



BROMELETTER

***THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE BROMELIAD SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIA INC.***

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**Next meeting - 9th November - Speaker 'Frogs and Broms' -
George Bell pavilion**

14th December - BSA Christmas Party - Federation pavilion

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.**

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Show coordinators	Ian Hook / Terence Davis

*Photo Front
Cover*

**Alcantarea
Peter Tristam
Orange Form**

*By Ray
Henderson*

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Ron Farrugia
Graham McFarlane
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Report from Treasurer Alan Mathew - August 2019

Operating Account to 31st August 2019

Opening cash at bank	\$14,945.36
Income:	\$23,008.06
Expenses:	\$19,014.83
Bank Statement as at 31st August 2019	
Closing balance	<u>\$18,938.59</u>

Bank Balances at 30th June 2019

CBA cheque account	<u>\$18,938.59</u>
Gateway Credit Union - Savings (816839510	\$207.79
Gateway Credit Union - Term Deposit (331191277)	\$41,272.14
Gateway Credit Union - Term Deposit (331191278)	\$53,193.27
	<u>\$113,611.79</u>

What's On

9th November - BSA Meeting - George Bell pavilion

- speaker Kathy Potter—'Frogs and Broms'

14th December - BSA meeting and Christmas Party

- Federation pavilion

2020 Meeting Dates

12th January - George Bell pavilion

9th February - George Bell pavilion

The new genus *Karawata*—Derek Butcher

(sources: photos-Oscar Ribeiro-BT; facebook)

This new genus was created by J. Marciel et al. in *Systematic Botany* 44(3): 519–535. 2019.

Phylogenetics work revealed that *Aechmea* subg. *Chevaliera* is not a monophyletic group. Seven species previously assigned to the subgenus form a clade with strong statistical support and in sister position to morphologically distinct members of other genera.

Morphological and phylogenetic evidence segregates these seven

species in a new genus named *Karawata*, which requires the following new combinations: *Karawata depressa*, *Karawata gustavoii*, *Karawata hostilis*, *Karawata multiflora*, *Karawata nigribractea*, *Karawata prasinata* and *Karawata saxicola*.

These days the trend seems to be to create a new genera rather than trying to solve the problem at sub-genus level. This in turn creates problems with naming of man-made hybrids.

In this case, a quick check of the Bromeliad Cultivar Register has revealed that none of the 7 taxa have been reported. All named have impressive inflorescences but are large plants and take many years to flower which may be the cause of reluctance to hybridise.



Glossary

Morphological - study of the form and structure of organisms and their specific structural features.

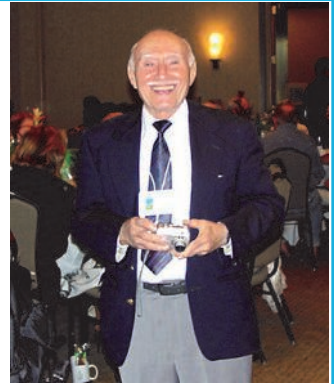
Phylogenetic - study of the evolutionary history and relationships among groups of organisms such as a species.

Taxa - group of one or more populations of an organism seen by taxonomists to form a unit.

Vale - Herb Plever

Sad news has been received that Herb Plever passed away on Sept 9th 2019 at the age of 95 after recently battling a bout of pneumonia. A WWII vet, lawyer and civil activist in Rochdale Village he had passion for social justice, Italy, opera and kept fit by going to Scottish dancing twice a week.

A co-founder of the NY Bromeliad Society, Herb was the editor of its newsletter 'Bromeliana' from its inception over 50 years ago. Herb was an Honorary Trustee of the BSI and is the only person who has attended every World Conference! Fiercely pro BSI he was not afraid to express his views. Herbs contribution to Bromeliad knowledge will be greatly missed.



Our heartfelt condolences to all of Herb's children and their families.



Anthocyanin

(Source: J.Sullivan Anthocyanin - <http://bromeliads.gardenwebs.net/Anthocyanin.htm>)

The red coloration found in bromeliads and many other plants is due to plant pigments called anthocyanins. These water soluble, vacuole pigments may appear red, purple, blue or black depending on their pH. Food plants rich in anthocyanins include the blueberry, raspberry, black rice and black soya bean and some colours of autumn leaves are derived from anthocyanins. These pigments are found in most land plants, with the exception of the cacti and the group containing the beet.

Anthocyanins have a number of functions. They play a major role in attracting insects for pollination, because they absorb the UV light then attract insects necessary for pollination. Some bromeliads turn a vivid red just before and during pollination and when they no longer need to attract pollinators the anthocyanins are degraded by plant enzymes and the bromeliad reverts to a green colour.

Secondly anthocyanin pigments serve as a UV screen. Produced in response to exposure of UV radiation, they protect the plant's DNA from damage by sunlight.

Thirdly anthocyanins serve as anti-feedents, as their disagreeable taste serves to deter predatory animals.

Plant of the Month September 2019

Open Judge's Choice

1st	<i>T gardneri var rupicola</i> (photo no 1)	Liz Mudriczki
2nd	<i>T. 'Old Man's Gold'</i> (photo no 2)	Carolyn Bunnell
3rd	<i>T streptocarpa</i> (photo no 3)	Carolyn Bunnell

Open Member's Choice

1st	<i>T aeranthos</i> Entry submitted not from a member	Not awarded
2nd	<i>T gardneri var rupicola</i> (photo no 1)	Liz Mudriczki
3rd	<i>Tillandsia (unnamed)</i> (photo no 7)	Helga Nitscke

Novice Judge's Choice

1st	<i>T. recurvifolia x tenuifolia</i> (photo no 4)	Harold Kuan
2nd	<i>T. streptocarpa</i> (photo no 5)	Harold Kuan
3rd	<i>T. bulbosa</i> (photo no 6)	Nancye Oakley

Novice Member's Choice

1st	<i>T. bulbosa</i> (photo no 6)	Nancye Oakley
Equal	<i>Bill. Moon Tiger</i> (photo no 11)	Elaine Fletcher
2nd	<i>T. recurvifolia x tenuifolia</i> (photo no 4)	Harold Kuan
3rd	<i>T. Knoblock</i> (photo no 12)	Harold Kuan

Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

1st	Magical Creation (photo no 8)	Janet Kuan
2nd	Thirteen (photo no 9)	C. Bunnell
3rd	White cliff (photo no 10)	Peter Blackburn



CHRISTMAS PARTY

Our Christmas party and last meeting for the year will be on the 14th December in the Federation Pavilion.

Please **bring a plate of yummy food** to share, as well as your cup for tea and coffee.





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No 1



No 2



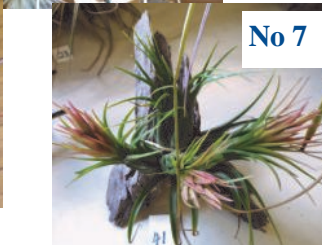
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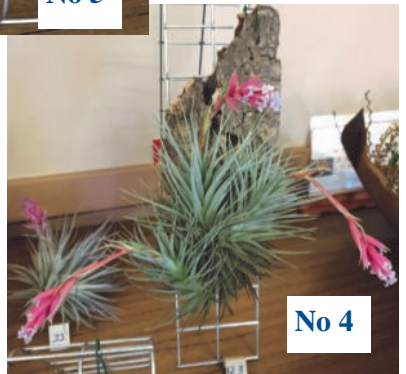
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No 9

We had many bromeliads for show and tell at the September meeting including:

Till confertiflora (Helga - photo 1) a shade growing Till. with soft leaves and flowers with a slight purple, which had been flowering for 3-4 months, but the flowers were stuck (a type of quilling) perhaps due to not enough water.

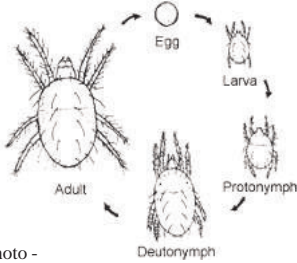
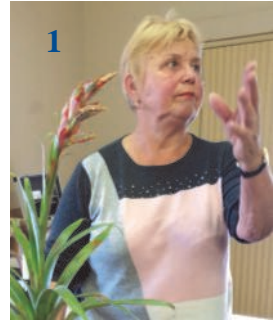


Photo -
www.epicgardening.com

A bilbergia with white spots - spots identified as spider mites that feed on other insects but don't damage the plant. The spots look awful and can be simply wiped off.



Neo - Shark type (Dave - photo 2) this variety was bought into Australia by John Buchanan. The central leaves had quilled badly, forming a large hard ball and was beyond coaxing out. Much discussion on whether drilling the central well or whether to simply pull out the whole centre would stimulate it to produce pups.



Aechmea Phanophlebia Rubra (Ray - photo 3) a reliable, full sun variety tough brom, needing little water, which uses lots of fertiliser. However if not fertilised the leaves are shorter and the flowers become more exposed.

Many members brought in broms for identification, but few could be identified. Ian reminded members to bring broms in flower, as this will help. Neoregelia have many hybrids and are often difficult to identify. eg Neo. Marmorata has many hybrids with varying names. An



Aechmea was identified as a Pie in the Sky.

Label your Broms

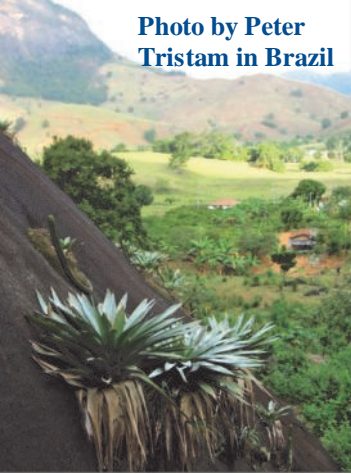
(Source The importance of labelling your Bromeliads JBSNZ Vol 59, No7)

One of the things Ian mentioned a number of times was to "label your bromeliads". Choose a method that suits you. Either a permanent marker artline 725, or use a 2B pencil, but keep an eye on your labels, as permanent markers and pencils can still wear off. Position the label on the side and as an insurance bury a second label in the pot. Alternatively paint numbers on pots that correspond to a name list.

Alcantarea

(Source JBNZ Vol 54 No 2 – author Peter Waters; photos Ray Henderson; International Bromeliad Newsletter- Peter Tristram exploration of Brazil.)

Photo by Peter Tristram in Brazil



The differences between *Vriesea* and *Alcantarea* were recognised by Botanist Jason Grant and from 1975 it became a separate genus to *Vriesea*.

Endemic to the eastern states of Brazil (from San Paulo to Bahia), the *Alcantarea* live on rock faces of various angles, none are epiphytic but some are terrestrial.

Every rock formation in this area seems to have its own distinct group, perhaps due to the seeds only having a short parachute so the wind can only carry the seeds a short way.

Alcantareas have spectacular long inflorescence which in the case of *Alc. imperialis* can reach 3 meters.

Although in their natural habitat they grow on rocks in cultivation they do better in pots and in the ground, so growing them in gravel isn't recommended.



Alc. Sunshine



Alc.Noid

Generally they grow better in good potting mix and with some fertilisation.

Many species of *Alcantarea* take years to flower, with some taking up to 30 years to produce flowers. Although most species when in good

g r o w i n g
conditions,
take 4-5
years to

flower on average. Many *Alcantareas* are susceptible to frost damage and some species produce only adventitious pups which need to be removed with care.



Alc. Aladdin with some variegation

Propagation of Alcantarea

(written by Ray Henderson; other sources B.Reilly, Journal of The Bromeliad Society,2004 Vol.54)

Alcantareas, some Vriesea and Werauhia produce small adventitious pups (grass pups or offsets) when immature and with much reduced frequency when approaching maturity. This propagation technique relies on harvesting and rapidly multiplying these offsets. Looking at articles on grass pup propagation shows us that many different techniques can work well with Bromeliad culture. In this article our member Ray Henderson, outlines his way of removing and growing grass pups.

1. Remove Alc. grass pups, when they are at least a few centimetres long, by hand (using a knife is possibly better but I haven't tried that yet) by grasping the pup as low as possible and pulling it off in the direction of least resistance. On some Alcs. the resistance is huge so leave them until they are much bigger. I have experimented by comparing the success of planting pups which snap off with those that come out cleanly with the base still attached and have found the results to be similar as long as the snapped ones don't create a hollow effect. I leave the 'snapped' ones to 'heal' for a couple of days before planting.

2. Plant into a 125 mm squat pot filled with potting mix and around a teaspoon of 8-9 month osmocote, Hi K (regular is also fine) and water in well. Plant any small ones (which often come off when removing larger ones) in clusters of 5 or 6 in the pot.

3. Leave outside in a spot protected from harsh elements, but still get rain, dappled light or morning sun. Only water if the potting mix is relatively dry on the surface; usually this is very rarely over winter and more often at other times. In general I find the dew and rain suffices.

4. Leave until the roots are well established which can take up to a year and pot up in to a bigger pot.

I use a general potting mix (composted pine bark, ash and sand) which I sometimes improve by adding coarse perlite. The supplier includes urea in the mix which causes no harm and gives them an early boost. Generally these grass pups are ignored for a year or so, and the results are great. The only real problems come from the occasional very cold winter with moderate frosts or very hot conditions when the sun burns them. Light frosts are fine in general.



Above: grass pups of various sizes (potted in April 2019; Below: same pups late Sept 2019).



Snails and Alcantareas

(Source: JBSNZ Vol 59 No 7; www.snail-world.com)

Alcantarea leaf tips seem to be a target of a common garden pest, the snail. Although snails normally do not cause damage to bromeliads they do attack the tips of leaves in Alc. leaving a thin white scar at the tip but not necessarily a hole all the way through as usually seen on other plants. Alcantareas eaten by snails may be next to other bromeliad varieties which strangely are never affected.



Snails are hard to find during the day, so the best method is to check the affected Alcantarea at night once snails feel safe to come out.

Garden snails reach maturity between 6 weeks and five years of age and lay large numbers of eggs usually just under the top soil in a cool place. A snail egg takes two to four weeks to develop and as soon as they hatch, young snails will immediately move into a survival mode to find sources of calcium because their shells still are soft. They achieve this by eating their egg remains or other eggs that have not hatched. Deal with snails either with snail bait at the bottom of the brom, or natural deterrents such as eggshells or beer traps. Remember to keep an eye of the area for a further 4 weeks as newly hatched snails emerge in the area.

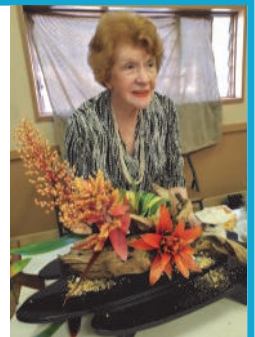
Our August guest speaker—Pat Walters



Our thanks to our guest speaker, Patricia Walters, (President, Ikebana International, Sydney Chapter) who demonstrated Ikebana, the Japanese

art of floral arrangement, using bromeliads

supplied by members. Patricia spoke about the history, philosophy and showed a variety of techniques and styles in her Ikebana arrangements.



Mounting Bromeliads

(Sources L. Dorfer, Newsletter of Illawarra Bromeliad Society 2015; Kerry Booth Tate, Growing Bromeliads Epiphytically in the Subtropical Home Garden, BSI Journal, May-June 2003, Revised August 2017; <https://bromeliadparadise.com/blogs/care/mounting-bromeliads-to-trees-and-wood> Photos: Kerrie McNicol)

WHAT TO USE - Epiphytic bromeliads love to grow on rough, acidic surfaces, so when mounting bromeliads, use natural materials such as driftwood, roots or suitable pieces of wood and to avoid unnatural materials like magnets and plastic.

NEVER mount bromeliads on treated pine, as the copper-



cyanide in treated pine will kill your bromeliads. Painted and lacquered wood may also have chemicals unfriendly to brom health. When mounting on trees consider the following factors:

- Multi-branched trees, especially at lower ground level, are ideal. Horizontal, or diagonally-angled branches, are more aesthetic and attachable than vertical trunks and branches (exception – the fibrous trunk of a tree fern)

- Tree forks are good, especially for vriesea sp., and are often easier to secure large plants in the desired position.

- Rough, permanent bark onto which roots more easily fasten are best – trees which shed their bark are unsuitable, as bromeliads fall off with the bark (exceptions – pine sp. and paperbarks).

- selected pruning of branches, in a natural or creative effect, allows more choice when positioning bromeliads.

- Deciduous/semi-deciduous and evergreen trees may be suitable. Deciduous trees being bare in winter allow the sun to brighten the bromeliads' foliage. However, cold conditions might damage susceptible plants, without a canopy as protection.

- Some deciduous and semi-deciduous trees, e.g. Bauhinia sp. (Orchid tree) and Calodendron capense (Cape chestnut), lose most or all of their leaves late winter, and do not commence regrowth until late spring, or even summer. Care should be taken when selecting bromeliads for these conditions, as shade-loving plants will suffer, unless they are low down and near the centre of a well-branched tree.



- Take care not use wood from trees where the bark sheds easily and only use epiphytic broms, not terrestrial ones.

PREPARATION - When using beach driftwood, leave outside in exposed position for several months so the rain leaches out any salt, soaking may help. Before you begin to attach your brom(s), screw the brom name tag(s) into the back of the mount, then drill holes (for wire) or attach a hook to hang your mount. Test the mount hangs in the direction you want. Drill holes in mount if using wires to hold broms in place. Remove the brom out of the pot and cut off most of the roots before mounting, as these roots will die when exposed to the air anyway. There should be no growing medium around roots or between plant and mount, so the roots can grow and attach to the mount.



FIXING - Ties including rope, wire, stockings and glue must last for a couple of years to allow the roots to establish, make sure there is no side to side movement of the bromeliads, otherwise roots **will** not adhere to the mount. Use ties with some elasticity to allow the plant to get bigger without it being cut or damaged by the tie. Replace ties that deteriorate (eg twine, cable ties) before roots have not formed. Use different weight wires, depending on the size and weight of your plant, ie a heavy duty wire for hanging a heavy plant etc. PVC coated wire is a good option as there is reduced plant damage but never use copper wire.



Glues - *Selleys Clear Sealant* stays soft and allows roots to penetrate, and sticks if the surface is wet, dirty or greasy, whereas *Liquid Nails* can restrict root growth. *Hot glue guns* will burn the plant and glues that contain silicon should not be used.

SUGGESTIONS for PLACEMENT - For a single plant, place on lower half of mount. For multiples placed together use odd numbers of plants (1,3,5) as this gives the most pleasing effect and attach more plants on the lower half of wood, in a staggered pattern ie not equidistant. Contrasting forms, size, foliage colour and patterning compliment each other if they are positioned artistically. The growth habit of each species or hybrid needs to be considered, regarding its future development. Most bromeliads seem to grow slower, and are more compact, when grown this way. Use species with similar light tolerance.

CARE If hanging mounts on a Colourbond fence, first cover the fence with shade cloth or bamboo screen to prevent heat build-up. Mounted plants require more frequent watering and a consistent feeding program either weekly/fortnightly/monthly depending on variety/ species.

Plant of the Month October 2019

Open Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia argentina</i> (photo no 1)	C Bunnell
2nd	<i>Tillandsia fuchsia forma gracillis</i> (photo no2)	Bruce Munro
3rd	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Tandur' (photo no 3)	Kerry McNicol

Open Member's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia argentina</i> (photo no 1)	C Bunnell
2nd	<i>Tillandsia fuchsia forma gracillis</i> (photo no 2)	Bruce Munro
3rd =	<i>Tillandsia somnians</i> (photo no 4) <i>Neoregelia</i> 'Amazing Grace' (photo no 5)	Kerry McNicol Helga Nitschke



No 4

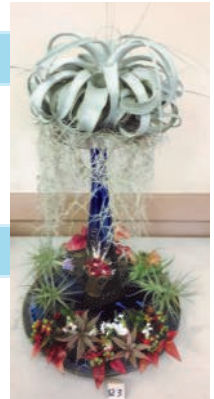
Novice Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Purple Razz' (photo no 6)	Harold Kuan
2nd	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Purple Gem' (photo no 7)	Harold Kuan
3rd	<i>Dyckia neideleinii</i> (photo no 8)	Ian Hook

No 12

Novice Member's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Showtime Grex' (photo no 9)	Harold Kuan
2nd	<i>Billbergia</i> Hallelujah x Golden Joy (photo no 10)	P Munro
3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Blushing Tiger' (photo no 11)	L Ivanov



Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

1st	'The Magic Fountain' (photo no 12)	Janet Kuan
2nd	'Twin Towers' (photo no 13)	Ian Hook

REMINDER

DON'T LET YOUR MEMBERSHIP LAPSE

At this busy time of year many members forget to renew and find themselves to be unfinancial once the New Year meetings start and miss out on the club benefits.

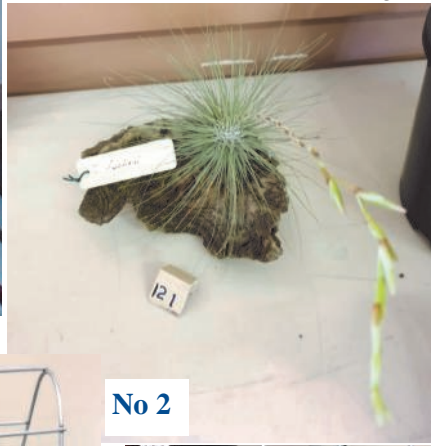
BSA subscriptions renew every year on 1st January unless a member has joined at or since the Spring show (Oct).



No 1



No 7



No 2



No 11



No 9



No 6



No 5



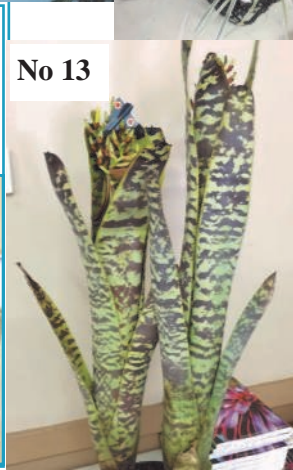
No 3



No 10



Ian presented Harold Kuan the Reserve Champion Trophy which he won with *Tillandsia tropiflora*.



No 13



No 8

Some October Meeting Highlights



Kerrie and Ian showed us a number of helpful things to use and do with our bromeliads



Helping hand

Repurpose an old rake (or broom) handle by inserting a strong hook at the end to help you hang tillandsias and small

hanging pots without needing a ladder.

Ezi reachers (usually a medical aid for those with poor movement) can be used to reach for and hold small pots. Often available in Aldi.

Circular frame for Tillandsias

Hanging tillandsias on a cage, is a space efficient way of planting these bromeliads. It's best to use plastic coated garden wire, or gutter guard for smaller cages. Chicken wire is not suitable as it contains zinc, which like copper is not tolerated by bromeliads.

Form the wire into a cylinder shape and fix the ends together using parts of the garden wire, or cable ties. Attach a chain to the top rim and fasten with a stainless steel swivel hook for hanging (ball bearing swivels). This allows the cage to move. Terry advises these swivel hooks can be purchased in multi packs on eBay.

Show and Tell

Pamela bought in a Galatica Warrior, normally a beautiful plant it had suddenly become brown at all the tips. Ian explained this is a symptom of not enough water. In order to conserve water this brom sucks the water from the tips, hence the uniform browning of the tips



Many Tillandsias and Dyckias have this water conservation technique as they need a consistent supply of water. Some may benefit from standing on a saucer with 1/4" water or hanging above other broms as this places them in a humid environment.

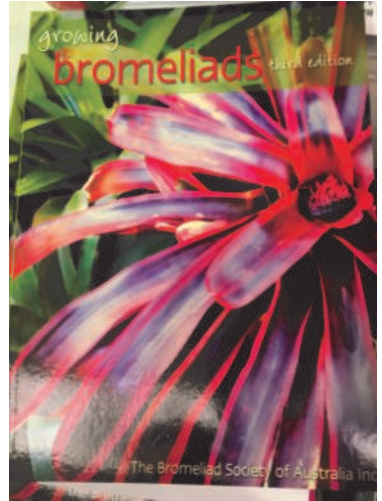
In answer to a frequently asked question **‘where to grow bromeliads’** the advice follows.

- Firstly identify your bromeliad;
- find out where it’s natural habitat is and what the growing conditions are like where it thrives, then try to replicate;
- ensure you make allowances for the differences in the climate in Sydney.

For example Calichromas and Alcantaraeas grow in the equator, where the angle of the sun and humidity differ to Sydney.

As well as the sun, wind humidity and air temperature affect plant growth. Remember there is a difference between a bromeliad getting light and getting sun, and trees give different degrees of shade.

For new members we recommend getting our own BSA publication ‘Growing Bromeliads’. The third edition has information on 200 species and hybrids and describes the native habitats for each of the ten main genera with brief notes on the more unusual genera. Written in a straightforward style this book has separate chapters on how to propagate bromeliads and their unique botany. See page 22



Scale

Bromeliads are usually pest-free if you keep them clean. To prevent pests and diseases from infesting your plant, keep the plant healthy. Remove all the dead leaves and trash from around the plant and keep the central well filled with water which you should change regularly.

Scale is probably the biggest problem broms face. The soft brown and hard black scale can be scraped off with a fingernail, worked off with a soft brush and soapy water, a cotton bud or controlled with insecticide, such as Richgro Bug Killa. Apply the Richgro pellets on the outer leaves and not the central well. When acquiring new plants, check them thoroughly for scale and keep separate from your other plants for several weeks to ensure you don’t introduce scale into your garden.

Spring show - 26th to 27th October

Our spring show was held later than in previous years and despite some hot windy few days it was well attended. Thankyou to the many members worked hard and long to ensure the show was successful. The full winners list will appear in the next newsletter, meanwhile here are some photo highlights of the day.



Reminder: Annual subscriptions fall due 1.01.2020

Vale Grace Goode - OAM

23rd July 1917 - 20th October 2019

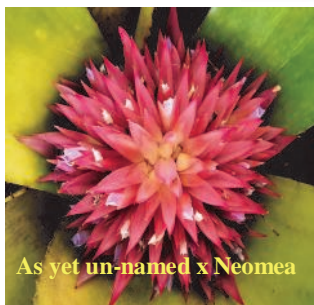
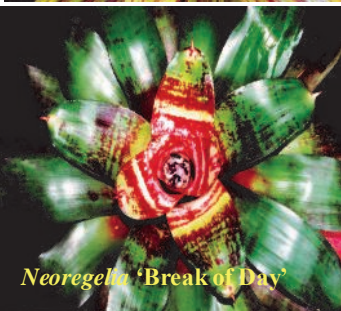
The peaceful passing of Grace Goode on 20th October, at age 102, will be noted as a sad event, and she will be missed by those of the Bromeliad world.

Grace was born at Nambour and has resided in and around the mid Queensland region most of her life. She always had a love of gardening, and by 1970 had discovered her love for bromeliads. Her mother gave her a plant later identified as *Billbergia pyramidalis* var *concolor*, when well into her 50's. She says her only regret is not discovering them earlier! She is most renowned for her hybridization of genera such as *Aechmea*, *Billbergia*, *Cryptanthus*, *Neoregelia* and *Vriesea*.



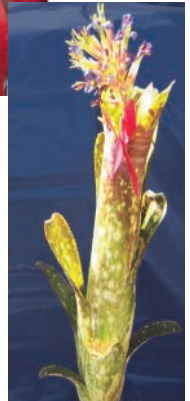
Grace travelled to conferences all over the world and became a very well known hybridist. She was awarded the Order of Australia Medal in the 2004 Australia Day awards, in recognition of her work with Bromeliads.

Grace's niece Leonie advises that there will be no funeral, as Grace stipulated this in her will and kept reminding Leonie of this for years - She just wanted to slip away without any fuss. Bromeliad growers of the future will long enjoy her legacy of growing many beautiful hybrids.



Neoregelia
(above) 'Charm'
Photo Terry Davis

Billbergia
'Just Great'



Clearing up Misconceptions

(Sources – newsletter Far North Coast Bromeliad Study Group N.S.W. Jan. 2018: Wikipedia: Ency Bromeliads)

Frequently the terms epiphyte and parasite are used interchangeably to describe Bromeliads. So here is a short glossary to help everyone to use terms correctly.

Parasite: a parasitic plant is one that derives some or all of its nutritional requirements from another living plant. All parasitic plants have modified roots, named haustoria (singular haustorium), which penetrate the host plants, connecting the parasites to the host's conductive system – the xylem, the phloem or both. This enables them to extract water and nutrients from the host.

Bromeliads are NOT parasites they are:

Epiphytic: a plant that grows on another plant but is **NOT** parasitic, including numerous ferns and orchids growing on tree trunks in tropical rainforests. Bromeliads can grow on trees, shrubs, cacti and sometimes on telephone poles or lines. This capability to take their nutrition and moisture from the atmosphere has earned these bromeliads the name '**Air Plants**'. These species are the best to use on vertical mounts, walls or trees in your garden. See article on Mounting Broms in this issue.



Hemiepiphyte: a term used for plant species that begin life with an epiphytic stage; these dependent plants have a root connection with the soil for some but not all of their life cycle e.g. strangler fig, banyan (banian) tree.

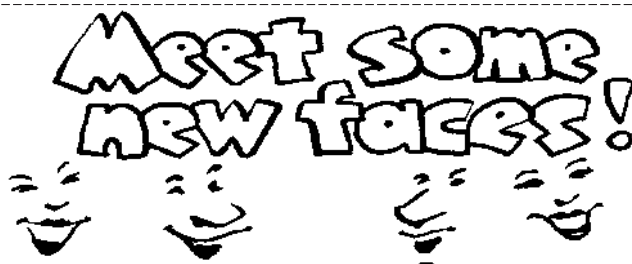


Quesnelia distichanta is epiphytic, lithophytic or terrestrial

Terrestrial: a plant that is soil dependant. Terrestrial bromeliads may be found growing in bright sun, along sandy beaches, under shady canopies or among the leaf litter and debris.

Lithophytic: a plant that grows on rocks but obtains its nourishment from the atmosphere and from accumulated humus in the fissures.

Saxicolous: a plant that lives naturally or prefers to live on or among rocks. They may grow on hard rocky outcrops where their roots may penetrate cracks and fissures to locate moisture or organic nutrients or sometimes they are found growing tenuously on sheer cliff faces.



This year has been a good one for attracting new members into our Society. We would like to welcome our most recent enthusiasts:

**Elizabeth Ashard, John Dawson, Jodi and Todd Keane,
Craig Cameron and Joan Hayes**

If you would like to become a
Member, please see details below.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Renewal is due **1st January** for membership year January to December.

Annual Membership (Single/Family):	Australia	A\$25
Overseas Membership:	Asia/Pacific Zone	A\$40.
	Rest of the World	A\$45.

New Membership requires a \$5 joining fee, plus Annual Subscription.
(Those joining after our spring Show are covered for the following year.)
Note: Unfinancial members must add \$5 rejoining fee when re-applying for membership.

MAIL ORDER PAYMENTS BY MASTERCARD/VISA.

(Subject to A\$10.00 minimum.)

Members using Mastercard or Visa mail order facility should provide the following details, printed clearly in block letters, on a separate sheet of paper:

- Name and address of **MEMBER**.
- **TYPE** of card (Visa, Mastercard)
- **CARDHOLDER** name details, as shown on card.
- Mastercard/Visa **number** and **expiry date**.
- **CARDHOLDER** signature (essential).
- Payment details (membership renewal, book purchase, postage, etc.)

LITERATURE for Sale

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

TITLE	AUTHOR	PRICE
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
Growing Bromeliads – 3rd Ed. by BSA		\$20.00 (member price)

SEED BANK

Currently we have the following in our Seed Bank.

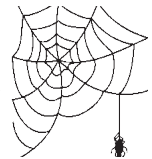
<i>Puya mirabilis</i>	24.07.18	Ross Hutton
<i>Till. gardneri</i>	4.9.19	Terry Davis
<i>Vriesea saundersii</i>	25.8.19	Michael Drury
<i>Till. xerographica</i>	22.9.19	Bob Hudson
<i>Till. butzii</i>	22.9.19	Bob Hudson
<i>Neoregelia kautskii</i>	3.10.19	Terry Davis
<i>Till. magnusiana</i>	4.10.19	Terry Davis
<i>Till. paucifolia</i>	7.10.19	Steve Molnar
<i>Till. streptophylla</i>	5.10.19	Steve Molnar
<i>Till. ionantha</i>	7.10.19	Steve Molnar
<i>Till. schiedeana minor</i>	4.10.19	Steve Molnar
<i>Till. loliacea</i>	5.10.19	Steve Molnar
<i>Till. funckiana</i>	7.10.19	Steve Molnar

All enquiries to Terry Davis - (02) 9636 6114 or 0439 343 809

Seeds cost 50¢ per packet (plus postage) for Members and Seed Bank supporters or \$1 per packet (plus postage) all others. Full list on bromeliad.org.au

WEBSITES

Bromeliads in Australia	http://bromeliad.org.au
Encyc of Bromeliads	http://encyclopedia.florapix.nl/
BSI Cultivar Register	http://registry.bsi.org/
Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies	http://fcbs.org/
Bromeliario Imperialis	http://imperialia.com.br/



Facebook users: search for the group 'Planet Bromeliad' & associated 'Planets & Moons' sub-groups for Bromeliad Enthusiasts.

Report from Treasurer Alan Mathew for

September 2019

Opening balance at bank 1.9.19

Income:

Less Expenses:

Closing balance

\$18,938.59

\$746.45

\$3,774.65

\$15,910.39

Plant sale fees (\$3,913 to date) continue to bring in the most profit for our club and is followed by membership fees (\$1965), pot sales (\$2510), raffle (\$1716) and book sales (\$1606). The Autumn show was a great financial success bringing in \$6,449 in plant sale fees, pot sales (\$1039), raffle (\$599) and book sales (\$455). Please **continue to support** the club **in all aspects** to ensure the club finances stay in the black as all expenses (rent, magazine, advertising, website etc) continue to increase.

COLLECTORS' CORNER

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