



CALOOSAHATCHEE
BROMELIAD
SOCIETYs
CALOOSAHATCHEE
MERISTEM

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May2009



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The front cover shows an albino sport developing on a *Cryptanthus marginatus* 'Arley' (photo by Larry Giroux) and the back cover shows several albino offsets from a clump of *Cryptanthus bivittatus* 'Pink Starlite' (photo by Thelma O'Reilly). Although left on their mothers, these pups can grow to maturity; however, once they are separated, since they lack the chlorophyll necessary to use light energy to produce plant tissue and nutrients they will soon die.



THE CALOOSA HATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY

MEETING TIME AND PLACE:

May Meeting Sunday May 17th 2009

ST. JOHN the APOSTLE CHURCH 3049 MCGREGOR Ave. FT. MYERS.
DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT 12:30 FOR SETUP.

MEMBERSHIP SALES WILL BE PERMITTED
at the May Meeting.

Friendship plants, Raffle items are always welcome.
There will be a Door Prize and Show and Tell

May Program

“The Use of Chemicals in Bromeliad Culture”

By Craig Morell

Although hobbyist plant growers would prefer not to use chemicals on their plants and grow them “greener”, we often have to resort to their use in order to maintain our collections in optimal health. Craig Morell is the chief horticulturist at Pinecrest Gardens (formerly Parrot Jungle) in East Miami. He is an experienced horticulturist in tropical gardening and is quite familiar with and proper use of the various chemicals including fertilizers and pesticides, which are available in the marketplace. Be sure to attend this program for good practical advice about these products.

May Workshop (starts at 1:15PM)

“Separating Offsets and Preparing for Planting/Mounting”

By Steve Hoppin

Spring with her increased heat, moisture and light, provides the perfect time to separate those offsets of your bromeliads. Steve will show us how to remove pups from a variety of *Bromeliad Genera* and give hints on how to prepare them for potting or mounting. If you have a special plant that you would like help removing its offsets, bring it to the Workshop and we’ll work on it together.

The Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society is an active Affililate of:



FM-LCGC



Cryptanthus
Society



Bromeliad Society
International



FCBS

Society News

Editor's Note

While sitting in my chair watching as a family canoed along the lazy waters behind Betsy and Bill Burdette's home, I started to recall the people and the get-togethers of our Society, which I have enjoyed..

Of course, I remembered the numerous birthday and holiday parties at the Burdette's, but couldn't help recalling the other parties such as the gatherings following our Sales and Shows. These were always in the evening and were themed based.

At these functions members would go all out to have a good time with costumes and games and food. The ones I remember most vividly were held at the Burdette's. For one of them I went so far as to grow a beard to play a character appropriate to the theme.

However, there were numerous spring and winter parties at Sam and Hattie Lou Smith's home, which bring back fond memories. At that time the Smiths had been significantly involved with traveling to exotic jungles. On these adventures, they collected bromeliads and other exotic plants including undescribed and new varieties of known species. (These were the days when there were much fewer restrictions on bringing plants back from their native habitat.) They used these collected specimens to create many new cultivars, which are popular in cultivation today. And just as the Burdettes have done, the Smiths have landscaped their property on the Orange River with most of what they have collected and hybridized. I didn't join the CBS until 1992 and from the scrapbooks, which are now kept by Betty Ann Prevatt, there is so much which I regret not being a part of. World Conference and Extravaganzas held here in Florida were truly social events not to missed. It's unfortunate that we don't have more Open House's. I relish the opportunity to explore the gardens of our members, take photos and talk about their growing techniques.

With so many of CBS's Charter Members now gone or no longer involved with the hobby, it is sad to see the enthusiasm and camaraderie that was so infectious in the by-gone days, diminish with their leaving. I hope that new and old members will take up the torch and offer their gardens up for tours, attend events and mingle with other hobbyists from around the country at these bromeliad activities and create new long lasting memories we can fill up our scrapbooks with.

As we celebrate another year for the CBS, let's remember such

people as Gene McKenzie, Victor Yingst, Julian Hudson, Joe Bailey and Marie Bessellieu, to name a few of our past members, who gave so much to the CBS.

By the way don't miss the many other pictures in full color of the Birthday Party in the online version of this issue of the Meristem. This version can be sent to your e-mail address or found at www.fcbs.org.



Our Hat Contest contestants

Another Great Birthday Party

With about 35 members and friends in attendance, the Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society celebrated our 29th anniversary at the home and gardens of Betsy and Bill Burdette on the beautiful Orange River. As always our hosts were great, the food was outstanding, with several people wanting to exchange recipes, the setting and scenery exquisite and bromeliads abounding.

Many thanks again to our hosts, Betsy and Bill Burdette for sharing their little bit of paradise.

There is still time to sign up for the Judges' School

If you are one of those bromeliad growers who gets pleasure from being around plants and would like to expand your experiences, you really need to sign up for this new series of schools. It may be another 7-8 years before we have another school here in Florida. Time is running out to sign up. If you are interested and want more information, contact Betty Ann Prevatt, BSI Judges Chairperson (239) 334-0242 or Bprevattpcc@aol.com or Vicky Chirside (941) 493-5825 or vickychir@aol.com by June 1st, 2009.



Our top Hat Contest winner was this “bonnet” created and worn by Laura Cordell.



Judy Dugan, Mary McKenzie and Elizabeth Migliore posing for the camera.

Eleanor Kinzie showing off her winning hat.



Steve and Bobbie in the kitchen filling up on all the great dishes.

The prizes for the hat contest winners.



Donna Schneider and Betty Ann Prevatt enjoying our special day.



Dave Westra



Dale Kammerlohr & Jeff Joffe



B.J. & Gary Nelson



Luli Westra



Bob And Lena Lura

**Larry Giroux
and his hat entry**



Chuck and Sara Ray



Carol Sweat and Kay Janssen



One of the many beautiful plants in the Burdette's gardens.



Don Woods and Pat Ford

A portion of the *Hechtia tillandsioides* inflorescence and plant below, which was one of the raffle plants. Following the party Carol Sweat contacted Harry Luther who tentatively identified the plant.



Sandy and Bob Toney

Bromeliad Expose By Larry Giroux

In this issue of the Meristem, I am continuing to reprint the outline of the program I gave at the World Bromeliad Conference, which was printed in the Post Conference Proceedings Book. Since I still hope to give this program to interested groups in the future, I will hold back many of my slides, shown at the WBC.



By Larry Gioux

Uses of Cryptanthus

In spite of being terrestrials, it is surprising how long cryptanthus can remain out of their media. This characteristic has tempted some growers to grow them epiphytically, although this is a bad idea and seldom works out. Adults and offsets can be used in arrangements in the home and for events; and decorations such as holiday wreaths and trees. Florist are using them more in their work and in Italy they are used to decorate graves. If kept well watered, cryptanthus can be excellent fillers to add pattern and color to a topiary creation. We are seeing them more as entries in shows as horticultural and artistic exhibits. Plants can be grown outside in most areas and easily moved into the home and even the low light conditions of the garage for the colder seasons with very little damage or fatalities. The adaptation of



The species *Cryptanthus warasii* resembles a dyckia more so than a cryptanthus; however, as with other genera, taxonomists use the flower to properly classify a bromeliad into its appropriate genus. Considered a xerophytic crypt, adequate moisture is still needed for optimal condition. Photo by L.Giroux

Cryptanthus ‘Star Wars’ when first released as seen in this photo by Carole Richtmyer, was a robust, multi-leaf plant with exceptional form, but as sometimes happens with no good explanation, progressive generations have fewer leaves. Ever so often however, a sport resembling the earlier form may develop.



Cryptanthus microglazioui

With only about 70 species in the genus, there is an incredible diversity of plant form and leaf shape and texture within the genus. As with the other bromeliad genera, new species are still being discovered and described. It is unfortunate that *Cryptanthus* has a small natural habitat within the eastern portion of Brazil and these are quickly being lost to development. Photo by L.Giroux

Plant collectors are constantly looking for unusual plants . Commercial plant growers, hopefully, will someday realize the financial potential of some of the hanging bromeliads such as this *Cryptanthus sinuosus* ‘Cascade’ or other stoloniferous cryptanthus such as *Cryptanthus lacerdæ* ‘Menescal’ or *Cryptanthus sinuosus* ‘Road to Buzios’. Photo from Lou Wilson’s book, Bromeliads for Modern Living.



The vast numbers of patterned & colored cryptanthus make them perfect for decorative container displays. Photo by L.Giroux



x Neotanthus ‘Waffle’ is a bigeneric neoregelia X cryptanthus made by M.B.Foster in the 1970’s. It is an attractive plant in its own right; unfortunately, it is sterile for breeding purposes. Photo by L.Giroux.



As mentioned in the article there are several varieties of *Cryptanthus acaulis*, which have been discovered in habitat and cultivation. To the left is *Cryptanthus acaulis* v. *ruber*. There are several clones of this plant in cultivation with varying degrees of red coloration and scurf.

Cryptanthus 'Tim Plowman' is considered a cultivar of *C. acaulis* v. *ruber*, which was discovered in the city limits of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It has distinctly different shaped leaves and texture.



Cryptanthus 'Grace' named for Grace Goode of Australia, a long time hybridizer of cryptanthus, was discovered in New Zealand by Sparrow before 1989. It is albo-margined with the white border turning pink in good light.

In the Jan-Mar 2009 issue of the CSJ the true origins of this variegated cultivar of *C. acaulis* v. *ruber* was finally disclosed. *Cryptanthus* 'Le Rey' was discovered in 1981 and eventually distributed by Ton Koning of Holland.



cryptanthus to indoor culture has made them common houseplants in areas with non-tropical climates throughout the World.

Select *Cryptanthus* Species

Cryptanthus acaulis

There are 4 distinct varieties, which have been collected from the Rio de Janeiro area in the early 1800's. They are probably extinct in this region today. Basically these are of green and dark red coloration with and without scurf. As a single specimen plant, *Cryptanthus acaulis* is not a very exciting plant. Fortunately *acaulis* clumps quickly and is much more interesting in mounds. The numerous cultivars discovered or developed in cultivation make this group of plants much more desirable. These include *C.* 'Whirligig' - twisted leaves and numerous radial stolons; *C.* 'Variegata' - yellow margination and central variegation; *C.* 'New Coster's Favorite' - pink margination and variegation; *C.* 'Ulla Colin' - central red variegation; *C.* 'Marion Oppenheimer' - delicate, undulating-edged leaves with olive green and pink stripes; *C.* 'Grace' (named for Grace Goode) - lime green leaves with a very fine border of white and pink; and *C.* 'Café Au Lait' - coffee and pink colored stripes.

Cryptanthus marginatus

For 100 years this species was known as the 'big' form of *Cryptanthus bivittatus*. It sported names like *bivittatus* 'Major' and 'Grande'. Today we recognize several clones of *C. marginatus*; each has varying intensity of rose and green colored stripes. There are numerous cultivars of *C. marginatus*, which may be more attractive than the original species. These are *C.* 'Arlety' - overall pink leaves with central green line; *C.* 'Muriel Loose' - a darker version of 'Arlety'; *C.* 'Tropiflora' - originating as a sport of 'Arlety', it has pink leaves diffused with green stripes; and *C.* 'Jeem' - the result of tissue culturing *C.* 'Arlety'.

Cryptanthus zonatus

Cryptanthus zonatus has contributed along with *C. fosterianus* and *C. burle-marxii*, to a less degree, to the creation of nearly every barred cultivar in existence. There are three varieties that have been collected - *C. zonatus* v. *zonatus*: a green form with silver barring and thick scurfy undersides; *C. zonatus* v. *fuscus*: a brownish form with white scurfy barring and a thick scurfy underside; and *C. zonatus* v. *viridis*,



Since its discovery, through the eighteenth hundreds and much of the 1900's, *Cryptanthus marginatus* was considered a large form of a smaller striped *Cryptanthus* species, *C. bivittatus*, With the discovery of *Cryptanthus* 'Arlety' by

Paul DeCoster of the Netherlands in the late 1970's, which sported from one of the clones of *C. marginatus*, several new sports of *Cryptanthus* have been introduced into cultivation. Both of the



'Arlety'



'Muriel Loose'

variegated cultivars seen here, *Cryptanthus* 'Muriel Loose', named for the mother of the Co-founder of the *Cryptanthus* Society, Warren Loose and *Cryptanthus* 'Tropiflora' were discovered here in Florida. *C.* 'Muriel Loose'

was noticed by Cornelius Colin of Apopka, Florida among thousands of 'Arlety's' he was growing for sale; while, *C.* 'Tropiflora' was picked out from 'Arlety's' at Tropiflora Nursery in Sarasota, Florida by Brian Weber. All photos by Larry Giroux



'Tropiflora'

which may no longer exist in cultivation, that is also green with white barring and lacks the scurfy undersides of the leaves. The variegated form of var. *fuscus* is called ‘Nivea’ while the variegated var. *zonatus* is named ‘Dennis Cathcart’.

The Unusual Species of *Cryptanthus*

Probably more so than any other bromeliad genus, *Cryptanthus* has a greater diversity of shapes and forms among the relatively few species. *C. warasii* and *leopoldo-horstii* are reminiscent of dyckias and hechtias. *C. lacerdae* ‘Menescal’ has an appealing striped starfish shape with 3-6 foot long stolons when grown in a hanging container. *C. beuckeri* has stemmed, spoon-shaped leaves with a marbled pattern. The “Glazioui” group have narrow leaves extending along the stems which branch. The 36 inch *C. capitatus* rosette has a three inch across inflorescence with numerous flowers. *C. pseudoscaposus* produces flowers and offsets on a central stalk, rather than on stolons. A plant of *C. lutherianus* can have spear shaped, upright leaves nearly 30 inches tall. The scurf, which covers the surface of *C. alagoanus* feels fuzzy to the touch.

The Future of *Cryptanthus*

Intergenerics

There already exists several intergenetics of cryptanthus with neoregelias, aechmeas, billbergias, and orthophytums. The way is open for passing on some of the unique characteristics of cryptanthus to plants of other genera.

Hanging plants

In my opinion there are not enough hanging bromeliads. The long stolons of many cryptanthus species can convert many of our favorite plants into hanging gardens.

Flowers

Hybridizers need to be encouraged to produce more colorful and prominent flowers. Fortunately, there already exist a few cryptanthus that have slight coloration. Selective breeding programs just need to be developed to heighten their color intensity and transmit this flower color trait. Cryptanthus with colorful foliage and flowers will be a boon to hobbyists seeking ideal houseplants..

Hybrids

More colorful foliage with new patterns and unusual shapes and textures are possible. Already, with several species exhibiting unusual characteristics available to hybridizers, hopefully, we can expect to see new and exciting cryptanthus in the future.

Variation

I have for years based on personal examination of photographs and live plants contended that cryptanthus hybrids can not spontaneously variegate. We frequently see variegation both naturally and with UV and X-ray exposure occurring in species. I suspect if I live long enough and the cryptanthus species don't become extinct, we will see a variegated form of all the species. Cryptanthus hybrids, however, whether because of the mixture of genes or the development of resistance to natural mutagens have not been seen.

Some will argue that *C. 'Jean Nichol'* and *'Carnavarex'* variegated from the hybrids *C. 'Glad'* and *'Carnaval'*, respectfully. I would counter that *'Glad'* was most likely a *C. marginatus* seedling sent to Australia and named *'Glad'* and that *C. 'Carnaval'* out of Europe was a sport of the more colorful European clone of *C. beuckeri*. Both *C. marginatus* and *beuckeri* are, of course, species.

If we are going to have variegated cryptanthus hybrids, we need to find a transmitter, as has been discovered by Chester Skotak, which has allowed him to pass on variegation to neoregelia hybrids. Whether such a genetic marker exists in the *Cryptanthus* genus, only further experimentation and time will tell.

During my presentation in Cairns, I mentioned how most of the cryptanthus are relatively pest free; however, I know my cats love to chew on the leaves, I have heard about rabbits decimating outdoor cryptanthus beds and I suspect that kangaroos could be a problem depending on where you live.



Clone preservation update - May 2009

By Alan Herndon

Due to the demands of the BSSF Annual show in April, little was accomplished in the clone preservation project during the past month, so this update will be relatively brief.

Enough interest has been expressed in the project to justify moving to some of the operational facets of the project. Two areas, setting up procedures for verifying the identity of 'forgotten' clones and establishing a network of volunteers to maintain the various clones in cultivation, are of primary importance.

We now know of several older collections that need to be studied with care. However, as much as I might want to visit collections throughout the state, it is hard enough for me to visit all of the important collections in the Miami area. Also, my ability to recognize all of the potentially desirable clones is limited. I depend on people with wider experience, such as Nat DeLeon, to provide guidance on the older plants (pre-1970's) and the plethora of hybrids produced since the 1980's. We can also use any available literature (articles in BSI or local newsletters, the Cultivar Registry, FCBS Photo Index, catalogs, etc.)

We need volunteers from throughout the state who can conduct surveys of collections in their own localities. Initial surveys do not need to be exhaustive, but it would be especially useful if the surveyors were prepared to provide labels for plants they recognize. A person familiar with many of the commonly grown bromeliads could perform an invaluable service identifying the plants in a collection that require further study. As a first step in further study, it would probably be useful to try photographing the plants in detail, and distributing the photos to knowledgeable people throughout the state. It may turn out to be feasible to identify many plants through this means alone. Plants that require even further work can be dealt with on a case-by-case basis until we are able to come up with a formal process. In order to start working on the identification process, I am requesting BSSF members to bring (labeled or unlabeled) clones of *Aechmea chantinii* to the May meeting. There we can discuss some of the characters that can be used to distinguish among various clones.

Finding clones is, of course, just the first step in the process. Clones that are widespread in cultivation will require no immediate action, but need to be monitored. The database developed for this project (in the future) will support the monitoring function. As a first approximation, we can say 'widespread in cultivation' means found in more than 10 collections spread throughout the state. (Here, we would like to solicit input from all interested parties on the best way to define 'widespread in cultivation'. What characteristics should be included in a formal definition?) Clones that are rarely found in collections need more active care. We would like to recruit a group of volunteer growers, each willing to undertake the cultivation of some endangered clones. Volunteer growers can expect to get access to plants that are not otherwise available and support in growing those plants. In return, they will be expected to follow our requirements for labeling (to minimize the chance of plants losing labels) and to return some offsets for the use of the preservation project (ie, distribution to other growers). The return of

offsets will, of course, depend on the plants involved. Given a plant that would usually produce (say) 4 offsets per year, we might request that 2 offsets be returned to the project each year. Volunteer growers would be able to select classes of plants most suited to their interests and growing conditions.

Growers are not restricted to endangered clones, of course. It would be great if someone would like to collect and grow all of the Nat DeLeon hybrids, for instance. In fact, I would strongly encourage this because Nat DeLeon is available to confirm the identification of his hybrids. The same is true of Gary Hendrix hybrids, Herb Hill hybrids and Bullis hybrids. In all of these instances, several of the hybrids, at least, are widespread, but the clone preservation project could help ferret out and make available hybrids that are not easily found. Collections could also be built around plant groups rather than hybridizers. For instance, the various *Aechmea subgenus Ortgiesii species* form a group of reasonable size. You could expand the group by including hybrids involving the species.

The possibilities are endless. Whether you are interested in species, hybrids or both, you can participate in the clone preservation project. If you have ideas for a way to participate that has not been mentioned, bring them up. The project is still in a very early developmental stage, and all contributions are welcome.

For those of you who are not familiar with the *Aechmea Subgenus - Ortgiesia*, I have reprinted the first paragraph of an article written by Derek Butcher and Peter Franklin discussing this group of plants. I encourage you to go to [www.fcbs.org](http://fcbs.org) and read the article in its entirety. The direct link to the article is <http://fcbs.org/articles/Ortgiesia.htm>

ORTGIESIA - A SUBGENUS OF AECHMEA

By: Derek Butcher and Peter Franklin

“Notes from a continuing project.

The name *Ortgiesia* was first used by Regel in 1867 to cover his *Ortgiesia tillandsioides* which we now know as [*Aechmea recurvata* var. *recurvata*](#). The word *Ortgiesia* was derived from the name of a Spanish botanist - (or was he Swiss?), but one wonders what Regel thought a *Tillandsia* looked like, because the literal meaning of the species name 'tillandsioides' is 'like a *Tillandsia*'. How things do change over time! Since that time, the name *Ortgiesia* has been on the lips of many botanists. Only recently we saw it resurrected to genus status, but only for a short time. The genus *Aechmea* is the dumping ground for many of the odd-bod species in the *Bromelioideae* sub-family but we believe that the species in the sub-genus *Ortgiesia* are sufficiently distinct from the other odd-bods to be treated at generic status. However, we ain't botanists!”



Inflorescence of *Aechmea recurvata*

Read the Expanded Newsletter

I have been asking members who have e-mail, if they can start receiving the Meristem exclusively by e-mail and I have gotten a good response from the membership. I want to remind the members that even if they can not receive the e-mail version mainly because they have dial-up internet service, they can still go to www.fcbs.org and read the expanded Meristem directly online. This issue has pictures of the Holiday Party at the Burdette's held last month as well as more cryptanthus slides from my Australian WBC program.

Go to www.fcbs.org

CALOOSAHATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY MEETING MINUTES FOR MARCH 15th 2009

DATE: Sunday March 15, 2009

LOCATION: St. John the Apostle Metropolitan Church, Fort Myers, Florida

ATTENDANCE: 42 members and guests

CALL TO ORDER: 2:00 PM by Donna Schneider

MINUTES Approved as published in the March 2009 newsletter

NO WORKSHOP. NO SHOW AND TELL

NEW BUSINESS: It was announced that Vicky Chirnside was recovering from heart surgery. It would be nice to send her good wishes. Of course, we all send our hopes for a speedy recovery!

Many thanks to Mary McKenzie and the team of workers for their good job at the new Garden Council Bldg. Bromeliad Garden. Now work will begin on getting a gate at the back of the building and additional parking.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Robert Fesq announced that the Orchid Society wants to put together a bus trip to the Redlands Orchid Show and Sale for May. Anyone interested can find information at the head table.

Larry announced that the 2009 ROSTERS are available in printed form and that the electrical form has been e-mailed to those who are receiving the newsletter electronically..

Betty Ann Prevatt informed us that Fred's Trophy World on Palm Beach Blvd., where we get our name tags, was having a huge sale on items at a great reduction. Shirts, hats, etc.

REFRESHMENT SET-UP AND BREAK: Held prior to the business meeting was provided by Mary McKenzie, Sue Gordon and Laura Cordell.

PROGRAM: Annual Evil Weevil Auction, Larry Giroux, the Auctioneer, explained the rules. Dale Kammerlohr was commentator. Steve Hoppin and Gail Daneman were runners. Ross Griffith ran the holding area. Betty Ann and Luli tallied the bids. It was a great success as usual! With everyone's help, we get better at it every year!

ADJOURNMENT: By Donna Schneider at 4:30

Respectfully submitted by:
Luli Westra, Secretary

The 2009 Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society's Show and Sale

Very soon, Show Chair, Ross Griffith and Sales Chair, Brian Weber will be contacting members to serve as Chairs of the various Show and Sale Committees. In turn these Chairs will be asking for Co-chairs and/or committee workers. If asked please volunteer your services to make this year's event an overwhelming success.



Terry Park,
Fort Myers.
Judged Standard BSI
Show on Friday,
December 4th 2009
Show and Sale open
to the public
Saturday, Dec 5th
& Sunday, Dec.6th

Calendar of Bromeliad Events



**8TH ANNUAL Mother's Day Garden Tour
Rob Branch's Private Garden
1315 38th St., Sarasota
(next to the Sarasota Succulent Society)**

May 10, 2009

9:00 – 3:00

Come view one of central Florida's finest collections of rare plants from around the world. The garden holds over 300 varieties of palms, thousands of bromeliads, succulents and other tropical plants on one acre. There is a large koi pond featuring an Amazon Water Lily and waterfall.

For sale: exotic palms and over 100 varieties of Rob's most beautiful landscape bromeliads.

May 10th, 2009

Former CBS member Rob Branch (some of you met him at the Birthday Party) is having his 8th Annual Mother's Day Open House at his home in Sarasota, Sunday, May 10th 2009 from 9:00AM – 3:00PM. at 1315 38th St., Sarasota (next to the Sarasota Succulent Society) . Rob has been collecting palms, cycads, bromeliads and other tropical plants for many years. Come up with your camera and explore his beautifully landscaped yard. Rob will have a nice assortment of rare and unusual plants for sale. For more info call Rob at (941) 358-4953.

May 8th - 10th, 2009

Bromeliad Society of Central Florida Mothers' Day Show and Sale
Orlando Fashion Square Mall, 3201 E. Colonial Drive (S.R. 50), Orlando

November 13-15, 2009

The FCBS Bromeliad Extravaganza, hosted by the Bromeliad Society of Central Florida, will be held at the Renaissance Orlando Hotel Airport in Orlando Florida, Sales, Seminars, Tours, Banquet and Rare Plant Auction. Information to follow.

December 4-6, 2009

The Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society's Show and Sale, Terry Park, Fort Myers, Florida. Judged Show on Friday with Show and Sale open to the public Saturday Dec 5th- 9AM-5PM and Sunday 10AM-4PM.

December 20, 2009

The CBS Holiday Party

July 26-August 1, 2010

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



Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society
3836 Hidden Acres Circle N
North Fort Myers, FL 33903
E-mail - Drlarry@comcast.net

The May Meeting Speaker is Craig Morell of Pinecrest Gardens
See inside for details of his program
Members, please invite your family and friends to attend