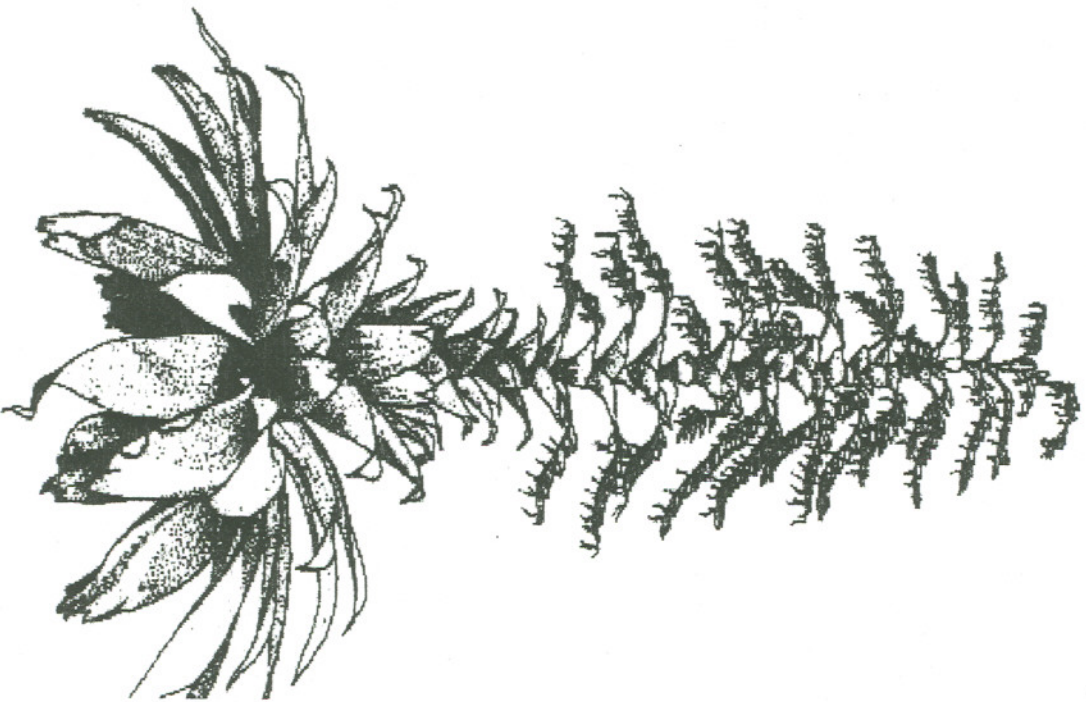
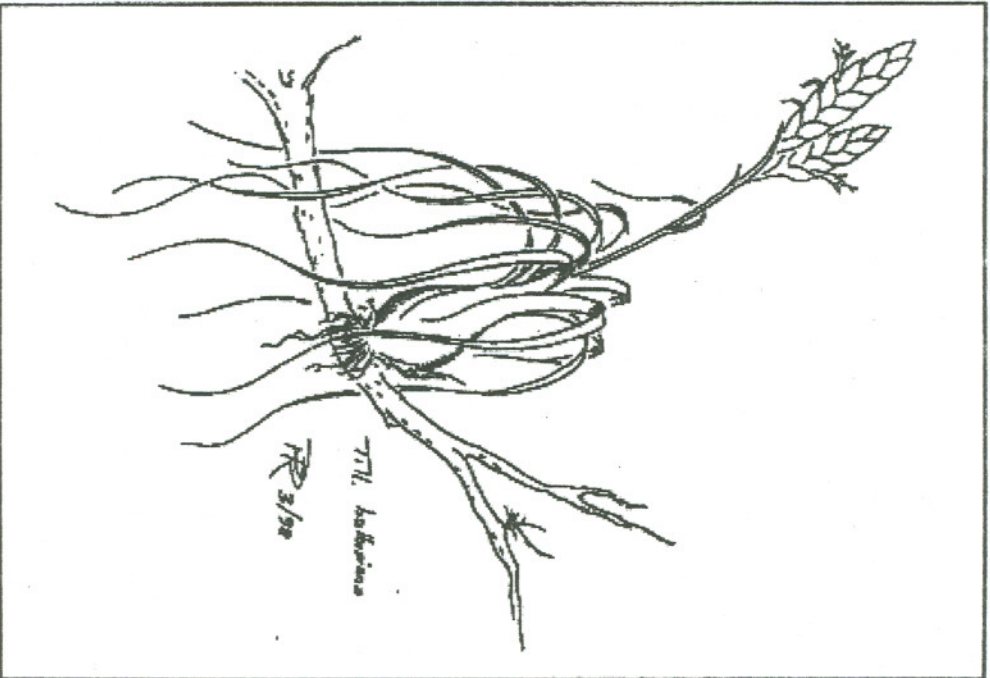


The Bromeliad Society of South Florida

Bromeliad Show



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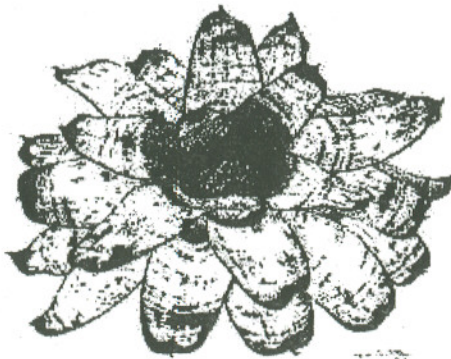
!! AUCTION IN THE GARDEN HOUSE !!
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1:00 PM
SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1:00 PM

There will be two auctions of bromeliads this year in the Garden House. Bidding on the first starts at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday and on the second at 1:00 p.m. on Sunday. Rare, new and beautiful bromeliads donated by some of the world's finest nurseries will be available for bidding.

COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

Front: *Alcantarea imperialis* Inside: *Neoregelia concentrica*
"Moonshine" – both by Craig Allen

Back: *Tillandsia balbisiana* – by Peniel Romanelli



WELCOME TO THE 2012 SHOW

Each year the Bromeliad Society of South Florida gathers the most spectacular and beautifully grown bromeliads in the Miami area, invites a range of commercial growers from throughout the state and throws in a rare plant auction where you can find some very unusual plants for your collection. These are all brought together in the lovely setting of Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden for your enjoyment. Whether you are new to bromeliads or a seasoned grower, you can expect to find something new and interesting.

In the Garden Room, we display plants entered in the Judged Show. These plants demonstrate the great variety of bromeliads that can be grown in our gardens locally. Plants selected by the judges to be most outstanding among those presented earn major awards and are displayed on the stage. Other plants are entered in the show as part of artistic displays (including decorative containers, cut inflorescences and flower arrangements). Feel free to borrow the ideas you see here in your own creations.

In addition to the plant show, we have an art show with works featuring bromeliads adorning the walls of the Garden Room. Much of this art is the product of local school students working on bromeliads for the first time. We also have art from adult artists in the Miami area. Many of these artists have worked with bromeliads for years.

Live bromeliads are available for purchase in the outdoor sales area. If you want Tillandsia to grow in your trees, large Neoregelia for dramatic ground-level plantings, Guzmania for shady areas in your garden or even plants for indoor decorations, you can find them among the offerings of the local club members and commercial growers from around the state.

If you are just starting to grow bromeliads, some basic information on culture is included in this book. This book also provides a brief description of the system used for judging show bromeliads. Additional information is available in handouts at the Information Table, and more information can be found online. You can start with www.bssf-miami.org for information geared to the Miami area, then move to www.fcbs.org for a more comprehensive selection of information on bromeliads.

If you feel like taking the next step in bromeliad growing, consider joining your local bromeliad society. Our volunteers at the Information Table will be glad to talk to you about this or any other bromeliad question you may have.

Alan Herndon, Show Chairman

SHOW COMMITTEES - 2012

General chairman	Alan Herndon
Advertising	Barbara Partagas
Art	Sharon Biddix-Maessen
Auction	Peter Kouchalakos
Award Sponsors	Joy Parrish
Awards	Barbara Sparling
Catering	Sandy Roth
	Judy Pagliarulo
	Lori Weyrick
Classification	Nat DeLeon
	Karl Green
	Lynne Fieber
Clerks	Lynne Fieber
Commercial Sales	Peter Kouchalakos
Entries	Alan Herndon
	Ofelia Sorzano
Information Table	Pat and William Gaetjens
Judges	Dean Fairchild
	Pepe Donayre
	Carl Bauer
Member Sales	Mickey Gallander
Photography	Antonio Arbelaez
Plant Holding	Robert Meyer
Publicity	Dean Fairchild
Schedule	Ofelia Sorzano
Show Booklet	Alan Herndon
Staging	Sharon Biddix-Maessen

WELCOME TO THE BROMELIAD SHOW OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Welcome to the Bromeliad Society's 2012 Show and Sale. Once again we are prepared to offer you a wonderful exhibition of beautiful plants and displays. Come inside Fairchild's Garden Room and see hundreds of the finest bromeliads gathered in one room and surrounded by the artwork of professionals and students of South Florida.

Then visit our vendors and select wonderful plants for your own home and garden. Our members will answer your questions and help you choose your own bromeliads. They can advise you on your purchase choices and how to take care of them. [Very little maintenance is necessary.]

All of this in the remarkable setting of Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden. Flush with spring blooms, complimentary tram rides of its eighty three acres and sculptures from world renowned artists - this will be a fun day for your whole family.

Our show chairman, Alan Herndon, has brought it all together and directed the efforts of our membership, vendors and the Garden to bring you another beautiful weekend. Please enjoy it with us!

Carl Bauer, President of BSSF

INTRODUCTION TO BROMELIADS

by Dean Fairchild

The Bromeliad Society of South Florida (BSSF) is dedicated to promoting the knowledge and appreciation of bromeliads. This booklet is provided as a guide to our show and as an introduction to the world of the Bromeliaceae. Please feel free to ask questions of anyone wearing a show committee ribbon or BSSF badge. There's an information table in the auditorium where you can get free brochures about bromeliads.

We meet at 7:30 p.m., on the third Tuesday of each month (except December), in the Corbin Building here at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden. Visitors are always welcome.

Anyone interested in bromeliads is invited to join the BSSF. Members receive The BromeliAdvisory monthly, the membership roster, and have the opportunity to participate in special events, plus use of our library. For additional information visit our website (www.bssf-miami.org). Membership applications are available on the information table, at our meetings, or by contacting Melody Ray, melodyluna@hotmail.com.

The Bromeliad Society of South Florida is an affiliate of the Bromeliad Society International. The Journal of the BSI, much of it in color, is published six times a year for members. To join the BSI, send your \$40 membership fee (single or dual) to:
Membership Secretary, Dan Kinnard, 6901 Kellyn Lane, Vista, CA 92084-1243. For more information or to join online, go to www.bsi.org

For an encyclopedia of bromeliad photographs, go to the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies, www.fcbs.org

Bromeliads are wonderful plants. They require very little care, and most will reward you with long lasting beauty.

The best known bromeliad is the "Pineapple" (*Ananas comosus*), but the family includes a wide range of plants from the "Spanish Moss" (*Tillandsia usneoides*), seen hanging from trees throughout the Southern United States, to the exotic "King of Bromeliads" (*Vriesea hieroglyphica*), with its bizarre leaf colorations. All but one genus are found only in the New World. These are truly America's plants.

Knowledge of the plants' natural habitat will usually tell you the conditions in which the plant grows best. Membership in a bromeliad society is the easiest way to gain this knowledge from those who have experience growing different types.

As a rule, you may say that a thin leaved plant will require less light than a thick leaved one. Most bromeliads will do well in 60% to 70% shade, with watering two or three times per week. A thorough drenching and flushing with fresh water is recommended every few weeks to prevent the buildup of salts.

In general, bromeliads are succulent and epiphytic (air plants, not parasites); therefore, the potting medium is mostly needed to hold the plant in an upright position. The potting medium should have enough compaction to hold the plant erect, give good aeration, good drainage, and have some moisture retention. Bromeliads do not like soggy or constantly "wet feet." A good medium would be 1/3 peat moss, 1/3 perlite, 1/3 medium ground tree fern, or any other combination of materials which meets the above requirements. The pot size is not critical, but should be only large enough to hold the plant erect and not tip over easily. Most bromeliads may also be mounted on tree fern slabs or driftwood.

Fertilizing is not required, but a weak (1/4 recommended strength) solution (Peters or other) applied every two weeks will produce much more vigorous growth. Time release fertilizers may also be used. DO NOT use any compound which contains copper.

Bromeliads are one of the most pest free groups of plants. Cleanliness is the key in any collection. Remove dead leaves and keep the plants free of trash, etc. A preventive program of any good commercial fungicide is best to reduce fungus infection. Scale may be eliminated by using a weak solution of Cygon. (Follow instructions carefully.)

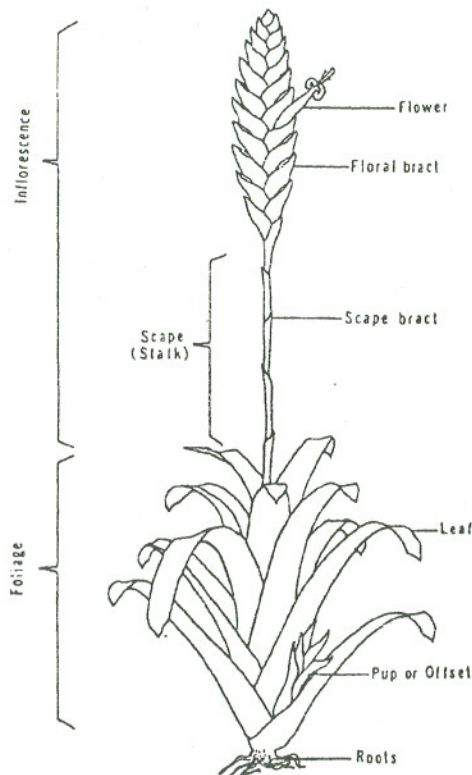
THE INFLORESCENCE

Many confuse the words "flower" and "inflorescence." The flower is only a part of the inflorescence which includes the scape, scape bracts, floral bracts and flowers. The bracts in bromeliads are usually more colorful and obvious than the flowers. This is why the beauty of the "flowering" bromeliad lasts so long. The flowers may be gone but the inflorescence remains and many develop berries which change color and last for months.

When a bromeliad blooms (or flowers) it may send up a tall inflorescence above the leaves (as illustrated in the Vriesea

below) or it may flower down in the cup, in which case the stalk or scape is absent or not obvious, and the whole inflorescence is deep in the center of the plant (as illustrated by the Neoregelia on the inside cover).

In some bromeliad species, when the plant blooms the normally green leaves turn a brilliant color (e.g. Neoregelia carolinae). These leaves are not considered a part of the inflorescence, although they do add to the beauty of the blooming bromeliad. This change in color and shape at blooming time will last and last far beyond the flowers.



SELECTING BROMELIADS TO GROW IN SOUTH FLORIDA

Bromeliads (bro-mel'e-adz) are the perfect plants to grow in South Florida - they are attractively colored, durable, and easy to maintain. Grow them in your garden, in containers or on plaques around a pool, upon a tree, or anywhere else a beautiful, living ornament is needed. Everyone can grow bromeliads successfully provided they do not locate the plants in dense shade or over-water them.

BUYING BROMELIADS

When purchasing bromeliads, select healthy, named plants. Avoid plants whose leaves have unnatural markings or brown tips. Gently pull on the center leaves to make sure they are attached to the plant. If they pull out easily there is probably rot in the center. Purchased plants should be rooted in the porous mix, and there should be drainage holes in the pot. Bromeliads grown on plaques and driftwood usually have few roots. Make sure the support is firm and there is a hook for hanging it. Many bromeliads are sold "bare root" which means they are not growing in a container or on a plaque. Plants sold this way are often a good buy, provided they are healthy, and may be potted up or mounted on driftwood, tree fern, or other supports. Bromeliad seed is also available, but it is slow to germinate and the plants take several years to reach flowering size. Begin with young or mature plants, and then try seed if you seek a challenge.

Bromeliads may be bought as young plants or flowering specimens. Young plants are less expensive, you have the pleasure of growing them to flowering size, and they usually adapt readily to a new environment. Bromeliads in flower are more expensive, but you have instant color and can see what the mature plant looks like.

After a bromeliad flowers, it begins to decline and eventually dies. The lower leaves turn yellow and offsets (pups) grow from the base or between the leaves of the plant. You may remove the unsightly parts to increase its longevity for display. When the offsets (pups) are one third the size of the parent plant, they may be removed and grown to maturity.

SOURCES OF BROMELIADS

Atremendous number of bromeliads are grown in South Florida, but you need to seek them out. A few are often sold at garden centers, but you'll find the greatest selection at nurseries specializing in these plants and the advertisers in this booklet. Many bromeliads are also sold at this Bromeliad Show, at the BSSF Bromeliad Auction held at the October meeting, and there are always many at the monthly BSSF meetings.

PLANT FAMILY BROMELIACEAE (bro -mel -e -a' -see -e)

The plant family Bromeliaceae, which includes all the bromeliads, is separated into three subfamilies as listed below. These subfamilies generally follow an evolutionary step from the simplest to the more complex. The subfamily is further divided into genera and within each genus there may be many species.

The entry cards in this show usually show a genus name and a species name, so you can look for that bromeliad to add to your collection.

Subfamily Pitcairnioideae

<i>Puya</i>	<i>Pepinia</i>
<i>Encholirium</i>	<i>Brocchinia</i>
<i>Fosterella</i>	<i>Ayensua</i>
<i>Connellia</i>	<i>Navia</i>
<i>Cottendorfia</i>	<i>Brewcaria</i>
<i>Steyerbromelia</i>	<i>Dyckia</i>
<i>Lindmania</i>	<i>Hechtia</i>
<i>Deuterocohnia</i>	<i>Deinacanthon</i>
<i>Pitcairnia</i>	

Subfamily Tillandsioideae

<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>Guzmania</i>
<i>Racinae</i>	<i>Mezobromelia</i>
<i>Vriesea</i>	<i>Catopsis</i>
<i>Alcantarea</i>	<i>Glomeropitcairnia</i>
<i>Werauhia</i>	

Subfamily Bromelioideae

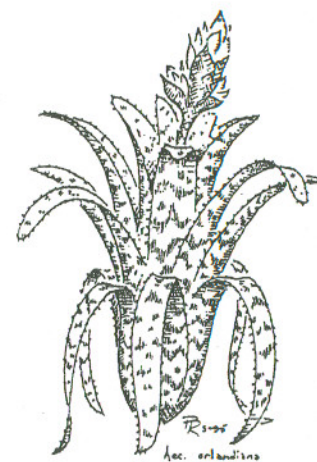
<i>Fernsea</i>	<i>Acanthostachys</i>
<i>Ronnbergia</i>	<i>Orthophytum</i>
<i>Lymania</i>	<i>Fascicularia</i>
<i>Araeococcus</i>	<i>Canistrum</i>
<i>Pseudaechmea</i>	<i>Wittrockia</i>
<i>Androlepis</i>	<i>Hohenbergia</i>
<i>Ochagavia</i>	<i>Disteganthus</i>
<i>Neoregelia</i>	<i>Aechmea</i>
<i>Cryptanthus</i>	<i>Quesnelia</i>
<i>Nidularium</i>	<i>Billbergia</i>
<i>Canistropsis</i>	<i>Ursulaea</i>
<i>Edmundoa</i>	<i>Neoglaziovia</i>
<i>Greigia</i>	<i>Portea</i>
<i>Bromelia</i>	<i>Pseudananas</i>
<i>Hohenbergiopsis</i>	<i>Ananas</i>

DECIDING WHICH BROMELIADS TO GROW

What follows is a selection of the most popular and commonly grown genera or BSSF badge. There's an information table in the auditorium where you can get free brochures about bromeliads of bromeliads in South Florida. For each of these we tell you how to pronounce the generic name, what the plants look like, some aspects peculiar to their culture, and then recommend some species and cultivars you might grow. These lists are given to whet your appetite and illustrate the diversity available locally. However, many other similar bromeliads are sold at nurseries under different names. Observe, ask questions, and purchase those plants that will grow and flower in the conditions you have to offer.

AECHMEA (eek-me'a)

Everybody finds an endless diversity of color, form, and texture in the genus *Aechmea*. Add function to the list because the people of Central and South America eat the ripe berries of some species, ferment the berries of others into wine, and extract a fiber from the leaves of *Aec. Magdalense*. Over 200 species grow from Mexico to Argentina upon trees, rocks, and in the ground. Spiny-edged leaves may be solid green, other colors, speckled, or have bands of silver scales (trichomes). Many aechmeas have brightly colored inflorescences while other offer beautiful long-lasting berries.



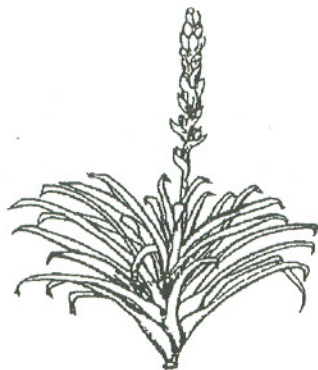
Aechmea orlandiana
Peniel Romanelli

Locate aechmeas where they will receive bright filtered light in the ground, in containers, or upon trees. Plants grown in dense shade develop long, narrow leaves and never reach their full potential. Protect these plants from cold. They thrive in the summer heat and rain.

Most people are familiar with *Aec. fasciata*, the bromeliad with silvery leaves and a showy pink, white and blue inflorescence which lasts for months and is sold at supermarkets, department stores, and nurseries. Many aechmeas have silvery powder covering all or part of their leaves, like *Aec. chantinii*, with light or dark bands and bright banners on the scape and waxy, long-lasting yellow to red floral bracts. Several hybrids have been made with this bromeliad, some even with no spines, like *Aec. Friederike*.

GUZMANIA (guz-man'e -a)

Visit a shady, damp rain forest in tropical America and you will see guzmanias growing upon the limbs of trees. Over 180 species grow as epiphytes, or air plants, mainly in the rain forests of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The graceful green or variegated pliable leaves lack spines, which makes them easier to work with. Inflorescences with long lasting colorful bracts grow out of the center of the plants. Some guzmanias are compact, a few are miniatures, and many grow very large.



Guzmania monostachia - M.B. Foster

Grow guzmanias in containers or on trees. The optimum conditions are cool temperatures and shade. During the summer guzmanias require more shade and may need to be watered more frequently than at cooler times of the year. Guzmanias produce one or several offsets (pups) which usually reach flowering size within one year.

Guzmania monostachia is native to South Florida and elsewhere in the American tropics. The leaves may be green or variegated and the inflorescence is white or red. The star-shaped inflorescence of *Guz. lingulata* grows out of the center of its graceful, soft, spineless-leaved rosette and has bracts ranging in color from orange to red. Many color variations and sizes have been selected and named from the varieties and hybrids of this hardy bromeliad; like *Guz. 'Cherry,'* *Guz. 'Orangeade,'* *Guz. 'Grapeade,'* *Guz. 'Amaranth,'* to name a few. The yellow flowers of compact *Guz. sanguinea* are clustered down in the cup and at blooming the leaves turn bright red or yellow. *Guz. zahnii* has a brilliant red and yellow, long-lasting inflorescence. Some of its hybrids, like *Guz. 'Symphonie'* and *Guz. 'Exodus,'* have reddish to bronze foliage. There are many *Guzmania* species and hybrids available that are easy to grow in South Florida.

NEOREGELIA (nee-o-ree-jeel'ya)

Neoregelias are the most popular bromeliads among members of the BSSF today. Easy to grow, they provide riots of color with their leaves pigmented green, bronze, yellow, orange, red, purple, pink, and white. These colors may change, intensify, or blend together when the plants begin to flower. Each compact rosette is composed of firm, colored leaves edged with spines. Deep in the cups are flowers densely packed into an inflorescence. Over fifty species of neoregelia grow as epiphytes.



Neoregelia by Don Whittick

Correct lighting is essential to develop and maintain the beautiful leaf coloration and compact growth characteristics generally desired of neoregelias. Move a well-colored neoregelia growing in bright light to the shade and it will turn green. Foliage color is best developed on plants growing in bright light with little or no fertilization. Frequent or heavy fertilization will cause the leaves to grow unevenly and turn green. Flush the entire plant with fresh water and leave some in the cup. If you over-water or allow the water to become stagnant, the base may rot.

Many sizes and colors are available in neoregelias. You may categorize neoregelias into three groups; miniature (usually have stolons and are grown in baskets or on trees), soft leaved (maintains coloration in medium light), and hardy (stiffer leaves and will take up to full sun). Of the miniatures, five inch tall tubular *Neo. ampullacea* has green leaves marked with maroon. *Neo. punctatissima* is about the same size but has yellowish leaves and does not tolerate cold temperatures. *Neo. pauciflora* has spots of purple on its frosty green leaves. *Neo. 'Fireball'* is an undescribed species with bright red foliage and will soon propagate into a full basket with short stolons connecting each plant.

Soft-leaved neoregelias like *Neo. carolinae* and its many cultivars and hybrids flatten their rosette at blooming and the center turns a brilliant color (from yellow to red to purple, depending on the cultivar) which usually lasts months.

The burgundy leaves of *Neo. Burgundy* are spotted with green all the time and do not change color when it blooms.

Hardy neoregelias include *Neo. cruenta* (which is salt tolerant because it grows on beaches in the Rio de Janeiro region of Brazil), and *Neo concentrica*. Some of them will have an intense color in the center when they bloom, others will have color on the leaves determined by the amount of light they receive.

NIDULARIUM (nid-u-lar'ium)

Nearly 60 species of *Nidularium* are endemic to eastern Brazil, where they grow on the ground or upon the lower limbs of trees in humid forests. These are compact to large plants with a rosette of leaves and center inflorescence which rises above. *Nidulariums* bear some resemblance to neoregelias, but the spines are less sharp and the inflorescence of most species projects above the leaves into a star shape with bracts separating the flowers.

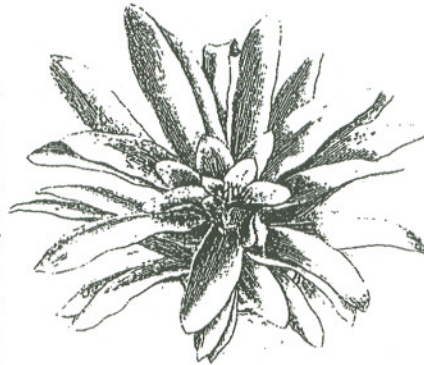


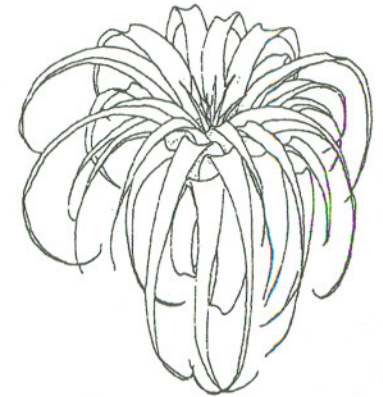
FIG. 23. *Nidularium rutilans*.

Nidularium rutilans

Despite their similar appearance to neoregelias, *nidulariums* should be grown like *guzmanias*. *Nidulariums* tolerate lower light levels than neoregelias. Locate them where the fragile foliage will not be damaged. Keep the soil moist and flush the plants like the neoregelias. *Nid. fulgens* is the most readily available species. Dark green flecks cover the light green leaves. The inner leaves turn red when the plant begins to flower. The wide, green leaves of *Nid. innocentii* are striped white on plants of the variety, *Nid. innocentii* var. *striatum*. *Nid. billbergioides* has a bright orange inflorescence; the inflorescence is yellow on the variety *Nid. billbergioides* var. *citrina*. Both have narrow, dark green leaves twenty inches long. Several *Nidularium* hybrids and cultivars are also available.

TILLANDSIA (till-and'sia)

This is the largest genus in the bromeliad family. Over 500 species grow in many habitats from the southern United States to Argentina. Twelve species are native to South Florida where they often grow upon the limbs of oak and cypress trees. Spanish Moss (*T. usneoides*) was used for stuffing furniture and pillows and you can often see it as a dressing on floral arrangements from commercial flower shops.



Tillandsia xerographica (Selbyana)

Tillandsias are often contorted, twisted plants whose leaves are covered with silver-grey scales. A few have plain green leaves. The inflorescences are variable. Some species have fragrant flowers.

Tillandsias can be grown just about anywhere. Those with silver-grey leaves like it dry and should be mounted on driftwood or tree fern, hung from a wire, or attached to a tree. Place them in bright light. Grow those with soft, green leaves in less light and keep them moister. They may be container grown in a porous mix. Propagate from suckers (pups or offsets) or seed. Seeds dispersed from plants growing in the garden often land and germinate on trees, wooden fences, and other rough surfaces.

Often the leaves become flushed red on flowering plants. Leaves of these plants may be short (*Til. ionantha*), grass-like (*Til. juncea*), contorted (*Til. baileyi*, *Til. caput-medusae*), or twisted (*Til. xerographica*).

Til. araujei has trailing stems covered with short leaves. Compact *Til. stricta* has a bright pink inflorescence and blue flowers. If fragrance suits your fancy, try *Til. duratii*, *Til. streptocarpa*, or *Til. venusta*, among others. *Til. cyanea*, with its broad flat bracts and dark purple flowers, is sold at many nurseries. *Til. lindenii* is similar but has a taller spike to show off its inflorescence. A giant species is *Til. grandis*, from central Mexico to Nicaragua, with green leaves up to six feet long.

VRIESEA (vree'se-a)

Nearly 300 species of *Vriesea* make this the second largest genus in the Bromeliaceae. *Vrieseas* are epiphytes and their center of distribution is eastern Brazil. Spineless, soft or brittle leaves are green, speckled, banded, or covered with scales. Showy, often brightly colored, inflorescences last several months.



Vriesea simplex - Mulford B. Foster

Vrieseas, like *guzmanias*, may require more frequent watering between rains during the dry season. Good air circulation and even humidity are the keys to success with these plants. The soft, green-leaved species and their hybrids prefer some shade. Plants with banded or silvery leaves should be grown in brighter light. Some *vrieseas* produce only one or two offsets.

Many *vrieseas* are available in South Florida. Compact *Vri. carinata* has a flat inflorescence, with yellow, orange, or red bracts. It has been used to develop many hybrids, including *Vri. 'Marie,'* called the "Painted Feather" plant. *Vri. incurvata* has a similar tall sword type inflorescence but is a slightly larger plant. Green leaves shaded purple and bright yellow bracts may be found in *Vri. bleheri*. You will find other small *vrieseas* which propagate with short stolons and are excellent candidates for hanging baskets; like *Vri. flammea* (red, keep slightly drier), *Vri. erythrodactylon* (from eastern Brazil) and *Vri. lubbersii*.

The following species, often called the "foliage *vrieseas*," prefer less moisture and more light. Compact *Vri. saundersii* has beautiful silver-grey leaves. *Vri. fenestralis* has softer, broad, yellow-green leaves with fenestrations (hence the name) of dark green. The markings on the leaves of the larger stately *Vri. gigantea* Nova are paler. Red-brown markings on large green leaves describe *Vri. fosteriana*; the smaller *Vri. fosteriana* 'Red Chestnut' has white bands on its leaves. *Vri. hieroglyphica* (called the "King of Bromeliads") has dark zigzag markings on its light green leaves and is one of the largest species in the genus *Vriesea*.

HOW TO GROW BROMELIADS

After reading this booklet, take a look at other publications which expand upon the basics and illustrate commonly available kinds of bromeliads to grow. Ask questions when you obtain a new bromeliad. Many books have been written on bromeliads; alas most of them are now out of print. Search garden centers, bookstores and the bookshop here at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden. Join the Bromeliad Society International, the Cryptanthus Society, or attend meetings of the Bromeliad Society of South Florida (BSSF) for more available information. A library is maintained by the BSSF where members may check out books and other bromeliad articles and pictures as well as receiving the monthly newsletter, the BromeliAdvisory.

JUDGING BROMELIADS

The entries in this bromeliad show were judged by accredited judges of the Bromeliad Society International. These judges are bromeliad growers who also win blue ribbons on their entries and have completed a series of schools and continue to attend symposiums on bromeliad judging. They must tour collections of amateur and commercial growers and read catalogs and journals to keep abreast of techniques and new introductions of bromeliads.

WHAT JUDGES LOOK FOR

Many factors are considered when judging bromeliads. Each entry should be balanced in or on its container and the foliage should be correctly colored with the correct conformation as to type. All bromeliads should be thoroughly groomed, clean, and free of damage due to insects, disease or accident. Inflorescences should be fresh and display optimum characteristics for that particular species or hybrid. Judges also consider the size of a specimen in relation to its potential. Two types of judging (general judging for ribbons and major award judging) are performed to determine what award an entry will receive, if any. General judging for ribbons considers each entry on its own merit against the best that particular type of bromeliad can be grown.

The ribbons indicate the quality determined by the judges in the highest to lowest, as follows:

- Award Of Merit (a blue ribbon backed by a larger orange ribbon)
- Blue Ribbon
- Red Ribbon
- Yellow Ribbon
- White ribbon

Major awards are determined in competition with others of a classification that have received an Award Of Merit ribbon in the general judging. This show awards a gold rosette to the best of a division and a silver rosette to the best of a section classification. Runners-up may receive a bronze rosette if there is sufficient competition. There are also special awards for various bromeliad characteristics.

You may use this outline when you view the entries and awards table to determine those entries judged best in this show.

**The Officers and Directors of the Bromeliad
Society of South Florida welcome you to the 2012
Show and Sale:**

**President
Carl Bauer**

**Vice President
Barbara Partagas**

**Treasurer
Alan Herndon**

**Secretary
Lori Weyrick**

**Past President
Robert Meyer**

**Directors
Sandi Roth
Craig Morrell
Urszula Dudek
Lenny Goldstein**

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