreeable and interested. If any of our members or friends has a digital projector that they can donate to the Milo Baker Chapter, please let me know at housers@sonic.net or 568-3230. A tax-deductible donation of a digital projector would save us the need to borrow the one at the EC, (which was not available in March) and would help a lot! Renting one for a few hours costs $125! Nevertheless, it was a fun meeting with many new faces and we covered 15 plant families. I made at least one error: I got axile and parietal placation (of the ovary) mixed-up. See the diagram here to get it straight- axial has an axis.

Even with some snafus, we always have fun at our general meetings. We are still looking for a Program Chair to schedule and announce the speakers. Please let me know if you can help out.

Special thanks to Liz Parsons and Becky Montgomery for hosting and closing up the meeting as I had to leave early.

State News

All of the 2009 bills supported by CNPS, but not given final action in 2009, have died in the California Legislature. According to the Senate/Assembly 2010 calendar, January 22 was the last day for any committee of the Senate or Assembly to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in 2009. January 31 was the last day for the Assembly and Senate to pass bills introduced in 2009.

As yet (i.e., Feb. 10), CNPS has not taken a position on any 2010 bills. Indications are, however, that this period of inactivity may not last for long. The Capitol Weekly reports that the Schwarzenegger Administration is planning to seek exemption from California environmental laws for large construction projects throughout the State. The proposed exemptions are expected to include transportation, refinery, water, sewage and other projects. It was expected that the Governor's exemption plan would be put in a "trailer bill" to the annual budget bill, but no such "trailer bill" has appeared to date. Of course, bills for exemptions from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) do not have to be...
tied to the annual budget bill. They could be entirely unrelated.
As a practical matter, meaningful protection of California’s native plants on non-federal land is afforded only by CEQA. CESA, as it applies to plants, is so riddled with exemptions that it has little protective value.
Environmentalists have their work cut out for them in defending against ill thought out federal and state proposals to combine economic recovery programs with exemptions from environmental laws. We do need to streamline and speed up environmental review procedures, but exempting important projects from environmental laws could have devastating long term effects.

Chapter Council Meeting
Rancho Santa Ana, Claremont

I attended the annual meeting at this beautiful 86 acre garden devoted entirely to California natives. At the meeting the Bilisoly grants were announced, all devoted to increasing and retaining CNPS membership. This was only the first round and there will be 4 more annual rounds of about $150,000 each. The group approved a policy for Native Plants and Fire Safety as well as Program and Capacity goals for the next few years, prioritizing the top five. The Rare Plant Treasure Hunt was launched. The September meeting will focus on Conservation specifically List 2 and Locally rare taxa, with 2 other topics to be addressed. Renewable energy projects and their impact on native plants continues to be a hot topic, to the north of us at Walker Ridge a wind energy project is in the works. A legislation summary alerted the group to continued challenges to CEQA. The meeting covered much information of importance to our chapter. To learn more in detail I recommend a new e-newsletter. Go to the website at CNPS.org, at the left bottom is a button to subscribe. Most of the information is pasted in-no attachments required. There is also a new horticulture blog. Look around the website as it has exquisite photos and links to interesting information.
-Wendy Smit

Vocabulary Crossword puzzle for botanists

| Across: |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Stems growing in a mat, tuft, or clump |
| 6 | A short, thick, bulblike subterranean stem, without scales or coats |
| 7 | Climbing |
| 9 | Woody, especially at base |
| 12 | Barbed at the tip, as a bristle |
| 13 | With soft, silky hairs, usually pointing in one direction |
| 16 | Reproductive part of a plant |
| 17 | Tapering from a broad base to a sharp point- awl-shaped |
| 18 | The Androecium is the _ _ _ _ _ part of the flower |
| 19 | Immature form of a flower or branch |
| 20 | The collective flowering plants of a region |

| Down: |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Withering, but not falling off |
| 2 | What anchors and nourishes the plant |
| 3 | Where photosynthesis occurs |
| 7 | Time capsule for the next generation in plants |
| 9 | Perishing very early; soon falling |
| 10 | Wrinkled |
| 13 | With an undulating margin, less strongly wavy than sinuate |
| 14 | The part that grows up and supports the leaves |
| 16 | The gynoecium is the _ _ _ _ _ _ part of the flower |
Gardening with Natives

Milkweed and Monarchs
Monarch butterflies adore milkweed. In fact, that is the only plant their larvae can eat. If you would like to attract these beautiful insects to your garden, try planting milkweed. Milkweed is a perennial plant so you will be committing an area of your garden for several years. Plants will bloom in their second year.

Milkweed is the common name for a group of plants that belong to the genus *Asclepias* which is in the Asclepiadaceae family. These plants contain alkaloids which can make the monarch toxic to predators. However, alkaloids from the wrong species of milkweed do not provide protection; thus exposing the butterflies to predation - a good reason to plant our California natives.

Starting plants from seed can range from easy to challenging depending on the species. Seeds should be started 4-8 weeks before transplanting to the garden after danger of frost is past. I started three kinds about a month ago; *A. speciosa*, Showy Milkweed, *A. speciosa* 'Davis' and *A. eriocarpa*, Indian Milkweed. ‘Davis’ and Indian milkweed needed a cold moist stratification to break dormancy. Put the seeds in a covered jar with moist vermiculite, leave them in the refrigerator for six weeks and mark your calendar as a reminder. Plant the seeds in mid-April in a cell tray in a good germination mix covered with 1/8 of soil. Press seeds in gently. Keep moist but not soaked. Cover with a plastic dome or plastic bag and keep temperature around 75 degrees. Use a heat mat outdoors but they can be started indoors with a good light source. Germination takes place in 7-10 days although I still have some coming up after a month. It was a delight to see so many pop up. They still just have one set of leaves but are growing and look healthy.

Transplant the milkweed to a sunny location when they are around 3 inches. Water when soil is going dry until the plants reach around 6 inches and then allow soil to go dry between watering. Water the first year and only occasionally thereafter, depending on species. Plants usually bloom in their second year.

Many species of Asclepias can also be propagated from cuttings of tuberous rhizomes. When the plant is dormant, usually in late October, take a piece of rhizome with at least one bud and plant in the garden so it will get established before winter. I have also dug up *A. fasicularis*, Narrow-Leaved Milkweed, in the spring and it did just fine. It is hardy and spreads nicely.

Be sure and provide a nectar source for monarchs in the butterfly stage. I have seen them sipping on zinnias, Mexican sunflowers (*Tithonia*) and our native goldenrod in my yard. They also like sages, monardella, milkweed itself and many other native flowering plants.

I plan to get my seedlings planted out in my garden in April and next spring I am anticipating caterpillars on my lovely milkweed plants. We can all help the monarch butterfly populations by providing host plants for larvae and energy sources for adults.

A good resource for seed and growing information can be found at butterflyencounters.com

-Pat Sesser

Invasives Corner

*Aptonia cordifolia*

I recently came across a survey taken by Master Gardeners in San Mateo County. They checked out 23 nurseries to see what invasive plants they carried. They found that all of them carried English Ivy, 21 carried Vinca major, periwinkle, and 19 carried a plant I hadn't heard of: *Aptonia* or red apple, baby sun rose etc. When I looked at the pictures on Calphoto, I knew I had seen it before in gardens. It's a quite attractive groundcover not listed in Calipc's Inventory of 2006, but it is now listed as a red alert by Calipc. Sonoma County has only one report, which was done by Milo Baker chapter members who found it at Southridge Preserve. Marin Flora notes it as a common garden plant which has escaped into coastal areas, but has not recorded it with Calflora as yet. I refer you to this information I got from Calipc, written by Jo Kitz.

**HOW DO I RECOGNIZE IT?**

Distinctive features:
Red apple (*Aptonia cordifolia*) is a perennial herb, spreading over ground and neighboring vegetation, with small, heart-shaped, dark green succulent...
In California, red apple is found in disturbed places and on margins of coastal wetlands, usually less than 100 feet (30 m) elevation. Naturalized in California, it is reported in central and southern California and on embankments along irrigation waterways in the Central Valley (Hickman 1993). It has naturalized also in Oregon, St. Lucie County, Florida, and along the southern coast of Europe. It is marketed as a fire-resistant (unproven), drought-tolerant ground cover in California. It is planted in parking lot planters, parkways, home gardens, in the urban interface near parks and preserves, and on brush-cleared hill sides and stream embankments. It can tolerate some soil salinity and grows well in dryish, frost-free or almost frost free areas in full sun.

WHERE DID IT COME FROM AND HOW IS IT SPREAD?

Red apple is native to the eastern coastal region of the Cape Province and Kruger National Park in the Transvaal, both in South Africa, and was brought to California as a horticultural plant (Herre 1971). It is sold widely in plant supply stores. It is known to spread vegetatively by rooting of branches. Seed dispersal capability is not known.

WHAT PROBLEMS DOES IT CAUSE?

When watered, red apple overwhelms all neighboring vegetation, climbing over anything in its path. It is listed as a wildland weed red alert as it has only recently become a problem. It has been used in landscaping adjacent to riparian areas within the urban interface, so it can easily spread into and dominate more natural riparian and wetland areas.

The author’s first introduction to this plant was at a hilltop residence in San Luis Obispo County, where it had been planted under oak trees and watered daily. It had grown five to six feet (2 m) up the oak trees, cloaked three-foot (1 m) ceanothus shrubs, and formed a thick mat by growing over itself. Distinctive features of the landscape had surrendered to an unbroken cloak of red apple. As testimony to its vigor against other invasive monocultures, it has been seen overgrowing Vinca major.

HOW DOES IT GROW AND REPRODUCE?

Red apple grows rampant and leggy with water and/or shade and compactly when not watered. Its morphological characteristics indicate that it can over-summer without water and then grow vigorously during the rainy season, although constantly wet soil can cause it to rot. Nodes root when they touch the ground (Bailey 1949). It blooms in spring and summer. Seeds grow well in sandy, well drained soil and germinate at 60-65 degrees F. More information is needed on seed viability and potential for seed dispersal.

HOW CAN I GET RID OF IT?

Little is known about control, but red apple should respond to the same methods as the related sea fig (Carpobrotus edulis) and New Zealand spinach (Tetragonia tetragonoides).

Physical control:

Manual methods: Red apple can be easily removed by hand pulling. However, because of the ability of this plant to grow roots and shoots from any node, all live shoot segments must be removed from contact with the soil to prevent resprouting. If complete removal is not possible, mulching with the removed plant material is adequate to prevent most resprouting, but requires at least one follow-up treatment to remove resprouts.

Chemical control:

The herbicide glyphosate (as Roundup®) has been effectively used to kill related sea fig clones at label-recommended concentrations of 2 percent or higher. The addition of 1 percent surfactant to allow penetration of the cuticle on the leaves should improve effectiveness.

So I hope you will report it to us if you see it escaping into wildlands. We need to nip it in the bud!

-M.L. Carle

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**Plant Sale News**

On Sunday, April 28, we were finally able to have our division workshop. We had to postpone the workshop on Saturday because of the rain. Thank you to Carolyn Harrison, Arthur Slater, Alan Brubaker, Cindy Tancreto, Judy Johnson, Kathi Dowdakin, Deb Dobish, Patrick Smithson, Wendy Born, and Mary Aldrich for their hard work on Sunday. The plants will grow in their gardens until our plant sale in October. We divided Solidago californica (Goldenrod), Dicentra formosa (Bleeding Hearts), Aquilegia formosa (Columbine), Zauschneria californica (CA fuchsia), Asarum caudatum (Wild Ginger), Polypodium californica ‘Lymani’ (CA Polypody fern), Salvia spathacea (Hummingbird Sage), Epipactis gigantea (Stream Orchid), and Whipplea modesta (Yerba de Selva).

We planned our next two plant sale workshops. We will pot up liners from Shooting Star at Cal...
Flora in Fulton on May 23. On August 7, we will have our final workshop at Casa Grande. The dates that were published in the April newsletter were incorrect.

Liz Parsons

**Events and Items of Interest**

**WILDCARE’S**

**Family Adventures/Aventuras Familiares**

**Saturday April 3/ Sábado Abril 3:** “Giants, Dragons and Slugs/Gigantes, Dragones y Babosas”

Free to the public, this program will be conducted in both English and Spanish. Meet the tallest species of tree in the world, and search for inhabitants of an ancient forest including banana slugs, mushrooms, and trap door spiders. Meet at the second parking lot in Muir Woods National Monument in Mill Valley. Questions? Información y preguntas en español Contact Juan-Carlos Solis at 415.453.1000, ext.17/juan-carlos@wildcarebayarea.org

**Pepperwood Preserve Events**

**April 10**

**Wildflower Festival**

**May 7**

**CNPS Vegetation Sampling Workshop**

See pepperwoodpreserve.org for more details and additional upcoming events.

**Family Wetland Exploration**

**Sunday, April 11, 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM**

Thousands of school children have explored Kelly Wetland through our Learning Laguna program. Here is your chance to experience the magic of the place with your family. Laguna docents will be on hand at several learning stations around the wetland. Upon arrival each child will receive a learning “passport,” scavenger hunt, and a trail map. Follow the map for fun and dynamic hands-on learning. Complete the passport for a special reward at the end! Bring a picnic lunch so you can linger and enjoy this special day. Arrive anytime between 10am & noon and plan to stay for two hours.

**Pre-registration required** via the LandPaths website: www.landpaths.org

Offered in Partnership with LandPaths and the Sonoma County Agricultural Preservation and Open Space District. For a full list of Laguna outings, check our website.

**Cunningham Marsh Volunteer Workdays**

**Sunday, April 4, 9 AM - Noon**

**Sunday, May 2, 9 AM - Noon**

Cunningham Marsh is a 19-acre conservation easement and home to the endangered Pitkin Lily. The workdays involve careful weeding within the lily exclosures, hardware removal around existing native plants and protection of oaks. We really need your help. Please bring water, gloves, long pants, boots, hat, and your favorite cutting or digging tool. We do have gloves and a few small tools. As parking is limited, please meet at the Safeway store on Hwy 116 (Healdsburg Ave.) in Sebastopol on the Rite-Aid side of the Safeway parking lot for carpooling.

If you are able to help for a few hours, or if you have any questions, contact: Marcia Johnson, owlsnest@hughes.net or 707-829-3808.

**Native Plant Demonstration Garden *Earth Day Event***

**April 17**

Phase three of the installation of the new garden, plus planting grasses and sedges at the Joint Wetlands area. Meet at the Treatment Plant, 4300 Llano Road, Santa Rosa. Follow signs to the "Administration" building.

**Sonoma Ecology Center**

**Special Earth Day Cleanup**

**Saturday, April 17th 9:00 a.m. - noon.**

Celebrate Earth Day at Maxwell Farms Regional Park, Nathanson Creek & Fryer Creek! Plan on getting dirty as we remove garbage, so please wear sturdy shoes; bring gloves and a water bottle if you have them. Children must be accompanied by an adult. Meet at Maxwell Farms in the parking lot, Nathanson Creek behind Adele Harrison and SVHS and Sassarini Elementary along Fryer Creek. Parking fee at Maxwell is waived for participating volunteers. Details and directions from Julie Jehly at julie@sonomaecologycenter.org or 707-996-0712 x115. Please RSVP if you are bringing a group of ten or more people.

**Wildflower Show and California Native Plant Sale**

**April 10 & 11, 10 am to 4 pm**

Skyline Park, 2201 Imola Ave, Napa, CA 94559, 707-253-2665

**Price of admission:** Free

**Description:** Over 200 California Native Plants/Wildflowers will be displayed along with identifications. Two wildflower walks are scheduled along Skyline Park’ trails. We have an...
excellent selection of hard-to-find native plants for sale. Experts on hand to answer your questions. The adjacent Martha Walker Garden will be open to see some of these plants in a landscape setting. For our inventory, see www.napavalleycnps.org. Sponsored by the Napa Valley Chapter of the California Native Plant Society.

CNPS Plant Science Training Program
Vernal Pool Plant Taxonomy
April 12-14
With Carol Witham, Nick Jensen, and possibly Dr. Robert Preston
Classification of Vernal Pool Plant Communities
April 15-16
With Dr. Michael Barbour and Dr. Ayzik Solomeshch
Both programs take place in Davis and the surrounding Sacramento/San Joaquin Valley vernal pool terrain. For more info: http://cnps.org/cnps/education/workshops/index.php

California Native Plant Sale
April 17
Tilden Regional Park, Berkeley
The Botanic Garden is located at the intersection of Wildcat Canyon Road & South Park Drive near the Brazil Building in Tilden Regional Park in Berkeley (admission is free) Find many plants that are not available in a commercial nursery. Horticultural advice gladly given! Come and explore the Garden. Buy some plants to take home. Please bring boxes to carry home your treasures and an umbrella if it rains. Refreshments available.

Boonville Flower Show Botanizing
April 24 and 25
CNPS Sanhedrin (Interior Mendocino) Chapter
Celebrate the 40th anniversary of Earth Day in appreciation of Mendocino County’s diverse flora. I’ll spend April 22 (Thursday) looking for plants of aesthetic and botanical interest for the Anderson Valley Flower Show in Boonville, April 24 and 25. If you’re willing to collect plant specimens (rare plants are generally excluded) on April 22 or 23, just let me know so we can coordinate our explorations. Peter Warner: (707) 829-1183; phytopagan@gmail.com

The Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery Annual Flora and Fauna Tours
Saturday May 1st starting at 10:00. There will also be a plant sale with antique roses and native plants. Informal tours of our Native Plant Wildlife Habitat Memorial Garden in addition to the formal cemetery tours. The tours are by donation. Our Native Plant Wildlife Habitat Memorial Garden group plans to donate half of our earnings to the Native Plant Society and half to the Rural Cemetery fund again this year. We will appreciate any plants you can contribute to our sale. Please contact Becky Montgomery at 573-0103 or montyb@sonic.net.

Field Trips

Tolay Creek
Thursday, April 15, 5pm - 8pm
An awe-inspiring display of native wildflowers and grasses in the springtime. This hike is limited. RSVP to receive additional information. Cindy Tancreto, cindytancreto@pacbell.net, 528-9225

Jenner Headlands
Saturday, April 17, 10-30am – 2pm
Join us in experiencing the amazing wildflower displays found on serpentine soils of the coastal headlands. This hike is not for inexperienced hikers and is limited to 20 participants. Bring lunch and water. RSVP to receive additional information. Cindy Tancreto, cindytancreto@pacbell.net, 528-9225

Crossword Puzzle Answers

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Crossword Puzzle Answers

http://nativeplants.org

M 5 R L C A E S P I T O S E
We invite you to join CNPS

Name______________________________
Address______________________________
City/Zip______________________________
Phone______________________________
Email______________________________

Chapter affiliation:
☐ Milo Baker (Sonoma County)
☐ Other county ______________________

Membership category:
☐ Student or Limited Income......... $25
☐ Individual................................ $45
☐ Family, Group or Library............ $75
☐ Plant Lover.............................. $100
☐ Patron.................................. $300
☐ Benefactor.............................. $600
☐ Mariposa Lily......................... $1500

☐ New Member  ☐ Renewal

Make check payable to CNPS and mail to:
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To pay by credit card or for more info call 916.447.2677 or visit www.cnps.org

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Milo Baker Chapter             www.cnpsmb.org
P.O. Box 892
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

Lilium pardalinum ssp. pitkinense
Pitkin lily

Newsletter & Web Site Info:
Send newsletter submissions to:
Editor, cnpsmbnewsletter@yahoo.com
Deadline for inclusion in the May Newsletter is April 15.
The chapter web site www.cnpsmb.org contains a wealth of information plus current and archived newsletters.
To receive notification of the online newsletter, or for newsletter mailing/membership issues, contact: Gary Hundt, ghundt@gmail.com

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