



# ***BROMELETTER***

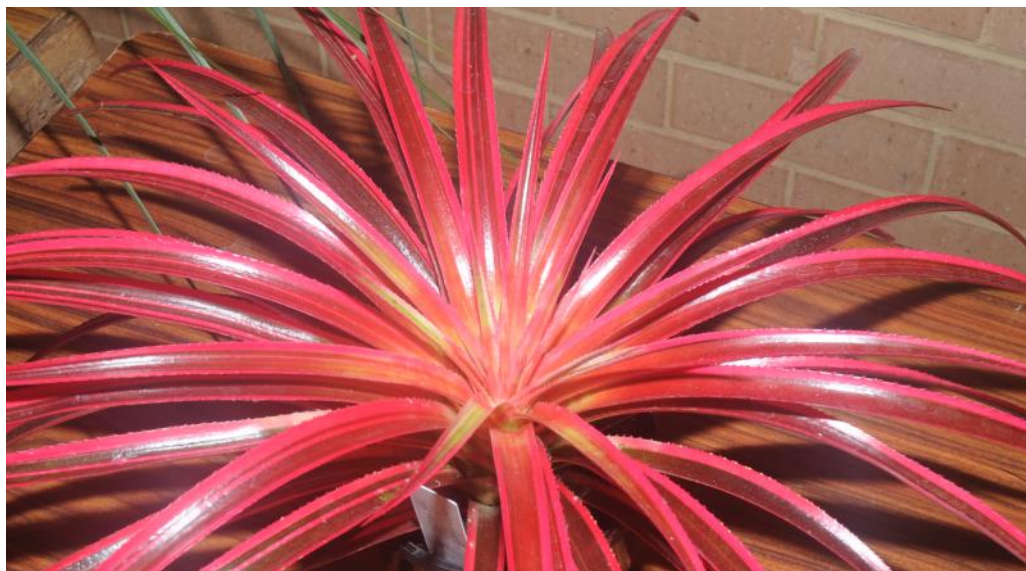
***THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF  
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*bromeliad.org.au*



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***Don't forget : February is our AGM  
Plus **INTERGENERIC*****

Please send articles for Bromeletter to  
**editor@bromeliad.org.au**  
and all other correspondence to:  
**The Secretary, Bromeliad Society of Australia Inc.  
PO Box 340, RYDE NSW 2112.**

## CONTENTS

Management Details	Page 2,3,22,23
November Meeting - Mini Neos; Margaret Paterson hybrids	4,5,6,7,11
Monthly Competition —November	8,9
How Pollinators See Colour; Monthly Competition Winners	10,11
Monthly Competition - December	12,13
Ways Bromeliads reproduce /Diary/Fly Speck Scale	14,15
Monthly Competition - January	16,17
Sun Tolerant Bromeliads ; Problems and possible causes	18,19
More of Aizlewood's garden/ Neoregelia or Nidularium	20,21

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**Photo Front**  
**Cover**  
***xSincoregelia***  
**'Galactic Warrior'**  
 -  
**Nina Woodcock**  
 -  
**Photo T. Davis**

## ***Happy New Year 2023,***

As previously announced this issue covers the months of November, December and January. We now hope we will be on track in future and printed issues will come out in a timely manner.

Joy Clark, in her talk on minis, mentioned two notable Australian growers of miniature cultivars, Grace Goode and Margaret Paterson, who have added a lot of colourful plants to our miniature plant pool. In this issue we look at just a small selection of these hybrid mini bromeliads. Both were awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) Margaret in 2013, and Grace in 2004 in the General Division for Bromeliad cultivation.

A reminder to all that our AGM will be held on 11th February before our ordinary meeting.

At our December meeting Harold Kuan was presented his trophy for Reserve Champion he won at the 2022 Spring Show.

This is my last issue as editor and I wish all members a wonderful 2023, with lots of brom adventure and hope you enjoy reading the articles contained in this Bromeletter.

Larissa



*As assistant editor, I would like to give my heartfelt thanks to Larissa for all the effort she has diligently put in, over the last 2 years. Many hours had been spent researching and collating articles to inform us of our united interest in Bromeliad cultivation.*

*Larissa has had some health concerns, and needs to recover, but we will still be seeing her at meetings. K McNicol*

*THANK YOU, Larissa*

Our condolences to Werner, his three children and their families on the passing of his wife Margarete in late October 2022. Werner and Margarete were married for more than 60 years, and she will be greatly missed.

### **Life Members:**

**Allan Beard**  
**Carolyn Bunnell**  
**Terence Davis**  
**Ron Farrugia**  
**Ian Hook**  
**Graham McFarlane**  
**Kerry McNicol**  
**Bill Morris**  
**David Scott**

## November 2022 Meeting - Joy Clark

### MINIATURE NEOREGELIA HIGHLIGHTING LILLIPUTIANA



**Neo lilliputiana**

New miniature plants are created from crossing either two species plants, two cultivar plants or species x cultivar together.



**Neo. Chiquita Linda**



**Neo. Lillipet**

Those miniatures that occur naturally (species plants), are good foundations for making new cultivars that have the characteristics many hybridists wish to attain.

Miniature neoregelia Species such as punctate, chlorosticta, ampullacea and lilliputiana have all played a part in creating some lovely plants.

*Neo lilliputiana* is the plant I have chosen to highlight.

This tiny plant was used a lot in early miniature cultivars and its influence is enduring in many new cultivars today.

It is endemic to the Atlantic Rainforests of Brazil and is one of the smallest Neoregelia species. Individual plants are about 7-8 cm tall with reddish, purple banding underneath and splotches above on green leaves. It has 3-5cm long stolons with cascading growth habit and lots of 'cute' factor.



**Neo Night Spot**

There are some miniature cultivars of lilliputiana where the colour and growth habit of lilliputiana is quite evident, examples include:

- **Chiquita Linda** = lilliputiana x 'Fireball' - C. Skotak
- **Lillipet** = lilliputiana x Head's 'Rose Marie' - Grace Goode <1995
- **Night Spot** = punctate? x lilliputiana - Grace Goode <1998
- **Small Fry** = 'Lillipet' x lilliputiana - Grace Goode

**NB - Punctatissima is the old naming and has been changed to punctate—so check and change any of your old labels.**

**Neo Gizmo**





Then there are miniature Neoregelias that have smaller stolons and little of the lilliputiana colouring, but still have the small growth influence from lilliputiana being in the mix.

### Neo Felix

Examples:

**Felix** = lilliputiana x 'Winter Bloom'

**Neil's Wish** = lilliputiana x 'Jewellery Shop'

**Pussy Foot** = lilliputiana x 'Winter Bloom'

**Tropical Storm** = lilliputiana x 'Summer Storm'

In the quest for new, prettier hybrids, plant formulas have become rather long and complicated using several parent plants in the crosses.

### Neo Kilihune

Examples:

**Gizmo** = (carolinae variegated x 'Hanibal Lector') x 'Tiger Cub' x lilliputiana

**Kilihune** = (carolinae x 'Fireball') x ('Fireball' x pauciflora) x lilliputiana

**Lilinoe** = [(carolinae x 'Fireball') x ('Fireball' x pauciflora)] x lilliputiana

**Peter Pink** = (carolinae x 'Painted Lady') x (lilliputiana x 'Fireball')

**UFO** = (carolinae variegated x 'Hannibal Lector') x

['Tiger Cub' x lilliputiana) x 'Small Fry'] x sp Oliveiro Sao Fidelis

### Neo Lilinoe



Neo Peter Pink



Neo Small Fry



Neoregelia 'Felix' photo by C. Garke



**Hybrid:** The result of cross between parents that are genetically unlike. Traditional breeding procedures have required that there was also some degree of relationship between the parents. In the case of bromeliads there are a number of intergeneric hybrids registered but none that cross sub-family boundaries.

## Margaret Paterson Hybrids

Margaret's interest in bromeliads began in the early 1950's when she was quite young. Growing up on the family farm near Bundaberg she had some cryptanthus and succulents amongst her collection. This collection was further enhanced when in her late teens, Don and Del Patterson, from Coffs Harbour, visited her parents, with the aim of looking and discussing the families collection of orchids ferns and other shade house plants. Don and Del were some of the original members of the Bromeliad Society of Australia and Don was locally known as 'Colonel' Patterson. He was a keen collector of bromeliads. He and Del were very generous with their time and knowledge, and taught Margaret much of what was then known about these plants, which were considered to be strange and exotic. Margaret's collection grew when Don began sending, by rail, boxes of spare pups for her. These arrived with detailed descriptions of the plants, the conditions and culture required to successfully grow each one. As time went on Margaret met more people and learned more about bromeliads. People such as Owen Ferris and Grace Goode, became a source of new plants and inspiration for Margaret to try her hand at seed raising and hybridisation.

Margaret's first attempts at hybridising was with



*Neoregelia 'Red Tabby'*

neoregelias and cryptanthus and when these were successful she tried other genera, and

raised many new forms and colours in neoregelias, tillandsias, vriesea, cryptanthus as well as cliveas and other shade house plants.



*Neoregelia 'Bambi'*



*Neoregelia 'Cyclone'*



*Neoregelia 'Black Devil'*



*Neoregelia 'Amorous'*

Initially it was just to see if she would be successful at seed raising and hybridisation, but it went on to be a lifetime passion fuelled by the challenge of seeing what results could be achieved, rather than a desire for material gain.

Margaret wrote - 'Mini neos are mainly hybrids of lilliputiana, ampullacea, punctatissima and tigrina. These crosses produce quite a small plant even when the other parent is large. Many people find minis are at their best in hanging baskets, high up in the shade house with the light coming through the leaves as well as being reflected from them. '



**Chilli**



**Left: *Neoregelia*  
'Neil's Request'**



**Right: *Neoregelia*  
'Neil's Soft Touch'**



**Right: *Neoregelia*  
'Neil's Red'**



**Left: *Neoregelia*  
'Neil's Jewel'**



**Right: *Neoregelia* 'Neil's Pleasure'**

**Left: *Neoregelia* 'Neil's Pick'**

**Bottom left: *Neoregelia* 'Neil's Surprise'**

**Bottom right: *Neoregelia* 'Neil's Wish'**



### **Margaret's 'Neil Series' - 2005**

Seed Parent—lilliputiana  
X

Pollen Parent - Jewellery  
Shop

Source: BSI; Bromeliad Hybrids "For  
my Own Satisfaction" M and B Paterson





## Plant of the Month Competition November

### Open Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia 'Hyde's Silver'</i>	Harold Kuan
2nd	<i>Canistrum triangulare</i>	Carolyn Bunnell
3rd	<i>Tillandsia rodrigueziana</i>	Harold Kuan

### Member's Choice

1st	<i>Canistrum triangulare</i>	Carolyn Bunnell
2nd	<i>Tillandsia 'Hyde's Silver'</i>	Harold Kuan
3rd	<i>Catopsis subulata</i>	Kerry McNicol



*Tillandsia rodrigueziana*

*Aechmea  
pineliana*



*Canistrum  
triangulare*



*Vriesea  
'Melissa Dilling' F2*



*Till. 'Hyde's Silver'*



*Catopsis subulata*



## Novice Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Vriesea</i> 'Melissa Dilling' F2	Julie Evans
2nd	<i>xSincoregelia</i> 'Galactic Warrior'	Nina Woodcock
3rd	<i>Aechmea pineliana</i>	Andrew Miller

## Member's Choice

1st	<i>xSincoregelia</i> 'Galactic Warrior'	Nina Woodcock
2nd	<i>Vriesea</i> 'Melissa Dilling' F2	Julie Evans
3rd	<i>Tillandsia schiedeana</i>	Ian Hook

## Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

1st	'The Wild Escape'	Janet Kuan
2nd	'Blushing Tiger'	Lyn Ivanov
3rd	'Fun'	Lyn Ivanov



'The Wild Escape'



'Blushing Tiger'

*Tillandsia schiedeana*



'Fun'



*xSincoregelia*  
'Galactic Warrior'



## Viewing the World with UV

We all know that dogs and animals hear a different range of sounds to humans, and similarly birds and insects see a different colour spectrum to us. They are sensitive to a broad spectrum of light ranging from ultraviolet (UV) to red. Colour sensitivity in the UV spectrum plays an important role in foraging, navigation, and mate selection in both flying and terrestrial invertebrate animals. Insects are capable of detecting UV and colours using photoreceptors. These photos give you an idea of how some plants may look to insects and animals that can detect UV light.



**Phalaenopsis**



**Polygala flower**



**Pride of Barbados**



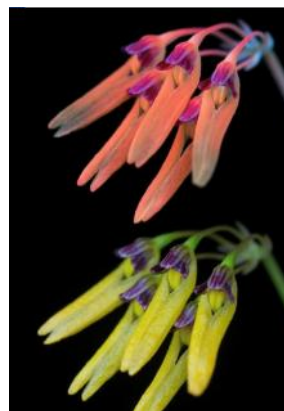
**Bulbophyllum retusiusculum**



**Hoya kerrii**



**Golden tomato**



Source : Photos – Craig P. Burrows Photography. Insect Vision: Ultraviolet, Color, and LED Light  
MS Cruz Ph.D. and R.Lindner University of Georgia Department of Entomology November 2011.

## November Meeting

Our guest speaker at the November meeting was Tony Matson from **Cut Above Tools**. If you missed Tony's talk on **Pruning Tool Tips** you can find a number of "How to Guides" on his website, as well as an online store with a large assortment of garden implements, watering equipment, floristry tools, hoses and cleaning attachments.

[www.cutabovetools.com.au](http://www.cutabovetools.com.au)



## December 2022 Meeting

Members enjoyed a delicious Christmas lunch December meeting courtesy of chef Cameron, (Karen Czarnecki's son). Cameron kept a strict eye on the proceedings and is quite nifty with his weapon of choice. A big thankyou to Cameron and all the kitchen helpers.

## Our trophy winners for 2022



Open Champion: **Kerry McNicol** (above left)

Novice Champion: **Amal Eid** (above centre)

Margaret Drady Artistic Award: **Janet Kuan** (above right)

For these trophies, entrants scores from each monthly competition are added together to find the yearly winner. This competition is separate from the ones held at our shows. So a member can be the 'Champion of the Show', as well as the winner of any of the three divisions in the 'Yearly' competition.



## *Plant of the Month Competition December*

### Open Judge's Choice

1st *Tillandsia seleriana*

Harold Kuan

2nd *xSincoregelia* 'Galactic Warrior'

Kerry McNicol

3rd *Vriesea simplex*

Kerry McNicol



*Tillandsia seleriana*



*xSincoregelia* 'Galactic Warrior'



*Vriesea simplex*



'Christmas Cheer'



### Novice Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Bobby Hull' hybrid	Nina Woodcock
2nd	<i>Vriesea delicatula</i>	Phil Ross
3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Flirtation'	Lyn Ivanov

### Novice Member's Choice

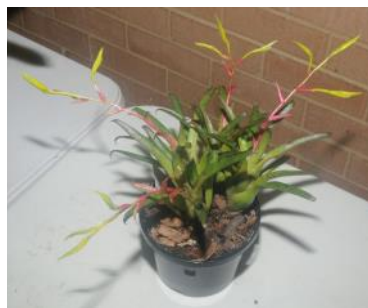
1st	<i>Vriesea delicatula</i>	Phil Ross
2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Bobby Hull' hybrid	Nina Woodcock
3rd	<i>Vriesea philipo-coburgi</i>	Lyn Ivanov

### Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

1st	'Christmas Cheer'	Janet Kuan
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*Neoregelia*  
'Bobby  
Hull'



*Vriesea*  
*delicatula*



*Vriesea*  
*philipo-*  
*coburgi*



*Neoregelia*  
'Flirtation'

### 3 Tips for winning in the open and novice categories

- Only use terracotta, black or green plastic pots - these must be **without any ornamentation**.
- **Centre the bromeliad in the pot.**
- Bromeliads must be in their fully grown state. ie do not enter pups

For more tips for entering competition see Issue 2:2022

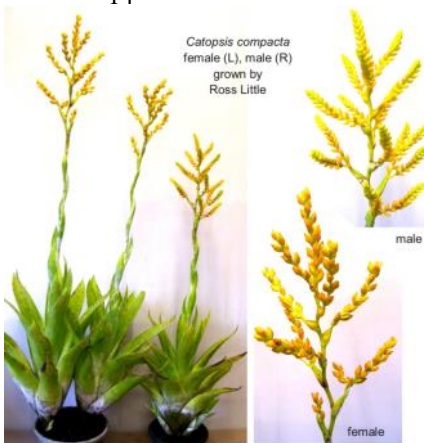


Photo: male and female *Catopsis compacta*. E.g. of **dioecious plants**

## Ways Bromeliads Reproduce

Source: [www.gardeningknowhow.com](http://www.gardeningknowhow.com)

Photo: FNCBSG - April 2021, R. Little

Plants can reproduce in two ways: sexually or asexually. **Asexual reproduction** is when plants are reproduced by offshoots, division or cuttings.

### SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

**Hermaphroditic Plants** - Hermaphroditic plants have male and female reproductive organs within the **same** flower. Flowers on hermaphroditic plants can pollinate themselves. The result being seeds that produce replicas of the parent.

	MALE PARTS OF FLOWER	FEMALE PARTS OF FLOWER
Produce	pollen	seed
Flower parts	stamens and anthers	pistil - has three parts – the stigma, style, and ovary.

**Dioecious plants** house their male and female flowers on **separate** plants. This is most common among gymnosperms—non-flowering seed plants, and less common with flowering plants (5-6% or approximately 15,000 species).

Dioecy comes from the Greek: meaning “two households”

## FOR YOUR diary - 2023

**1st January—membership fees due**

**14th January - Theme Sun tolerant Bromeliads**

**11th February - AGM; Intergeneric Genera**

**March Meeting - talk Neutrog - bio fertilisers**

**For more detail see <http://bromeliad.org.au/>**

## Fly Speck Scale (*Gymnaspis aechmeae*)

Source : FNCBSG-10-2022 October

Photo: [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org); Illawarra Club News April 2008

Grace Goode called it the scourge of Bromeliads. Ross Little calls it unsightly and inconvenient (a pest), but what is it? Fly speck is different to all other scale and is confined to Bromeliads, its host plant. Some helpful tips

- ◇ Check your plants in sunlight.
- ◇ They are insects that can crawl, they attach themselves to the plant and suck.
- ◇ They secrete a black, hard protective cover and lay eggs.
- ◇ In spring and summer they hatch, one female can lay up to 100 eggs.
- ◇ Do not scrape them off, you will release eggs into the leaf base and they will multiply.
- ◇ Bromeliads are different to most other plants, they feed through their leaves.
- ◇ Never use white oil or copper spray on Bromeliads, they will kill them.
- ◇ Amgrow Chemspray Antiscale has been suggested to control them.
- ◇ Malathion has also been suggested as an effective control.
- ◇ Spectrum 200SC helps control fly speck scale and other sucking insects.
- ◇ Any systemic insecticide will be effective
- ◇ As these are toxic chemicals you must read the labels and take care.
- ◇ Before spraying, empty out the plant of water and clean out debris and allow to dry.
- ◇ Spray and leave for 24 hours before watering.
- ◇ Quarantine new plants and any of your existing plants with scale. ● Check your plants for scale regularly.
- ◇ Rob Smythes canola oil based white oil can be used safely

**Refer to: FNCBSG Newsletter October 2019 for recipes for Canola based white oil. FNCBSG Newsletter April 2011 Canola White Oil "Oils ain't Oils Soll !".**

**FNCBSG Newsletter July 2014 "How to Make Canola Oil Spray"**



## Plant of the Month Competition January 2023

### Open Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia lieboldiana</i> 'Median'	Kerry McNicol
2nd	<i>Tillandsia lieboldiana</i> 'Pendant'	Kerry McNicol
3rd	<i>Tillandsia lieboldiana</i>	Kerry McNicol

### Member's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia lieboldiana</i> 'Pendant'	Kerry McNicol
2nd	<i>Tillandsia lieboldiana</i> 'Median'	Kerry McNicol
3rd	<i>Tillandsia lieboldiana</i>	Kerry McNicol



*Tillandsia lieboldiana*  
'Median'



*Tillandsia lieboldiana*  
'Pendant'

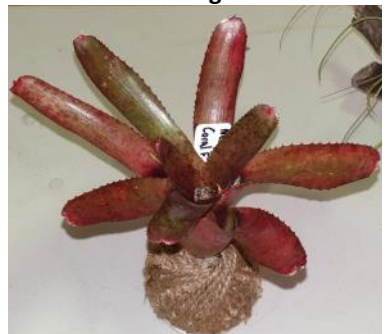
*Tillandsia lieboldiana*



'Albino's Last Hurrah!'



Neoregelia Coral Fire





### Novice Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Quesnelia</i> 'Tim PLOWman'	Warril Evans
2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Piccolo'	Anna Ernst
3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Skotaks Baby'	Nina Woodcock

### Novice Member's Choice

1st	<i>Acanthostachys strobilacea</i>	Anna Ernst
2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Piccolo'	Anna Ernst
=3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Skotaks Baby'	Nina Woodcock
=3rd	<i>Quesnelia</i> 'Tim PLOWman'	Warril Evans

### Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

1st	'Albino's Last Hurrah!'	Anna Ernst
2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> Coral Fire	Linda Molloy





## January 2023 Meeting

### Sun Tolerant Bromeliads

Most of us grow our bromeliads under shade cloth or with some form of protection from '**all day**' sun. Even with the greatest of care, plants can burn if they are not **acclimatised** to the conditions in which you want to grow them. Extra shade cloth is often, initially, the best answer. However if that is not a consideration and you are in it for the long term, you can begin to acclimatise your plants by placing them in position during the cooler months, allowing them to 'harden' gradually to the conditions.

**Ray Henderson** has been 'hardening up' plants (of selected genera) over generations of pups, finding each generation is less damaged by sun. But this is a very long term project.

Some plants for consideration might be:

**Aechmea** blanchetiana, distichantha, orlandiana, phanerophlebia, purpureorosea, pineliana, ramosa red, recurvata, some chantinii, and many hybrids of these aechmeas.

**Ananas; Alcantarea** imperialis, glaziouana and others.

**Neoregelias** olens, cruenta, concentrica, spectabilis, compacta, zonata, pascoaliana and many hybrids.

**Orthophytum, Dyckia, Hectia and Puya** are also hardy sun tolerant options.

As a '**general**' rule, spiny, tough leafed plants will tolerate more sun.

**Humidity** also plays a **huge** part in how much direct sun plants will tolerate. When the temperature **rises into the 30s and there is low humidity (less than 40%)** as this is when they are likely to suffer heat stress. Keeping up watering of the plant **AND** surrounding mulch will help keep humidity high.

If your plant is showing signs of heat stress ('yellowing' leaves), place it into a bit more shade it **may** recover, but burnt leaves may still result. It is often 'trial and error'!

welcome our recent bromeliad enthusiasts.



**Jeff Troy**  
**Jerome Lawson**

PROBLEM	LIKELY CAUSE
Pale bleached appearance	Too much sun
Poor colour	Too much shade
Long, floppy leaves Brown or yellow leaf ends or edges	Too much shade Plant grown too dry Cold or heat damage Poor ventilation Soil mix or water has wrong Ph (most bromeliads like an acidic mix)
Brown spots	Watering in full sun Too much light Cold or heat damage Chemical burns (possibly caused by copper or arsenic from treated wood or misuse of pesticides. Never use oil based pesticides or those containing copper or arsenic.)
Quilling (inner leaves stick together)	Little or no water in cup
Brown or mushy leaves at base	‘Wet feet’ as a result of over watering, potting too deep or bad drainage.
Holes in leaves	Snails, slugs, insects Watering in full sun
Centre leaves loose, withered brown or whitish or soft, with a smell that would choke a buzzard	Crown rot; possibly a result of stagnant water or poor ventilation
Brown spots on outer leaves, can be scrapped out but then spreads to inner leaves	Copper cyanide in surrounding timber, or timber that hasn't been properly sealed Cold sensitivity

With rules being relaxed and things getting back to normal

**we can now bring food to share**

.....so please bring a plate of goodies

or

make a gold coin contribution

**Bringing your own mug for coffee or tea is the better option.**

**Feel free to offer assistance in the kitchen if you are able.**

In our last issue we learned a bit about new members and Judging school presenter Narelle Aizlewood and her husband Greg, so to continue their story. Narelle said that one of the highlights of her time with Bromeliads was



when she and Greg organised and ran the 'Golden Broms' Australasian Bromeliad Conference at Sea World on the Gold Coast in 2019.



Both Greg and Narelle reflect of the special times that they were able to spend with their

good friend John Arden in Vista in California. Many hours were spent looking at his special hybrids in his shade houses, and discussing plants and hybridizing under his shade trees whilst sharing a lunch meal provided by Eloise and Dan Kinnard. John had sent Greg many of his hybrid seed at a time we were able to receive seed into Australia. Subsequently Greg has been able to grow these



on to reproduce some the wonderful plants we grow today.

After retiring they have travelled extensively throughout the world but their country of choice is South America having been to Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, - trekked the Inca Trail – Bolivia – sailed on Lake Titicaca, were amazed at thunderous Iguazu Falls in Brazil and stood in awe at the feet of Christ the Redeemer. From humble beginnings their Bromeliad journey has

taken them so far.

**Photos clockwise from top left: Narelle and Greg's front garden; billbergias on one of Greg Garden Poles; front garden: some of Greg's Tillandsias.**





## Is it a *Nidularium* or *Neoregelia*?

These two popular genera have often been confused so here is a comparison of both

<b>NIDULARIUM</b>	<b>NEOREGELIA</b>
Genus established in 1854 by the French botanist Charles-Antoine Le-maire.	The first neoregelia was described in 1825, incorrectly as a <i>Tillandsia</i> . When plants of this genus were brought to Europe in the early to mid 19th century, they were classified with the genera names <i>Karatus</i> and <i>Agelia</i> . In 1890 Lindman established the genus <i>Regelia</i> for these plants. Since that name had already been given to three species of myrtle, Dr Lyman B. Smith reclassified them as <i>Neoregelia</i> in 1934, adding the Greek word 'neo - new' to distinguish it from the old genus.
from the Latin word 'nidus' meaning 'nest'	'Regelia' in honour of the German horticulturalist and botanist Eduard August von Regel, the director of the Imperial Botanical Garden of St Petersburg.
The inflorescence rises just above the open rosette of leaves.	Have simple, single unbranched inflorescence, a single cluster of flowers held wholly within the central cup. Have berry like fruit with seeds within the fruit's 'pulp'.
Smooth edged	Nearly all have leaves edged with spines of varying sizes, while a small number are smooth edged.
Grow as epiphytes and on the floor of the forest as terrestrials	In the wild are primarily tank epiphytes, in cultivation will grow in pots and soil.
Grow in low light and considered to be shade lovers	Prefer to grow in brightly lit areas.
Currently 58 cultivars (man-made hybrids) registered on BCR.	Most popular bromeliads for hybridisation and currently there are 7984 cultivars ( man-made hybrids) registered on BCR.
Found in the rainforests of the Atlantic Coast in Brazil.	Native to South American Rainforests.
	Neos are compact & low growing with leaves arranged in a circular pattern (rosette) which ranges from open & flaring (eg <i>N. carolinae</i> ) to narrow & tubular (eg <i>N. ampullacea</i> ). The tubular neos are small & they clump by sending out new plants on stolons. Neos mostly have broad, relatively flat leaves.

## SEED BANK

If you have seed to donate please contact Terry .

Below is the list of seeds in our Seed Bank.

<i>Vriesea platynema variegartum</i>	10/8/2022	Ian Hook
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> (limited)	1/10/2022	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia andreana</i> x <i>funkiana</i> F2 (limited)	5/10/2022	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Catopsis nutans</i>	9/10/2022	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> (Mexico)	18/10/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i>	28/10/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> <i>fuego</i> RFI	30/10/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Alcantarea extensa</i>	18/11/22	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia minutiflora</i>	4/11/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia tricholepis</i>	5/11/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i> (Florida)	7/11/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Werauhia kupperiana</i>	10/11/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> (Mexico)	10/11/22	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Vriesea rubra</i> – species	no date	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia capitata</i> (Red Select) limited	10/12/22	Bob Hudson
<i>Tillandsia magnusiana</i> (limited)	18/12/22	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> (Chiapas) limited	21/12/22	Bob Hudson

50¢ per packet (plus postage) Members or \$1 per packet (plus postage) for all other

Contact ***Terry Davis (02) 9636 6114 or 0439 343 809***

### MONTHLY TRADING ACCOUNT REPORTS

For **October 2022**—Maureen Johns

Opening Balance 01/10/2022	\$18,061.50
Add Income	\$ 472.30
Less Expenses	\$ 1,410.57
Closing Balance 31/10/2022	\$17, 123.23

## LITERATURE for Sale

<http://www.bromeliad.org.au/Contacts/BSALibrarian.htm>

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>PRICE</b>
Bromeliads for the Contemporary Garden	Andrew Steens	\$20.00
Bromeliads: A Cultural Manual (Rev. ed. 2007)	BSI	\$ 6.00
Bromeliad Hybrids 1: Neoregelias	Margaret Paterson	\$25.00
Bromeliads Under the Mango Tree	John Catlan	\$10.00
Bromeliad Cultivation Notes	Lyn Hudson	\$10.00
<b>Growing Bromeliads – BSA</b>	<b>3rd edition</b>	\$20.00 (member price)

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### **MONTHLY TRADING ACCOUNT REPORTS**

for **November** and

**December 2022**—Maureen Johns

Opening Balance 01/11/2022	\$17,123.23
Add Income	\$ 804.48
Less Expenses	\$ 631.97
Closing Balance 30/11/2022	\$ 17,316.74

Opening Balance 01/12/2022	\$ 17,295.74
Add Income	\$ 2414.67
Less Expenses	\$ 2659.42
Closing Balance 31/12/2022	\$ 17,050.99

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