

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society

FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

N • E • W • S • L • E • T • T • E • R

April, 2009

April 13th Program:

Multi-Floral *Paphiopedilums*

Brian Monk's lecture will focus on the strap-leaved multi-floral Paphs, the sequential flowers of the section Cochlopetalum, and the intersectional novelty hybrids of these groups. Sections will include culture, species descriptions, and hybrid descriptions. The program includes photographs of many unusual slippers.

Brian was born in Milton, Florida in 1969, but spent almost all of his next 18 years in Charleston, West Virginia. His passion for nature led to his profession and hobbies which include bird-watching, orchid growing and natural history.

In 1992, Brian graduated from Hampden Sydney College in Virginia and went on to get a Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine from Virginia Tech in 1997. While working as a veterinarian in Orlando, Brian met and married Mary-Margaret.

Brian and Mary-Margaret formed Blu Llama Orchids and reside in Fort Lauderdale with their 5 cats and an expanding orchid collection which is now housed in a 4,000 square foot greenhouse.

Hybridizing projects include the development of pink and white Paphs, warmth-tolerant red Oncidinae and pink Catts with white lips. Brian is also an award winning photographer and an AOS student judge.

Future Programs

Joan Connors has some great programs lined up for future meeting. Plan now to attend these programs:

- May 11th - Patrick O'Day to present *Vanda* program
June 8th - Alan Koch to present program, tentative topic will be mini-catts
July 13th Marc Burchette's topic will be about *Bulbophyllums*.
August 10th Carol DeBiase's topic will be miniature orchids.

Membership Roster Help!

I hope to get the Roster to the printer by about April 20th. Names and addresses are proofed 3 times and I will be lucky to get it finished by the June meeting. Some/ many of you have changed phone numbers from your old line phone to a cell phone and I need to print your new information. Please check the current Roster for accurate information. If you are a new member since June '08 please at least check the spelling of your name on this address label. Please call 954-772-4836 after dark or email bobdot@bellsouth.net. Please put FLOS in the subject line.

If you want a business card sized ad in the Roster get the card and \$40 to me by April 15th. Dot Henley

Overnight Ramble North

May 30th and 31st are the dates set for the overnight ramble. The bus fee will be at least \$100 per person and the trip will be wonderful if enough people feel like spending in these 'hard times'. Time would pick 5 growers from this list: Orchid Acres, Odom, Krull-Smith, EFG, Adamson, and Indian River. Bob will not contact the growers or order the bus until he has a better idea about whether or not enough people are interested in going.

If you did not sign the interest sheet at the March meeting and want to go on this ramble please call or email at once using the information above.

Why This Early Newsletter?

1. There are still a few seats left on the April 11th bus to Dade County. Since there is no meeting before we go, you need to mail in a check for \$25 to the PO Box if you want to join us. The information on this ramble is in the March newsletter, but if you need information call the number above.

Review *Angraecum* Program

Tom Kuligowski's program was absolutely outstanding! He started by showing us an infra-red light film of the famous moth with the 12" proboscis taking nectar and pollinating *Angraecum sesquipedale* to confirm Darwin's prediction that such a moth existed. The audience clapped because this was so interesting.

Tom knew his *Angraecum* alliance orchids of which here are about 249 species. Madagascar is the original home for 65% of them with the remaining 35% coming from Africa and some eastern islands in the Indian ocean.

Since most of these Vandacea tribe orchids have very tough leaves, most have a spur that breaks through the leaves to let buds emerge. All the plants described are fertilized by Tom every 7 days, except for the species *distichum* which he fertilizes every 2-3 weeks. Larger orchids *sesquipedale*, *eburnean*, *longicalcar*, *magdalenae*, *superbum*, *Veitchii* and *Crestwood* should be potted, the others can be potted in a large pot and watered 2-3 times a week, or mounted and watered daily, or twice daily in summer. Tom emphasized that it is important to keep water off the top of the plant except when applying fertilizer or his advised monthly fungicide. These plants may retain leaves for up to 35 years so to see spots from fungi that long is to be avoided. *Angraecums* sulk at best when their roots are disturbed, so they should be potted or mounted so that they won't need to be disturbed later.

Tom gave us a culture sheet filled with good information. The high points from that sheet will be shown in this sequence:

1. Name, 2 adult height, 3. light, 4 blooming season and 5. flower size/number of flowers per spike

articulatum /2/ 10-12"/ 3/ 15-20%/4/ Summer/ 5/ 2.5-3" -12 to 20 blooms per spike

Calceolus /2/ 8"/ 3/ 25-50%/ 4/ Summer/ 5/ 8"- 3 to 6
Note: These self pollinate. Remove seed pods to nurture mother-plant.

caudatum / 2/ 12-18"/3 /40-65%/ 4/ Spring-fall/5/ 4" - 8-12

compactum /2/ 12" / 3/ 15-25%/ 4/ Summer/ 5/ 3" -3-8.
Note if mounted water 2 x daily in summer.

Crestwood a hybrid /2/ 20-30"/3/ 30-50% /4. Summer/ 3.5"-2-4 (Repeat, do not mount this one.)

didieri /2/ 5-6" /3/ 25-40%/ 4/ Spring-summer/ 5/3"-1-3

distichum /2/ 5-7" tall/ 3/10-15%/ 4/all year/5/ 1/2" - many
Note: This flowers every 6-8 weeks

eburnum /2/24-72"/3/ 25-40%/4/Winter./5/ 3" 7-12
Note: Pot this in a BIG heavily weighted pot.

elephantine /2/ 5-8" /3/ 30-40%/4/winter/5/ 4"-2-4
Note: Mount this one

Tom's Perfect Program continued:

florulentum /2/ 12-16"/3/ 20-40% /4/Spring- Summer /5/ 1.5" - 3-5 flowers per spike.

germinyanum /2/ 10-20" /3/ 20-40%/4/ Spring-Summer /5/ 3" - 3-8

humbertii /2/ 5-8"/3/ 30-45%/4/ Fall-Winter/5/\$" 3-8

Lemforde White Beauty /2/ 20-30"/3/ 30-50%/4/ Spring-Summer /5/ 4"- 2-4. Note: Don't mount.

leonis /2/6-10"/3/ 25-40%/4/Winter-Spring/5/ 3"- 4-7

longicalcar /2/ 30-48"/3/ 30-50%/4/ fall/5/ 3"-9-12

Longiscott /2/12-18" /3/ 30-50% /4/Summer/2.4" 5-11

magdalenae /2/ 10-15"/3/ 35-50%/ 4/Spring-Summer /5/ 4"-2-7. Repeat, grow this one in a pot.

scottianum /2/ 10-12"/3/40-60% /4/ Spring-Summer, /5/ 2.5"- 3-6 flowers per spike.

sesquipedale /2/ 30-48"/3/ 40-65% /4/Winter/5/ 8"-3-4
Note: Again, grow in a large heavy pot.

superbum /2/ 30-40"/3/ 40-60%/4/Winter/5/3"-9-12

Veitchii /2/ 40-60"/3/ 30-50%/4/ Winter/5/ 5" -5-9

viguieri /2/30-40"/3/40-60% /4/Spring-Summer/5/ 5"-1

March 9th Ribbon Awards

John Wrench /blue/ *Baptistonia echiata*

Shari Weidenbaum /blue/ Blc. Morning Song /red/ *Den. farmeri*

Mercer Stowers /blue/ *Smac Dulatiaca* 'Miss Dorothy' AMAOS

Peggy Steptoe /red/ Blc. Triumphal Coronation 'Seto'

Ray Ratliff /blue/ *Vanda alpina*, /red/ *Phal schilleriana*

Gary Pierce /blue/ Paph. Impulse x sib

Bruce & Sue Muntz (red) Paph. Isabel Booth

Tony Millet /blue/ *Epi. radicans* var. Alba, /red/ C. Rita
Renee x Lc. Desert Jewel

Christine Marinella /blue/ Phal. Fagon's Fireworks

Tom Kuligowski /blue/ *Dendrobium chrysotoxum*

Norma Jeanne Flack /red/ Phal Golden Peoker 'Harlequin'

Deborah Dugon /blue/ Phal Sara Lee x Brother Free Spirit

Beverly Chatterson /blue/ *Ludisia discolor*

Sandy Cardonna /red/ *Ludisia discolor*

Mary Burtoff /blue/ *Den. anosum* var. Alba., *Onc. splendidum*

Marc Burchett /blue/ *Cym. caniculatum* var. Sparkes

March Refreshment Providers

These members provided tasty treats: Judy Crowder, Joan Connors, Nora Dyke, Leah Ostrander, Sue and Bruce Muntz, Chris Crepage, Carrie Akerman, Doris Pearson, Vicki Trank, Vicki Hallock, Zoe Bejar, Connie Walker, Paula and Norma Fijalkowski and Gigi Granger. Thank you all so much.

Co-evolution of Orchid Flowers and Their Pollinators

Insect eyes respond to 'flickers' more than 'image', thus *Oncidium*s and *Odontoglossum*s often produce an eye-catching 'flicker' with irregular spotting. The insect eye does not pick up smooth, round, circular flower parts as well as wavy, twisted, uneven, and non-overlapping parts. Three-dimensional, flowers are easier for the insect eye to spot than are flattened flowers. Thus insects would reject many of the flowers that are pleasing to flat loving AOS judges. It is good that hybridizers have cotton tipped tooth picks to give the judges their ideal flowers!

Insect eyes can not see red, but see the shorter end of the spectrum from orange-yellow through ultraviolet. Various insect groups do have different color perceptions within this range.

Butterflies, as well as birds, pollinate red flowers, which usually have no odor. Thus butterflies are an exception to the 'insects can't see red' rule.

White, cream and pale pink flowers often have a strong fragrance to further guide the nocturnal moths to their pollinia. The light colors obviously show up better at night than red or purple.

Brown and reddish purple flowers often produce a fetid smell to attract their fly pollinators.

Ophrys, a genus of European ground orchid, produces the pheromone of female wasps which attracts male wasps to seek the flowers as a mate. As the males attempt to mate with the flowers they inadvertently transfer the pollinia.

Some orchids offer no reward to pollinators. For instance our commonly grown *Epidendrum radicans* grows along road sides in Central America along with non-orchids which have yellow and red flowers. The butterflies search the *radicans* for nectar along with the other flowers and the *radicans* get pollinated.

This is the tip of the co-evolution iceberg. Isn't trivia wonderful? D.H.

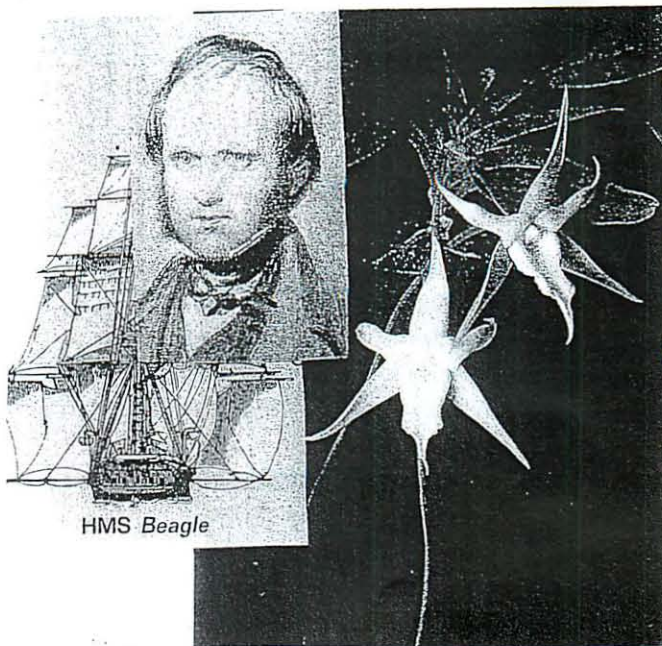
Non-italic information from Koopowitz, H. 2001. *Orchids and their Conservation*. Portland, OR. Timber Press. pp. 14-16

Sobralia altissima

This baby lives in Peru and can grow up to 44 feet tall. It is topped with clusters of handsome six inch flowers which will probably never be taken in for judging!

Quiz

Why might an orchidist want a *Xanthopan morgani predicta* around? Who is this man who predicted the *predicta*?



HMS Beagle

On Dust and Dusty Orchid Leaves

The snow on your TV screen is from photons that are still around after they were released at the time of the Big Bang. There are many sources of tiny particles. The major cause of dust on table tops, under the bed and on orchid leaves comes from exfoliated skin and hair and meteorites which disintegrate as they hit the earth's atmosphere. Other dust components include microscopic spores of fungi, single celled organisms, fragments of plant and animal matter and probably orchid seeds. A single seed pod may contain from 1-3 million seeds and most end up as dust in nature.

Just as you dust your table tops, house orchids need a good leaf dusting/wash from time to time. Good air movement and overhead watering or rain will remove the junk/meteorite dust from an outside orchid collection. Deposited debris on leaves will block light and may clog the stomata which must open and close for the passage of gasses and liquids.

Meteorite information from Fulghum, R. 1988. *All I Really Need to Know I learned in Kindergarten*. Ivy Books, N.Y. pp. 120-121

Answer to the Charles Darwin Quiz
(Why an orchidist might want an *Xanthopan*..)
If you own a *Angraecum sesquipedale Xanthopan morgani predicta* is the Hawk Moth that pollinates it.

About Pots and Baskets

The dumb me, wanted this headline to read "Lets get potted", my teacher brain cells came up with "Are you nuts?"

Join me with a review of orchid growing containers in South Florida.

1. **Shallow, slotted clay pots** are best for catts and they consume less expensive potting media than azalea pots. The deeper slotted clay pots are good for some other genera with deep roots. *Many* of the orchids we grow here thrive in clay pots which 'breathe' and dry out fairly fast.

2. **Plastic pots** work with phals and paphs, because they hold water longer. Phrags which need to sit in a shallow tray of water without drainage styrofoam peanut or rock will also thrive in cheaper plastic.

3. Vandaceous orchids, or **basket babies**, will 'enjoy' clinging on to teak or cedar basket and they will thrive in these pricey containers. Some are finding that plastic basket work better than just hanging the plant on a wire.

4. *Brassias*, *Brassavolas* and many *Oncidiums* also flourish when their root can get more air than in an enclosed pot, put them in a **net lined basket** with medium.

5. Take a **BIG**, deep wire basket, **step on it to make it shallow** It will hold less water and less expensive medium and you can use it for a mega sized plant that needs to have a mesh to allow its flowers to dangle or droop.

5. *Cymbidiums* will probably flourish if they are potted in a pots that are at least **12" deep**.

Now, Big Lawn Pots

Unless you need to pot a huge *Gramatophyllum* you may just want to enhance your non-orchid landscape. Avoid dark pots in a sunny spot, these may cook your roots. Buy a can of spray paint and make the pots you have, match your plan or the sun.

Some big beautiful glazed pots sell for \$500+/- . Save money and think fiber glass, These less heavy pots may save your back if you have to bring a tender plant in next winter.

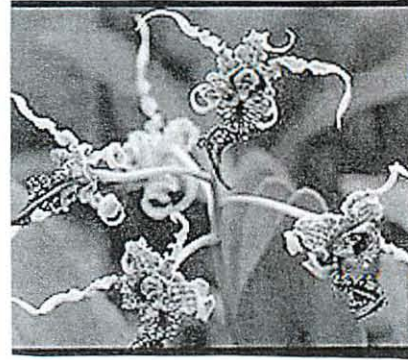
Lock Your Car Against Robbers

Robbers have a device to clone your security code when you lock your car using your key chain device. When your code is air borne a thief's nearby car can use the code, get into your car and steal whatever they can find in less then 3 minutes.

What to do? Hit the lock button as you exit your car and the thieves can't pick that up.

Picture Quiz

These twisted flowers were shown on Norman's web site. Can you name the plant? Find out more on a later page of this newsletter.



Orchid Trivia

* The Tape Worm Orchid (*Taeniophyllum*) has flat roots with a segmented, tape worm- like appearance. The photosynthetic roots may be several yards long while the leaves are just tiny scales.

* In Australia, the *Rhizanthella gardneri* orchid lives underground. The flowers can crack the earth's surface long enough to emit a scent. Termites or gnats crawl down to the buried flowers and fertilize them.

+ *Himantoglossum hircinum* smells like goats, and Kirchner (1601-1680) suggested that the orchids originated from fluids from goats that fell to earth and fermented into orchids.

*Attenborough, D. 1995. *The Private Life of Plants*. Princeton Univ. Press. pp. 166 and 225.

+ Ardeti, J. 1992. *Fundamentals of Orchid Biology*. John Wiley and Sons. p. 533.

Coffee Filter Uses

A dollar store will sell you a thousand filters for a dollar or less. They can become a cheaper replacement for parchment or paper towels. For instance:

- * They make cheap covers for food in the microwave.
- * Drain bacon and greasy foods on them.
- * Use filters to clean windows. They are lint free.
- * Recycle cooking oil by filtering it.
- * A shattered wine cork can be filtered away from the wine.

I wrap onions in coffee filters before refrigeration. They keep for months with a paper wrap. Member John Ward emailed the rest of these money-savers.



2009 Show Memory

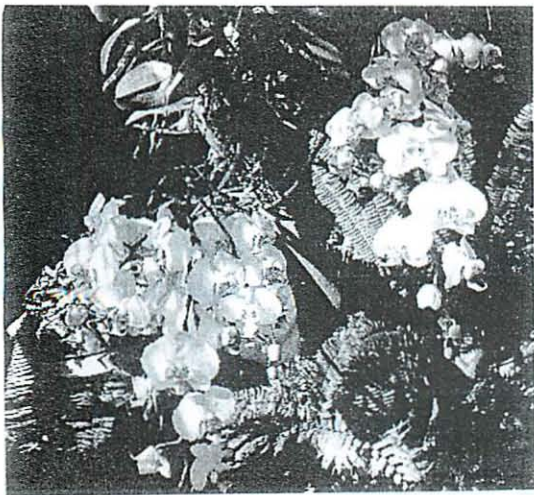
Chris Carney, left, is a school principal, and he is shown here with the young artists from his school who had work displayed at our show. Chris is thanked for adding this to our show and for keeping up with Iron Man, Dave, and all the other show hosts or hostesses.

Wayne Musgrave, right, was our very hard working and competent show co-chair. Wayne has also done an excellent job with new member applications, and he has shown up early for several years to set up our meeting room. None of these, mostly thankless, jobs should be taken for granted! Thank you Wayne.

Florida News from California

Surprise it wasn't all bad. Member Irma Hughes from Anaheim called to say that according to her news Fort Lauderdale was the all around hottest spot in the nation in 2008. Her next news was about an almost all-green Florida house where bamboo, concrete supplemented with burned out coal chunks, collected rain water, and solar were just the beginning of the components of this house.

One Happy Tree Phal



Chuck Nicholls attached this phal to a tree 4 years ago. It has two spikes and 64 flowers. So much for potting mixes!

Geography Trivia

- * More than half of the coastline in the whole USA is in Alaska.
- * The Amazon rain forest produces 20% of earth's oxygen. The volume of water dispelled into the sea by the Amazon River is greater than the next 8 large rivers found in our planet and is three times all the rivers in the USA.
- * Antarctica is the driest place on our planet. Average precipitation is about 2" per year.
- * Brazil was named for the nut, not vice-versa..
- * New York city has more Irish than Dublin, more Italians than Rome, and more Jews than in Tel Aviv.
- * In Venezuela Angel Falls, the world's highest water fall, is 15 times higher than Niagara.

webmail att net/wmc/494848360000DEB2230703729BO

Welcome New Members

Diane Hickey and David Brams
Paula and Norma Fijalkowski
Daina Scott
Jean Valentine

April Member News

Grow east!

Enid Robbins got a CCE/AOS (92 points) on a Nobile type *Dendrobium*. *D. Spring Dream 'Kumiko'* AM/AOS It had 28 floral canes holding 588 blooms plus 65 buds The plant was a gift and it was not one of the new line of warmer blooming Nobiles. (PS. Enid, sorry I left a 'b' out of Robbins last month. I used an old phone number as well. For those who want to see your east growing orchids, the phone is 561-499-8448)

Shop Smart for Orchids

A quality orchid collection begins with quality plants and even though a reputable grower may send a quality plant to a mega store, it may have received such poor care there that you would do well to **examine it from top to bottom.** The top to bottom rule also applies to buying plants at a nursery. It's impossible to keep a close eye on 20,000+/- plants!

Begin your top to bottom search with **leaves:** Leaves should be a medium green and the newest leaves should be the most vigorous. It is alright if the oldest leaves at the back of the plant look pale or are yellowing. Most orchid back leaves die and drop off in about three years. If the leaves are too light, the plant may have been grown in too much light, and if too dark it may have been grown in too little. This can be progressively corrected, but do you have the time?

Orchid foliage should not be pitted, blotched, or have dark streaks of color. While some kinds of orchids may have small red spots or a blush to the total leaf, bigger black spots or concentric rings are showing you disease. Note that a sunburned spot is not a buying turn off, and you can identify it because it is not spreading and positioned on the leaf where the most light would hit the leaf.

Have a look under the leaves or dry sheaths on pseudobulbs for insects, which you do not want to add to your orchid collection at home.

Next you need to examine the **roots** which should be growing, plump, and healthy in a potted plant. At least look at the base of the plant for healthy looking roots growing down into the medium, and if possible poke a bit into the medium. When you get home, repot the plant and make sure the pot bottom is not filled with rotten roots from overwatering.

Roots on bare-root plants should at least show evidence of past health. With luck the bare-root plant that you buy will have the beginnings of new root growth and a healthy eye.

Note: Almost all of the information here came from a much longer and more detailed article written by Ken Slump from the American Orchid Society 2007-2008 Orchid Source Directory.

Wise Words?

"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will group around the banks will deprive the people of all property until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered." Thomas Jefferson, 1802



About Sick Goldfish and Orchids

Decades ago I took an inventory of our orchids each summer and assigned each plant a grade. ('A' plants were robust, 'B' not bad, 'C' ok, and the 'D' plants were not growing or blooming well.) The next summer I found that the Honor Roll plants were usually holding their own, most 'C' plants had slipped to 'D' and the 'D' plants were dead. I also learned that sick goldfish can't get well and that children will get over that sadness.

Finally the point: Assuming that your non-robust orchids were not showing wrong habitat, wrong watering, or wrong fertilizing, have you EVER had an orchid get stronger? If so, please contact me with its name. This is a FLOS member science project. The hypothesis is that orchids that are in a 'C-' or 'D' state should be destroyed now to save space and effort. D.H. (bobdot@bellsouth-net)

It is time for you to love algae!

Green and Clean

Note: My students used to roll their eyes when I emoted on algae. Gold algae, diatoms, provide a huge percent of the earth's oxygen from photosynthesis and the golds store their food as oil and are responsible for the oil deposits of today. Marine, red algae sperm have no tails and a liter of sea water in summer has millions of sperm in it to insure that a sperm will 'bump into an egg' and fertilization will occur. Don't even ask me to tell you what the back row said about bump sex. 'No dear, you are safe to swim in the ocean.' A microscope will show you how beautiful most algae are, but you don't need a microscope to see a huge kelp which many extend for hundreds of feet in the Pacific and have a stipe (stem-like part) as big as your leg. (Enough, now look at a good algae idea. D.H.)

HydroMentia is a company working with water treatment north of Lake Okeechobee. A short version is that water polluted with agricultural nitrogen and phosphorus is pumped through a polyethylene lined pool, or floway. The water is pumped in waves and the algae grows rapidly with the agricultural fertilizer run-off elements. The mass of algae is harvested every 7-21 days. The collected algae makes biofuel, animal food, or organic fertilizer, and the filtered water is cleaned of the fertilizer run-off elements.

Miracle, N 'Innovation' Florida Trend. March, 2009. P. 70

Dendrobium Kekis and Bare Canes

Offshoots, kekis, originating from the buds in leaf axils are fairly common in Dendrobies. Most in the *Latouri* section produce keikis when stressed. Others, including *loddigesii* and *kingianum* produce them as part of their life cycle.

When a keki has roots, it can be removed from the mother-plant with a sharp, clean knife and potted up. Another way to turn a keki into a new plant is to leave it on the parent cane. The small plant can be pinned onto a new pot of medium and left attached to the parent until it is well established.

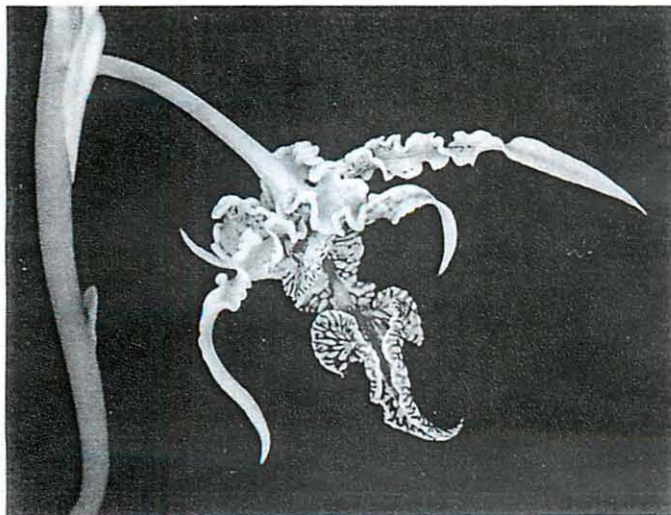
Bare, leafless canes can be detached from the parent plant and laid on a bed of moss or other growing medium. These horizontal canes often produce new plants.

Lavarack, B. et al. 2006. *Dendrobium And Its Relatives*. Portland, Oregon, Timber Press. P.83

Dendrobium spectabile

When I looked to see what fit in the *Latouri* section I found just one that I had grown well in South Florida and to my knowledge most of this section is not widely sold here. This is a plant to own.

If I am remembering right, Patrick O'Day had a huge plant at the 2007 SFOS show. It had over 1,000 flowers and was reportedly for sale for \$10,000. D.H.



Single flower of *D. spectabile*

Dendrobium spectabile is a robust epiphyte often found as the largest tree species in New Guinea and surrounding islands. Each cane may hold up to 20 long lasting twisted flowers. It should be fertilized and watered all year and potted in a loose medium. Care should be taken not to let water sit in the leaf crown since this may cause the plant to rot..

Ibid. Lavarack et al. Pp. 218-219

Hot Water a White Fly Killer

Note: Barbara Glancy forwarded this to me and it might save your ficus hedge and also kill the thrips that move from there to your orchids. If you try this please report back to me so I can forward your results to the originator of the idea. I would run hot water through a hose end sprayer and add soap to further dissolve the wax. D.H.

White flies are covered with a powdery wax which protects them from insecticides. James Nichols found that hot water (140-150 degrees) could be sprayed on trees and bushes for 5 minutes without killing the vegetation, but the heat would kill white flies and their eggs. Thrips would also die from this treatment.

This is far cheaper and greener than the systemic insecticides now being used for white flies.

Phane, J. 9/18/02. 'Local environmentalist wants to get white flies in real hot water'. **The Thousand Oaks Acorn.**

Insect Killing Nematodes

This is still about white fly and thrip control, but is a Floriculture Greenhouse Update sent by Terry Glancy.

Insect killing nematodes are available for soil and above ground pests. *Steinernema feltiae* is a big name for the tiny worms which are sold under the trade names Nemasys, Nemashield or Scan Mask. A weekly drenching of the ground under an infected hedge should control the problems in a few weeks.

Honeybees Confuse Caterpillars

This was also sent by Terry Glancy and again is reason to try hot water or nematodes rather than bee killing pesticides on flowering fruit trees or yard plants.

The University of Florida's Pesticide Information Office reported that not only are we losing bees from pesticides, we are promoting destruction by caterpillars since there are fewer bees to stress them.

Many kinds of caterpillars have sensory hairs on their bodies to detect the vibrations of predatory wasps. The caterpillars respond to these vibrations by dropping to the ground or at least not moving or eating. They can not tell the difference between the vibrations of hovering bees or hovering wasps. By avoiding pesticides more bees can live and pollinate and they can also stress caterpillars into doing less damage before they pupate.



FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

P.O. Box 4677
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33338

Regular meetings: Second Monday of each month
Time: 7:30 P.M. Workshop, 8:20 P.M. Program
Place: Christ Lutheran Church Social Hall
1955 East Oakland Park Blvd.

Directions: Use Oakland Park Blvd. from 1-95.
Go East for 2.4 miles, go to the rear of the church
which is on the North side of Oakland Park Blvd.
Or take US-1 (Federal Hwy.) to Oakland Park
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