



BROMELETTER

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF
THE BROMELIAD SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA INC.

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T. edithae Photo by Nina Woodcock

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ISSN 2208-0465 (Online) - February / March 2023 - Vol 61 :No 2

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Society Coach Trip 11/11/2023

Wildwood Garden, Bilpin
 Botanic Gardens Greater, Mt Tomah
 Hillbilly Cider Shed, Bilpin
 Cost \$20.00 Per Person
 For bookings contact
 Carolyn on 96495762
 Bring a folding chair for the
 Barbeque lunch

May 2023

Autumn Show 2023
 Saturday 20th May 9am-4pm
 Sunday 21st May 10am-3pm
 Federation Pavilion, Showground Rd,
 Castle Hill NSW 2154, Australia

July 2023

For our July meeting Harold Kwan will
 be speaking about interesting ways to
 mount tillandsias and talking about his
 passion of collecting tillandsias.
 Date TBC

Our next meeting is on

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 2023

AT 10 AM – 3 PM

**Bromeliad Society of Australia Monthly
 Meeting - Topic: Dyckia
 Federation Pavilion, Showground Rd,
 Castle Hill NSW 2154, Australia**



NEW MEMBERS:

Ray Anthony
 Vanda Whitworth
 Reanna Price
 Debbie Walters

FEBRUARY MEETING TOPIC
AECHMEAS AND BIGENERICS



Talk presented by Ian Hook and Kerry McNicol

Australia has the privilege of enjoying the hybridisation efforts of many pioneering hybridisers that tried cross pollinating different bromeliad species with great success. These efforts resulted in many new plants. The naming procedure was originally that the seed parent was the first half of the name and the second part of the name was the pollen parent. Now however, the names have been standardised so the most common combination of names are used. For example *xNeomea* is a cross between *neoregelia* and an *aechmea* even if the seed parent was the *aechmea*.

There are also some examples of trigeneric species such as BCR registered *xHohenquesmea* “Valley Hoodoo” hybridised by Aaron Smythe. The seed parent is *xQuesmea* “Nifty Nev” and the Pollen parent is *Hohenbergia rosea*. The *xQuesmea* “Nifty Nev” is a J. Catlan cross between *Aechmea disjuncta* and *Quesnelia edmundoi* var. *edmundoi*.

Opposite and in flower is:-

xNeomea “Raspberry Lick”

xAechopsis “Newk”

xAechopsis “Angeline”

xQuesmea “Jigsaw Puzzle”

Below right to left is:-

xNiduregelia “Goliath” *Neoregelia concentrica* x *Nidularium innocentii* var *paxianum*

xNeobergopsis “Pinegrove” *Hohenbergopsis guatmalensis* x *Neoregelia* ?

xNeomea “Popcorn” *Neoregelia (septabilis x carolinae)* x *Aechmea miniata discolor*



MARCH MEETING TOPIC

HOHENBERGIA

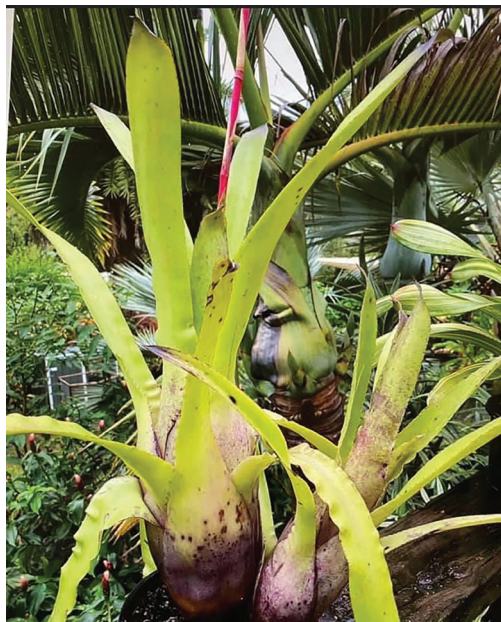
Hohenbergia is a genus of bromeliad, which are native to the Americas. These plants are popular among gardeners because of their unique foliage and low maintenance requirements. In this article, we will explore different hohenbergia species and how to grow them in Australia. There are over 80 species of hohenbergia, with most of them have been collected from remote areas of Brazil. Some of the most popular species include *Hohenbergia leopoldo-horstii*, *Hohenbergia correia-araujoi*, and *Hohenbergia undulatifolia*. *Hohenbergia* “Karla” is a sport from *Hohenbergia magnispina* and has become a very popular variety and is a must for every collection. These plants come in a range of shapes, sizes, and colors, making them a versatile addition to any garden.

Hohenbergia leopoldo-horstii is a beautiful species that is available in Australia. This plant has a rosette of stiff, leaves that are green in color with dark tips. As the plant matures, it produces a tall inflorescence with white fluffy bracts and white flowers. *Hohenbergia leopoldo-horstii* is relatively easy to grow and can tolerate a range of growing conditions, including full sun to partial shade.

Hohenbergia correia-araujoi is a rare species that is native to Brazil. This plant has a rosette of wide leaves that are red-brown in color with cream stripes. As the plant matures, it produces a tall inflorescence with very small white flowers. *Hohenbergia correia-araujoi* is a slow-growing plant that prefers partial shade and well-draining soil. When it comes to growing Hohenbergia species in Australia, there are a few key considerations to keep in mind. First and foremost, it is important to choose the right location for your plants. Hohenbergia species prefer partial shade to full sun, so it is best to place them in a location that receives filtered sunlight or bright, indirect light.

Hohenbergia correia-araujoi
photo by Nina Woodcock





Hohenbergia undulatifolia Photo
with Persission by Jennifer

Hohenbergia undulatifolia is a species first described by Leme & H. Luther in 1998 as a species native to Brazil as an epiphyte found in seasonally dry tropical area. A similar climate to North Eastern Australia, which makes it particularly well suited to this area but may need protection when there is higher than average amounts of rain.

Pups grow out from the base the same way as many other bromeliad species and can be removed when one third the size of the parent plant. Removing pups will encourage the parent plant to produce more pups.

An important factor to consider when growing hohenbergia species is the soil. These plants prefer well-draining soil that is rich in organic matter. It is important to avoid heavy soils that are prone to waterlogging, as this can lead to root rot and other issues. It is best to water them regularly, but allow the soil to dry out slightly between waterings. In the summer months, it may be necessary to water hohenbergia species more frequently to prevent the soil from drying out completely.

When it comes to fertilizing hohenbergia species, it is best to use a balanced, slow-release fertilizer. This will provide your plants with the nutrients they need to grow and thrive without risking over-fertilization. It is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully and avoid over-fertilizing, as this can damage the roots and leaves of your plants.

Hohenbergia species plants are relatively resistant to pests and diseases, but they can still be susceptible to certain issues. Some of the most common pests that can affect hohenbergia species include mealybugs, scale insects, and spider mites. It is important to monitor these plants closely so pest can be removed quickly to avoid other plants becoming effected.

Hohenbergia “Karla”

Hohenbergia ‘Karla’ by H Prinsler in
Die Brom 2: 60-61. 2013 Sport from
Magnaspina

In 1987 I saw some nice looking tank-type bromeliads on a shelf at the Femo Tillandsia nursery in Langenfeld, Germany. Mr. Mowinski told me that these plants were collected by Prof. Werner Rauh and the Brazilian cactus specialist Leopoldo Horst on a trip in Brazil. I was able to buy all the plants at that time. At home the plants were sorted and potted and put into my Bromeliad collection. There were three different types. Whether they were three different species, was not known at that time. I found out that they belong to the genus *hohenbergia*. One species was determined by me to be *hohenbergia leopoldo-horstii*. In the next few years I began to propagate the plants to build a stock of them. I hit on the idea of cultivating them more like succulents because of their greyish scales that made them look like they were covered with flour, their large teeth and hard leaves. The plants got more light and a less humus-rich substrate. Under these conditions the leaves coloured light grey and the shape of the plants got more bulbous.

A few years later the stock of these plants had grown and I gave away the first plants to people who were interested in them. One day I saw on one of the plants a leaf which had a white longitudinal stripe. The following year I took off the pups from this plant. The pup that had been growing in the axil of the striped leaf already showed some leaves with white variegation.



In the following years, the progeny of this one was propagated and a type with uniform white marginal variegation was selected. After a long time, 25 years by now, I have a stock of 150 uniformly variegated plants. I am very happy about my success since in my collection I already grow many species and hybrids with white variegation and I always had an eye out for these. Some three years ago Uwe Scharf from Leipzig, Germany told me that my *Hohenbergia leopoldo-horstii* was actually a *H. magnispina*. I got a true *H. leopoldo-horstii* from him.

The plant I am introducing here is named for my wife Karla: *Hohenbergia magnispina* 'Karla'. The two other types of *Hohenbergia* that I bought long ago are *H. utriculosa* (det. W. Till 2007) on the one hand and a *H. sp.*, that still has to be identified, on the other hand. All three types have similar inflorescences. Sometime in the future a scientist must determine if these three types are really three different species.

The plants should be grown quite bright. The substrate should not be too humus-rich but more like a substrate for succulents. This is closer to their terrestrial life habit in their natural environment. After hardening the plants off in spring they can be grown outside in full sun during the summer.



From the Editor:
This is *Hohenbergia* "Karla" flowering in Sydney March 2023. This plant gets late afternoon sun and sits undercover. It has four nice sized pups that I will leave on until next spring because everything stops growing here over winter and start when the night temperature stays above 15 degrees C. These plants appreciate early morning or late afternoon sun and full sun in winter when they have been acclimatised. Mid winter frosts may damage the leaves and the plants would need protection from the elements if the temperature drops below 4 degrees.

PLANT OF THE MONTH COMPETITION

FEBRUARY

Open

Judges Choice

1. First	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Samantha'	Kerry McNicol
2. Second	<i>T. capitata x streptophylla</i> ?	Harold Kuan
3. Third	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Lorena Lector'	Elizabeth Mudriczki

Open

Members Choice

3. First	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Lorena Lector'	Elizabeth Mudriczki
4. =Second	<i>Billbergia</i> 'Beadleman'	Helga Nitschke
2. =Second	<i>Tillandsia capitata x streptophylla</i> ?	Harold Kuan
1. Third	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Samantha'	Kerry McNicol

Novice

Judges Choice

5. First	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Pink on the Inside'	Nina Woodcock
6. Second	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Moondust'	Linda Molloy
7. Third	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Samford Sunup'	Nina Woodcock

Novice

Members Choice

7. First	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Samford Sunup'	Nina Woodcock
8. Second	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Heatwave'	Anna Ernst
6. Third	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Moondust'	Linda Molloy

Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

9. First	'Going for Height'	Anna Ernst
10. Second	'Flaming Forrest'	Janet Kuan
11. Third	'Kokedama Drama'	Linda Molloy





PLANT OF THE MONTH COMPETITION

MARCH

Open Judges Choice

1. First	<i>Hylaeicum</i> 'Pink Spider'	Kerry McNicol
2. Second	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Tabasco'	Kerry McNicol
3. Third	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Rien's Pride'	Helga Nitschke

Open Members Choice

4. First	<i>Hylaeicum pendula</i>	Kerry McNicol
5. Second	<i>Cryptanthus</i> 'It'	Janet Kuan
1. Third	<i>Hylaeicum</i> 'Pink Spider'	Kerry McNicol

Novice Judges Choice

6. First	<i>Billbergia</i> 'Kolan Express'	Nina Woodcock
7. Second	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Kiwi'	Anna Ernst
8. Third	<i>Aechmea orlandiana</i>	Anna Ernst

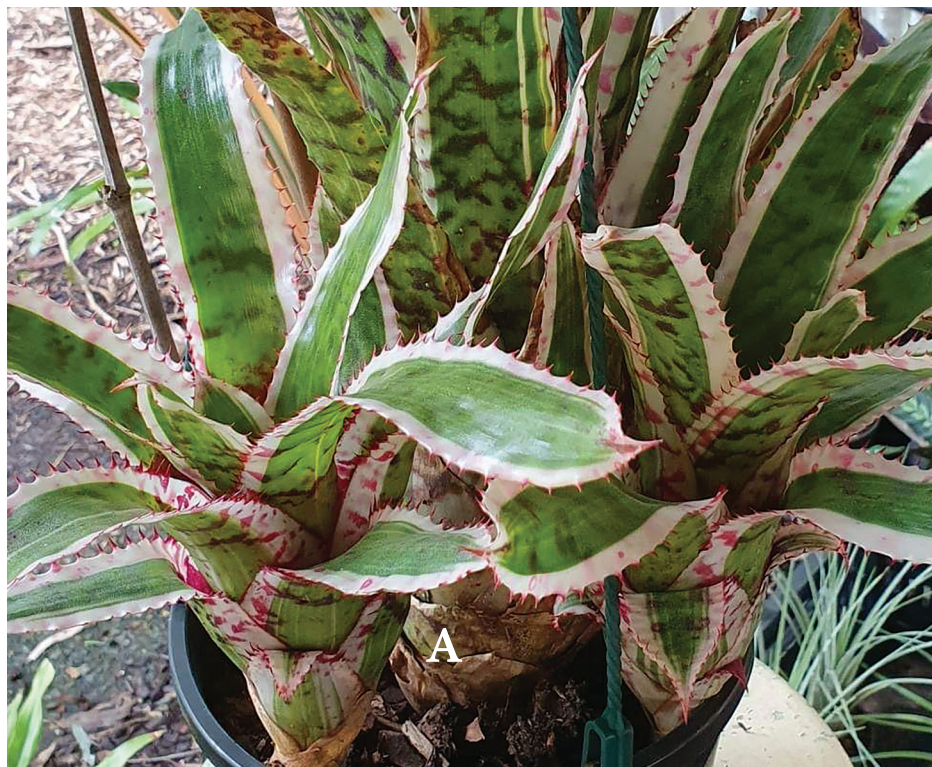
Novice Members Choice

6. First	<i>Billbergia</i> 'Kolan Express'	Nina Woodcock
8. Second	<i>Aechmea</i> 'Orlandiana'	Anna Ernst
7. =Third	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Kiwi'	Anna Ernst
9 =Third	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Dynamo' variegata	Anna Ernst

Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

10. First	'Stumped'	Anna Ernst
11. Second	'Lost My Marbles'	Karen Czarnecki
12. Third	'The Rising Sun'	Janet Kuan





AECHMEA ENSIGN

and (reverse) or *Aechmea* “Orlandiana Variegated”

Aechmea “Ensign” (A) is the registered plant that has variegated longitudinal banding on the margins and mottled pink flecks when grown in bright light. The *aechmea* known and sold as *Aechmea* “Ensign” (reverse) or “Bert” variegated, which has variegated longitudinal banding in the center with mottled pink flecks when grown in bright light. FCBS lists a variegated form of *Aechmea orlandiana*.

I have two different varieties pictured below. The left plant (B) has smooth shiny leaves (glossy patina) grown high under 50% cream shade cloth and the right (C) has thicker rough leaves (matt patina)(C) grown under a tree will full afternoon sun. At the last judges school I spoke to Warwick Varley about these plants because they are not registered. He explained that he had also asked Rob Smythe this question and Rob had explained that *Aechmea* “Orlandiana” has different forms that are both species and subspecies in the wild. One of those collected *Aechmea* “medio picta” types produced a variegated pup, this form grows very well and should be referred to as *Aechmea* “Orlandia Variegated”. Following this another sport was found with strong white margins and this clone was registered as *Aechmea* “Ensign”.

The term variegata is only used for naming wild collected plants. The term variegated is used for plants that have been either forced to produce variegated leaves or have been found in the man made environment. (article and photos by the editor and *Aechmea* “Ensign” photo (A) by Kerry McNicol)



FUNGI - PART 1

by Les Higgins 2018

Fungi are diverse in appearance and classification. They were once considered to be a low form of plant life with an affinity to bacteria. However, fungi are sufficiently different to plants to warrant giving them a separate Kingdom; Mycota. Fungi that are most likely to come to the attention of Bromeliad Growers are: True fungi in the Subdivision Eumycotina and the slime moulds within the class Myxomycetes. Both fungi and bacteria are usually present in an infection.

True fungus has a mushroom like smell. The cell walls of most true fungi species are considered to be made of chitin, the same substance that makes an insect exoskeleton. The vegetative (somatic) phase of slime moulds is usually a green coloured plasmodium that has a creeping and flowing movement. Bacteria may have a 'furry' appearance and an unpleasant odour. Fungi reproduction can be by spores or fragmentation, fission or budding. Fungal spores are continuously floating in the atmosphere and are always present in a collection. Unless the environment is in their favour, spores don't germinate. Conditions allowing spore germination are infrequent and usually brief.

All fungi are heterotrophic (depend on other organisms to supply their nutritional needs). Lacking the photosynthetic ability of plants fungi can be saprophytic, parasitic or obligate (needs a living host). The various algae, blights, damping-off, fungi, mildews, moulds and wilts grow only in very specific conditions. Moulds include *Penicillium* that can smother seedlings but has no effect on plant bacteria. Mould is usually fatal in tissue culture flasks. One source of infection in tissue culture is Pigmyphorid mites. They are so minute they can walk between the threads of a flask. Their footprints down the inside of a tissue culture flask become visible as a fungus trail. On either side of their body are pouches to hold fungal spores. They plant their gardens and wait for the harvest. Sealing the flask's cap with sticky tape and using a micropore™ as the ventilation source can prevent their entry.

Soil saprophytic fungi (class Ascomycetes) spores are splashed into the air by rain and being weightless they float long distances. The "earthy fragrance" following rain is the germinating of these soil fungi spores. Whenever saprophytic spores land on leaves and germinate their presence causes concern. The leaf is simply an anchor. The environment will eventually go against the fungus and all that remains is leaf discolouration.

Healthy soil is rich in fungi and bacteria. Both organisms are essential for the survival of our environment. By breaking down organic waste they maintain the humus of soil and the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere. Fungus in association with algae will form lichen, often the primary coloniser of a rock surface.

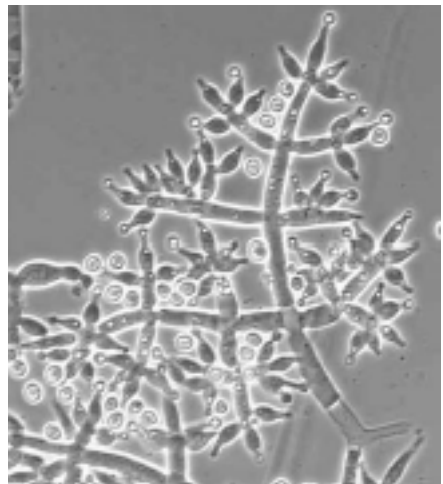
Toadstools, puff-balls and mushrooms are the fruiting bodies of saprophyte fungi feeding on decaying organic substances to the benefit of higher plant life. There are fungi that protect living plants from attack by bacteria. There are fungi that destroy insects. Green Mould™ kills grasshoppers/Locusts. (To prolong Green Mould efficiency home gardeners are deterred from its use. 2kg packs are the minimum size and only available in Plague Locust territory).

The vegetative cell structure of a fungus is the hyphae incorrectly described as fungal roots. Mycorrhiza fungus lives within the plant rootlets. Hyphae densely cluster within the plants root zone becoming attached to and extending root hairs. Mycorrhiza is for many plants a beneficial nutrient exchange system. The more infertile the soil the more essential is the mycorrhiza association to improve mineral intake.

Mutual survival includes the fungus robbing the plant of its products of photosynthesis. In better quality soil mycorrhiza is rejected by the very plants that need it to survive in infertile soils. Tricoderma, a filamentous fungus, is a very desirable inhabitant of the substrate. It is most generally seen in decaying pine bark. Tricoderma has nematode trapping snares. It takes nutrient from decaying organics. Most astonishingly Tricoderma destroys a wide range of soil inhabiting disease causing fungi including: Botrytis, Fusium, Phytophthora, Pithium, Rizoctinia, Verticellium and Xanthomas. Acidic exudates of Trichoderma break the bond between locked up calcium and phosphate. A plant's efficiency in utilising nitrogen improves in association with Trichoderma. A hazard for Trichoderma is that its spreading fine white hyphae could be mistaken for the filaments of Root Mealy Bug. Consider fungus as a friend. To use a fungicide can have damaging long lasting and far reaching consequences.

Trichoderma fungus

Article reproduced with
permission from the
Far North Coast Bromeliad Study
Group NSW January 2018



VALE: MAURIE KELLETT

passed on the 13th of March 2023

Maurie Kellet was a pioneer in the Australian bromeliad world. He enjoyed travelling to explore natural bromeliad habitats such as the forests in Mexico where he could see Tillandsia growing in the wild. Maurie grew many of his plants from seed and supplied collectors with a wide range of rare species. He was a faunt of knowledge and that wisdom continues to be passed on by those who knew him. Maurie sold online and traded with other collectors because he really enjoyed the community of bromeliad growers.

He was well known nationally and internationally. While travelling to the Australasian Bromeliad Conferences he had the idea to start an Australian based Tillandsia Conference in the 'off' years. These conferences continue today. Maurice did much to introduce so many of us to the world of Bromeliads and promoted the idea of collecting species plants. He was a friendly person who generously shared so much of that knowledge with all who were interested. We would like to offer our deepest condolences to Anna and her family. Rest in peace, Maurice.



Photography
by Lloyd Goodman

HOW TO BUILD A QUICK POPUP SHADEHOUSE

Pop-Up Shade House by Drew Maywald I have a number of raised garden beds in my garden that I use predominantly to grow vegetables. During the hot summer months, I find that it is too hot for the vegies to survive, so I decided to give them a covering of shade cloth to increase their productivity. I wanted a structure that could be removed quickly and easily. After much thought and deliberation, I decided to make a semi-circular tunnel structure out of PVA electric conduit tubing. The 20mm diameter conduit comes in 4 mtr lengths and is relatively inexpensive at around \$3.25 a length.



I found that I could curve a 6 mtr length of PVA conduit easily to cover the 3.5mtr width of the garden area. I drove in some steel star pickets on each side of the area and attached the conduit to the pickets by drilling a hole through the conduit and fixing it to the picket with large cable ties, which I got from the local cheap shop for a lot less than at the hardware store. To stabilize the structure, I ran lengths of conduit along the length of the shade house, fixed with cable ties. I used the female end of each length of pipe to join them together without gluing them. My good friend John Crawford gave me some used shade cloth and he sewed seams around each side of the shade cloth to stop it from unraveling. John is an expert “seamstress” on his portable industrial sewing machine. I then draped the shade cloth over the structure so that I would get maximum shade coverage from the hot afternoon sun. The shade cloth was fixed to the pipe frame using cable ties. I am very happy with the finished result of my pop-up shade house, and while I have only put one width of shade cloth over it, as that is all I require, I could easily cover the whole tunnel to make it completely enclosed. It is more than 2 mtrs high so it is easy to walk under and access the garden beds. I suspect that as my collection of Bromeliads grows, there will be less room for vegies! Interestingly, I have now made a second such structure for my neighbor. This pop-up tunnel is covered with bird netting to keep the possums from eating her herbs and vegetables, and is made the same way as my shade tunnel. The strong winds (40 knots) we experienced recently have had no effect on either of my ‘pop-ups’, and at a cost of less than \$60 for pipe and cable ties the pop-up shade house is good for my bank account. Ed: I wonder how long it will take for some of Drew’s Bromeliads to sneak in under the vegie cover.

THEORY OF BROMELIAD PUPS

by Maurice J. Kellett

Idea: That by counting the number of leaves remaining on an adult bromeliad plant and deducting thirty percent the result should equal the possible number of 'Pups' that may be reproduced before the plant expires. In order to explain this theory it is necessary to study the plant growth from seed stage to maturity. **Seedling:** Seedling plants start as one single leaf quickly progressing to three leaves. At this stage damage to one of the leaves will quite often produce miniature pups. Similarly if surplus quantities of fertilizer are available some species (*Guzmania*) will form small rosettes of plants. Plants grown from seed on Agar where lighting is overhead and food is readily available develop in a branched manner similar to a small tree. It is possible to take cuttings from this sort of growth. In summary the Meristem cells must be developed at an early stage and there must be a large quantity of them.

Juvenile Growth: As the plant develops the baby leaves sometimes disappear and the plant goes through a formative stage. As each new leaf appears a new growth ring is added to the stock and a growth bud is established somewhere around the ring. These buds are similar to the 'Eyes' on a potato or orchid bulb. While they are dormant they may remain concealed just under the plant surface or buried in the scar tissue caused by leaf removal. Damage to the plant at this stage or even a surplus of plant food will quite often produce pups. Some plants of the *Vriesea* family produce pups prior to adult growth as a natural occurrence to ensure continuity of the species. The pups are produced around the base only and are quite different in appearance to the offshoots produced after flowering. **Adult Group:** The plant has now formed its adult leaves and is passing through the flowering stage. Pups may be produced during flowering or just after. Pups may even be produced from the stock long after the adult leaves have died and all that is left is just the centre core.

The quantity of pups produced from the centre core will depend upon several factors:

- A. The length of the core. Many plants produce elongated growths that may be a metre or more long. (e.g. *Tillandsia*, stolon type plants). Each growth ring can produce a pup given the right conditions.
- B. The vigour of the plant. A planned feeding program right from seed to flowering will ensure that enough food is available to generate a quantity of pups.
- C. The treatment of the plant when removing pups. Re-potting may damage the root growth and slow down pup generation. Likewise if pups are not removed at the right time the plant may fail to produce more pups.

Summary:

1. The Meristem pattern is only established by growth rings arising from leaf growth.
2. The ability of the plant to produce pups is controlled by available food and the period of decline.
3. By deducting 30 percent of the quantity of leaves this allows for the last few leaves which have not established a growth ring. The remaining 70 percent allows for pups that may not be stimulated from the live section of stem and for dormant pups that may be stimulated from the older part of the stock.

Reprinted from: Bromeletter, The Bromeliad Society of Australia, Jan/Feb, 1980

VALE: GENNY VAUHKONEN (CATLAN)

Partner of the late John Catlan. Genny and John had a wealth of knowledge between them and were always happy to pass it on. All questions on the topic of Bromeliads were always answered with a smile. On searching the Bromeliad Cultivar Register, the (BCR) there are 62 registered hybrids attributed to the Catlans covering many genera. If you haven't got one of their creations, you should have. Advice from Genny: If you want to grow plants well, you should learn about your plants, both from where they originated and how they grow. RIP Genny



Genny Vauhkonen
From Far North Coast Bromeliad Study
Group January 2023

Neoregelia “Moby Dick” Hybridised by
her partner John Catlan.
N. “Moby Dick” is a hardy large grow-
ing neoregelia.
Photo by Kerry McNicol



SEED BANK

If you have seed to donate please contact Terry .

Below is the list of seeds in our Seed Bank.

Vriesea platynema variegartum 10/8/2022 Ian Hook

Alcantarea extensa 18/11/22 Terry Davis

Werauhia kupperiana 10/11/22 Greg Aizlewood

Tillandsia capitata (Red Select) limited 10/12/22 Bob Hudson

Tillandsia magnusiana (limited) 18/12/22 Terry Davis

Tillandsia fasciculata (Chiapas) limited 21/12/22 Bob Hudson

Vriesea fosteriana 6/2/23 George Hardy

Tillandsia tectorum Peruvian form? (limited) 09/03/23 Terry Davis

Aechmea bromeliifolia rubra 5/3/23 David Hastings

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 REPORT 2023

	January 1st-31st	February 1st -28th
Opening Balance	\$17,050.99	\$18,019.84
Add Receipts	\$1,150.30	\$1,304.56
Less Expences	\$181.45	\$248.90
Closing Balance	\$18,019.84	\$19,075.50

from Maureen Johns

BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AUTUMN SHOW 2023

Saturday 20 May 9am - 4pm

Sunday 21 May 10am - 3pm

Federation Pavilion, Castle Hill Showground off
Showground Road in Doran Drive, Castle Hill, NSW

FREE ADMISSION

20+ sales tables continually restocked

Bromeliad Competitions on Display

Lucky Barrel Draw


Literature, information and advice

Plenty of Parking - EFTPOS Available

**PLEASE BRING A BOX FOR
YOUR PURCHASES**



For further information please contact Ian Hook, President
Mobile 0408 202 269

www.bromeliad.org.au |  Bromeliad Society of Australia

LITERATURE FOR SALE

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

Bromeliads for the Contemporary Garden by Andrew Steens \$20.00

Bromeliads: A Cultural Manual (Rev. ed. 2007) by BSI \$ 6.00

Bromeliad Hybrids 1: Neoregelias by Margaret Paterson \$25.00

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ESSENTIAL BROMELIAD WEB LINKS AND PAGES

Bromeliad Cultivar Register (BCR):

<http://registry.bsi.org/> for correct identification and spelling of your hybrid or cultivar. See here for a list of bigeneric bromeliads

New Bromeliad Taxon List:

<http://bromeliad.nl/taxonlist> Refer to this site for latest species name changes and correct spelling.

Bromeliads in Australia:

<http://bromeliad.org.au/> Refer to this site for the society Newsletters, events and current seed list

The Bromeliad Society of Australia Facebook Page

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/2037990933090559/>

Keep these web sites set as desktop icons for quick reference access.

If undelivered, return to:
Bromeliad Society of Australia
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