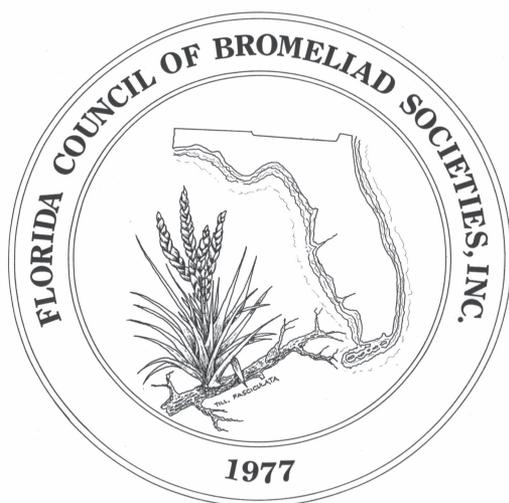


Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies, Inc.



In This Issue:

**2010 Florida Bromeliad Sources
Lessons from the Winter
Hohenbergia**

Vol. 30 Issue 2

May 2010

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(continued on the inside back cover)

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Catching Up ... Staying Even



For the first time in many years, there will be no Bromeliad Extravaganza this year. No society volunteered to host the event; no society has volunteered for next year, either. It's a serious issue in the long term for the Council since the Bromeliad Extravaganza is the Council's only fund raiser each year. See page 23 for a list of past Extravaganzas.

In the meantime, the Council awaits a decision from the Bromeliad Society International's Board of Directors on whether or not to accept the Council's proposal to host the World Bromeliad Conference in 2012. That decision is expected at the end of July. In the meantime, past Council chairman, past president of the Florida East Coast Bromeliad Society, and long time bromeliad grower and contributor to our community, Jay Thurrott has been nominated for president of the BSI. There is another person running for the office; result of that race will be known also at the end of July. Florida stands firmly behind Jay.

Winter sure took its toll on all of our collections. That certainly has been a topic of programs throughout the state. Societies have been discussing their experiences and exchanging information about what worked and what did not survive. What is even a greater service is that many societies are including the information in their newsletters to benefit everyone. (To find some of these newsletters, go to <http://fcb.org> and click on Member Societies. There you will find links to newsletters and also to society web pages.) In this issue, Jay Thurrott gives advice for the aftermath of winter's devastation (for a list of what survived in Jay's collection and what did not, see the April issue of Florida East Coast newsletter). Another article in this issue discusses some lessons learned from our

cruel winter.

The August issue of this newsletter will be the State Roster. Please be sure that your contact information is up to date with the person in your society keeps those records. The societies will be contacted shortly for updated rosters.

Just when we got over winter, here comes summer. Good growing to one and all!



Thank you!

Thank you, Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society!

For more than two decades, the Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society has held an annual auction to benefit the Council. This year they raised \$594.00 for the Council.

The members of the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies thank the members of the Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society for their long term, dedicated and generous support.

Thank you, Gainesville Bromeliad Society!

Thank you for hosting the April quarterly meeting of the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies.



News from FCBS Affiliated Societies



Florida West Coast Bromeliad Society held its annual auction on May 4. Tables and tables of refreshments and food were provided by the members. They are looking forward to a program by Tom Wolfe in June, “Roberto Burle-Marx” and “Longwood Gardens”. FWC is advertising in the little local papers to draw in new members. They also routinely contact and network with other plant societies about sales. FWC members participated in the Greenfest, the USF sale and the Green Thumb sale in April.

Bromeliad Society of South Florida held a workshop on how to prepare bromeliads for show at the April meeting.

In April, **Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society** held its annual Birthday Party at the newly renovated Garden Council Building in Fort Myers. During the celebration, members not only enjoyed the meal, but also a raffle and bromeliad sale. Vicky Chirnside was pleased to announce that during its Annual Auction in April, Caloosahatchee raised enough money to make a generous donation to the Council.

Seminole Bromeliad and Tropical Plant Society: In January, before the meeting, the president sent out questionnaire to every member to see what the members want, what direction our society will head, etc. The results of the survey (approximately 50% of the members responded) show that members joined to LEARN, through lectures, observation, hands-on, member stories of trial and error. One of the most wanted activities is for members to give presentations on their gardens and plants. The majority of members want to learn more about bromeliads. Tropicals came second, but not too far behind. We definitely want to have member sales at every

meeting if we can. Additionally plant raffles rated a fun way to share plants and raise money.

In February, **Seminole** held programs on Plant Identification, Show and Tell, Plant Clinic, and members shared experience on the freeze and how it affected their gardens. One member gave a brief pictorial view of his post freeze garden. He took digital pictures prior to our meeting and, by using our societies newly purchased laptop computer and projector, he was able to give a brief presentation.

In March, **Seminole** came up with a new approach. The society set up nine workshops: Bromeliads, Cryptanthus, Aroids, Tropicals (Heliconia, Gingers), Hawaiian (Plumeria, Brugmansia), Seeds/Heirloom Seeds, Container Gardens, Orchids, and Greenhouse Construction for Hobbyist. With a massive publicity blitz, these workshops were open to the public and free. The workshops were labeled a major success even though it rained heavily that afternoon. With a favorable response from the public, the members and the presenters, this may become a yearly event. Reported by Sandy Kotlaba

Bromeliad Society of Broward County's members enjoyed a cruise to the Bahamas in March. Sara Donayre reported that it was a marvelous trip with visits to fantastic gardens. Thirty-two members of the society went. At the April meeting, the trip to the bromeliad gardens in the Bahamas was revisited with pictures and discussion of the plants everyone saw. Broward held its show in March, in partnership with the Women's Club at Heritage Park.

Florida East Coast Bromeliad Society participated in the Master Gardeners Sale this year. In April they had a Show and Tell program. In March, members Jerry O'Keefe, Eve Croft, Rich Brown and Calandra Thurrott participated in the BSI Judges School. Florida East Coast is coordinating a luncheon with the Halifax Council of Garden Clubs at the LPGA.

Gainesville Bromeliad Society did well at the Spring Knapaha Sale. They are looking forward to a program by Bud Martin in June, “What’s My Line”, teaching bromeliad identification.

Bromeliad Guild of Tampa Bay: After not having a bromeliad show for five years, Tampa held its show in April, in conjunction with the Federated Garden Club Flower Show. Dave Johnston and Tom Wolfe held a workshop to show members how to prepare the bromeliads for the show. For the May meeting, members enjoyed their annual Picnic by the Bay and Plant Auction.

Bromeliad Society of Central Florida held its annual Mothers Day Show and Sale at the Orlando Fashion Mall. Dean Fairchild and Lisa Robinette showed members how to prepare their plants for the show at the April meeting.

Upcoming Events

July 26 – August 1

World Bromeliad Conference

Astor Crowne Plaza Hotel, New Orleans (see page 15)

August 14-15

Seminole Bromeliad and Tropical Plant Society Sale

Garden Club of Sanford 9:00 – 4:00

200 Fairmont Drive (on 17-92, one block south of Lake Mary Blvd., Sanford)

Free parking, free admission, air-conditioned shopping. Bromeliads, gift baskets and a wide assortment of tropicals.

October 1-3

Tropiflora Fall Festival

3530 Tallevast Road, Sarasota

941-351-2267

Florida Bromeliad Sources



ACME Bromeliads

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813-962-6279 (home); 813-241-5009 (cell)

Evenings and weekends, call for appointment

Email dsmith46@tampabay.rr.com

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Specializing in landscape bromeliads (Aechmea and Neoregelia).

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Michael and Donna Kiehl

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info@michaelsbromeliads.com; website: michaelsbromeliads.com

We specialize in Neoregelia, Billbergia and foliage Vriesea varieties and also offer a wide range of other bromeliad types. Visitors are always welcome, please call or email for an appointment. You can find our current catalog on our website at michaelsbromeliads.com.

The Nature Collection

Shirley and Richard Konefal

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954-922-5582

By appointment only

grillskonefal@aol.com

www.thenaturecollection.com

A retail Bromeliad Nursery ranging from small collectibles to large landscaping specimens shipped across the USA.

Plants N Things by George

George and Irene Aldrich

746 NE 35th Street, Ocala 34479-2712

352-629-1913 By appointment

plantsnthings5@cox.net

Specializing in bromeliads and ferns.

Powell's Nursery

1002 Bay Vista Drive, Tarpon Springs 34689
727-938-0831

Hours: 8:00 – 5:00 daily – call first
rwpowellthecompletepoet@verizon.net

Bromeliads and many tropical foliage plants including a variety of ferns, philodendrons, nephytis, spathaphyllum, corn plants, etc. Powell's sells many tropicals in one gallon pots, 3 for \$5.00 (wholesale or retail).

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Tel: 407-656-5541; Fax: 407-656-7640

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954-931-1711 or 954-530-0076 By appointment only

timbo-169@comcast.net

Our nursery is located in the heart of beautiful historical Plantation. We have hundreds of different varieties of Neoregelia and Tillandsia.

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sales@tropiflora.com website www.tropiflora.com

Monday - Friday, 8:00 - 5:00; Saturday, 8:00 - 3:00

Established in 1976, our nursery specializes in collectible plants such as bromeliads, but includes orchids, succulents, aroids, much more. Our bromeliad collection includes 4,000 varieties of species and hybrids, an inventory of over 1,000,000 plants housed in 6 acres of greenhouses and shade houses. Primarily a mail order nursery, but visitors are wel-

Culture Tips: A Fresh Start

by Jay Thurrott



This was a winter to remember. This was one of those winters that, many years from now, you can tell the grandchildren that “I remember back in the day when it got so cold, for so long that ____” and you can fill in the blank with whatever word or words seem appropriate, depending on how much you are given to exaggeration. Enough said. It’s over now, and we need get past our grief over plants lost and plants damaged by the cold. Whether you are starting over again or simply replacing a few plants that didn’t fare so well this winter, it’s spring now (finally!), and it’s time for a fresh start for your bromeliad collection.

Where to begin? You might start by deciding which varieties you wish to grow. Everybody has either a mental list or a piece of paper where they’ve noted certain plants that they wish to acquire and add to their collection. These “wish” lists are often just that and may not be very practical when matched against the growing conditions that you are willing to provide, so let’s be realistic. As bad as this past winter was for most of us, it actually has provided an opportunity to learn more about the cold-tolerance of many species.

Now is the best time to compare notes with your fellow club members regarding which plants survived and which ones did not. Make use of this information in acquiring your new plants. Often specific clones of a bromeliad are passed around to many members within a club through trades, raffles and sales that are quite different from plants of the same name, but circulated and grown in other areas. We have all seen lists of cold-sensitive and cold-hardy plants and wondered if some of those plants listed have been mis-categorized. Some plants are noted on lists as being cold-sensitive, but the same names appear on other lists as cold-hardy. How can this be? I suspect

that regional differences in a specific plant's tolerances for growing conditions can occur when a plant acclimates itself over many generations to a given region. Keep growing it under these conditions long enough and you may end up with a new form or variety!

Now that you've decided which plants to acquire and add to your collection, give some thought to where you wish to grow these plants and what provisions you are going to have to provide to ensure your success. If the only available area in your yard is one that receives full sun all day, Guzmanias and Vrieseas are probably not the best choices to make unless you are planning on constructing a shade house to protect them. If you live in South Florida, don't think that growing high-altitude Tillandsias originating from the Andes mountain range will be an easy task; and don't think that plants found in the hot and steamy Amazon Basin region will do well in your yard if you live in Gainesville. Yes, it can be done, but you're going to have to provide extraordinary growing conditions to be successful, so you'd better plan on providing those conditions now.

To successfully grow a variety of bromeliads you must learn what appropriate care must be given to each plant. Does it prefer to be grown on the wet side or must it be kept dry? How much light does the plant require and how extra will it tolerate? What range of temperatures can the plant tolerate?

If this all seems a bit overwhelming, it needn't be. There is an amazing variety of bromeliads available to you, including plants to fit nearly any adverse growing conditions that you may have. Select the hardier forms that take little effort to grow and enjoy, or expend a little more effort to grow the more challenging varieties. The choice is yours, and that's part of the appeal of these fascinating plants!



Lessons Learned from the Winter of 2010

by Karen Andreas



Throughout the state we all experienced the cruel winter of 2010, a season that seemed to never end as we endured weeks of relentless cold. As collections grow, it becomes more and more of a challenge to figure out what survives and what doesn't, and what to do. Often it is impractical to cover all your bromeliads. What often is overlooked is that conditions in your yard might be made to work for cold protection.

When I took stock of what survived in my yard and what melted away, there were a few surprises. What wasn't a surprise was that all the Neoregelias had hardly even any foliage damage. My Neo. 'Beau Geoff', however, was a surprise. Planted at the far north point of the garden, exposed directly to the north wind, 'Beau Geoff' almost seemed to thrive. Today, its growth is right on schedule and in perfect symmetry. Not that I doubted Jay Thurrott, who grows in cold Port Orange and, for years, has assured me that Vrieseas are actually pretty cold hardy. Especially the "patterned" Vrieseas (think David Shiigi) in my yard had hardly any damage. Tillandsias were hit or miss; funkiana melted away, 'Druid' thrived.

Heddy Herncane, Treasure Coast Bromeliad Society, wrote about her cold strategy. "After experiencing very cold, windy and some 20 plus nights of frosty weather, I have discovered that my collections of bromeliads do better under large oak trees. In order to save my beauties, I dump the water from the cups and lay the bromeliads on the ground huddled together. Instead of covering them with sheets (too thin) I used fleece blankets and old comforters. This worked so much better and they seem to be happier with this kind of protection.

"Leaving water in the cups seems to rot the heart of the bromeliads and by eliminating the water it seems to give them the

life support needed. Yes it is more work, but we love our bromeliads so why not go this extra mile to save them.”

Aside from providing the extra protection of blankets, Heddy’s story points out an important aspect of cold protection for bromeliads.

Canopy Counts

Heddy grows her bromeliads under oak trees, which provide a dense canopy over the plants. I noticed that bromeliads in my yard grown under dense oak canopy fared much better than other more exposed bromeliads. *Aechmea purpureorosea*, a hard leafed bromeliad, lost a good amount of its outer foliage while hanging under moderate canopy. *Ae. fosteriana*, another hard-leafed bromeliad, hangs in a large clump under very dense canopy. Not one spot of cold damage on its leaves. Certainly the tolerance for cold may differ greatly between these two *Aechmeas*, however I am not ready to discount the protection.

Bromeliads growing in clumps in the ground seemed to fare very well. Although the mature *Aechmea blanchetiana* foliage burned, pups were protected by the larger plants and survived.

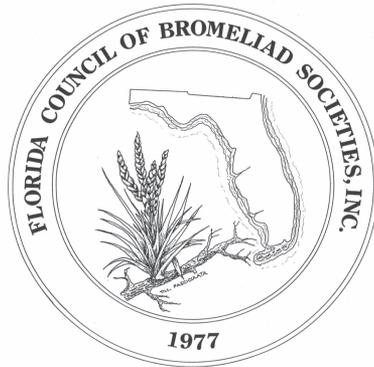
Bromeliads and even orchids that were blocked from the north wind by fences or walls did quite well. A clump of *Billbergia* ‘Hallelujah’ nestled against the south side of a sizeable oak had no foliage damage whatsoever while one on a more exposed plant stand experienced cold burn on its outer leaves.

One hard lesson should have been no surprise. *Cryptanthus* do not like the cold. *Cryptanthus* in the ground were covered but those on the benches on capillary mats were not. Some grown in a different garden benefited from the large philodendron selloum leaf that fell on top and gave some protection – again, under the canopy of the philodendron. However, half the *Cryptanthus* collection was lost, regardless of location.

Fences and other features (larger plants as well as architectural elements) of the yard or house that offer protection from the direct north wind can help with cold survival. Layers of over-story also help—a bromeliad under a philodendron under the canopy of a larger tree. Companion plantings and ground cover also may help: *Nidularium* ‘*Leprosa*’ survived nestled among clumps of spider plants.

Canopy is a catch-22. Oak leaf drop is a nightmare for spring cleaning. And you can lose a lot of light, which many bromeliads need to grow symmetrically and with color. On the other hand, in addition to winter help, the canopy moderates harsh summer light and heat. Consider pruning to open up the canopy in the spring to allow in the light. By winter, the canopy will be denser once again.

When it comes to weather protection, canopy does count.



Bromeliads in the Big Easy

by Jay Thurrott

Not registered yet for this year's World Conference in New Orleans? What are you waiting for?

The Greater New Orleans Bromeliad Society invites you to join the party at the Astor Crowne Plaza Hotel from July 26 to August 1, 2010. The fun begins on Tuesday with tours of the city and a chance to meet new friends and reacquaint yourself with old ones at the "meet and greet" that evening.

The pace picks up on Wednesday with registration for the judged show beginning in the morning and the official conference opening in the afternoon. Thursday sees the opening of seminars, a luncheon for the registrants, tours and the judging of the bromeliad show followed by a sneak preview of the show and sale that evening. On Friday the plant sale and show are open to the public. Seminars will be available to registrants in the morning and something new – "poster sessions" in the afternoon will offer the opportunity to interact with the authors on a one-to-one basis. That evening you will have an optional buffet available, followed by a rare plant auction. Saturday you will find more of the same, capped off by a banquet for registrants in the evening. Lastly, on Sunday you will find the show and sales area open in the morning followed by more optional tours of the area.

This is unquestionably the premier bromeliad event of the year and you don't want to be left out, so send your registrations to:
Dan Kinnard, BSI Membership Secretary
6901 Kellyn Lane, Vista, Ca 92084-1243
Registration is \$200 after April 30 – it was \$175 before then, but you didn't send your registration in, so do it now!
The registration form is on-line at <http://www.bsi.org/events/2010/NewOrleans2010.html>

We'll see you there!

Mexican Bromeliad Weevil Report

October—December 2009

Ronald D. Cave¹, J. Howard Frank²,
and Teresa Cooper²

¹Indian River Research & Education Center, UF, Ft. Pierce, FL

²Entomology & Nematology Department, UF, Gainesville, FL

Starting in January, Dr. Teresa M. Cooper became the direct supervisor of the project's laboratory and field activities. Her duties are to oversee weevil and fly production activities and modify as necessary, coordinate field release of *Lixadmontia franki*, and conduct research on the fly's biology.

The production of *L. franki* pupae was up 13% from the previous three months. Average weekly production of pupae was only 78, with a maximum of 147. In January, 229 pupae were produced, in February 446 pupae, and in March 339 pupae. The trimestral total was 1,014.

Oxbow Eco Center in St. Lucie County has been chosen as a site for releasing and monitoring the fly. The park has moderately large, weevil-infested *Tillandsia utriculata* and *Tillandsia fasciculata* populations growing on trees along the bank of the St. Lucie River. An initial release was set for late March, but was canceled because runaway temperatures in the quarantine facility caused a high die-off in the fly colony. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the fly population died. Since then, it has been necessary to put all flies back into the colony. At present, the number of gravid flies in the colony is 99, which is greater than the number was before the die-off. Changes have been made to protect the fly colony from future adverse temperatures. The next release is scheduled for mid-May at Oxbow Eco Center. Meanwhile, we will continue to map the bromeliad populations at Oxbow (using GPS and mapping software).

Preliminary research is being done to develop a method for

comparing the growth rate of the weevil at different temperatures. Laboratory research on the fly will begin once the fly colony can be maintained around 150 female flies and is capable of providing flies for release.

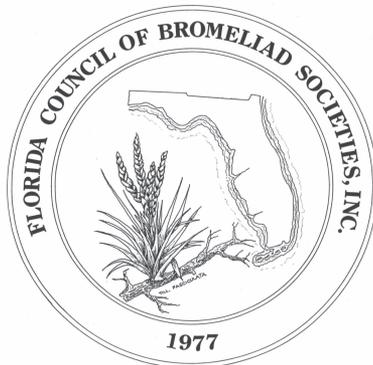
Approximately 400 *Metamasius quadrilineatus* larvae were collected in Honduras in March with the goal of obtaining *L. franki* pupae to send to Florida for invigorating the colony in Ft. Pierce. The larvae were reared in the laboratory at the Panamerican School of Agriculture. On March 29, 19 fly pupae and 8 weevil larvae were shipped to the quarantine facility in Ft. Pierce and received there on April 1. The weevil larvae were held for emergence of any more fly larvae and the fly larvae are being held for emergence of adult flies, which will be introduced into the main colony. As of April 7, the 8 weevil larvae had pupated and 2 adult flies had emerged from their puparia.

Publications:

No publications.

Presentations:

No presentations.



The Genus *Hohenbergia*

by Karen Andreas



The genus *Hohenbergia* was first described in 1830 and was named after the Prince of Wurttemberg, a patron of botanists who was known as Prince Hohenberg. There are 60 species in this genus, which is found in Brazil, Venezuela, the Lesser Antilles, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Cuba. *Hohenbergias* have such a sturdy appearance that they add drama and interest to the landscape and in collections.

The largest number of *Hohenbergias* are found in Brazil, with Jamaica having the next largest number. *Hohenbergias* grow under diverse conditions, including as epiphytes on palms and trees, on sand dunes in coastal Brazil and on rocks. *Hohenbergias* can be grown like *Aechmeas*, for which they are often mistaken because of the similar appearance of their leaves, tall inflorescences, and upright, tank-type growth habit. *Hohenbergias* like light shade to morning sun to maintain their color and the best form, although they do tolerate filtered afternoon light. Unlike many *Aechmeas*, however, they are sensitive to the cold and should be protected from frost. The inflorescence rises from the center of the bromeliad and, in some species, has long-lived color.

Here in Florida, you will often find *Hohenbergia setallata* in bromeliad gardens. Named “*stellata*” because of the star shaped floral bracts on its three-foot long inflorescence, these “stars” turn a dramatic red when in bloom and stay in color for months, eventually fading to white. Purple flowers are especially dramatic against the red of the floral bracts. Its green leaves grow about three feet long when grown in good light, so give it plenty of room in the garden. Although native to the cloud and rain forests of eastern Brazil, Martinique, Trinidad and Venezuela, this *Hohenbergia* grows well in our landscape. This bromeliad pups generously.

Hohenbergia rosea is another large member of this genus that grows in wide rosette form and needs room in the garden. Its inflorescence is similar in structure to that of the *stellata* but its “stars” are pink to rose in color. Its leaves also are a dark rose color. *Hohenbergia rosea* is best grown in light shade or morning light. It may take up to three years to reach blooming maturity.

Hohenbergia correia-araujoi was discovered in 1979; it is another popularly grown member of this genus. Its leaves are copper color with silver bands and its growth habit is upright and narrow. It is not nearly as large as *stellata* and *rosea*. *Hohenbergia correia-araujoi* needs plenty of light in order for the leaves to maintain their upright stiffness. While the floral bracts are mostly white, they are striking against the dark rose pink color of the stalk of the inflorescence.

Rather than growing in large rosette form, some *Hohenbergias* have more of a vase shape. *Hohenbergia pennae* is one such member of this genus. The leaves of this Brazilian bromeliad are wavy on the edges, giving it a most interesting look. *Hohenbergia leopoldo-horstii* is another example of a compact, vase shape.

Whether planted in the garden or in a pot in a collection, *Hohenbergias* always offer a dramatic and stately look.

Hohenbergia Pictures

To see pictures of the *Hohenbergias* mentioned in this article, go to <http://fcbs.org> and click on Photo Index. Once the Index comes up, click on *Hohenbergia* and use the first menu – species – to view these bromeliads.



Speakers List



Bromeliad Guild of Tampa Bay

Kay Miller and Janet Stoffels – “The Art of Assembling an Artistic Arrangement/Design”

Tom Wolfe and Dave Johnston – “How to Clean and Prepare a Bromeliad for Show”

Charlie Birdsong, of Louisiana - “My experiences with Billbergias”

Florida West Coast Bromeliad Society

Ray LeMieux – “Terrestrial Bromeliads: Deuterocohnia, Dykia, Encholirium, Hechtia, Orthophytum. Pitcarnia and Puya”

Alton Lee – “Growing Bromeliads and Other Plants Inside” and “Our Winter from Hell”

Terrie Bert – “The Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies’ Website”

Bromeliad Society of Central Florida

Jay Thurrott – “Behind the Scenes at Selby with Harry Luther”

Bromeliad Society of Broward County

Dennis Cathcart – “Gardens by the Bay Project in Singapore”
An “absolutely amazing program,” reported Sara Donayre

Bromeliad Society of South Florida

Bruce McAlprin – “Mounting on Driftwood”

Alan Herndon – “Just When You Thought Winter Will Never Come”

Steve Hoppin – “Cryptanthus”

Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society

Terrie Bert – “Bromeliad Evolution”

Steve Hoppin- “Cold Damage in Paradise”

Florida East Coast Bromeliad Society

Al Muzzell “Some of My Old Favorites”

Terrie Bert - “Here’s Looking at More Novel Bromeliad Genera” Calandra Thurrott reports that this program is part two of Diving Deeper and is Terrie’s most colorful program yet.

Sarasota Bromeliad Society

Terrie Bert – “Planning for SBS Show and Sale”

Ken Stokes – “How to Collect, Grow, and Exhibit Blue Ribbon Quality Bromeliads”

Gainesville Bromeliad Society

Jay Thurrott – “World Bromeliad Conference in New Orleans”

Al Muzzell – “Miniature Bromeliads”

Bromeliad Glossary



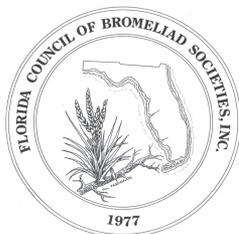
Friend to the Council and Former BSI Cultivar Registrar Derek Butcher has provided a new feature for the Florida Council website—a Bromeliad Glossary. Designed as a downloadable file so you may have a handy hard copy for reference, you will find this document, complete with illustrations and appendices, at <http://fcbs.org>, under Bromeliad Information.

The basic Glossary is a 44 page .pdf file. The basic Glossary can be downloaded on its own. The appendices and the illustrations can also be downloaded separately. Or you can download it all at once in a 58 page file.

Newsletter editors of the Council's affiliated societies are encouraged to include information from the Glossary in their newsletters (with proper credit, of course!).

Derek has kept current on bromeliad terms as they have evolved over the years and will update this Glossary from time to time.

The Council is pleased to offer this resource to its members through the website. Further, the Council extends its thanks to its Friend, Derek, for his continuing contributions to the bromeliad community.



The Bromeliad Extravaganza

A Short History



The statewide events prior to 1989 were sales and show events; in 1989 the first Bromeliad Extravaganza was held, eliminating the show portion. Below is a list of the societies that have hosted the Extravaganza since 1989:

- 1989 Seminole Bromeliad Society
- 1990 West Pasco Bromeliad Society
- 1991 Bromeliad Guild of Tampa Bay
- 1992 Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society
- 1993 Seminole Bromeliad Society
- 1994 Florida West Coast Bromeliad Society
- 1995 Bromeliad Society of Central Florida
- 1996 Sarasota Bromeliad Society
- 1997 Bromeliad Society of Broward County/ Bromeliad Society of South Florida
- 1998 Florida East Coast Bromeliad Society
- 1999 Bromeliad Guild of Tampa Bay
- 2000 Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society
- 2001 Bromeliad Society of Central Florida
- 2002 Florida East Coast Bromeliad Society
- 2004 Florida West Coast Bromeliad Society
- 2005 Sarasota Bromeliad Society
- 2006 Bromeliad Society of South Florida
- 2007 Bromeliad Society of Broward County
- 2008 Bromeliad Guild of Tampa
- 2009 Bromeliad Society of Central Florida

The Council is looking for a host society for the 2011 Extravaganza. Please contact Betsy McCrory for more information or to volunteer! Betsymccrory@aol.com



Next Florida Council Meeting

July 10, 2010

Hosted by the Sarasota Bromeliad Society

See your Council representative
for more information.



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(continued from inside front cover)

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