

FOUNTAINGROVE II GAZETTE



OPEN SPACE MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION

Winter 2013



Volunteers make OSMA work... Can it continue?

Over the past decade, OSMA has benefitted from thousands of hours of volunteer help from Board and Committee Members. OSMA's volunteers are our most valuable asset, as they run the organization, from managing firebreak maintenance, inspecting the open space for potential hazards and plant diseases, overseeing landscaped parcel maintenance, propagating rare natives, writing proposals and contracts, budgeting, researching proper forest practices, mapping, arranging for repairs, among other tasks, and all while strictly adhering to our legal obligations. The responsibilities are numerous and varied, but the work is ultimately so rewarding that some of the original volunteers still serve on OSMA committees, and the majority of the current Board started their careers with OSMA while serving on the Landscape Committee.

Originally, OSMA's initial efforts focused on re-vegetation of the scarred hillsides created by the developers. OSMA started installing plantings, mulch, drip irrigation, and set up maintenance contracts with vendors to manage the investment by keeping the plants alive and the planted areas attractive. Over the years, parcel by parcel, plantings were installed with the design assistance and oversight of able volunteers. In December of last year, the final batch of landscape parcels (at the Summit) was turned over to OSMA, giving us about 18 acres of landscaping to manage as we move forward.

The firebreaks were also a labor of love for homeowners who were serious about fire safety and worked diligently to learn about the latest fire-safe practices. Copious consultations with fire experts helped to develop our current system of firebreaks which are considered some of the most well-maintained of their kind anywhere in the county. Again, volunteers worked long and hard to create those firebreaks - and volunteers continue to work to maintain them, along with the remaining wildland acreage that comprise over 200 acres.

The OSMA's ongoing volunteer tasks are currently in transition. Most of OSMA's landscape parcels are now planted. Thus, OSMA's future landscaping expenditures will be directed towards maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, infill plantings to replace dead or dying plants with only California native plants, monitoring vendors to ensure plants are properly pruned for health, watching for safety

issues regarding sidewalk and sightline encroachment, refreshing mulch on a cyclical basis, erosion control, managing plants in a fire-safe manner by thinning out dead or excessive plants and replanting smaller, less fire-prone plants, among addressing other issues.

Most of the volunteer work to support forest management happens in the field - or the oak woodland, Douglas-fir forest or in the chaparral. Just like the painting of the Golden Gate Bridge, fuel management is never "finished." Plants grow, trees fall. The opportunities to experience our magnificent open spaces are numerous. Each year, the OSMA must direct and monitor weed abatement, decide on re-growth projects, select oaks for Sudden Oak Death prevention spraying, search for potentially dangerous trees to remove, document every tree to be removed, making sure that we are following the guidelines of our Open Space Management Plan and Special Use Permit, and submit a detailed report of our activities to the City of Santa Rosa.

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The work involved in keeping this place running smoothly is immense. Scores of volunteer hours are spent each year by a mere handful of people. They know the importance of managing our precious resources and protecting the investment of years of monthly dues. Many hands make light work, but we have too few hands. The fewer volunteers we have to help manage our responsibilities, the more work we will have to farm out to paid contractors... and the more you will pay in dues. The OSMA needs your help. Take the opportunity to appreciate all we have just beyond our front doorsteps. Become involved and breathe in the fresh air!

Interested in seeing and learning more of our open space on a nature hike? Join us on **Saturday, April 6th and/or April 13th at 9:00 a.m.** We'll meet at Rincon Ridge Park and go from there. Please wear long pants and long sleeves. Hiking boots are best. Rain cancels. Be prepared to be out from between 1 and 2 hours. No dogs, please. Interested in finding out more? Contact: Dennis Searles: 528-6636 – dennis@bpfinance.com or Kim Nielsen-Glynn: 544-7871 – glynn@sonic.net, or contact Leslie Cohen at Focus Real Estate & Investments for general OSMA information at 544-9443.

2012 IN A NUTSHELL

- *December 4, 2012, OSMA and the City of Santa Rosa executed an agreement for OSMA to commence maintaining the 13.53 acres of City Park wildlands in return for a Conservation Preservation Easement to protect the conservation and habitat values of the property, resulting in approximately 233.5 total acres under management by OSMA*
- *Completed 9.0 acres of fuel reduction, increasing OSMA's fuel-reduced acreage to 90 acres, or 45% of our 201.7 acres of wildlands*
- *Continued to weed abate already fuel-reduced acreage twice per year*
- *Worked with the City and Summit developer to complete the transfer of 2.05 acres of Summit landscape parcels to OSMA*
- *Fuel reduced the Summit acreage parcels, removing and successfully treating invasive broom to eradicate regrowth*
- *In areas that are inaccessible for brush removal OSMA created compressed slash piles comprised of cut trees and brush as part of fuel reduction efforts*
- *Implemented a program to protect OSMA's heritage oaks and sprayed 400 oak trees to protect them against Sudden Death Oak Syndrome (SOD)*
- *Had engineer-prepared plans drawn up to repair erosion damage on key fire roads so that, once repaired, they will provide access to maintain the wildlands in a fire-safe manner*
- *Implemented a plan to re-mulch the landscaped acreage on a four-year cycle, and completed the first cycle with the installation of 1000 yards of mulch in Fountaingrove II East.*
- *Implemented the use of GPS (Global Positioning System) waypoints to track and map issues with trees, diseases, erosion, irrigation, etc.*
- *Continued to propagate and plant endemic rare natives in open space, and expanded the species under cultivation.*
- *Conducted the annual Firewise Meeting and maintained requirements for status as a national Firewise Community*



The Summit turned over to OSMA

After several years of awaiting the final turnover of the Summit development to OSMA's hands, the wait is over. Creekbridge Homes, the developer of the properties on Hansford and Newgate Courts, fulfilled their requirement of installing landscaping and irrigation to the open space parcels along Fountaingrove Parkway, and were released from any other obligation to the City or OSMA.

Now, the OSMA will be able to install additional landscaping as needed, weed abate on schedule, and monitor for further erosion that might occur along the steep hills.

One item that is already checked off the "to do" list is the repair of the vandalized monument at the Newgate entrance. The Board agreed that "Fountaingrove II at The Summit" was appropriate for the signage there.

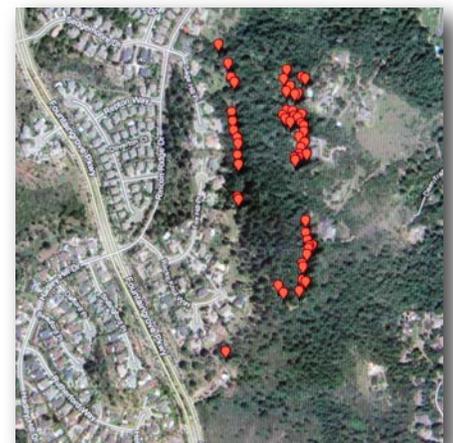
The monuments were originally installed by each developer (some on private homeowner property) for advertising purposes and were never formally approved by the City as part of the development. The Board will consider its findings regarding repair or replacement of monuments in the future.

OSMA incorporating high tech solutions

The OSMA is using some of the latest technology in its quest for effective tools in managing the open space.

Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are used to map trees to be treated for Sudden Oak Death (SOD), diseased or dangerous trees, irrigation controls, equipment and property lines.

Carlile Macy Civil Engineers continually help us to update our maps using the latest satellite imagery along with GPS location and Computer-Aided Design (CAD) programs, providing us with the ability to see more clearly our progress in managing the open space, while giving us the opportunity to more effectively plan our course for the future.



Sudden Oak Death plan of action

Sudden Oak Death (SOD), the relatively new tree disease that is killing oaks in California into the millions, is killing oaks in Fountaingrove II open space. Earlier this year, OSMA invited Lisa Bell, an expert in SOD from the University of California, to take samples of California bay laurels we believed to be infected by the plant pathogen *Phytophthora ramorum* for testing. Her results confirmed our suspicions, brought to our attention by Ray Moritz of Urban Forestry Associates, that SOD is present in several areas within Fountaingrove II.

SOD can infect many different plants without deadly effects (big leaf maple, madrone, manzanita, coffeeberry, camellia, rhododendron, redwood, Douglas-fir, California buckeye, toyon, lilac, viburnum and many more), but it's the California bay laurel that is the biggest culprit for transmitting the disease to susceptible oaks, and once an oak is infected the disease means certain death.

Phytophthora ramorum is a water-loving fungus-like organism that produces plentiful spores in moist, humid conditions which may then be spread through wind-driven rain, water, plant material, or human activity. The spores spread from neighboring plants, such as California bay laurel trees, and enter the oak tree's vascular system through the bark or through pruning wounds. It kills the tree, although the tree may appear alive and healthy for up to 2 years, until suddenly it dies.

Oaks are important to our ecology because they are a "keystone species," meaning they support many other species in their habitat. If we lose our oaks, we could lose many of our 300 species of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, as well. The prospects are truly terrifying.

One way to combat the serious problem of SOD is to have individual oaks (not exhibiting signs of SOD infection) sprayed with Agri-Fos (along with Petra-Bark for maximum absorption), a fungicide that is absorbed into the bark of the oak and distributed systemically throughout the tree. It jump starts the natural defense mechanisms within the tree to help it resist the invasion of SOD.



OSMA has been working with urban foresters to mark accessible, healthy trees in our open space for spraying. The spray is applied on the trunks of the trees by a licensed contractor. OSMA has contracted with the Hitmen to perform the spraying. So far, the Hitmen have sprayed about 400 trees.

The oaks that are present in our open space include the Black Oak and Coast Live Oak, which are susceptible to SOD, and the Oregon White Oak and Valley Oak, which seem to be safe from the disease thus far. The Coast Live Oak is a mostly evergreen tree, while the Black Oak is deciduous. Spraying will not be done on trees that are not susceptible.

If you have any oaks on your property, it would behoove you to have them assessed by a professional and to seriously consider treatment. Although your trees may be healthy now, once an oak is infected it will die. Further, as the name "Sudden Oak Death" implies, you may not have any warning when the tree gives way, threatening injury to you and your family or damage to your property. Consider spraying your oaks like getting a flu shot every year. You don't want the flu to kill you, and it's so easy to prevent.



New landscaping

Noticed anything new at the bottom of Crown Hill lately? A once steep, barren hillside has been transformed. It's still mighty steep, but instead of only a few struggling trees and some blades of dry grass, there are nearly 100 newly planted native trees and shrubs tucked among a mass of fresh mulch.

All the native shrubs were products of the OSMA propagation program. Each year, we contract with two or three growers to start new plants from the endangered and rare manzanita and ceanothus we are so lucky to have on our lands. Annual propagation results vary, but each year we have more plants to incorporate back into the landscape.

Felis Domingues and DeeDee Bridges, members of the Landscape Committee, once again teamed up to design and oversee the current Crown Hill installation. Brava!

Next on the docket is a stretch of lower Fountaingrove Parkway just above Chanate on the east side. Bruce McConnell and Dan Cummins developed the plan that will incorporate many diverse species of native California plants to enhance yet another steep hillside. Any moment now the not-so-interesting site will metamorphose into a beautiful landscape that blends seamlessly with the surrounding wildlands. Can't wait!

City parkland maintenance by OSMA

For more than a year, OSMA was in discussions with the City of Santa Rosa to assume maintenance of the wild areas in the two city park sites located within Fountaingrove II boundaries. The City Council voted in early December to finalize the deal. The Parker Hill Road park site and the undeveloped portions of Rincon Ridge Park comprise 13.53 total acres that OSMA will maintain. The developed portions of Rincon Ridge Park will remain the City's responsibility.

The benefits to Fountaingrove II, besides keeping the open space areas as open space, are far greater than the cost to maintain these parcels.

able to perform reliably due to financial restrictions. The OSMA already maintains a significant portion of our own 200+ acreage. We know how to do it, our crews know how to do it, and the cost of adding an additional 13.53 acres to our task will amount to no more than about 5% of our annual budget.

OSMA will be responsible for weed abating, reducing fuel loads and removing dangerous or excessive numbers of trees within the properties. These are responsibilities that the City was never quite

In exchange for our efforts, Fountaingrove II will have more fire-safe wildland properties abutting our homes that will remain as open space for decades to come. It is a mutually beneficial agreement between OSMA and the City that will protect the safety, density, habitat, and scenic beauty of the open space in Fountaingrove II parks.



Maintaining a healthy forest is safer for all

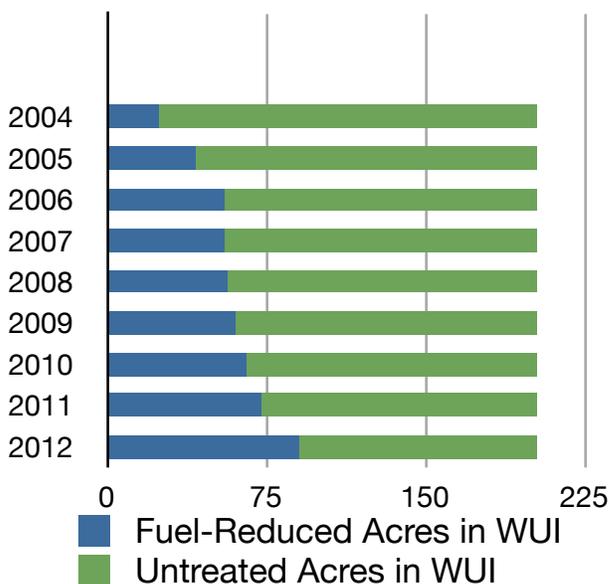
It's true that many insurance companies use Google Earth to decide on the fire safety of a residential neighborhood, but they are not seeing the whole story. And probably neither are you. Far from it. From above, one cannot see where OSMA has fuel reduced the forest by removing Douglas-fir and California bay laurel saplings, thinned dead or excess pyrophytic (fire prone) chaparral, removed overly abundant Douglas-fir trees with inadequate crown separation, and reduced ladder fuels by trimming off the lower limbs of trees and making sure shrubs and trees have a healthy distance between them. It is this type of fuel reduction - creating a shaded firebreak - that provides a healthy forest with good habitat, yet lessens the intensity of a fire should it occur within our wildlands.

The old school scare tactics that preached a fuel break must be a moonscape have been abandoned. The current theory is that a shaded firebreak with both habitat and scenic value can be fire safe - **if managed appropriately**. Shade from trees keeps the forest floor more humid, providing much needed moisture when hot, dry days ensue. It also reduces the likelihood that invasive plants such as broom will take a foothold.

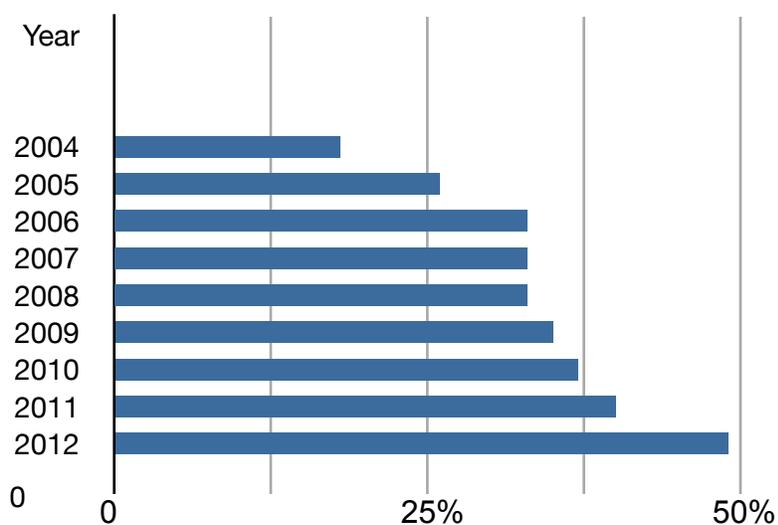
It's a big job, and the OSMA encourages you to get involved and see the whole story for yourself. If you'd like to help OSMA manage our lands, please contact us.

These graphs illustrate the progress in fuel reduction that OSMA has made since 2004.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Acreage



Percentage of Treated Wildland Acreage



M U L C H



Mulch - it's complicated...

Most homeowners have mulched their yards at one point or another. We know that mulch helps retain moisture in the soil, reducing the amount of water needed. It improves the quality of our clay soil by breaking it up and allowing better water and air flow and adding nutrients. Mulch also acts as an insulator, weed deterrent and attractive finishing element in the landscape. What you may not know is there's more to know than you think.

Over the past year, the OSMA embarked on a major mulching project. We had determined that our landscaped areas needed to have the mulch refreshed, and that we would have to install the mulch in phases over time and continue the process cyclically for the foreseeable future. We researched application methods and types of mulch. We spoke with vendors to try to find the best contractors with the best pricing. Finally, we drew up an agreement with one vendor to apply "arbor mulch," which is supposed to be a "forest product" and they went to work.

We found that incorporated into some of the newly mulched areas were wood chips with paint, particle board with laminate, along with pieces of plastic and other contaminants. So, began even further research into mulch products and what little control we have over what might go into our landscape.

Even you may not know what you are putting on your landscape when you order a few yards of mulch from the local supplier. You look at the small samples provided and check pricing. You choose one that looks good and fits your budget. But, what is it? Is it made of bark? Or are they new wood chips? Is it only forest material? Does it have recycled wood products in it? Has the recycled wood been treated with a chemical at some point in its lifetime? Has the mulch been dyed? Has it been "cooked" to kill seeds or other pathogens you don't want in your yard? Or, is it fresh? Will it rob your plants of nutrients before giving them back?

Not only should mulch be attractive, help retain moisture, suppress weeds and help prevent erosion, it should also improve the biological activity in the soil and allow water and air to penetrate. Too much mulch that is improperly applied in too thick a layer or too close to a plant's base will prevent proper growth and will even kill plants. A badly chosen mulch can change the chemical composition of the soil. Mulch that is not fully decomposed draws nitrogen from the soil as it breaks down. Mulch that is not clean and contains garbage, weed seeds, or harmful pathogens is another you want to avoid.

Here's a short list of some mulch types:

- **Bark Mulch:** It has a dark color and does not fade over time. Bark mulch cultivates nicely into the soil and improves soil structure

and drainage. It usually does not require nitrates to decompose. It does not bind and is readily available.

- **Soil Conditioner:** This is usually the smaller screenings left over from sorting bark mulch. It is great for top-dressing and is used as a component in many planting mixes.
- **Cocoa Bark:** Cocoa bark has a dark color, an interesting scent, does not bind, and mixes nicely into the soil and improves its quality. On the down side, there is the possibility of harming your pet should it be ingested.
- **Leaves and other organic matter:** Plants shed leaves for a variety of reasons, and one reason is that it is a way to feed and protect themselves. But for some reason, we spend time and energy removing them. Removing all the leaves is not a smart way to garden. In many ways, leaves are much better than mulch.
- **Stone Mulch:** It would be an understatement to say that stones are durable and long-lasting. Stone mulch is good for areas where mulch can easily be washed away by heavy rains.
- **Wood Chips:** A byproduct from arborists, it is best if allowed to decompose for two to three years and mixed with other garden compost and organic fertilizers to aid in decomposition.
- **Double-ground hardwood mulch:** These are usually wood chips that are immediately processed as the byproduct of tree removal, dyed, and made available in bulk. If the goal is to prevent weed growth or to stabilize soils and prevent erosion, this will do the job, but do not use it within the drip line of the plants or apply it around stems and trunks.
- **Cedar Mulch:** Great color and scent, but it has many of the same negatives as other hardwood mulches, with a tendency to bind together and mat down.
- **Rubber Mulch:** Basically, hazardous waste.

Mulch should normally smell like freshly cut wood or cultivated soil, but sometimes it develops a strong toxicity that can kill plants. This happens when organic material is not rotated or turned over enough. When this occurs, the process may become anaerobic and produce phytotoxic materials in small but toxic quantities.

Be wary of organic and inorganic materials recycled from the waste stream and made into mulch. Not all recycling is good for the environment. Straw or hay (which was used as a construction site soil stabilizer in Fountaingrove) have seed heads that germinate and create a major weed problem. Much of our non-native grass problem is a result of the use of straw and hay wattles. Also, be aware that plastic or fabric added to the landscape does not decompose, is unattractive, does not improve the soil and is bad for plant growth.

As OSMA continues to refresh mulch in our landscape, we will be looking even more carefully at the mulch products that end up in our landscape.

Where does that water flow?



The OSMA recently discovered that almost all of the runoff from our roofs, yards and streets drains directly into our open space, sometimes through poorly designed and/or constructed drainage systems. From there, the runoff feeds into local creeks and streams, eventually being carried into our rivers. All along the way are living, breathing ecosystems that must contend with whatever herbicide we've put on our lawns, any pesticide we've sprayed around our home, any garbage that escapes the can, and any pet feces we've allowed to decay.

Looking forward to spending the summer days watching the kids frolic in the Russian River? Think about where all that water originates. Then think about all the "stuff" that you use in your yard. It's not being treated and it will eventually make its way back to you in one manner or another.

Maybe it's time to clean up our act.

...Which leads into the discussion of dog poop...



Most dog owners are responsible people. They keep their dogs on a leash at all times and they carry bags so that they can leave the landscape and open space clean and tidy. However, there are those out there who must feel that the rules don't apply to them. They don't pick up the poop in the landscape or allow their dog to do its business in the wild open space or on neighbors' landscapes thinking it won't really matter. But it does matter.

Fecal matter alters the ecosystem. Dog's excrement is extremely acidic. It can also contain pathogens like bacteria, viruses and parasitic worms that can transmit disease to humans (E. coli and Giardia, for example). And it doesn't break down like other wild critters' droppings.

Pet waste is a top contributor to the contamination of our urban waterways.

Unfortunately, the OSMA has had to resort to reminder signs to encourage the scofflaws to get with the program.

People, be decent human beings and take care of your dog's doo!

Runoff creates erosive havoc

Our open space is a fragile environment. We are constantly striving to preserve plants and habitat, but did you know that erosion control is another of OSMA's tasks? As mentioned in the adjoining article, runoff from our properties and streets is draining into the open space. In some cases, the flow of water is so strong that it is quickly eroding our hillsides and access roads, and filling our engineered drainage systems with silt.



The OSMA is very restrictive when considering allowing access of vehicles or other equipment over our land. Many of the dirt roads that traverse through our open space are the only method of accessing some of the remote areas in our 200+ acres. The developers did not consider future maintenance access important as they built homes on prime view sites that would bring in prime dollars. The result is a handful of old jeep trails that hardly reach every area, but what roads do exist, OSMA must try to keep in serviceable condition for both firefighting and maintenance purposes. Erosion control is OSMA's obligation and comes under annual City review.

Each year the OSMA is surprised at how one small change in water flow can damage a road or other parts of the open space so quickly and thoroughly. The OSMA is working with civil engineers to devise new systems to help prevent further damage to our precious land. Water bars

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and fabric retention systems are some of the solutions we are researching and hope that these new ideas will work to solve some of our erosion problems.



If you are considering altering the drainage on your property, please consult with a knowledgeable source, get approval from the Architectural Review Committee, and be considerate of neighboring homeowners and the open space.

O T H E R N E W S



Left to right: Eric Taylor, Corey Glynn, Trevor Glynn, Brian Glynn, Alan Williams, Bruce McConnell, Don Allcock

Don't be a crime victim

A rash of home burglaries has hit Fountaingrove, and residents are advised to take steps to avoid becoming another victim. Jewelry thieves have been accessing homes by breaking locks on windows to gain entry. Once inside, bedroom and bathroom drawers are quickly searched for valuables. Other crimes that have occurred recently include truck and car theft and burglary using a garage door opener that was left in a car parked outside. Mail thieves have also been quite busy.

Don't wait until it's too late: Always keep all doors and windows locked - even the door between the garage and the house. Use your alarm system. Keep a radio on when you're not home. Use dowels in your sliding window and door tracks. Move valuables out of "the usual" places. Never keep anything in your car if it is parked outside - including the garage opener. Use automatic lights. Get a locking mailbox - it's so simple! Keep a camera handy! Take a picture of any car or person who might not belong. Know the non-emergency police number (528-5222) and use it. Finally, get to know your neighbors!

Woodstock's back

Woodstock is back on home turf at Rincon Ridge Park after an extended vacation at the local rejuvenation spa! Last year, hooligans had toppled poor Woodstock on more than one occasion, causing structural as well as cosmetic damage.

After some consideration, it was decided that Woodstock needed a complete overhaul, including internal rebar reinforcement, Bondo work, lots of sanding, new paint, and a newfangled, vandal-resistant base.

Thanks to several neighbors with various tools and equipment, it all came together for a final installation. He is now glued and bolted to the park concrete! A big round of applause goes to: Brian Glynn (mastermind and project manager), Alan Williams (transportation specialist), Don Allcock (funding and skill contributor), Eric Taylor (Sawzall guru), Bruce McConnell (placement technician), Corey and Trevor Glynn (arm-twisted volunteers), Babette Allcock (refreshment hostess and cheerleader) and Olive (team mascot).

Interactive Neighborhood Website

We in Fountaingrove II have a wonderful website where the OSMA imparts information to its residents. The information available to everyone and anyone on www.fountaingroveii.com is invaluable. It is not, however, an interactive website. So, an article in the Chronicle about a rather new software program that is geared to bringing neighborhoods together into a virtual community sounded intriguing and useful. Nextdoor is a secure site for individual neighborhoods where only neighbors may log in and share information. This new site, not maintained by OSMA, gives residents the ability to get to know each other and share information in a more direct, almost instantaneous way, enhancing OSMA's website and other forms of communication.

Nextdoor is a private social network for the neighborhood. It's the easiest way for us and our neighbors—and only us and our neighbors—to talk online about criminal activity, lost pets, contractor recommendations, etc. The Fountaingrove II neighborhood site was set up to include all of Fountaingrove II, plus the pockets of homes that exist within our borders that are not a part of the HOA (Bella Vista, some of Tuscany, etc.). The site is called the site "Fountaingrove II Plus" to reflect that.

Since its inception, the Nextdoor site has garnered more than 280 users! If you're interested in joining the ranks, just go to: www.nextdoor.com and ask to join the site. If you opt to become a verified resident by phone, you'll be up and running in no time!

Vandalism and destruction - courtesy of our neighbors

The OSMA has been documenting cases of vandalism within our open space (both the planted and wild open spaces) on a fairly regular basis. We're not talking about egging or graffiti - we're seeing significant damage being done to trees and shrubs or debris being dumped by our very own neighbors - homeowners who feel that it is their privilege to destroy or trash areas that are not on their property. It is truly sad and disheartening to see our open space abused so thoughtlessly and callously.

The OSMA is responsible for all maintenance performed on open space. It has policies and practices in place to ensure any pruning is done correctly. In fact, our irrigated landscape maintenance crews are prohibited from performing any pruning on any trees unless expressly stipulated in a separate work contract involving specific trees.

Under OSMA's governing legal documents, trees are closely monitored by the City, and they are not pruned, cut or damaged for purposes of view. The OSMA has a chartered obligation to protect open space, and actively pursues any vandalism that occurs thereon, including recovery of damages and the assessment of fines. The OSMA has successfully pursued tree damages that have ranged from a few hundred dollars to well over \$25,000.00. Please keep an eye out for anyone doing something that doesn't look right and contact Leslie at Focus Real Estate & Investments (544-9443) or Dennis Searles (528-6636) or Kim Nielsen-Glynn (544-7871) immediately.



Fountaingrove II Open Space Is Ours to Preserve and Protect

The Open Space Maintenance Association (OSMA) is responsible for managing the 200+ acres of open space within the defined boundaries of the community in a fire-safe and environmentally responsible manner. Recognized as a Firewise Community, Fountaingrove II was the first in Sonoma County to garner this distinction.

Find out more by visiting our website: www.fountaingroveii.com. Check out our Annual Reports to the City for all our activities over the past years.



A PUBLICATION OF THE FOUNTAINGROVE II OPEN SPACE MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION

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