



FLORIDA COUNCIL
of
BROMELIAD SOCIETIES inc.

1983

Quarterly Newsletter.

This newsletter published quarterly by Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies, Inc. and mailed February, May, August & November to all paid up members of those Bromeliad Societies in Florida which make up the Council. Non-members may subscribe for \$2.00 year. Make checks payable to: Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies and mail to the cover address.

Vol. 3 - No. 4

Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies, Inc.

1983 OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN: Ellen Jay Peyton	VICE CHAIRMAN: Polly Pascal
SECRETARY: Carol M. Johnson	TREASURER: Ronald Schoenau
BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF BROWARD COUNTY: Meets: Third Monday, 7:30 p.m. At: Holiday Park Annex; 844 NE 7th Ave.; Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Visitors Welcome. President: Richard Sedlak; 4501 SW 30th Way; Ft. Lauderdale, 33312. Tel. 305-989-8051 Florida Council Reps.: Senior, Polly Pascal - Junior, Wm. Frazel.	
CALOOSAHATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY: Meets: Third Sunday at 2:00 P.M. At: First Federal S & L; North Ft. Myers, Fl. Visitors Welcome. President: Terry Virta; 2265 44th Terrace SW; Naples 33999. Tel. 813-455-3090 Florida Council Reps.: Senior Roberta Virta; Junior Terry Virta	
BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA: Meets Fourth Monday at 7:30 P.M. At: Garden Cottage, Leu Gardens; 1730 N. Forest; Orlando. Visitors Welcome. President: Ms. Audrey McCrory; 3615 Boggy Creek Rd.; Kissimmee 32741. 305-846-4955. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Nancy Hall; Junior Audrey McCrory	
FLORIDA WEST COAST BROMELIAD SOCIETY: Meets: Fourth Thursday at 7:30 P.M. At: St. Catherine Catholic Church; Belcher Rd.; Largo, Fl. Visitors Welcome. President: Richard Paul; 2106 East Flora; Tampa 33610. Tel. 813-238-0620. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Ellen Jay Peyton, Junior Dr. Morris Dexter.	
IMPERIAL POLK BROMELIAD SOCIETY: Meets: Fourth Sunday, 3:00 P.M. At: Division State Plant Ind.; 3027 Lake Alfred Dr.; Winter Haven. Visitors Welcome. President: Ms. Rose Schmidt; 1475 Highway 655; Auburndale 33823. Tel. 813-984-1782. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Carl Perryry; Junior Rose Schmidt.	
JACKSONVILLE BROMELIAD SOCIETY: Meets: Third Tuesday, 7:30 P.M. At: Agric. Extension Learning Center; 1010 N. McDuff; Jax. Visitors Welcome. President: Tinker Musleh; Rt 2, Box 2452; Melrose, Fl. 32666. Tel. 904-475-2126. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Ronald Schoenau; Junior Nick Ciccarello.	
SARASOTA BROMELIAD SOCIETY: Meets: Second Monday at 7:30 P.M. At: GTE Conference Room; 1660 Ringling Blvd.; Sarasota. Visitors Welcome. President: Robert L. Smith; 431 S. Washington Dr.; Sarasota 33577. Tel. 813-388-1921. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Hazel Quilbot; Junior John Bollin.	
SEMINOLE BROMELIAD SOCIETY: Meets: Third Sunday at 2:30 P.M. At: Seminole County Ag Center Auditorium; South HWY 17-92; Sanford. Visitors Welcome. President: Edw. Hall; 1111 Glen Garry Circle; Maitland 32751. Tel. 305-647-2039. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Carol Johnson; Junior Edw. Hall.	
BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF SOUTH FLORIDA: Meets First Tuesday at 8:00 P.M. At: Fairchild Botanical Gardens; Old Cutler Rd.; Miami. Visitors Welcome. President: John Kammel; 9840 SW 164 Terr.; Miami 33157. Tel. 305-252-2134. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Nat DeLeon; Junior Donald Yetkow.	
BROMELIAD GUILD OF TAMPA BAY: Meets: Third Monday at 7:30 P.M. At: Seminole Garden Center; 5800 Central Avenue; Tampa. Visitors Welcome. President: William Radford; 1803 West Sligh; Tampa 33604. Tel. 813-935-6669. Florida Council Reps.: Senior Wm. Radford; Junior Ervin Wurthmann.	

PROPOSED CULTURAL HANDBOOK

Editor's Note: It is not the policy of the Quarterly to publish cultural information, the idea being that that is the function of the local Bromeliad Societies. However, during the year 1983, the Council voted to compile material for publication of a "Florida Cultural Handbook". The following format is proposed, but of course is subject to change: Chapters:

1. Introduction to the plant family Bromeliaceae.
2. Table of Contents
3. Natural Habitat of Bromeliads
4. Selecting the Plants (genera/species) best suited for your area:
 - a. Florida West Coast
 - b. Central and North Florida
 - c. South Florida
5. Hardiness Charts. Sun tolerance &/or light demands. Charts.
6. Plant Division, with line drawings.
7. Potting mixes, fertilization, watering.
8. Insects and diseases - remedies.
9. Hybridizing, with line drawings.
10. Growing bromeliads from seed.
11. Collecting, Importing, Shipping.
12. Exhibiting Bromeliads.
13. Keeping Informed.
 - a. Recommended reading material
 - b. Personal Records
 - c. Society membership

The following article is published to demonstrate some of the material which will be covered in the Handbook.

A thousand new families move into Florida each month. There are among them retired people, young workers, families. Most of them visualize Florida as a tropical paradise where gardening is a twelve month endeavor. Many have lived all their lives in northern cities, many perhaps confined to apartments. Retired people for the first time have the opportunity to experience the joy of gardening. We hope that our sandy soil, high humidity, intense sunlight and occasional killing frosts will not discourage them. We know they can grow bromeliads here, for this is "Bromeliad Country".

There are at present ten bromeliad societies in Florida, all of which welcome visitors at their monthly meetings and encourage membership. They also periodically stage public exhibitions to inform the public and attract new members.

The questions begin with the purchase of the first bromeliad:

Question: How much light shall I give this plant?

Answer: This depends on the particular plant. Some will take direct sun, but even these should not be taken from a shady spot and put into the bright sunlight. Just as the first trip to the beach in the spring

burns most people, so does sudden exposure blister most bromeliads. Our blisters are even similar. Then there are some plants which must have low light--they include most guzmanias, soft green-leaved vrieseas, nidulariums and in general plants with discolor leaves (green on top, red or purple on the reverse). The handbook will include a light chart, where plants are rated one (most light) to ten (least light). Fifty percent shade should be a safe beginning for any plant.

Question: What fertilizer shall I use?

Answer: The answer depends on who you are asking. Many growers do not fertilize at all and have beautiful plants. Others foliar feed and top-dress heavily and they, too, have beautiful plants. As a general rule, plants of the bromelioideae (Aechmea, Neoregelia, Billbergia, Nidularium, etc.) are so divers that, for a beginner, it is best to pot in a fairly rich mix and if the plant stalls, top dress with osmocote or other fertilizer. Soft leaved plants (Vrieseas, Guzmanias, Tillandsias) should be foliar fed (i.e. Peters 20-20-20 at half recommended strength misted on the leaves 'till run-off at least once a month). All plants in the Pitcairnioideae subfamily (Dyckia, Hechtia, Pitcairnia) require heavy feeding and plenty of water, even though most gardening books recommend treating them like desert plants. Pay no attention to them. The Pitcairnioideae are terrestrial plants, mainly, and in the wild are most often found in wet spots.

Question: How often will it bloom?

Answer: With very few exceptions, the bromeliad plant blooms only one time, then gradually declines and dies, producing seed &/or offsets in the process. This fact usually is very distressing news to a prospective new owner, but is a normal process. Orchids do the same. Some bromeliads bloom as early as their second year, some in 10 years and some seemingly never bloom. Example: Aechmea pectinata.

Question: Will I need to put this plant in a bigger pot? How soon? What kind of soil shall I use?

Answer: It is a universal joke that every bromeliad grower has a pet potting mix, into which every new plant is immediately potted. Joke? Maybe, but it is true that everyone finally settles on a mix that feels just right and stays with it. For the beginner, let us just say that the mix should be fairly coarse, well drained and of acid composition (ph $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$). It should have enough substance to hold the plant in the pot and enough weight to prevent toppling. Potted bromeliads should not be left standing in a saucer of water. Remember, bromeliads are epiphytes in the wild, and while they have adapted very well to our nonsensical habit of confining them to pots, there is a limit. If roots are wet for too long, the plant will rot off at the base or pull out of the center and of course, die. It is better to underpot than overpot. Putting that little offset in a big pot of soil is like leaving the baby unattended in a full bath tub. Maybe he'll make it, but maybe not.

Question: What pests and diseases must I watch out for?

Answer: Bromeliads are tough and fairly disease free. Main pests are scale (soft scale and flyspeck scale). Scale doesn't really alter the performance of the plant, but controlling it is a matter of prideful housekeeping, sort of like keeping roaches out of the kitchen. Bromeliads infested with scale cannot be exhibited and certainly should not

be sold. Scale can be controlled by foliar &/or soil application of Cygon 2E or Orthene, either as a preventative or a cure. Grasshoppers, katydids and caterpillars can play havoc with the foliage. Cats knock over pots, dogs for some reason feel called upon periodically to tear the centers out of plants (usually a real ripe-smelly neoregelia) and squirrels are a real problem when plants are mounted outdoors in the trees. Bromeliads are inhabited by frogs, lizards, spiders and an occasional snake, all of which eat mosquito larvae and other bugs. If too much insecticide is used, then these little workers will disappear and mosquitos become a real problem. Plants in a healthy, progressively growing condition resist scale infection. Plants in decline after blooming are breeding grounds for scale. If possible, keep pupping plants isolated and drench the soil in pots of newly potted pups with systemic Cygon or Orthene solution. Bromeliads are also susceptible to fungus diseases, but there are many good fungicides available for use as a soil drench. Fungus is harder to diagnose and it is recommended that the new grower seek advice before proceeding with any treatment. Never, never use oil or copper sprays. Even the condensate drip from pressure treated lumber (a copper-based treatment) is lethal to bromeliads.

The above question and answer dissertation illustrates the need for a more detailed cultural handbook. The reason people are attracted to bromeliads is because of the diversity found in the plant family.

How would you answer the question, "Which plants must be protected from the cold?" In the Aechmeas, for example, we have probably the most hardy and also the most extremely tender of all bromeliads. The first question asked is regarding light requirements and, here again, there are almost as many answers as there are plants.

The Council is interested in the reaction of its Florida members regarding the proposed handbook. Let us know.

I would like some help from our societies. Specifically, I would like somebody to whip up a drawing of a mythical "BROMELIAD BUG".

The best I can do on my own is visualize what the bug should look like. No way will I be able to draw one:

Suggestions:

1. About an inch and a half, end to end.
2. Having a humpy pink back reminiscent of a fasciata bloom.
3. Eyes like the exerted bloom of *Tillandsia ionantha*.
4. Pointed black stingers fore and aft (so he can get you coming & going) reminiscent of the cusp of *Ae. distichantha*.
5. Feet like a little green frog.

Can you get your society members to help? Would like the bug to be born in our February 1 issue.

Thank you.

This time of year the only news from the various societies concerns election of officers for 1984 and the annual Christmas get-together. Consequently, this space will be filled with odds and ends of trivia.

Tillandsia seedlings: Tillandsia seeds have a tendency to fly every which way in the greenhouse and come to rest and sprout on the cypress posts. As an experiment, I tried smearing seeds from Tillandsia butzii on a square of nylon net, which I then folded and clipped with a clothespin and hung from a wire. It works beautifully, and I now have T. butzii seedlings growing on the net. Now, when I figure out how to transfer them, that will make another nice little space filler.

1984 World Bromeliad Conference: There were so many rumors flying about plant sales at the 1984 WC in Los Angeles, that I wrote the show chairman, Paul Isley, for clarification, asking him:

1. Will it be possible for commercial growers &/or BSI members from Florida to sell? Will the California agriculture dept. allow Florida plants into the state?
2. What will the fee be? or sales commission?
3. Will California allow WC guests to bring in plants for exhibition?

Following is his reply, in part: "In answer to your questions-- No Sweat....Yes, commercials can sell--we want them and will encourage them. Agriculture will be very easy to deal with. If you come by car or truck, and there are a lot of plants, you will be given a sticker and be on your way. The plants will be inspected at the hotel. If just a few, they'll look at them there. If they come as baggage or air freight, they will be inspected either at the airport when you arrive, or at the hotel. No bugs, no problems. The fee is going to be an 80-20% split with 80% of gross going to the seller. Dollars will be taken by cashiers at the exit doors and your dollars will be available to you at the earliest next day and at latest within a week."

Now, I am not sure if Mr. Isley is aware of the situation which exists between California and Florida as regards the burrowing nematode. Consequently, I have written the California Department of Plant Industry for more official confirmation of Mr. Isley's statements. To date, I have had no reply. If necessary, I will telephone them prior to the next issue of the Quarterly and report the findings.

Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Show: Roberta Virta reports regarding their first bromeliad show---

"I can't say enough about our wonderful show. The list of top winners is attached for you to use in the quarterly. We had close to 250 entries and the judges raved about the quality of the plants. They were expecting a lot less in quantity and quality for a first show. Judges were Dean Fairchild, Craig Allen, John Bollin, Hazel Quilhot, James Elmore and Vicky Chirnside. Florida West Coast and James Elmore put up gorgeous displays which also added a lot to the festivities. Our member plant sale made hundreds of dollars over our show budget so it really was a financial success as well. We are really proud of ourselves". Amen, Roberta.

1983 FLORIDA BROMELIAD SHOW WINNERS *

*Including Atlanta

Society	Best of Show	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV & V	Sweepstakes
Bromeliad Guild of Tampa Bay 3/25-27/83	Aechmea pineliana v. minutae William Radford *	Guzmania lindenii Wm. Radford	Aechmea zebrina multiple Andy Price	Tillandsia ionantha Val Haynes	* B of S Artistic arrangement, Div. V., Allyn Sikes	Roland & Jean Schnabel
Florida Int. Brom. Show - Jacksonville 5/6-8/83	Guzvriesea (Vr. "Viminalis Rex" X G. linguata minor) Louise & Paul Dye **	**Best of Show	Puya laxa Ed & Dorothy McNulty Commercial-Ae. orlandiana, Jeff Johnson	Aechmea "Bert" E. L. Grinnell	Aechmea magdalenae v. quadricolor Rhonda Converse	Carol Johnson
Bromeliad Society of South Florida 5/14-15/83	Tillandsia capitata DeLeon's Bromeliad World	Divisional Awards were won by Nelson Redfern, The Bromeliad Barn, DeLeon's Bromeliad World, Kitty Blue and Josephine DeVille. Show schedule was arranged in such a way as to make it difficult to include winners in this chart. It was, as always, the most beautiful and competitive show in the state.				Non-commercial, Craig Allen Commercial - Bromeliad Barn
Jacksonville Bromeliad Show at Palatka 7/22-24/83	Vriesea triangularis Al Muzzell	Vriesea "Poelmannii" Ron & Carolyn Schoenau	Best of Show	None	None	Boggy Creek Bromeliads
Florida West Coast Bromeliad Society June 10, 1983	Dyckia brevifolia Floyd Wise	? William Radford	Vriesea "Favorite" Ellen Peyton			Ken Hudson
Atlanta Bromeliad Society 6/17-19/83	Canmea "Jaspe" Paul & Louise Dye	Neo. "Takamura Grande" X Neo "Dexter's Pride" Mr. & Ms. Robert Maddox	Vriesea "Sanderiana" Fred Kroman	Tillandsia streptophylla Mike Jackson	Tillandsia wavyana, Kay Benton Div. V., Artistic Arrangement, Barbara Simcock	Kay Benton
Bromeliad Society of Central Florida 3/16-18/83	Nidularium fulgens James Pearce	Vriesea beiroglyphica Paul & Louise Dye	Aechmea nudicaulis v. purpurea Ed & Dorothy McNulty	Dyckia dish garden Boggy Creek Bromeliads	Artistic Arrangement, Rose Schmidt	Colin's Nursery
Sarasota Bromeliad Society Labor Day Weekend, 1983	Fla., Neo melanodonta, Dean Fairchild Commuter, Vennie Dobson					Florida, Bill Radford Commuter, Bill Soerries
Caloosabatchee Bromeliad Society 11-11-12/83	Aechmea orlandiana Corrine Benewith	Vriesea intermedia Frank Cornelison	Neo. ampullacea x zonata minor John Bollin	Ae. nudicaulis var. purpurea display Vicky Chirnside	Genny Cousins	Peggy Bailey

Nearly every day there are reports in the newspapers of newly discovered contamination of drinking water by ethylene dibromide, (EDB). People who have been drinking the water since 1961 are now told it is unsafe.

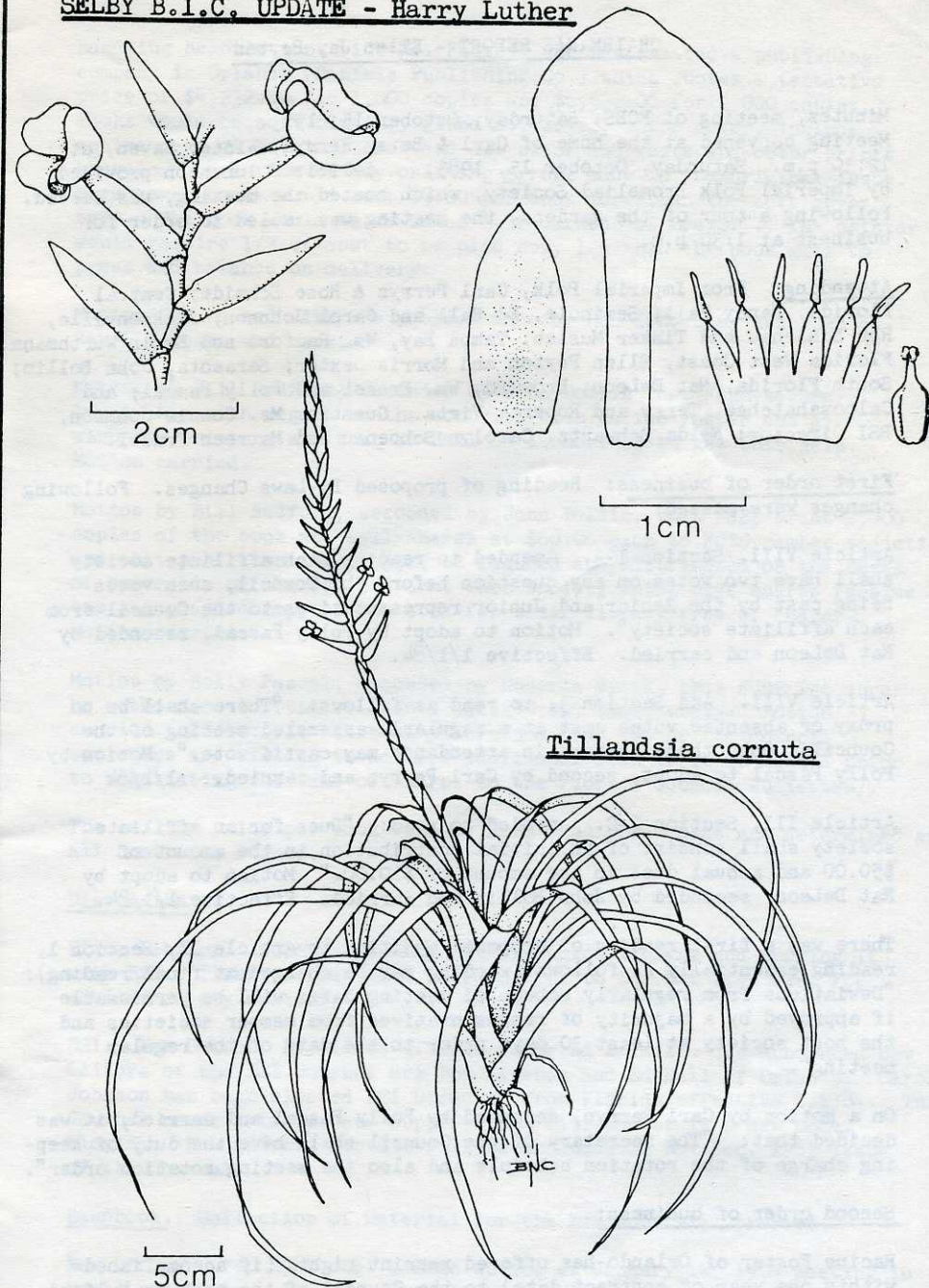
EDB is a preventive fumigant which is used to contain burrowing nematodes, primarily from citrus groves. To quote the Florida "Plant Industry News" -- "Spreading decline is one of the most serious diseases affecting citrus in Florida. Caused by the burrowing nematode, a microscopic worm that attacks roots of plants, spreading decline causes groves (and ornamental shrubs) to deteriorate severely and the infested soil to remain unfit for growing until the nematode is eradicated".

"Burrowing nematodes can spread to healthy plants where roots make contact, or near-contact and can travel to healthy plants on weeds and other hosts. They can cross under paved roadways."

"Unfortunately, complete eradication of this pest requires destroying infected trees (and shrubs) and all those surrounding the infested areas. If a grove owner does not allow the infested areas of his grove to be treated, the area can be surrounded with a fumigated buffer zone to keep the nematodes from spreading. Of the 850,000 citrus acres in Florida, about 6,000 currently are infested. The DPI has kept these areas in check by maintaining buffer zones and by stringently regulating nurseries."

What does this have to do with bromeliads? Any Florida bromeliad nursery wishing to ship their plants to California or any other destination which is tightly regulated, must first acquire a Burrowing Nematode Certificate from the DPI. This is accomplished by submitting to semi-annual testing by DPI. An inspector visits the nursery, takes soil samples from the pots in various locations and these samples are analyzed at the Gainesville laboratory. There is a charge for this service, and any indication of the presence of burrowing nematodes will result in a recall of the state issued Nematode Certificate. Exclusive of the certificates required for citrus related nursery sites and soil pits, DPI also has issued 418 BN-certified non-citrus sites. DPI insists that plants and containers in greenhouses be kept off the ground, that benches are in good repair, water hoses not be left lying on the ground, and that utensils be cleaned and disinfected.

With the loss to individual growers of Nemagon and now EDB to the commercial people, until a substitute can be found to effectively control them, all Florida growers are prey to the burrowing nematode. While it is unlikely that bare-root shipped bromeliads will be infested with nematodes, it behooves us all to be extremely careful with bromeliad plants which we intend to ship out of state.



Tillandsia cornuta

The above illustration is an example of the style of illustration being prepared for various bromeliad projects. Illustrators Barbara Culbertson & Lisa Magehee. \$865.00 was raised for the project at the BIC auction.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT - Ellen Jay Peyton

Minutes, meeting of FCBS, Saturday, October 15, 1983.

Meeting convened at the home of Carl & Betsy Perryn, Winter Haven, at 12:30 p.m., Saturday, October 15, 1983. A delicious luncheon provided by Imperial Polk Bromeliad Society, which hosted the meeting, was served. Following a tour of the gardens, the meeting was called to order for business at 1:30 p.m.

Attending: From Imperial Polk, Carl Perryn & Rose Schmidt; Central Florida, Nancy Hall; Seminole, Ed Hall and Carol Johnson; Jacksonville, Ron Schoenau and Tinker Musleh; Tampa Bay, Wm. Radford and Ervin Wurthmann; Florida West Coast, Ellen Peyton and Morris Dexter; Sarasota, John Bollin; South Florida, Nat DeLeon; Broward, Wm. Frazel and Polly Pascal; and Caloosahatchee, Terry and Roberta Virta. Guests: Ms. Connie Johnson, BSI Director; Nelda Schwartz, Carolyn Schoenau and Maureen Frazel.

First order of business: Reading of proposed By-Laws Changes. Following changes were passed:

Article VIII, Section 1-A. Amended to read: "Each affiliate society shall have two votes on any question before the Council, such votes being cast by the Senior and Junior representatives to the Council from each affiliate society". Motion to adopt by Polly Pascal, seconded by Nat DeLeon and carried. Effective 1/1/84.

Article VIII. Add Section 3, to read as follows: "There shall be no proxy or absentee votes cast at a regularly assembled meeting of the Council. Only those members in attendance may cast a vote." Motion by Polly Pascal to adopt, second by Carl Perryn and carried. 1/1/84

Article III, Section 2-C. Amended to read: "Dues for an affiliate society shall consist of an initial contribution in the amount of \$50.00 and annual dues in the amount of \$10.00." Motion to adopt by Nat DeLeon, seconded by John Bollin and carried. Effective 1/1/84.

There was a first reading of proposed addition to Article IX, Section 1, reading essentially as follows (wording may be changed at final reading): "Deviations from regularly scheduled meeting dates will be permissible if approved by a majority of representatives from member societies and the host society at least 30 days prior to the date of the regular meeting".

On a motion by Carl Perryn, seconded by Polly Pascal and carried, it was decided that: "The Secretary of the Council shall have the duty of keeping charge of the rotation schedule and also the meeting rotation order".

Second order of business:

Racine Foster of Orlando has offered reprint rights (if accomplished within one year of contract date) to the Council of the book by Mulford and Racine Foster "Brazil: Orchid of the Tropics". The Council is determined that this project should go forward speedily in order that the books be available for sale at the 1984 World Bromeliad Conference in Los Angeles. Mr. Ed Hall, Senior Rep. from Seminole, has been

handling negotiations with Ms. Foster. He has located a publishing company in Orlando (Daniels Publishing Co.) which quotes a tentative price of \$4,232.00 for 1,000 copies and \$8,518.00 for 2,000 copies. Books would be soft binding, glued not sewed, color cover, include entire text of original book and all black and white and color prints therein, correction of any printing errors made in the original issue. Hard cover books would cost \$3.00 per book more than the soft cover type. The book would be re-named "Air Gardens of Brazil". The printer would require 1/3 of cost to be paid now, 1/3 when the book goes to press and balance on delivery.

Motion to proceed with the project made by Ron Schoenau, seconded by Carol Johnson and carried.

Motion by Bill Radford, seconded by John Bollin that FCBS secure legal help with regard to the contract with Racine Foster and also with the printer, and that Ed Hall be authorized to get this help. Motion carried.

Motion by Bill Radford, seconded by John Bollin, that FCBS print 2,000 copies of the book and sell shares at \$60.00 each to FCBS member societies and that profit on the project be figured and distributed on the basis of ownership of shares, and that each society which buys shares receive one autographed copy of the book for their library free of charge. Motion carried.

Motion by Polly Pascal, seconded by Roberta Virta, that FCBS Treasurer be authorized to fund 20 shares (\$1,200.00) immediately. Motion carried. (Note: It has been determined that two of the council societies are willing to advance additional cash if it is needed prior to negotiating the sale of shares to the Florida Council societies).

The selling price per book will be announced when costs are determined and all contracts signed.

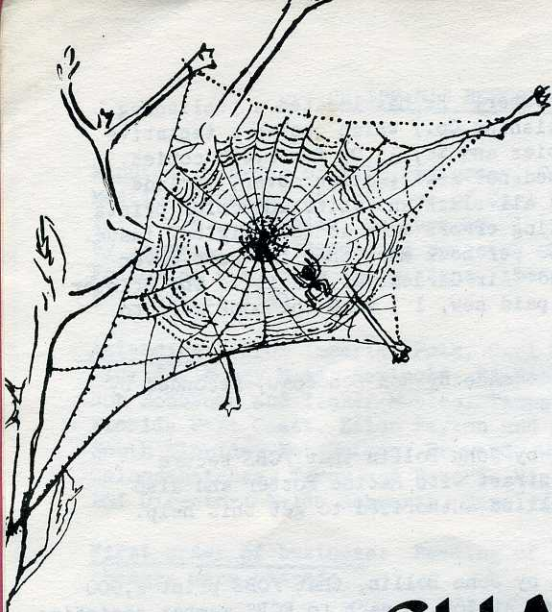
Discussion

Slide Library. FCBS is closing out its slide library and merging it with BSI. Tinker Musleh will be reporting to BSI but will keep FCBS advised of any actions.

BSI. Nat DeLeon, President of BSI, reported briefly. He announced new editors of the BSI Journal are Tom Lineham and Ed Hall of Orlando. Carol Johnson has been elected BSI Director from Florida effective 1/1/84. The Journal needs articles and support from citizens of its new home, Florida. New address for BSI will be included in Nov-Dec. 1983 issue of the Journal.

Handbook. Collection of material for the handbook will proceed.

New Officers for 1984 will assume duties at January 14, 1984 meeting in Fort Lauderdale. Chairman from Broward, William Frazel; Vice Chairman from Seminole, Ed Hall; Secretary TBA from Jacksonville and Treasurer will be Terry Virta of Caloosahatchee.



SHARE & ENJOY!

Stickers on this page contributed
by Murray Cragin of the Northwest
Florida Bromeliad Society

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW
YEAR FROM THE FLORIDA COUNCIL----