



BROMELETTER

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

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Front Cover

An emerging
*Vriesea philippo
coburgii*
Inflorescence
L.Victoria

New Year Greetings!

As we start the New Year, we are all hopeful that the year brings a return to some of the normal activities that we have taken for granted and missed. Sadly, our January meeting is cancelled due to more restrictions, but the good news is the Bromeleter will continue on a monthly basis at least until Easter.

“If you want to grow your plants well, you should learn about your plants both from where they originated and how they grow. There are better ways to acquire plants than on the Internet, so talk to the growers, visit their gardens, talk to society members.” This is good advice from bromeliad grower Genny Catlan, but not easy to do in these times of restriction. Hence our member profiles give you some of the information that you might be missing out on when attending meetings and being able to speak to society members.

You will know Terry Davis from his role as a competition judge, photographer of the competition winners, administrator of the society seed bank and as the show coordinator, but there is more to know about Terry.

Also this issue’s travel section is bit different, looking at just a few of the various bromeliad habitats.

We are ever hopeful that our February meeting will go ahead, on the first (not the usual second) Saturday of February as this is our scheduled AGM. Please look on the BSA website for updates and extras during the COVID-19 restrictions.

Happy reading and success in all your bromeliad projects.

from Larissa (Editor)

PLEASE NOTE: Pre-registration will be a must to ALL BSA MEETINGS when they resume.

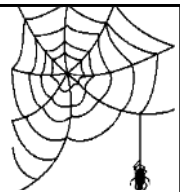
And it goes without saying when you apply to attend any meeting you agree to abide by all rules set by council and enforced by the committee.

Life Members:

- Ron Farrugia
- Graham McFarlane
- Bill Morris
- Ian Hook
- Allan Beard
- David Scott

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/ |



MEMBER PROFILE - TERRY DAVIS

Source : interview with Terry Davis



Although Terry's family weren't keen gardeners, his father always had a vegetable patch. This was how many families made ends meet and growing your own vegetables wasn't the 'eco choice' we see today. At 15, Terry got a job, at a seedling nursery in Dundas (AJ Newport and Sons). Terry recalls he always had a liking for plants and here a co-worker gave him his first orchid. After a few years working here, he worked as a landscape gardener, after which he joined the Navy as a chef. The time in the Navy was short after which he worked as a chef in a hospital in Rydalmere. In his teens and 20's, Terry's weekends and public holidays were taken up by surfing, mostly at Manly. The reason being, that without a car, getting to the beach was only possible by train and ferry, and at Manly his surfboard could be left at 'Store-a-board' for a nominal weekly fee.



Changing hats, Terry worked for Universal Motors, manufacturers of train and bus parts, then onto Marlan Car Air-conditioning. During this time he was studying at TAFE, doing night courses in management. He then went to work at Westmead Hospital and finally Blacktown and Mt Druitt Hospitals in the CSSD (Central Sterilising Services Department). Managing a busy department was Terry's last position for 21 years, until he was fortunate to retire at 56 years.



Orchids

Although introduced to orchids in his teens, other interests and work took Terry elsewhere for a number of years. Many years later he saw a display by the Parramatta & District Orchid Society in Westfield Parramatta and was hooked again. After some time at P&DOS, Terry ran the Green Growers

Group, a half an hour tutorial for newbies, scheduled before meetings, on growing orchids. Unfortunately, this was stopped due to regulations and costs imposed by council. Now a Life Member of the Parramatta Orchid Society, he is also a member of Cymbidium Orchid Society, although he now has very few orchids.

HOW IT ALL STARTED

Being involved in the Orchid Society shows bought Terry in contact with bromeliads, as *Tillandsia usneoides* was used to hide orchid pots and neoregelias etc provided a back drop for displays and the shows always had a few bromeliad stands. Terry's first acquisitions of broms included *Neo* 'Gespacho' and *Nidularium fulgens*.

THE SET UP

Prior retirement Terry looked at other interests that would take up his time in a worthwhile way. He was already interested in orchids and bromeliads was the next choice, so he joined the Bromeliad Society of Australia in 2006. His first



Above and below photo of the beautiful *Till. tectorum* 'Cascade'

bromeliads were mounted or secured along the back fence (photo top right). Today, you would never find this section unless Terry takes you there, because two shade houses are constructed in front of the back fence and fill half of his back yard. All his space is well used. Terry's house and block sits up high on Constitution Hill and has views to the ever growing skyscrapers of Parramatta and Sydney's CBD, so it is very windy here. When I comment



about the wind and how it affects the bromeliads, Terry explains tillandsias like good air-flow. It just goes to show the amazing diversity of bromeliads. There are two shadehouses packed with beautiful broms, and Terry is in the process of replacing the rigid roof with shade cloth, not an easy task.





LOVES

His favourite tillandsias are the *Till. tectorum*s and there are so many varieties in Terry's collection. (3 photos left)



Apart from tillandsias he loves dyckias, why? Because they are different. Many of his dyckias have been raised from seed, which Terry imported from Brazil. Some have been collected in the wild, including *Dyckia delicata* and *Dyckia hebdingii*. His dyckias are grown in full sun, on a saucer with water to keep the right amount of hydration up to the plant.



OTHER PLANTS

Also on the 'love' list are all edible food plants, particularly Asian greens such as bitter melon and Thai eggplant. The Thai eggplant fruit grows to about the size of a cherry tomato, this is one of the most expensive vegetables Terry grows, retailing at \$40 a kilo. The veggie beds overflow with



spinach, basil and mint (photo bottom left). This year Terry has let his pumpkins and winter melon spread out over his front lawn. (photo bottom right). Winter melon is a savoury vegetable, akin to a honeydew and Terry uses these in a spicy savoury broth Thai style. Terry's love of Asian cuisine stems from his childhood when his aunt used to take him and his siblings to a Chinese restaurant in Rockdale, where he



would always order braised chicken with bean sprouts. Many of us remember the time where the only suburban restaurants were Chinese, these had Australianised menus to suit the less adventurous such as 'steak and chips' while Thai, Japanese, Vietnamese, or Cambodian restaurants were unknown.





HATES

Terry dislikes roses. Why? Because they attract every pest and disease imaginable, they have very short lived flowers and their stems are spiky. Unfortunately Terry's partner, Lena, likes roses, daphne and gardenias.

In fact, everything apart from bromeliads and food plants are on Terry's 'rubbish plant' list, so Lena's plants get very little love from Terry.



AGM FEBRUARY MEETING

Our February meeting, scheduled for the 6th February is on the **first** Saturday of February (not the second) and will be in the Federation Pavilion. **This will be our AGM meeting.**

GENUS VRIESEA

pronounced
VREE-zee-uh

Source: Bromeliads - A Cultural Manual (BSI); Bromeliad Cultivation Notes, L Hudson; wikipaedia; wikihow; SFVBS July 2019.

Photos: gardensonline; I. Hook; L.Victoria.

There are more than 200 species in the genus of Vriesea, making it one of the larger genus. The genus belongs to the Tillandsioideae subfamily along with other genus such as *alcantarea*, *catopsis*,

guzmania and *tillandsia*. Most vriesea grow in eastern Brazil, but their range extends to Argentina, Bolivia, Venezuela and the Greater Antilles.



The majority are rosette types, with broad bases and leaves that are either shiny green or patterned with dark bands, spots or intricate translucent windows.

Nearly all vrieseas are tank epiphytes. Many have paddle shaped inflorescences which last for at least several months. These maybe simple (single) or branched and many are brilliantly coloured red, orange, yellow, green or purple or a combination. Most inflorescences are upright,

but a few species have a pendant type. Flowers come in green, yellow or white and flower alternating side to side. In the wild, vrieseas prefer growing in trees that provide dappled light and good air circulation. When growing in cultivation good drainage is essential so avoid using materials that break down quickly. Adding pine needles or peat moss to the mix provides the acidity most epiphytes require.

Vrieseas like *Vr fosteriana* and *Vr fenestralis* have

horizontal white markings (windows) that allow light to pass through to the underneath leaves. These

markings are more prevalent on younger leaves and the lower sections of the older leaves. Vrieseas with these markings tend to require a shady position. (photo: top left *Vr. fosteriana* 'Red')



Vr. 'Enchanted Forest'



Vriesea seeds can be raised in a mix of 5 ml scoria and finely composted bark until 10 cm high then transferred to a mix of 10 ml scoria, finely composted bark and coarse pine bark.

Vriesea hieroglyphica

Nicknamed **King of the bromeliads** this large vriesea, has green leaves marked with irregular dark cross banding and recurved tips. It develops 30-40 shiny, bright green leaves measuring just on a metre, with a tall branched spike with pale green bracts and branching yellow, cream, or white flowers.

Thousands of hieroglyphica plants were taken out of their natural habitat to fill the European demand for a novel plant, so they were nearly extinct in the wild.

This trend was widespread with other flora and fauna species and led to the formation of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). CITES aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild. (photo Ian Hook)



***Vriesea* 'Black Hawaiian'**

Another instance where a bromeliad that has gained several names in different places.

Apparently it is being grown in Queensland and New South Wales as 'Royal Hawaiian', 'Hawaii' and 'Black Hawaiian'. One of the distinguishing features is its dark red floral bracts that turn black after flowering.



Vriesea flammea is endemic to Brazil and has a bulbous base, upright dark based leaves with a red and white inflorescence. A compact clumping bromeliad which produces many pups, grows epiphytically. It gets a small spike about 12" tall with a red bract and small white flowers.





Vr. splendens often produces just one pup, close to the centre of the parent plant, so many growers opt to leave the pup in situ and just remove the spent parent leaves instead. With some species of vriesea, the pups require some of the parent roots to be included during their removal, in order to survive. It is best to remove the lower parent leaves near the pup first, then carefully cut to include some roots.

Leaving the pup overnight without planting, in order to 'heal' the cut, and/or applying a fungicide or cinnamon to the cut prior to potting is recommended.

NAMING of GENUS VRIESEA

Vriesea is a genus named after Willem Hendrik de Vriese (1806–1862) by British botanist John Lindley.

Willem was born in Oosterhout and studied (Leiden) then practised medicine (Rotterdam) while also giving classes in botany at the medical school. In 1834, he was appointed associate professor of botany in Amsterdam, then in 1845 became a professor of botany at Hortus Botanicus Leiden in Leiden. Unlike today, during the 1600-1800s 'men of science' as they were called (sorry there were not many women), were interested in all branches of science. There was not the specialisation in the sciences that we see today, so it is not surprising they gained expertise and outstanding reputations in more than one field. In October 1857, Willem was commissioned to conduct botanical investigations in the Dutch East Indies, this being a Dutch colony consisting of what is now Indonesia, and was formed from the nationalised colonies of the Dutch East India Company, which came under the administration of the Dutch government in 1800.



Willem spent the following years performing research in Java, Borneo, Sumatra and the Moluccas. In March 1861, he returned to the Netherlands in a weakened state, and died in Leiden several months later.

What is amazing about these early botanists is how much they were able to achieve both in finds, travel and knowledge with very few and basic tools at their disposal. Today we take for granted such things as affordable and quick travel, instant communication and immunisation for prevention of tropical diseases.

VRIESEA PHILIPPO-COBURGII

Source: wikipedia; wikimedia commons; Ross Little.

Photos: Paradise broms; L.Victoria: BSA website.

The *Vriesea philippo coburgii* is an attractive bromeliad with some unusual features.

The *Vriesea philippo coburgii*:

is endemic to Brazil;

- ◆ has glossy, smooth bright green leaves, with purple tips, these can vary from light pinkish brown to a deep red and become yellow-green as it comes into flower;
- ◆ produces tall red and yellow flower spikes;
- ◆ flower spike can grow to 1.5 metres;
- ◆ flower spike lasts for 6 months;
- ◆ is cold hardy*;
- ◆ doesn't flower unless it gets quite cold;
- ◆ will have good growth producing green leaves and good flowers when grown in strong light;
- ◆ when grown in shade will produce strappy, dark green growth;
- ◆ will have fewer flowers when grown in shade;
- ◆ tends to produce numerous pups instead of flowers if you remove pups before it has grown into a full size plant;
- ◆ grows epiphytically in the wild.



***Further reading on cold hardiness/cold sensitivity in broms, on page 13.**

Vriesea philippo coburgii is named after Prince Ferdinand Philipp Maria August Raphael of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1844 –1921) who was the second prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and lord of Csábrág and Sztitnya, both in modern-day Slovakia. Philipp along with his brother, Augusto made a research trip around the world, passing through Brazil.



Above left and right:

Two specimens of *Vriesea philippo coburgii* showing a variety of tip colours (deep purple to red) which occur due to differing growing conditions. Middle left:

***Vriesea philippo coburgii* inflorescence (Ian Hook).**

Bottom left: Inflorescence developing. Bottom right:

Variegated form of *Vriesea philippo coburgii* called *Vriesea 'Rafael'*.

HARDY OR SENSITIVE TO COLD?

Source: Cold Sensitivity of Bromeliads – D.Jenkins, Sarasota Bromeliad Society; photos Facebook.

Although growing tropical bromeliads outdoors in a subtropical environment results in problems in winter if the water freezes, there are a number of 'cold hardy' bromeliads you can use if your temperature are low. The ones which come from the



higher latitudes of southern United States and southern South America and from higher elevations on mountains in tropical regions are the most 'cold hardy'. Conversely the bromeliads growing at lower tropical regions such as the Amazon basin are the most 'cold sensitive'.

Much was published on cold hardiness in bromeliads in the 1950 to 1970 period. This included data on survival, degree of damage, and mortality at certain subfreezing temperatures. Many reports merely state that plants are cold hardy (which can be interpreted to mean survival at 20

to 32 degrees F.) without reporting the temperature or the degree of damage.

The table below categorises cold hardiness and cold sensitivity.

H 20	hardy with survival with little or no damage at 20 degrees Fahrenheit (-6.7 Celsius) for several hours
H 26-28	hardy with survival and with little or no damage at 26 to 28 degrees Fahrenheit (-3.3 to -2.2 Celsius) for several hours
D 26-28	death or severe damage at 26 to 28 degrees Fahrenheit (-3.3 to -2.2 Celsius) for several hours
S 32	cold sensitive with death or severe damage at 32 degrees Fahrenheit (0 Celsius) for several hours

Some cold hardy bromeliads include:

Aechmeas - *A. apocalyptic*a, *A. recurvata*, *A. winkleri*, *A. calyculata*, *A. caudata*, *A kertesziae*, *A. distichantha* and *A. nudicaulis*;

Billbergia nutans;

Vriesea philippo coburgii, *Vriesea vagans*, *Vriesea lubbersii*, *Vriesea corcovadensis* and *Vriesea flammea*.

A full list of cold hardy and cold sensitive broms can be found on
https://www.fcbs.org/articles/cold_sensitivity_of_bromeliads.htm

THIS MONTH'S TIPS

Worms

Source: Far North Coast Bromeliad Study Group NSW Nov 2018.

One of the causes of a bromeliad suddenly doing poorly is the presence of earthworms in the pot. Here are some tips should this be a major problem for you.

Earth worms invade pots placed on the plant house floor and like slugs and snails they are hermaphrodites. As worms deconstruct potting mix, the plant's roots die as a result of deprivation of air movement. Worm presence is revealed by worm casts coming out of the drainage holes and the holes in net pots. To stop worms invading a plant house, soak the floor with a strong solution of copper sulphate (Bulk \$5/Kg). Copper oxychloride would be better but costs six times the price of copper sulphate. Be careful not to allow this chemical solution to splash onto bromeliads.

Worms usually gain access into bulk potting mix through a contaminated ingredient. Commercial steam sterilization is done at 1800F for 20 minutes followed by rapid cooling which eradicates harmful bacteria and kills worms and their eggs. A home method is to put the potting mix into any old metal container, add water and make a fire made underneath. Worms quickly emerge and the eggs don't hatch!

Earthworms are hermaphrodites ie each earthworm contains both male and female sex organs which can produce sperm and egg respectively in each earthworm. Although earthworms are hermaphrodites, most need a mate to reproduce.

Collecting seeds

Source: Bromeliaceae 3rd Quarter 2020; photo eBay.



In each Bromeletter you will find our ever-changing list of seeds available through our seed bank. Administered by Terry, it is an interesting extension of collecting and growing bromeliads. When collecting seeds, it isn't possible to always be on hand when the seedpods ripen and open. If you miss the opening of the pods, the seeds are scattered and/or become mixed with seeds from other bromeliads. A small organza bag with a drawstring, can be tied over the seed pods with damaging them. These are used for party favours and wedding bomboniere and can be found at Lindcraft, florist suppliers (Flowerama), craft stores and online.

LETS TRAVEL TO SOME BROMELIAD HABITATS

Source: amusingplanet.com; wikipedia.org. Photos: nationalgeographic.com; departures.com; pinterest.jp; researchgate.net; fodors.com.

While we may be familiar with terms describing our own Australian habitats such as sclerophyll forest and mallee scrub, when reading about the natural habitats of bromeliads there are many terms that we are less familiar with.

Here are just a few descriptions you may have come across.

..... found in the mist-shrouded tepuis of the Guiana Shield to the arid Atacama, from the sun-baked domes of the Brazilian Shield to the frigid puna.

Tepuis are the remains of a large sandstone plateau that once covered the granite basement complex between the north border of the Amazon Basin and the Orinoco, between the Atlantic coast and the Rio Negro, during the Precambrian period. (photo right)

The **Guiana Shield** is one of the three cratons of the South American Plate. It



is a 1.7 billion-year-old Precambrian geological formation in northeast South America that forms a portion of the northern coast. The higher elevations on the shield are called the Guiana Highlands, which is where the table-like mountains called tepuis (photo: above right) are found.



The crystalline rocks of the Guiana Highlands yield gold and diamonds. Large deposits of iron ore, manganese, and bauxite have been made accessible by new roads and railroads, the enormous potential wealth of the highlands is largely untapped because of the dense cover of vegetation.

The **Atacama Desert** is a desert plateau in South America covering a 1,600 km strip of land on the Pacific coast, west of the Andes Mountains. The Atacama Desert is the driest nonpolar desert in the world, as well



as the only true desert to receive less precipitation than



the polar deserts and the largest fog desert in the world. Both regions have been used as experimentation sites on Earth for Mars expedition simulations. Most of the desert is composed of stony terrain (photo: above left), salt lakes, called salares (photo: above right), sand (photo: pg 14 bottom left), and felsic lava that flows towards the Andes.

The Amazonian Craton is a geologic area in South America, it includes the **Guiana Shield** and the **Central Brazil Shield** (Guaporé Shield) between the two shields lies the Amazon Rift, a zone of weakness within the craton. A shield is a large area of exposed Precambrian crystalline igneous and high-grade



metamorphic rocks that form tectonically stable areas.

These rocks are older than 570 million years and

sometimes date back 2 to 3.5 billion years. Shields occur on all continents. The Guiana Shield and the

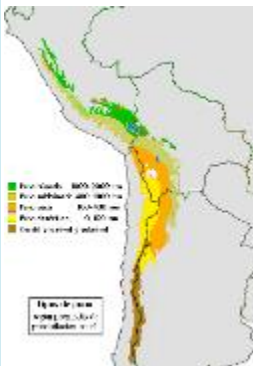
Central Brazil Shield rocks are rich in gold. Currently gold is sourced from alluvial deposits and exposed crusts. (photo: middle left—domes of the Brazilian Shield)

Puna is a high treeless plateau in the Peruvian Andes which extends south, across

Bolivia, as far as northern Argentina and Chile. Puna a high treeless plateau in the Peruvian Andes, but extends south,

across Bolivia, as far as northern Argentina and Chile. Puna grasslands

are being rapidly depleted by human activity such as farming



and grazing. The most widespread influence on the grasslands is extensive grazing combined with the effects of fire. Because grazing dries out the land, it is more susceptible to fire. Once a land has been exposed to fire, it makes it more likely to burn again, creating a feedback loop that leads to damage of the ecosystem.



The largest bromeliad the *Puya ramondii*, also called the Queen of the Andes, is found in the cool climates and rocky topography of the puna, at around 13,000 feet, but can be cultivated in warmer climates.

Puya ramondii grow in communities called rodales and will generally confine themselves to one specific area on a mountain even though the surrounding terrain appears to be exactly the same.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature has placed the *Puya ramondii* on their '**Red List**' of threatened species and is categorizing them as endangered. The Red List is created with the intention of monitoring the populations of threatened species and providing information regarding the species while tracking conservation efforts. There are several reasons why the 'Queen of the Andes' population is dwindling. The seeds have a very difficult time germinating in the precarious terrain and climate. There are also few insects to pollinate the seeds. While the plant produces millions of seeds very few viable seedlings will result. The genetic makeup of the native population of plants is also very similar. There is very little genetic variation between different communities, and even less within a rodale. This may make the communities highly susceptible to pests and disease.



IN THE WILD

Photos taken by Alan Mathew during his 2003 trip through Costa Rica.



Lake Arenal at the base of the Arenal Volcano in the northern highlands of Costa Rica is the country's largest landlocked body of water.



Arenal Volcano is an active andesitic stratovolcano in north-western Costa Rica around 90 km northwest of San José.



A **stratovolcano**, also known as a composite volcano, is a conical volcano built up by many layers (strata) of hardened lava, tephra, pumice and ash.

Andesite is an extrusive volcanic rock of intermediate composition ie between basalt and rhyolite.



ALL ABOUT WHITE

Source: Compiled by John Catlan 2012 Taken from Lindley (1832).

Continuing on the topic of patterns and colours found in bromeliads, this time showing the variety of 'white' shades. Being familiar with these terms will help you with identification and understanding your broms naming better.



Neoregelia laevis -
T. Davis

Colourless and White

- 1) Snow-white - niveus - as purest white
- 2) Pure white - candidus - very pure, but not as clear as snow-white.
- 3) Ivory white - eburneus, eborinus - cream coloured, white verging to yellow with a little lustre.
- 4) Milk-white - lacteus - dull white verging to blue.
- 5) Chalk-white - cretaceous, calcereus, gypseus - very dull white, with a little touch of grey.
- 6) Silvery - argenteus - a little changing to bluish grey, with something of a metallic lustre.
- 7) Whitish - albidus - any kind of white a little soiled.
- 8) Turning white - albescens - changing to a whitish cast from some other colour.
- 9) Whitened - dealbatus - slightly covered with white upon a darker ground.



Photos: from left - *Till. xiphioides* var *xiphioides* - Dr D.Dixon; *Till. xiphioides* var *lutea* - Dr D.Dixon; *Tillandsia xiphioides* - A. Flower; *Lemeltonia acostasolisii* - T. Davis

SHOW and TELL

Cipuropsis amicorum

Source: bromeliad.org.au

Photo left: *Cipuropsis amicorum* – Chris Larson.

An unusual Venezuelan species, with white flowers. This used to be a *Tillandsia amicorum* which has been reclassified to a new genus. Like many

Andean rainforest bromeliad species, *Cipuropsis amicorum* is a central pupper which make it a bit more difficult to remove from the parent. It appears to be relatively easy to cultivate.



Canistropsis albiflora

Source: bromeliad.org.au - Photo D. Butcher.

Another white flowering bromeliad. Lyman B. Smith (1943) originally put this species in the genus *Neoregelia* and as

distinguishing characteristics cited the delicate nature of the plant, small size, unusual light green colour and the acuminate floral bracts. (acuminate = tapering to a point)

The extremely delicate texture of the leaves of *C. albiflora* requires very wet habitats such as those of the montane Atlantic forest region of Espirito Santo and the coastal tableland forests ("tabuleiros") of Bahia, where it grows. This species is very sensitive to even the shortest period of drought which may quickly lead to its death. *C. albiflora* is quite rare in the wild and even in its habitat is very sparsely distributed. *C. albiflora* grows only as an epiphyte in the understory of slope forests, usually at altitudes over 500 m. It flowers from November to January.



Above: *Aech.* 'Popcorn'

Below: *Aech. recurvata* Red leaf form –both from Ian Hook



Below: *Till. tectorum*—Ian Hook



These four beauties from Janet Kuan.

Top middle: *Vr.* 'Joe Rigby' - Unknown parentage with possibly a *guttata* involved.

Named posthumously in honour of the hybridist from Newcastle NSW;

Top right: *Bill.* 'Talbot Pretty in Pink' (Not registered);

Bottom left: *Bill.* 'Tim Ploughman';

Bottom right: *Nidularium* 'Rutilans Regel' will be the registered name for an old survivor which went by the illegal name of *Nid. regelioides variegata* or *Nid. rutilans variegata*. It has been around for over 40 years but nobody

has reported when or where it sported/ mutated. So check and re-do your labels!



[Report from Treasurer Alan Mathew for December 2020](#)

Opening balance at bank 1.1.21	\$22472.66
Income:	\$60.00
Less Expenses:	\$2399.48
Closing balance 31.12.2020	\$20133.18

Below is the list of seeds in our Seed Bank

<i>Alcantarea extensa</i>	27.11.19	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia. gardneri</i>	25.09.20	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i> 'Black Stem'	18.9.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia juncea</i>	27.9.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia seleriana</i> (ex. Alan Phythian)	25.9.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia loliacea</i>	11.10.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Alcantarea</i> 'Silver Plum'	11.10.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia tricholepsis</i>	11.10.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia seleriana</i> Giant form ex. Chris Larson	12.10.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia novakii</i>	30.10.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia schiedeana</i> yellow	30.10.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> 'Fuego'	02.11.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> (Mexico)	02.11.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia ionantha</i> Orange	04.11.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia minutifolia</i>	17.11.20	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia capitata</i> rubra	29.11.20	Kerry McNicol
<i>Tillandsia juncea</i>	11.12.20	Ian Hook
<i>Vriesea gigantean</i>	11.12.20	Ian Hook

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If you have seed to donate please contact Terry.

ERROR

Please note - electronic Issue 11, 2020 mistakenly contained 26 pages, whereas the printed version of Issue 11 had the correct 24 pages. In this issue, these pages are on page 18 and 19, so members reading electronic copies will see these pages twice.

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