

An Affiliate of the American Orchid Society

FORT LAUDERDALE ORCHID SOCIETY

N • E • W • S • L • E • T • T • E • R

January, 2010

Sheldon Takasaki from Carmela Orchids to Speak January 11th

Can you believe we are this lucky? Sheldon has never spoken in South Florida before, and perhaps this will be his first speaking event in the whole mainland. His topic will be '**Recent Trends in Cattleya Hybridizing**', and since Carmela has been one of the very few orchid houses to produce new crosses in recent years, he is the person to speak. Our plant raffle table will be supplied by Carmela, and depending on how fast other boxes get unpacked, he and Pearl may, or may not, be selling plants at the meeting. At any rate we can buy at the show.

Sheldon has been a part of Carmela since 1960 when the company was formed. According to wife, Pearl, one of their favorite things to do after selling at an eastern show is a stop-over rest and visit with two of their three children who live in Vegas. Could be that they drop a few high-hopes-coins at the casinos?

Please visit their web site which is www.carmelaorchids.net to learn more about Carmela Orchids.

Other Things To Do Before Our Show

1. If you have not already signed up to work at the show please call a chair to volunteer, or volunteer at the January meeting. If you have already been listed as a volunteer, please double check your day(s) and time(s) in the December newsletter, and if you can't find it and can't remember, call 954-772-4836.

2. Get your blooming plants ready for the individual tables at the show. We don't want this to be a skimpy year, and you may win something wonderful if you enter your plants. Marc Burchette will be registering plants on Wednesday from about 3:00 -8:00 PM

City to Celebrate War Memorial's 60th Anniversary at Our Party

War Memorial began operations in 1950 when stamps cost 3 cents. At the time it cost \$450,000 to build the structure, and it was renovated three years ago for \$2.4 million. Of course we think of it as the place where we share the sights and smells of orchids with our friends. Our preview party is very special, the food is fine, and the orchids are at their best.

The city has picked our show's preview party as a perfect venue for celebrating War Memorial's anniversary. Added to our already fabulous evening will be a cake shaped like the building, a display of some of War Memorial's historical data, speeches by Mayor Jack Seiler and Commissioner Charlotte Rodstrom, a classic car display, and performances by the Cardinal Gibbons Marching Band.

Please note, it will not be too late for you to turn in the money for your presale tickets at the January meeting so you can be a part of this special night for free.

If you have to miss the January meeting, please mail you check made out to FLOS to Dave Levine (2964 NW 67th Court, Fort Lauderdale, 33309). Dave will not be mailing back preview party tickets, but they will be held for you at the box office when you come to the party.



Our February Meeting Will Be Great Too With Hyla Levine

Hyla will be speaking on basic potting, fertilizing, pest management, and caring for orchids. Save February 8th as another date to attend our meeting

Please,

Please !

Pay Your 2010 Dues

Don't forget to update your phone number.

Home Ramble, February 20th

It's great fun to spend an afternoon together, and to see how others in the society grow their orchids. To make the event a bit less hectic and easier on the hosts there will be some changes as follows:

1. We love guests ordinarily, but this one is for members ONLY. If you want to bring a friend there is still time for him or her to become a member. Because of seating while we eat, parking, and wedging into narrow orchid growing areas, we need some limits on attendance.
2. We will meet at 12:30 at the Cardinal Gibbons student lot and regroup so that each car holds at least 4 people. We will bring out pot-luck food contributions straight to stop one where we will eat lunch. Those who bring pot-luck wine or deserts will save these for the last stop on the ramble route. Pot luck food should be enough for 6-8 people to share. If you don't have time to make something, you may contribute \$5 to help cover items that have to be purchased.
3. Please note that February 20th falls on Saturday.
4. There will be a sign up sheet at the January meeting at the raffle table. When you sign up, please be prepared to list your pot luck contribution. If 30 people sign up for potato salad we can fine tune the menu at the February meeting. If you can't attend the January meeting, call 954-772-4836 to get on the list. D.H.

Oncidiinae Intergeneric Hybrids

Marian Huber and Nora Dyke worked their usual magic in providing us with a memorable Holiday Party. One of the best aspects of the evening was being able to select a blooming *Cattleya* or Oncidiinae Intergeneric hybrid furnished by Carmela Orchids. In case you selected the latter here are some pointers:

Light: The leaves will tell you that a fairly high light is best. The leaves should be bright green. The leaves will be a dark green if there is not enough light, and will be a reddish green in too much light.

Temperature: Anything between 45 and 100 degrees F will work.

Air Movement: Good air movement means better growth and less infections from fungi and bacteria.

Watering: Avoid letting them dry out completely, but don't let their roots drown in a worn out swampy medium.

Fertilizing: Use ¼ strength balanced fertilizer every 2nd or 3rd watering. Fertilize less often in winter.

Potting: Use a porous medium and repot every two years.

Carpenter, Milton. 'How to Grow Oncidiinae Intergeneric Hybrids' *Orchids*. August, 2000. P. 741

About Mimicry

Mimicry is a phenomenon by which an individual gains an advantage by looking like the individuals of another species. Both plants and animals exhibit mimicry for protection.

In animals and plants one mimics another that is toxic or distasteful and is protected by the deception. (Viceroy butterflies look identical to Monarch butterflies which are toxic because the larvae eat milkweed. Most birds ignore Viceroy's. Some harmless snakes have evolved to look like dangerous snakes, and the examples go on especially among marine animals.

Volume 32 of a 2009 *The Cycad Newsletter* shows 5 kinds of Central American ferns and palms which mimic nearby cycads of 7 varieties. Young cycad leaves and seeds contain neurotoxin. Cycads are removed from fields where cattle graze, because the leaves or seeds are fatal to cattle. Ironically natives process the primitive seeds to make an edible dough.

The passion vines that you plant to cover a fence can produce unusual shaped leaves or fake eggs if too many butterflies threaten their leaves. Butterflies won't leave eggs and later hatching larvae on leaves where there are several eggs since first hatched larvae eat smaller larvae and too many larvae eat all the leaves, run out of food and die.

Finally, orchids are the masters of mimicry for pollination and for the newer members of the society I will briefly tell you about *Ophrys*. There are about 30 species of these European ground orchids and each has a flower resemble a female bee. There are about 30 species of small male bees who try to 'mate' with the flowers and in this activity transfer the pollinia.

Many *Oncidium* produce sprays of dainty 'dancing lady' flowers. Aggressive male bees identify these dancing flowers as invading bees and attack the flowers. This attack results in pollinia movement and fertilization.

Many *Bulbophyllums* flowers mimic dead meat or worse. The flowers are a dull red-brown or brown and they smell like fetid meat or worse.

Now comes a contest for the best example of orchid mimicry that you know about. You get a seedling and I get more copy! D.H. bobdotg@bellsouth-net.

Our Weird Weather

Plants are supposed to enter their yearly cycles based on increasing or decreasing light. Maybe heat is a variable. Our orchids are blooming weeks early, but identical plants are blooming gregariously. A *Catasetum* is putting out a new growth instead of resting. Are your plants out of step too?

Spotting and Stopping Cultural Problems

Over watering:

Is probably the most common problem for new growers. If your plant is shriveled or growing too slowly, examine the roots. Chances are they have drowned in too much water. Repot if the medium is not brand new, keep in a shady spot and water very little until new roots appear. **If your other plants are not showing these symptoms, maybe you are not over watering,** maybe the plant was potted in a pot which was too big and all the extra potting medium was holding too much water. Maybe the medium had broken down in the right sized pot. A mushy medium holds too much water and keeps air from the roots.

Under watering:

May be the second most common problem for new growers. If pseudobulbs look shriveled and if they plump up in a day or two after you water, try watering more often. This is especially important during low humidity days, windy days, and in spring and summer when plants are growing actively. Under watering also shows up in thin leaved orchids as horizontally pleated leaves.

Over fertilizing and or not flushing out fertilizer salts with clear water:

Symptoms include leaf edges and tips that are burned and roots that are withered. Pour several gallons of plain water, deionized, or rain water if possible, through the potting medium.

Wrong light:

Sunburn is shown by scorched blotches that turn black or tan, but do not look water-laden and nasty as would a bacterial problem. Orchids with very, very, pale green may be in more than desirable light for the species. **Plants with rich forest green leaves that never bloom, need more light.** Move plants into a different light, but make the move gradually.

Potting too high:

Phalaenopsis, *Doritis*, and *Doritaenopsis* need to be snuggled down in the potting medium. When too much of the plant is exposed, the leaves will wilt. Repot the plant at once in fresh medium. A yearly repotting is a good idea with these plants since by the end of one year they tend to grow up and out of 'snuggle'.

Spotting Problems continued next column.

Spotting Problems continued...

Weeds:

Weeds of any type steal fertilizer and may keep orchid roots from getting enough air. Many types of ferns are toxic and in time will kill the orchid. The best way to control weeds is to go through your collection EVERY WEEK and pull small weeds. If the weeds are already well established, your best bet is to repot unless it is late fall or early winter. At least remove weed flowers or fern leaves with spores so they don't contaminate other orchids.

Some of this information came from **Ortho's All About Orchids**, pp. 46-47. Buy this book at one of our meetings for \$10 and see pictures of some of these problems.

Most or all plant parts live underground

Three Weird Orchids

The **Bird's Nest Orchid** lives in Europe and lives underground in forests as a mass of stem and roots. It matures in nine years, send yellowish brown flowers spikes above ground and with luck makes seeds. After this single flowering the mature plant dies.

The European **Ghost Orchid** is just a stem with a few hairs reaching out to its mycorrhizae for nourishment. In Britain it is considered the most rare native plant. It may go for years without blooming, but if the spring is very wet it will send up a pinkish stem of flowers. It is bumble bee pollinated but seldom sets seeds. It does reproduce by buds on its underground stems.

The third orchid was not named but lives in western Australia. Even its tulip-like flower stays underground and is the only known plant to have a termite pollinator. While the flower never comes above ground, it does crack the surface of the ground and emit an odor to attract the insects.

Attenborough, David. 1995. **The Private Life of Plants**. Princeton University Press. pp 222-226

Monthly Quiz, This one is a 'd' matching quiz!

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| --- 1. dichromus | A/ densely leaved |
| --- 2. dioecious | B/clustered flowers |
| --- 3. densiflorus | C/ drops leaves |
| --- 4. densifolius | D/one sexed flower |
| --- 5. durinal | E/flower opens in day |
| --- 6. determinate (flower) | |
| --- 7. deciduous | F/flower with 2 colors |
| | G/top flower on spike |
| | - opens first |

1-f, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a, 5-e, 6-g, and 7-c

Member Notes

New Members:

Guests on the last bus ramble have joined the society. We are happy to welcome ramble lovers Shelly Jones and Dr. Martin and Cherie Silverstein.

Recovering:

Paul Gartner had a nightmare knee replacement but he is finally home. There are other members of the society who are happily on the mend. I do not name names unless the person involved gives me permission.

Things To Try

* Most/all green orchid flowers tend to turn yellowish with time. To help them hold the new-bloom-green move them to more shade right after they open.

* Move budded *Oncidinae* into more shade and they will bloom out in darker, richer shades.

* Don't toss a first-bloomed seedling because the flowers are pitiful. Next year that ugly duckling may well mature into a swan to cherish.

* Save hair (dog, cat, or un-dyed human) and mulch terrestrial orchids with it. As the protein breaks down good things will leach into the medium, and the hair might, for a time, repel orchid eaters.

The healthier orchidist:

More Reasons to Eat Chocolate Every Day

Don't get carried away with quantity, because a Hershey's Kiss with 30 calories is enough. What you want is minimally sweetened dark chocolate that is at least 70% cocoa. (*What you want is 2 pounds of Godiva a day, but stick with the Kiss.*) The flavonoids will do this for you:

1. They will reduce hardening of the arteries and blood clotting, they will aid in blood flow, and contribute to reduction in heart attacks. If you have a heart attack you are more likely to recover than a non chocolate eater.
2. They help reduce blood sugar levels.
3. They make your skin less light sensitive and skin will be more hydrated and smoother.
4. They improve your mood.
5. Mental help comes from increased cerebral blood flow and the fact that the flavonoids trigger the creation of new blood vessels and brain cells. Older chocolate eaters do better on memory tests.
6. The theobromine in the chocolate helps harden tooth enamel and reduces cavities better than Flourides.

– Real Age email, December 10-11, 2009. Quoting studies by Joseph Maroon MD.

History: The Orchid King

Fredrick Sanders

Sanders is described as the most distinguished nurseryman of the Victorian era. He had one of the largest nurseries in Britain, and he boasted of having an orchid collector in every corner of the world.

In New Guinea one of his collectors found natives that laid the bones of loved ones in graveyards and then decorated their bones with the very finest orchids that they could find. The natives allowed a collector to take some of the skulls along with some grave-side idols which were thought to protect the dead on their next 'journey'. When the skulls reached London they were auctioned with *Den. schroderianum* plants still attached to them. The Hon. Walter Rothschild bought all the skull-plants and they remained in his collection for many years. The attached plants were named after one of Frederick Sander's patrons, Baron Schroeder.

The Sander Company flourished through 3 generations and at one time employed 100 men to unpack boxes of orchids and tropical plants secured by their collectors. The firm closed in 1962.

Another big name:

Sir Harry Veitch (1840- 1924)

Sir Harry was a second generation of the famous Veitch nursery in Devon, England which was founded by his father, James. Sir Harry was knighted for his service to horticulture, and in particular for staging the great Horticultural Exhibition of 1812.

The Veitch nursery, Exeter, employed more collectors of orchids and all kinds of tropical plants than any firm at the time. The Sander's Company which was established later then took the 'most collectors' record.

The orchid scene in the 19th Century in Britain evolved around four key people: the hunter, the botanist, the nurseryman, and the purchaser.

Giving the French a nod, the firm of Vascherot and Lecoufle is the oldest, family-run, nursery in the world. The firm was established in 1886.

Rittershausen, Brian and Wilma. 2003. *Growing Orchids*. Hermes House, London. pp. 34-35

Keikis, Why On My Plant?

Keikis are small plants growing on the Mother plant and in some genera they are "normal", but on others they say that the Mother plant needs a different culture.

If *Phalaenopsis* are producing keikis and no flowers, the plant needs more fertilizer and if in a large pot, would appreciate a more snug pot.

In hard cane *Dendrobiums*, keikis usually mean that the Mother plants needs to be repotted.

Show Needs, Show Thanks!

To reverse the headline, think 'thanks'. Our show is one of the biggest and best in the country and it is no accident. It is so good because so many people work so hard to make it so. Thank you for your part in making it so wonderful.

'Needs' is next, and I don't have volunteer numbers updated, but there are needs. Please call the Chairs and volunteer for where there are probable needs.

Chris Crepage - show chair. (954-563-3548). People are always needed for show set-up, Tuesday, Jan. 12th, and Tear-down for Judge's lunch on Thursday, and show tear-down on Sunday night.

Leah Ostrander- Clerks. (954-491-6619) Leah has reported that Mary Burtoff, Louis Hilton, Sheri Machia, and Jill Smith have joined the nine who previously signed up. A few others need to come in at 8:00 AM on Thursday.

Chris Carney- Hosts. (954-771-7437). Chris needs more volunteers for the second and 3rd shifts Friday, for all shifts Saturday, and for the 1st and 2nd shifts Sunday.

Joan Connors- FLOS booth. (954-426-6618) Joan probably needs 1 or 2 people for all the shifts except the first shift on Saturday.

Michael Schaberl- Box office (954-764-1239) Michael probably has all the help needed. Call his number if you have volunteered and can't work after all.

The AOS booth is also covered- Norman Fang is donating an orchid to those who renew their AOS memberships for 2 years or those who join AOS for the first time. You won't get a plant, but if you lack reading time for *Orchids Magazine*, you may wish to become a Garden Member which will cost only \$25.

Reminder for Show Workers

When the show opens these are the sift times:

1st shift- 9:45am- 1:30 pm

2nd shift- 1:15pm- 5:00 pm

3rd shift -4:45pm- 8:00 pm

You should arrive at War Memorial at 9:30, 1:00, or 4:30 to pull into the front circle, get a parking pass from the box office. After you park in the free lot return the pass to the box office.

Cooking with Vanilla

Orchid Adds Favor to Small Cake

Preheat oven to 350°, PAM and flour one 9" cake pan.

In a small bowl mix:

1 ¾ cups all purpose flour

1 tsp. salt

1 tsp. baking soda

1 tsp cinnamon

½ tsp each of ground cloves and/or ground ginger (optional) You will add this to the large bowl below.

In a large bowl mix:

1 cup unsweetened applesauce (If you use sweetened applesauce reduce sugar a bit.)

Scant ½ cup of healthy oil

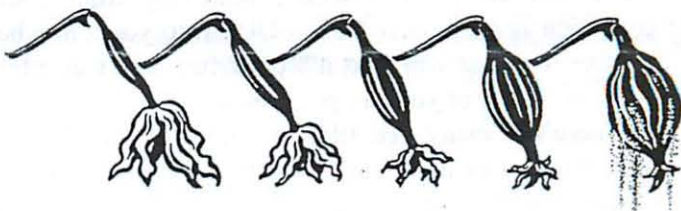
1 cup less 2 TBS. brown sugar

1 tsp. **vanilla** extract (Even more is fine.)

Mix with a spoon and add ½ cup chopped pecans or walnuts and ½ cup raisins or hydrated dry cranberries.

Mix and bake. *This is +/- healthy and fast to make.*

It should bake about 40 minutes and keeps well in 'fridge' for at least a week.



Seed Pod Trivia

Why Are Pods SO Slow to Mature?

About one seed pod in a million gets fertilized. Following pollination, the petals and sepals fade, with exceptions, the stigma closes up and the ovary, which is the seed pod, begins to swell. Pollen tubes move very slowly and fertilization may take between 3-4 months to over a year after pollination, and then the seeds have to develop. Of course the plant puts a great deal of energy into producing the seed pod. (*Which is why you should remove 'unplanned' seed pods from your plants, so they won't waste energy producing undocumentable progeny.*)

Some Phal species plants are the exceptions and have evolved a way to gain more energy after pollination. The flower petals and sepals turn thick and green and carry on photosynthesis to produce food to nourish the developing pod.

Seed pod information from: Soon, Tooh Eng. 1980. *Asian Orchids*. Times Books Int. Singapore. p. 28

Don't Keep These Orchids

When you are new to orchids, any plant with a hint of green seems worth nursing, but as you gain experience the time comes to discard puny plants. Puny plants recover about as often as does a goldfish swimming belly-up. Garbage cans are meant for puny plants.

Husky plants that don't bloom are a second consideration. Ken Slump has a good idea. He is going to put a green plant stake in any orchid that blooms after January first. Next January the plants without green stakes will be moved into more light, or moved to the garbage can above. The garbage can is a good place if the plant is one that used to bloom, but has stopped. Besides a colored plant stake you can mark blooming plants with a common white stake, pointed end up, or half a plastic drinking straw.

Another way to gain space for better orchids is to move lost-tag plants that bloom well to a tree or give them to a non-orchid person who doesn't care about names.

Duplicate orchids are also expendable. One can be given to a friend who will give you back a division if you lose your plant. If you have three or more divisions of a good plant, an auction donation would be good.

The last orchid to consider removing from your collection is a bloomer that is UGLY to you. Maybe another orchidist will find it wonderful, you can offer to give it away, or you can put it on a tree.

There are many beautiful and healthy orchids out there for you to own, don't waste space and fertilizer on an orchid you don't need to keep. Be brave, trim.

Fertilizer that repels insects

Think Earthworms

Darwin described earthworms as 'nature's little farmers'. Their tunnels aerate the soil, they bury and plant seeds, and they add fertilizer to the soil with their castings aka vermicompost. According to a report in the November, 2009 *Avant Gardner* a chitinase enzyme in this product is a natural insect repellent.

Vermicompost is sold by a number of organic gardening supply houses and the one listed below came from a Google search.

In the past when I top-dressed paphs and phrags with it, they did grow better and bloom better. Lazy won and I forgot to do this, but I expect to start again, and also apply it to other orchids potted in a terrestrial mix. I will order, postage included, from www.vermiculture.com. It sells for 15 pounds for \$20 or 60 pounds for \$60.

Do Your Orchid Leaves Have A Red Glow?

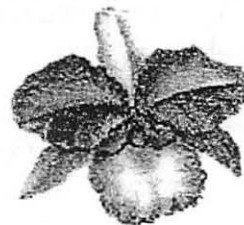
Red pigment in orchid leaves is probably caused by anthocyanins. (*Back to Bio. 101: Green comes from chlorophyll, yellow-orange from carotene, brown from tannins, and if you can't spell it or pronounce it, it is a red plant pigment.*)

Incidentally if your leaves blush after a winter chill, a couple of spoons of Epsom salts in a gallon of water will bring back the green. Sometimes a blush in Catt or Paph seedling leaves just means your bloom will be very dark.)

Usually the red glow comes from **low temperatures**, high sunlight, high sugar content, or a phosphorus deficiency.

A purple tint to *Vanda* leaves would be due to cool temperatures.

Red pigment information from: Ardeti, J. (editor) 1977. *Orchid Biology*. Cornell University Press. v. 1, p. 119



Make Orchid Thieves Work Harder

In December one of our members lost some of his most expensive plants and they were not in bloom. We hear about this from time to time, and there are some steps that might keep your plants safer.

1. Grow them behind locked fencing
2. Remove the names from your plants and re-tag them with numbers which you have inside in a name and number file.
3. If particularly showy flowers are in view and not in a locked area, bring them inside and out of sight.

The healthier orchidist

Consume Less Pesticides

These 12 foods have been named the 'dirty dozen', and they are in order from the most to the least amount of adhered pesticides. It might be a good idea to buy organic: peaches, apples, bell peppers, celery, nectarines, strawberries, cherries, kale, lettuce, imported grapes, carrots and pears.

These are the cleanest choices so save money and don't seek out organic: avocados, onions, sweet corn, pineapples, mangos, asparagus, peas, cabbage, broccoli, tomatoes and sweet potatoes. www.foodnews.org

Yes, you can do it!

On Growing Orchids Inside

We are living in orchid paradise and sometimes we forget that not everybody can grow orchids under a tree, on a patio, or in a backyard slat house. If we lived in most of the United States we would be growing orchids inside and it is time to exchange the tree environment for a window! We need to consider the same variables that are considered or provided under a tree:

Light: Instead of 'at the edge of the canopy or in deeper shade' you need to think of window direction, and we need to remember that the sun's coming up and going down are variable with the seasons. In other words the south window would be great for Orchid A in the winter and a slow-cooker in the summer. As a very general starting point in selecting window direction consider these 'rules':

* **Most orchids bloom well with 4 hours of direct morning or afternoon light.** (Mid-day direct light will burn many orchid leaves even behind glass.) *Angraecums*, *Arachnis*, *Renantheras*, and most *Vandas* require 8 full hours of direct light and will not flourish with just window light.

South windows are probably the best for *Cattleyas*, *Dendrobiums*, most *Ondicinae*, and *Brassias*. A mid-day screen or sheer curtain may be needed especially in summer.

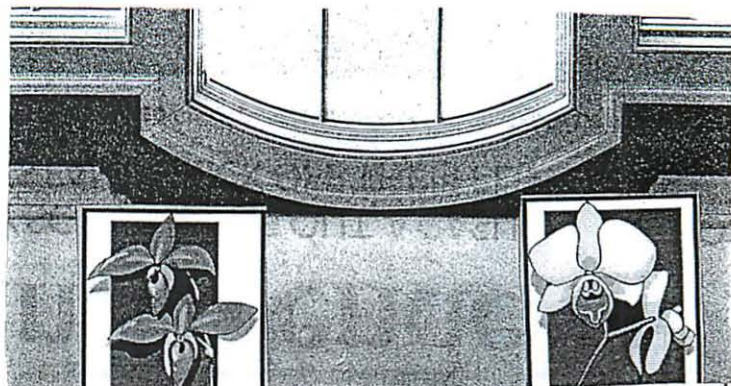
East windows will offer the second greatest amount of light and also may need a mid-day screen. *Brassavolas* and *Laelias* as well as phrags and multifloral paphs may grow away from the window in this location.

West windows will probably be better for phrags and most paphs and would be the spot for *Gongoras* and *Coelogyne*.

North windows may be just the place for phals which are probably the easiest to grow genera indoors.

If your adult plants have not bloomed in a year, you might try moving them to a window where more light is available or, you may want to add artificial light. Gro-Lux fluorescent lights are almost a necessity in the north and may be just what you need even here in the sub-tropics.

Temperature: Your orchids will probably be comfortable if you are. For orchids that need a winter cooling, you can provide this by putting them nearer the glass which will cool more than the rest of the room.



Air movement: Even in the house this is an important variable. A ceiling fan which runs for a few hours a day in your growing room is a good idea. It is a bad idea to cram your plants close together and have no moving air.

Humidity: The easiest rooms for keeping humidity at at least 50% are kitchens and bathrooms. Cooking grease in even small amounts will in time clog up the stomata (openings for the exchange of gasses and the release of water through transpiration.) Kitchen grown plants need sturdy leaves and pseudobulbs that can be washed off with soap and water and then rinsed from time to time.

Humidity can be added to other rooms with a humidifier, with a small decorative fountain, with a fish tank, and to a degree with pebble trays. A pebble tray is easy to construct. Fill the bottom of a pyrex dish with pebbles (or marbles) and add water up to the top of the pebbles. Set orchid pots on the dry pebble tops and the pebbles will cause the water to evaporate faster than the water would evaporate if it were just under a grill.

Watering: You will need to follow the general rule for water needs for each genera that you grow, but you will find that the frequency of watering will depend on the potting medium, the air movement in the room, and the rooms humidity.

Fertilizing: You may want to use half strength fertilizer inside and you will need to flush the pots with plain water once or twice a month since you will not have the needed flushing away of fertilizer salts provided by rain when plants are grown under a tree.

Learn more by checking out these library books:

- Fennel, T.A. Jr. *Orchids for Home and Garden*. Rinehart & Co. New York.
- Fitch, C.M. *Growing Orchids Under Light*. The American Orchid Society. Delray Beach, FL
- Kramer, Jack. *Growing Orchids at Your Windows*. Hawthorne Books. New York.



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
Blvd. And go West for 2 blocks.

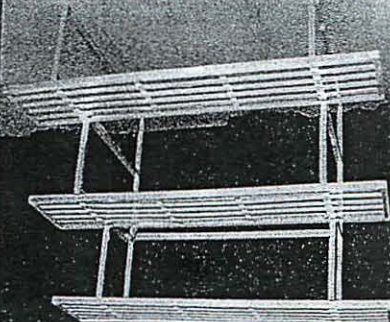
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