



CALOOSAHATCHEE  
BROMELIAD  
SOCIETYs  
CALOOSAHATCHEE  
MERISTEM

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*March 2010*



# CALOOSAHATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY OFFICERS

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**PRESIDENT** Eleanor Kinzie (bprevattpcc@aol.com)  
**VICE-PRESIDENT** John Cassani (jcassani@comcast.net)  
**SECRETARY** Ross Griffith  
**TREASURER** Betty Ann Prevatt (bprevattpcc@aol.com)  
**PAST-PRESIDENT** Donna Schneider (sgarydonna@aol.com)

## STANDING COMMITTEES CHAIRPERSONS

**NEWSLETTER EDITOR** Larry Giroux (DrLarry@comcast.net)  
**FALL SALES CHAIR** Brian Weber  
**FALL SALES Co-CHAIR**  
**PROGRAM CHAIRPERSON** Bruce McAlpin  
**WORKSHOP CHAIRPERSON** Steve Hoppin (steveandlarry@comcast.net)  
**SPECIAL PROJECTS** Gail Daneman (bob@fesq.net)  
**CBS FCBS Rep.** Vicky Chirside (vickychirn@aol.com)  
**CBS FCBS Rep.**

## OTHER COMMITTEES

**AUDIO/VISUAL SETUP** Bob Lura, Terri Lazar and Vicki Chirside  
**DOOR PRIZE** Terri Lazar (terriLML@earthlink.net)  
**HOSPITALITY** Mary McKenzie; Sue Gordon  
**SPECIAL HOSPITALITY** Betsy Burdette (betsy@burdetteinc.com)  
**RAFFLE TICKETS** Greeter/Membership table volunteers - Dolly Dalton,  
Luli Westra  
**RAFFLE COMMENTARY** Larry Giroux  
**GREETERS/ATTENDENCE** Betty Ann Prevatt, Dolly Dalton (dollyd@comcast.net),  
Luli Westra  
**SHOW & TELL** Dale Kammerlohr  
(dzdase@mbrqmail.com)  
**FM-LEE GARDEN COUNCIL** Mary McKenzie  
**LIBRARIAN** Kay Janssen  
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*Tillandsia ionantha* has many forms. The plant on the front cover is probably the normal form of *ionantha*. *T. ionantha* is a unique epiphyte or "air plant", in that if hung by a string, rather than mounted, the offsets will tend to develop circumferentially and eventually creates a ball, as seen here. On the back cover is *Tillandsia ionantha* 'Druid' a variant of *T. ionantha*, which lacks nearly all the blue and red pigments, producing a white petalled flower and light peach colored leaves. Photos by Larry Giroux.



# THE CALOOSA HATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY

MEETING TIME AND PLACE:

***March Meeting* Sunday March 21st, 2010**

ST. JOHN the APOSTLE CHURCH 3049 MCGREGOR AVE. FT. MYERS.

DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT 12:30 FOR SETUP.

**MEMBERSHIP SALES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED**

**at the March Meeting as the Auction will be the sole event.**

Friendship plants are always welcome.

There will be a **no** Door Prize, Raffle or Show and Tell

We will still have a refreshment break, so bring those goodies.  
**An extra dish of those goodies can make a great raffle item.**

**NO March Workshop**  
**NO March Program**

## **The Annual CBS Auction**

**A run down of the schedule for our  
auction is on page 5.**

**Please support the FCBS and the CBS by  
attending this fun and exciting event.**

**Bring your friends and neighbors,  
donation items and your checkbook and  
enjoy a great afternoon.**

The Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society is an active Affililate of:



**FM-LCGC**



**Cryptanthus  
Society**



**Bromeliad Society  
International**



**FCBS**

# Society News

## Message from the President

It was great to see so many members at the February meeting and the interactive participation at the Workshop given by Steve Hoppin. Hopefully we all picked up some helpful hints in dealing with our plants, which were damaged this winter. I hope you all enjoyed Terrie's program on the evolution of bromeliads.

Our March meeting will be our Annual Auction. This is always a fun time and a chance to get some nice quality bromeliads and/or bromeliad related items. I hope that all of you will bring at least 1 special bromeliad or plant related item for the auction. Elsewhere in this newsletter is printed any information you will need to participate. Also thank you to all those who volunteered to help with the auction.

As has been the case in past years, there will be no Show and Tell, Raffle or Door Prize since we need the extra time for setup and the auction. There will be, however, our usual refreshment time, so please bring those goodies. This will give our members time to check-out all the great items and bid on "Silent Auction" items.

This cold weather just won't give up, but let's hope that maybe by meeting time it will be warmer and this past winter will be just a memory. Happy Growing!

Eleanor

## February Program



Although probably a bit technical for some of our members, Terrie Bert did a great job of simplifying a very complex topic. Knowing the geographic origins and groupings of the different genera in the evolutionary progression can be a great help in giving the proper care to our bromeliad in cultivation. We thank Terrie for her very informative program.

## February Workshop



Our February Workshop was well attended and there was great participation. The aftermath of several cold night of 24-29 degree temperatures for up to 6 hours was demonstrated by plants brought in by our members. Precautions for future freezes and treatment of your plants following the cold were also discussed. Thanks go to Steve Hoppin and all who participated in the discussion. Photos on this page by Larry Giroux

## Our Annual March Auction

### MARCH 21st 2010

12:30PM - 2 PM

We will be accepting donations such as bromeliads, other tropical plants, bromeliad and gardening related items, books and art. Bromeliads should be clean and healthy and appropriately labelled. If you are unsure ask other members for an ID. Certain items will be selected from donations for the SILENT AUCTION. All items will be numbered and labelled and will be display until the Auction begins. Please register for your bidding number at this time. **You can not bid in either Auction without a number.**

1:15 PM- 2:15 PM

#### **Refreshment Break**

This is the time for review of auction items and submission of bids for Silent Auction items, which will be set up in the hall. Each item will have a bidding sheet for you to write your bidding number and an offer. Other bidders as well as you can continuously up the bid as they wish.

2:15 PM

We take our seats and the Auction will begin following a brief business meeting and/or announcements from our President. During the Auction, Silent Auction items will be randomly removed and the winner will be announced. Until an item is taken, you may continue to up your written offer.

#### **Conclusion of Auctions**

After an item has been won it will be returned to a holding area. You will be given a claim stub immediately after you have won an item. At the completion of the auction you take your claim stubs to the cashiers and pay for your items with **cash or check** . Your claim stubs will need to be given to the workers in the holding area. Your items will be handed over to you. We ask that you help us avoid any confusion. We want everybody to get exactly what they have won as quickly as possible without mistakes. Please note that this year we will be using a two part ticket; one part stays with the plant and the winning bidder receives one part immediately after winning the item, which they will need to claim their winnings. This makes it possible for bidders to check out early; however, we encourage members to stay until the completion of the Auction when we will have several people available to check you out.

**Please come and support the FCBS and your Society**

## Local Plant Sale and Conference

**Garden Club of Cape Coral presents their:  
Second Annual "March In The Park"**

**Saturday, March 13, 2010 – 9:00 AM-- 4:00 PM  
Jaycee Park on Beach Pkwy at the Caloosahatchee  
East off Del Prado Blvd**

Plants, plant materials, plant-related items and much more will be available from vendors. At the Garden Club booth, knowledgeable Master Gardeners will be available for questions concerning gardening in Florida which is alien to the gardening many of us are familiar with in other parts of the country. Guest speakers will be making presentations throughout the day

**For more info: Kathy Woodlock 239-242-6303  
or Ginny Huffer 239-540-7988**

## Bromeliad Expose By Larry Giroux

Each year the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies, which is composed of 12 individual Societies throughout the State of Florida, hosts in conjunction with an affiliate Society the FCBS Extravaganza. This past year this event was held in Orlando. Several members of the Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society attended. The Extravaganza has been compared to a mini World Bromeliad Conference with visitors from around the country and around the World attending. There are sales, programs, raffles, rare plant auction, tours to nurseries and private homes and a banquet. In the following pages are pictures of some of the highlights of the 2009 FCBS Extravaganza.



At the Friday night reception I found Dianne Molnar, Eleanor Kinzie and Betty Ann Prevatt conversing with visitors from Florida and Australia.



Preceding the banquet, Dale Kammerlohr is seen enjoying the Happy Hour, while Donna and Gary Schneider were butting heads in a loving manner. B J and Gary Nelson were pleased with the meal as were Terri and Jeff Lazar. CBS members Grant Groves and Kelli Ahnen were literally at home at the Extravaganza since their home Society is the Bromeliad Society of Central Florida, who was the host of this event. One of the highlights of the auction was the bidding for the new hybrid, *Cryptanthus* 'Calandra', created by Steve Hoppin, seen here held by Calandra Thurrott, wife of Jay Thurrott, Vice-President of the BSI. \$250 was raised by this single donation. Photos by L. Giroux



The sales room was jammed filled with colorful and exotic bromeliads, books and art. Seen here are just two of the overflowing tables that were eventually striped clean by eager buyers.



This *Aechmea orlandiana* hybrid named *Aechmea* 'Double Cross' was claimed by the seller to be a very old cross possibly made by Foster; however, I could not find any documentation about it. *Guzmania* 'Sophie' also caught my eye and it too defies my attempts to find out its history.



A highlight of the arranged tours was the visit to Russell's Tillandsias. Visitors had access to hundreds of thousands of plants at fantastic prices. Some are pictures here.

Labeled *Tillandsia cacticola* ???



There was no shortage of *Tillandsia ionanths* including the fire red *Tillandsia* ‘Fuego’, a scurfy, pink *T. ionantha*, tangerine colored version and a miniature mauve form of this popular plant. The fragrance of a thousand *Tillandsia duratii*’s filled a segment of the greenhouse on our visit. We also had a chance to see several new hybrids although they were not

available for sale at the time of our visit. Here is seen a *Tillandsia stricta* hybrid in full bloom. Photos by Larry Giroux.



Vendors from all over Florida sold an outstanding collection of quality and unusual plants. Seen here is CBS member Michael Kiehl selling plants from his nursery, Michael's Bromeliads.



Ann Jenkins and Bonnie Boutwell, BSI Director from Louisiana and the Co-Chairman of the 2010 BSI WBC, frame Jay Thurrott, who is the Vice-President of the BSI and also Co-Chairman of the upcoming WBC.



Steve Hoppin and Larry Giroux made an acquaintance of Haresh, who traveled from India to attend the Extravaganza. Steve and Larry had a sales table overflowing with

bromeliads including over 100 cryptanthus, which were quickly bought up. Larry also gave a program entitled "What About Cryptanthus?"



Visitors Greg, a BSI Director and Narelle Aizlewood, accompanied Bob and Lynne Hudson, also a BSI Director,

from Australia to visit nurseries and attend the Extravaganza here in Florida. Greg and Narelle, clerked and student judged at the 2008 Cairns WBC. Lynne was the Chairman of the BSI Conference. Photos by Larry Giroux

For nearly a year, I have been reprinting articles authored by Alan Herndon concerning the Clone Preservation Program, which he initiated in order to help stop the loss of species and cultivars we have grown in cultivation. Many of these plants have been lost in their natural habitat due to habitat destruction. This month Alan, who is the Chairman of the upcoming BSSF Bromeliad Show, is taking a reprieve from the Project. This has not stopped him from his writing. I'm reprinting an article written by Alan and recently published in the BSSF March newsletter concerning the understanding of Taxonomy. I'm also reprinting a short biography of Alan.



Alan Herndon is a trained botanist graduating from Florida International University. Alan is a true native having been born here in Miami. Alan has written over 50 articles for this publication (newsletter of the BSSF) over the past several years. He is our (BSSF) current Treasurer, Show Chairman, and all around Man Friday. He and his wife Rhonda run Tradewinds Tropicals where bromeliads of vibrant colors glisten under the screens beneath the Florida sun. They have hosted excursions at their nursery and continue to be invaluable resources to this organization. (Bromeliad Society of South Florida)

## **The Types of Types**

**By Alan Herndon**

Plant taxonomy is the study of variation in plants with the goal of determining how to distinguish and recognize species (and other natural groups, such as genera, families, etc.) In simplified terms, a taxonomist recognizes a plant (or better, a population of plants) that differs in some important way from all other recognized species. This new species is described in a formal manner according to internationally recognized rules. One part of the description is the designation of a type specimen.

Types play a crucial role in plant taxonomy because they represent the best record of the plant being described. No matter how detailed a description is written by the taxonomist (or how detailed a drawing of the species is provided), it is never complete. In fact, in any description of a new species it is very hard to avoid BromeliAdvisory Page 7 emphasizing how the new species differs from known existing species. This unavoidably leads to emphasis of some characters at the expense of others.

*Types play a crucial role in plant taxonomy because they represent the best record of the plant being described.*

In some cases, the characters used in a description are found to be inadequate or even misleading on further study. In other cases, as new species are discovered in a genus, the differential characteristics used in earlier descriptions become ambiguous and need reinterpretation. In a few cases, the original description does



A herbarium specimen of *Catopsis sessiliflora* (Ruis & Pavon) Mez, where the entire plant is pressed. Other herbarium papers may separate the bracts, petals and other parts.

not match the type specimen because some characters are interpreted incorrectly. In all cases, whenever a conflict between the original description and the type specimen arises, the type specimen prevails.

A holotype is a single specimen that a new species is based on; it is identified by the original describer as part of the formal description. In practice, a holotype is a dried herbarium specimen (for large plants, a single specimen may cover

several herbarium sheets). It may seem that a living plant would survive much better than a fragile dried specimen (especially if you consider a plant as imposing and durable as a tree), but this turned out to not be the case. Many plants during the 19th century were described based on living plants, but even in institutions such as Kew Gardens, the plants died or labels were lost

A drawing of *Aechmea orlandiana* made by Lyman B. Smith, presumably made from the type plant given to him by its collector Mulford B. Foster. This plant was named for the city where Foster had his home and gardens.



**In the article, Alan mentions this species, *Neoregelia wilsoniana*, who's type specimen was provided by Robert Wilson, for who the plant is named. All the progeny currently grown in cultivation, are probably derived from offsets of that plant.**

over the years. The humble dried specimens, in contrast, survived.



Since the holotype is specified by the original describer, it can be accepted without reservation as representative of the plant being described. It is also irrevocably attached to the name proposed in the original description. For instance, *Aechmea orlandiana* was described by Lyman B. Smith in 1941. Smith designated a specimen collected by Mulford and Racine Foster (their number 165) deposited in the Gray Herbarium at Harvard University as the type. (In this case, two specimens were actually cited in the original publication without designation of a holotype, but 165 was later so designated). This specimen can be viewed on the internet

*An isotype is a specimen that was, by definition, a duplicate of the holotype An isotype is a specimen that was, by definition, a duplicate of the holotype.*

It is easy to see how this would be accomplished with a tree or shrub by making specimens from different flowering/fruitletting branches collected from the same plant. Most bromeliads form clumps in favorable conditions, so collections of several rosettes within a clump will usually yield isotypes. If these conditions are met, an isotype will be just as useful as a holotype in defining a species. However, there are some unusual circumstances where an 'isotype' may not represent the intentions of the original describer. Within clumps of bromeliads, you may have 2 or more genetically different plants intermingling. These might represent 2 very similar, but distinct, species. For these reasons, isotypes require more careful scrutiny before being accepted as faithful representations of the original describers intent.

Many bromeliad species have been described from cultivated plants. In many cases, type specimens are made from clones that continue in cultivation. Thus you can grow plants that are genetically identical to the type specimens. (For instance, if you grow *Neoregelia wilsoniana*, you are likely growing the clone introduced by Robert Wilson that provided the type specimen.)

However, all parts of a specimen have to be prepared at the same time to be recognized as valid. A composite specimen with a flowering plant dried in one month and a fruiting plant added the next month cannot be used as a type. Now, if you propagated a clone until you had dozens of blooming plants, then produced dried specimens from these plants to support publication as a new species, you would have produced a single holotype and a potentially unlimited number of isotypes. If, on the other hand, you make dried specimens from the same clone on different dates than the holotype, they receive no recognition in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

*Given a choice, put your money into clones of types that most nearly reflect the intent of the original describer*

Despite the lack of recognition, these specimens (and the living plants) are informally referred to as clonotypes. Of course, in addition to the potential problems with isotypes listed above, clonotypes carry the additional uncertainty that labels could become mixed at some point, so the plants being grown as clonotypes no longer have any connection to the holotype. Again, careful scrutiny is required before accepting these plants as true representatives of types. Still, clones of the type plants can be particularly important in the study of bromeliads. For instance, pups of an *Orthophytum* may have a radically different appearance from the mother plant. This clearly confuses the task of finding characters to separate different species. By growing clones of the types over several generations, you can better learn what characters consistently define a species.

Two other types of types have to be considered (there are more, but they are encountered very infrequently.) These are paratypes (specimens other than holotypes and isotypes designated by the original describer as conforming to the new species) and topotypes. Designation of paratypes means these specimens were studied during the description of the new species and had some influence on the description. However, as noted above, it is the holotype, not the description, that fixes the identity of the species. In cases where the holotype is destroyed or otherwise missing, a new type specimen (lectotype) must be selected. If any isotypes are available, the lectotype is selected from among those specimens. If there are no available isotypes and there are existing paratypes, the lectotype is selected from the paratypes.

Of course, there is always a possibility that some of the paratypes were incorrectly assigned to the species (i.e., belong to a different species than the holotype), so the selection process must be very painstaking. Topotypes are even further removed from revealing the original intent of the describer. This is an informal name with no standing in the rules of plant nomenclature that refers to specimens collected in the same locality as the original type specimen (usually many years after the original collection). The idea is that they are likely to represent the population of plants seen by the original collector. In many cases, this is true. However, it is necessary to carefully compare such a collection with a holotype before giving it any credence as an authentic representative of the species – otherwise the original population may have disappeared from the original collection site, or, in the worst case, it may have been replaced by a different, but similar, species that more-or-less fits the original description.

If you have any interest in understanding bromeliad species, nothing beats having as many type clones in your collection as possible. You might, of course, find clones from any of the types of types. Just remember, before you start paying premium prices, that all type clones are not equally valuable. Given a choice, put your money into clones of types that most nearly reflect the intent of the original describer.

## ‘OVERGROWN’

By Sam Smith

(Reprinted from the July-August 1988 issue of the *Journal of The Bromeliad Society*)

Being a relative newcomer to the world of bromeliads, I'm still learning some of the key words that apply to bromeliads and bromeliad culture. During show and tell at one of my first meetings I heard someone whisper in a derogatory tone, 'overgrown. To me the plants in question seemed large and beautiful. Later at my first show, I again saw large, beautiful plants with red or yellow ribbons. When I turned the score card over, there was that dreaded word: 'overgrown.' The explanation given was that the plants were too large.

For months I have pondered this question losing great amounts of sleep trying to solve the apparent anomaly. First, I consulted the standard books of Padilla and Rauh. Nothing listed in the index. Reading through the section on culture one learns how to grow bromeliads, but not how to overgrow them. Maybe it's a disease. *Fusarium* fungus is mentioned, mealybugs, a *Gymnaspiis* and a couple of *Diaspis*; but no "overgrown." Since the show is sanctioned by the Bromeliad Society, Inc. perhaps the answer lies in the *Cultural Handbook*

Instead of "overgrown" I find and I quote: "Better coloration, larger plants, more rapid propagation, timely flowering, and that robust and handsome health so much admired by all who grow plants, will be the reward of any good supplemental feeding program faithfully attended to."

After receiving no help from A *Bromeliad Glossary* and Walter Richter's *Bromeliads*, I could no longer put off reading David Benzing's formidable *Biology of Bromeliads*: Having thoroughly comprehended this work I am left with only one conclusion: a bromeliad may be well grown but NOT "overgrown."

There are many factors that control the size of individual plants. If the plant does not receive sufficient nutrients, it will be stunted. Improper light also causes stunting or deformity, the long, strappy, green leaves we are all familiar with. In epiphytes, the stability of the mount can cause marked variation in plant size. I have two specimens of *Tillandsia utriculata* from the same gene pool, grown under identical conditions except that one was attached to a 1 cm twig while the other was attached to a 30 cm live oak trunk. The plant sizes are proportional to the size of their supports. The maximum size a plant can achieve is controlled by its genetic makeup. For example, the Florida *Tillandsia pruinosa* is a rather small plant; however, its Mexican counterpart is several times larger. The Jamaican *T. bulbosa* is likewise several times larger than its Mexican cousin. Individuals in some species vary considerably even in the same population under identical conditions. *T. variabilis* in south Florida is a good example of this statement.

There are many ways in growing plants to obtain a desired effect. One can vary the soil pH to control flower color in some plants. One can limit the available nutrients to obtain the desired results, bonsai being an obvious example. A well grown 30-year old pine tree would not be bonsai, but lumber.

To grow those enviable plants referred to in the *Cultural Handbook* several ingredients are required. Light is necessary for all bromeliad growth. Too little and the plants tries to compensate by elongating its leaves and getting rid of all pigment except chlorophyll. Too much and the leaves burn. Supplemental nutrients help the plant to grow to its full potential. Too much fertilizer concentrated either in the cup or about the roots will dehydrate the plant and frequently cause death. A firm mount is important particularly for epiphytic growth. No bromeliad can grow without water. If good air circulation and well drained medium are provided most plants can take a surprisingly large amount of water.

By following these few simple rules you can grow large, well formed, beautifully colored bromeliads, but they will grow only as large as they are genetically programmed to grow.

What about ‘overgrown?’ After learning only the very basic plant genetics and growth physiology, I can now sleep at night knowing there is no such bogeyman.



At many shows, which I have attended, cryptanthus have gotten a bad rap for being overgrown. When cryptanthus are registered by their hybridizers, an approximate “normal” size is described. As is the case with *Cryptanthus* ‘Dr Larry, pictured here, the grower/exhibitor lavished a great deal of TLC and fertilizer to produce a specimen nearly twice as large as noted on the registration papers. This well formed, well colored plant should not be penalized for being “well grown”. Photo by Larry Giroux.

## Minutes of the February 21st 2010 CBS Meeting

**St. John the Apostle MCC, 3049 McGregor Blvd., Fort Myers FL**

**DATE;** February 21, 2010

**ATTENDANCE;** 50 members and guests

**WORKSHOP;** 1:15 P.M. Steve Hoppin presented a workshop called Bromeliads and Their Sensitivity to Cold with about 42 people present. Steve pointed out that FCBS has a list of bromeliads with their cold tolerance/sensitivity available for download.

**CALL TO ORDER; 2:13 P.M.** By President Eleanor Kinzie. Former members Otto & Elsa Kristen were present and recognized.

**MINUTES:** Motion by Larry Giroux to accept the minutes for November 2009 and January 2010 as printed in the February newsletter. Seconded by Edith Wenzlaff and the motion carried.

**TREASURER'S REPORT:** Presented quarterly and available to be read by any member at any regular meeting.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS:**

**FCBS Rep:** Vicki Chirnside, no report, but encouragement for members to read FCBS newsletter.

**Garden Council:** Mary McKenzie presented a GC yearbook for the Library.

**Special Projects:** no report

**Librarian:** Kay Janssen encouraged members to utilize the large library we own and how to check out and return books.

**OLD BUSINESS:** none

**NEW BUSINESS:** Consensus on holding the April 18, 2010 Birthday Party at the Garden Council building. We will have food, raffle and membership sales. Steve Hoppin reminded us that our annual March auction is just around the corner. One-half of the proceeds will benefit the FCBS and one-half of the proceeds will remain with CBS. Set up will start at 1 P.M. and there will be no workshop, Show and Tell, Raffle or Program. We will share food before the actual auction. PLEASE donate desirable Bromeliads, decorative pots, tikis, soil mix or fertilizers, books, pineapple upside down cake, pineapple items, etc. Steve drafted 3 more volunteers, come and have a great time and SPEND some \$\$\$\$ for FCBS & CBS! Dianne Molnar and Carol Sweat have volunteered to audit the Treasurer's books for CBS.

**SHOW AND TELL:** The membership had two fully loaded tables for Dale Kammerlohr to show and tell.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS:** The WBC had a poster on the Pres.' table, the Pine Island Garden Club is having a sale, and other items of interest were on the table to inspect.

**DOOR PRIZE:** Luli Westra had a member pick a winning ticket for a Billbergia 'Hallelujah' donated by Ed Wenzlaff and won by Steve Hoppin.

**BREAK:** A thirty minute break started at 3 P.M. and CBS thanks everyone that brought food and Mary McKenzie and helpers for set-up and breakdown of the food tables.

**PROGRAM:** Bruce McAlpin introduced Terri Bert from Bradenton. Her program was titled "Bromeliad Evolution from Highlands and Tepuis to Deserts, Rainforests, Mountain Tops & Seashores". The program lasted about 55 minutes and everyone was impressed by Terri's knowledge and enthusiasm.

**RAFFLE:** Raffle commentator Larry Giroux was assisted by Luli Westra, Terri Lazar, Ross Griffith and Steve Hoppin. We encourage more raffle donations please.

**ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at approx. 4:50 P.M. to the busy sounds of everyone helping to get the tables, chairs and Library all back to where they are stored. THANKS to everyone who helped.

Respectfully submitted,

Ross Griffith, Secretary CBS

**BROMELIADS**  
*in the*  
  
**Big Easy**

*Catch the Fun.... July 26-August 1, 2010*

**19th World Bromeliad Conference**

**Hosted by BSI & GNOBS**

Astor Crowne Plaza Hotel

New Orleans, LA USA

For Conference Schedule and Registration Information  
visit our website: [GNOBromeliads.com](http://GNOBromeliads.com)

For Hotel reservations contact the Astor Crowne Plaza  
at (504) 962-0500 or visit [www.astorneworleans.com](http://www.astorneworleans.com)





Garden Club of Cape Coral Presents their:  
Second Annual

"March In The Park"

Saturday, March 13, 2010 - 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Jaycee Park on Beach Pkwy at the Caloosahatchee  
East off Del Prado Blvd

Plants, materials, and FREE workshops

Many Local Vendors

More info: Kathy Woodlock 239-242-6303

or: Ginny Huffer 239-540-7988

## **Calendar of Bromeliad Events**

**March 13** The Garden Club of Cape Coral is hosting the second annual "March In The Park" on Saturday, March 13, 2010 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Jaycee Park on Beach Parkway off Del Prado Boulevard. (See additional info in this issue.)

**March 21** The CBS Annual Rare Plant Auction, St. John the Apostle Church, McGregor Blvd. Watch for more information in the Feb and Mar Meristem.

**April 10-11** USF Botanical Gardens Spring Plant Sale, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL

**April 16-18** Judged Bromeliad Show and Sale, Bromeliad Guild of Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Garden Center, Tampa, FL

**April 17-18** Sarasota Bromeliad Society Annual Show and Sale, Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota, FL

**April 17-18** Bromeliad Society of South Florida Annual Bromeliad Show and Sale, Fairchild Botanical Gardens, Miami, FL.

**July 26-August 1, 2010**

The BSI World Bromeliad Conference - Bromeliads in the Big Easy (Astor Crowne Plaza - New Orleans). "Catch the Fun".

To all of our of our readers

**Join the Bromeliad Society International**

*for less than \$0.80 per week*

**Join the Cryptanthus Society**

*for less than \$0.40 per week*

and as a first time subscriber the CBS will pay for  
1/2 of the first year. So for \$0.60 per week you can get 2 great colorful Journals  
and be part of the bigger picture.

**See Betty Ann Prevatt for more information.**



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3836 Hidden Acres Circle N  
North Fort Myers, FL 33903  
E-mail - DrLarry@comcast.net

If there is a colored dot next to your name then our records show that you have not paid your dues. To continue to receive your newsletter please send in your dues for 2010, (\$15/single, \$20/dual) please forward your dues to Betty Ann Prevatt

**OUR ANNUAL AUCTION IS THIS MONTH  
DON'T MISS THE FUN**