

MINUTES OF BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF JULY 22, 2018

Kenneth Stokes gave a talk on plant ID terminology. He referred to the Flora neotropica and Henry Luther books for reference.

Generally, naming of bromeliads uses genus, species, variety, and form. There is some confusion when the differences are small and serious bromeliad students are going to DNA analysis.

Bromeliads are considered to be **herbaceous** (not woody). They can be either **terrestrial** or **epiphytic**. Some species like Vresia have a **caudex** which is a stem that elongates (**caulesent**) and some like dykias are rosette form (**acaulesent**) and should be planted alone in a pot to show off growth symmetry.

Foliage can be **flat**, **tubular** (like queen's tears) or **semi tubular**. Some foliage has spines. The shape of the tip of the foliage can help in identification. Some foliage is **variegated** (mostly genetic but some viral). Some foliage has **scurfing** which is white fuzz on the back of the foliage. Some are **succulent** (like aloe) and others are **ribbonlike** like Vresia. Some have **glabrous** (shiny) foliage and some have waxy foliage. Some have undulating leaves (some dykias) called **undulates**. **Discolor** in a name means purple on back of foliage. Some foliage is **green** in low light and **red** in bright light.

Reproduction can occur with a **basal offset** or on **stolon**. **Viviparous** indicates pups bloom on stalk. **Inflorescence** is composed of a **scape** which consists of **primary bracts** and **floral bracts**. (Primary bracts open to reveal floral bracts.)

Terry Burke will present next month.

A head count at the meeting indicated 18 people in attendance.

Seminar concluded at 3:15 – since neither the President nor the Vice President were present, there was no business meeting.