

# Espinas y Flores

BULLETIN OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY  
Affiliate of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.

Vol. XVI, No. 3

March 1981

## March Meeting

Saturday, March 14, 1981  
1:30 pm  
Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

## "Haworthias"

by John Pilbeam

John Pilbeam, the author of The First Fifty Haworthias and The Second Fifty Haworthias, will be our guest speaker in March. Arrangements have been made with John Catlin, of La Canada, to bring this distinguished authority on Haworthias & his party to San Diego for the 14th meeting. Bill Weightman, Derek Bowdery and Doug Sizmur make up the rest of the party arriving from England. I believe we will have a good program and it will be enjoyed by all.

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## SUCCULENTS OF THE MONTH - MARCH

ANACAMPSEROS

CERARIA

TALINUM

--- Family; Portulacaceae

### Anacampseros

Except for one Australian species, all of the fifty species of Anacampseros are native to southern Africa. These interesting plants grow in full sun in exposed places and in rock crevices. The plants are all small and each is unique in its own special way.

Anacampseros have two distinct types of growth.

One has soft, fleshy leaves either covered with a web of white hair or with bristles in the leaf axils. This type is usually rosette shaped and is the easiest to grow.

The other kind hides its stems under white, scale-like sheaths and usually has a tuberous root. Some look like white paper fountains and others look like a potatoe with small white fingers growing out of the top.

A very sandy, loamy, well drained soil is a must for growing these plants. Ample water should be given in the summer, but little or none in the winter. They also require warmth in winter and bright light to grow well. Can be propagated by either seed or cuttings.

### Ceraria

The five or six species in this genus are all native to southern Africa.

This small shrub or tree has a fat trunk with waxy bark and small fleshy, almost round leaves. An excellent natural bonsai plant, it should be grown hard and new growth should be trimmed.

The flowers are small and you will probably notice the green-yellow winged fruit before you notice the plant has flowered at all.

Culture is not difficult as long as the plants are in good light, have well drained soil, and are kept warm in winter. No water in the winter. Seed propagation is best as cuttings can be a problem to root.

### Talinum

The 50 or so species of this genus are native to the Tropics, Africa, and Mexico. These shrubs often have tuberous roots and the fleshy leaves are in rosetts at the end of the branches. The pink, yellow or white terminal flowers are produced abundantly.

The plants are not difficult to cultivate and most species do require warmth in winter. Propagate by seed or cuttings.

Reading for more information;

Illustrated Encyclopedia of Succulents ; G. Rowley

Succulents of Southern Africa ; B. Barkhuizen

Lexicon of Succulent Plants ; H. Jacobsen

Cactus & Succulent Journal U.S. ; numerous articles

## Cactus-of-the-Month

Neoporteria Britton & Rose

Frank C. Thrombley

Neoporteria (nē-ō-pōr-tēr'-ī-ā)  
Group: Echinocactus

A genus of spherical to shortly columnar cacti from the country of Chili, South America. The name of March's cactus-of-the-month honors the Chilean scientist, Carlos Emilio Porter, a botanist, zoologist, physiologist and anthropologist. It is called "neo"-porteria because the name Porteria had already been given to a plant of Valerianaceae. Adrian Haworth described and named the first plant Echinocactus subgibbosa in 1831. Britton & Rose selected it as the "type" for their genus Neoporteria.

The flowers are pink, carmine-pink or red and are funnel shaped, growing from the aeroles on the top of the plant. The fruit is small, round or oblong, dry and hollow at maturity. The seeds are small, brown in color and are released by means of a basal pore. The spines are variable from flexible to stiff-acicular or curving horizontally. I believe in all plants the spines are numerous and in most, densely interlacing. In some plants the flower and fruit are deformed in trying to grow through the dense spines.

In habitat these plants grow with Nichelia (Neochilenia-Backeberg). There are some authors who believe that the two genus are indeed one and should all belong to Neoporteria. They grow at the southern end of the Atacama desert from the vicinity of La Serna, with an average rainfall of four inches, northward to Copiapo, where the recorded rainfall is one inch in six years. The cold Humboldt ocean current along its shores keeps the temperature ranges small between the coldest and warmest months. In spite of the aridity, heavy persistent fogs over these cold coastal waters expose this area to relative humidities averaging 81 percent and average temperatures between 60° F in winter and 70° F in summer. Neoporteria, therefore, along with the other vegetation in this area, survives solely on the moisture from the daily fog and heavy dews. The elevation in this stretch of the desert ranges from 200 feet to 2000 feet elevation and all of it coastal plains.

My experience with these plants is very limited. Neoporteria, along with Gymnocalycium, have been called the barrel cactus of South America. They are handsome plants and evidently the cultivation of Neoporteria is not difficult. A well drained or gritty soil is recommended, with a watering program that allows the soil to dry between each watering. I believe the plants are slow growers, but can be "pushed" with excessive watering; the results can be splitting of the bodies from expansion, due to the excessive watering program. Probably a good plant to grow outdoors for those of us who live within the coastal strip.

### References used:

- Backeberg, Curt. 1977. Cactus Lexicon, Blandford Press, England  
1966. Collier's Encyclopedia, Crowell Collier & Macmillan, Inc.

## There Are No Easy Answers

Dr. Ronald E. Monroe

In a recent article, Bob Kirkpatrick, complained explicitly that no one has yet proved whether a plant was endangered, threatened, etc. (Espinosa y Flores; XV: 6, December, 1980). This, of course, is a very brash statement, but it is all too true! It is an age-old problem with which there are tons of evidence in regard to counting or census determination(s) of any living organism. From houseflies and mosquitoes to deer or moose, what we settle for is an estimate (=questimate). It is a well known fact that deer herds on islands have been "counted" yearly by well-trained professionals who miss the actual number of deer present by as much as 25 percent! Surely, if plants can't move about we would be more accurate in "counting" them; sadly, such is not the case -- it is worse!

Thus, we must in all candor be satisfied with indices which over a long period of time give insight into trends of a population. Too, it must be remembered that such trends are cyclic; like lemmings, most species of plants and animals are subject to population fluctuations. Therefore, in any given year of a census determination, one could obtain only an idea of what any population is doing for that point in time -- surely it could change during the next 10 years or so, and does! So, one year's census proves nothing.

So, how does one determine whether a species is endangered, threatened, etc.? If one were to fill a room with very knowledgeable experts and pose the question to them, the answer would be: based on what little is known there are no easy answers, just wise decisions. Too, we do not have the willing, experienced personnel to give us the answers. It is an unfortunate enigma that a person sans education can scientifically describe a new species. And, these same persons can write books and be highly thought of amongst the unknowing public. But, these same people lack the trained ability to do any kind of research and for them to even think of it is a travesty of the first order. Botanical nomenclature is in an extremely sorry mess because of the inept, ignorant manner in which these "taxonomists" work; to let these same people do research on population dynamics, etc., would be worse than inviting the fox into the hen house.

So, how do you determine an endangered species? One way of doing it is to come to realize that many populations of organisms are restricted to particular habitat(s). Bob Kirkpatrick mentioned the elusive Pediocactus, and it is a good case in point. These plants are all restricted to certain soils, rocky outcrops, etc., of certain elevations of some western U.S. mountain areas. Thus, if the very land that supports these plants is endangered, then the plants also become endangered (and this is an unfortunate truth with nearly all endangered organisms -- they are endangered because their habitats are endangered!). Thus, road building, new housing developments, power line construction, mining activities, off-road vehicle activity and collecting activity all enter into the final decision. This final decision is not arbitrary. A lot of information plus public hearing are included before such a decision is made, and all the public are invited to participate. Should anyone feel left out or their opinion overlooked, they have only themselves to blame.

The age-old adage that if all the plants of any given area are removed, others of the same species will spring up quickly to take their place is pure nonsense. True, most plants produce hundreds of seed for future generations. But, nature is cruel, and only a very few of these seed, in even the best of years, ever germinate and fewer still ever become mature plants. And this is the way it is supposed to be. Locked within each plant is a gene pool for survival; locked within each population is a gene pool for survival. All the means to evade the ravishes of time (heat, drought, cold, flood, pest attack, etc.) must be locked within the plant's gene pool for its very survival, and if the mature plants are removed, then the ability of the population to survive is vastly reduced because the "constant" production of seed is destroyed. It is this "constant" production of seed that is so essential for the very survival of a plant population because it contains the thousands of gene combinations that are so essential to meet the daily/yearly demands of nature on future generations.

The statement that the seed is laying there and will germinate to produce hundreds or thousands of new plants is also nonsense. Any nurseryman who grows from seed knows that under the very best of conditions numerous species of succulents do not observe the rules; thus, chapter one of growing from seed has yet to be written. True, some species of succulents are "like annuals" in that young plants spring up like magic almost yearly. But these are unusual, minor instances whereas most require years to produce a handful of young seedlings which require 25 or more years to mature. Too, it must be pointed out that some seed is viable for years, but most is not; some seed will never germinate after it is six months old and others must pass through birds or animals before they will germinate. Still, other seed must be frozen or heated by weather before it will germinate, but, unfortunately, in most cases, we have zero information about any of these requisites for germination!

And the statement in regard to "stripping" plants to the extent that they no longer exist, although not accepted by non-conservationists, is a known fact -- it can occur, has occurred and can occur again (they probably said the same thing about the passenger pigeon; there were so many it would be impossible to shoot them all!). It is interesting that Bob Kirkpatrick's article belittled the disappearance of cacti (and endangered species) and then openly offers a solution toward the "decline of native cacti in habitat"! His first statements indicate that we need only wait and that they will return because the seed is there waiting to germinate; then, he indicates that we as CSSA Board members, and area Clubs, should grow these plants from seed and then go plant them in habitat -- this, he says, will turn the tide.

Growing organisms to "return to habitat" is an old idea that is seldom successful (not successful at all according to some ecologists). Oftentimes, it doesn't work because there is too little habitat left in which to return the organism in question. Usually it concerns the propagation of hundreds of organisms from too little available genetic material. In cultivation they do well because their every day to day needs are provided -- shade, sun, water, food, etc. But when released in habitat they die because they are incapable of making a successful conversion from cultivation to habitat. Even if they might survive, the genetic material would have been selected by the grower (and differ from person to person) and the second or third generation progeny would more than likely die off. It is an easy answer,

but not a wise decision. Too, how close do plants have to be before cross-fertilization can take place? How far must one population be from another before cross-fertilization can take place? (If there were a male and female goldfish in a large lake, they could swim their whole life away and never see each other; also plants too far away will not be cross-fertilized because of pollinator problems and people too frequently accept the belief that all flowers are frequented by bees, flies, etc., when in fact, most flowers are missed! And there must be a flow of genes between plants and populations of plants or they will be unable to cope with nature).

So, are we really sitting on our "duff" and trying to "talk" the problem to death? Obviously, persons who think that the CSSA Board sits on its "duff" live a very protected life away from the mainstream of activity. Anyone who cares, is invited to attend Board meetings at any time to see the Board in action -- very few care enough to do so but they do care to complain! In fact, a recent questionnaire constructed by Dr. Daniel Mahr on CSSA activities and future direction received favorable response, but only 66 percent cared enough to return their completed forms. Too, after exhaustive advertisement of the availability of the results, only two persons cared enough to examine these results by actually requesting a copy! So who is sitting on whose duff? And as far as "talking the problem to death"? Well, the only ones doing a lot of that are the very ones who appear to refuse to accept modern conservation concepts; the nurserymen who are modern in mind, who maintain their own genetic stock, who grow from seed and produce quality plants are doing fine and talk little of modern Federal and State laws trying desperately to protect our wild plants and animals from human exploitation, but the others who still desire to practice archaic pursuits of "dig and sell" are eager to complain bitterly about protective legislation.

In summation let me say that nothing does it better than nature herself; when man tries to interfere one way or another, we are in dire trouble. We can harvest some, but we must maintain natural populations for study and for "just because they are there". If we don't practice conservation, the environmentalists will take over and our hobby, as we know it, will cease to exist. Most importantly, shy away from easy answers when there are none. There are only wise decisions based on what evidence we can muster. The days of taking and using are over forever. We have to stop our old ways and practice reason rather than exploitation or we will have more and more extinction and this serves no one nor any useful purpose because it is forever.

## Quiz Corner

### Carnegiea gigantea



Carnegiea gigantea

- Questions: 1. a. What are some of the other names (common) given to Carnegiea gigantea?  
b. Who was the plant named after? 2. This species is in a monotypic genus. What is a monotypic genus?  
3. Give a general description of this plant.  
4. How old can this cactus become?  
5. What is the height and width of this species?  
6. Is this plant the tallest cactus?  
7. Is this cactus a fast growing species?  
8. What is the type locality?  
9. Where does it prefer to grow?  
10. How could the saguaro benefit from rocky soil?  
11. Is this cactus on the Endangered Species List?  
12. What two bird species make nests in the saguaro?  
13. What time of day does this plant bloom?  
14. a. Where are the flowers found? b. What is the color of the flower? c. What is the color of the fruit when open?  
15. How many anthers does the flower have?  
16. What night flying mammal helps to pollinate this cactus?  
17. The flower of the saguaro is the state flower of what state?  
18. How did the Apache, Papago and Pima Indians use this plant?

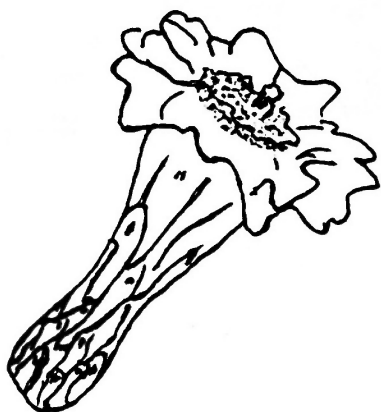
19. According to the rules of priority what should be the generic name of this species? Choose one of the answers below:

- a. Carnegiea gigantea (Engelman) Britt & Rose, 1908.
- b. Cereus giganteus Engelm., 1848.
- c. Pilocereus engelmannii Lemaire, 1862.
- d. Pilocereus giganteus Rumpel, 1885.

Answers: 1. a. Pitahaya, sahuaro, saguaro (pronounced sa-war-o) and many of us know it as giant cactus. b. Britton & Rose named this species in honor of the American philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie.

2. A genus of organism with only one species in it.

3. As quoted from Britton & Rose, "a large, columnar cactus with stout, erect, many-ribbed stems and branches, the areoles felted and spiny, the spines of flowering and sterile areoles different, flowers borne singly at the uppermost areoles,-----". The stem is dark green. Taproots are lacking; the lateral roots spread out to a distance of 50 to 60 ft. and they are located just below the surface of the soil.



Flower of  
Carnegiea gigantea

4. Plants have been reported to be over 150 years old. It has been estimated that it does not start branching until around 75 years old.
5. Nine to 50 ft. tall; 1 to 2½ ft. in diameter (approximately).
6. There are other Mexican & South American cacti that are taller.
7. It grows very slowly (1 meter in 30 years).
8. Along the Gila River, Arizona.
9. Along washes, canyons, benches, foothills and rocky soils.
10. a. Good aeration. b. Good mechanical support.
11. No, but it is protected by Arizona State Law.
12. a. Gila woodpecker. b. Elf owl (the smallest owl known) will make its home in old Gila woodpecker nests.
13. The flower is nocturnal and it will remain open until the next day (depending on weather conditions).
14. a. Giving the top a crown like effect, the flowers are found close to the apex of the more mature specimens. b. Greenish-white. c. Red.
15. It has been estimated that it could have as many as 3,482 anthers.
16. Bats eat the pollen and nectar and pollinate the flowers at the same time.
17. Arizona. 18. The Apache Indians fermented the fruit into a weak wine. The hollow nests were used as water jugs by the Pima Indians. The fruit and seeds were used by the Pima and Papago Indians for food and beverage. The Papago fermented the fruit into wine which was used in their sacred rain ritual; the dried stems were used for kuibits (fruit picking poles), unfinished furniture, supports for mud walls, roofing material, firewood, toys etc.; jam was made out of the fruit, and the seeds were roasted, ground into powder and combined with sugar to produce a Papago sweet. 19. The answer should be (b). It should be noted here that W. H. Earle has put this species under Cereus — Cereus giganteus.

References:

- Backeberg, C.. Cactus Lexicon. 1977. Poole, Dorset. Page 87-88.
- Barthlott, W.. Cacti. 1979. England. Page 6, 24, 167-8.
- Benson, L.. The Cacti of Arizona. 1969. U.S.A.. Page 108.
- Borg, J.. Cacti. 1976. Poole, Dorset. Page 196.
- Britton, N.L. & Rose, J.N.. The Cactaceae. 1963. New York. Vol. II. Page 164.
- Earle, W.H.. Cacti of the Southwest. 1980. Arizona. Page 64.
- Herbert, C.. Papago Saguaro Harvest. Arizona Highways, U.S.A.. January 1969.
- Venning, F.D.. Cacti. New York. Golden Press. Page 36.



## New Publication

Cacti of the Southwest by W. Hubert Earle. Published by Ironwood Lithographers, Inc., Scottsdale, Arizona, 1980. In one volume, 208 pages. W. Hubert Earle is Director Emeritus at the Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix, Arizona, and for many years he has been a lecturer, photographer, botanist and consultant to different botanical gardens throughout the world. He is a well known authority on the cacti of the Southwest United States and in this revised edition he has astutely covered each species from Arizona, western New Mexico, southern Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada and eastern California. Every cactus is excellently photographed in black and white and on numerous occasions the flowers and fruits are in full color. In plain language the plant is fully described and the type location, distribution and common name is given. In addition, there are a few name changes. This work contains the following: a bibliography of authors; plants named by, or for persons; state plant laws; culture of cacti; glossary of terms; index; common names index and a key to the genera. This book is highly recommended to the layman as well as to the student and botanist. Interested members can purchase this book for around \$9.00 (softbound) or \$13.00 (hardbound) plus shipping and handling at Abbey Garden Press, P.O. Box 3010, Santa Barbara, California, 93105, Ph 1-805-963-3228 or at Rancho Arroyo Book Distributor, 6737 N. 20th St., Phoenix, Arizona, 85016. Reviewed by M. Monroe.

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## Special Announcements

San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation Show Schedule in Balboa Park (Casa del Prado), San Diego, California, 92101:

March 21 & 22 San Diego Orchid Show Sat: 10 am - 10 pm----Sun: 10 am - 5 pm  
Al Bahr Temple-Highway 163 & Clairemont Mesa  
March 21 & 22 Ikebana International Exhibit & Show Sat & Sun: 11 am - 4:30 pm  
March 28 & 29 Balboa Park African Violet Show Sat: 1-5 pm--Sun: 10 am - 4 pm.

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Spring Semi-Annual Plant Sale & Flower Show at the Wild Animal Park. Both days from 9 am to 6:30 pm on the Avenue of the Trees in Nairobi Village. Epiphyllum cuttings, proteas, palms, ferns, cactus, succulents and many other varieties for sale from \$1 to \$100. Also there will be displays and demonstrations by area chapters of the California Native Plant Society, Bonsai Society & Cactus & Succulent Society.

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News from the Living Desert Reserve 47-900 South Portola Road, P.O. Box 1775, Palm Desert, California, 92260:

Desert Plant Sale: Third annual sale of desert plants for home landscaping, including trees, shrubs, cacti and succulents. Fact/care sheets accompany each plant. Saturday, March 14, 9:00 am to 2:00 pm at the Living Desert Reserve, 47-900 South Portola, Palm Desert (714) 346-5694.

"Plants and Their Habitats" an illustrated presentation about adaptations in the desert, by Jan G. Zabriskie, botanist and research associate of Deep Canyon Desert Research Center, Wednesday, March 25, 7:30 pm in McCallum Hall, Living Desert Reserve, 47-900 South Portola, Palm Desert. Admission: \$2 (Members, free). Ph (714) 346-5694.

Wildflower and Wildlife Field Trip: through the Coachella Valley, led by a naturalist from the Living Desert Reserve on Saturday, March 28. Meet in the Reserve parking lot, 47-900 South Portola, Palm Desert, at 9:00 am. Bring a lunch. No charge. Ph (714) 346-5694.

A Poem

When flowers dot the mountains everywhere  
And, nodding, spill the glory of the sun,  
We seldom kneel and with a studied care  
Examine, while the others wait, but one.  
It's when we have to walk a barren land,  
through dusty hills made desolate and dry,  
In valleys find not brooks, but twisted sand,  
That one lone flower holds the searching eye,  
As down we crouch, close by, to offer praise  
That such a flower dared and could endure,  
See stem and leaf, the frail corolla's maze,  
Where colors shade from light, to rich, to pure;  
So, later, tell of how the mountains shone,  
But keep that desert flower for our own.

As quoted from the poem, The One We Keep, written by Reeve Spencer Kelley.



A Quotation

Perfection seems to be nothing more  
than a complete adaptation to the environment,  
but the environment is constantly changing, so  
perfection can never be more than transitory.

W. Somerset Maugham

News of Interest

Phyllis Flechsig, from Encinitas, was appointed to fill the vacancy of Board Director of the San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society.

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Martin Mooney will be selling "6 by 4" Desmond Cole Lithops prints for CSSA. Each print is numbered and identified and the type specimen and location is given. These prints are sold in three sets and each set is \$10. Members may purchase these pictures at the next meeting from Martin.

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We welcome this month the following new members:

Dean Gibson, San Diego  
Dr. Sam & Florence Ginsberg, Santee

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The following members have signed up to furnish refreshments at the March meeting:

Helen Brinkley, Ruth Nelson, Jean Parks, Bob Taylor, Nellie Kennett, Doris Rake, Dorothy Ronske, Mary L. Newman, Donnabelle La France & Karl-Heinz Zanker.

Thank you to those members who brought in those cakes & cookies for the February meeting.

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Winners of the "Bragging Plant" competition for January were:

1st: Larry Lovell - Sansevieria cylindrica  
2nd: Rick Latimer - Euphorbia aeruginosa  
3rd: Carl McLeod - Mammillaria bocasana

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-----Deadline for the April Issue is March 26-----

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San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society

Officers

President - Rick Latimer	5990 Lake Murray Blvd., La Mesa, CA. 92041	463-1655
1st V. Pres. - Frank Thrombly	16333 Roca Drive, San Diego, CA. 92128	487-5544
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Immediate Past Pres. - Tom Hamecher	596 Terrace Crest, El Cajon, CA. 92020	440-6245

Board of Directors

Elizabeth Athy, Shirley Berry, Dr. Ronald Monroe  
Martin Mooney, Dr. Leroy Phelps

Committees

Activities: H. Warren Buckner  
Audit: James Berry  
Conservation: Dr. Ronald Monroe  
Education:  
    Cacti - Frank Thrombly and Dr. Ronald Monroe  
    Succulents - Madelyn Lee and Dr. Leroy Phelps  
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    Bragging Table - Shirley Berry  
    V.I.P. (Very Important Plants) Table - Sandra Duck  
Historian: Rick Latimer  
Library: Elizabeth Athy, Ruth Nelson and Caroline Miller  
Membership: Joan Johnson  
Open House:  
Plant Exchange Table: John Roth  
Plants & Supplies Table:  
Programs: Frank Thrombly  
Publication: Marcia Monroe (ph. 461-8444)  
Reception: Rose D'Attilio and Perlso Lewis  
Regalement: Nancy Roth  
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    Balboa Park Desert Garden - John Pasek  
    Quail Botanical Garden - Audrey Johnson  
    S. D. Botanical Garden Foundation -  
    S. D. Floral Association - Verna Pasek

The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society is open to all persons interested in growing cacti, other succulents and exotic plants. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 1:30 pm in Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Board of Directors meetings are held after the general meetings. Annual dues are \$7.00 per family. Single copies of Espinas y Flores are 60¢.

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