

BROMELETTER

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Issue: Volume 52 Number 3 - May - June, 2014.

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The Secretary, Bromeliad Society of Australia Inc.,

P.O. Box 340, RYDE NSW 2112.

Please Note

BROMELIAD plants will be on sale at the Club from 12.30 p.m. before the monthly meeting.

MEETING VENUE AND TIME

SECOND SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH AT THE BURWOOD R. S. L. CLUB,

Cnr. Shaftesbury Road and Clifton Avenue, Burwood.

Meetings commence at 1.00 p.m.

in the First Floor Conference Rooms/Auditorium.

PLEASE NOTE: AFTERNOON TEA WILL BE ORGANISED BY THE CATERERING STAFF, NO FOOD IS TO BE BROUGHT INTO THE CLUB

MEETINGS PROGRAM

Ordinary Meeting & Show and Tell. May 10, 2014 Talk. Guest Speaker.

June 14, 2014 Ordinary Meeting & Show and Tell. Talk. Guest Speaker.

EVENTS CALENDAR

BSA Autumn Show, Burwood RSL Club, May 3/4,2014 Shaftesbury Rd, Burwood, NSW

Sat 10am-5pm Sun10am-3pm

Concord Senior Citizens Centre (see next page for deatails) Bromeliad Fair June 7/8, 2014 'Bloomin' Broms' Cominos House, Cnr Little & Greenslopes St,

Edge Hill Q

Sept. 8-14, 2014 "Bromeliads in Paradise" Honolulu, Hawaii, USA.

Oct 18/19, 2014 BSA Spring Show, Burwood RSL. Club.

April 16-19, 2015. 18th Australasian Bromeliad Conference, Parramatta, NSW.

Life Members:

Grace Goode O.A.M Margaret Draddy Bill Morris Ron Farrugia Graham McFarlane Ruby Ryde Keith Ryde Eugene Morris

Andre Staelens

Ken Woods

BSA Website

www.bromeliad.org.au president@bromeliad.org.au President Ian's Mobile: 0408 202 269

MAIL ORDER PAYMENTS BY BANKCARD/MASTERCARD/VISA. (Subject to A\$10.00 minimum.)

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- CARDHOLDER name details, as shown on card.
- Bankcard/Mastercard/Visa number and expiry date.
- CARDHOLDER signature (essential).
- Payment details (membership renewal, book purchase, postage, etc.) with \$A amounts for each item.

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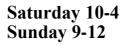
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For more information please contact:

Garry Flemming – {02} 6553 9868 / 0413 178 884 Peter Tristram – peter@bromeliads.com.au

16TH-19TH APRIL 2015

BROMSMATTA

18TH AUSTRALASIAN BROMELIAD CONFERENCE

The Conference Registration form is now available on the web. Earlybird registration closed at the end of April.

www.bromeliad.org.au/news/Conference/Bromsmatta2.pdf

Remember, this does NOT include accommodation at the Novotel. This should be arranged by you, the registrant, bookings are now open.

<u>Conference Registration</u> includes Welcome Cocktail Hour, Official Opening, morning teas, lunches, afternoon teas, Sunday Banquet and rare items auction, speaker sessions and proceedings book, as well as specialist plant sales, prior to public access, displays and competitions. An **optional extra** will be a tour of the Botanic Gardens and Harbour Cruise luncheon, which can be booked separately. Non-registrant partners may be included at their own expense. (Please see details on web or email Ian, for more information.)

If you are unable to attend all four days, daily registration will be available subject to numbers. Please check the BSA website for up to date details. (If paying by cheque, please make them payable to 'The Bromeliad Society of Australia')

<u>Sales:</u> Only registrants are able to sell and those who apply to sell should have enough quality plants to cover 4 days of sales or alternately may wish to sell on the community table, where you can place up to 6 plants at any one time.

<u>Planning</u> is slowly progressing and, as news becomes available, we will update on the website and in this section.

AS ALWAYS these things don't just happen, so please when the time comes, think about VOLUNTEERING for a job or two, as we get closer to the big event.

DONATIONS

The Bromeliad Society of Australia Inc. would like to acknowledge, and thank, the Sunshine Coast Society for their 2015 Conference Donation. As you are aware running a Conference is a very expensive exercise. All donations are greatly appreciated and will be acknowledged in Bromeletter.

Thank you Sunshine Coast Bromeliad Society

Solution Solution March 2014

Open Judge's Choice.

1st Ron Farrugia Till jalisco monticola 2nd Ron Farrugia Till guatamalensis 3rd Phillip La Till cyanea 'Paradise'

Open Members' Choice

1st Ron Farrugia Till jalisco monticola 2nd Ron Farrugia Till guatemalensis

3rd Sandra Southwell Till remota

Novice Judge's Choice

1st Joy Clark Vr correia-araujoi

2nd Joy Clark Till Leopard

3rd Nola McFarlane Neoregelia Mauve Star (novar)

Novice Members' Choice

1st Joy Clark Vr correia-araujoi 2nd Joy Clark Till Leopard

3rd Nola McFarlane Orthophytum (unknown)

Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition.

1st Sandra Southwell Volcano in Action 2nd Kerry McNicol Frog on a Log 3rd Joy Clark Fasci Felt

See pp 11,12

PINEGROVE BROMELIAD NURSERY

Ross Little & Helen Clewett 114 Pine Street, Wardell P O Box 385, Wardell NSW 2477 Phone/Fax: (02) 6683 4188

E-mail

pinegrovebromeliads@bigpond.com

Flant of the Month Competition

<u> April 2014</u>

Open Judge's Choice.

1st Caroline Bunnell Tillandsia Imbroglio
2nd Robyn Firth Aechmea Pickaniny
3rd Caroline Bunnell Tillandsia cyanea triflora

Open Members' Choice

1st Caroline Bunnell Tillandsia Imbroglio
2nd Michael Ferenczi Tillandsia multicaulis
=3rd John Cornale Quesnelia Tim Plowman
John Cornale Tillandsia magnispica
Ron Farrugia Catopsis large Mexico
Kerry McNicol Aechmea Purple Gem

Novice Judge's Choice

1st Joy Clark xNeophytum Gallactic Warrior
2nd Joy Clark Neoregelia chlorosticta x pauciflora
3rd Mark Belot Neoregelia Aquarius

Novice Members' Choice

1st Joy Clark ×Neophytum Gallactic Warrior

2nd Kerry Boytell Neoregélia Lady Leonie =3rd Mark Belot Neoregelia Stormy Forest

Joy Clark Neoregelia chlorosticta x pauciflora

Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition.

1st Sandra Southwell Easter Garden =2nd Joy Clark Mountain Goat John Cornale Log on Path

See pp 11,13

UPDATED SHOW RULES ON WEB.

(a) The printable Show rules and entry form have now been updated on our web-site and can be found on:

http://www.bromeliad.org.au/news/ShowRules5.pdf

http://www.bromeliad.org.au/news/ShowCompetitionEntryForm3.pdf

or the website; click "Club News", click "1. Australia" and find the links mid - page.

(b) 'Class 15—Mounted Bromeliads' has been changed. No longer does it include 'mounted Tillandsia'. Any other genera are permitted.

SHOW AND TELL FEBRUARY 2014

President Ian opened this segment of the meeting by showing a greenleafed plant and asking if anyone had seen one for sale. It is a plant called Aechmea podantha, a species. It is extremely rare and, in reality, is probably non-existent in Australia. But you will often see a plant being sold as Aechmea podantha and it looks nothing like it. Ian has mentioned this topic before as it is one of the early ones which he tried to trace. Derek, Geoff Lawn and various other experts were involved in it, trying to work out what it really was. Everyone was saying that it has been around for ages but it is not Aechmea sandler and does not have a name. Numerous efforts have been made to give it a name and now it is thought that it is more likely a cross between *nudicaulis* and *fasciata*. They are the only guesses people have had. It is still being sold in Queensland as podantha but if you have this plant and it is flowering at the moment, you should change the name to an anagram of *nudicaulis*. Len Colgan, from South Australia, who is well known for composing cryptic crosswords, came up with Aechmea 'Miraculous Find'.

<u>John Campbell</u> .departed from the usual Show and Tell topic of Bromeliads and came up with a branch from a Frangipani tree, which was producing leaves from the centre of the branch instead their usual place at the ends of the branches.

<u>Ron Farrugia</u> brought in a plant which was named *Tillandsia minor* but he has found that it is really *Tillandsia secunda* and wondered if anyone had a similarly named plant which was different from his. Ken Woods agreed that it was **secunda**, so Ron will change the name on the label.

<u>Werner Raff</u> had a problem with a *Canistrum bilbergioides*. It normally has a yellow infloescence but, at one stage, he immersed it in a bucket of water and the leaves all turned green and continued growing that way.

<u>Warril Evans</u> contributed a group of *Orthophytums* which are producing pups which she has had to tie down by wiring them to the pot to stop them falling off.

Ian commented that *Cryptanthus* are famous for escaping. The leaves will come down and by the end of a day the plant has curled the leaves down even more and the plant has lifted itself up from where you planted it and has tried to move off somewhere else. It is not an accident, it is actually what they try to do, to find some spot away from the mother where they can grow on their own. They don't have legs, they simply curl their leaves up and will pull themselves out of the ground. It is very annoying if you have finished planting out a dozen or so of the pups and next day you will find that they have come out of the soil.

<u>Hint</u> To stop 'escapees', place a loose elastic band around both plant and pot (Thanks Robyn Firth).

<u>Peter Fitzgerald's</u> plant was an <u>Aechmea fasciata</u>, very easy to see because of the pink flower. The plant usually produces several pups. They have been crossed with other plants all over the place for a long time There is one in Europe, named 'Morgan', which does not have any thorns on the leaf edges. There is a lot of variation in them.

Terry Davis brought in several plants from his large collection, beginning with a Tillandsia paleacea small brown form (dead) asking advice from the members on what fertilizer to use to get it growing better. Next, a Neoregelia 'Shelldance' and a possible Neoregelia 'Manoa Beauty', one that was just a bare stem that had had offsets removed, the other having been chopped off at the base and thrown onto the vegetable garden for compost had shown remarkable tenacity with some new shoots coming from the bases; Racinae reducta, a plant with good-looking leaves and a long spike; Tillandsia melanocrater that had previously been a variety of Tillandsia tricolor var melanocrater, now named as a species in its own right and is said to differ from Tillandsia tricolor in that the inflorescence is more down into the foliage than T. tricolor; another plant that was previously sold as Tillandsia tricolor large form is said to be Tillandsia botteri and is similar to T. rodrigueziana

The last item concerned a nasty little problem for bromeliads, it goes under the name of 'Black Spot' or 'Fly Speck Scale'. There is a lot of it around Sydney and control mainly involves isolating an affected plant and maintaining plenty of air space around it.

<u>Elaine Fletcher</u> and <u>Maureen Johns</u> spoke about it and of the extent to which it can propagate itself in a collection. Do not flick the insects on to the floor of your shadehouse; if you do you will probably also be flicking off the eggs of the scale as well. They are very mobile and can spread. They are covered in wax which effectively provides them with a suit of armour which is very difficult to penetrate. A good method of control is a systemic insecticide, such as Confidor.

If you use a contact spray it may not go through the layers of wax. The Confidor treatment needs to be repeated every week or ten days so that you catch the insects which have been moving around and those which have hatched since the previous spray.

Soapy water applied with a paint brush after thoroughly washing the plant is a good alternative if you don't want to use chemicals, but you have to physically remove every insect from the plant.

It is one of those insects you really don't want. When Maureen buys a new plant, she sprays it as soon as possible and quarantines it until she is satisfied that it can take its place in her collection. This may take up to six months.

To see more on these pests see the article later in Bromeletter.

SOME PESTS OF BROMELIADS

Reprinted in main from

FNCBSG Newsletter April 2011

Grasshoppers, grubs, caterpillars and snails are large pests and easily seen. These can usually be manually picked off the brom. Other smaller pests such as flyspeck scale (black dots and yellow spots), other scales (brown or yellow), and fungi (white to black) are still easy to see and really detract from the plant's appearance. Mealy bugs occur on leaves and roots. They appear as a white powder on the roots and leaves and inside the pot.

For the scales and mealy bugs, chemicals such as Malathion, Dimethoate (caution needs to be taken if using this product), or Confidor, can be used and followed with a granular systemic insecticide such as MeritA or Disulphotin. Don't use white oil which takes four to six days to break down, and is detrimental to bromeliads since they breathe and feed through their leaves. The oil blocks the stomata and the trichomes. Take care with Eco oil, as the jury is still out on it for bromeliads.

Canola oil spray is probably the least harmful of all the chemicals as it only takes one to one - and - a - half days to break down. If the Canola Oil spray doesn't work on your particular scale you could try using "Confidor" which is a systemic insecticide with an active constituent of IMIDACLOPRID.

One of the most common causes for scale is overcrowding, something we've all done from time to time. Overcrowding will restrict air circulation and create a good breeding ground for this type of scale. The best prevention is to increase the space between plants and let them breathe.

Soft scale can be easily eliminated. Spray the affected leaves with a mixture of water and dishwashing liquid and then scrub them with a bottlebrush or a dishwashing brush. For fungal problems flush with water mixed with a fungicide, dry out, follow up with two or three fungicide sprays over a couple of weeks.

Bob's Canola Spray is a little complex, with specific instructions on mixing and use. This will be reprinted in a future Bromeletter.

Some Pests of Bromeliads (see S&T and article p10)



Fly Speck Scale



Common Scale



Red headed hairy bromeliad loving caterpillar

Margaret Draddy Artistic - March



1st Sandra Southwell 'Volcano in Action'



Kerry McNicol 'Frog on a Log'

3rd Joy Clark -'Fasci Felt'



1st Sandra Southwell 'Easter Garden'



3rd John Cornale 'Log on Path'





PLANT OF THE MONTH MARCH 2014.



Till. jalisco-monticola 1st. Open Judges / Members. Ron Farrugia



Till. corriea arraujoi 1st Novice Judges/Members Joy Clark



Till. guatemalensis 2nd Open Judges / Members. Ron Farrugia



Till. Leopard 2nd Novice Judges & Members Joy Clark



Till. mooreana 3rd Open Judges / Members Phillip La



Neo. Mauve Star NOVAR 3rd Novice.
Judges /Members.
Nola McFarlane

PLANT OF THE MONTH APRIL 2014



Till. Imbroglio 1st Open Judges & Members Caroline Bunnell



Aech Pickaniny 2nd Open Judges. Robyn Firth



Till. cyanea Triflora, 3rd Open Judges Caroline Bunnell

Ques.

Tim

John



Till. multicaulis 2nd Open Members Choice



Catopsis :large Mexican Ron Farrugia



4 plants were = 3rd Open **Members Choice**



Aech. Purple Gem Krerry McNicol



xNeophytum Gallactic Warrior 1st Novice Judges & Members Joy Clark



Neo. Aquarius 3rd Judges Mark Belot

Oops!! Sorry, We seem to be missing a photo! Neo. Lady Leonie 2nd Members Choice . Kerry Boytell



2nd Judges =3rd Members Joy Clark



Neo. Stormy Forest =3rd Members Mark Belot



Aechmea quarapariensis







See article by Derek Butcher, p 20

Photo: Peter Franklin

<u>Catopsis berteroniana</u> Arguably a carnivorous bromeliad



plants (Photo: Sharon Song)



<u>Catopsis</u>



Catopsis mooreniana

Photos without credits are from BSA Photo Index and Editor's albums

> Catopsis subulata, easily recognised by its bulbous tank



Large



SHOW & TELL

MARCH,2014

John Cornale brought in three Catopsis plants all in flower, ranging in size from around 20cm to around 60cm including the tall branched inflorescence of each. Each had similar leaves and flower spikes, branched with exquisite creamy lemon flowers (=so tiny you can hardly see them in gardeners 'speak'). He was not sure of their names and as they 'could' be three of many, was seeking help.

Thanks to Sharon for the picture (p14) and the post on Facebook, which has shed a little light. The two smaller plants are a bit of a mystery still (the smallest **could** be C. hahnii or C. sessiliflora), but the large plant thanks to comments by Rowan Wilkes and Peter Tristram is very **likely** to be the male Catopsis paniculata.

John's 2nd plant to be named was Neo. burle-marxii ssp meeana.

Catopsis

Reprinted in part from an article by Bob Reilly of Queensland
&from Newslink, the journal of The Illawarra Bromeliad Society (Jan 2014)

Catopsis is a genus of bromeliad which is spread from Florida, Mexico, the Greater Antilles, through the West Indies, Trinidad to Cental and northern South America. The genus was described in 1864, and the word "catopsis" is derived from the Greek word meaning view. It probably refers to the fact that, in their natural habitat, they are usually found growing on



trees. (However, they also sometimes grow on rocks).

continued p 17

COLLECTORS' CORNER

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Catopsis (continued from p 15)

There are 18 species and no registered hybrids. Andreas (2005) aptly summarises a number of the plants' attributes:

"...The leaves are soft, spineless, and often described as waxy with "chalky" scurfing (the powdery substance often visible on bromeliad leaves). The flowers are white or yellow, the infloresence are simple or branched, erect or pendant. The seed capsules of some catopsis turn yellow or orange, and stay in colour for some time..."

Some catopsis species are dioecious.

This means the male and female "elements" of a "normal" flower are on separate plants Thus, a given plant will have either the pollen-bearing elements, or those resulting in seed production, but not both. Some species, for example, *C. morreniana*, are usually dioecious, but

have some instances of "perfect" (that is, flowers with both male and fe-

male elements) flowering plants.

The reverse arrangement also exists, for example, with C. beterionana. In other cases, for example C. nutans, whole populations (groups of plants in a specific location) are either entirely dioecious or perfect-flowered

Catopsis berterionana has adaptations which allow it to trap and break down insects so they can be used for energy and growth (i.e. carnivorous in nature). (Other such carnivorous bromeliads being Brocchinia hechtioides and B. reducta.)

C. berteronia has loosely joined leaves forming several tanks where rainwater collects and insects fall into, because of the slippery leaves. This species also likes to grow high in trees or on bare branches where it colours to a bright yellow. Because the habitat differs so much to other catopsis (as it grows high above the canopy), it is an indication that leaf litter is not its main source of nutrients. It is most likely insects.

The article in 'Newslink' was reprinted, with permission, from a website, in turn written by Melanie Dearringer. It may be of interest, to some, to visit this website: http://www.bromeliads.info/archives/carnivorous-bromeliads

JUDGING SCHOOL

The next judging school will be held later in the year. It is a 3 year course, meeting usually four times a year, with the requirement that a student judge own at least 50 different bromeliads in at least 10 different genera

Anyone who might be interested in joining this group may contact Eileen on

02 9544 4726 or e-mail stagra7@ozemail.com.au

Member's Efforts Recognised

This year, the Royal Horticultural Society of NSW Medal was awarded to a very hardworking selfless member of our society, Werner Raff.

Werner has been tireless in his work 'behind the scenes' at meetings and shows, whilst taking a personal interest in the welfare of his fellow members. In particular, he has been in constant contact with Margaret Draddy during her convalescence. Keeping all informed of her progress and getting her to meetings when

possible. Congratulations Werner!

A <u>Certificate of</u> Appreciation

was also passed on to
Margaret Draddy (via
Werner) for her generous
support of the society over
the years, and friendship
to all its members."



From the *EDITOR*:

In an endeavour to 'synchronise' our 'Show and Tell' segments from our meetings with articles relating to questions and answers during this segment, the **April 'Show and Tell'** will be carried over to our next Bromeletter, as there were some very interesting snippets gleaned which will interest many readers.

Lastly:

Thankyou to <u>Eugene</u> for his kind words in the last Bromeletter. I know what a great job Eugene has done over the past **14 years**, and it will be very hard to try to fill his boots. I can't imagine lasting as long as he did, in the position as, even this first effort has me wondering what I have done!

So please bear with me, as there may be a few teething problems; I hope you will be a little forgiving of me to begin.

Don't forget that this is **your** journal. Anything that interests you will likely interest others. If you have any stories, tips or comments on growing these beautiful plants, please email me at the address on p2, or post to the Secretary at the address on p2.



WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS.

We continue to attract new members into the Society and we would like to welcome **Diane Drew** who joined in April.

Diane is the latest to come to admire, enjoy and learn about the wonderful world of Bromeliads.

<u>Treasurer's Report - (February):</u>

Treasurer Alan Mathew gave the following details regarding our Operating Account to February 28, 2014:

 Brought Forward
 \$11,202.66

 Plus Income:
 3,342.15

 Less expenses
 1,021.45

 Bank Statement as at 28/02/2014
 \$13,527.76

<u>Treasurer's Report - (March):</u>

Treasurer Alan Mathew gave the following details regarding our Operating Account to March 31, 2014:

Brought Forward \$13,527.76

Plus Income: 1,397.82

Less expenses (includes Rent and Show Flyers) 4,598.90

Deficit for Month 3,201.08

Add unpresented cheques 1,430.00

Bank Statement as at 31/03/2014 \$10,789.64

Aechmea triticina to guarapariensis to roberto-seidelii -

UPDATE 02/14 ... and now back to

Aechmea guarapariensis

Derek Butcher

A plant was imported to Australia from Seidel in the 1980's by Len Colgan in Adelaide that was called Aechmea triticina.

In the 1990's Derek Butcher translated many original German and Portugese botanic descriptions, and realised the Australian plant was more likely Ae. quarapariensis.

In the late 90's Bruno Silva and Elton Leme re-discovered the real Ae. triticina (with vividly rose to lilac petals).

In 2007 Tania Wendt published her conclusion that *Ae. guarapariensis* was actually the previously published *roberto-seidelii* and Australians were asked to change their labels to this.

This is updated again (February 2014). See details on our website, Detective series, DD0508.

From Eric Gouda... "It is unclear how to look at the description in Smith & Downs of Aechmea triticina, but I will keep A. roberto-seidelii as well as A. guarapariensis as separated species. Both are from total different biome and much different in size, one epiphyte and one terrestrial and the large apical coma in the inflorescence of one of the species are good enough for me."

From Derek Butcher... "In other words we only seem to have A. guarapariensis in Australia. We do know we don't have A. triticina, and our plant comes out between the descriptions of roberto-seidelii and guarapariensis but we do not know where it was collected in the wild. It seems safer to use A. guarapariensis.

Tania Wendt has not sold her idea to Eric and he feels it is safer to keep the names apart from a Botanist's point of view.

The definitions of the 3 have not changed, it is the interpretation that has varied.

See photographs p 14.

Vale - Fred Thompson Keith Ryde

Fred was a stalwart of both The Central coast of NSW Bromeliad Society and the this society, the BSA.

Fred passed away on Sunday 16 March 2014. He was 90 years of age. The service was held at Pinegrove Memorial Park, Minchinbury. Ruby and Keith attended.

When Fred lived at Auburn with his wife Phoebe and son Bill, he had an extensive bromeliad collection. His great love was Cryptanthus, so much so that an earlier conference, a visiting international authority visiting Fred's home, commented that his Cryptanthus were among the best he had seen.

It was at Fred and Phoebe's home that the book 'Growing Bromeliads' was discussed and organised, and subsequently driven by the then President, Ruby.

 Fred had joined the Royal Navy (UK) in 1942 and was decommissioned in 1946. During that time he served on the aircraft carrier 'Indomitable' which was bombed repeatedly and continually limped to the east coast of the USA for repairs. You could say he served his country of birth (UK) well. We will miss you, Fred.

* NOTE:

Regarding the article 'True full-sun bromeliads'.

This article was written by a grower living in South Florida, USA, where climatic conditions are vastly different to many areas in Australia. Humidity plays a big role in whether or not plants can be grown in full sun. Growers in greater Sydney can grow some of these plants in the sun, whereas growers further inland or in areas of less humidity will have the same plant 'burnt to a crisp'.

If you are considering 'testing' this tip, please do so cautiously. Ed.

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Bromeliads- The Connoisseur's

Guide, 2007.

TITLE AUTHOR PUBLICATION COST (\$A) Growing Bromeliads - 3rd. Edition. **Bromeliad Society** \$10,00 of Australia Inc. Bromeliads for the Contemporary Andrew Steens \$35.00 Garden. Bromeliads, A Cultural Manual.(Rev.) **BST** \$5.00 Edition 2007)

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SEED BANK

The Seed Bank provides a service to members of the Bromeliad Society of Australia, supporters of the Seed Bank and other interested enthusiasts, for the collection and distribution of all types of Bromeliad seeds from local and overseas sources.

Seeds cost 50¢ per packet for Members and Seed Bank supporters (plus postage) or \$1 per packet (plus postage) for all other enquiries.

Enquiries for seeds should be directed, for the time being, to Terry Davis
(02) 9636 6114 Or 0439 343 809

The following Seeds are now available:

Aechmea rubens, Aechmea warassii, Alcantarea geniculata, glaziouana and vinicolor, Guzmania sanguine (Costa Rica form), Till. balbisiana, Till .xfloridana, Till. Juncea, Till. foliosa,

Till. ionantha, (Jan 2014), Dy. encholirioides rubra (Feb 2014).

Thanks to Bob Hudson, Qld; Chris Larson, Maurice Kellett, Vic; Laurie Mountford, Werner Raff, Laurie Dorfor, Stan Olejnik and Terry Davis, NSW, for their valuable contributions to the Seed Bank.

Thank you, Supporters of the Seed Bank.

A continued supply of fresh seed is constantly required by the Seed Bank to ensure that the Bromeliad needs of tomorrow will be met.

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<u>ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION</u>: Renewal due <u>January 1st</u> for membership year January to December.

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New Membership requires a \$5 joining fee, plus Annual Subscription. (Those joining after October 1st are covered for the following year.)

Note: Un-financial members must add \$5 rejoining fee when re-applying for membership.

Members will become 'un-financial' if renewals have not been received by the end of our $\operatorname{\it Autumn}$ Show

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