



BROMELETTER

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OF AUSTRALIA INC.***

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Show coordinators	Ian Hook / Terry Davis
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Public Officer	Bob Sharpley

**Photo Front
Cover**

**Autumn
BSA SHOW
winners table**

Hello from the Editor,

Well. . . Assistant editor. Larissa is off on a well deserved break, so I will be temporarily preparing this edition.

FIRSTLY, we have had a glitch with our postal address, **it remains the same**, however the signatories have changed (as happens from time to time), but the sorters thought there was a new owner and began **RETURNING your mail**. It has been sorted now, but, **if you have tried to renew your subscription by post and it has been returned, please contact me, Kerry,**

**on 0403294754 or email directly, at:
membsec@bromeliad.org.au**

Because of this 'glitch', we will be retaining the current mailing list until the end of July. If you wish to know your membership status please contact me on the phone number above, or by email.

Our Autumn Show was held with no noticeable restrictions in May and was well attended, with many happy buyers carrying armloads of broms to their cars. It was a great 'return to normal' for both members, sellers and especially, buyers.

Liz Mudrizki must have worked overtime, winning Grand Champion and Reserve Champion.

Other winners Harold and Mum, Janet,

we re not present to receive their awards



Life Members:

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

MAY SHOW

After numerous cancellations, our bi-annual bromeliad show finally eventuated. Here are just some of the wonderful members who manned their stands and provided the vast array of bromeliads for visitors to enjoy. From the top left to right—Chris Larson with wife Lap (who wouldn't have her photo taken); Sarah Collins who also did a fantastic job as the meet and greet person; Bill Homer had a wonderful selection of neos, Garry Fleming was ably assisted by his wife, Angela; Helga Nitschke had a variety of genera; Elizabeth Mudrizki took time out from her busy stand to show daughter Susan around the show; Jan Townsend, with her best sassy look, made the trip from Coffs harbour with husband Jon; Marie Micalciff, Ian Hook and Allan Beard who always brings in wonderfully grown broms... thank you to all.



MAY SHOW

GRAND CHAMPION

Quesnelia 'Tim Plowman'
Elizabeth Mudrizki
1st place mounted Bromeliad



RESERVE CHAMPION

Deuterocohnia chlorantha
Elizabeth Mudrizki



SPECIES AWARD *Dyckia delicata*
Harold Kuan



NOVICE CHAMPION

Quesnelia 'Tim Plowman'
Janet Kuan



Class 2 Billbergia specimen

1st: *Bill.* 'Obi Wan'
Harold Kuan

Class 1: Aechmea:

1st *Aechmea recurvata* var *benrathii*
Harold Kuan



2nd Aechmea

'Melodrama' Kerry McNicol



MAY SHOW

2nd: *Bill*. 'Ettu Bay Norty Norm'
Anna Ernst



3rd: *Bill*, 'Bubblz'
Phillip La



Class 3 Billbergia Colony
1st *Bill*. 'Domingos Martins'
Phillip La



Class 6 miniature Neoregelia

1st *Neo*. 'Hot Embers'
Phillip La



2nd *neo* 'Pop Tart'
Kerry McNicol



3rd *Neo*. 'Harpo'
Phillip La



Class 7 Neoregelia Hybrid

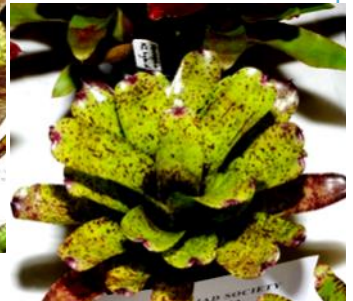
1st *Neo*. 'Red Waif'
Kerry McNicol



2nd *Neo*. 'Red Beauty'
Harold Kuan



3rd *Neo*. 'Shamrock'
Kerry McNicol



MAY SHOW

Class 9 Tillandsia Specimen

Tillandsia complanata

Harold Kuan



2nd *Till 'Imbroglio*

Kerry McNicol



3rd *Till xerograpgica*

Kerry McNicol



Class 10 Tillandsia Colony

1st *Tillandsia 'Hyde's Silver'*

Harold Kuan



2nd *Tillandsia capitata x streptophylla*

Harold Kuan



Class 11 Vriesea

1st *Vriesea rodigiana*

Harold kuan



Class 11 Vriesea cont.

2nd. *Vriesea 'heiroglyphica x Milky Way'*

Helga Nitschke



Class 12 Foliage: Variegated

1st neo, 'Orange Glow'

Andrew Miller



2nd Neo. 'Groucho'

Marie Micallef



MAY SHOW

Class 12 cont.

3rd *Neo. 'Prinsler'*

Kerry McNicol



Class 13 Other Genera

1st *Wallisia cyanea*

Harold Kuan



2nd *Goudaea ospinae*

Amal Eid



Class 13 Other Genera cont.

3rd *Goudaea 'Goldie'*

Amal Eid



Class 14 Intergeneric

1st *xVrieslandsia* Marichelle

Jan Townsend



2nd *xSincoregelia Lymanii*

Ian Hook



Class 16 Terrestrial Bromeliad

1st *Deuterocohnia chlorantha*

Elizabeth Mudriczki

2nd *Dyckia delicata*

Harold Kuan

3rd *Dyckia* unknown

Harold Kuan

MAY SHOW

Class 17 Artistic

1st 'Bear Claw Bamboo'
Larissa Victoria



2nd 'Forest Canopy'

Janet Kuan



Class 18 Novice

1st *Quesnelia* 'Tim Plowman'
Janet Kuan



2nd *Neo*. 'Good One'
Janet Kuan



3rd *Bill*. 'Santa Barbara'
Anna Ernst



MONTHLY TRADING ACCOUNT REPORTS

for April and May 2022—Maureen Johns

Opening Balance April	01/04/2022	\$ 13,879.25
Add Income		\$ 825.42
Less Expenses		\$ 3,447.90
Closing Balance	30/04/2022	\$11,256.77
Opening Balance May	30/04/2022	\$11,256.77
Add Income		\$8,278.71
Less Expenses		\$513.41
Closing Balance	30/04/2022	\$19,022.07

The New BSI Bromeliad Species Database (BSD) Part 1: From FNCBSG Bulletin June 2022

After three year's work in collaboration with Eric Gouda (Utrecht, Netherlands) and Derek Butcher (Adelaide, Australia), I am delighted to present the all new Bromeliad Species Database (BSD), now available on the BSI website at www.bsi.org. The BSD is the all new "go to" resource for bromeliad species information online, further fulfilling BSI's purpose of promoting and maintaining public and scientific interest in Bromeliads around the world. It sits alongside the well known Bromeliad Cultivar Register (BCR), but is exclusively for species only, providing all bromeliad enthusiasts with an interactive platform for access-ing and sharing species photos, resource files and discussion.

Graeme Barclay

Genus Index

- Acanthostachya
- Acletocheilus
- Alcantara
- Ananas
- Andropogon
- Anisocarpus
- Barthelemya
- Billbergia
- Breckia
- Brodiaea
- Bromelia
- Canistopus
- Canistrum
- Cataglyphis
- Cephalopogon
- Coniella
- Ctenanthe
- Cryptanthus
- Democarpus
- Dendrochloa
- Diaperanthe
- Dypsis
- Edmonstonea
- Eduardina
- Encholirium
- Fascicularia
- Feltia
- Forsteria
- Fosterella
- Glomerospalmium
- Guadua
- Gynopogon
- Gregia
- Guzmania
- Hechtia
- Hohenbergia
- Hohenbergiopsis
- Haplophyllum
- Hyalacanthus
- Jagaria
- Josemannia
- Karwinskia

Bromeliad Species Database

Compiled and maintained by the
Bromeliad Society International

The intention of this Bromeliad Species Database, is to provide a central location and platform to share photographs, literature and interactive discussion on all taxa in Bromeliaceae. This contributes to fulfilling the purpose of the BSI - To promote and maintain public and scientific interest in the research, development, preservation, and distribution of bromeliads throughout the world.

Please refer to the 'User Instructions' section for information and tips on using the database and how you can assist helping build it.

Database Manager: Graeme Barclay
E-mail: species@bsi.org

in collaboration with
Derek Butcher and Eric Gouda

Search New images

Powered by Taxasoftware

The BSD
home page,
accessible at
www.bsi.org
either from
the main
menu page
(public
restricted
access) or
within the
Member Only
Content
section (log in
for full access
to all files).

How does the BSD work? The BSD uses a continuously updated taxon list of all current genera, species, varieties and forms - including their synonyms. This taxon data is supplied via a live link from the *Encyclopaedia of Bromeliads* and *The New Bromeliad Taxon List*, which are actively maintained online by BSI Webmaster Eric Gouda and colleagues, in Europe. This ensures all genus and species names in the BSD are kept up-to-date and aligned with the latest taxonomic classifications from *Bromeliaceae* botanists and experts around the world.

The BSD structure is very intuitive and easy to navigate, based on the familiar BCR design that has been available for public use over the past decade or so. Simply click on a genus name and then a species name in the menu to access the photos and file archives relating to that species or genus. As with the BCR, the BSD is designed to be accessible and usable (in part) to the public, in order to foster interest in bromeliads and also to attract new BSI members.

What is inside the BSD? There are two main sections of data. The first is a dedicated photo **“Gallery”** page for every species, which is fully available to the public after clicking on a species name. Photos in the Gallery are shared both ways with the FloraPix Brom-L Picture Gallery archive (also maintained by Eric Gouda), unless they are uploaded as “BSI member only” images in the BSD, when they are not shared. Any user is therefore able to instantly upload species photos at any time into the BSD Gallery pages. All new photos are checked and verified daily for accuracy, with the BSD Managers having the ability to edit and change plant names and notes as required. As mentioned above, there is a choice to either upload photos for public viewing, or reserve them for “BSI members only” in large format. All users can also add notes and make comments on publicly available photos and even ask for identification if unsure.

The second section is reserved for BSI members only. This is the **“Description & Resource Files”** archive, which is accessed via the grey button on the taxon or genus photo Gallery pages. These files are viewable to the public in small thumbnail format only (cannot be clicked on), full access requires a valid BSI member username and password to open all files and view photos in large format. Within this archive are over 36,000 photos and files across ALL *Bromeliaceae* species and genera. These have been diligently sourced, updated and archived continuously over the last 40 years by BSI Honorary Trustee, Derek Butcher and his wife Margaret. This lifetime of work includes many rare and habitat photos, botanical drawings, historical paintings, herbarium scans, original protologue scans, distribution maps, comparison tables, identification keys, botanical and discussion articles- and much more. There is also an MS Word document containing a transcript the official botanical description for every species, often followed by discussion notes and other information. Many of these descriptions have been meticulously translated into English by the Butchers from the original Latin and other languages.

These files are available for all BSI Members to access for personal or educational purposes, or bromeliad society use and publications, provided reference is given to the BSD and appropriate credit is given to the photographer or author. **To be continued**

Why repot Bromeliads?

L. Victoria

When you join the BSA society, you soon find that knowledgeable members have worked out the potting mix that suits their microclimate as seen in member profiles for Bill Homer, Amal Eid, and Terry Davis. Most have a routine reporting regime, but why is this necessary? **A good potting mix relies on four factors:**

1. **Physical aeration:** The spaces between mix particles, which assist the roots to “breathe”.
2. **Chemical nutrition:** Natural leaf or wood lifter, soil minerals and trace elements, manures and fertilisers.
3. **Water:** natural rain (pH- 7 {neutral) is best, as it carries fewer dissolved salts and pollutants than surface or underground water.
4. **Micro-organisms and biochemical activity:** Bacteria and fungi assist the breakdown of humus, releasing nutrients to the plant.

Over time, in confined spaces, eg pots the following problems may occur, affecting the health of bromeliads:-

- Earthworms in pots rework the same humus material reducing the air pockets and turning the organic material into sludge.
- Decomposed humus can absorb and retain at least 3 to 4 times the amount of moisture compared to soil particles or inert fillers such as perlite, making the medium too moist for bromeliads.
- With time potting mix becomes compacted, and water entry into the mix is not as fast or uniform.
- Compaction or settling of mix ingredients occurs over time as the humus portion decays and its nutrients are used up by the plant roots. If not fertilized, repotted or if other ingredients are not added, the mix finally becomes an anaerobic, nutrient-deficient mass.

So it's best to renew potting mix regularly and if your brom isn't doing well-

- ⇒ check for insects/ disease;
- ⇒ review its watering regimes – check if it is getting too much or too little;
- ⇒ renew potting mix.
- ⇒ review its position.

FOR YOUR diary - 2022

July 9th Meeting — Federation building

August 13th Meeting — Federation Building

September 10th Meeting — Federation Building

September 24th, 25th —Spring show

Saturday 9-4 pm

Sunday 10-3 pm

BROMS in BAY - Bromeliad Conference

27TH & 28TH AUGUST 2022 - Hervey Bay, QLD

Organised by the Fraser Coast Bromeliad Society Inc the conference has five well known presenters with one zooming in from New Zealand will deliver 6 presentations over the two days on a wide range of subjects across the Bromeliad family. Registration Fees : \$65. Accommodation is available at the Kondari Resort at a reduced rate for conference delegates.

For information and registration forms contact Sue on sueloughran1@bigpond.com

We would like to welcome our recent bromeliad enthusiasts.

Nicholas Rourke

Steven Sloane

Dolores Meilak

Greg and Narelle Aizlewood



Some snippets . . .

Questions and Answers

from BSI Journal 1986, Vol.36, No.3

Q.1 - Some of my bromeliad leaves develop ridges or lengthwise crinkles. Why, and what can I do to eliminate this? A. In some plants this is believed to be a genetic defect, as it seems that it is passed on from generation to generation. In some Neoregelias it can be a cultural defect produced by growing in high light, little water, and with no or very little fertilizer. In either instance, it could be a nutritional deficiency. As an experiment, try feeding with a very low nitrogen, high phosphate and potassium fertilizer that contains trace elements, such as Peters 10-30-20. Be sure to adjust the pH to about 6.25 after dissolving the fertilizer. This is important as trace elements are only absorbed when the pH is between 6.0 and 6.5. If the problem is purely genetic this will not help and, perhaps, you should trash these plants.

Photo *Neomea* 'Mad Alan' unreg. crinkled leaf by Ross Little.



Native Bees

L. Victoria



Bees are important to our livelihood as they help to pollinate most of the crops we eat and many that feed farm animals. Nearly two-thirds of Australia's agricultural production relies on bee pollination, and bees play a vital role in preserving a healthy ecosystem.

There are over 20,000 global species of bees, Australia is home to around 2,000 species of native bees that have co-evolved with our unique native flora over thousands of years.

Australia is home to 5 of the 7 families of bees in the world, with one species only found in our country. Most of the 2,000 species of native bees in Australia are solitary bees and do not exist in hives, but nest in soil, small tree hollows and wherever they can find a secure place to lay their eggs.

Some, like *Tetragonula carbonaria*, are social bees and live in hives. They look more like a small black fly and are about 4 – 5 mm in length, a quarter the size of a honey bee, and produce honey in very small quantities, about 1 kilogram per year. As they do not sting, happily co-exist with honey bees and do not need the maintenance required to keep honey bees they are ideal for the home garden. Native bees like *Tetragonula carbonaria*, do not come out of the hive unless the temperature is above 18°, so they cannot be kept too far south of Sydney. Some species of *Tetragonula* and *Austroplebeia*, construct a fine, lacy curtain of resin droplets over the hive entrance each night, or in periods of inactivity, to keep predators out and the warmth in.

The advantages Drew Maynard has noted since he introduced a native bee hive in this garden include:

- No need to maintain hive - a set and forget approach.
- Marked increase in both fruit (passionfruit, lemons , blueberries) and vegetable (snow peas, beans) yields compared to previous years and friends gardens in other suburbs.
- More native bees visit his bromeliads than honey bees.

Certainly one of the pleasures of gardening is observing the natural world, and in Drew's words "It's very easy to sit and watch them for ages as they return to the hive laden with pollen, or bring out waste from inside the hive".

Excerpts taken from 'The Importance of Bees' by Drew Maywald, May 2021. Photo: smsa.org.au So make a native bee home and improve the ecosystem in your garden and surrounding area.

Where did my stripes go?

L. Victoria

Sometimes a mother plant is variegated but then produces a non-variegated pup and although not a common occurrence, it is nevertheless very disappointing. When the non-variegated pup matures or produces pups itself it is possible for it to regain the variegation, but highly unlikely. The chances are greater if there is just a hint of some variegation on the Novar plant.

Labelling the non-variegated pup correctly is essential - use the origin mother plant name , then add novar at the end. Why, you ask?

As an example, if a Ae. 'Aztec Gold' lost variegation tag it as Ae. 'Aztec Gold' novar. Any future pups from this 'novar' that regain variegation again would be tagged as Ae. 'Aztec Gold'. The term 'novar' being used to remind the owner of the plant that it derived from a variegated plant originally. Therefore, any subsequent plants/offsets from this 'novar' are not necessarily a new 'sport' but simply regaining its variegation again.*

Be aware that with some variegated bromeliads too much fertiliser can cause a loss of variegation, and sometimes the variegation disappears for ever even in subsequent generations. Yet some variegated bromeliads can take fertiliser, while some can't and there are variegated plants that only seem to flourish when they are fertilised well and on a regular basis.**



Neo 'UFO' with novar pup

Ref: FNCBSG July 2019. *Ross Little;

** John Catlan;

www.gardeningknowhow.com

NOVAR

The term Novar is used to denote a variegated plant that has lost its variegation.

Sport: is a genetic mutation that results from a faulty chromosomal replication. The results of the mutation are a segment of the plant that is distinctly different from the parent plant in both appearance (phenotype) and genetics (genotype). The genetic change is not a result of unusual growing conditions; it is an accident, a mutation. In many cases the new trait can be handed down to the organism's offspring. Plants with characteristics that are desirable are kept and if it continues to grow in the mutative way, may be cultivated to make a new variation of the plant.

Plant of the Month Competition June

Open Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia tectorum</i>	Kerry McNicol
2nd	<i>Billbergia 'Moon Tiger'</i>	Carolyn Bunnell
3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> unknown hybrid	Kerry McNicol

Member's Choice

1st	<i>Billbergia 'Moon Tiger'</i>	Carolyn Bunnell
2nd	<i>Tillandsia tectorum</i>	Kerry McNicol
3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> unknown hybrid	Kerry McNicol



Tillandsia tectorum

Billbergia
'Moon
Tiger'



Neoregelia
'Unknown hybrid'



Neoregelia 'Raspberry
Splash'

Vriesea
'Pink One' x "Maue Monarch"



Neoregelia
'Lady Leonie'



Novice Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Kahala Dawn'	Amal Eid
2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Ed Ladores'	Nina Woodcock
3rd	<i>xNeomea</i> 'Peter Kearney'	Ian Hook

Novice Member's Choice

=1st	<i>Billbergia</i> 'Fred Gerber'	Pamela Munro
=1st	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Kahala Dawn'	Amal Eid
=2nd	<i>Vriesea</i> 'Pink One' x "Mauve Monarch"	Amal Eid
=2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Ed Ladores'	Nina Woodcock
=2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Raspberry Splash'	Nina Woodcock
=3rd	<i>Edmundoa</i> 'Alvim Seidel'	Ian Hook
=3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Lady Leonie'	Amal Eid

Neoregelia 'Kahala Dawn'



Neoregelia
'Ed Ladores'



xNeomea 'Peter Kearney'



Edmundoa 'Alvim Seidel'



June Meeting Guests Greg & Narelle Aizelwood

We had a great turn up of members for our June 2022 meeting with speakers Greg & Narelle Aizelwood.

First time subscription:

Select membership type (electronic)

First-Time Individual Membership: \$15
 Student Membership: \$15
 Institution (Library, Garden) Membership: \$25
 Company Membership: \$35
 First-Time Dual Membership: \$25

Journal and postage:

I want to receive a Printed Journal, add \$20

Greg gave a presentation on the benefits of joining the Bromeliad Society International



Greg also brought down with him free standing plant stands which he manufactures and are available in 3 different styles: a free standing plant stand perfect for indoor or outdoor



use; a tripod plant stand which is great for uneven ground and can have the legs adjusted for the slope, and he also makes a stand with a pole to be inserted in the ground by concreting or securing into the soil. All come with 10 pot hangers and are a great for people needing to save on space and provide an excellent display for your bromeliads, with no pots dripping on another plant. Details about and orders for the stands can be obtained/placed with our committee at our monthly meetings, for delivery in October.



Narelle, who was primarily here to conduct the first of the Judges Training sessions, surprised us with a presentation on the late John Arden and his work in hybridising, specifically to do with xVrieslandsias, complete with photo's and information on the crosses he used.

Show and Tell

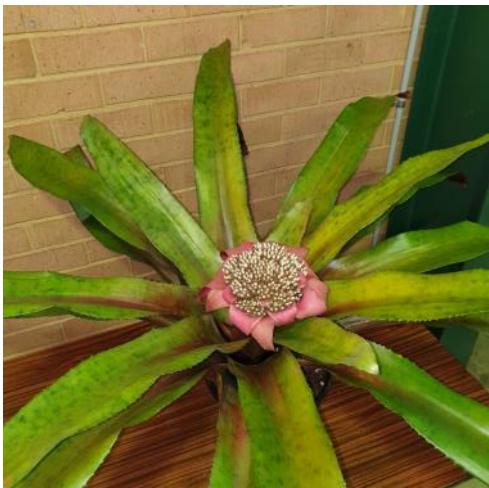
A most outstanding plant was brought in by Mark Belot, our resident 'large plant grower!



This was a plant he acquired as a pup from Mark Paul a few years ago which has now flowered and has begun to produce pups. The plant, *Edmondia lindenii* var *rosea*, is unusual because it is also 'discolor', meaning the underside of the leaves are dark red/brown, a trait which is usually found in plants of the understories. The 'discolor' enables the collection of light and heat from the ground below the plant. It is also much larger than the normal 'rosea', with a 1.5metre



wingspan.



Canistrum lindenii var. *rosea*. Photo by Terry Davis

Edmundoa

From FNCBSG July 2018 by Derek Butcher
May 2018

It has taken us some time to accept that *Edmundoa* is a special sort of the old *Canistrum*. I try to think of them as having hairy flowers! I had always thought that *Edmundoa ambigua* had red primary bracts even though this is not mentioned in the description but recent photos on Florapix has shown these can be green.

This started me pondering why we had *Edmundoa lindenii* var. *rosea*.

In the 1980's we had: Key to Varieties and Forms of ***Canistrum lindenii***

1. Primary and outer bracts yellowish white to nearly white, sometimes faintly green at apex; inflorescence 100-500 flowered. 7a. var. ***lindenii***.
 2. Inflorescence sunk in the center of the rosette or raised only slightly
 - 7a. var. ***lindenii*** 1. forma ***lindenii***.
 2. Inflorescence raised 20 cm or more above the center of the rosette.
 - 7a. var. ***lindenii*** 2. forma ***elatum***.
 1. Primary and outer bracts coloured green or rose; inflorescence 50-90 flowered.
 3. Primary and outer bracts green.
 - 7b. var. ***viride***.
 4. Inflorescence raised 20 cm or more above the center of the rosette.
 - 7B var. ***viride*** 3. forma ***magnum***.
 4. Inflorescence sunk in the centre of the rosette or raised only slightly.
 - 7b. var. ***viride*** 4. forma ***parvum***.
 3. Primary and outer bracts rose to bright red.
 - 7c. var. ***roseum***.
 5. Inflorescence raised 15 cm or more above the centre of the rosette.
 - 7c. var. ***roseum*** 5. forma ***procerum***.
 5. Inflorescence sunk in the centre of the rosette or raised only slightly.
 - 7c. var. ***roseum*** 6. forma ***humile***.

Then in 1997 we had ***Edmundoa lindenii*** (Regel) Leme, var. ***lindenii*** *Canistrum* – Brom Atl. Forest 46-51. 1997 where all the varieties disappeared except for var. *rosea*. This is what Leme had to say at the time:

After examining numerous *Ed. lindenii* plants in the wild, Reitz (1950, 1952) arranged this material in varieties and forms, separating the type variety with its yellowish, whitish or greenish tipped bracts from the variety *viride* with its entirely green bracts. He subdivided these varieties into forms based on the length of the floral scape (inflorescence sunken or raised). He used the same criterion to establish forms for the variety *rosea*, and also mentioned the smaller number of flowers in this variety when compared to the type variety.



CANISTRUM EBURNEUM.
La Belgique horticole, 1979, pl. XIII. Brasil, Serra chaude.



CANISTRUM ROSEUM.
La Belgique horticole, 1883, pl. XIV - XV. Brasil, Serra chaude.

Reitz's criteria were discarded here because, though very logical from an horticultural point of view, they are decidedly artificial. The colour gradation of the involucre and primary bracts, from yellowish to whitish to green, falls within a very narrow range of chromatic variation, so much so that some specimens even have a combination of these colours (yellowish or whitish with a greenish apex). Furthermore, in the post flowering stage, the yellowish-whitish bracts may become greenish toward the apex (pers. obs.). The continued use of this criterion would encourage the establishment of numerous, biologically inconsistent varieties. For this reason, the variety *viride* with its entirely green bracts was considered to be a mere colour variation of the type variety, and was therefore placed in synonymy.

The creation of forms based on scape length was also seen as artificial. I observed that specimens with a well-developed scape, that raised the inflorescence well above the rosette, became more compact and produced much shorter scapes when grown in cultivation, under a uniform, more intense light regime. The inflorescence was no longer perched above the rosette in these plants. Obviously, the variability that so strongly influenced Reitz is seen in the wild. But given the overall variation pattern of the species, this criterion becomes inconsistent and artificial, and segregates plants nomenclaturally that are practically identical. The taxonomic forms based on this criterion are placed in synonymy. The number of flowers also varies according to the stoutness of the plant and is discarded here.

Despite his reasoning Elton Leme still accepted var. *rosea* for its red primary bracts. We now see *Edmundoa lindenii* var. *rosea* (E.Morren) Leme: Considered a synonym of the type variety - *Reflora* (cont.upd.) *Lista de Espécies da Flora do Brasil*. Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. <http://floradobrasil.jbrj.gov.br/> (Retrieved 28.3. 2018).

In 1997 Leme also reported, "In Rio Grande do Sul, var. *lindenii* and var. *rosea* are sympatric and may be found in the same area (J. C. da Silva, *pers. Comm*).



The reason I am saying this is that Peter Tristram of New South Wales, Australia received seed called *Edmundoa lindenii* from Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden which had red primary bracts on flowering. Has this instability in colour of primary bracts been noted by other seed raisers? Or has the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Gardens dropped the use of 'var. *rosea*'?

What has happened to all those varieties/forms mentioned by Reitz. Are they still being grown? What names are on the labels? There seems to be no record in the Bromeliad Cultivar Register other than the variegated E. 'Alvim Seidel' and 'Brazil'.

If var. *rosea* is treated with *Edmundoa lindenii* what will growers call the one with the red primary bracts. The ICNCP rules frowns on the use of colour as a single word and we could go back to the Lectotype where Comte de Germiny is involved and call it *Edmundoa* 'Germiny' but some-how I cannot see this being noted by horticulturists. I can see *Edmundoa* 'Rosea' being accepted and acted upon, and that will be my course of action. We have Flora do Brasil 2020 ignoring the existence of sub-species of *Edmundoa lindenii* and The World Checklist of selected Plant Families by Kew Gardens preferring the genus name *Canistrum* to *Edmundoa* which makes you wonder where we go next. While the botanists dither, at least having 'Rosea' in the BCR will give you a reference point.



The hairy flowers (left) and inflorescence raised above the centre of the rosette (right).



Photos by Ross Little and Derek Butcher.



The Ann Williams Clark Medallion was awarded to **Werner Raff** in recognition of his 42 years of service to the Tropical Garden Society of Sydney. Werner Raff came to a Palm & Cycad Society of Australia (as it was then known) meeting in 1980 and has been an active member ever since, holding positions of librarian from 2000 until 2015 and Vice President from 2007 – 2009. **Congratulation Werner!**



SEED BANK

If you have seed to donate please contact Terry .

Below is the list of seeds in our Seed Bank.

<i>Al. imperialis rubra</i>	15.10.19	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia juncea</i>	1.2.22	Werner Raff
<i>Tillandsia leiboldiana</i> (purple bracts)	4.4.22	Kerry McNicol
<i>Catopsis floribunda</i>	12/06/2022	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Vriesea</i> 'Goldfisch' (hybrid)	06/06/2022	Kerry McNicol
<i>Tillandsia capillaris</i> was <i>var. incana</i>	06/06/2022	Kerry McNicol

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

Some snippets . . . cont

Questions and Answers

from BSI Journal 1986, Vol.36, No.3

Q.2 - What bromeliads are best to grow in the house? All my neoregelias turn green. A.

All bromeliads require some light. Another problem encountered in the house is low humidity. Neoregelias require high light so they will probably never be successful under most home conditions. They will, however, tolerate about a week at a time in the house before being returned to better conditions. *Guzmania*, *Nidularium* and *Vriesea* would probably be the genera of choice. Some *Cryptanthus* are grown in terrariums, but the results are usually not spectacular. Culture within the home is more difficult than greenhouses or shade houses, yet many people have no other choice and are successful. They keep their collections close to an east or south window and provide some means of raising the humidity of the surrounding area. Many tillandsias will do well under these conditions.

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)

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