

**ILLAWARRA BROMELIAD SOCIETY
INCORPORATED
NEWSLINK**

October 2023



Tillandsia Silverado

Photo by Bryan Chan

Reprinted with permission from San Fernando Valley Bromeliad Society
Newsletter of July 2020

Articles appearing in this issue of *NEWSLINK* are for information purposes only and are not necessarily endorsed by the Committee or the Illawarra Bromeliad Society.

- The Society is, by the holding of meetings, displays and competitions, to provide a forum for the people of the Illawarra region who are interested in the culture and collection of bromeliads.
- Under the provision of the Privacy Act use of names and references to private details, such as illness, holidays, birthdays, and items of a similar nature, may only be published with the written permission of the person concerned.

ILLAWARRA BROMELIAD SOCIETY INCORPORATED

PRESIDENT	DAVID HASTINGS*
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT	CAROL BURGDORF*
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT	EDWINA WAIN*
SECRETARY	ROMINA DI NORO
TREASURER	GLENN MARTIN*
ASSISTANT TREASURER	SUZANNE BURROWS
MINUTE SECRETARY	JENNY STARLING*
SHOW SECRETARY/EDITOR	EILEEN KILLINGLEY*
ASSISTANT SHOW SECRETARY	EDWINA WAIN*
SHOW-CO-ORDINATOR	STEPHEN WAIN*
LIBRARIAN	MICHAEL DRURY
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN	BRIAN SMITH
EDITOR	EILEEN KILLINGLEY
PUBLICITY OFFICER	ROMINA DI NORO*
ASSISTANT PUBLICITY OFFICER	JENNY STARLING
COMPETITIONS OFFICER	SHARYN BARALDI*
ASSISTANT COMPETITIONS OFFICER	BELINDA DRURY
PLANT SALES OFFICER	MONICA De CLOUETT*
ASSISTANT PLANT SALES OFFICERS	BETH CLAGUE
	CHRISTINE STEPHENS
GENERAL SALES OFFICER	ANNE MOBBS (Selling – No lifting)
ASISTANT GENERAL SALES OFFICERS	DENIECE CRUTCHLEY*
	DAVID HASTINGS (Ordering only)
	JENNY STARLING (Transport only)
	Christine Stephens
	MAADI MCKENNA – SOUTHERN AREA
	ISABELLA CHAMBERS – NORTH
	CHERYL MATHEWS
	BOB STEPHENS*
	DAVID HASTINGS*
	SHARYN BARALDI*
	MARGARET BARTLEY
	ELIZABETH AND GRAHAM BEVAN
	BETH AND JIM CLAGUE
	SYLVIA CLARE
	MONICA De CLOUETT
	VAL DIXON
	BARBARA JONES-BEVERSTOCK
	ANN AND NOEL KENNON
	EILEEN KILLINGLEY
	NINA AND JARKA REHAK
	PHILLIP ROBINSON
	JOHN TOOLAN
WELFARE OFFICERS	
REFRESHMENTS OFFICER	
PROGRAM OFFICER	
PROPERTY OFFICER	
LIFE MEMBERS	
*COMMITTEE MEMBERS	

CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO: The Secretary, Illawarra Bromeliad Society Inc.

Email: illawarrabroms@gmail.com

FACEBOOK PAGE: <<http://www.facebook.com/IllawarraBromeliadSociety>>

BANK DETAILS FOR FEE PAYMENT, ETC: GREAT SOUTHERN BANK; BSB No. 814 282; Account No. 50997160

MEETINGS - The Society meets from 12.00 noon to 4.00 pm on the first Saturday of each month (February to November) at the Berkeley Neighbourhood Centre, Winnima Way, Berkeley

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS - Due 30th June each year: \$20 single/\$30 family + \$2 joining fee/rejoining fee.

NEWSLINK ISSUED QUARTERLY - January, April, July, and October and at <http://www.bromeliad.org.au>

NEWSLINK: After June 30, 2023 a copy of Newslink will be emailed to members; however, after that date should you like to receive a hard copy then there will be an additional cost of \$10/year.

NEW MEMBERS: A very warm welcome to our new members Steven, Ray, Amal, and Ines and Stephen. We wish you all a long and happy association with our Society.

MONTHLY RAFFLE PRIZE ROSTER: Each rostered member is asked to bring up to five bromeliad plants--or goods related to the cultivation of bromeliads--for the raffle. The quality of plants should comply with the requirements of 'Plants for Sale' and should you be unable to provide items for the raffle on your rostered day please contact the Program Officer (Bob Stephens 04 1283 4985) so that appropriate re-arrangements can be made.

October - Cheryl Mathews, Anne Mobbs, Sandra Southwell, Romina DiNoro
November - Suzanne Burrows, Ana Mallon, Edwina Wain
February 2024 - Graham Bevan, Jim Clague, Sharyn Baraldi, Monica De Clouett

CLEANING ROSTER: We have decided to reintroduce a cleaning roster so that the same people are not left to do a final tidy-up after each meeting. While our members are very good with helping to stack and store all of the tables and chairs, it's just the last-minute chores of making sure that the floor is clean, etc. before we lock up for the day.

October - Suzanne Burrows, Romina Di Noro, Cheryl Mathews
November - Ana Mallon, Edwina Wain, Pam Townsend
December - Ann Kennon, Colleen Claydon, Darren Truscott
February - Graham Bevan, Sharyn Baraldi, Monica DeClouett
March - Deniece Crutchley, David Hastings, Glenn Martin
April - Freda Kennedy, Maadi McKenna, Christine Stephens
May - John Toolan, John Boyd, Faye Crozier
June - Michael Drury, Nina Woodcock, Heather Thain
July - Sandra Carnie, Jenny Starling, Isabella Chambers
August - Dawn Harvey, Steve Wain, Val Miller
September - Belinda Drury, Brian Smith, Bob Stephens

WORKSHOP – SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 2023: All members are invited to attend this workshop at the home of Sharyn and Italo Baraldi, WARILLA (Phone: 4296 2166 with a 10.00 am start and we expect to finish around 2.00 pm. This will be a questions and answers workshop about bromeliads so bring lots of questions about bromeliads or anything related to the Society and bring your lunch and cake or slice to share. Sharyn will provide tea and coffee and we will be able to view Sharyn and Italo's beautiful garden. Please contact Bob Stephens on 0412834985 for details of full address if you have any questions.

CHRISTMAS PARTY – SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 2023: This year's Christmas party will be held at our usual meeting venue in Berkeley and will be mostly a catered affair with chicken and salads from the same supplier as last year and various desserts. The cost to members will be \$15 and it would be appreciated if moneys for this could be paid to Glenn by our November meeting. As in past years please bring a gift to the value of around \$20 for sharing (men bring presents suitable for men and women bring presents suitable for women--and bromeliads always welcome). We will have access to the hall from 11.00 am and so help to set up from this time would be welcomed. We plan to eat at 12.30 pm.

GENERAL MEETING – SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 2024: At our first meeting for the year we have the opportunity to have as our guest speaker, Greg Aizlewood, from Queensland who will give a PowerPoint presentation on 'Bromeliads in Habitat'. You may remember that Greg gave a very interesting talk on the bromeliads of Mexico earlier this year and he will again be bringing some plants, plant stands and hangers, with illustrations and prices of his 'Wireworks' set out in our October 2022 *Newslink*.

If you are interested in purchasing any of these hangers/stands perhaps you could give Anne an idea of what you would like to order (by our Christmas get-together) so that we can give Greg some advance notice on what to bring down, although he will also be bringing a selection from which to choose.

August 5, 2023 – Competition Plant Results

Open:

1 st	Edwina and Steve Wain	<i>Aechmea Pica</i>
2 nd	John Toolan	<i>Vriesea psittacina</i>
3 rd	John Toolan	<i>Neoregelia Heat Wave</i>

Novice:

1 st	David Hastings	<i>Dyckia hybrid</i>
2 nd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Billbergia Crescent Moon</i>
3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia Mini Skirt</i>

Tillandsioideae

1 st	Ann Kennon	<i>Tillandsia punctulata</i>
2 nd	Ann Kennon	<i>Tillandsia floribunda</i>
3 rd	Michael Drury	<i>Tillandsia Cotton Candy</i>

September 2, 2023 – Competition Plant Results

Open:

1 st	John Toolan	<i>Aechmea recurvata</i>
2 nd	Edwina and Steve Wain	<i>Aechmea orlandiana</i>
3 rd	Bob Stephens	<i>Aechmea pineliana var. minuta</i>

Novice

1 st	David Hastings	<i>Neoregelia Dunmore</i> (unregistered)
2 nd	David Hastings	<i>Aechmea comata</i>
3 rd	David Hastings	<i>Aechmea Jezabel</i>

Tillandsioideae

1 st	Suzanne Burrows	<i>Tillandsia bulbosa</i>
2 nd	Ann Kennon	<i>Tillandsia recurvifolia</i>
2 nd	Michael Drury	<i>Tillandsia recurvifolia</i>
2 nd	John Toolan	<i>Tillandsia ?</i>
2 nd	Edwina and Steve Wain	<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>
3 rd	Edwina and Steve Wain	<i>Tillandsia recurvifolia</i>

WEB LINKS FOR CHECKING CORRECT IDENTIFICATION AND SPELLING

Bromeliad Cultivar Register (BCR): <http://registry.bsi.org/>
Refer to this site for correct identification and spelling of your hybrid or cultivar.

New Bromeliad Taxon List: <https://bromeliad.nl/taxonlist/>
Refer to this site for latest species name changes and correct spelling.

Bromeliads in Australia (BinA) <http://bromeliad.org.au>
Refer to this site for its Photo Index, Club Newsletters, many with Table of Contents Index,
and Detective Derek Articles.

SHOW RESULTS - 2023

CHAMPION BROMELIAD: OPEN

Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Tillandsia paleacea</i>
-------------------------	----------------------------

CHAMPION BROMELIAD: NOVICE

Nina Woodcock	<i>Tillandsia</i> Eric Knobloch
---------------	---------------------------------

BEST SPECIES

Nina Woodcock	<i>Quesnelia</i> 'Tim Plowman'
---------------	--------------------------------

DULCIE DOONAN MEMORIAL AWARD

Elizabeth Bevan	'Foliage Basket'
-----------------	------------------

CATHERINE (RENA) WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL AWARD

Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> colony
-------------------------	-----------------------------------

CATEGORY I – DIVISION I: HORTICULTURAL - OPEN

Class A - Aechmea (6 entries)

1 st	John Toolan	<i>Aechmea</i> Mary Brett
2 nd	Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Aechmea</i> Pica
3 rd	John Toolan	<i>Aechmea</i> Foster's Favorite

Class B - Billbergia (7 entries)

1 st	Ann Kennon	<i>Billbergia</i> Our Rena
2 nd	John Toolan	<i>Billbergia vittata</i> ?
3 rd	Freda Kennedy	<i>Billbergia</i> hybrid

Class C - Neoregelia (15 entries)

1 st	Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Neoregelia</i> Lorena Lector
2 nd	Freda Kennedy	<i>Neoregelia</i> Heart Music
3 rd	Freda Kennedy	<i>Neoregelia</i> Jewellery Shop

Class D - Miniature Neoregelia (2 entries)

1 st	Ann Kennon	<i>Neoregelia</i> Little Faith
2 nd	John Toolan	<i>Neoregelia carolinae</i> hybrid

Class E - Tillandsioideae (24 entries)

1 st	Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Tillandsia paleacea</i>
2 nd	Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i>
=3 rd	Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Tillandsia sprengeliana</i>
=3 rd	Michael Drury	<i>Tillandsia bulbosa</i>

Class F - Vriesea/Guzmania (3 entries)

1 st	Freda Kennedy	<i>Vriesea platynema</i> var. <i>variegata</i>
2 nd	Suzanne Burrows	<i>Vriesea ospinae</i>
3 rd	John Toolan	<i>Vriesea psittacina</i>

Class G - Other Genera (8 entries)

1 st	David Hastings	Dyckia hybrid (Silver)
2 nd	David Hastings	Dyckia hybrid (Red)
3 rd	Graham Bevan	<i>Fosterella schidosperma</i>

CATEGORY I – DIVISION II: HORTICULTURAL – NOVICE**Class H – Aechmea (1 entry)**

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Aechmea</i> 'Pie in the Sky'
-----------------	---------------	---------------------------------

Class I – Billbergia (3 entries)

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Billbergia</i> Talbot Sweet Cherry
2 nd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Billbergia</i> Darth Vader
3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Billbergia</i> Apocalypse

Class J – Neoregelia (8 entries)

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> Shark Attack
2 nd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> Blast
=3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> Diamond Mine
=3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> Lucifer

Class K – Miniature Neoregelia (5 entries)

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> Little Red Hen
2 nd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> My Word
3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> Blueberry Yogurt

Class L - Tillandsioideae (2 entries)

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Tillandsia</i> Eric Knobloch
2 ⁿ	Nina Woodcock	<i>Tillandsia</i> Purple Gem

Class M - Vriesea/Guzmania (2 entries)

1 st	Amal Eid	<i>Vriesea</i> Angela
2 nd	Amal Eid	<i>Vriesea</i> Maroochy Smooch

Class N - Other Bromeliad (3 entries)

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Quesnelia</i> 'Tim Plowman'
2 nd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Canistrum</i>
3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Dyckia</i> Grand Marnier

CATEGORY I – DIVISION III: HORTICULTURAL - DISPLAY AND MULTIPLE PLANTS**Class O - Colony – Aechmea/Neoregelia/Vriesea (13 entries)**

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia guttata</i>
2 nd	Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Guzmania vittata</i>
3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia Quirky</i>

Class P - Mounted Tillandsias (8 entries)

1 st	Edwina and Stephen Wain	<i>Tillandsia fuchsii</i> forma <i>gracilis</i>
2 nd	Graham Bevan	<i>Tillandsia tectorum</i>
3 rd	Warwick Varley	<i>Tillandsia recurvifolia</i>

Class Q - Mounted Bromeliad (3 entries)

1 st	Nina Woodcock	<i>Canistrum Repton/Canistrum seidelianum</i>
2 nd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i> Witchcraft
3 rd	Nina Woodcock	<i>Neoregelia</i>

CATEGORY II - ARTISTIC

Class R - Basket or Decorative Container (3 entries)

1 st	Elizabeth Bevan	'Foliage Basket'
2 nd	Belinda Drury	Basket
3 rd	John Toolan	Decorative Container—'Need Bigger Boat'

Class S - Bromeliad Garden (4 entries)

1 st	Belinda Drury	'Earth-Bound Stars'
2 nd	Ann Kennon	Bromeliad Garden
3 rd	Graham Bevan	'Needs a Mow'

Class T - Artistic Arrangement (3 entries)

1 st	Freda Kennedy	Bowl with Floral Arrangement
2 nd	Elizabeth Bevan	'Bromeliad Delight'
3 rd	John Toolan	'Mullet Creek'

COMPETITION STATISTICS

2017	25 th Show	126 Entries	18 Competitors
2018	26 th Show	141 Entries	17 Competitors
2019	27 th Show	126 Entries	17 Competitors
2022	28 th Show	169 Entries	19 Competitors
2023	29 th Show	123 Entries	15 competitors



The World Bromeliad Conference will be held May 22-25, 2024 at the West Palm Beach Marriott in Florida (Special rates apply). WBC 2024 Registration Fees are \$US295 if paid by December 31, 2023 and \$US335 from January 1, 2024 through April 30, 2024.

TILLANDSIA FOR BEGINNERS

(Article and photos by Mike Wisnev, Editor, San Fernando Valley Bromeliad Society – reprinted, with permission, from the SFVBS July 2020 newsletter.)

For a change of pace, this article is for new bromeliad collectors. If you don't have at least a handful of *Tillandsia* species you should. Do you also know, *Tillandsia* (often called air plants) is a genus of the bromeliad family.

The genus *Tillandsia* has some unique characteristics. For starters, it has more species than any other bromeliad genus. With almost 750 currently recognized species, it has about 20% of all species in the bromeliad family. While more are being discovered, some have been moved to new genera, so it isn't clear if the overall number will increase over time.

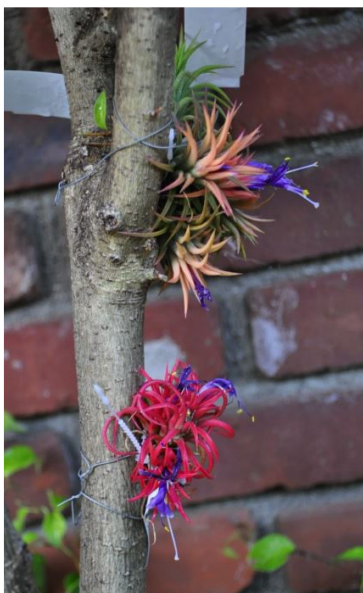
Second, unlike most other bromeliad genera, the leaf shape of different *Tillandsia* species can look wildly different from each other. I am not sure there is as much variation in another genus.

There are some great reasons to grow tillandsias. First, they are very easy to grow. Second, they don't need pots and weigh almost nothing, so no problems moving them around. Many of the common ones are very pretty and dirt cheap! Many have bluish flowers, something not seen for those of us in the cactus and succulent hobby. The inflorescences and flowers last for weeks. Finally, they don't have any spines!



Here are two different forms of *Tillandsia ionantha* that I got online a few years back. This is one of the most well-known *Tillandsia* species. Most tillandsias are green to grey-green to grey. The white spots on the leaves are trichomes—all bromeliads have them. This species, like many, can take a lot of sun, and needs very little water. But you do need to water it—you can just mist it or, if you have a lot, run a hose over them.

Unless you have them outside in a very humid area (maybe Florida) you will kill them if you don't water them. So you might wonder what they do over time. Well, they flower annually, though may not do so if you keep them inside or they don't get enough sun. Not only do they have rather interesting flowers, but the leaves change colour when the plant flowers.



Here are three different forms of *Tillandsia ionantha* wired to a tree. As you can barely see, the one at the very top that is mostly on the other side remains green. But the other two are flowering. Most forms have leaves that turn bright red when the plant blooms. The top one is aptly named *T. ionantha* 'Peach'.

Both have the same flowers that are quite common for many species—they have tubular royal blue petals. You can also see the yellow pollen, and the long white stigma (the female part of the flower). Plants in the wild will often grow on trees and root into them. The roots usually are meant to anchor the plant and don't generally take up water. Instead the leaves absorb water. For reasons I don't really understand, most of mine won't root into the tree although some of them do.

While it is easy to see all plants shown so far are the same species you can also see they do vary to some degree.

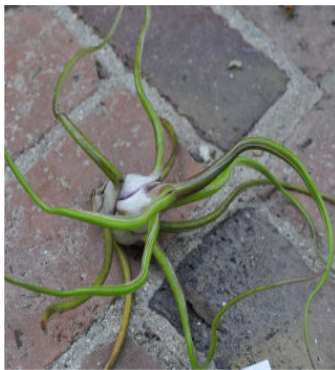


Tillandsia aeranthos is also very common. It is a larger plant that has longer and wilder-looking leaves. It grows quite rapidly and forms a large clump. This particular clump has 5 different plants that are flowering. The entire long stalk with flowers at the end is called an inflorescence—there are five of them. The flowers consist of the blue petals and surrounding sepals and pink flower bracts. As you can see, the inflorescence and flower are very different from that of *T. ionantha*.

While the two species shown above are small, some have leaves over a foot long. Here is a clump of ***Tillandsia fasciculata***. This one can take a lot of sun and it gets full western exposure. It is looking a bit ragged after the winter. It is actually potted, one of the relatively few species that can be. The pot is jammed into some branches, so it is fairly secure. Below is the inflorescence. As you can see, the flower itself is very similar to that of *Tillandsia ionantha*, but the paddle-like inflorescence is completely different.



Tillandsia fasciculata has a huge distribution, and as a result is quite variable. In addition, there are many very similar species that are hard to tell apart. Some species have leaves that are more green than grey. These usually need a little more shade than the grey ones.



Tillandsia bulbosa: This is named after its bulbous base, which is hollow. In habitat, ants live in the base! While its leaves look very different, the flower (but not the inflorescence) is similar to *T. ionantha* and *T. fasciculata*.



Here is ***Tillandsia stricta*** (or perhaps a hybrid of it). With its large pinkish flower bracts and blue flowers it is a stunner. As I mentioned, it is easy to grow them. You can hang them from anything or place them on trees. If it isn't too windy, you can just lay them on your other plants, but a windy Santa Ana might move some around. As a general rule I water once a week by running a hose over them when I water my other plants--less in winter (none in a rainy one) and more frequently if it gets to the mid-90s. Some folks in the San Fernando Valley water daily during particularly hot spells, but remember it just takes a few minutes. Some who sell off their collections often keep tillandsias since they are so easy to water.



Tillandsia harrisii is one of my favourites, with its very white and fairly soft leaves. The genus has a huge range from much of South America, through Central America and Mexico and into the southeast U.S. Some grow on beaches, others in deserts, others in high altitudes. So it is very hard to generalize how much heat and cold they can take. But a few cautionary notes are useful. In my experience, most don't like blazing afternoon sun—better to give them shade, or morning sun. As seen above, trees are great places to put them since it shades them from too much sun. I also suspect that most don't like a freeze, so it is probably best to bring them inside if you have a cold winter, or on potentially freezing nights here in the Valley.



Tillandsia brachycaulos is another easy-to-find species. It is very green, and doesn't like as much sun as some of those shown earlier. However, it is lovely when it blooms, as shown here. You can see it now has three heads but the ones not blooming are still green.



Tillandsia straminea. I have intentionally shown only species with blue flowers. But tillandsia flowers come in all colours, though orange is not very common. *Tillandsia straminea* is another easy to grow species with a very different inflorescence and flower. As an added bonus, the flowers are fragrant!

You can often find tillandsias at swap meets and many times they are growing in sea shells. They are very cute! As a general rule, however, most of them like air circulation and don't like to stay continuously wet. Watering them in a shell keeps the base wet and is a great way to kill your plant! Similarly, over time, most won't do great indoors for a long period and may be less likely to flower. However, bringing them in for a cold winter shouldn't be a problem, nor for periods where they are blooming.



Tillandsia juncifolia (left) and *T. usneoides* (right) at a local show. You can easily buy a single head of *T. juncifolia* and it will grow over time. But I had never seen anything like this award winner at a local show. For that matter, mine don't even turn red. Congratulations to the unknown owner. The silvery one on the right is often called Spanish moss, but it is a tillandsia, not a moss. It grows wild in the southeastern U.S. and forms huge clumps hanging from trees. *Tillandsia usneoides* will not harm the tree. It is very different than tree moss or bear lichen (which is the genus *Usnea* after which *Tillandsia usneoides* was named).

Lastly be forewarned they can be addictive. If you already grow plants, you probably already know this. But it is a great addiction to have and very rewarding.

TRUE FULL-SUN BROMELIADS

By Moyna Prince (Reprinted from fcbs.org)

This article appeared in the September 2002 edition of *The BromeliAdvisory*, the newsletter of the Bromeliad Society of South Florida

The weather we've had this year has tried our plants in the extreme. While the winter was mild, drought conditions combined with sunny days stressed them. Then came the monsoon rains and the temperature climbed. These conditions tested the survival abilities of our toughest bromeliads and it's been interesting to assess those that flourished versus those that needed more protection.

In our garden, there is one bromeliad that is a clear winner in the full-sun category: *Hohenbergia castellanosii*. You cannot give this bromeliad too much sun. It's a big, tough plant with upright form, and wide green leaves that turn fiery red from the tips down as it gets more sun.

I went to several of our members for suggestions, and listed below are their recommendations. The experts pointed out that most plants that have gone through this year's weather extremes without sunburn had the advantage of being planted in cooler months, thus giving them time to become acclimated. You can't take a plant from a shady spot and place it in direct sun in July [November/December here in Australia] without getting some burn or bleaching. Sudden changes, length of sunny periods and humidity can also cause problems, even for well-established plants.

Here are some of the experts' suggestions for full-sun bromeliads:

Large	Medium	Small
<i>Aechmea blanchetiana</i>	<i>Aechmea pectinata</i>	<i>Aechmea recurvata</i> var. <i>ortgiesii</i>
<i>Aechmea eurycorymbus</i>	<i>Aechmea ornata</i>	<i>Neoregelia olens</i>
<i>Aechmea mexicana</i>	<i>Ananas bracteatus</i>	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Fireball'
<i>Aechmea bracteata</i> (all forms)	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	<i>Orthophytum gurkenii</i>
<i>Aechmea mulfordii</i>	<i>Neoregelia cruenta</i>	<i>Orthophytum navioides</i>
<i>Aechmea rubens</i>	<i>Neoregelia johannis</i>	<i>Orthophytum burle-marxii</i>
<i>Aechmea</i> Little Harv	<i>Neoregelia compacta</i>	
<i>Aechmea chantinii</i> (black form)	<i>Neoregelia macwilliamsii</i>	
<i>Aechmea</i> 'Samurai'	<i>Neoregelia marmorata</i>	
<i>Alcantarea imperialis</i>	<i>Quesnelia testudo</i>	
<i>Alcantarea regina</i>	<i>Quesnelia arvensis</i>	
<i>Androplepis skinneri</i>	<i>Wittrockia superba</i>	
<i>Hohenbergia castellanosi</i>		
<i>Portea petropolitana</i> (both var. <i>petropolitana</i> and var. <i>extensa</i> , the more common one.		

Most *Dyckias* and *Hechtias* (they'll require more frequent watering).

The genus *Pitcairnia* is usually very sun-tolerant.

The plants in the above list are the most readily available. More uncommon species, also recommended, are:

<i>Aechmea callichroma</i>	<i>Aechmea distichantha</i>	<i>Neoregelia tigrina</i>
<i>Aechmea mariae-reginae</i>	var. <i>schlumbergeri</i>	<i>Neoregelia bahiana</i>
<i>Aechmea beeriana</i>	<i>Aechmea lingulata</i>	x <i>Neotanthus</i> Cardboard
<i>Aechmea bromeliifolia</i>	<i>Aechmea phanerophlebia</i>	<i>Portea leptantha</i>
<i>Aechmea aquilega</i>	<i>Hohenbergia stellata</i>	<i>Orthophytum magalhaesii</i>
<i>Aechmea castelnavii</i>	<i>Neoregelia sarmentosa</i>	<i>Orthophytum rubrum</i>

Steve Correale, who grows and sells tillandsias, suggests the following for the full-sun treatment:

Tillandsia fasciculata, *capitata*, *chiapensis*, *streptophylla*, *xerographica*, *concolor*, *tricholepis*, *bulbosa*, *caput-medusae*, *ionantha* (all forms), *stricta*, *vernicaosa*, *disticha*, *didisticha*. And don't forget *Tillandsia usneoides*! As with other genera, if your tillandsias have been growing in the shade, move them to direct sun in the fall or winter.

To sum up: If you can provide your plants with a little shade, even from a nearby palm or your patio screen, they'll thank you. If they're going to be in full sun from sunrise to sunset, get them established in the winter. Otherwise, be prepared for at least a little bleaching.