



**July 2009
BSSF Officers 2009**

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 Refreshments: Patty Gonzalez**

What	Who
Sales Table	Antonio Arbelaez

JULY 7, 2009, 7:30 PM

SPEAKER: Dennis Cathcart
RAFFLE TABLE: Bob and Elaine Mills
FOOD TABLE: There will be food – Sandy was away /asea when this went to print.

Speaker for the Month:



Dennis Cathcart is the owner/operator of Florida's well known Tropiflora nursery. A lumberjack-sized man, his previous talks have humbly reviewed his adventures to South America with the west coast's renowned Wally Berg. Before the Tuesday lecture, all members are invited to read his full web page –

complete with more information than most could fathom to need. Go to <http://www.tropiflora.com/>.

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• Photo page 8 By Ofelia Zorzano

In Case You Missed It

by Robert Meyer

Dr. Terrie Bert came and delivered a talk which incorporated two of her greatest passions – bromeliads and scuba diving. Amid the numerous slides (powerpoint computer memory) she snuck in cartoons of divers which culminated with a plant reward to the best listener (or was it the person who could count the fastest? You had to be there.).

Previously, her discussion was about plants beginning with the letters A-C. Hence, this discussion entitled, “DEFG. Diving Even Further Into Unusual Bromeliad Genera” basically took us to the next four letters of the alphabet.

The concentration was upon *Deinacanthon* (1 species), *Deuterocohnia* (18 species), *Distegantha* (2 species), *Edmundoa* (3 species), *Eduandrea* (1 species), *Encholerium* (22 species), *Fascicularia* (1 species), *Fernseea* (2 species), *Fosterella* (30 species), *Glomeropitcairnia* (2 species) and *Greigia* (22 species). Not discussed were familiar *Dyckia* or *Guzmania* – to which the speaker admittedly conceded were the most common species to our surroundings.

This was more about exotic and unique facets to bromeliads which we either see rarely or do not see unless allowed travel by aircraft.

Some rare or important facts included those items in the box below:

<i>Deinacanthon</i>	Stoloniferous above and below ground
<i>Deuterocohnia</i>	Dry, sunny lover – terrestrial
<i>Distegantha</i>	lover of humidity – Miami
<i>Edmundoa</i>	Loves epiphytic shade – has been re-named many times
<i>Eduandrea</i>	Brazilian only, rarely epiphytic
<i>Encholerium</i>	endemic to Brazil, likes xerophytic conditions

<i>Fascicularia</i>	loves cool – not seen in Miami
<i>Fernseea</i>	likes altitude, epiphytic, shade lover
<i>Fosterella</i>	Bolivian found, common in Florida – Mullford Foster namesake
<i>Glomeropitcairnia</i>	Ancestor to <i>Tillandsia</i> , <i>Vriesea</i> and <i>Guzmani</i> , name mean member of pitcairnia
<i>Greigia</i>	Loves humid terrestrial environment

We hope to see Dr. Bert on this continuing theme with the next set of letters of the alphabet.

FACTOID: *Greigia* is only bromeliad with lateral inflorescences.

Our 32nd Annual Show is only ten months away - start preparing now!!!
 by Alan Herndon

Time to stop procrastinating and start preparing your entries for our annual show in April 2010. This does not mean you need to spend several hours every week on your potential show plants. For the most part, your routine of inspecting the plants on a weekly basis for signs of impending problems will require 15-30 minutes a week for 20-30 plants.

The first step is to determine how many plants you can handle. A most important consideration is giving each plant sufficient space to grow to full potential. In practice, you should grow each plant so its leaves do not touch those of adjacent plants. If you do not have space to grow even a few plants unencumbered by neighbors, there is no need to give up. You can still make a respectable showing, even win major awards, but you will potentially have more trouble with marks on the leaves caused by spines on neighboring plants. In any case, give your show plants as much space as possible. The extra space will allow better air circulation and more even access to sunlight and make your life much easier as the show date nears. You will also be able to see potential problems much easier if the plants are not jammed on top of each other.

A most important consideration is giving each plant sufficient space to grow to full potential

Second, start with plants that grow well under your conditions. You can satisfy your desire to prove you can grow that difficult species next year or the year after. Right now, you are after the gold, and to get a shot at the major awards, you need to have plants that get an Award of Merit during the ribbon judging. If you start with genera that typically grow with good form and color, you can concentrate on bringing out the best color.

In theory, any plant perfectly grown will win an Award of Merit, but judges find it hard to resist the appeal of plants with especially colorful leaves or inflorescences, so it makes sense to enter plants with such appeal. If possible, you should also try to enter some plants that are not frequently seen.

You want to give your plants an opportunity to reach the largest possible size, so you want to grow them throughout the summer under your 'show' conditions. This means you should have already taken any pups you plan to grow for next year's show. You will also want to make sure the plants are well fertilized early in the summer to maximize growth. At the same time, once the plants have reached full size, you want to withhold fertilizer so the best leaf color can develop. For plants grown in pots, this is probably easiest to do by incorporating a slow-release fertilizer in the potting soil. If pups are being potted at this late date, a fertilizer designed to last 100 days would be preferred. If you are growing *Tillandsia*, or normally use foliar fertilizer on all your plants, you should fertilize consistently (every 2-3 weeks if you do not have an established pattern) during the summer. In October, you would cut back on the frequency of fertilization. By mid-February you should stop fertilizing plants intended for the show.

... judges find it hard to resist the appeal of plants with especially colorful leaves or inflorescences, so it makes sense to enter plants with such appeal.

Once your plants are selected and placed in your 'show' area(s), you need to make it a

habit to check them each and every week. You are looking for signs of insect (primarily scale) infestation, uneven or asymmetrical growth and changes in leaf color that indicate stress. Once you have looked at the plants for a few weeks, you will not need to inspect each plant closely, your eye will be drawn to any changes.

At this point, it is important to resist the temptation to give your "show" plants too much extra care. A little extra water applied too frequently can have catastrophic consequences. For the most part, you need to grow the "show" plants in your normal fashion and let the plants do the work. The potential problems mentioned above will probably take several weeks to develop. By then, another Advisory will be out and, with luck, will have some suggestions on how to deal with these problems.

Editor's Note: Alan says, "[I]n October, you would cut back on the frequency of fertilization. By mid-February you should stop fertilizing plants intended for the show." There is more truth to this than one may want to know. Two weeks ago, I obtained four prized "Flama" plants from Alan and Rhonda which have a unique red color that I have not seen before. Last week, I was walking about the yard, and could not find them. I found some other plants that I had bought at that time, but the 4 Flama were missing. After walking back and forth for what seemed to be hours, I found them. They are now green. Why? Fertilizer. One more reason to stop the fertilizing – and maybe never starting the same

Growing *Alcantarea imperialis* - Part 1 by Alan Herndon

Alcantarea imperialis is one of the perfect landscape plants for southern Florida. It is an imposing specimen that can grow in full sun, will last for years in prime condition and is incredibly tough once established in the right spot. There are no marginal leaf spines to contend with, so even non-bromeliophiles can love the plant. Furthermore, several clones with different leaf colors (green to red to a dark purple) are now available, so you are not limited to a single color palette.

There are a few potential pitfalls you need to be aware of in growing these plants. First, this is not a water-loving plant. The fastest way to kill an *Alcantarea imperialis* is to plant it in an area receiving supplemental water every day or in a poorly drained soil. On the other hand, *Alcantarea* is not as drought resistant as many succulents, so you cannot expect it to grow to full potential in an unwatered cactus bed. Second, these are large plants. In full sun, an *Alcantarea imperialis* will be 6 foot across; in shade it can be 10 foot across. Additionally, these plants typically do not stay in one place, but slowly creep along the ground surface over time. Finally, this species does not normally produce offsets after flowering. Of course, once reaching flowering size, the plant will usually take 5, 10 or even 15 years before flowering. You grow this species for the shape of the plant and color of the leaves.



Alcantarea is dependent upon healthy roots for good growth. When the roots remain too wet or too dry, they are stressed and quickly die. At this point, a fungal infection usually invades the base of the stem and the crown of the plant eventually falls over. Early signs of trouble are a rapid increase in the number of dead lower leaves. If you have a small plant with several 'hair pups' around the base of the stem, a clear sign of trouble is the death of some or all of the 'hair pups'. You can minimize the possibility of this root death through proper watering.

The plants survive quite well when watered once a week. Just be sure to water the ground under the plant well so the roots get some water too. However, all is not lost even if the crown is completely loose. As long as there

are several live leaves in the crown, it is usually possible to resurrect the plant by treating the affected portion of the stem with a broad-spectrum fungicide and thereafter keeping the base of the stem dry (placing it in an empty pot is usually sufficient).

Just be sure to water the ground under the plant well so the roots get some water too

Check periodically for new root growth from the base. When you see new roots, plant in a well-drained soil mix or well-drained patch of soil in the garden. (This procedure will displease the impatient because you can expect several months to pass before new roots are produced and then several more months before the crown reaches its original size and shape.)

As mentioned before, *Alcantarea imperialis* does not normally produce pups after flowering, but usually produces a profusion of hair pups around the base while small. These pups can be successfully removed and grown with 4-6 leaves that are 2-3 inches long. If left on the parent plant, the pups will grow faster, but you run the risk of the parent putting out roots that envelope the base of the pup and make removal impossible.

The hair pups usually disappear once the parent nears full size. (Hair pups are still being produced in the lower leaf axils, but the overwhelming presence of the parent deprives them of water, nutrients and light.) Under certain conditions (not under grower control), one or more of the hair pups will survive and grow attached to the parental stem, but you should not depend on this to replace a plant that flowers.

Terrie Bert, in a presentation to BSSF, suggested that flowering plants may be induced to produce pups near the center by adding small amounts of controlled release fertilizer to the axils of the lower leaves. This technique is certainly worth trying.

You will have to be patient with any pups produced by this method. Even with species of *Alcantarea* that normally produce central pups, these pups do not grow quickly enough to match the decline in the parent. You will have a period of a year or more before the pups reach sufficient size to replace the original parent. You will also have to keep an eye on the parent during the entire process. If the stem of the parent begins to rot, the

pups may be infected and killed. Usually, stem rot starts at the base of the stem and moves slowly towards the tip. It is almost always safe to leave pups attached until the rot moves within a few inches of the pup base.

Of course, you can always keep several full-size plants around (if you have the space) since they are unlikely to all bloom during the same year. Alternatively, you could keep a smaller plant or two on hand in case your big plant decides to bloom. In any case, you should have this plant in your collection. Even if you don't have room for a full-size plant, you can grow smaller plants in pots. The smaller plants (1-2 feet across) have the same appearance as the full-size. If you grow the plants slowly by withholding fertilizer, you can enjoy them for at least a few years. When the plants outgrow their allotted space, you can always donate them to the BSSF auction and start over with smaller plants.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Robert Meyer

The health of the organization seems great. The financial health seems better. But, the organization still is encountering – or will soon be encountering – a devastating blow which necessitates a call to the masses.

Nonprofit organizations ordinarily fall upon the shoulders of the selective few (not selected). And, while they perform well, the remaining membership can easily fall into reticent approval, which respectfully shows deferential abidance to the organization's leadership. However, amid this habit, we leave the membership astray, watch the "burn out" of the engaged few, and ultimately may witness an atrophy of the numbers of those who can perform the duties you, I, or we assume will be handled "by others" from now until the day the earth stands still.

People in the leadership fold are either not getting younger or feeling the brunt of the demands placed upon their otherwise fully sated lives of responsibility and charge. It is with open arms that I ask, on behalf of the others as well, that anyone wishing to learn more about the processes of the organization, and willing to engage further into the organization's ministerial duties, to give their name to me without further solicitation and describe what opportunities would best pique your interest.

It has been said on many modest occasions that we are a fun group. Although the source comes from within, it is a fair evaluation as the people within lack pretense or airs – characteristics which can make nonprofit volunteerism a good deed that goes punished.

So, at the next meeting, walk up to me and deliver your name. I invite one and all. If you want to be on the board for 2010 – even better. That once-a-month board meeting, combined with pretty good food and spirits, has cultivated many hearty laughs and good times.

I look forward to your approach.

JOIN the BSSF:

Friends or Family contact Moyna Prince at
305-251-5289

From collectible to commodity

by Alan Herndon

When BSSF was founded in 1959, there were few sources for bromeliads. Most of the plants available came from a few collectors. In Florida, this meant first, Mulford Foster, but Julian Nally, Ralph Davis and the Wilson's (Bob and Catherine) also had large collections early on. The Wilsons owned Fantastic Gardens

There were also a few mail-order nurseries offering bromeliads. From California, David Barry's personal collection grew into California Jungle Garden. By 1955, he was offering 75 different bromeliads for sale. From Brazil, Leopoldo Seidel was offering a large variety of bromeliads. Julius Roehrs Company, from Rutherford, New Jersey (of all places) was also offering a good number of different bromeliads during the same period. The Roehrs Company also created and published *Exotica*, a book picturing a large variety of tropical plants that was used by many bromeliad growers of the period to identify their plants. Closer to home, Alberts and Merkel Bros., Inc. of Boynton Beach sold many plants by mail and produced a well-illustrated catalog to market these plants. One of the owners, Jean Merkel was a member of BSSF during the early days, coming to meetings with some frequency despite the travel involved.

Fantastic Gardens, founded by Robert and Catherine Wilson (charter members of BSSF), was the most important local bromeliad nursery in the early years. Not exclusively a bromeliad

nursery; the Fantastic Gardens also featured aroids, palms and other tropical plants, in addition to the many bromeliad species collected in Brazil. Two smaller early nurseries that carried bromeliads were operated by Hazel Mueller in North Miami and Mary Heinlein in the vicinity of Homestead. These smaller nurseries were incapable of competing with Fantastic Gardens in the variety of plants offered, but they were capable of bringing plants from collections throughout Florida into the Miami area. A few nurseries dealing almost completely with bromeliads formed by the mid to late 1960's. The most notable were the nurseries of two growers who served as early presidents of BSSF. Paul Lowe ran a mail-order retail operation (a prototypical backyard nursery) based in Goulds. Vance Stokes ran a wholesale oriented operation.

When BSSF was founded in 1959, there were few sources for bromeliads

During the 1970's and 1980's a large number of small nurseries specializing in bromeliads made their appearance throughout Florida and the United States. This followed a surge of interest about bromeliads among the plant growing public. Relatively few of these nurseries appeared in southern Florida, but they have had an outsized impact on the subsequent development of the bromeliad market in this country. The three biggest, in order of appearance, were Kerry's Bromeliad Nursery, Bullis Bromeliads and DeLeon's Bromeliad World. All three started as retail-oriented nurseries with hundreds of different plants offered, but all have converted to wholesale only with a much more limited offering. During the same period, Plants in Design, Del Fosse Nursery and the Bromeliad Barn were established. The retail-oriented Bromeliad Barn is long gone, but the Del Fosse Nursery has survived in the local wholesale market and still features bromeliads. Plants in Design has grown considerably larger (though not to the same extent as the Big Three) following the wholesale path. The latest local nurseries founded during this period were Living Colors and Bromeliad Specialties. By the time these nurseries were founded, the shift from retail to wholesale operations was well advanced, so both started out with a wholesale orientation. Both are still in operation and ship many plants to the northern markets.

Even in the mid 1970's, there were signs of the coming wholesale boom in bromeliads.

During the 1970's and 1980's a large number of small nurseries specializing in bromeliads made their appearance throughout Florida and the United States.

Bromeliads had been grown wholesale in Europe for decades, and nurseries in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany were the source for many specialized plants. Of course, plant quarantine laws prohibited the importation of plants in soil (growing medium), so the available plants tended to be seedlings or unrooted cuttings. In the Miami area, Voster's Nursery, was a large (for the time) wholesale nursery that featured *Aechmea fasciata*. This was a select clone, brought from Europe by Jim Vosters. Vosters imported other bromeliads from Europe and marketed many of them (including *Ananas nanus*), but none reached the level of the *Aechmea fasciata*. Hoak's Nursery was started by Joe Hoak, a former grower at Voster's Nursery. Like Voster's, it was a wholesale nursery, but in the mid 1970's, one of their featured lines was *Aechmea chantinii*. Even at Fantastic Gardens (then being run by Bob Mentalos), more of the business depended on the wholesale production of *Neoregelia carolinae* Tricolor than the still extensive collections of rare plants.

By the late 1970's, when bromeliads were starting to gain a following in the general United States flower market, a few larger wholesale nurseries specializing in ornamental bromeliads began to appear. The first I remember were in Puerto Rico. These nurseries provided *Neoregelia* Tricolor Perfecta in large quantities. The next big step took place when large quantities of *Aechmea fasciata* and *Guzmania* hybrids became available through tissue culture. I believe it was nurseries in Hawaii that first marketed these plants heavily, but Kerry's and DeLeon's recognized the start of a new trend and moved quickly to put themselves in the front lines. Since then, Kerry's and DeLeon's have moved along parallel tracks. Both concentrated on growing massive quantities of a limited number of varieties. They both sell primarily through large national and regional chains (Walmart, Home Depot, Lowes, etc.) and are both among the largest nurseries in the country. (It is interesting that a parallel path was also followed by Kent's Bromeliad Nursery in California. Kent's is also one of the largest nurseries in the country.) As might be expected, these nurseries do not deal in small quantities.

Each year, they typically sell tens of thousands of every variety on their pricelist..

There is no longer a limited supply of bromeliads (at least for the varieties grown by Kerry's, DeLeon's and Kent's). Every person in the country can go to a nearby store and find *Aechmea fasciata* or *Aechmea*, *Guzmania* and *Vriesea* hybrids. Bullis has a much wider variety of bromeliads available in slightly smaller quantities (commonly, thousands of each per year). Still, many more bromeliads are not grown by any large nursery, and there are a large number of small (and not-so-small) retail-oriented nurseries taking advantage of this opening. For the plants that are hard to find in any nursery, there is the Bromeliad Exchange service offered by the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies. Take advantage of the abundance.

What's in Bloom - June 2009

by Alan Herndon

Compare this list with the list for May 2009 and you will see that the number of blooming plants is still high. Plants recorded blooming for the first time this month (in bold letters) number 56. The list would be much longer, but I do not have a large variety of *Tillandsia* species in my collection. Those of you with many *Tillandsia* species should have large number of plants currently in bloom or near bloom for the next several months.

It is now clear that *Vriesea* (including the segregates *Alcantarea* and *Werauhia*) are blooming in greater profusion this year than normal. The most spectacular manifestation is in the genus *Alcantarea*. Karl Green has 5 plants blooming – a majority of his full size plants. I also have 5 plants (4 different species) blooming also a majority of the full size plants I have. In Moyna's yard, most of her large *Vriesea* plants bloomed this spring along with some of her *Alcantarea*.

Aechmea subgenus *Ortgiesia* (***coelestis***, ***gamosepala***, ***kerteziae***, ***winkleri***)

Aechmea (Alvarez, *angustifolia*, *brueggeri*, *chantinii*, ***contracta***, *cucullata*, ***dactylina***, *disjuncta* (formerly *Hohenbergia disjuncta*), *fuerstenbergii*, Little Harv, *mariae-*

reginae, ***miniata*** (***discolor***), *mollis*, *mulfordii* (red leaf form), *nudicaulis*, *penduliflora*, *pubescens*, ***rubens***, *seidelii*, *servitensis*, ***tessmannii***, *tillandsioides*, *victoriana*, ***wittmackiana***)

Alcantarea (***imperialis***, ***glaziouana***, ***odorata***)

Araeococcus ***flagelliformis***

Billbergia (***amoena carneum***, ***kuhlmannii***)

Canistropsis (***billbergioides***, *burchellii*, ***pulcherrima***)

Canistrum (***alagoanum***, *fosterianum*)

Cryptanthus ***warren-loosei***

Fosterella *schidiosperma*

Guzmania (*lingulata*, *minor* 'Orange Crush', Noah)

Hohenbergia (***andina***, *distans*, *undulatifolia*, *stellata* (pink), ***utriculosa***, ***vestita***)

Lymania (*alvimii*, *spiculata*)

Neoregelia (*amandae*, *ampullacea*, Annick, Aztec, *bahiana*, *binotii*, Bob Read, Bob Work, Bossa Nova, *burlemarxii*, *burlemarxii meeanum*, *carolinae* (several clones), *carcharodon* 'Silver', Charm, Catherine Wilson, *concentrica*, *correia-araujoii*, Devine Brown, Devroe, ***dungsiana***, ***eleutheropetala bicolor***, Emerald City, Fireball, Fosperior Perfection, Franca, ***guttata***, ***indecora***, *johannis*, *laevis maculata*, *macrosepala*, *magdalena*, *marmorata*, ***martinelii***, Morado, ***myrmecophila***, *nivea*, *olens* (*fluminensis* of trade), *oligantha*, ***pendula brevifolia***, **Picasso**, ***punctatissima*** (red) ***ruschi***, *sanguinea*, *sarmentosa*, Sheba, ***spectabilis***, Tossed Salad, Tricolor Perfecta, Ultima)

Nidularium (***catarinensis***, *innocentii*, *krisgreeniae*, *longiflorum* (green), *meeanum*, *rutilans*, ***schereemitievii***, ***viridipetalum***)

Orthophytum (*burle-marxii*, ***compactum***, *conquistense*, ***disjuncta***, *duartei*, *grossiorum*, *harleyi*, ***hatschbachii***, *lemei*, *lymaniana*)

Pitcairnia (***angustifolia***, *beachiae*, ***domingensis***, *integrifolia*, ***undulata***, ***xanthocalyx***)

Portea (*petropolitana extensa*)

Pseudananas *sagenarius*

Quesnelia (***testudo***)

Ronnbergia petersii

Tillandsia (***abdita***, ***albida***, ***jalisco-monticola***, ***nowackii***)

Vriesea (*brusquensis*, ***ensiformis***, *fosteriana*, *incurvata*, *inflata* (red), *muelleri*, *ospinae*, ***rodigasiana***, *schwackeana*, *Splendide*)

Field Trip July 18, 2009

IT IS OFFICIAL!

DATE: July 18, 2009
TIME: 9:30 AM
PLACE: Dr. Jeffrey Block's home
7299 SW 79 Ct
Miami, FL 33143

TIME 2: approx. 12:00 PM
PLACE 2: Tradewinds Tropicals
16400 SW 240th Street
Homestead Fl 33031

TIME 3: 1:30 PM or thereabouts
PLACE 3: Lori Weyrick
14880 SW 200 St
Miami, FL 33187

There will be drink at Tradewinds (the Herndon's nursery) to those exasperated by heat.

There will be food and drink at Weyrick's for those who RSVP.

This will a guaranteed fun event.

Alan and Rhonda, as well as Lori, will gladly sell items to interested people.

If you have not been to any of three facilities, make an attempt to appear. Each venue has astounding characteristics which make the visit a worthy Saturday walk in the park. At the meeting more details will be announced.



Neoregelia Jeffrey Block – named after our host for July 19, 2009
Photo Courtesy of Bullis Bromeliads



Robert Meyer, Bob Grayson and Maureen Adelman pose with one of Grayson's plants on Saturday June 6, 2009 when Grayson graciously invited members and friends to come and remove plants which he no longer wished to feed and nourish. Grayson's magnificent garden in Surfside amazed the participants who saw innumerable plants beautifully laid out on his modestly sized lot. A marvelous occasion.

FACTOID: All of Florida's 16 native bromeliad species and two natural hybrids (hybrids are produced when cross-pollination occurs between species, producing a new offspring) are epiphytic. Ten of Florida's 16 native bromeliad species are listed as threatened or endangered. *Florida Native Bromeliads* by Barbra C. Larson, J. Howard Frank, Ginger M. Allen and Martin B. Main

T-Shirts Still For Sale

Sandy Roth has determined to take on another task – make t-shirts. Artwork is approved and she has contacted the proper printers to manufacture t-shirts for the masses. Announcements will be delivered at the meeting.

BROMELIADS IN THE RED STICK

The Bromeliad Society of Baton Rouge is hosting "The 35th Annual Southwest Bromeliad Guild Show & The 11th International Cryptanthus Show" on September 25 - 27, 2009, and rooms are available at Holiday Inn South (on Airline & I-12) Room rates for Tower \$90 or Courtyard \$86 + tax. For Reservations call 888-814-9602. For more information, go to www.hibatonrougesouth.com

Bromeliad Society of South Florida Library Inventory
On top two shelves of library cart, in alphabetical order
Alpha by author

Author	Title	Publisher	Year	# Copies
1 Andre, Edouard François, translated and Annotated by Michael Rothernberg, Editor	Bromeliaceae Andreanae	Big Bridge Press	1983	
2 Baensch, Ulrich; Baensch, Ursula	Blooming Bromeliads	Tropic Beauty	1994	
3 Beadle, Don A.	A Preliminary Listing of all Known Cultivar and Grex Names for the Bromeliaceae	The Bromeliad Society	1991	3
4 Bromeliad Society	Bromeliads A Cultural Handbook	The Bromeliad Society	1977	3
5 Bromeliad Society	International Checklist of Bromeliad Hybrids, Containing the Names and Parentage of all Known Bromeliad Hybrids to December 31, 1978	The Bromeliad Society	1979	
6 Foster, Mulford B.	Bromeliads A Cultural Handbook	Robinson Printers	1953	
7 Foster, Mulford B.	The Bromeliads of Brazil	Smithsonian Institution	1943	
8 Foster, Mulford B.; Foster, Racine Sarasy	Brazil, Orchid of the Tropics	Jacques Cattell Press	1949	
9 Gilmartin, Amy Jean	Phanerogamarum Monographiae Tomus IV	Straus & Cramer GMBh	1972	
10 Hanson, Bea	Bromeliads for Everyone	Business Printing Works, Auckland	1970	
11 Isley III, Paul T.	Tillandsia	Botanical Press	1987	
12 Kramer, Jack	Bromeliads: The Horticulturist's Guide to a Houseplant of Unparalleled Beauty	Harper & Row	1981	
13 LaHurd, Jeff	A Passion for Plants: Marie Selby Botanical Gardens	Selby Botanical Garden Press	2001	
14 Leme, Elton M.C.	Nidularium: Bromeliads of the Atlantic Forest	Sextante Artes	2000	
15 Leme, Elton M.C.; Marigo, Luiz Claudio	Bromeliads in the Brazilian Wilderness	Marigo Comunicação Visual	1993	
16 Luther, Harry E. & Sieff, Edna	An Alphabetical List of Bromeliad Binomials, Fourth Edition, April 1994	The Bromeliad Society	1994	
17 Luther, Harry E. & Sieff, Edna	An Alphabetical List of Bromeliad Binomials, Third Edition, May 1992	The Bromeliad Society	1992	
18 Manzanares, Jose	Jewels of the Jungle: Bromeliaceae of Ecuador, Part II Pitcairnioideae	Imprenta Mariscal	2005	
19 McPherson, Stewart	Pitcher Plants of the Americas	McDonald & Woodward	2007	
20 Muzzell, Al	Un Estudio Preliminar de las Bromeliaceas de Fortuna/A Preliminary Study of the Bromeliads of Fortuna	printed wordprocessed document		
21 Oliva-Esteve, Francisco	Bromeliaceae III	Producciones Oliva Esteve	2002	

22	Oliva-Esteve, Francisco	Bromeliads	Armitano Editores	2000	
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