

ORCHIDIST

GREATER NORTH TEXAS
ORCHID
SOCIETY

APRIL

Next Meeting:
April 3

ORCHID SPECIES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



Manuel Aybar works in the Technology Industry. He is originally from the Dominican Republic (a grower's paradise, as he describes it). He has been growing orchids for more than 25 years. The genus that got him started was Dendrobium in which he specializes (phalaenopsis-type).



He has been a member of the American Orchid Society since 1997 and the Greater North Texas Orchid Society since 2000. Manuel Aybar is an Accredited Judge of the American Orchid Society Judging program. His current research includes the orchids of the Dominican Republic, for which he has gone on numerous orchid collecting trips back to his home country. He has been extensively involved in the judging of many shows around the US, including the Miami International Orchid Show, Redlands Show, Pacific Orchid Exhibition, and most of the southwest region (SWROGA) shows (New Orleans OS,

Baton Rouge OS, Shreveport OS, Greater North Texas OS, Fort Worth OS, Oklahoma OS, and Arkansas OS). He has also served as an international judge for Orchid Shows in Taiwan (TOGA 2010,2011, 2013, 2014, 2015), Peru(2009), Costa Rica (2010, Colombia (2015), as well as the World Orchid Conference (WOC) in Singapore (2011), WOC South Africa (2014).

He is affiliated with the Southwest Regional Orchid Growers Association (SWROGA), and within this association he serves on the Publications Committee and as the Webmaster for the organization's web site. He has given several orchid seminars and potting classes at Smith and Hawkins, North Haven Gardens, and other popular gardening stores. He offered a series of orchid workshops for Range Rover, US as a part of the Land Rover Destination Tour. He is a regular lecturer for the local orchid societies and visiting speaker for societies around the country. He will be speaking on Orchid Species of the Dominican Republic.

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Hello GNTOS
Members,

Wow, last month was another incredible month for our plant table. It was loaded with plants with blooms of every color of the rainbow. Again, I am so impressed by the ability of our members to not only flower such a wide variety of types, but also the quantities of their blooms!

March's meeting was made special because the program allowed us to ask three of our members how they grow and bloom their orchids so consistently. We heard about water, calcium and magnesium supplemented fertilizer, cinnamon, and many other tips.

The one great thing I have observed in the years I have been growing orchids is that I can just ask any grower a question and they will be happy to share their secrets. The real secret, as was echoed by our panel, "find what works best for you." Everyone's environment is different.

Thank you to Nancy Cropp and her volunteer judges for their participation in the plant table judging. It has been a challenge to judge so many great plants in the short times allowed.

And thank you again to our panel members for their participation in March's program.

To All, keep asking questions and keep growing.
Mike Beber

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

MINUTES

Barb McNamee

Mike called the meeting to order at 3:15, there were 26 people in attendance, 2 visitors.

The Ft. Worth Orchid Society is hosting a one-day, tabletop event on Saturday, March 26, please try to attend and show your support. Vendors attending are Big Leaf Orchids – Peter Lin, D&B Orchids – Dotty & Barry Woodson, Orchids and Tropical's – Laurie & Sheila Skov and Clown Alley – John and Sandy Stubbings

There is a talk about Catasetums at the Fort Worth Orchid Society at the Botanical Gardens Monday March 7. (it was an excellent, entertaining and informative evening, many questions were answered by speaker Mark Margolies, very good program.)

Rhonda introduced our speakers of the month, a panel consisting of Judy Cook (subbing for Linda Horton), Kathi McKenzie and Dave Gould; it was a question and answer session, lots of good information like proper PH for your water, using rainwater, MSU fertilizer, when do you repot cattleyas? – when you see new growth and roots hanging outside the pot, thank you all for sharing your excellent information.

Final reminder to pay your dues – there are still a few stragglers.

Mike conducted the plant raffle and Nancy announced the plant table winners. Thanks to Cheryl Parkinson and Wendy Wang for supplying the refreshments.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:35.

ORCHIDS 101

Kathi McKenzie
& Lorna Kissling



Orchids 101 classes are tailored to the beginning orchid grower. It will be an informal discussion so come bring your questions.

We meet in the greenhouse at 2:30 for 30 minutes so we can get all questions answered in time for the meeting at 3:00.

PLANT TABLE *Nancy Cropp*

March 6, 2016
Plant Table Judging Results

Judges: David Hines & May Lorfing

CATTLEYA ALLIANCE (21 entries)

Blue – Lc. Jewel Box ‘Dark Waters’

– Gerry Darver

Red – Blc. Peach Cobbler

– Kathi McKenzie

White – Blc. Burdekin Wonder ‘Lakeland’

– Kathi McKenzie

DENDROBIUMS & OTHERS (17 entries)

Blue – Den. aggregatum – Judy Cook

Red – Maxillaria sanguinea – David Gould

White – Den. Micro Chip

– Kathy Halverson

ONCIDIUMS (no entries)

PAPHS & PHRAGS (3 entries)

Blue – Paph Lady Light – Mike Beber

Red – Paph. philippinensis – Charles Hess

White – Paph. Memoria Jack Fowlie

– Judy Cook

VANDAS & PHALS (11 entries)

Blue – Neostylis Lou Sneary

– David Gould

Red – Dtps. Chian Xen Piano

– Sarah Hardesty

White – Phal. Chian Xen Violin

– Sarah Hardesty

SPECIES OF THE MONTH

Den. spectabile – David Gould

Gastrochilus retrocalla

– Barb McNamee

Phal. amabilis ‘Variegated’

– Sarah Hardesty

PEOPLES CHOICE

Den. aggregatum – Judy Cook

Second GREAT month – 52 plants!



Photos by Forest Shipp

DALLAS JUDGING CENTER

Nancy Cropp

AOS Dallas Judging Center
March 12, 2016

Nine plants entered for consideration,
five awards given:

- 1 Phal. Tying Shin Eastern Star
'Orchid Konnection'
(Sogo Genki
x Yu Pin Eastern Island)
HCC 78
Owner: Orchid Konnection, Dallas**
- 2. Vuylstekeara Melissa Brianne
'Dark' (Milt. Anne Warne
x Oda. Mrs. Rudolf Pabst)
HCC 76
Owner: Linda Horton, Garland**
- 3. Phal. Princess Kaiulani 'Chin Yo'
(amboinensis x violacea)
AM 88 & CCM 87
Owner: Orchid Konnection, Dallas**
- 4. Phal. Ming-Hsing White Snow
'Orchid Konnection'
(Taisuco Kaaladian x Cygnus)
AM 86
Owner: Orchid Konnection, Dallas**



DOCKRILLIA

At one time, Dockrillia were included in the dendrobium genus. However, in 1981, all the terete-leaved dendrobiums from Australia and New Guinea were re-assigned to a newly created genus, named after Alick Dockrill, an Australian orchidist. Since that time, there has been some dispute as to whether Dockrillia is an accepted genus or simply a group of dendrobiums, and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew simply lists them as dendrobiums.

There are about 29 Dockrillia, including both epiphytes and lithophytes. They are found mainly along the east coast of Australia, with others in Timor, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Tahiti. They like cattleya-suitable light and intermediate temperatures. They are most often grown mounted, so that the roots have a chance to dry out. Even during their active growth period, when they want more water, they still must dry out in between waterings. During the winter, reduce water and allow a slight cooling off period.

These orchids are interesting for their unusual leaf shapes, which give rise to some interesting nicknames. Here are a few:

- Dockrillia cucumerina, the cucumber orchid
- Dockrillia wasselli, the furrowed pencil orchid
- Dockrillia linguiformis, the tongue orchid
- Dockrillia pugioniformis, the dagger orchid
- Dockrillia teretifolia, the pencil orchid



Dockrillia linguiformis



Dockrillia cucumerina

ORCHID OF THE MONTH

Kathi McKenzie



Dockrillia pugioniformis



Dockrillia wassellii



WISDOM FROM THE PLANT WORLD

Redwood Trees

ORCHID CONSERVATION UPDATE

by Charles and Trudy Hess

I have often thought of how I became so interested in orchids. What is the source of my fascination? When I first started raising them, they were a new discovery for me as was most everything in my new home called the Philippines. New and different work and living environments leave a deep



Giant Victoria Water Lily

impression, and my collection is a continuing reminder of my experiences 35 years ago as an expat in the Philippines. Orchids have become part of my life experiences, as well as a continued source of learning.

So it is not unexpected that I found fascinating a book entitled *The Caberet of Plants* by Richard Mabey. It is an eye opening journey through time, dealing with our understanding of, and relationship with plants. From my perspective as a conservationist it was very educational to see how this relationship has changed with time.

Mabey recounts that in the 1800's Europeans were hugely interested in learning about plant life, many species of which were as yet unfamiliar or undiscovered. To name just two examples: The giant Sequoias of California were discovered in 1850 and drew tens of thousands of visitors, while Lon-

don's Kew Gardens, the mecca for all botanical discoveries, had on display many strange plants from the Amazon. The giant Amazonian waterlily with its elegantly structured leaves was so admired that it became the model for the greatest glass building of that century. Today's architects are drawing on nature's wisdom in numerous and surprising ways. To see some examples, go to TED.com, and type "biomimicry in architectural design" into the search box. You will be absolutely amazed at the innovations which have resulted by simply studying how plants have been doing things for ages. We are finally learning from them how to make buildings stronger, more resilient, and more sustainable. Let's return to orchids, which is our main subject of interest here. In the 1800's orchids were capturing the public's imagination as commercial collectors headed to





Paphiopedilum
sanderianum

exotic lands in search of new wonders. Mabey references the orchid *Paphiopedilum sanderianum*, first discovered in a rainforest in Sarawak, Borneo by the German plant collector J. Forstemann in 1885. The plant is named after Frederick Sander, who is described by the author as “a Victorian orchid entrepreneur whose ambition to bring orchids within the reach of ordinary people was achieved by stripping whole areas across the globe clear of their plants”. As a result of over-collecting, this paphiopedilum was long thought to be extinct, but was rediscovered in 1978 in a remote part of Sarawak.

In the late 1800’s plants were regarded for not only their floral beauty and commercial value but also as subjects of scientific study, due to their strange existences and survival skills. This was a time when plants were still a great mystery. As botanical knowledge increased, and discoveries were made about genetic inheritance and evolution, the amateur botanist’s function was relegated to recording the distribution of wild species, while the botanist’s work took place in the laboratory. Fast forward to current time. Most people today are less inclined to spend time studying, and learning from, plants. According to

Mabey, “plants in the twenty-first century have been largely reduced to the status of utilitarian and decorative objects”. Much of the public’s earlier curiosity has been lost.

I was struck by the author’s remarkable insight. He points out that it is “odd that we haven’t regained our ancient sense of wonder [of plants], especially now [that] we understand how crucial the plant world is to our own survival. Perhaps ... we find it hard to accept that plants don’t need us in the way we need them”. The modern world’s view of plants has, unfortunately, evolved to a strictly consumerist view.

The way humanity should be looking at plants is shown by the work of the UN, which describes the plant kingdom with its more than

30,000 species as the ‘the economy’s primary producer ... photosynthetic cells capture a proportion of the sun’s radiant energy and from that silent diurnal act comes everything we have: air to breathe, water to drink, food to eat, fibres to wear, medicines to take, timber for shelter’. The author reminds us of the plants’ importance as our front line defense against our environment’s greatest threat today. “Trees combat climate change, soak up floods, purify city air. Wildflowers help insects survive so they can pollinate human crops.”

However, the world at large is not taking this holistic approach. Rather than recognizing the plant world as a source for solutions the opposite is happening, according to Mabey. He makes his case by referencing the well-known British conservationist Tony Juniper, by pointing out Juniper has “openly abandoned the idea of arguing for plant’s ‘intrinsic value’ in favor of stressing their ‘economic potential’”. Contrasting this view to the historical view of nature, the author states that “Nature, once seen as some kind of alternative or counter to the ugliness of corporate existence, is now being sucked into it”.

This insight explains why we

see so much deforestation crashing forward, with vastly outnumbered countervailing forces trying to stop it. Forests are “complex systems [that] become reduced to green blurs, with dangerous consequences both for us and for individual species”. The forces of capitalism, with its sole focus on profit, fails to recognize the complexity and intrinsic value of forests, and instead sees these natural systems simply as “natural capital”.

Throughout the book, the author paints a picture of plants having an ‘autonomy’ and an agenda of their own. He quotes Samuel Coleridge in saying ‘Everything has a life of its own and ... we are all one life’. Richard Mabey in his excellent journey through time of humans’ relationship with plants gives us “an alternative to viewing ourselves” not as ‘natural capitalists’ but as ‘natural cooperators’.

As we search for solutions to the problem of vanishing species rapidly being sacrificed at the altar of profits, Mabey seeks to encourage in us an awakening of our ancient awe and respect of the natural world. He helps us see that among the many gifts that plants have to offer, their greatest gift is to teach us to view ourselves as part of the complex web of life, and our role in preserving it.

ORCHIDS THROUGH THE YEAR 2016

by Ned Nash
and James Rose

MONTHLY CHECKLIST FOR MARCH AND APRIL

Cattleya Although March is, in many parts of the country, still a cold and blustery month, the lengthening days and warmer temperatures allowed by increased light are long-awaited harbingers of the coming change of season. Some of the best standard cattleyas of the year will be in bloom, or will be blooming soon. The last of the winter-flowering hybrids will join the earliest of the spring hybrids in a wonderful display. Be on the alert for senescing sheaths that need removal. If these yellowing sheaths are not removed, the moisture they trap can lead to bud rot. Careful removal of the sheath will allow the buds to develop, although they will need additional support. Changing light conditions can also be a problem in March and April. An exceptionally bright day, especially immediately following a rain, can lead to sunburn of the foliage if shading is not attended to properly. There can still be periods of dull days where spikes can weaken owing to the lower light. Lengthening days will mean increased metabolic rates necessitating increased water and fertilizer. The plants will indicate needs by drying more rapidly, which means more frequent watering and fertilizing.

With the passing of the season for winter bloomers, and the beginning of the

season for spring bloom, it is also the time to be on the lookout for plants that will need potting after they bloom. Immediately after blooming has proven to be the best time to repot winter- and spring-flowering cattleyas. In most cases, they will be ready to grow roots, so if potted at this time, they will root right into fresh mix with little or no setback.

Cymbidium Plants should be putting on a spectacular show this time of year. Adjust all staking and twist-ties and be on the lookout for aphids, slugs and snails. Give adequate water because flowering strains the plants. As new growths appear later, increase the nitrogen level in the fertilizer. Should a plant look healthy but not be blooming, try increasing the light during the next growing season. The number-one reason for no flowers is lack of light.

Dendrobium (Australian) These hard-cane dendrobiums will be at their flowering peak now. It is not unusual to see a specimen of this type in an orchid show boasting 1,000 flowers. The secret with this group – bred primarily from *Dendrobium kingianum* and *Dendrobium speciosum* – is to provide ample water, fertilizer and light during the growing season.

BEWARE OF THE INVASION
OF SUCKING PESTS THAT
ACCOMPANY THE
FLOWERING SEASON.
FLOWERS AND SPIKES ARE
FAVORITE TARGETS.

Lycaste This genus of superb orchids will be coming to the end of its flowering season. Soon you will see the beginning of new root growth, which is an excellent time to repot into fresh media. As new growth emerges, provide ample fertilizer and water. A sign of good culture is an increase in the size of pseudobulbs with each successive year.

Miltoniopsis This marks the beginning of the flowering season. Amazing displays of color will dazzle the grower over the next few months. Prepare your plants for optimum display by staking spikes (if needed) and cleaning off the older yellow foliage. Do not miss the wonderful fragrance as the flowers unfold.

Paphiopedilum March is the beginning of the season of heaviest potting for lady's-slipper orchids. However, it is a month where the volume of plants needing attention is still small. It is an excellent month to take the time to work with your paphiopedilums before the pressure of other potting prevents your doing the thorough job you should. Look at each plant: Is it clean of dead and dying foliage? Is it weed free? Does it need potting? Is it in spike? Does it have an insect problem? Cleaning and restaging your paphs is one

of the most satisfying tasks of the orchid year. Cleaned and potted paphiopedilums look happy.

The summer-blooming types will be showing the first of their buds in March and April. Be on the lookout for the buds, as well as any insect pests that may have found their way into the crowns of your plants. It is especially difficult to clean mealybugs, in particular, once they have become established in the plant. Better to get to them before they get a good toehold.

Increasing light levels should give emerging spikes the strength they need to grow straight and strong. Do not be too anxious to stake the spikes, because if they are staked too soon, the flowers may develop a "nodding" stance, where the dorsal will not stand upright. If the spikes seem to develop at an angle, let them, and stake after the flower has hardened for best carriage, especially on the hybrids with fairieanum background.

Phalaenopsis In most of the country, March is the peak blooming month for phalaenopsis. Staking needs to be carefully attended to, so that the flowers will be displayed at their best for orchid shows and judging – even those intended for your home will look best if properly staked. One of the most decorative aspects of phalaenopsis spikes is the way they gracefully arch. If not staked properly, the spike will lack this grace and will not be as pleasing. Most growers like to have the final support just below the first flower, allowing

maximum support, without sacrificing the beauty of the arching spike.

Rapid-growing spikes and open flowers place extra demands on the plant. Careful monitoring of watering and feeding will give the plants the energy they require to give their best floral display. Remember, too, that the lengthening days will also increase the frequency at which plants need water.

Beware of the invasion of sucking pests that accompany the flowering season. Flowers and spikes are favorite targets of mealybugs and scales. Be on the lookout for their presence, often indicated by the appearance of sooty mold resulting from the exudate of the bugs, and treat before flowers or buds are too advanced. If flowers and buds are too far along, the chemical treatment may damage or abort them.

Pleurothallids Members in this large and increasingly popular group will be looking their best now. If plants are not in flower, the next few months provide an excellent time to divide if needed or repot into fresh mix. Taking care of these tasks now will allow enough time for your plants to become established before the hot weather arrives.

ORCHID GROWING TIPS

by
Courtney Hackney

A monthly growers advice column by Courtney Hackney. Hackneau@comcast.net

This column was written in humid coastal North Carolina and Florida, and the advice given should be adjusted to our climate.

CONTROLLING ORCHID PESTS: SCALES, THRIPS, MITES, SNAILS, AND SLUGS

There are five general types of pests that cause problems for orchid growers, scales, thrips, mites, snails, and slugs. In nature, these pests seldom kill orchids. However, without natural predators and in crowded conditions, greenhouse or window-sill culture provides the ideal environment for diseases and pests to spread from plant to plant.

While many hobbyists and a few commercial growers have attempted to use natural controls, e.g. ladybugs, few if any report control. Thus, pesticides are a part of just about every orchid grower's routine. What is the most effective control? What is the safest product?

The answers are not simple, but there are some guidelines. First, remember that every product is potentially dangerous if used improperly and/or without proper precautions. Products on the market have been tested for safety under very specific conditions and on specific types of plants. My opinion is that just about every product I have used has damaged my orchids if only to a small degree. Thus, application of a pesticide should not occur unless

there is a problem.

Hobbyists with a small collection may never need to use any highly toxic product. A hose can be used to generate a fine jet of water that jets insects from under leaves or rhizomes. It works especially well for scale, which are a serious pest for many types of orchids. For cattleyas, this can be done every time the plant is repotted even if no scale is noted. Be sure to clean below the rhizome as well and remove any dead tissues attached to rhizomes or pseudo bulbs as scales love to hide in such places. If scales are noted on a cattleya that does not need repotting, this can also be done while the orchid is in the pot. There is the risk that scales hiding below the rhizome will miss the treatment. The process of using fine jets of water works well on just about all types of orchids. Care must be exercised on thin leaved orchids or if there are new leaves. Some windowsill growers find this method is all they need and treat each new plant before adding it to their collection.

Other hobbyists add a spray of light or ultra oil after jet cleaning



Boisduval scale is the most common type of scale found on orchids and can multiply rapidly



Soft brown scale is a difficult pest to eradicate

ORCHID GROWING TIPS



Thrips can make a mess out of flowers you have waited all year to see.



Soft brown scale is a difficult pest to eradicate

their plants. This is a relatively safe product for you and your plant and leaves a beautiful sheen on leaves and bulbs. It is sold under a variety of trade names such as sun oil or ultra-light oil. The label must specify that this product can be used year round. It works by coating the pest and clogging its ability to get oxygen and is effective against both insects and mites. Avoid placing orchids sprayed with light oil in direct, bright sunshine until the oil has dried. Unless your orchids are packed too tightly into a small space, or you have no time to devote to regular pest control, this should be all that is required to maintain your collection.

Some hobbyists have reported success with insecticidal soap that is available in ready-to-spray bottles. This product has not worked well for me. Also, I seem to have an allergic response to this and many soap products. The lesson here is to treat all products as if they were toxic, just in case they later turn out to be.



Generally, your collection should be checked at least twice a year to be sure pests have not gained a foothold. Light oil can be applied as often as you like to maintain beautiful leaves. Inside homes in the winter, low humidity can lead to water loss and/or mite infestation and light oil helps with both of these conditions.

While there are dozens of pesticides and miticides on the market, there are very few that I will use on my orchids because I believe that orchids are potentially damaged by all pest control products. Thus, I try not to use any. There are two types that are used when pests are found. For large collections, hand treating each plant is not possible and this is when and where these more toxic products are appropriate. Even so, special plants or those recovering from a rot are protected from any pesticide effects and cleaned with a water jet and sprayed with oil as noted above.

Red Spider Mites live up to their name; they do make webs.

Mites can multiply quickly during warm, dry conditions and get out of control before you even notice them.



Early in the morning, you may be able to still find a snail that has been eating your flowers.



Snails and slugs can cause damage orchid roots to the point where they stop growing. As with any chewing pest, they can spread disease.

SOCIETY HISTORY

The history of the GNTOS goes way back. In the mid-40s there were only three orchid growers in town: Eli Sanger of Sanger Brothers, which was Dallas' biggest department store at that time; Roy Munger, known for Munger Place and Munger Street, and Percy Larkin.

Margie Corn, a garden columnist, was the source of any orchid information they could find and she gave their names to a woman running Hardy's Seed Company, Mrs. Moses. They gathered at her house one day in 1946 and it was Mr. & Mrs. Polhemus, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Carter, Homer Baldwin, Percy Larkin and a young man from Waxahachie named Costalanus. They decided they would apply for AOS membership and started receiving the Bulletin and meeting monthly. More and more people started to show up and they elected Percy Larkin, Jr. their first president in 1947. This was the North Texas Orchid Society.

They held their first show in 1950 at the Marsh Kaiser Fraiser automobile agency on Ross Avenue. Jack Morris was president of the society and Homer Baldwin sent out invitations to everyone who grew orchids in Dallas. Invitations also went to the big orchid firms who would send representatives from around the country to the show. They had everyone sign a book that came to that show.

There was an incident

that year that upset several members of the North Texas Orchid Society, so several members chose to leave and form another society calling themselves the Dallas Orchid Society. Percy Larkin was one of the members who left to form the Dallas Orchid Society. This society was never sanctioned by the AOS.

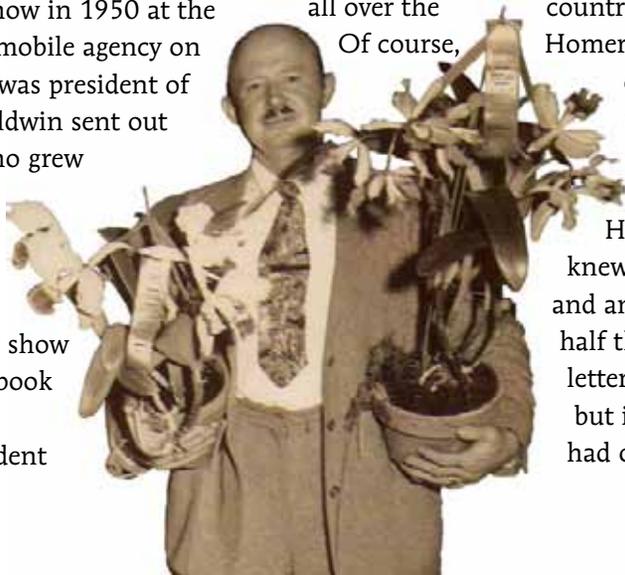
The following year with much encouragement from Homer Baldwin, most of the members from the Dallas Orchid Society came back to join the original society.

Later, they decided to become affiliated with the American Orchid Society so they wrote a Constitution and Bylaws for the society. On March 19, 1954, they were issued a charter by the AOS as the Greater North Texas Orchid Society.

They put on a show in the Dallas Garden Center but there weren't enough plants in the area so the bulk of the show was made up of boxes of blooms sent to them for free from commercial growers. They'd get five, six, or seven boxes of flowers from different growers from all over the country - even overseas.

Of course, Homer had mailed cards to everyone who had an ad in the Bulletin to achieve this.

Fortunately for Homer, Lena Baldwin knew how to type and she and another woman spent half the night writing letters on two typewriters but it worked and they had orchids for the show.



MEMBERSHIP DUES

GNTOS membership dues are paid yearly by January 31, in order for you to be listed in the published Yearbook.

- \$30.00 - New or Renewing Member (individual)
- \$15.00 - Additional Member (each additional person in same household)

Please mail completed form with payment to:

Kathy Halverson
1922 Baylor Drive
Richardson, TX 75081

Make check payable to GNTOS.

New Member Renewing Member

Name (#1): _____

Name (#2): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail (#1): _____

E-mail (#2): _____