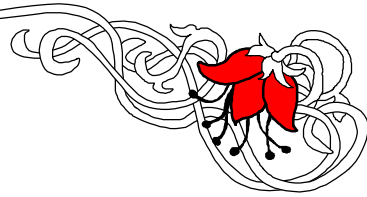


Anchorage Chapter



Volume 7, Issue 10

ALASKA MASTER GARDENERS ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER September 2005

The President's Corner by Dana Klinkhart

How many times have I lamented about the need to water this summer? It seemed to be a full-time job keeping those window boxes, living wreaths and other containers happy. That concern was put to rest as August ended and September approached. The skies burst open with a deluge of moisture transitioning our gardens from drought to flood conditions. I hope that your prize entries for the Alaska State Fair held up in the downpour.

Mark the calendar! Your Alaska Master Gardeners Association meeting is scheduled **Monday, September 19th at 7 pm in the conference room of Cooperative Extension Service**. This will be our first meeting since May. In preparation for fall, a program on bulbs will be presented by Margaret Donatello. Bring your questions about bulbs to the meeting. Gardeners have so many ideas and skills. Let's share them that evening with pictures and comments about our summer gardening experiences. What took place in your garden this season? What were your greatest achievements? Did you have any surprises? Were there disappointments in your gardening efforts?

AMGA will feature some interesting programs this next season: October, Jeff Lowenfels will talk on Organic Gardening and Soil Building. November, Pike Post will talk on Pruning, How to and When. There is plenty of time to think up questions for these experts!



As for Ed and I, our bags are packed, the trailer is loaded and we have crossed our fingers that we have left no stone unturned in preparing for a long road trip. Books on plants, trees and birds are packed in addition to the laptop and digital camera gear. The Alaskan highway should be a great fall adventure for us. Enjoy September..... I'll see you in October!

MGs among City of Flowers Winners

It's been ten years since the Municipality of Anchorage started its City of Flowers program which encourages gardeners to participate in making Anchorage a beautiful place to live. This year's theme was "The Tin Year – A Decade of Blossoms" and among contest winners were the following Master Gardeners.

- Garden Setting:** John & Amelia Walsh, 1st Place
- Containers:** Christine Bingham, 1st Place
Mary Jo Burns, 2nd Place
- Before & After:** Mary Jo & Mike Burns, 2nd Place
- Garden Beds:** Kathryn Zins, 2nd Place
Edith Goodgame, 3rd Place

Photos of some of the winning entries can be seen at <http://www.muni.org/parks/COFWinners05.cfm>.
Congratulations to everyone who won and thanks to all of you who participated.



New Tree Species Discovered in Alaska

Two new previously undocumented tree species have been discovered this summer in Alaska! They were found by Cooperative Extension horticulturist Julie Riley and master gardener Annie Nevaldine in Seward and in Barrow. Though they have yet to ascertain the botanical binomial for each tree, the photographs authenticate their existence in Alaska. Both trees appear to be hardy, having already survived a few winters in Alaska.

Buoy Tree

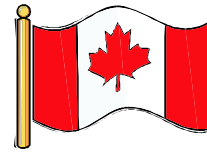


Julie, Annie, and lapsed MG member Jill Shepherd visited Seward in mid-June, 2005, to photograph garden flowers. They were fortunate to spy a buoy tree in full bloom. It succeeds in coastal areas and is not reported to be growing in interior Alaska.

Coconut Baleen Tree



Julie and Annie traveled to Barrow in early August, 2005, in search of wildflowers, and were astounded to find trees other than dwarf willow there. The common name for this specimen is baleen coconut palm. Baleen sprouts out the top of the trunk and coconuts form just beneath the baleen branches. Though the range of these 12 to 15 foot tall trees has not been documented yet, they seem to flourish in areas where whale hunting takes place.



Canadian MG Programs by Julie Riley

The Master Gardener program does not have a universal format. Each state and province tailors the program to fit local needs, interests and existing expertise. Even within Alaska the program varies from location to location. Below is a brief description of how the Master Gardener program operates in Saskatchewan and at the Devonian Botanic Garden in Alberta.

Saskatchewan MG Program

Saskatchewan's Master Gardener program began in 1989 and has two facets, 1) Home Study/Workshops and 2) Internship. Both facets must be completed before Master Gardeners are certified. The internship segment requires 40 hours of volunteer service. The volunteer activities Saskatchewan Master Gardeners become involved with are very similar to those done in Alaska.

The home study course includes Garden Fundamentals, Landscaping, Food Production and Controlled Environment (house plants, greenhouses and hydroponics). Upon completion of the home study materials, students take a closed-book, take home examination.

Required workshops include Garden Fundamentals, Botanical Latin, Tree and Shrub Identification, Pesticides and Diseases, Insects, Pests, and Presentation Skills. The home study materials and workshops can be completed in any order and there is no time limit for completion.

Once someone becomes a Master Gardener, they must put in a minimum of 20 hours of volunteer service annually and participate in a 'Come in From the Cold' update workshop every three years.

Master Gardeners can also specialize by taking five workshops in a particular area: Food Production, Landscape or Controlled Environment. Throughout the year the Extension Division of the University of Saskatchewan offers workshops that qualify as credit toward specialization in these three areas.

A registration fee of \$100 covers the home study portion of the program. The total cost of becoming a Master Gardener, including workshop fees and materials, is about \$400. Specialization entails additional costs.

University of Alberta Master Gardener Program

The Devonian Botanic Garden first initiated the Master Gardener Program in 1994. It is sponsored by the Friends of the Garden. The program description reads:



Endings and Beginnings

By Sue Lincoln



The summer has been great. Lots of sun intermingled with downpours galore. Plants that I could count on for color through August, and maybe into September, have already shined their graceful colors. Now all that is left is the architecture of the seed heads ready to disperse the next generation. Everything is still green, though. The diverse leaf structure maintains the attractiveness of the beds. Still, I feel as if I am delinquent in getting the plants to bed. If they stay up too late, will they sleep long enough for a healthy start in the spring? If they stay up too late will they get caught with an unexpected blanket of snow? If they stay up too late, will the

insect brats have plenty of shelter for the winter? I keep looking towards the mountains for the tell tale sign of dormancy. All is still green; not a tinge of yellow or red. Even the trees that typically color early due to stresses are still growing green. But today; today I felt the coming of rest. The trees are dancing and their leaves are joyfully playing amongst the call of the fall winds. Now I can safely begin making the beds for a winter's rest.

First I will remove all above ground plant material. While the cover is gone, I will remove all the weeds that have been hidden by leaves (hopefully there won't be too many!). Now I will wait until the soil freezes hard and firm (while keeping up with any weeds that seem to think they can sneak in). This procedure is quite a gamble, kinda like the Nenana Ice Classic; I need to sprinkle straw (not hay) on the frozen beds prior to snow.

Straw is the stalk of a grain plant. It should contain little seed or leaf material. The hollow stem traps air that increases the insulation value. Hay typically contains more seeds and leaves than straw and usually still have a green hue. The thickness of the blanket of straw depends on the species of plant, but typically 4-6 inches. Those that are marginal to my zone will receive a thicker blanket than those that are 'sourdoughs'. Contrary to some thinking; the blanket of straw (or other breathable covering) is to keep the soil protected from thawing, then freezing again (and again, and again) prior to spring. It is usually this awakening, then forcing to sleep again rather than temperature, that is the greatest demise to plants. They use up the energy they stored over the summer thinking it is time to awaken, just to be pushed into sleep again; sometimes several times over the course of the winter.

After the leaves of trees have fallen, I prepare to do maintenance pruning on many of the trees and shrubs. This typically takes me many days prior to getting out the pruners. I study the structure of each leafless tree and decide which branches need to be removed or redirected. Usually, I just need to remove the suckers; the new branches that grow straight up. If they are not removed, the tree becomes weak and overcrowded. Branches that cross each other and those that grow inward toward the trunk are selectively redirected or removed.

After the garden is put to bed and the trees have the summer weight lifted from their trunks and branches, I can relax and enjoy the season of quiet dormancy... but only for a short time. Preparation for the coming summer is close at hand.

Reminders from the CES's handout "An Alaska Gardeners's Fall Checklist"

1. Remove crop residues from garden plots.
2. Remove and store poles, trellises, and portable frames.
4. Surround shrub containers with insulating mulch.
5. Till and turn heavy or compacted soils, then add organics.
6. Dig in a top dressing of compost for raised or deep beds.
7. Put up windbreaks, fences, and protective shelters.
8. Build a compost pile.
9. Empty buckets, watering cans, rain barrels.
10. Put away hoses and sprinklers.
11. Store clay and terra-cotta pots out of the weather.
12. Keep evergreen and deciduous shrubs well-watered before the ground freezes.
13. Carry out any garden expansion plans at this time.
14. Plant bulbs.
15. "Winterize" perennials.
16. Prune raspberries, currants, roses, gooseberries and other berry bushes.
17. Have frost covers ready for use on shrubs and any crops that are still in the ground.
18. Sharpen and repair hand tools.
19. Bring in soil, sand, compost and flats to use for starting seedlings later in the winter (spring).
20. Check to see that leftover and collected seeds are stored properly.
21. Change management activities for the greenhouse accordingly.
22. Index stored, frozen, and canned crops.
23. Dry herbs, collect rose hips, make dried arrangements.
24. Make Christmas gifts.

The entire (detailed) checklist can be found at the CES Office, or online at:

<http://www.uaf.edu/coop-ext/publications>



Late Blight on Potatoes By Julie Riley

Late blight, a serious disease for commercial potato growers, was found in fields in the Mat-Su Valley this past month. The disease is caused by the water mold *Phytophthora infestans*, a fungus-like

pathogen. Blighted leaves develop a brown, wet rot that can spread quickly, especially in wet weather. In addition to potatoes, late blight also affects tomatoes and other plants in the same family.

The disease does not naturally occur in Alaska and therefore, the inoculum was somehow brought into the state. The most likely culprits include tomato transplants, seed potatoes, tomato fruit and potato table stock.

Recommendations to home gardeners are as follows:

THIS FALL

Suspect plants

If your potato/tomato leaves develop a brown, wet rot that spreads quickly to other plants, please bring specimens in to the Cooperative Extension Service office. Late blight lesions are not restricted by leaf veins and can also be black in color. The late blight spores develop on the underside of the leaves and give the spots a gray-white color. Stem tissue can also be affected. Infected potato tubers are firm with a granular appearance and brown to black color. Tuber symptoms are generally restricted to the outer layers of tissue.

Potato and tomato plant debris

Remove all potato and tomato plant debris from the garden this fall. Double bag it and send it to the Municipal waste facility. Do not put debris in your compost pile. You can also destroy plant material by burying it deeply.

NEXT SPRING

Tomato transplants

Always purchase tomato transplants that are grown from seed in Alaska or start your own plants from seed.

Potato seed

Never plant potatoes purchased at the grocery store as seed. Plant only Alaska grown certified seed potatoes. If possible, plant certified seed that has been produced locally in your area. Do not mail order potato seed. Alaska has a quarantine program that requires all imported potato seed to be certified free of late blight. Don't be responsible for bringing late blight into the state.

Volunteer plants

Do not allow any "volunteer" plants to grow from last year's crop. Destroy plants or bury them deeply. Burning also works.

Plant spacing

Plant seed farther apart to help increase air circulation. This will help periods of leaf wetness and reduce chances of late blight infection. Try a spacing of 14" if you have room.

Watering

Try to keep plant foliage dry. Use drip irrigation if possible. Late blight cannot develop if leaves are dry and humidity is low.

YEAR ROUND

Composting

Do not compost potato peelings or unused tomatoes. Bury waste deeply if you do not want to send it to the Municipal waste facility.

The Cooperative Extension Service has a color publication on late blight. You can also find good information at the following web sites:

<http://www.uidaho.edu/ag/plantdisease/lbhome.htm>, <http://www.umext.maine.edu/pubs/potatopubs.htm>, <http://pep.wsu.edu/hortsense/potato.html>.



Canadian MG Programs CONT. FROM PAGE 2

"Trainees entering the program should have a high level of interest in gardening and be prepared for an intensive training program consisting of lectures and homework assignments combined with practical experience. People with full time jobs will find it difficult to meet the time requirements of the program."

The course meets for 7 hours once a week for 16 weeks. It consists of 20 to 24 topics including some not covered by the Anchorage Master Gardener course (herbs, plant propagation, plant breeding systems, herbaria, grafting, pruning and Japanese gardens). The course is taught by Devonian Botanic staff and other professionals.

Students have about one year to complete 80 hours of practicum/volunteerism experience in order to receive their Master Gardener certificate. Trainees can start their practicum/volunteerism as soon as the course work starts in fall.

The Devonian Botanic Garden Master Gardener course registration fee is \$450. Text books are an additional cost.



Central Peninsula Master Gardener News By Rosemary Kimball

It's the end of August and the full moon was the 19th. In Sterling we got out first

frost on the 22nd. It was just enough to fry the tops of the potatoes but not enough to blister the peas. None of the neighbors uphill from us were affected. The middle of August also brings the aphids to the greenhouse and Mark from next door got his pots of peppers back which kept large populations of aphids despite neem oil and Safer's soap. It wasn't so much the aphids, but the aphids I inadvertently brought out on my body and which walked all over my head and shoulders and tickled. If they'd picked up their feet, maybe they would still be warmer in the greenhouse.

I've never been a champion of the mini vegetables until now. Neighbor Mark planted some of the small cabbages (seed source was Stokes) in our garden before we got back and they were ready much earlier than the others, had very good flavor and with the small head, the other half a cabbage doesn't linger in the refrigerator accusing one of neglect. One mini head is sautéed cabbage for two or four servings of slaw. Then you can go out again and pick another to eat fresh. They are going to be a garden staple in the future—LOTS of them.

When we stopped in Anchorage on the way back from Arizona a friend sent us on our way with the quip about what would happen if the garden did better without me than with me. You know, it has! The broccoli has never been this nice, ditto cauliflower and the cabbage is really nice. Flowers and vegetables that I wouldn't have thought of planting are flourishing. I've never bothered with cosmos, but the ones out front are so sturdy and flowering so nicely I want more. I've always wanted a canary vine and Mark put one in the whiskey barrel with a small trellis and it has stolen the show with its flowers and vertical interest. I wonder if I can find an excuse to be gone next year.

As the season goes on, the soil deficiencies that are present in our soil are showing up in the plants. My strawberries tend to have small and seedy "noses". That is a boron deficiency and is cured with 1/4 teaspoon of boric acid to a 3-gallon can of water. Approach boric acid cautiously as it can be toxic to the plants very quickly. It is better to err on the side of too little than too much. To the watering can I also add a couple aspirin and some houseplant fertilizer just to give the plants a boost. The fruit that formed after that were normal in shape. The lack of boron shows up too in the broccoli and cauliflower. Both have holes in the center of the stems and the cauliflower also tends to get brown yucky areas on the head. The deficiency shows up on rhubarb as oozing tan goo along the stem of the leaf. The boron deficiency is so slight that I don't get black heart in the beets, though occasionally

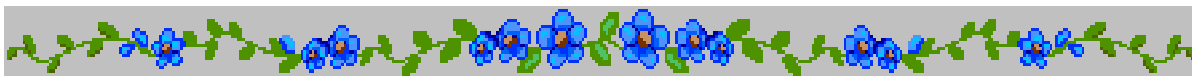
I will have a black dot in the center. This deficiency has shown up in Nikiski and just up the lane from us. Sometimes I will remember to put the element in my transplant solution for the kale crops but I generally react rather than prevent. Once a deficiency is manifest, it is there every year that you are planting in the area.

The other deficiency that we have is magnesium which shows itself in bright-red-splotched leaves, particularly on the beets and rhubarb, top and bottom of the leaf. (Potassium deficiency is a bluish-red but just on the leaf bottom.) The beets can also have black scabs around their shoulders. This shows up even before black heart. It's easily cured with Epsom Salts (magnesium sulfate) and I give the plants their "dose of salts" every year. I put a cup of Epsom salts around each rhubarb plant in late September when I also fertilize the plants and that takes care of the problem. With the beets I will water in the Epsom salts at planting time and if the problem is still there when I go to thin, I will do it again using 1 cup to my trusty 3-gallon sprinkling can. They also get their aspirin and fertilizer with the treatment.

We picked our first dishpan of strawberries July 18 and our last on August 15. The berries were so early this year that I worried about having fresh berries for my husband's strawberry birthday dessert. I wonder now about finding a late midseason berry to go with the Honeoyes which are an early midseason berry. Early too were the new potatoes. The newest fashionable cooking method now is smashed potatoes which gives one an excuse to not peel them and the lumps are what you intend! The cookbook *Best American Side Dishes* by the editors of *Cook's Illustrated* suggests boiling the potatoes in salted water with a bay leaf for enhanced flavor and that's simple enough for even me to do. Then it is a matter of smashing them artfully with a wooden spoon or potato masher and adding whatever you wish: milk, cream cheese, parmesan, parley, dill. You are bound only by your taste buds and imagination.

We have had more mushrooms on our property and a greater variety of them this year than we have ever had. Early in the spring Mark picked 20 morels. We'd only seen one morel in the entire 25 years we've lived here! The Oyster mushroom didn't come back after three wonderful years. Orange delicious are the only ones I am picking and there has been a bumper crop down the driveway which I look for every morning as I play "bee" to the zucchinis and get the newspaper. And the late season robins! They keep coming and coming and coming. There have never been so many. Another "unusual" year in Alaska

And lastly, compost. I shredded last year's pile and it is done! It smells sooo good. Now I have 2 cubic yards of the stuff—last year's plus the year before— and I'm too cheap to "spend" it. The greenhouse will get some for sure and so will my friend in AZ for her Meyer lemon.



Bird Chatter

– Congratulations to Edith Goodgame who recently completed the Master Gardener course via correspondence! (Other correspondence alumni include your newsletter editor Gina Docherty and AMGA board member Sue Lincoln.)

– When discussing zucchini during his presentation at the International MG Conference, David Cavagnaro said that eating the blossoms is an excellent form of zucchini birth control. He also shared that Italian chefs originally used only the male zucchini flowers. They are now cooking with female blossoms, too.

– Noticed on a Real estate agent's flyer selling a home on Wand K Circle: "...Lawn/garden put in by master gardener including tons of perennials! ..."

– Martha Galbreath was quoted in "The Daily Plant It", official newsletter of the 2005 Master Gardener Conference. The question– What's your worst garden pest? Martha's answer– "Slugs because they're slimy and scuzzy".

– There's hosta growing in Barrow– as a houseplant in Master Gardener Karla Kolash's home!

– A great photograph of Carol Ross and her *Clematis* 'Jackmanii' were featured in an Anchorage Daily News article on July 28, 2005. MGs Sally Karabelnikoff and Annie Nevaldine were also quoted.

– Julie Riley was excited to see her first native dandelion while photographing flowers in Barrow.

– For recipes on crabapple butter and crabapple butter muffins contact CES, 786-6300.

-- From Rosemary Kimball's cook book: Gently sauté fresh sage leaves in butter for a delicious, crisp garnish.

In the August 2005 Discover magazine is an excellent article, "The Mother of Gardens" about the plants we have that originated in China.

Does anyone have experiences with predatory nematodes? Please email Rosemary Kimball (rosmarinus@gci.net) if you do.

Gardening Rule:

The best way to determine if a plant is a weed is to pull on it. If it comes out of the ground easily its a valuable plant and NOT a weed.



Gleanings from the International MG Conference

About 450 gardeners attended the 2005 Master Gardener Conference in Saskatoon in July. The air temperature was colder than Anchorage. Alaskans participating included Martha Galbreath, Julie Riley and from Fairbanks/North Pole, Virginia Damron, Poppa, Valerie Mathews and CES Land Resources Chair, Michele Hébert.

– 'Royalty' and 'Thunderchild', crabapples grown as ornamentals in Alaska were developed by a nurseryman in Saskatoon.

– A new variety of hardy sour cherry developed by Dr. Bob Bors at the University of Saskatchewan has been virus indexed and is currently being propagated. It should be available commercially next year. (This is one of the varieties Dr. Bors spoke about at the Alaska Greenhouse & Nursery Conference in Anchorage last year.)

– According to presenter Caroline Kiang, Cornell Cooperative Extension, the best book on Asian vegetables is **Oriental Vegetables: The Complete Guide for Garden and Kitchen** by Joy Larkcom, published in 1991 by Kadansha International.

– During a tour of "Low Maintenance Landscapes" horseradish was seen growing as a specimen plant in a graveled front yard along with small shrubs.

– *Malva sylvestris* 'Zebrina' is an old-fashioned annual flower which has been around since Victorian times.

– Master Gardener volunteer time is worth \$22/hour, \$6 more than uneducated volunteers.

A downloadable copy of the conference's closing Powerpoint presentation can be found at <http://www.mastergardener2005.usask.ca/video.html>. The 2007 International Master Gardener Conference will be in Little Rock, Arkansas.



Volunteer MG Help Needed

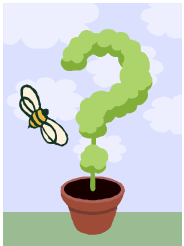
Fall Home & Garden Show

Master Gardeners are needed to staff this event at the Sullivan Arena September 16, 17 and 18th. We will be putting up the Invasive Garden Plants display that was used at the Alaska State Fair so I need someone with a truck or large van to help set up Thursday, September 15 (time flexible) and to work the last shift on Sunday with take-down. The shifts are Friday, 4 - 8 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 2-5 p.m. and 5-8 p.m.; and Sunday, 11 a.m.-2 p.m., 2-5 p.m. and 5-6 p.m. with take-down. Please get in touch with me if you can work. This is the last display until Fur Rendezvous.

Community School Classes

If you'd like to teach a class on forcing bulbs or growing houseplants, these are good topics for fall Oct/Nov/Dec. Please get in touch and I'll check on fitting you into the Community Schools schedule, 786-6300.

Memory lapses of a Horticulture Agent



Thank you to the mystery Master Gardener who sewed edges on the vegetable fabric we use for displays. You did a beautiful job. I remember you taking the fabric, but I don't remember who you are?

A year ago someone offered to make repairs to the Master Gardener quilt. I suggested waiting until after the Fall Home & Garden Show and now I can't remember who you are. Please get in touch with me if the offer still holds.

I'll blame the memory lapses on being half a century old. Thank you. Julie Riley

RECOMMENDED GARDEN READING



Do you have any garden-related books that you read this summer? Please send your recommendations to Gina for the next newsletter.

Joyce Palmer writes:

I enjoyed French Dirt, by Richard Goodman, an American who always dreamed of having a garden in France's Provence. The "help" he got from locals was hilarious! The book was perfect for relaxing from outdoor chores on the chaise lounge - light and short.

Gardening Calendar

September 10, Saturday

ABG Volunteer Appreciation Barbeque. 12pm-2pm - ABG staff and Board members honor our 2005 volunteers with a barbeque in the ABG nursery (rain or shine).

September 14, Wednesday

ABG United Way Day of Caring - 9am-4pm. Come help community volunteers with Garden projects.

September 19, Monday

Alaska Master Gardener Program: "Expert Bulb Information" with Margaret Donatello (Alaska Mill, Feed & Garden).

September 23 (Rain Date Sept 24) Friday or Saturday

ABG Fall Clean Up Days at the Garden. 9am-4pm - Volunteers needed to help organize the Nursery area and tool shed, inventory plants, trim perennials and mulch flowerbeds.

October 6, Thursday

Anchorage Garden Club Program - "Native Water Plants and Bulbs" - presented by Sally Karabelnikoff of the Sally K Nursery. 7:30 - 9 p.m., Pioneer Schoolhouse @ 3rd & Eagle St. - Information can be found @ 566-0539, or <http://communitynews.adn.agclub>

October 13, Thursday

Wildflower Garden Club - Annie Nevaldine: Imaginative and Wacky Yard Art - Still uncertain about what to add to your garden to give it that personal touch? Annie will share photos of what she has seen in other yards. Central Lutheran Church, 10 a.m.

October 17, Monday

Alaska Master Gardener Program: "Organic Gardening, Organic Soil Building" with Jeff Lowenfels



The Anchorage Chapter of the Alaska Master Gardeners Association welcomes letters, opinions, articles, ideas and inquiries. Contact the editor, Gina Docherty, at:

Mail: 4006 DeArmoun Road
Anchorage, AK 99516
Phone: 345-4099
Email: amga@gci.net

NEW AMGA Web Site: www.alaskamastergardeners.org
(The Newsletter will be on-line in living color!)

For information about membership or upcoming programs, contact:

Cooperative Extension Office
2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, AK 99508

Phone: 786-6300
Fax Line: 786-6312

2005 MG Fair Booth

Cooperative Extension Service had a new display at the Alaska State Fair thanks to Master Gardener Dominic Mauricio. Dominic built a beautiful house backdrop for a garden of invasive species. The display will also be set up at the Fall Home & Garden Show at the Sullivan Arena in September.

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[Photo Compliments of Julie Riley]

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