

Backyard Conservation

VOLUME 1

ISSUE 12 ~ WINTER 2009

Conserving with Nature in Your Yard

IN THIS ISSUE:

- 01 Winter Activities
- 01 Going Native! (Part III)
- 02 The Environmental Habitat Steward Certification Program
- 03 Rain Garden Information
- 03 Indiana Master Naturalist Programs
- 04 Winter Tree Care
- 04 Your Yard, Your Shrubs
- 05 Greening the Crossroads
- 05 Hoosier Outdoor Experience

Winter Activities

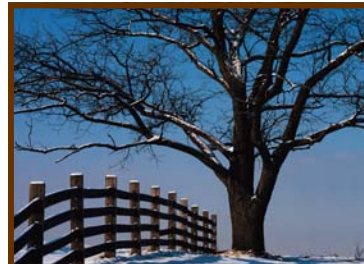
Author: Cindy Newkirk

Outside play in nature is important to all of us – young and old alike. Nature is valuable to know and understand, but until we get out there and get to know our own backyard and spaces in which we live, we will not know how important it is. Researchers have found that outdoor play and nature experiences have proven beneficial for cognitive functioning, reduction in symptoms of Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), and an increase in self-discipline and emotional well being at all developmental stages. The researchers also found that “videophililia,” as they call it, can have disturbing implications for children’s mental and physical health, educational achievement, well-being, and their personal values and priorities later in life. American children on average are spending less than 20 minutes of unstructured time outdoors each week. With the frost on the window and the winter wind howling outside, bundle up and head outdoors—check out the ideas for winter activities to keep everyone sane and happy during those cold and blustery days. We all need exposure to our natural environment—it allows our minds to rest, to recover and be ready for what is in store for us next—work, school work, etc.

Another issue to consider is as more American families spend time in front of the television and away from the great outdoors, it creates a serious consequence for the future of conservation. “Direct experience with nature is the most highly cited influence on environmental attitude and conservation activism. Researchers added if the youngest generation loses that experience, the future of conservation is in jeopardy.” (Source: Nature Conservancy) “Today, the majority of us lives and works “inside” and don’t venture out into the natural environment to explore. The more disconnected we are from natural landscapes, the less people understand how their well being is inextricably linked to the health of the natural world.” (Source: Nature Conservancy)

Richard Louv, author of the best seller *Last Child in The Woods*, says: “When people talk about the disconnect between children and nature – if they are old enough to remember a time when outdoor play was the norm – they almost always tell stories about their own childhoods; this tree house or fort, that special woods or ditch or creek or meadow.” We all have stories-experiences to tell – we need to remember to help our children create and invest in their own stories...and Moms/Dads and Grandparents need to be a part of those new stories too.

What can you do to help? Begin now...take time to be outside this winter with your child, grandchildren...explore. On this webpage http://www.hancockswcd.org/Environmental_Education.htm you will find a wealth of information on activities to get outside this winter with your child and play together. If you need me to mail you a copy – just call me at 317-462-2283 Ext. 3 or your local SWCD office. Another resource to introduce your children to the outdoors is <http://richardlouv.com/children-nature-resources>.



In an effort to reduce the amount of paper used, we are now sending the newsletter out electronically!

If you would like to help us protect our trees and are willing to receive future issues in color by email, please contact us: plantamillion@hhrdc.org

Please send us your name and the email address you would like it sent to.

A special thank you to everyone who is already receiving it by email!

Each issue is also posted on the Plant A Million website (www.plantamillion.org) under News.

Going Native (Part III)

Author: Paula Baldwin

In past articles, we have looked at some of my favorite native plants for home gardens and discussed why natives are better for our wildlife and natural resources than some horticultural species. There is no family of plants that illustrate these points better than the mint family. We have featured a few species already since large and profuse flowers are typical of the family (obedient plant, bee balm, and the mountain mints). They are wonderful for attracting all kinds of insects. However, profuse flowers

make many seeds that can take over a garden bed. You may have seen what Catnip or Lemon Balm can do in one season. This is why we have so many alien species of mint growing all over Indiana. Mints are also grown commercially and often crossed with other species to form sub-species. Most mints do not displace natives, yet the full affect on our native stock is hard to know. I will highlight some of these common aliens later.

Mints are easy to identify when the bottom sides of the leaves have the well-known minty scent. There are some other easy-to-see traits—the stems are square and flowers,

irregular—like a snapdragon with a hood and lip arrangement of the five petals. Flower clusters top the stems or are arranged in pairs or clusters along the axils of the paired leaves and can be quite showy and large in some species. Leaves are not always aromatic and the plants can be tall and vigorous or small and delicate.

Horsemint (*Monarda punctata*)—Native to our dunes in the northern part of the state, this short plant grows well in sandy soils in a sunny location. Flower



Horsemint

Going Native (Part III)

Cont'd From Pg. 1

clusters of cream with purple spots are surrounded by leafy bracts tinted purple or white. The leaves are not aromatic but the plant is quite showy.

Scullcaps (*Scutellaia species*) - These open-clusters of blue flowers are sometimes found along the main stalk or grow in sprays that top the plant. Native in most parts of the state, they are more common in wooded

situations and moist soils. One of my favorites (and maybe the name is the reason) is Mad-Dog Skullcap (*S. lateriflora*) that has lovely spreading sprays of medium sized flowers that can stand very moist soil locations and are lovely along streams or pond edges.



Mad-Dog
Skullcap

Downy Woodmint (*Blephilia ciliata*) - Dry woodland is the preferred habitat of this plant that has clustered pale purple flowers that grow around the upper stems at leaf joints. Each row is separated by tiny bracts that add texture and depth to the flowers of this delicate species. Great for dry shade as long as the soil is rich.



Downy
Woodmint

Now let's look at some of the problem species. These are so very common that I wanted to point them out as examples of

introduced species that impact our landscape so much.

Gill over the Ground or Ground Ivy is a small trailing plant with very round leaves and paired purple flowers that grows in lawns and beds. It can engulf the base of bushes or plant clumps and so inhibit new growth. It can cover Iris and reduce vigor and flowering. It grows very quickly and easily breaks off leaving roots behind that quickly replace stems that were removed. It can flower whenever it is warm, so sets lots of seeds to add to the great colonies. It does grow where other plants do not, so covers bare spots and deep, dry shade. It has been here since our first settlers came, so is well entrenched all over the state.

Catnip and Lemon Balm are very stout plants grown for the use of their leaves in sachets, bed pillows, and of course, cat toys. Both have thousands of tiny flowers that help the plants to spread into any open spot in a flower bed and now are easily found along roadsides and in very thick colonies in open fields and wood edges. They can completely over-take flower beds even with constant effort to pull and dig them out, so imagine what they do to a patch of native plants struggling to grow beside them.

You may have noticed farm fields covered in early spring by a soft purple haze of flowers almost as soon as the snow and ice have left the soil. This is Dead Nettle taking advantage of disturbed soils to send up weak stems covered in flowers that form seeds before other plants have a chance to grow and crowd them out. Though the plant dies off soon after going to seed, it is so dense that other types of spring flowers cannot compete with it. Certainly in your own flower beds it can overwhelm plants, so its effect on spring natives that are usually small stemmed and delicate could be considerable.



Dead Nettle

As gardeners, we understand the dynamics between plants - how several species can grow together to help shade against sun and moisture loss. But put the wrong combination together and one plant can be wiped out by another. We may choose to plant a vigorous species and be willing to work to control it, but what it does in the wild can impact the quality and quantity of our native species. When a plant is displaced, a chain of other losses follows—insects that feed on the plant, other insects or birds or animals that feed on the first insect, and hosts of plants that may depend on those animals risk loss. Diversity

Cont'd on Pg. 6

The Environmental Habitat Steward Certification Program

Author: Ben Reinhart

The Environmental Habitat Steward Certificate Program is designed for professionals including landscape architects, local and regional planners, architects, engineers, contractors, and developers. The program will consist of two weekend workshops with each weekend hosting two, eight-hour days for a total of 32 hours of environmental training. A final examination will be required for certification. Workshop participants will take part in readings, lectures, discussions, and activities to facilitate critical-thinking and enhance comprehension of fundamental environmental concepts. After this training, participants will be able to apply environmental principles to their traditional professional methods in creative and innovative ways based on the project needs.

The goals of this program are to increase the environmental knowledge of planners, landscape architects, engineers, and developers throughout the state; encourage development professionals to adopt habitat conservation, preservation, or enhancement practices; and increase the amount of environmental habitat that is preserved and/or enhanced during human development projects.

Participants will receive a certificate from Indiana Wildlife Federation (IWF) acknowledging their training accomplishments, the Environmental Habitat Steward Training Book used during the program, valuable information that will help them better utilized programs such as LEED and the Sustainable Sites Initiative, and be able to meet with a variety of other professionals interested in more sustainable development practices.

Through generous funding from the Environmental Protection Agency this training will be offered at a discounted rate of \$50.

Locations and Registration Costs:

- #1 Fort Harrison State Park, Indianapolis
December 5-6th and 12-13th, 2009 Registration = \$50
- #2 Fort Harrison State Park, Indianapolis
January 9-10th and 16-17th, 2010 Registration = \$50
- #3 Clifty Falls State Park, Madison
February 6-7th and 20-21st, 2010 Registration = \$50
- #4 Bass Pro Shops, Portage
April 10-11th and 17-18th, 2010 Registration = \$50

To register for the event please go to:

www.indianawildlife.org/workshops.htm

For more information contact:

Travis Stoelting
Habitat Programs Director
Indiana Wildlife Federation
317.875.9453
stoelting@indianawildlife.org



**Certification
Maintenance**
The American Institute
of Certified Planners'
commitment to
continuing education.
CM | 26

This event has been registered with the American Planning Association for 26 CM credits for all certified planners who complete this training. We are currently working to register this event for CE credits for landscape architects.

AICP members can earn Certification Maintenance (CM) credits for this activity. When CM credits are available, they are noted at the end of an activity description. More information about AICP's CME program can be found at www.planning.org/cm.

Indiana Master Naturalist Programs

Author: Cindy Newkirk

The Indiana Master Naturalist Program is governed by an advisory council with members from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Purdue Cooperative Extension Service, Indiana Resource Conservation and Development Councils, City and/or County Park Departments, and Indiana Master Naturalist Alumni – working with other local community organizations, and other organizations (Federal and Colleges). The advisory council approves workshops offered, establishes program policies and generally oversees the program statewide.



It had the sixth highest carbon footprint of any state, and four of its metro areas are listed by the American Lung Association as having bad smog problems, and one with an ozone pollution problem. They ranked its water quality better than only four other states, using PIRG data. (Source: Forbes.com) The greatest threat to all types of wild species is reduction of habitats as people increasingly occupy or degrade wildlife habitats. In the United States, 98% of tall-grass prairies have been plowed, half of the wetlands have been drained, and 85-95% of the old growth forests cut. Overall forest cover has been reduced by 33%. At least 500 native species have been driven to extinction and others near-extinction, mostly because of habitat loss and fragmentation (Source: Conservation International and Nature Conservancy). A very large audience of private landowners and urban dwellers that desired educational information on implementing and maintaining a habitat for wildlife and learning about Indiana's natural resources are coming forward to be "educated and volunteers"; and one way they are doing that is through the Indiana Master Naturalist Program. The IMN Council saw the need to develop a financially self-supporting program that provided participants with an introduction to Hoosier natural resources through the eyes of resource professionals and experts in the field, and provide an opportunity for course participants to establish short or long-term partnerships through volunteer service with a natural resources agencies or local organizations involved in natural resource management.

Adult Master Naturalist Program Summary: Brings together specialists with adult learners to foster an understanding of Indiana's natural resources and promote volunteer service and conservation in local communities.

Junior Master Naturalist Program Summary: Brings together natural resource specialists with young people, age 9-13 years, to foster an understanding of Indiana's plants, water, soils and wildlife, and promote volunteer service in local communities.

Resource Challenge

Indiana has been ranked as close to the bottom as possible as the 49th state in having bad environmental-green aspects.

Results and Accomplishments

Statewide we are now approaching 1,400

Cont'd on Pg. 6

More In-Depth Rain Garden Information Available!

Author: Shaena Reinhart

By now, you have hopefully seen Hoosier Heartland's new "Build Your Own Rain Garden" publication. This full-color brochure takes the reader through six basic steps of building a rain garden, shows a variety of photos and cross-sections, and lists a diversity of plant species that a landowner may choose from. However, you may still be left wanting more. How do you know if you need to amend your soils to improve infiltration? How many different plants should you choose, and which will look best together? Look no further – the RC&D committees have been hard at work putting together fact sheets on those exact topics.

The "Preplanning, Design, and Construction" fact sheet gives detailed information on siting the garden, especially in relation to your home, septic, and utilities. It takes the reader through several steps of designing the garden, laying it out in the yard, and positioning it on slopes or other difficult sites. Lastly, it describes the construction process in vivid

detail, and includes several helpful tips such as using a planting auger to speed up the planting process.

The "Suggested Methods to Size a Rain Garden" fact sheet gives simple yet thorough directions for performing a percolation test on the proposed rain garden site. It describes a basic calculation that can be used to determine the size a rain garden should be to adequately capture stormwater runoff from a roof, patio, or sidewalk and still drain in 24 hours. Lastly, it gives helpful suggestions for shaping the rain garden once the size is determined.

The "What You Need to Know about Your Soil" fact sheet gives great reference information to find out the characteristics of your soil, and also describes an on-site investigation you may perform. Once you have discovered what type of soil you are working with, the fact sheet describes how to prepare the soil bed for planting, and how to test to ensure your rain garden will drain properly before planting.

The "Plant Selection and Planting Schemes" fact sheet delves deeper into the process of selecting beautiful and functional plants for the rain garden. It covers necessary considerations such as

the amount of sunlight and water the site receives, and then discusses the benefits of native plants over exotic species. Finally, it suggests plant combinations for different types of gardens, including bird and butterfly gardens, low-stature plantings, and partly shaded sites.

These fact sheets will be posted on the Hoosier Heartland website in the very near future, and even more topics will be covered in the upcoming year. With these tools in hand, you will be more than ready to install a rain garden (or two!) next spring!

Hopefully you have also seen the Backyard Conservation Tip Sheets that are on the RC&D's Backyard Conservation webpage. These sheets cover simple backyard practices like composting and mulching as well as larger projects like pervious pavers and wildlife habitat. These sheets will be updated and reformatted soon, so keep checking back to ensure you are working with the most up-to-date information!

Plant A Million

Winter Tree Care

Author: Bob Eddleman

Winter brings freezing temperatures, ice, lots of snow and cold freezing winds to your trees. We are used to battling those cold winter days and can escape them by going inside. Trees cannot avoid Mother Nature's winter elements and need our help to stay in prime condition. It is especially important to give young trees some winter care.

"While your trees seem to be in a state of hibernation in the winter, exposure to the tough conditions can cause them major stress," said Jim Skiera, Executive Director of the International Society of Arboriculture. "Minimize that stress by helping your trees through the cold months, a little at a time. If you take care of your trees in the winter, you'll be rewarded in the spring.

Put composted organic mulch under your tree in the fall or early winter to help retain water and reduce temperature extremes. A thin layer of mulch will act like a blanket and give the tree's roots a little extra winter protection. If you do not have composted mulch that 2 to 4 inch layer of shredded mulch you applied in the spring will be a great help. Remember that mulching out to the trees dripline is best and if you did not mulch earlier, it is never too late.



Give your trees a drink. Droughts happen in the winter just as they do in the summer. Trees need water during winter because they are growing additional roots. Just be sure to water only when soil and trees are cool but not frozen.

Prune your trees. Winter is actually one of the best times to prune because it is easier to see the structure of trees without their leaves. But limit pruning to deadwood and poorly placed branches in order to save as many living branches as possible. Another reason for winter pruning of oak trees is to prevent Oak Wilt. Oak Wilt is spread by sap eating beetles and the beetles are hibernating during the winter.

Prevent mechanical injuries. Branch breakage or splitting can be caused by ice and snow accumulation, or chewing and rubbing by animals. Prevent problems from occurring on young trees by wrapping the base of trees in a hard, plastic guard or a metal hardware cloth. Wrapping trees with burlap or plastic cloth also can prevent temperature damage. Just remember to remove the wraps and guards in the spring to prevent damage when the tree begins to grow.



Your Yard, Your Shrubs – Coming Soon to a Bookshelf Near You!

Author: Shaena Reinhart

By now, most of us know the benefits of trees. They clean our air, stabilize our soil, provide wildlife habitat, and if placed properly, can drastically reduce our energy consumption. Because of these beneficial properties, many of you have probably planted trees in your yards or at your workplace or children's school.

How many of you have planted shrubs in these locations? Shrubs, the shorter siblings of trees, are often overlooked, which is a very unfortunate event. Shrubs provide many of the same benefits of trees, and even a few extras that trees cannot provide. Shrubs make an excellent hedgerow or living fence. They are also home to a variety of wildlife that trees cannot support, like the vibrant Indigo Bunting. Shrubs may be used to landscape around a house or patio, and

can also do a wonderful job filling in the understory of a shady yard, which reduces mowing and thus, energy consumption!

Once these beneficial properties are exposed, there still seems to be a lack in local information on shrub plantings. What are some native shrub species? How do you prune them to keep them aesthetically pleasing? Which species will attract songbirds or serve as host plants for butterflies?

Enter *Your Yard, Your Shrubs*. The Backyard Conservation Committee and Plant A Million have teamed up to produce this book, which follows much of the same layout as *Your Yard, Your Trees*, produced in 2005. The book will discuss the benefits of shrub plantings, how to select the right plant for your yard, and how to properly plant and maintain it. Diseases, insects,



wildlife, and other topics are also explored, making this a complete publication for anyone interested in shrub plantings on their properties.

The RC&D is in the final stages of compiling the book and obtaining funding for lay-out and printing. We hope to be able to offer copies at local events and workshops in the spring of 2010. Feel free to check the website or call the office for more information, including how you can pick up your very own issue when it is complete!

Greening the Crossroads

Author: Cliff Chapman

The Central Indiana Land Trust is wrapping up on nearly two years of research, planning, writing, and meetings for a green infrastructure vision for Central Indiana. Green Infrastructure is an interconnected system of natural areas and open space that conserves ecosystem values, helps sustain clean air and water, and provides benefits to people and wildlife. In essence, this is a landscape-scale conservation plan now coined "Greening the Crossroads". The Land Trust is working with The Conservation Fund on this project, with support from the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust.

Earlier this spring, a team of respected conservationists from universities, government agencies, and other non-profit conservation groups convened and reviewed the scientific parameters of the network design of the plan. This team was selected at the first Leadership Forum in July of 2008. The network design is heavily weighted by habitat needs of selected species, and this team vetted all the possibilities, then selected umbrella species for the plan.

After months of data analysis, The Conservation Fund created draft maps of the network design for review. With these, a second Leadership Forum was held, again hosted by the Friesner Herbarium and the Center for Urban Ecology at Butler University at Clowes Hall. About 50 stakeholders from the region came together to discuss issues of implementing such a large plan and helped us stay on the right track for success.

In August, the general public was invited to comment on four thematic presentations made by Land Trust staff and guest speakers focusing on agricultural landscapes, water quality and quantity

issues, forest interior habitats, and combining trails and greenways with wildlife

corridors. Over 120 people came to these meetings, and the robust participation proved strong interest in this topic in central Indiana.

Currently, the project team is reviewing maps for accuracy, editing text, and wrapping up the writing for the final report due out December 2009. Ratio Architects are working pro bono on the graphic design of the final report, which is very fortunate as they have a strong reputation for excellent work.

The Greening the Crossroads vision is bold. It is certainly bigger than what a land trust can do alone. This plan has been created by a diverse group of Central Indiana stakeholders, and it will take an even larger diverse group of elected officials, planners, landowners, and—most importantly—concerned citizens to make it happen.

A successful implementation will do more than connect communities via greenways and parks, add to the quality of life in central Indiana, and increase the quality of drinking water and air; it will be our best shot at ensuring the native plants and animals we are familiar with today will be in Central Indiana into the next century. The Central Indiana Land Trust will be distributing the report in the beginning of 2010. Watch for more information, or contact the Land Trust office to get involved.



Cliff Chapman at Working in an Agricultural Landscape session August 5th at the Land Trust Office



Preserving the Heartland

Second Hoosier Outdoor Experience set for 2010

Author: Amanda Wuestefeld

Mark your calendars now to attend outdoor activity event Sept. 18-19

On the heels of a successful first-year effort, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources

and the Indiana Natural Resources Foundation have announced the second annual Hoosier Outdoor Experience will be September 18-19, 2010 at Fort Harrison State Park.

The inaugural "Experience" at Fort Harrison drew 13,300 attendees for the event, which included a one-day program for selected elementary school students followed by two days of free activities for the general public.

"It was a slam dunk," DNR Director Robert E. Carter Jr. said. "Our first Hoosier Outdoor Experience did everything we expected it to do. We were able to introduce the DNR and its programs to thousands of new park visitors and at the same time introduce those people to a wide range of recreational opportunities."

Unlike traditional trade shows, visitors to the Hoosier Outdoor Experience were able to enjoy hands-on participation in nearly 50 outdoor activities. Some of the more popular events were trap shooting, archery, mountain biking, canoeing and kayaking, bow fishing, building wildlife boxes, and riding off-road vehicles.

"It was gratifying to see 18 months of planning finally play out, but even more rewarding to see the countless happy faces experiencing many of the weekend activities for the first time," said Amanda Wuestefeld, Hoosier Heritage Outdoor Coordinator and the lead organizer for the Experience. "We expect next year's event to be even bigger."

The Hoosier Outdoor Experience was presented by the Department of Natural Resources and the Indiana Natural Resources Foundation, with sponsorship support from the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust; Ball Brothers Foundation; WXIN-Fox 59, Indianapolis; and numerous other sponsors.

Photo galleries from this year's Hoosier Outdoor Experience are posted on Facebook at www.facebook.com/hoosieroutdoorexperience, and a multimedia slideshow of School Day can be viewed at www.IN.gov/dnr/5664.htm.



Indiana Master Naturalist Programs

Cont'd From Pg. 3

participants in the program. We have also included other organizations and universities as program hosts such as Ball State University, Indiana University, Indiana State University, Nature Conservancy, and City and County Parks Departments.

When we have asked our participants – *“What ways has the Indiana Master Naturalist Program been beneficial to you?”* An example of the answers we have gotten are.... *“Increased desire to preserve natural resources”; “Diversity of topics presented expanded my knowledge base”; “Broadened my understanding of my environment”; “Introduced me to other people with similar interest”; “Motivated to do more environmental volunteer work”; “Have enjoyed the variety of topics and the speakers”; “I plan on spreading what I have learned in my interaction with young and older folks whenever I can—work, leisure, etc.”; “Much deeper appreciation of the natural world”; “It has made me conscious of more areas of Indiana and the need to protect them”; “Gained general knowledge on natural environment of Indiana”; “Seeing the big picture makes a better ‘teacher’”; “Broadened my knowledge of my natural surroundings”; “Strengthened my desire to preserve nature’s habitat”; “The knowledge I have gained through this program has given me greater insight in what is going on around me”; “I have already shared with my family, friends, and fellow workers information learned through the excellent presenters.”*



Innovation/Highlight

The State Master Naturalist Advisory Committee comprised of representatives handle issues that develop with this popular growing natural resource education and volunteer development program. The state committee has appointed a state coordinator from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources to handle initial program host and participant requests, website development, and volunteer recognition. The state committee has allowed program hosts outside the original partnership as long as they follow our state guidelines which has greatly expanded the program in the state. The state advisory committee has begun to strengthen its current program and developed an Indiana Master Naturalist program specifically for youth – Our Indiana Junior Master Naturalist Program. You can check out the following websites for more information <http://www.indianamasternaturalist.org>; http://www.in.gov/dnr/masternaturalist/IMN_Brochure_2009.pdf; http://www.in.gov/dnr/masternaturalist/Junior_IMN_Brochure_2009.pdf or contact Ginger Murphy, State IMN Coordinator, Division of State Parks and Reservoirs, 402 W. Washington, Room W298, Indianapolis, IN 46204, (317) 232-4143 or gmurphy@dnr.state.in.us.

Native Plants (Part III)

Cont'd From Pg. 2

throughout our native habitats is crucial to a healthy environment that can withstand harsh weather, disease, and human interactions. Introduced species, even if they are not considered invasive, can have impacts that ripple across our state. Let's try our best to not be the one who puts one more introduced plant—one more straw on that camel's back—into our unique and naturally beautiful landscapes.



HOOSIER HEARTLAND RC&D
6041 Lakeside Boulevard
Indianapolis, Indiana 46278
Phone: 317.290.3250
Fax: 317.290.3150
Email: hhrcd@hhrcd.org
Website: www.hhrcd.org



Email: plantamillion@hhrcd.org
Website: www.plantamillion.org



NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
INDIANAPOLIS, IN
PERMIT NO. 7733

Please Deliver to:
(or current resident)

