CALOOSAHATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETYs CALOOSAHATCHEE MERISTEM

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April 2008

CALOOSAHATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY OFFICERS

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RAFFLE COMMENTARY	**Larry Giroux**
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Our front cover shows Guillermo Rivera, our speaker at the April Birthday Party along with Steve Hoppin, exploring a rocky cliff in Bahia, Brazil. We did find *Hohenbergia spp.* in this location. Photo by Larry Giroux.

THE CALOOSAHATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY

MEETING TIME AND PLACE:
April Meeting: **SUNDAY April 20th, 2008**
ST. JOHN the APOSTLE CHURCH 3049 McGREGOR Ave. FT. MYERS.
DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT 12:00 FOR SETUP.

MEMBERSHIP SALES WILL BE PERMITTED at the April meeting.

Friendship plants, Raffle items are also welcome at our parties.

There will be no Door Prize or Show and Tell

CBS' 28th Birthday Celebration

Sunday April 20th 2008

at St. John the Apostle Church

See details inside this issue.

Our guest speaker from Argentina will be

Dr. Guillermo Rivera

His program is entitled

"Bromeliads from Northern Argentina: A Habitat Approach"

Much of Guillermo's resesearch and his published writings has dealt with the effect habitat has had on the morphology of plant life. In his program he will discuss the diversity of bromeliads found in the Northern Argentinian regions.

The Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society is an active Affililate of:

FM-LCGC

Cryptanthus Society

Bromeliad Society International

FCBS

President's Message By Donna Schneider

As was announced last month, Tom Foley, for personal reasons has resigned as President of the CBS. He has let us know that he will continue to work with the CBS in other capacities. I wanted to thank everyone who has given me your support and encouragement and I have decided to step up to the plate and take over the Presidency of CBS. Hopefully I will not let you down. I will need help from everyone. So if you are asked to help with something, please say YES!

A Happy 28th Birthday to all of the CBS members. Please try to make an effort to join us all in celebrating our Birthday party this year. As you have read in our newsletter, we have a special speaker, Dr.Guillermo Rivera, from Argentina for our party. Feel free to invite your friends and family for a good time. Let's make sure we show Guillermo what Southern Hospitality is all about. We would like to see his presentation well attended. Make sure we give him a warm welcome!

No business this month. What would a party be without gifts! Please bring bromeliads and plant related items for our raffle that you know someone else would love to have. If it is a plant, please make sure it is cleaned of any insects and if you know its name, please label it appropriately. You don't have a plant? Be creative with your gift and give a plant or garden related item. And if you have things to share with others that you don't want to put in the raffle, we also will have a "friendship table". Bring your wallet and buy some raffle tickets. We usually have an exceptionally nice raffle at our parties. And for all of the chefs out there, please impress us with your favorite dish of food to share with others. From the food at our meetings and past parties, I know we have some great cooks in our club. Whenever we have our shows, the judges say that they love to attend our shows, because we have such great food. Not a cook, we are not averse to eating store bought food!

I would like to say THANK-YOU to everyone who helped with our "Evil Weevil" auction! It was a great success. Whether you donated plants, purchased plants or just worked, we could not have done it without everyone's help.

I look forward to seeing everyone at our Birthday party. Hopefully we all have a great growing season.

Donna Schneider, CBS President

Annual "Evil Weevil" Fund-raising Auction

Well the CBS membership came through again for the FCBS. In spite of a smaller attendance and fewer items, we will be able to donate to the FCBS $1850, to permit the continued implementation of the Evil Weevil Project here in Florida.

Special thanks to Larry Giroux, Dale Kammerlohr, Steve Hoppin, Betty Ann Prevatt, Luli Westra, Dolly Dalton, Mary Scofic, Donna Schneider, Ross Griffith, Vicky Chirnside, Jeff Joffe, Gary Nichols and all the others that volunteered to work the Auction. And of course, THANKS to those who donated items and who ultimately bought the great selection of items.

Important Notice to Our Memebers

If you belong to another Bromeliad Society as your Primary Society. They are responsible for paying your FCBS dues and providing your name and information to the FCBS so you can receive your quarterly newsletter and be included in the Roster. Please check with your other society's Secretary or Treasurer.

Dues are over due. Rosters are available.

Members can pick up their copy of the Pictorial 2008 Roster at the April meeting. As a courtesy to all our members only the information and photos of new members will be added to the 2008 Roster; no one will be removed this year. If you have heard from other members that they have not been receiving e-mail or the printed copy of the Meristem they most likely have not paid their dues. If dues are paid at a future time, their names will be added back to the mailing lists. Those unpaid members will be deleted from the 2009 Roster.

Announcements from Members

From Jim Bixler- The Editor recently received notice of the event "Third in Bloom" which ran from March 27th - March 30th. Unfortunately the demonstrations and Naples Flower Show had long passed by the time this issue of the Meristem was sent out. It is still not too late to see the wonderful window boxes and potted arrangements of flowers and exotics all along Third Street in Naples. Although mostly flowers, Jim has incorporated some bromeliads in his designs. Also don't miss the Naples Botanical Gardens and watch for upcoming events this Spring.

28th Annual Birthday Party Schedule

12:00 Noon - As usual we ask guests to start arriving . We need members to help with set up at the Church. We will setup the Hall, the eating area, sales and raffle areas.
1:00PM - We will start serving the feast. CBS will provide a meat platter, a birthday cake, beverages and supplies. We ask that guests bring salads, casseroles, vegetable platters and desserts (remember that there will be a birthday cake).
2:00PM - Our guest speaker Guillermo Rivera will give a 45-50 minute program (see details elsewhere).
3:00PM - We will start our Raffle. Please bring clean, desirable plants or plant related items. Please stay and help with cleanup.

April Program

This year we are doing something different for our Birthday Party in April. The Party will be held at our normal meeting place, St. John the Apostle Church. In addition to our normal activities we have hired Guillermo Rivera, owner of South American Cactus Expeditions to give us a program. Guillermo will be on a talking tour from Argentina, in April and will be available on April 20th to speak to our group.

Guillermo has a B.S. degree in Biology, and a Doctorate degree in Botany. His company has organized botanical tours to see cactus and bromeliads in their habitat in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and Bolivia for the past several years with himself as chief guide. He tailors his presentations to his audiences so they can be either very scientific (taxonomic if you wish), more generalist, with many habitat photos, or a combination of both approaches.

"Bromeliads of Northern Argentina:
A Habitat Approach"

Guillermo's website is - www.cactusexpeditions.com.ar

Feel free to invite friends and family to join us at the Party and enjoy Guillermo's presentation.

Welcome to New Member

Lowell Benson
1246 Hanton Avenue Fort Myers, Fl 33901
xxx-xxx-xxxx

Bromeliad Expose By Larry Giroux

If you have at all been involved with bromeliads other than those in your own yard, you will be familiar with Herb Plever. He has been the Editor of the Bromeliana, the Newsletter of the New York Bromeliad Society and writer of bromeliad articles for well over 40 years. He has dozens and dozens of articles to his credit. At the last WBC in San Diego he was honored as a Honorary Trustee. He continues to write original articles for the Bromeliana and I encourage all that have internet access to go to www.nybromeliadsociety.org and read past issues.

The article printed below is from Bromeliana, *October 1985*. I consider it a most concise reference and a necessity for anyone growing tillandsias. Weeks of research on Herb's part was required to assemble this list of the natural habitats of the tillandsias in cultivation back in 1985. As Herb indicates in his article, each time you purchase a tillandsia, knowing its origin and giving it its proper cultural requirements is the major answer to keeping these plants alive.

I have not compared this list with the latest Bionomial, so I would expect some names are no longer correct or appropriate. Double check if there is any doubt. Originally published in 3 parts, I will reprint it in 2 installments.I have illustrated the original article with photos from my library. In the on-line and e-mail versions there are additional photos as well as details of some tillandsias not listed by Herb in 1985.

TILLANDSIA HABITATS AND CULTURE

by Herb Plever

For the past few years our members have ordered large numbers of Tillandsias when we made our periodic Society orders. This practice was continued in our current order, which indicates an awareness that Tillandsias make excellent houseplants. Undoubtedly many species have proved troublesome, but some members found no difficulty in growing species which others killed.

With such a large and diverse genus as the Tillandsias, it is necessary to distinguish the different cultural requirements for different species. I believe it is helpful to know the character of the natural habitat and environment so that you can adjust your routine to more closely conform to that character.This article is one of a series which will survey the habitats of the Tillandsias purchased by members.

The plant itself tells you much about its needs. If its leaves are green, without a good coat of silver trichome scales, like T. cyanea, it is best to grow that plant in a pot. If it is heavily coated with scurf, like T. plumosa or T. xerographica, you should grow it epiphytically. If it comes from an arid region, avoid soaking it or leaving water in its leaf axils. If it grows in shaded, moist areas, give it lots of humidity and spray frequently and avoid too much exposure to the sun during the hot weather.

Most of the Tillandsias purchased grow in fairly high elevations which means quite cool temperatures in the evening and nighttime. Obviously we cannot create those diverse environments in our homes or greenhouses. Most of the Tillandsias will adjust to your conditions. But you can help the finicky ones by not creating adverse conditions for them. With this perspective, check the following list to learn the habitats of the plants you are growing.

T. **achyrostachys** -Grows epiphytically on cacti and trees in dry habitats in Mexico at elevations of 2,700 to 7,000 feet.

T. acosta-solisii - Epiphytic in moist cloud forests 1,800 to 3,000 feet up in Ecuador.

T. **aeranthos** - Epiphytic in moist woods at sea level in Brazil, Paraguay, Uraguay and Argentina.

T. albertiana - Grows on rocky banks in Argentine Andes.

T. andrieuxii - Epiphytic on trees in high elevations in Mexico in semi—shade. Avoid full sun.

T. araujei - Grows saxicolous (on rocks) or, rarely, on shrubs or trees, at elevations from sea level to 2,500 feet in Brazil. (A difficult mix of needs. Growing on rocks, it would not like too much moisture at the base. But it likely gets high humidity at those elevations.)

T. argentea - Grows in many areas at elevations of about 2,500 feet. They can take full sun provided that there is adequate humidity. In my experience, they also do well under lights.

T. **aizoides** - Grows saxicolous and epiphytic in dry habitats in Argentina at elevations of 2,500 to 4,000 feet.

T. **argentina** - Same environment as T. aizoides.

T. **atroviridipetala** - Epiphytic in mountain elevations in Mexico. Like its taxonomic kin, **T. plumosa,** it likes to grow dry In full sun. Avoid overwatering. If you have a heavy hand when spraying, mount this plant sideways or upside down.

T. **aurea** - Grows epiphytic on shrubs in Peru at about 7,500 feet.

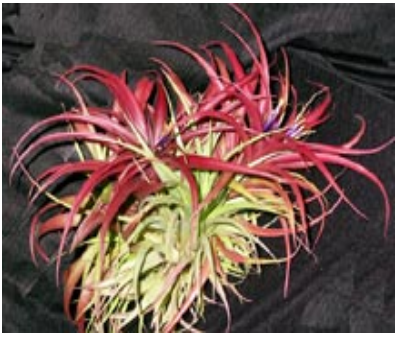
T. **bailey!** - Epiphytic in dry woods from sea level to 3,000 • feet from Texas to Mexico ana Nicaragua.

T. **balbisiana** - Epiphytic in a wide range of environments from Florida to South America. Found in fairly low elevations, humid but quite sunny areas. Don't overwater.

T. **bartramll** - Epiphytic in trees at low altitudes fromGeorgia to Mexico.

T. **bourgael** - Mexican epiphyte at elevations of 2,000 to 4,000 feet.

T. **brachycaulos** - Central American epiphyte growingmostly in semi-shade which means it will take good to moderate light, indoors.



T. bulbosa - Epiphytic near sea level to 4,000 feet from Mexico and West Indies to Ecuador and Brazil. Likes good humidity and hates to dry out so don't keep it in the sun.

T. butzii - Grows in many different environments in Central America but likes semi-shade and water.

T. cacticola -Epiphytic on shrubs and cacti in direct sun at 1,000 to 7,000 foot elevations in Peru.

T. **capitata** -Grows in direct sun but at lower elevations from sea level to 1,500 feet in Mexico and Central America.

T. caput medusae -Grows everywhere under very diverse conditions and adjusts to them all. The perfect houseplant.

T. carlsoniae - Grows in moderate light at 5,000 feet in Chiapas, Mexico.

T. chiapensis - Grows on rock cliffs in Chiapas, Mexico under full sun.

Circinnata - Epiphytic on low forests near sea level to 4,000 feet in Mexico and Central America.

Circinnatoides -Grows on cacti, trees and shrubs in dry areas from 1,500 to 8,500 feet in Mexico.

T. concolor - Full and direct sun at various elevations. Mexico.

T. crocata- Saxicolous on rocks from 2,500 to 5,000 feet in Bolivia to Brazil and Uraguay. Grows in clumps.

T. cyanea - Ecuadoran moist forest epiphyte near sea level to 3,000 feet.

T. **deppeana** - Grows in low level elevations to 2,000 feet in shade in Veracruz, Mexico.

T. didisticha - Epiphytic and sometimes saxicolous in somewhat dry woods in Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina.

T. disticha - Saxicolous and epiphytic in dry habitats from sea level to 6,000 feet in Columbia, Ecuador and Peru.

T. dodsonii - Epiphytic in trees in Ecuador at about 3,000 feet in moist forests.

T. duratii - Epiphytic in dry woods near sea level to 4,000 feet in Bolivia, Paraguay, Uraguay and Argentina.

T. dyeriana - Epiphytic in moist, low altitude forests of Ecuador. (In Florida they grow this plant epiphytically. It is doing well for me under fluorescent lights in a pot in a very loose mix.

T. edithae - Grows on rocks in full sun in Bolivia.

T. erubescens -Grows high and dry at elevations of 9,000 feet in Mexico. (Syn. T. benthamiana).

T. exserta- Like **T. balbisiana**, grows at sea level in direct, full sun.

T. fasciculata- From Florida to South America, grows in many elevations and environments - all generally with strong light and humidity.

T. filifolia - Epiphytic in moist, shady areas from 2,000 to 9,000 feet in Mexico and Central America.

T. flabellata - Epiphytic on trees near sea level to 1,500 ft. in
Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador.

T. flexuosa - Grows from near sea level to 1,500 feet as an epiphyte from Florida and the West Indies to Panama and northern South America.

T. floribunda - Saxicolous and epiphytic in dry habitats at 3,000 to 7,500 feet in Ecuador and N. Peru.

T.funckiana - (Dr. Smith lists this plant in synonomy with **T. andreana**. Most growers consider it a species because of its pronounced stem and exserted stamens.) Epiphytic and saxicolous, 1,500 to 5,500 feet in Columbia and Venezuela.

T. gardneri -Epiphytic and saxicolous from near sea level to 4,500 feet in Columbia and Brazil. (A finicky plant which needs humidity but hates water, so fine-spray it only.)

T. geminiflora - Epiphytic in forests from near sea level to 5,000 feet in Brazil and Argentina. (Another finicky one.Keep it out of the sun.) T. gilliesii - High altitude epiphyte from 5,000 to 9,000 feet in Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

T. guatemalensis-Growsepiphytically in moist forests from 3,000 to 9,000 feet in Mexico and Central America. Give it semi-shade and moderate watering.

T. hamaleana - Epiphytic in low altitude rain forests of Ecuador. It has soft, green leaves and I grow it in a pot.

T. humilis-(Synonomouswith **T. aureo-brunnea.**) Grows saxicolous in dry habitats at 6,000 to 9,000 feet elevation in Peru. It obviously likes cool, moving air and will rot out from over watering.

T. **ignesiae -** Epiphytic in woods and saxicolous on rock cliffs at 2,500 to 6,500 feet in Mexico.

T. **imperialis-** Saxicolous on boulders and epiphytic in forests 9,000 to 8,500 feet up in Mexico. (Its green leaves belie this habitat description, but look at them with a magnifier and you will see that they are lepidote, covered with fine, closely appressed trichome scales. Still, this plant will do best in a pot.)

T. **incarnata -** Terrestrial, epiphytic and saxicolous in sunny habitats, 1,500 to 9,500 feet in Columbia and Ecuador. If you have been having trouble with this plant as an epiphyte, try it in a very loose mix.

T. **ionantha -** Epiphytic and terrestrial (surprise!) from Mexico to Nicaragua at 1,000 to 5,000 feet. It grows in many varied environments and can take full sun and water.

T. ionantha var. van hyningii - Full sun and dry on rock cliffs in Mexico.

T. **ionochroma -** Epiphytic in moist, cool cloud woods at 7,000 to 12,000 feet in Ecuador and Peru. If you could keep the light on when the door was closed, it would do well in your refrigerator.

T. **ixioides -** Epiphytic from near sea level to 6,500 feet in Bolivia, Paraguay, Uraguay and North Argentina.

TILLANDSIA HABITATS AND CULTURE - PART 2

This is a continuation of the article which appeared in the April, 1985 BROMELIANA surveying the habitats of the Tillandsias purchased by our members, to assist them in adopting effective cultural routines, which can conform to the natural habitats of their plants.

For those readers unfamiliar with the terms used, the following definitions are offered:

Epiphytic means growing attached to another plant ason the branches of a tree or on a cactus but able to provide its own source of food, and not as a parasite. **Saxicolous** means growing on rocks or cliffs.

Terrestrial means growing on the ground. **Xerophytic** means growing under dry, arid conditions.

T. juncea - Found growing epiphytic from about sea level to 6,500 ft. in Mexico, Greater Antilles to Bolivia.

T. kalinbacheri - Epiphytic on oaks in Mexico. Its green leaves make this a pot plant, indoors.

T. karwinskyana - Saxicolous and epiphytic from 4,500 to 6,500 foot elevation in Mexico.

T. **kegeliana** - Epiphytic in low, moist forests, Panama to Brazil.. I've got one in a south window, but growing in a small pot with a very loose mix on a capillary mat. It is doing fine now that it has rooted. I've got one doing even better in moderate light, sitting loose on the leaf axil of a big Guzmania.

T. lampropoda - Epiphytic in woods 4,000 - 6,000 feet from Mexico to Costa Rica.

T. latifolia v. latifolia (small variety) and **v. major** - Grow on rocks and sand along the coast of Peru, from near sea level to 6,000 feet up.

T. latifolia v. divaricata - Saxicolous and epiphytic in dry areas in Ecuador and Peru from sea level to 9,000 foot elevation.

T. leiboldiana - Epiphytic in moist, shady forests from sea level to 6,000 feet in Mexico and Central America. It has soft, green leaves and does best in a pot.

T. lindenii - Epiphytic, about 4,000 feet altitude in northwest Peru. Indoors does best in a pot.

T. linearis- Epiphytic in moist, shaded forests from sea level to 3,000 feet in Brazil.

T. loliacea- Saxicolous and epiphytic in semi-arid habitats from sealevel to 5,000 feet from Bolivia to Argentina.

T. lorentziana - Saxicolous and epiphytic from 2,000 to 7,500 feet from Bolivia to Argentina.

T. macbrideana -Saxicolous on rock cliffs 6,000 to 9,000 feet up in Peru where it grows cool and hirnicl but not wet and in bright light.

T. macdougallii -Saxicolous on rock faces and epiphytic in pine and oak forests 5,000 to 12,000 feet in Central Mexico. At those elevations it grows quite cool and is usually bathed in clouds and gets filtered light. Very finicky for indoors where it can't get enough humidity and for the greenhouse where you will have to avoid soaking it.

T. magnusiana - Epiphytic in woods3,000 to 4,500 feet up in Mexico to Salvador. Grows moist in semi-shade.

T. mallemontii - Epiphytic in low woods or, rarely, saxicolous, from sea level to 2,500 feet in Brazil. Grows timid in moderate light.

T. mauryana - Saxicolous on rock cliffs and epiphytic in dry forests, 4,500 to 7,500 feet up in central Mexico in dry, sunny areas.

T. meridionalis - Epiphytic in varied localities and altitudes from Brazil to Panama.

T. mitlaensis - Grows in high elevations, saxicolous on rock cliffs in full sun in central Mexico.

T. monodelpha - Epiphytic in rain forest from near sea level to 3,500 feet from Central America to Venezuela and Brazil. Grows very moist and shaded.

T. montana - Epiphytic in forests at about 2,000 feet in Brazil. Grows moist and shaded.

T. **multicaulis -** Epiphytic in moist,shaded forests at 4,500 to 7500 feet in Mexico and Central America. Indoors it does well in a pot.

T. myosura - Epiphytic in dry at 2,000 to 7,500 feet from Peru to Argentina.

T. **narthecioides -** Epiphytic in moist forests at sea level to 3,000 feet in Ecuador. It does well in a pot on capillary mats under lights if you don't overwater the mat.

T. oaxacana - Saxicolous on rock cliffs and epiphytic in pine and oak forests 3,500 to 9,000 feet in Mexico. Grows in semi-shade. It likes to be cool and humid but don't soak it.

T. orogenes - Epiphytic in forests 4,500 to 6,500 feet up in Mexico and Nicaragua.

T. ortgesiana - Saxicolous on high, rock cliffs in good light.

T paleacea - Saxicolous on rocks and desert sands, or on trees in dry areas from sea-level to 9,000 feet up in Columbia, Bolivia and Chile.

T. paraensis - Epiphytic in forests from sea-level to 1,500 feet in Columbia, Venezuela, Brazil and Bolivia.

T. plumosa - Saxicolous and epiphytic in open, sunny habitats at 4,500 to 7,5 0 0 foot elevations in central Mexico.

T. pohliana - Grows on rocks and epiphytic in thickets and dry woods, 2,000 to 4,500 feet up in Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.

T. polystachya - Epiphytic from near sea level to 5,000 feet in Florida, West Indies, Mexico, Brazil and Bolivia.

T. ponderosa - Epiphytic in oak and pine forests at 6,000 to 8,000 foot elevations in Mexico, Guatemala and Salvador.

T. prodigiosa - Forest epiphyte at elevations of 3,000 to 7,500 feet in Mexico.

T. pruinosa - Epiphytic from near sea level to 3,000 feet from Florida, Mexico and Cuba to Ecuador and Brazil.

T. pueblenis v. pueblensis - Saxicolous at about 4,500 feet elevation in southern Mexico.

T. pueblensis v. glabrior - Saxicolous and epiphytic in southern Mexico from 3,500 to 7,500 feet.

T. peiranoi- Saxicolous on rock cliffs, 4,000 feet up in Argentina.

T. punctulata - Epiphytic in shaded, moist forests at 1,000 to 6,000 elevations in Mexico and Central America.Keep in shade and spray often.

T. purpurea - Grows on sand, rocks and xerophytic vegetation from near sea level to about 3,000 feet in coastal Ecuador and Peru.

T. rectangula - Epiphytic at 1,500 feet in Bolivia and Argentina.

T. recurvata - Epiphytic and sometimes even terrestrial in dry habitats from near sea level to 9,000 feet elevation from Florida to Argentina.

T. reichenbachii - (Similar to **T. duratii.**) Epiphytic in woods 500 to 6,000 feet in Bolivia and Argentina.

T. remota - Epiphytic in open, sunny areas, 500 to 3,000 feet up in Mexico, Guatemala and Salvador.

T. rhomboidea - Terrestrial, about 3,000 feet up in Columbia.

T. **roland-gosselinii -** Epiphytic in open areas in full sun at or near sealevel on the west coast of Mexico.

T. rodriguezziana - Saxicolous on cliffs and epiphytic in open areas and in forests from 3,500 to 6,000 feet up in Mexico and Nicaragua.

T. rosea -Saxicolous from near sealevel to 4,700 feet up in Brazil.

T. rothii - Epiphytic in moist, open areas in full sun at sea level in western Mexico.

T. schiedeana - Epiphytic near sea level to 5,500 feet in Mexico and West Indies to Columbia and Venezuela.

T. seleriana- Epiphytic in pine and oak woods, 500 to 6,000 ft., moist in semi-shade, Mexico to Honduras.

T. socialis -Saxicolous on rocks at 3,500 feet in Chiapas, Mexico.

T. spherocephala - Saxicolous and epiphytic, 3,000 to 9,500 feet in Bolivia and Argentina.

T. standleyi - Epiphytic in forest, 4,500 to 7,000 feet in Guatemala and Honduras.

T. streptocarpa - Saxicolous in sun or epiphytic in forest from near sea level to 7,000 feet in Peru, Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina.

T. streptophylla - Epiphytic from near sea level to 2,700 feet, from Mexico to Honduras.

T. stricta - Epiphytic in both dry and wet forests from near sea level to 4,500 feet in Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil, Paraguay, Uraguay and Argentina. With such a large, geographic range and diverse environments, you would expect **T. stricta** to easily adapt to indoor conditions like **T. ionantha and T. caput medusae.** However, our experience is that it is quite finicky. It doesn't like to be soaked, but it will tend to dry up to straw without misting at least twice a week, or steady, high hunidity.

T. subulifera - Epiphytic in low, moist forests in Panama, Venezuela and Trinidad.

T. tectorum -Saxicolous, 3000 to 8,000 feet in Ecuador and Peru.

T. tenuifolia - Epiphytic in low forests (mostly dry or only moderately moist) from near sea level to 7,000 feet from Cuba and West Indies down to Argentina.

T. tricholepis - Epiphytic and saxicolous in humid to semi-arid habitats from near sea level to 7,500 feet in Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

T. tricolor - Epiphytic in forests in Mexico and Central America from near sea level to 7,000 feet.

T. triglochinoides - Epiphytic in woods, 1000 to 2,500 feet up in Ecuador and Peru.

T. umbellata - Epiphytic in sunny areas at 6,500 feet in Ecuador.

T. valenzuelana - Epiphytic in forests from near sea level to 6,500 feet, from southern Florida, Greater Antilles and Mexico to Venezuela and Bolivia.

T. venusta - Epiphytic in low, moist forests in Costa Rica and Ecuador.

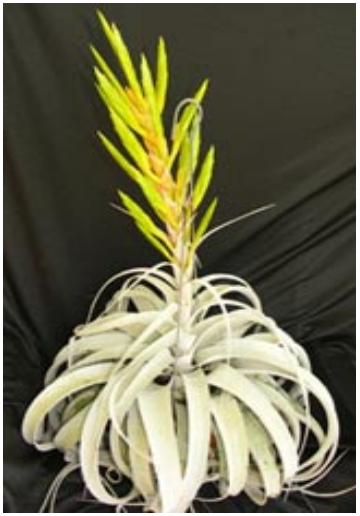
T. vernicosa - Saxicolous and epiphytic in dry woods from near sea level to 7,500 feet in Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

T. vicentina - Epiphytic in forests 4,500 to 8,000 feet up, from Mexico to Nicaragua.

T. violacea- Saxicolous and epiphytic 4,500 to 9,000 feet high in Mexico andGuatemala. It gets to be a pretty big plant and probably does better in a pot in cultivation.

T. xerographica- Epiphytic or rarely terrestrial, 500 to 1,800 feet high in Mexico,Guatemala

and Salvador. Grows very dry in full sun. (The leaf tips of the plants of this species which grow in Mexico are generally not as tightly recurved and



curly as those found inGuatemala. One of the forms of the former is now said to be a new species called **T. tomaselli.** Another related form has now been described as a new species called **T. cruziana,** but some taxonomists put **T. tomaselli and T. cruziana** in synonomy with **T. xerographica** because they regard the differences as not taxonomically signifi cant, and only as culturally induced variations in habit.)

T. xiphioides-Epiphytic and saxicolous in dry habitats, 2,000 to 7,500 feet up, in Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela and Argentina.

(Conclusion in the May 2008 Meristem)

More pictures can be found in the e-mail and on-line versions of this issue

It not too early to plan for the 2008 FCBS EXTRAVAGANZA August 29th, 30th & 31st 2008

Bromeliad Rainforest Fantasy

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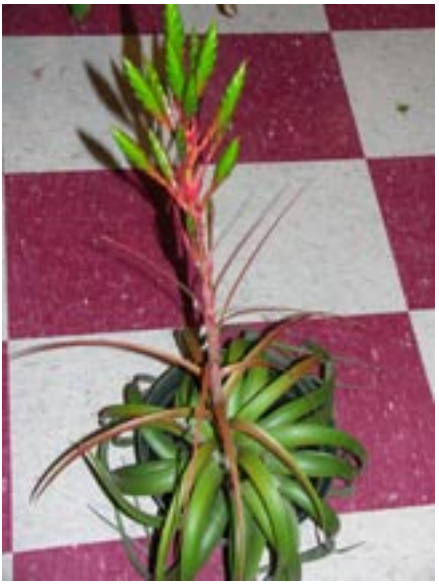
Additional photos of tillandsias listed and several not originally listed in 1985. All photos by Larry Giroux.

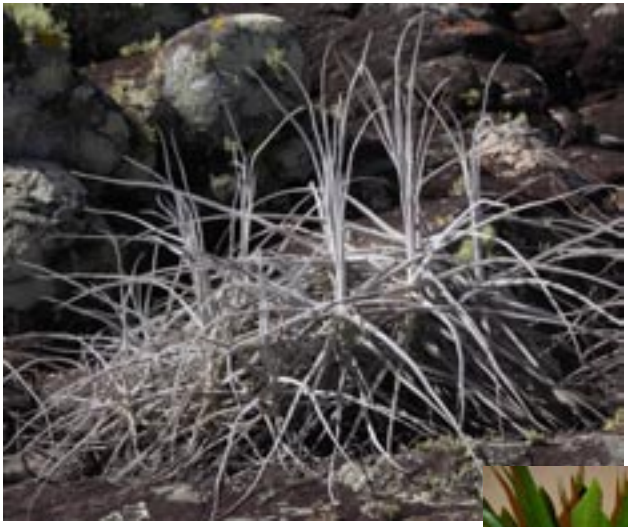
T. tricholepis - Epiphytic and saxicolous in humid to semi-arid habitats from near sea level to 7,500 feet in Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

Tillandsia novakii - From Mexico, 65m altitude. Grows on hillsides, epiphytic on small trees. Seldoms forms roots. Red and green forms.

T. seleriana- Epiphytic in pine and oak woods, 500 to 6,000 ft., moist in semi-shade, Mexico to Honduras.



T. **roland-gosselinii -** Epiphytic in open areas in full sun at or near sealevel on the west coast of Mexico.

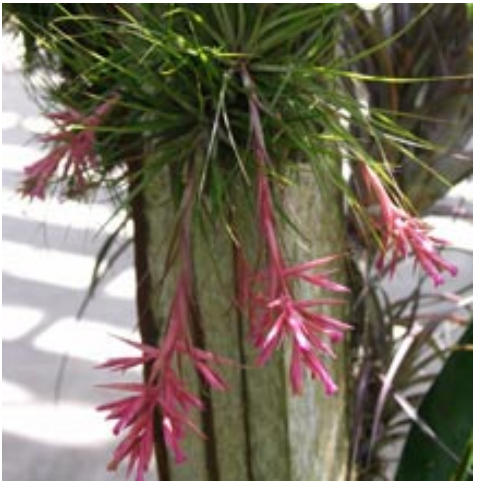


T. streptocarpa - Saxicolous in sun or epiphytic in forest from near sea level to 7,000 feet in Peru, Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Tillandsia australis (previously call **T. maxima**) grows on rocky cliffs at elevations ranging from 3500-12000 feet in Bolivia and Argentina

Tillandsia nidus - natural hybrid

Tillandsia globosa - Vennzuela to eastern Brazil, epiphytic, in forest 500-850m.



Tillandsia somnians - From Equador and Peru, epiphytic, 600-2400m. Resembles a neoregelia, but dry loving.

Tillandsia platyrhachis- Epiphytic in a mist forest at an altitude of 1900m in northeastern Peru.

Tillandsia hammeri - epiphytic, Mexico, altitude unknown.

T. duratii - Epiphytic in dry woods near sea level to 4,000 feet in Bolivia, Paraguay, Uraguay and Argentina.Very fragrant flower. Small and large forms.

EVENTS CALENDER

April 19th and 20th, 2008 - Annual Bromeliad Society of South Florida Show and Sale at Fairchild Tropical Gardens. Miami, Florida. Judging on Friday April; 18th.

April 19th and 20th, 2008
Annual Sarasota Bromeliad Society Show and Sale at Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota, Florida. Judging on Friday April, 18th.

May 3rd and May 4th, 2008
Greater New Orleans Bromeliad Society Show and Sale. Lakeside Mall, Metaire, LA. Contact Tim Calamari at 504-362-6809 or lara57@cox.net

June 7th and 8th, 2008
River Ridge Bromeliad Society Show and Sale, New Orleans, LA, For additional information contact Bryan Wyndham at brykool69@yahoo.com.

August 29th, 30th & 31st, 2008
Bromeliad Rainforest Fantasy - The 2008 FCBS Extravaganza. Sheraton Suites Tampa Airport, Hotel # 1-800-325-3535. For more infomation contact Tom Wolfe at 813-961-1475.

Bromeliads Down Under
18th World Bromeliad Conference
24-30 June 2008

The Plant Show will be judged on Thursday, Sales will open on Thursday night, the Rare Plant Auction on Friday night and Banquet on Sunday night. There will be local garden tours and optional discounted Reef and Rainforest tours. Both International and Australian Speakers will present the Seminars on Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Each Delegate is invited to enter plants and artistic entries in both the competitive Show Categories.

For additional info link to http://www.bromeliadsdownunder.com/ Inquiries can also be sent to Lynne Hudson, WBC Chair 47 Boden Street, Edge Hill QLD 4870 or LynnHudson@BromeliadsDownUnder.com

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Neoregelia 'Party Time' photo by K Golinski

Party Time

*Food *Raffle

*Guest Speaker *Sales

Sam and Hattie Lou Smith have donated a mint condition (still in its cellophane wrapper) copy of the original English edition of <u>Blooming Bromeliads</u> by Baensch. We will soon be selling it on E-bay or Amazon.com for as much as we can. Currently there are 5 copies (used) selling at Amazon for $291-1999.00 with an average price of $760. We still want tom give a CBS member a chance to acquire the book for <u>personal use only</u> (not for resale.) If you are interested contact Betty Ann Prevatt with an offer and the Board will consider it.

<u>If other members complain to you that they did not receive their Newsletter, tell them they need to renew.</u>