Regional Impact (DRI) where the old joke is coming true: "The good news is we'll be drinking sewage. The bad news is there won't be enough." A closer look shows that it is the golf course and re-landscaped areas that have the intertemporal thirst. Potable water needs for this particular development are 95 million gallons/day (MGD). Irrigation needs are figured at 1.7 MGD. Effluent will cover only 1/2 the irrigation need.

We're looking at an area in North County where we can save water users $2.4 million dollars if we require all future development to use water-saving plumbing and water-saving landscaping.

I think it is important to look at some numbers. If you look at a harvestable water crop of 12 inches you're looking at $93 gal/acre/day, enough for nine people or three units. That means an awful lot of land has to remain empty somewhere if higher density developments are going to have enough water.

Even more appalling is a look at the demands of grass whether in a golf course or a manicured common area. Such areas need two inches a week for irrigation or a total of 104 inches per year. One acre of well-watered grass requires 8.7 acres of un-watered recharge area. Looked at another way, one acre of grass wants as much water as 77 people.

For all these reasons, our bureaucracy has taken some legal steps toward habitat preservation.

Our first enemy is ourselves. We have told ourselves in our Comprehensive Plan that county projects shall preserve native trees and natural plant communities for the purpose of conserving water, energy, and natural resources. We're still having trouble getting our attention. We bulldozed a ten-acre site for our water plant and then came back with a $25,000 landscape plan. But we're getting better: putting a landscape architect on staff has helped.

Our second direction was toward special places and creatures. We require preservation of rare, threatened, and endangered species and the habitat to support them. Further protection has been given to unique habitat and natural ecosystems. With this provision we have preserved acres of scrub, a tropical hammock, a hand fern and surrounding woods, and other good places.

The Plan says that golf courses should be encouraged to retain and preserve native vegetation over 30% of the total upland area of the course due to their high water needs and nutrient loads.

There are broader objectives which deal with generally preserving natural resources including native vegetation. These generalities have been used to require better site planning on individual projects. One developer howled when he discovered what the condition meant that he had accepted on approval. It said there must be no removal of the understory in all areas where actual site work was not necessary. He said he didn't know that meant he couldn't clean all those bushes out. "Why," said he, "they make us clean that stuff out in Palm Beach County." Incidentally, he is happy now and bragging in his advertisements about an ecologically sensitive development.

Case by case is never the best way for bureaucracies to function. We're looking at more definitive rules in our updated Land Development Code. We haven't adopted it yet, but there are some interesting ideas running loose. Staff is recommending that we stipulate that half of the required open space be retained in native vegetation.

For those of you whose bureaucracies still think that palmettos breed snakes, it may seem dangerously radical to require that 25% of all residential development be left in native vegetation. It's important to remember that ordinances that simply say "should consider" tend to get ignored where they are most needed. When the ordinance says "shall do" the developer and his planners know from the start what the rules are.

In conclusion, I would say that the bad news is that "The Preservation of Tropical Florida" has not gained appreciable enthusiasm with Floridians since Gifford's day. Only in the last ten years has there been any outspoken feeling that it might not be better to bulldoze it all and plant something from Madagascar. The good news is that, if you do speak out and educate and convince, there are cost effective, enforceable, legal ways for bureaucracies to preserve native habitat instead of hastening it on its way to extinction.

ENDANGERED SPECIES REGULATION

The Statute Entitled

"Preservation of Native Flora of Florida"

by Ralph E. Brown

Chief of the Bureau of Methods Development for Fla. Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services in Gainesville.

A law protecting native plants was passed prior to 1962. This law named certain species of plants as protected and disallowed their sale. No specific agency was named to administer the statute with the responsibility for enforcement resting on local law enforcement officers.

In 1978, the present statute was passed. This statute has several provisions which are a positive step:

Designation of endangered species. The earlier law had a long list consisting of mostly large categories like orchids, bromeliads, palms, etc. The majority of the public is law abiding but expects the laws to
be realistic. Laws that group plants found in the wilds in abundance with those near extinction are not considered realistic to many people.

It makes the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services responsible for enforcement. Several agencies could have been named and could have satisfactorily policed the statute. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, was named, however, probably because the division's responsibility for surveying nurseries, groves, farms, etc., for plant pests, required it to have a trained group of plant specialists. Sale and distribution of plants are regulated by the Division of Plant Industry; thus any offering of plants for sale is a responsibility of the Division of Plant Industry under the plant pest laws and will normally be brought to their attention.

It created the Endangered Plant Advisory Council. The council, consisting of botanists and others interested in native plants, reviews and updates the list of endangered and threatened plants in an orderly fashion.

It requires permitting for plant movement. The 1978 statute requires that the movement of three or more plants on the endangered list must be accompanied by a permit to harvest and move a specified number of a named species from a given location. Previously, one had only the word of the harvester or transporter that he had the permission of the property owner to harvest the plants.

It requires written permission. The property owner or supervisor must give written permission to harvest or transport threatened or endangered plants from a property.

The responsibility of enforcing this statute has been that of the Division of Plant Industry for approximately four years. We realized that inexperience with the need to control commercial exploitation. Harvesting of wild plants had been occurring unabated since the Spanish came to Florida. We began controlling the sale of endangered species by closer investigation of sales of regulated plant species at nurseries, roadside stands, flea markets, and in shipments to other states. The word quickly made the rounds in commercial circles and to our knowledge the indiscriminate harvesting and sale has abated. It is true that we have had very few reports of violations and no prosecutions, but as with most laws the potential profit has to be sufficient to make the illegal act tempting. In addition, many of the plants harvested in numbers over the past 40 years which are truly endangered are not found in numbers sufficient to make their harvest profitable. For example, the cowhorn orchid was found in numbers in the Everglades 20 years ago. Our division botanist and I spent three days looking for these orchids growing in the wilds in 1980 and found three specimens, through the guidance of my uncle who lived in Ochopee and had located the plants while hunting. It certainly would be difficult to make a profit harvesting and selling that species today.

One thing going for conservation of species in the eastern portion of Collier County and the Fakahatchee Strand is government acquisition of that area as a water management area. The elimination of camps and homes over the area and subsequent limiting of human access will be a tremendous help in conservation of plant species found there.

The Division of Plant Industry may be criticized for not requesting a large budget and a small army to police the removal of plants from the wilds. Realistically, however, it would be impossible to police the entire state. It is necessary to utilize citizens such as yourselves and other interested persons. Your attention to the removal and destruction of the plants from the wilds and reporting of violations will help protect endangered plants. Very seldom is the policeman at the scene of the crime, but he responds when the crime is reported by the victim or other interested parties. You and your children are the victims of the plant rip-off and we need your help.

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USING NATIVE PLANTS ON PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY
by Joseph T. Lawson

Dept. of Maintenance and Operations, Palm Beach County School Board.

There are many reasons for saving and utilizing native plants on land developed by public organizations — Federal, State and Local. Not only can we save our natural heritage for the future and aid in teaching about our environment, but we can realize significant cost savings in our grounds maintenance programs.

A native plant is one that occurs naturally in a geographical area and has not been introduced by man. An exotic, or non-native plant, is one that has been introduced to a geographical area by man. While many of our common exotic plants are attractive ornamentals that pose little threat to the environment except for a drain on energy resources, some exotics are undesirable pest plants that prevent the natural recovery of disturbed ecosystems and even invade native plant communities, disrupting natural function. Problem pest plants like Brazilian pepper, American pine, and melaleuca should never be planted and should be destroyed when possible.

The Department of Maintenance and Operations of the School Board of Palm Beach County is actively involved in using native plants for landscaping and educational purposes at county public schools. In addition to using and encouraging the use of natives in campus beautification projects and in landscaping new construction, we are involved with the development of Environmental Study Areas at county school centers.

These programs encompass the preservation and acquisition of native plants through several different methods. We work with other departments of the system to design new school sites so as to incorporate as much of the existing native flora as possible into the landscape site plan and transplant others either on site or on to other school property. We transplant native plants from commercial and private development sites onto school property, with the cooperation of various developers and contractors. When funds are available, we purchase native plants for use in landscape improvements and development of native plant areas. We also propagate and grow natives in our School Board Nursery for use in landscape projects and native plant areas at schools.

For our nursery, we receive donations of native plants from local commercial nurseries and, in some instances, trade excess exotic and native nursery stock for natives which may be in short supply. We currently grow approximately 50% native plants and 50% exotic at the nursery. Our production goal in the next few years is to gradually increase the amount of natives grown to as much as 90%. We are currently growing thousands of native seedlings which will be available for landscape projects at school sites.

Although using native plants in landscape situations is not new to the horticultural industry, it has long taken a "back seat" to the use of exotic plant materials in the landscape development of Florida. In developing South Florida into a tropical "paradise," the use of exotics has been encouraged, often to the detriment of the rich diversity of native plant communities that existed. Although well-intentioned, this philosophy has caused problems for our public officials regarding water and energy usage, as well as strain on agency budgets, to maintain these "exotic plant systems." Today, this factor of landscape and maintenance managers is leading government landscape and grounds managers to turn to native plants as a cost effective method to cope with large increases in the amount of acreage for which we are responsible. These increases in acreage are often negatively affected by budget and manpower cutbacks and definitely affected by increasing energy costs.

As mentioned, we encourage school planners and architects to design new school sites so as to preserve important native plant areas and trees buffers around the site, although we realize that many times the physical requirements of the school may conflict with this goal. Existing native areas and buffers worked into the design of a school center cut down on the amount of time and resources that must be expended to maintain the site. Areas planted in turfgrass and exotic plantings are much less cost effective from a maintenance point of view than areas left or planted in natives. With over 2000 acres currently maintained by the Department of Maintenance and Operations, and an in-house grounds, landscape, and nursery staff of less than 50 employees, it is imperative that we use our manpower and resources in the most cost effective manner. Native plants in general need much less water, little or no fertilizer or pesticides,
and less routine maintenance than exotic plantings. This adds up to money saved. Native plants for landscaping, when used correctly, can be every bit as aesthetically pleasing as the exotic landscapes presently being designed, planted and maintained.

We, as public employees, can have an impact on the attitude among the public that exotic plants are more desirable than natives. Although those of us who work in non-instructional branches of the school system are not teachers in the strict sense of the word, all of us who work with the system are, by definition, contributors to the educational process.

As mentioned earlier, our efforts in using native plants on school grounds encompass several different methods of acquiring natives for the development of school sites. I will further detail our efforts in two areas: saving natives from the bulldozer to use on school property and developing native plant learning areas at school centers.

First, a brief summary of the amounts and types of natives we have moved from sites being developed: In the past year we have transplanted several hundred Sabal palms (the state tree), dozens of live oaks and laurel oaks, numerous dahoon holly, several hundred wax myrtle, and numerous assorted understory plants, including two species of wild coffee, two species of Lyonia (fetterbushes), myrsine, small slash pines, gallberry, wild lime, ferns, cocoplum, and small cypress trees. These plants have been transplanted from development sites either directly to school centers or to our School Board Nursery.

One thing we have found to be very important in our efforts is to develop and maintain a network of contacts among native plant people, contractors, developers, nurserymen, landscapers, environmentalists, school system employees, and many other concerned citizens. We keep in close contact with our School Plant Planning Department and superintendent's at the sites of new school construction, from the time a piece of property is acquired until the time it is turned over to us for regular maintenance. These contacts, and the actions taken through them, have resulted in the acquisition of tens of thousands of dollars worth of native plants over the past several years for the school system.

A second area of major emphasis in our use of native plants on school grounds is our participation in the development of Environmental Study Areas at school centers. We aid administrators, teachers, and students in their efforts to develop native plant learning centers for use in teaching about natives. Native plant areas are currently in existence or are being planned or developed at more than 18 schools, including a trail at the School Board Nursery being developed with the cooperation of Hagen Road Elementary. This trail currently has over 160 species of native plants. We envision this as a model trail and center of information for all schools in the system.

The large geographical area, the diversity of natural habitats in Palm Beach County, and the large number of schools in the system, allow for the development of every major native plant community of southeast and south central Florida. These are used to teach students of all ages the importance of saving the "real" Florida from disappearing through well-intentioned, but uninformed, attempts at "improving" it.

Many of these Environmental Study Areas are started with Environmental Education Mini-Grants applied for and received through the State of Florida Department of Education's environmental education program. These grants are seed money provided for initial development of these study areas for the benefit of students and the community. Further development over the years is the responsibility of the school center and the community. The Department of Maintenance and Operations helps with planning, design, and support services for these areas.

Any effort we make to get the study of native plants included in the curriculum is an important step in educating students about native plant communities in their environment. Nearly half of the tree species native to the continental United States are native to the State of Florida. Florida has 130 species of trees native to the state. Through teaching about native plants we can accomplish a turnaround in attitude among the general public regarding the value of natives in keeping Florida green for future generations and conserving our valuable and vanishing natural resources.

According to Dr. David Lee of Florida International University, in addressing the Florida Native Plant Conference recently, courses in native plants are non-existent in the State of Florida on the primary and secondary school level. We must encourage this information to be taught. Through this article and the presence of native plants on school grounds, we hope to arouse interest in learning more about native plants.

The State of Florida is a great state and Palm Beach County is a great place to live, but only by learning more about how we interrelate with and depend on our natural resources for our quality of life and that of our children can we assure a fair chance for this great natural heritage to survive.

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**USING DESIGN PRINCIPLES WITH NATIVE PLANTS**

**by Peter F. Strelkow**

Landscape Architect in South Florida and partner in Native Landscaping, contractors.

**Landscape Architect**

Before the invasion of man to South Florida, there existed a tremendous diversity of subtropical indigenous vegetation. Today, this is no longer true. After filling the wetlands and clearing the hardwood hammocks and pinelands, developers and even landscape architects have proceeded to ignore the native vegetation and have planted mostly exotic plant species which now dominate our landscape. The species *Schinus terebinthifolius* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* are now invading the areas which man cannot reach. As a South Florida native, I find this a sad note indeed.

I have concluded that the re-establishment of native species in accordance with sound design principles is my guiding design philosophy. I don't discourage the use of all exotics. Today I use approximately 70% natives and 30% exotics. Most of the exotics are flowering trees or unusual specimens.

When designing the landscaping for a residence or commercial building, I first establish what the original plant association was for that area: that is, pineland, hammock, beach, etc. From this information, I can establish a good base plant palette. Then it becomes a matter of working with and educating the client. From there, I can create my garden with the use of textures, colors, accents, and rhythm. I am generally inclined to use organic bedlines with lots of lush evergreen foliage. Finally, I always plan for a low maintenance landscape and discourage the use of large turfs areas.

I am not yet an expert on native plants of South Florida, but I am steadily increasing my knowledge of their names, attributes, diversities, tolerances, and uses for landscaping.

The most difficult part of working with these plants is in plant and self-education. I would speculate that there are 200-300 new and old South Florida native species that are available in the nursery trade, and I currently use 150 of these species on a regular basis.

If you are going to use natives in your garden, then you must educate yourself about each species used. Preplanning is the key to a successful landscape. Of course, you will be treading on new turf and experimenting, but knowing the plant beforehand will save you from making too many mistakes. The three best ways to discover these natives are: one, to read horticultural books like Tomlinson, *Trees Native to Tropical Florida; Workman, Growing Native; Long and Lakela, A Flora of Tropical Florida; or Georgia Tasker, Wild Things.*

A second way is through the Florida Native Plant Society. This has been one of my key resources for learning the plants and where to purchase them, and to meet a fine group of people with a common interest.

Finally, the best method of self-education is to get out in the wild. In South Florida, there are still some hammocks to visit which are probably my favorite learning spots. Also, we have the wonderful Everglades. There is beach vegetation to see, and estuaries (marshes) to observe. A monthly trip to your favorite wild place will be invaluable to your education and, as important, your peace of mind.

It is very difficult for me not to talk on a specific professional level as to the design and theory of landscape architecture. Please bear with me, as the information that I would like to discuss is both relevant and essential to the overall purpose of this discourse.

In utilizing native plants and native plant
design, one must be aware and appreciative of the subtleties of the plants. Color is not the key element for good design. Although color is available for use, like the firebush, Geiger tree, and gallardia, it generally will not represent a major design force.

Good design reflects an understanding of form, color, accent, scale, and rhythm. All good planting design revolves around these concepts. Regardless of whether the plants in your plan are native or not, if you adhere to these concepts, a sound plan is certain to evolve.

The first and foremost principle of designing with natives is texture. By definition, texture is that surface quality of any material that can be seen or felt. I consider texture to be a method of comparison between objects in the design. I would consider the sweet acacia to have a fine lacy texture, especially when seen in comparison to the thick leaves of a seagrape. Wild tamarinid has a more delicate texture than a clusia. Texture must also be qualified in terms of the distance at which it is viewed. The perceived size of the unit varies with a change in distance. When you touch an oak tree, you are able to see the form of the individual leaves and the texture of the bark surface. At several hundred yards, the oak becomes an entire mass of shadow and light reflection for planting design. Texture is described by its coarseness, fineness, roughness, heaviness, or lightness.

In application of texture, each part of the plant must be so related that it will be compatible to, and will blend with, its neighbor; if textures change, they must do so in a logical and graduated manner. Generally, fine, medium or coarse, or vice versa, is used. Although not a prominent feature in native plant design, color is perhaps the most striking of all the design elements. One must learn the many different shades of green and the colored species effectively. The bright colors tend to excite, while the subdued or cool colors are more conducive to restfulness. I use two types of color in planting design. The first is background or basic color to harmonize the view. A dark green background enables me to highlight plants with brighter colors. With a light green base plane I can display species which spring forth out of these.

The second type of color utilized is accent color, which is the emphasizing color for a design. When designing with colors there are several things to remember. Man has psychological tendencies to lean toward light and vivid colors. Subdued cool and light colors are more conducive to reflection or thoughtfulness. When changing color, do it in sequence — light to dark, or vice versa. Red, yellows, oranges (i.e., warm colors), appear nearer. Blues, blue-greens, and green (i.e., cool colors), appear farther away.

Also important are scale and proportion, especially when dealing with home landscapes. Proportion can be described as the relationship of parts to the other parts, and the relationship of each part to the whole. All aspects of the design must be in accordance with the user; therefore, the human being becomes the ultimate measurer. Native royal palms can be used correctly in scale, but many times are grossly out of proportion. In a home landscape, you are much more apt to be working on a small scale in which areas are designed for each individual owner. I do not encourage large lawn areas because of their extremely high maintenance requirements. Instead, I advocate the removal of a large percentage of turf and replacement with hammock canopy trees such as live oak, mastic and gumbo limbo. This will immediately bring a project down to a more intimate scale which I believe is much more enjoyable and appropriate for the user. By the creation of a hammock-type, or canopy-enclosed garden, we are able to spend our time, not mowing or fertilizing, but rather enjoying low maintenance and beauty of native trees like a wild tamarinid or a paradise tree. There are also many diverse shrubs and ground covers indigenous to our area which are waiting to be discovered by the home gardener. In my opinion, intimate backyards with native gardens go hand in hand. In this type of low key setting, the true beauty and relaxing properties of both gardens and gardening can truly be appreciated.

Accent planting must be considered. A good working definition would be a visual break in a sequence or pattern of ground materials. The idea of accent/emphasis in planting is to control the composition of a space or capture the attention of the viewer.

The following concepts should be remembered when using accent. Always use strong accents. The idea is to capture attention. Too many accent points may cause visual confusion. The location of focal points in the plan should revolve around those areas of major importance. If possible, frame the accent space. A specimen plant with unusual form or texture will serve as an accent when placed in the midst of common plants. Abrupt color changes create accent. Sound is a very powerful accent. A fountain or pond creates sound by the movement of water. Some of the best intimate spaces are complemented by water.

The next design principle which can make or break a design is called rhythm or sequence. Rhythm gives unity to the garden and allows one to move along or within the space with a degree of order. Elements of sequence should flow from one to another in an orderly manner.

Bear in mind these considerations:
- Texture should have order that is fine to coarse or vice versa, depending upon whether or not you want to create the illusion of depth.
- Color should have order, also. Working back and forth from light to dark greens in natives has a subtle, pleasing effect.
- Spacing is ever so important. By pre-determining the growing capacity of the different plants, you won't make the mistake of blocking out an important view, or even worse, planting a tree that grows much too large next to your home. This situation can only be remedied by costly pruning and/or ultimate removal.

As a general rule of thumb, the spacing order should be transitional, with the largest height in the rear.

The last and probably the most important aspect of planting design is the correct plant selection for a design. This is directly related to the maintenance program which will evolve. Plants should be chosen for a specific arrangement only after you have considered the total environment in which they live. Every plant has certain ideal conditions under which it will perform.

I usually do a thorough site analysis. The first thing I generally want to know is the size of the area. Southern Florida soils are generally shallow and geologically immature in comparison to similar soils found elsewhere in Florida. They have a weak profile and are infertile when cleared of vegetation. They are sandy and quick draining in most cases. The organic and nutrient content is usually weak and, therefore, many exotic plants like ixora and hibiscus become chlorotic and yellow due to lack of micronutrients. Another important aspect to consider is the pH of the soils. Most area soils are almost always very alkaline. Many exotics require a higher pH. Gardenia, azalea, and magnolia won't grow unless soil amendments are made. With this in mind, it is only logical to plant indigenous species that grow on poor soils. Also, if you live near the beach, a special palette of salt, wind, and drought-tolerant species must be established. Is the area exposed, part sun, or full shade? What types of plants do well under these conditions? Is the area wet (irrigation system), dry, or is it subject to cold north winds? What microclimates do you have at your house?

Most people select plants for landscape design without giving any thought to the mature size, shape, texture, color, growth habit, and longevity. Without consideration of these factors, the usual result is overplanting. Please do not let this happen to you. Space plants according to their mature size and enjoy watching a young plant mature.

Plant selection should start with your favorite plants as well as locally growing plants that you see around your neighborhood. Most people who have natives can supply you with information about their growth and habits. Don't be afraid to try something new. With a little research, you can select a good, solid palette of plants that you know will do well in your garden.

Finally, we should consider maintenance, an important consideration. The following are pointers I have developed to insure the proper selection of trees and shrubs in accordance with maintenance requirements.

*Evergreens or deciduous?*

**Overall size.**

Will it overhang a neighbor's property or your house?

How will the tree react in high winds or hurricanes?

Is it brittle?

Where are the utilities? Overhead lines must not be encroached. Underground lines
must not be disturbed.
Is salt tolerance necessary?
Does it bear objectionable seeds, fruit, or litter?
Are any special treatments such as water or fertilizer indicated?
Do you really need all that lawn and the accompanying high maintenance?
Can you use ground covers instead?
Do you need a sheared hedge?
Why not use a plant that matures at four to five feet?
Are you or your gardener capable of maintaining your property?

Even though I have touched only briefly on the many facets of planting design, I hope you can see that understanding design principles and proper application of them is what makes a professional job. Certainly, you can see the benefits and beauty of our native plants. I believe the re-establishment of them in our landscapes is of the utmost importance.

Citizens in Plano, Texas found that if they retained their clippings, they could save annually approximately $88,000 extra on plastic bags, $13,500 on fuel and $36,000 on labor for the trips and work hours required to remove the clippings.

Mr. Bev Brown, an FNPS member of the Fort Pierce Chapter, has received a Merit Award from the American Society of Landscape Architects for his Dune Restoration Project at Sailfish Point on Hutchinson Island near Stuart. Since vehicles are forbidden on the fragile dunes, the entire project was "by hand and on foot."
Tons of debris and dozens of Australian pines were removed, an irrigation system installed (and operated by hand), and tasteful "Keep Off" signs were placed. The dune plants were fertilized from the air. Jury comments cited the dune restoration project as "a model for thousands of miles of coastline."

Wild Things — The Return of Native Plants
by Georgia Tasker and Stephanie True Moss, describes the trees, shrubs, and ground covers that you can plant around your South Florida home. WILD THINGS tells you

- what they look like: their leaves, flowers, and fruit
- where they grow
- how much space they need

By choosing native plants adapted to your own yard, you can nearly eliminate: watering, spraying, fertilizing, replanting after a freeze.

Recreate a natural area, invite birds and butterflies to your yard, replant with Florida native plants. WILD THINGS will tell you what, and where, and how! WILD THINGS will make you enthusiastic about native plants! WILD THINGS will inspire you to grow native!

This soft-cover book, published by the Florida Native Plant Society, is illustrated with 32 pages of full-color artwork, 25 pages of black-and-white. $5.00 plus $1.00 postage. Order from Florida Native Plant Society, 1203 Orange Avenue, Winter Park, Florida 32789.

The 1985 Florida Calamity Calendar is better than ever! Send them to all your out-of-state friends so they'll know it's too dangerous to move to Florida. Send them to all your Florida friends for a good laugh — and to tell the date. Send $6 (which includes mailing) to ENFO, 1203 Orange Ave., Winter Park 32789.

Mountain Lake Almanac, by Ken Morrison, a book of observations and musings by a naturalist from Maine, North Carolina, and Florida, is available in softcover for $8.95. Order from Mt. Lk. Almanac, P.O. Box 673, Frostproof 33843. Add $1.50 mailing charge; Floridians must add 45¢ sales tax for the softcover edition, 60¢ for the hardcover edition.