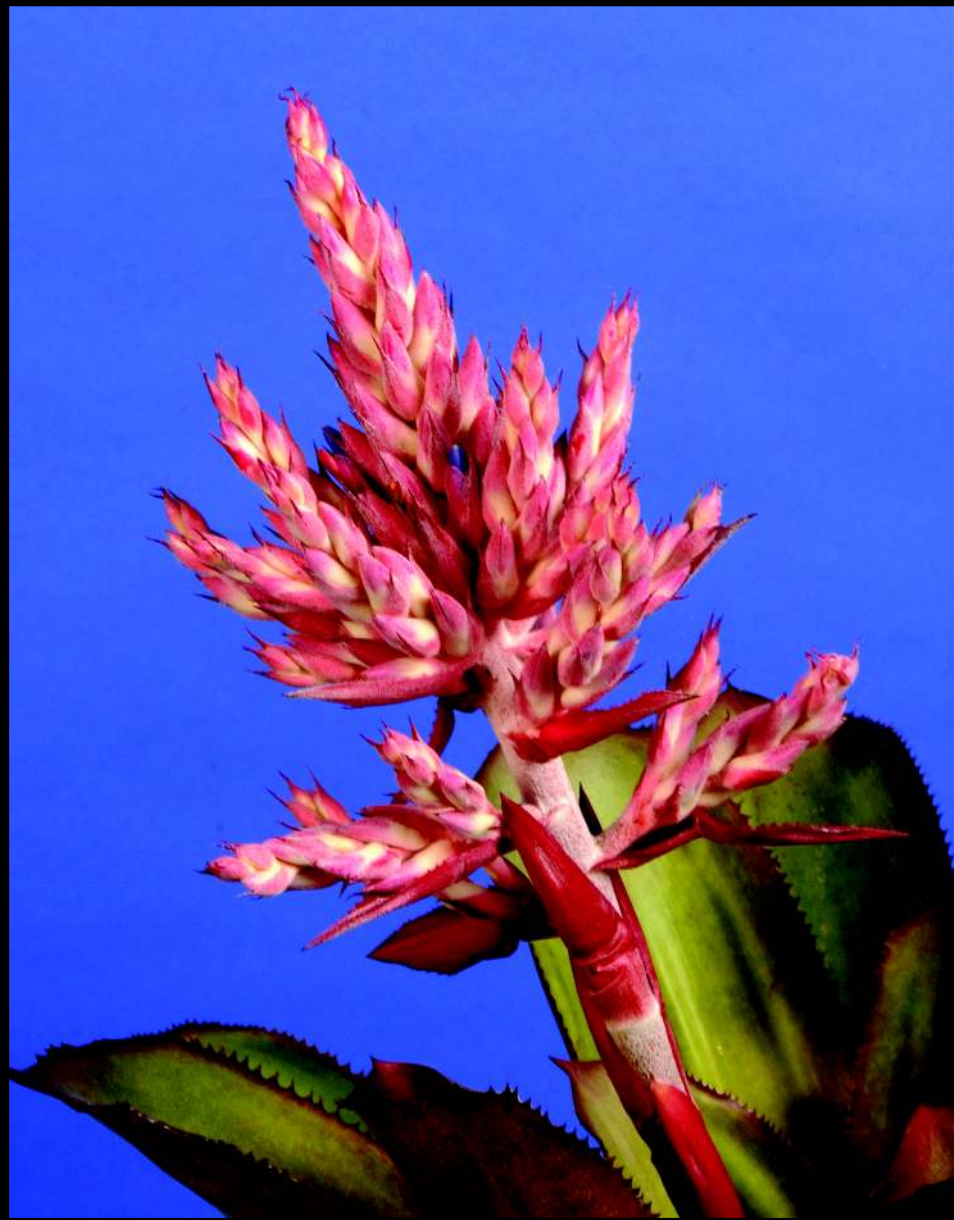


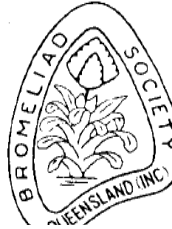
Bromeliaceae



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Front Cover:	<i>Aechmea</i> 'Pink Rocket'	Photo by Ross Stenhouse
Rear Cover :	<i>Guzmania remyi</i>	Photo by Ross Stenhouse

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Books For Sale

The Society has the following books for sale:

• Starting with Bromeliads	\$18
• Pitcher Plants of the Americas	\$60
• Bromeliads: A Cultural Manual	\$5
• Judges Handbook by BSI	\$34
• Back Copies of Bromeliaceae (2005, 2006 Editions)	\$4
• Bromeliads for the Contemporary Garden by Andrew Steens	\$36
• Bromeliads: Next Generation by Shane Zaghini	\$33

Postage and package extra. Unfortunately we cannot supply overseas orders. Please phone the Librarian, Mrs Evelyn Rees (07) 3355 0432 to order books.

Bromeliad Bonanza

Our show at Mount Cootha held on the 21st and 22nd of April was once again a wonderful display of plants to represent our “becoming more popular” Bromeliads.

We had displays from the Sunshine Coast- the Gold Coast and the new Caboolture & Districts society as well as our Brisbane Club.

Bob Cross once again came up with a great theme to fit in with water wise plants. Two of our signs read “Feeling a little dry in the garden? Bromeliads are the great survivors” and

“Water Wise-YOU BET-Bromeliads invented tanks before we did”.

Judging by the number of plants sold during the weekend it is obvious there is no deterring a gardener. We are certainly a dedicated bunch.

There were quite a few new members helping with both the set up and the work during the weekend. I am sure any one who was involved would say they enjoyed themselves. It is great to talk to people about growing Broms and also to hear the comments by so many eg. I purchased one of these or I was given one of these and now I can't get enough or I think I am hooked.

So many questions about how to pot them, how to take the pups off, do they flower a second time, what do you use for potting mix and many more. I am sure it depends on who you talk to as to the answer you receive.

A lot of growers use different mixes with different ideas to suit them and their particular growing conditions. One thing is for sure you can treat these plants pretty rough and they will still reward you.

Nancy Kickbusch did a great job again as Show Co-ordinator. Each show she has different challenges and always seems to sort them out.

The competition plants were also well represented and made a lovely display around the room. You certainly see some lovely ones to make them in the must have category so obviously this is how we get to learn more about the plants and the different varieties.

At our next show on the 10th and 11th of November it would be lovely see the same amount of helpers and also some of the new members getting involved. Don't think you don't know enough because there are plenty of other people to answer any questions thrown at you and this is a way to broaden your knowledge as well.

Sunshine Coast Bromeliad Spectacular

The Sunshine Coast Show was held on the 28th & 29th April. There were some beautiful plants for sale as usual and the large display was spectacular. Another display of Billbergias in the corner of the hall was also an eye catcher.

The customers were coming through in a steady stream and once again the members who were there certainly seemed to enjoy the occasion.

There were talks held outside in a large marquee and I think this is a great idea as the people seem to be always hungry for more information on potting, what mix to use, how often to water, fertilizer and so on.

The raffle also was very worthwhile, there was a lovely stand filled to overflowing with broms for first prize and a wheelbarrow full of goodies for the second prize.

The ladies sitting on the door just outside the hall had a big carpet snake keeping an eye on them all day. He was curled up on the rafters above.

As with our show in Brisbane people seem to be very interested in broms because of the water situation. It has certainly been a boost for our favourites.

Cold Weather Protection

(compiled by Bob Reilly)

Editorial comment (Bob Reilly) These were compiled from several short articles on this topic in the January 2007 edition of the BromeliAdvisory, published by the Bromeliad Society of South Florida.

1. When frost is expected one award-winning grower soaks her plants (whether potted, planted in the ground, or hanging) with water from a hose. This makes it less likely that the plants will freeze, and reduces stress from cold and wind.

2. Hanging plants can then be placed on the ground and covered with a sheet, along with potted/planted bromeliads. The sheets hold the ground heat around the plants and cut the wind. However, some growers remove the sheets or other coverings as soon as the sun comes up.

3. Sprinkle plants (with water) with caution. Sprinkling is especially effective if frost is imminent and the duration of cold is brief. It is less effective if there is prolonged frost or there are cold, dry winds.

4. If you are not using ice to protect your plants, water them well a day before expected cold.

5. Plants in containers are more susceptible than those planted in the ground.

6. Less nitrogen, more potassium will

increase cold-hardiness.

7. In general, the most cold hardy bromeliads come from southern Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay to Argentina.

8. Frost can be as damaging as a freeze, and forms at temperatures above 0 degrees Celsius and as high as 3 degrees Celsius.

9. Duration of cold is as much a factor as actual temperature.

10. If you have a plant that is valuable to you, protect it. If you are not sure about its sensitivity, err on the side of caution.

11. Because plants have not had time to become acclimatised, damage can occur if there is a sudden temperature drop after a mild spell.

12. Be wary of the wind chill factor, particularly in exposed situations.

13. Provide cover to plants. This prevents heat loss by convection air currents and prevents evaporative heat loss. If plants are on or in the ground, it also prevents ground heat loss and creates a warm pocket.

14. Keep plants out of the wind where possible. Convection air currents will lower surface and core temperatures of plants. Keeping plants close to the ground will help, as well as moving plants next to buildings or other larger plants that will shield the wind.

15. Place plants in areas where warmth is likely to be preserved. Close placement to the ground or on the ground, where conduction from the warm ground will help, is beneficial. Close placement to bodies of water, large trees or buildings will also help.

16. Cover open shade structures. This allows for the retention of warm air by entrapment. This also allows the warmth to be stratified (warm air tends to rise) and plants placed accordingly.

17. Finally, if you simply cannot bear to lose a plant, or have it damaged by the cold, then bring it inside until the danger has passed.

Welcome to New Members

Please welcome the following new members, whose membership in the Society was approved by the Society's Management Committee in April and May 2007:

April: Adam Vesley, Carla Bacon, David Whitechurch, Catherine Hocking, Angela McCaffrey, Shannon Born, Ashley Brown, Diane Spicer, Lornoc McMillan, Tracey & David Peck, and Geraldine Mulholland.

May: Sandra Webb, Nola Mauler, Adrian Mauler, Charles Le Moyne, Beryl Goody, Susan Reinecke, Frances Wilson, Winifred Bartholomai, Neville Deans, Norah Smith, Mal & Michelle Cameron, Joyce Matheson, Jeffrey James, Alec Sullivan, and Kerry Purcell.

The Committee would like to extend a special welcome to Charles Le Moyne who, at 13 years old, is probably our youngest member. To help Charles in growing his bromeliads, the Committee has sent him a complimentary copy of *Starting with Bromeliads*.

Society member receives prestigious award

Australia's most prestigious horticultural industry-based award has been given to Arno King at a ceremony on Wednesday 4th April.

The Australian Institute of Horticulture's FELLOW award is rarely given with only a handful of recipients residing in Queensland.

Arno made the following comments on

receiving the award:

"It has been a great honour for me to receive this award and I am very proud to have been nominated. It is great to have the acknowledgement for all those years spent promoting the industry and the horticulture profession. However plants, landscape design and gardening are my passion and I appreciate working in an industry which I love. I have been lucky to meet and work with many like minded individuals and being a member of the AIH has certainly been a catalyst in this department."

Congratulations to Arno from all the Bromeliad Society of Queensland Members - We are proud of your achievements.

Winner of Autumn 'Bromeliad Bonanza' Raffle

The winner is member Mavis Frewen-Cord of Gladstone, Qld.

Thanks to Member Lynn Hudson

Lynn Hudson came to the rescue and recently compiled the very long overdue conference proceedings for the Bromeliads XIII conference held way back in October 2005.

It had been an ongoing source of embarrassment to the society that these proceedings had not been produced and it was starting to look like it would never happen.

Lynn Hudson came to the rescue, carried out a great detective job and chased up the necessary papers and other documentation and produced the proceedings. Getting this information so long after the event was no small task and others had failed in their attempts. Very well Lynn and thanks!!

The Editors Desk

by Ross Stenhouse

As no doubt quite a few of you are aware, the photographs with the blue backgrounds published in this journal are photos that I have taken. Having just completed a photo shoot before writing this article, I was thinking that maybe there might be a few generous people out there that would be prepared to give me a pup or two of a bromeliad that they think might look good gracing the pages of this journal once it matures.

It has been brought to my attention that one of the societies very prominent life members, Grace Goode OAM, will be 90 on 23rd of July. Grace is such a great name in the world of bromeliad hybridisation both within Australian circles and Internationally, we should feel honoured that she in a member of OUR society and has been for a great many years.

At the June meeting of the Society's Management Committee meeting various strategies were discussed to overcome the loss of personal contact caused by the greatly increased numbers of members in the society. Also discussed was methods to encourage people to enter the plant competition. I made the point that a lot of members are not interested in competing against other members rather they are mainly interested in learning how to grow broms. I made the point that the

sales tables often serve an unintended role as an educational tool in that there are usually a large number of different species and hybrids of broms evident on the tables.

The President, Olive Trevor, made the point that you can bring along plants for display without entering the plant competition.

I for one certainly enjoy looking at the plants on the sales and display tables, so please bring in plants.

As you will see elsewhere in this journal, I am down in October to make a presentation to society members on how I photograph bromeliads. Please bring in plants so I can photograph them. The best photos will be used in future issues of Bromeliaceae. I hope members bring in plenty of plants because as you can see I need the photographs.

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Wet Tables

Editorial Comment (Ross Stenhouse)

This article is a reprint from the BSI Journal Vol. XXXVII #2. Its original title was "Questions & Answers" and was conducted by Bob Heer and Tom Montgomery. Member Peter Paroz submitted it for publication in this journal as he thought it would be of interest and was about a subject that had received little, if any, coverage in society discussions. Its proposals certainly go against the conventional wisdom drummed into bromeliad growers, that being "They don't like to have wet conditions!" The more adventurous amongst the readers might give it a go and send in a report on the outcome.

Q. What is a "wet table"? How do they operate? Why are they used? Can I build one for my greenhouse? Are they expensive?

A. Wet tables are a means for providing constant water and desired nourishment to the roots of the plants in a manner that will not cause the roots to rot or disintegrate. They do this by providing a constant source of moisture that is pulled up into the pot by capillary action to keep the potting medium moist but not soggy. There are two basic kinds of wet table - active and passive:

The active wet table is a solid plant bench with one side slightly higher than the other. The top is covered with a plastic film and a capillary mat. The film may be black builders' plastic or other waterproof material and the mat can be purchased at a nursery supply company. A cheap polyester blanket can be a substitute capillary mat. A water reservoir is provided with a small pump and suitable emitters are located along the high edge of the table so that the solution flows across the mat to the low side of the table and then drips off into a gutter provided to collect

and return the solution to the reservoir from which it is then recirculated. This keeps the table constantly moist.

The pots to be placed on the table must have some kind of wick. A commercial wick is available from supply houses or from African violet growers, but a small wad of wet sphagnum, forced partially through the bottom hole of the pot to reach both the mix and the capillary mat, will work just as well.

After wicking, the pot may be filled with a loose mix and planted. Before placing the pot on the table it should be well watered so that the mix is thoroughly moistened. The capillary action will not start well in a dry mix. For this reason, if the table or pots are ever allowed to dry out, each pot should be well watered from the top as you reactivate the system.

The passive wet table is much simpler. The solid plant bench has a gutter or trough along one side to act as a reservoir. The table top and trough are covered loosely with plastic film. The film must line the trough and be loose enough so that it will not tear or be stressed. With the film smoothed over the table and stapled to the table frame (if desired), the blanket is spread over it and one edge is allowed to extend into the bottom of the trough. The other edges of the blanket should stop several inches short of the table edge to prevent drip and waste. Fill the reservoir, then wet the blanket or mat thoroughly and capillary action will draw water up from the reservoir. Even on the hottest days the blanket will remain evenly moist. As with the active system, the pots must have a wick in some manner to maintain contact between the mix and the mat, and the mix should be wet to start the action.

The use of the wet table accomplishes several things:

- The constant moisture promotes even growth and healthy root systems. This

may seem strange when so much emphasis is placed on not over watering, yet, even plants such as African violets that have such sensitive roots do well when grown in this way. The capillary action seems to provide just enough moisture, but not too much. In a loose mix the water does not stop up the interparticle spaces, but allows air and other gases to move through and gives the roots a chance to breathe. There can be a problem if too much organic material is used in the mix because it will rot, disintegrate, and pack.

- Nutrients can be applied evenly. Just add small amounts to the reservoir or trough. Start off with one-quarter strength according to the manufacturer's instructions, and then add one-eighth strength as you need to replenish the reservoir. If you have several tables this could lead to some interesting experiments in fertilizing.

- The constant humidity that comes from the evaporation off the mat should help to reduce leaf tip damage and other problems that arise when the humidity falls too low. With the wet table it is not necessary to keep water in the cups or leaf axils and lacking that water there will be no buildup of mineral salts or water to sour and cause tissue damage. If needed, systemic insecticides and fungicides may be added to the trough so that you won't have to treat individual plants.

Some additional suggestions are to use plastic pots and mostly inorganic mix. The plants should be flushed periodically. Plastic pots will, of course, salt up around the bottom, but not nearly as bad as clay pots, as the clay allows evaporation through the walls and increases the salt buildup. Also, plastic is much easier to clean.

Since you can supply whatever nutrients you desire and in whatever quantities needed, there is not much reason to use organic material in the mix. Some peatmoss may be used in growing terrestrials such as

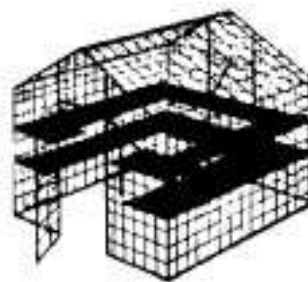
Cryptanthus, Dyckias, Hechtias, or Ananas, but it is not essential. The only organic material that should be considered for epiphytes would be redwood chips or shredded tree fern fibre in judicious amounts. Every six months, such as spring and fall, it would be wise to drain the system and flush the plant, pots, mat, and reservoir. Use water that has had the pH adjusted to about 5.5 to help dissolve any chemical salts that have accumulated. Wait about 30 minutes to one hour, but do not allow to dry, and then flush again. Refill the trough and add whatever nutrients you are using, if any. At all times, the solution in the reservoir should maintain a pH of 5.5 to 6.0; check frequently.

This growing method is easy to build and inexpensive to start up and run.

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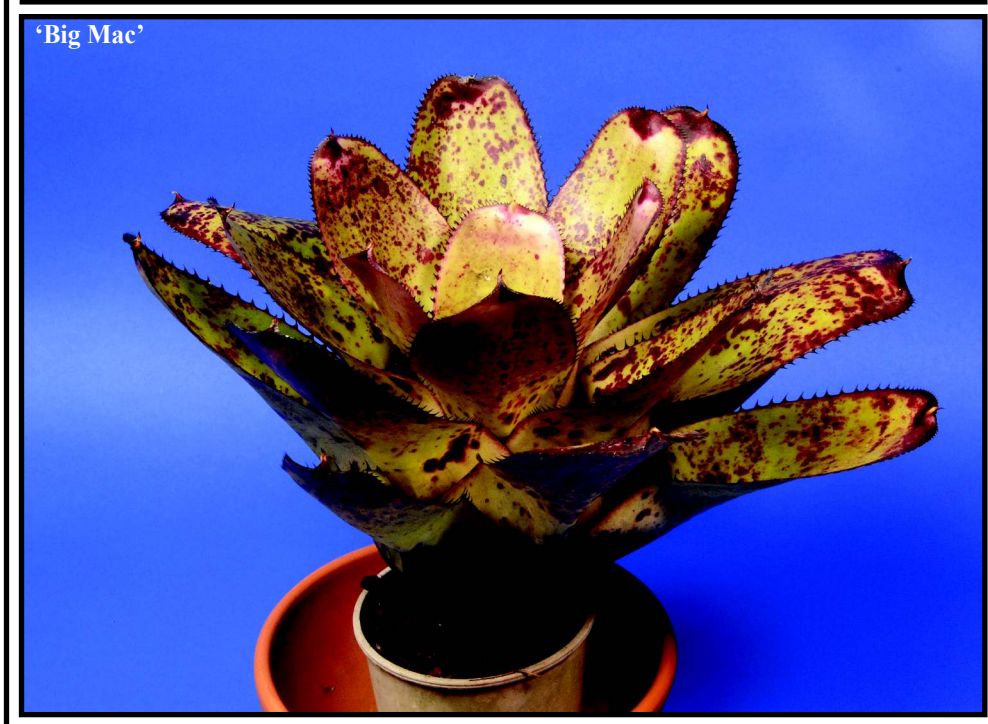
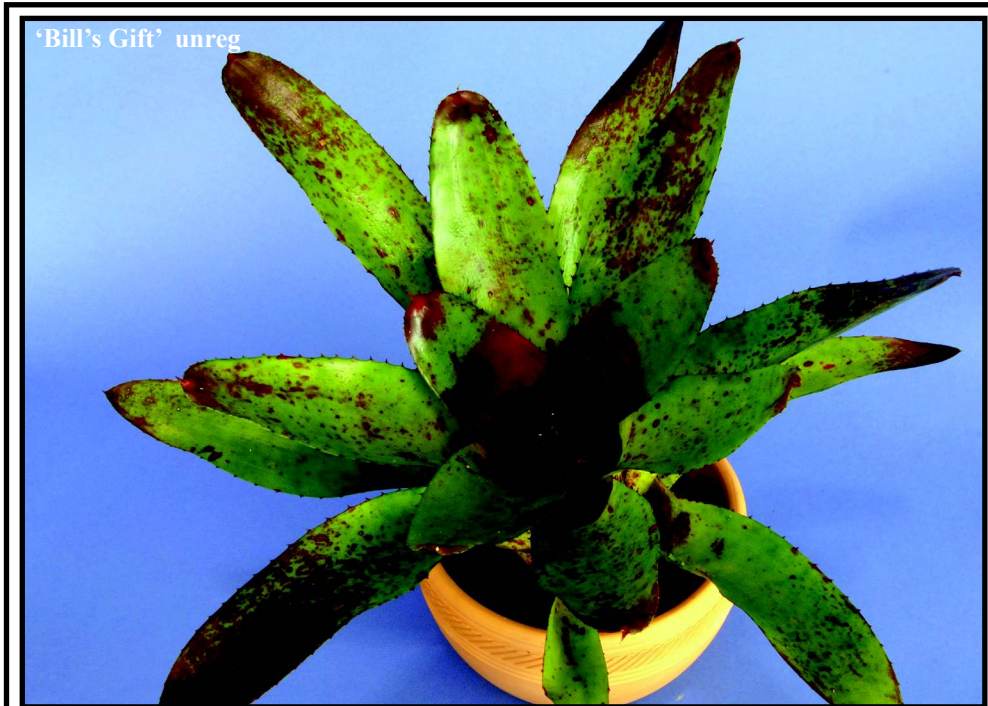


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Some Medium-Sized Neoregelias: Part 1

(by Bob Reilly)

Neoregelias are probably the most popular bromeliads amongst Queensland collectors. In this article, over 100 medium size neoregelias are described, although there are, literally, hundreds more to choose from. For the purposes of this article (which is an expanded version of one which first appeared in the November-December 2005 edition of *Bromeliaceae*), I have used a plant width, at maturity, of approximately 30 to 70cm to define a “medium sized” neoregelia. Photographs of many of the plants mentioned here have appeared in a number of 2004 to 2007 editions of *Bromeliaceae*.

The plants are mainly grown for their foliage, as the inflorescence usually consists of a cluster of blue or white petalled flowers, in the middle of the plants “tank”. The tanks are formed by the plants’ central leaves. They store water which help the plants to meet their moisture requirements.

Neoregelias typically have a flat rosette formed by 15 to 30 leaves, all of which have small spines on their margins. Many of the neoregelias grown today have attractively – marked and coloured foliage throughout their life. This colouration after becomes more intense at flowering, when the plants central portion often “colours up” in shades of pink, purple, or red.

Neoregelias grow well in pots, or small buckets. The containers should have a diam-

eter of 150 to 200mm. Potting mixtures used successfully include:

- Well composted pine bark to which a continuous release, over a period of nine months or more, fertiliser such as Nutricote or Osmocote is added when the plants/pups are potted;

- Pine bark chunks, (such as those used to grow cymbidium orchids in), treated with a special type of fertiliser available from the Bromeliad Society of Queensland. Combine 1 part charcoal with 7 parts treated bark to form this potting mixture;

- A mixture of 2 parts Peatmoss or Cocopeat combined with 1 part coarse sand. Add Nutricote or Osmocote to this mixture.

Care should be taken in applying liquid fertiliser, as excessive fertilisation results in the plants losing their symmetrical shape and, to some extent, their colouration. If applying liquid fertilisers, a brand such as Phostrogen (N:P:K ratio is 14 : 4.4 : 22.5), which has relatively low amounts of nitrogen in it, may give the best results.

These plants grow well under 50% “density” shadecloth in Autumn, Winter, and early Spring and 75% shadecloth for the remainder of the year. Alternatively, they will grow quite well in shaded positions in the garden, but it is important to avoid locations which receive the full afternoon sun (especially in summer). Neoregelias look very attractive in a massed planting and, as such, make good landscaping plants provided their shade and water requirements are met. The plants like air movement around them. So, if practical, space plants so the edges of their outer leaves are only just touching.

The only pest likely to cause some problems is scale. This can be treated by using an insecticide such as Folimat or Confidor. Avoid spraying the plants when the temperature exceeds 30 degrees Celsius, otherwise leaf “burning” may occur (although



such incidents are rare).

These plants readily produce pups which will produce flowering plants in 12 to 24 months time.

Pups can be potted straight into any of the potting mixtures described previously. Ensure the mixture holds the pups firmly in position, as this helps promote rapid growth.

Most of the plants described below are readily available from bromeliad nurseries and Society members. Also there are many other fine neoregelias that, due to space constraints, I have not described here.

The plant descriptions, and photographs used to illustrate some of them, are based on flowering Southern Queensland plants grown in southern Queensland under the conditions outlined in the earlier part of this article. The amount of light received in different parts of Australia can vary considerably. For example, certain neoregelias grown in North Queensland under 70% shadecloth can look quite different to the same plant grown in southern Queensland.

The naming of neoregelias, particularly hybrids, can be something of a vexed topic. This arises as many hybrids in particular, have not been formally registered or, in some cases, appear to have been registered under two different names. While people such as Derek Butcher, the Bromeliad Society International's Cultivar Register, are endeavouring to rectify this situation, it will continue for some time. So, the approach I have adopted here, is to use the name under which the particular plant is generally sold in southern Queensland.

'Amethyst' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 60 cm across. The green leaves have brown-purple markings and splotches towards their tips. At flowering, the plant's centre turns pink-purple.

'Amethyst Queen' About 20, 7 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 60 cm across. The bronze-green leaves are suffused with purple, and have distinct purple markings. At flowering, the plant's centre turns a deep pink-purple.

'Aussie Dream' unreg About 20, 4cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 40cm wide. The green leaves, which have white stripes of varying widths, colour orange in good light. The plant's centre flushes a bright orange-red at flowering.

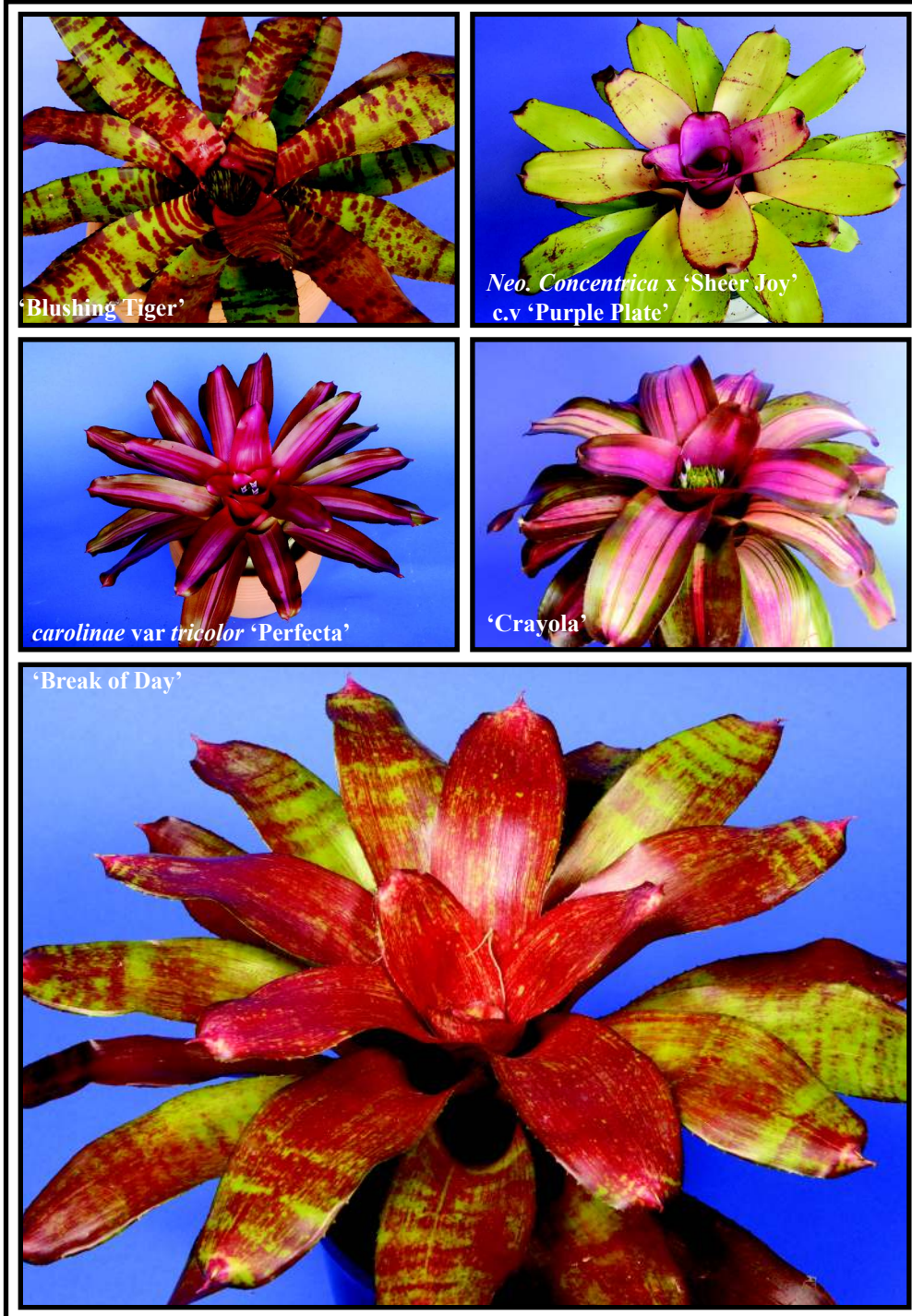
'Aussie Dream' "April" unreg About 20, 7cm wide leaves, form a 40cm wide, flat, compact rosette. The green leaves have thin white margins, and pronounced purple tips. At flowering, the centre flushes a pink-purple.

'Aussie Dream' "Superba" About 15, 7cm wide leaves, form a 50cm wide flat rosette. The leaves' centres have a large number of creamy stripes of varying widths. The leaves' margins are green. At flowering, the plant's centre becomes a dark pink-purple, while the upper leaves acquire a light, pink shading.

'Big Mac' About 30, 7 cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect, compact rosette approximately 60 cm across. The yellow-green leaves have pronounced purple spots, tips and spines. At flowering, the centre turns violet-purple.

'Big Pinkie' About 30, 8 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 50 cm across. The bronze-green leaves, which have cream margins, flush pink in good light. At flowering, the plant's centre turns pink-purple.

'Bill's Gift' unreg About 10, 6 cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette approximately 30 cm across. The red-tipped, yellow-green leaves have red spots and markings, especially towards their tips. They also have distinct, small, red spines. At flowering,



the plant's centre turns bright red.

'Blood Plum' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The green leaves have broad, cream stripes in their centres, as well as red splotches and markings. The plant's centre turns a deeper pink-red at flowering.

'Blushing Tiger' About 15, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 30 cm across. The green leaves have irregular, brown-red banding. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes red.

'Bobby Dazzler' About 20, 8 cm wide, leaves form a 60cm wide flat, open rosette. The leaves are red-brown in colour with green splotches, especially towards the plants centre.

'Break of Day' About 20, 4 cm wide, bronze-green leaves form a flat rosette approximately 30 cm across. At flowering, the central leaves are a mixture of green, cream and red, irregular banding.

'Bright Spot' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette approximately 35 cm across. The green leaves have red spots and tips. At flowering, the plant's inner centre turns red..

'Camelot' (this plant is often sold as: *concentrica* x 'Avalon') About 30, 5 cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette about 60 cm across. The reddish-brown leaves have green splotches scattered along them. Green bands, of varying widths, are evident towards the plant's centre.

***carolinae* var *tricolor* 'Perfecta'** Perhaps the best of the *carolinae* var *tricolor* cultivars. About 20, 5cm wide, leaves form a flat, open rosette about 60cm across. The green leaves, which have a pinkish hue in good light, have central, white stripes of varying widths. The centre flushes a bright pink-red at flowering.

'Charm' About 20, 8cm wide, leaves form a compact rosette about 70cm across.

The red leaves have a large number of small, green spots which can "fade" and disappear when the plant is exposed to strong light. The leaves' tips are a pronounced maroon colour.

'Cherry Jam' About 15, 8cm wide, leaves form a 50cm wide flat, open rosette. The leaves' margins are green, with the balance largely composed of cream stripes of varying widths. At flowering, the centre flushes a deep purple.

'Color Parade' About 20, 6cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette about 50cm wide. The predominantly yellow-green leaves have reddish brown bands of varying widths. These bands have green spots and splotches in them.

concentrica About 15, 7 to 10 cm wide, leaves form a 40 to 60 cm wide rosette. The green leaves have violet/purple splotches and markings. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes violet to purple. This plant is very hardy and has been used as a parent for many hybrids.

***concentrica* 'albomarginata'** About 15, 7cm wide, leaves form a 40cm wide flat rosette. The green leaves have thin, white margins and purple splotches. At flowering, the centre flushes a violet-purple.

***concentrica* x 'Sheer Joy' "Purple Plate"** About 20, 3 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The green leaves have brown-red tips and markings. At flowering, the plant's centre turns light purple.

'Claire Phillips' About 20, 7 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 40 cm across. The green leaves have brown-red markings and tips. At flowering, the plant's centre turns pink-purple.

'Crayola' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a compact, flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The green leaves have central cream stripes, which flush pink-red at



'Storm King' unreg

'Walking Tall'

marmorata

'Prince of Darkness'

'Enchantment'

flowering.

'Dantes Peak' About 15, 9cm wide, leaves form a 40cm wide flat rosette. The green leaves have a large number of thin, irregular, purple bands. At flowering, the central "half" of the plant flushes a deep violet-purple.

'Decora' Over 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The green leaves have central, cream stripes of varying widths. At flowering, the plant's centre turns orange-red.

'Enchantment' About 20, 7cm wide, leaves form a 60cm wide flat rosette. The central portions of the pink flushed leaves have cream stripes of varying widths. Small, white spots are scattered over the leaves. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes red.

'Fireworks' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 70 cm across. The green leaves have numerous thin red stripes. The plant's centre turns red-purple at flowering.

'Flamingo' x 'Myra' About 20, 7 cm wide, bronze leaves form a flat rosette approximately 70 cm across. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes pink-red.

'Gee Whiz' About 15, 10cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 60cm across. The leaves have dark purple spots and fragmented banding. The ends of the leaves are red-purple, with a pronounced purple spot at each leaf's tip. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes pink-purple in colour.

'Geisha Girl' Numerous, 4 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 40 cm across. The yellow-green leaves have red tips. At flowering, the plant's centre turns pink-red.

'Grace' x 'Passion' (also known as 'Passion x 'Grace') About 20, 7cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 40cm across. The bronze-green leaves turn a deeper shade of bronze at flowering, while the plant's centre flushes a bright pink-purple.

'Gunpowder' About 20, 7cm wide, leaves form a 60cm wide rosette. The leaves' margins are green, with the balance having cream stripes of varying widths. At flowering, the plants upper leaves are suffused with violet-purple, while the centre flushes a deeper violet-purple.

'Gympie Royal' unreg About 15, 3 cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette approximately 30 cm wide. The bronze-green leaves have irregular, thin, brown-red banding and markings on both surfaces.

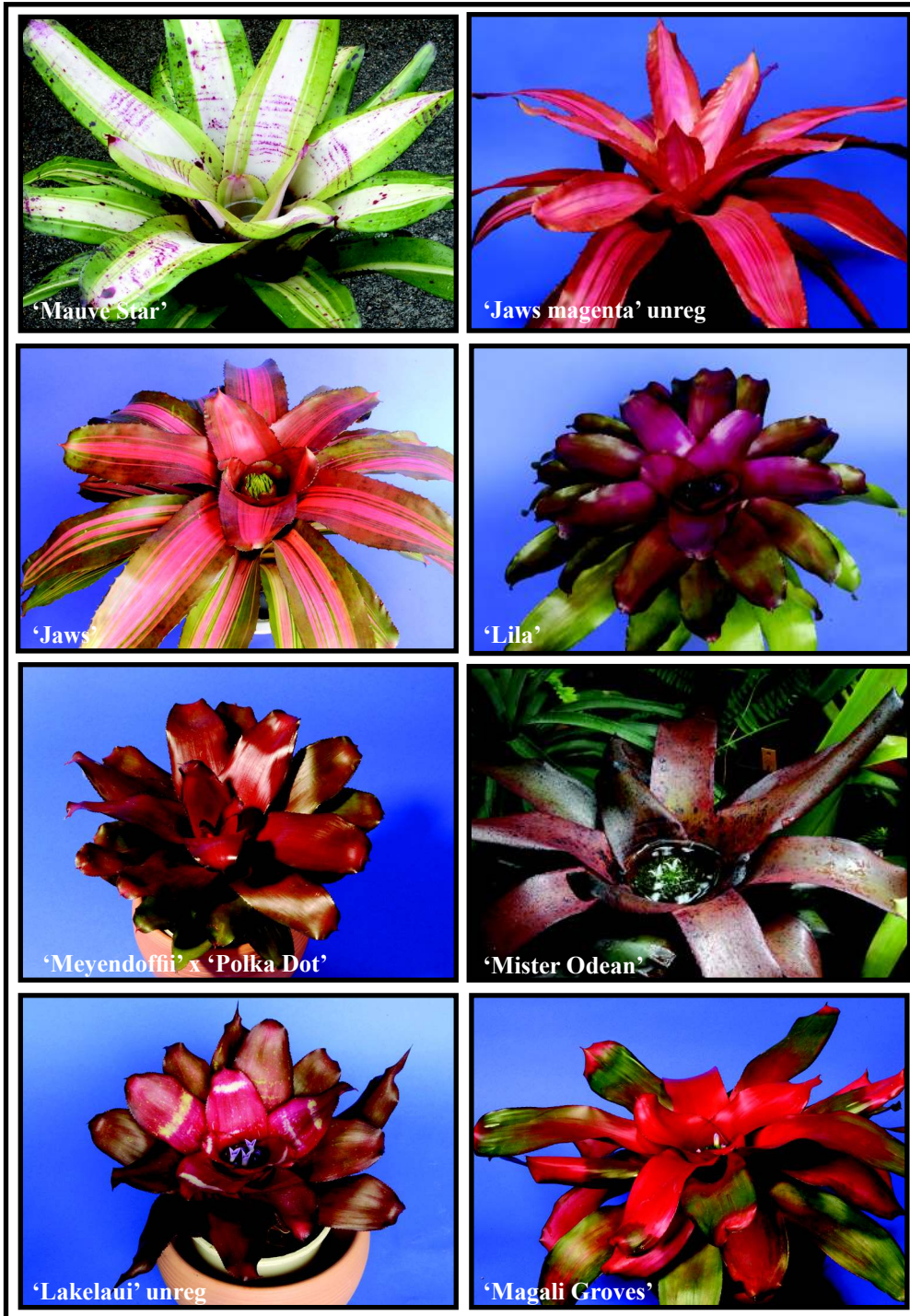
'Heck' About 30, 5cm wide, leaves form a flat compact rosette about 30cm wide. The bronze-green leaves have 1cm wide, white margins. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes red, and a reddish tinge becomes evident in the leaves' white margins.

'Impressor' unreg About 20, 6cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette around 55cm across. The white margined, green leaves have an "overlay" of reddish blotches and fragmented bands. At flowering the reddish markings become more pronounced,

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particularly in the plants centre.

‘Jaws’ (There are many different cultivars of this hybrid). About 20, 7 cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette about 70 cm across. The green leaves have central, cream stripes of varying widths. At flowering, the cream stripes flush pink-red.

‘Jaws’ ‘Magenta’ unreg About 20, 8 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 70 cm across. The variegated leaves flush magenta in good light.

kautskyi About 15, 4 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 35 cm across. The yellow-green leaves have irregular, dark brown-red markings and banding on their upper surfaces, especially in their upper halves.

‘King’s Ransom’ About 25, 5 cm wide, leaves form a compact rosette about 50cm across. At flowering, the plant’s centre is a bright red, progressing through pink and then bronze – green colours, as one moves towards the leaves’ tips.

‘Lakelau’ unreg About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 30 cm across. The bronze leaves have cream/green spots and markings. At flowering, the plant’s inner leaves turn red, which contrast strongly with the cream/green markings.

‘Lambert’s Pride’ About 20, 6cm wide, leaves form a compact rosette about 50cm across. The red-brown leaves have green bands of varying widths. A light red-dish flush appears in the plant’s centre at flowering.

‘Lavender Mist’ Over 20, 7 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 60 cm across. The green leaves have brown-purple spots and tips. At flowering, the plant’s centre turns lavender-purple.

‘Len’s Choice’ About 15, 6cm wide leaves form a flat, open rosette about 70cm across. The green leaves have irregular purple markings, and faintly flush purple in

good light. The leaves’ margins are white, while white longitudinal stripes in the centre of some leaves also occur. At flowering, the plant’s centre turns crimson red.

‘Lila’ About 20, 5 cm wide, green leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. At flowering, the plant’s centre turns an iridescent pink-purple.

‘Marble Snow’ About 20, 4 cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette approximately 30 cm across. The leaves are a mixture of cream, green and pink.

‘Magali Groves’ About 20, 7 cm wide, bronze-green leaves form a 60 cm wide flat rosette. The curved leaves have pink-red tips. At flowering, the plant’s centre turns purple-red.

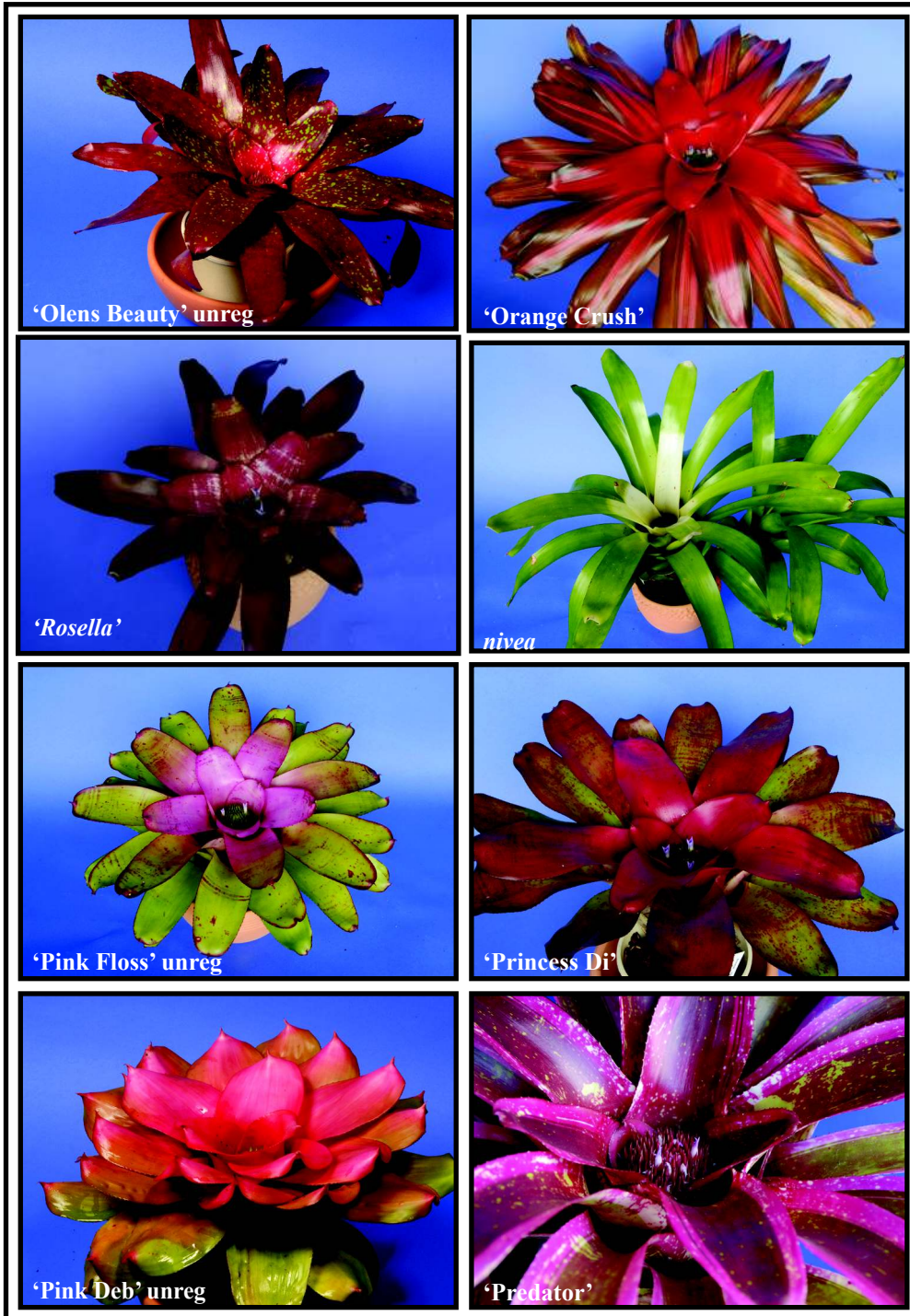
‘Maggies Pride’ About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 50 cm across. The green leaves, which have broad, central cream stripes, flush pink in good light. At flowering, the plant’s centre turns a deeper pink.

marmorata About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The green leaves have red-brown splotches on both surfaces, while their tips are bright red.

This plant has been used as a parent for many hybrids, a large number of which resemble the species. Consequently, many of the plants labelled as *N. marmorata* are actually hybrids.

‘Maive Star’ About 15, 7cm wide, leaves form a 40cm wide flat rosette. The leaves have a broad, cream central stripe, with green margins. Irregular, narrow, purple bands and spots mark the leaves. At flowering, the centre flushes a violet-purple.

***melanodonta* x ‘Meyendorffii’** About 20, 8 cm wide, leaves form a 35 cm wide, compact, flat rosette. The yellow-green leaves have purple spots, tips, and markings. At flowering, the plant’s centre turns



violet-purple.

'Meyendorffii' x 'Polka Dot' About 20, 4 cm wide, bronze leaves form a flat rosette approximately 30 cm across. At flowering, the inner leaves turn dark red.

'Mister Odean' (sometimes sold as: 'Odean Head') About 15, 10 cm wide leaves form a flat rosette approximately 50 cm across. The leaves are "burnt orange" in colour, with black/purple markings.

'Morado' About 15, 8cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette around 40cm across. The predominantly green leaves have variable, approximately 2cm wide white margins, with irregular purple spotting. At flowering, the plant's centre becomes purple.

'Muscat' About 20, 7cm wide leaves form a 50cm wide flat rosette. The green leaves are edged with cream stripes of varying widths, as well as fainter longitudinal cream stripes in the leaves' centre. Horizontal, irregular, bands of purple markings also occur on the leaves. The plant's centre flushes a violet-purple at flowering.

'nivea' About 20, 4cm wide pale green leaves form a 40cm wide semi-erect rosette. At flowering, the plant's centre turns white.

'Olens Beauty' unreg About 20, 4 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The brown-red leaves are heavily marked with green spots. At flowering, the plant's inner centre turns pink-red, and the spots turn white.

'One and Only' About 20, 6cm wide, leaves form a flat, compact rosette about 30cm across. At flowering, the plants centre flushes a bright red, with the remainder largely being dark red. The leaves' tips are bright red. The central cluster of flowers is unusual for neoregelias, as they are raised above the plant's centre.

'Orange Crush' About 20, 4 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 50 cm across. The bronze leaves have central

cream stripes of varying widths. At flowering, the plant's centre turns a bright orange-red, with the remainder of the plant flushing a lighter orange-red.

'Painted Delight' About 20, 8cm wide, strap-like leaves form a 60cm wide flat rosette. The green leaves have dark purple markings, particularly towards the plant's centre. At flowering, the centre flushes pink-purple.

'Paula' About 20, 10 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 50 cm across. The green leaves have cream stripes of varying widths. At flowering, the plant's centre, and inner leaves, turn a bright pink-purple.

'Peggy Bailey' About 20, 10 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 60 cm across. The pink-red leaves have narrow cream margins that flush pink in good light. At flowering, the plant's centre turns a deeper pink-red.

'pendula' About 10 leaves form a flat, open rosette approximately 30 cm across. The yellow-green leaves are 5 cm wide at their base, tapering to a sharp point at their tips. The plant's centre turns bright red at flowering. Pups form at the end of long stolons, which makes this plant a good subject for hanging baskets.

'Perfection' (sometimes sold under the name: 'Fosperior's Perfection') This is a variegated form of *N. 'Fosperior'*) About 15, 5 cm wide, leaves with central, cream stripes of varying widths, form an open 70 cm wide rosette. In good light, the leaves are light crimson in colour, tending towards green in shady conditions. At flowering, the crimson leaf colouration becomes more intense, while the plant's centre turns a bright red.

'Phyllis' About 20, 8cm wide, leaves form a semi-erect rosette about 60cm across. The light, pink red leaves have pink tips. At flowering, the centre flushes a bright pink,

with the remainder of the plant assuming a deeper pink colour.

'Pimiento' About 20, 4 cm wide, leaves form an open, flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The red leaves have central cream stripes of varying widths that flush red in good light.

'Pink Deb' unreg About 20, 9 cm wide, bronze leaves form a flat, compact rosette approximately 40 cm across. The leaves have pink tips. At flowering, the plant's centre turns bright pink.

'Pink Floss' unreg About 20, 6 cm wide, leaves form a 40cm wide flat, rosette. The leaves are yellow-green with faint pink-purple spotting and narrow banding. At flowering, the centre flushes a bright pink-purple, and the leaves' banding becomes a more intense colour.

'Pink Hippo' unreg About 15 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 50 cm across. The green leaves have faint, brown-purple flushing. At flowering, the plant's upper leaves turn purple with contrasting white spots. The plant's centre turns

a violet-purple.

'Pink Plate' unreg About 20, 5 cm wide, green leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. At flowering, the plant's centre turns red-purple.

'Predator' About 20, 6cm wide, leaves form a 40cm wide rosette. The green leaves have 1cm wide cream margins. A pink-red "overlay" covers most of the leaves' surface, especially in bright light.

'Prince of Darkness' About 20, 8 cm wide, bronze-purple leaves form a flat rosette approximately 70 cm across. At flowering, the plant's centre turns violet-purple.

princeps hybrid This plant has been in Australia for over 40 years. You may find plants (incorrectly) labelled as *N. princeps*. About 15, 4cm wide, leaves form an open rosette around 50cm across. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes an iridescent light purple, with the remaining portion of the leaves becoming purple-bronze in colour.

'Princess Di' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. The green leaves have brown-red markings and spots. At flowering, the plant's inner leaves turn red.

'Prinsler' About 20, 6 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 60 cm across. The green leaves have central, cream stripes of varying widths. At flowering, the plant's centre turns orange-red.

'Quintessence' About 20, 10 cm wide leaves form a flat rosette approximately 60 cm across. The green leaves have purple-brown markings on their upper surfaces, especially towards their tips. At flowering, the plant's centre turns white, with pale, purple spots and markings.

'Rainbow Warrior' About 15, 8 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 60 cm across. The green leaves are heavily marked with brown-purple spots and patches, especially towards their tips. At flowering, the

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plant's leaves turn violet-purple.

'Raphael' About 30, 6 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 50 cm across. The green leaves have cream margins of varying widths, and flush pink in good light. At flowering, the plant's centre turns deep red.

'Rosa Yvonne' About 30, 8 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 70 cm across. The bronze-green leaves have numerous, thin purple stripes and tips. At flowering, the plant's centre turns violet-purple.

'Rose Wine' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form an open, semi-erect rosette about 70 cm across. The green leaves have pink-purple spotting, especially towards their bases. At flowering, the inner leaves turn red-purple.

'Rosea Striata' x spectabilis About 20, 10 cm wide, leaves form a flat, open rosette approximately 60 cm across. The green leaves have numerous, pink-red thin stripes. At flowering, the plant's centre turns pink-red..

'Rosella' About 20, 3 cm wide, bronze-red leaves form a flat rosette about 30 cm across. At flowering, the plant's inner leaves turn red, which contrasts strongly with cream markings and bandings.

'Rosy Morn' About 20, 8 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 70 cm across. The bronze-green leaves are faintly flushed with pink. At flowering, the plant's centre turns pink, while the pink flushing in the leaves becomes more pronounced.

'Royal Cordovan' About 15, 6cm wide leaves form an open, 60cm wide rosette. In good light, the leaves are light crimson in colour, tending towards green in shady conditions. At flowering, the crimson leaf colouration becomes more intense, while the plant's centre turns a bright red.

'Royal Pepper' About 10, 3 cm wide,

leaves form an open, semi-erect rosette approximately 30 cm across. The green leaves have brown-red spots especially towards their base.

'Sam Smith' About 30, 5cm wide, leaves form a flat, compact rosette about 40cm across. At flowering, the plant's centre becomes a bright red, with the remainder being bronze-red.

'Shelldance' Numerous, 3 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 40 cm across. The green leaves have red margins, and curl upwards towards their tips.

'Sister Grace' About 15, 6cm wide, leaves form a 40cm wide flat rosette. At flowering, most of each leaf flushes red-purple, while longitudinal red-purple striping occurs through the remaining portion, which is bronze-green in colour.

'spectabilis' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a 50 cm wide, flat rosette. The leaves are olive-green (bronze in good light) with white/silver bands on their lower surfaces. Each leaf has a prominent red tip (giving rise to the common name of "painted fingernail plant").

While many plants are labelled as this species, it is likely that most are, in fact, hybrids.

'Stars N' Bars' (Sometimes sold under the name: 'American Stars and Bars') About 15, 10 cm wide, leaves form a 45 cm wide flat rosette. The green leaves have dark purple barring and splotches of varying sizes. At flowering, the centre becomes dark pink-purple in colour.

'Storm King' unreg Over 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 40 cm across. At flowering, the leaves' tips are brown-purple, with the balance of the leaves being green with brown-purple spots.

'Sunday Picnic' (F2) unreg Over 20, 6 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 60 cm across. At flowering, the plant's centre



is white-pink, with the balance of the leaves being pink-red with green markings.

'Sungold' Over 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 60 cm across. At flowering, the bronze-red leaves have numerous yellow-green spots and markings.

'Sweet Rosay' Numerous, 6 cm wide, leaves form a 60 cm wide, compact, flat rosette. The green leaves have cream margins. At flowering, the plant's centre turns pink-purple.

'Takemura Princeps' About 20, 8 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 60 cm across. The bronze-green leaves have numerous purple markings and spots. At flowering, the plant's centre turns violet-purple.

'Tangerine' About 15, 5cm wide, leaves form a 35cm wide rosette. At flowering, the plant's centre colours bright red, with the balance of the leaves having a bronze-green colouration.

'Termite' About 20, 6cm wide, leaves form a 50cm wide rosette. The green leaves have white margins of varying widths. Purple spots and irregular bands occur throughout the leaves. These markings become more intense in colour at flowering, while the plant's centre flushes a light purple at that time.

'Tossed Salad' About 20, 8cm wide, leaves form a 40cm wide, semi-erect rosette. The bronze-green leaves have purple-red banding and spots, especially towards their tips. At flowering, the plant's centre flushes a pink-purple colour.

'Touch the Heart' About 20, 7 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette about 50 cm across. The green leaves have brown-purple spots and markings, while the centre turns pink at flowering.

'Treasure Chest' About 20, 5 cm wide, leaves form a flat rosette approximately 40 cm across. At flowering, the leaves are red with green spots.

'Two Tone' About 20, 8cm wide leaves, form a flat 70cm wide rosette. The leaves are light purple/green in colour, while the plant's centre flushes violet – lavender at flowering.

'Van Dorme' About 15, 5cm wide, leaves form a 40 cm wide flat rosette. The dark green leaves have thin white margins, and narrow, white striping elsewhere. In good light, the plant's leaves become flushed with pink. At flowering, the plant's centre colours a bright red.

'Victoria "Pink"' About 15, 5cm wide, leaves form a 30cm wide flat rosette. At flowering, the plant's centre colours pink-purple, which contrasts with the bronze colour of the leaves' remaining portions.

'Waipio Valley' unreg About 40, 5cm wide, leaves form a 50cm wide flat rosette. The bronze red leaves form a distinct point at their tips. At flowering the plant flushes a deeper red.

'Walking Tall' Numerous, 5 cm wide,

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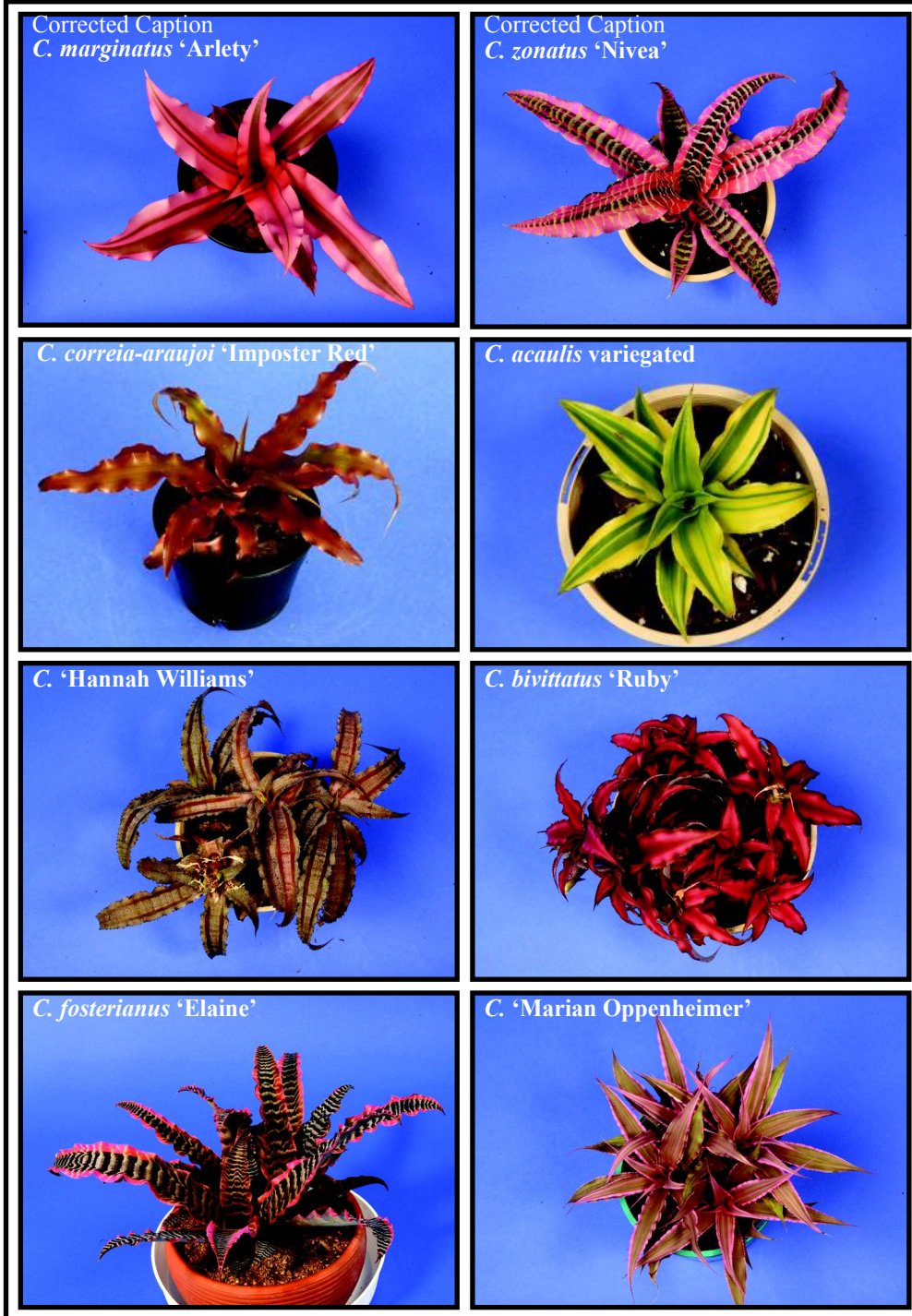
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leaves form a flat rosette about 40 cm across. The red leaves have green spots. At flowering, the plant's inner leaves become a more intense red.

Acknowledgements I thank Ross Stenhouse for taking the photographs used to illustrate this article, and Olive Trevor for supplying many of the plants which were the subject of the photographs.

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Cryptanthus - They are interesting

Author: Ross Stenhouse

In edition, Vol XLI - No. 2, of this journal on page 35, we published the images of two *Cryptanthus*. These images provoked a lot of interest and subsequently it was found that they were incorrectly captioned.

We are indebted to Geoff Lawn, a *Cryptanthus* Society International Director for the feedback. Geoff consulted with the *Cryptanthus* Society Editor, Larry Giroux to correctly identify these plants.

The labels originally used were the names on the pots that were photographed, however it has become obvious that names on pots are sometimes a poor source of information. We do go to some lengths in our endeavours to get correct plant identification, but it's a very difficult area in which to operate.

Here is the feedback that Geoff and Larry provided, the reference "Top photo" referred to what we had labelled as *Cryptanthus* 'It'. The reference to the "Bottom photo" refers to what we had labelled *Cryptanthus* 'Elaine'.

"The differences are:

Top photo: *C. arelii* 'It' has stiff thick flat leaves with mostly bright pink margins,

pronounced edge kinks, noticeable spines and olive green central stripes in bright light. *C. marginatus* 'Arlety' has pliant, arching, almost spineless leaves; the rose pink and moss green stripes are more irregular in width and placement.

Lower photo: *C. fosterianus* 'Elaine' has stiff thick flat leaves, fairly straight medium-wide silver cross bands with the pink stripes mostly confined to the leaf edges. The foliage base colour in bright light is mid-brown. *C. zonatus* 'Nivea' is a more upright rosette and has arching pliant leaves with thin wavy silver cross bands, mostly pink margins but often extending also into the central portion. Foliage base colour is bronze green."

Now for the purposes of stimulating interest in this family of bromeliads, more images of *Cryptanthus* have been published. This time I knew who to run the plant identification past and the accuracy of the plant names should be higher. (I might add we found yet another wrongly named *Crypt.*)

The *C. fosterianus* 'Elaine' was the winner of the Grace Goode trophy - Autumn 2007 Show. It is Bob Paulson's plant

Occasionally it is said that *Cryptanthus* are cold sensitive. On checking this point with Geoff, I received the following information.

Most *Crypts* are cold-sensitive to temperatures below 10-12 degrees Celsius, particularly if the foliage is wet and a chill wind is blowing on them. It depends on the duration of cold too, a few hours may not hurt but 12-24 hours or longer takes it's toll.

Obviously frost can cause cold burn, usually on the outer leaves first, progressing from the tips towards the rosette centre if not stopped by cutting into live tissue which usually arrests the rot providing the plant is in reasonable condition otherwise, weak plants succumb to cold first, just as in sick animals

or humans.

So in winter, water on fine mornings so the leaves are dry by nightfall. This applies to Crypts under a solid roof. Those growing their crypts in open shade houses or garden-grown take their chances. Minimising cold burn risk means shifting vulnerable sorts ideally to a heated glasshouse or indoors near a well-lit northern window. Those left in the open are better protected under house eaves and on freezing, still nights, cover over with thick newspaper sheets or anti-freeze cloth. Variegated white or cream tissue tends to spot quicker than green or brown-red pigments if left wet in the cold.

There are exceptions and tougher species such as *C. acaulis* var *ruber*, *bahianus* and *whitmanii* often sail through the Winter unmarked whereas *C. beuckeri* and any of it's hybrids with mottled foliage are particularly prone to cold burn below 12 degrees Celsius.

Contrary to some advice, Crypts in Winter are better housed at ground level where there is some residual warmth. This is understandable because after all, in nature cryptanthus are exclusively terrestrials or occasionally rock-dwellers (lithophytes), not epiphytes to be hung up. Temperatures are lowest at 5-7 AM so if possible position your Crypts to catch the first winter sun rays at dawn.

With winter rapidly approaching, the information above may help preserve the plants and avoid disappointment in newer growers to the world of cryptanthus.

Do Bandicoots eat Broms?

After 3 months of low rainfall in Spring 2005 I noticed a couple of my broms had damage to their outer leaves. I didn't pay too much attention as they were sited away from the main

garden. However, within a few days I discovered many others were also damaged.

What ate broms? I know we have the odd Bandicoot but I don't care as I know they're only eating the grubs when they dig holes in the lawn. So, I decided to play "detective" and guess what? The bandicoots were having a field day (night), chomping merrily away on any Brom which took their fancy, getting to the vase, regardless of serrated leaf-edges (see *Portea* "Petroplitana").

Solution? Sprayed pot tops and ground around ALL broms with fly spray. In one month we relocated 15 bandicoots as far away from our garden as possible.

Carol Evans, Russell Island

Orthophytum Identified

Geoff Lawn wrote in and has identified the image of the Orthophytum we presented in the last edition (XLI - No.2). The image was taken at the nursery of Len and Olive Trevor and the plant was unlabelled. It's great to be able to accurately identify the plant. Below is the text of Geoff's letter.

"I have a number of Orthophytums too and enjoyed your article Ross. After talking to Olive tonight, I am convinced the photo on page 29 of "*Orthophytum spp.*" is identical to my imported hybrid from Tropiflora of *Orthophytum saxicola x gurkenii*. This I traced to the breeder Hatsumi Maertz of Pearl City, Hawaii who confirmed she did the cross in 1988. Olive kept the quarantined old mother which produced the nice pup pictured.

Recently I registered this hybrid as *Orthophytum* 'Hatsumi Maertz'---see attached photos (opposite). The shot captioned with parentage I snapped at Tropiflora Nursery (Florida) in Aug., 2004. The other under the cultivar name is as grown under my conditions here in Perth. "



Above: Bromeliad eaten by a Bandicoot



Guz. sanguinea

Orthophytum saxicola x
gurkenii, dark form (H.
Maertz hybrid)



Orthophytum 'Hatsumi Maertz'

Competition Results Autumn Show 2007

Class 1 *Tillandsia*

1st <i>Ti. Tectorum</i>	N. Ryan	2nd <i>Ti. Tectorum</i>	B. Genn
3rd <i>Ti. ehlersiana</i>	B. Genn		

Class 2 *Tillandsia* in Flower or Spike

1st <i>Ti. species</i>	L. & O. Trevor	2nd <i>Ti. cyanea</i> variegated	L. & O. Trevor
3rd <i>Ti. cyanea</i>	R. & M. Dilling		

Class 3 *Vriesea* in Flower or Spike

1st Vr. 'Mariae' variegated	L. & O. Trevor	2nd Vr. 'Christine' x 'Coltrane'	L. & O. Trevor
3rd Vr. 'June' x 'Charolette'	L. & O. Trevor		

Class 4 *Vriesea* Decorate Foliage

1st Vr. hieroglyphica	B. & A. Kable	2nd Vr. 'Midouri'	L. & O. Trevor
3rd Vr. intermedia x 'Red Chestnut'	L. & O. Trevor		

Class 5 *Guzmania*

1st <i>Guz. 'Loja'</i>	R. & M. Dilling	2nd <i>Guz. 'Rosia'</i>	L. & O. Trevor
3rd <i>Guz. 'Gwendolyn'</i>	L. & O. Trevor		

Class 6 Other *Tillandsioideae*

NO ENTRIES

Class 7 Other *Tillandsioideae* in Flower or Spike

NO ENTRIES

Class 8 *Cryptanthus*

1st Crypt. 'Elaine'	R. Paulsen	2nd Crypt. 'San Juan'	R. Paulsen
3rd Crypt. 'Fine Feathers'	G. & N. Aizelwood		

Class 9 *Billbergia*

1st <i>Bil. 'Hallelujah'</i>	L. & O. Trevor	2nd <i>Bil. 'Strawberry'</i>	G. & N. Aizelwood
3rd <i>Bil. 'Ole'</i>	L. & O. Trevor		

Highly Commended *Bil. 'Hallelujah'* A. McBurnie & P. Beard

Class 10 *Aechmea*

1st <i>Ae. chantini</i> 'Stripe on Stripe'	L. & O. Trevor	2nd <i>Ae. 'Fia'</i> variegated	L. & O. Trevor
3rd <i>Ae. 'Renaldo'</i>	L. & O. Trevor		

Class 11 *Neoregelia* 200mm min. diameter

1st <i>Neo. 'Painted Delight'</i>	D. Cutcliffe	2nd <i>Neo. 'Display' F2</i>	C. Basic
3rd <i>Neo. 'Kawika'</i>	C. Basic		

Class 12 Miniature *Neoregelia* 200mm Max diameter

1st <i>Neo. 'Zoe'</i>	B. & A. Kable	2nd <i>Neo. 'Whim'</i>	P. & A. James
3rd <i>Neo. 'I Like It'</i>	P. & A. James		

Class 13 *Nidularium* including *Canistropsis*

NO ENTRIES

Class 14 Other *Bromelioideae*

1st <i>Ortho. 'Warren Loose'</i>	B. & A. Kable	2nd <i>Hohenbergia rosea</i>	D. Cutcliffe
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Class 15 Other *Bromelioideae* in Spike or Flower

1st *Hohenbergia correia - araujoi* B. & A. Kable

Class 16 *Hechtia* or *Dyckia*

1st <i>Dyckia</i> 'Silver Lining'	R. Paulsen	2nd <i>Dyckia</i> 'Kadiitcha'	R. Paulsen
3rd <i>Dyckia</i> 'Silverplate'	A. Mc Burnie & P Beard		

Class 17 *Pitcairnia*

NO ENTRIES



Vr. 'Velva Wurthamann' Seed Pods with mature seed visible.



Guz. monostachia - showing maturing seed pods. These seed pods are firm to the touch.

Neo sarmentosa grown under medium/bright light levels. When this plant is grown under high light levels the leaves take on bronze colouration.



Class 18 Other *Pitcairnioideae*

NO ENTRIES

Class 19 Any Intergeneric

- 1st *Vrieslandia* ?? L. & O. Trevor
2nd *Neomea* (*Neo*. 'Fireball' x *Aechmea recurvata*) L. & O. Trevor
3rd Unknown biogeneric D. & E. Rees

Class 20 Specimen - Any Species

- 1st *Ae. nudicaulis* var. *equalis* B. & A. Kable 2nd *Neo* 'B - Fire' L. & O. Trevor
3rd *Neo*. Miniature in a Bowl A. Mc Burnie & P. Beard

Class 21 Novice - Mary Grasselli Award

- 1st *Neo*. 'Fostperior Perfection' P. Barlow 2nd *Guz.* 'Marjan' P. Butler
3rd *Guz.* 'Mango' P. Barlow

Class 22 Bromeliad in a Decorative Pot

- 1st Miniature in an Anteater Pot A. Mc Burnie & P Beard
2nd *Til. cyanea* in a Swan L. & O. Trevor
3rd I wish I had Freckles A. Mc. Burnie & P. Beard

Class 23 Bromeliad on a Decorative Mounting

- 1st Flaming Lovely in the Jaws of a Drought A. Mc Burnie & P. Beard
2nd Bromeliad on a Tree Fern Mounting A. Mc Burnie & P. Beard

Class 24 Miniature Bromeliad Display

- 1st *Neo*. 'Zoe' in Peter Pan Pot A. Mc Burnie & P. Beard
2nd *Neo*. 'Red Fosters' 'Little Gem' A. Mc Burnie & P. Beard
3rd *Tillandsia* Display D. Cutliffe

Class 25 Novelty Bromeliad Display

- 1st Life after Death Postrata A. Mc Burnie & P. Beard

Class 26 Floral Display

- 1st Floral Display L. & O. Trevor
2nd Mirror on Wall A. Mc Burnie & P. Beard

Class 27 Making the most of One Inflorescence

NO ENTRIES

MAJOR AWARDS**Class 28 NEZ MISSO MEMORIAL TROPHY - Best *Tillandsioideae***

- Tillandsia tectorum* N. Ryan

Class 29 HUDSON TROPHY - Best *Bromeliadeae*

- Aechmea chantini* 'Stripe on Stripe' L. & O. Trevor

Class 30 GRACE GOODE TROPHY - Best *Cryptanthus*

- Cryptanthus* 'Elaine' R. Paulsen

Class 31 Best *Pitcairnioideae*

- Dyckia* 'Silver Lining' R. Paulsen

Class 32 RESERVE CHAMPION BROMELIAD OF SHOW

- Dyckia* 'Silver Lining' R. Paulsen

Class 33 CHAMPION OF SHOW

- Tillandsia tectorum* N. Ryan

TOM SCHOFIELD MEMORIAL AWARD (Presidents Award)

- Guzuriesea* 'Hapa' C. Basic



SUNSHINE COAST BROMEALIID SPECTACULAR



BRISBANE BROMEALIID BONANAZA

***Fosterella villosula* is
really *F. latifolia***

by Derek Butcher 5/2007.

I was prompted to write this article because plans are afoot to have a comprehensive review of this genus.

This all started for me about 5 years ago with me pondering why there was no hair on the flower of my *F. villosula* as the name implies. This meant I had to argue against what was in Baensch's Blooming Bromeliads page 158.

I had grown my plant from seed from the BSA seed bank from years before. *Fosterella* is one of the few genera that self set seed easily and profusely AND never seem to hybridise. In fact I prefer to grow this genus than say *Cryptanthus* which has a plethora of hybrids of mixed up parentage. Here at least there are botanical descriptions and plants have a sort of pedigree. Needless to say, horticultural misnaming is rife purely because owners do not check against the written records.

In this particular case I was lucky that Len Colgan brought me back from one of his trips to Bolivia a copy of 'Revista de la Sociedad Boliviana de Botanica Vol2 #2 1999'. Luckily most of the Bromeliaceae part was in English! Here Pierre Ibisch described the new *Fosterella latifolia* with no apparent link to other species. This did not raise suspicions at the time. However, in 2002 in Selbyana, Pierre Ibisch added to the knowledge of the species and mentioned *F. villosula* and even modified the description of this species from that in Smith & Downs. Now this did intrigue me!

I even sent a plant to Pierre for him to flower in Germany. Was our plant *F. latifolia* as I thought? In 2007 Pierre said he believed

our plant was *F. latifolia* despite having narrower leaves than expected.

From a taxonomic point of view, collection data is essential, but where did I get my plant? Quoting the BSA seed list would not be much help!! Reference to the Journal of the Bromeliad Society 39(6): 269. 1989 showed that my mate Kenneth Quinn (yes, I have lots of Bromeliad mates due to the marvels of internet!) then in California, had acquired a *F. villosula* in 1988. How, why, and where were vague but the plant description seemed to link with my plant and thus the plant in Baensch's book. We had a bit more historical data because it is strongly feasible that the Aussie plant had links to the USA rather than Bolivia. This does not satisfy the taxonomist but at least shifts the investigation from my back yard.

I am enclosing photos for those who do not bother with written descriptions so you can decide whether to change your label from *F. villosula* to *F. latifolia*. I do suggest you take this action because as far as I am aware the TRUE *F. villosula* is not in Australia

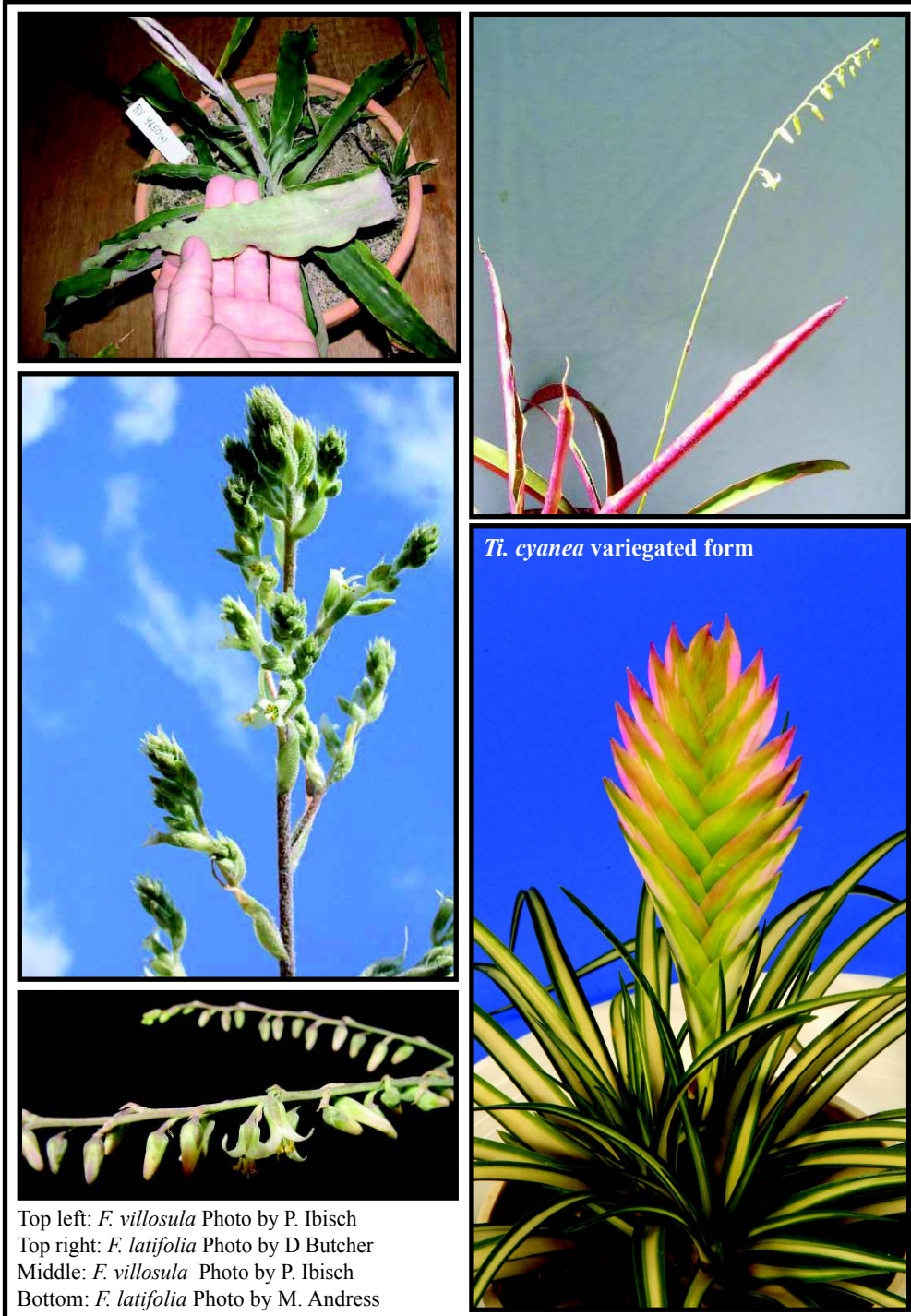
Neoregelia lilliputiana

by Bill Enders

I read with interest Derek Butcher's article on this plant in Bromeliaceae May/June 2006, page 16; and then again the description and photograph in 'Starting with Bromeliads' (pages 30 and 28 respectively).

I purchased a *Neo. lilliputiana* (on label as *lilliputiana*) from Shane Buchanan of Pine Grove Bromeliads in Wasdell, NSW in April 2005.

This plant appears to be quite different and I enclose two photos, one taken of the plant where it receives fairly heavy shade and



Top left: *F. villosula* Photo by P. Ibisch
 Top right: *F. latifolia* Photo by D Butcher
 Middle: *F. villosula* Photo by P. Ibisch
 Bottom: *F. latifolia* Photo by M. Address

Ti. cyanea variegated form

of another (in flower) planted in a tree stump where it receives some direct morning sun.

I am only a newcomer to the bromeliad world and very much appreciate your bi-monthly publication and also found "Starting with Bromeliads" a wonderful help.

Well Bill, nothing like a challenge. I have published your photos on the page over so everyone can see what we are talking about. I have run your photos past the 'Experts' and here is what they had to say.

"Margaret and I feel the *N. lilliputiana* is *Neoregelia cyanea* or a hybrid of it. Regarding Pinegrove Nursery I must add that Ross Little, the new proprietor, is having great fun linking the plant ledgers with the plants, and thus identifying the plants.

These days whenever I answer the phone it is fairly safe to say, "Hi Ross!" He has set up a provisional numbering system and if you do get a plant with such a number, don't delete the number from the label.

There is a virtual treasure trove of plants at Pinegrove because of years of importing and hybridising. While only a relatively few of the hybrids and cultivars have been registered so far, more are being registered. This will help many people to better appreciate the Buchanans' significant contribution to bromeliad growing in Australia"

Ed. The following couple of stories are from the June 2007 edition of "Brom Watch", an email newsletter published by Rob Smythe of Townsville (my old home town).

Believe it or not!

My garden started off as an all native garden so I have heaps of grass hopper eating birds and grass hoppers know not to visit me. Quite often I have a mossie check with my torch about 11 o'clock at night and what did I find recently? A nocturnal grass hopper merrily chomping away at one of my broms

growing in the ground.

This explains some of the mystery damage that I have blamed on the dog. When I lived in England the nocturnal wanderings in my garden were hedgehogs. In the tropics it has been only possums and green ants up to now.

Bromeliad Bug

Every year I think things must slow down. I recently gave a talk in Brisbane and was told that broms are just walking out of the nurseries. They are water wise plants and so it makes sense.

Why are they so popular up here? We have all the water we can use! People that visit me are usually collectors looking for rarer plants but more recently I am finding people coming looking for a couple of feature plants for their garden.

Could it be the effects of the Internet on bromeliads? People are asking ridiculous prices however maybe this is the first opportunity gardeners may have to see the beauty in the plants.

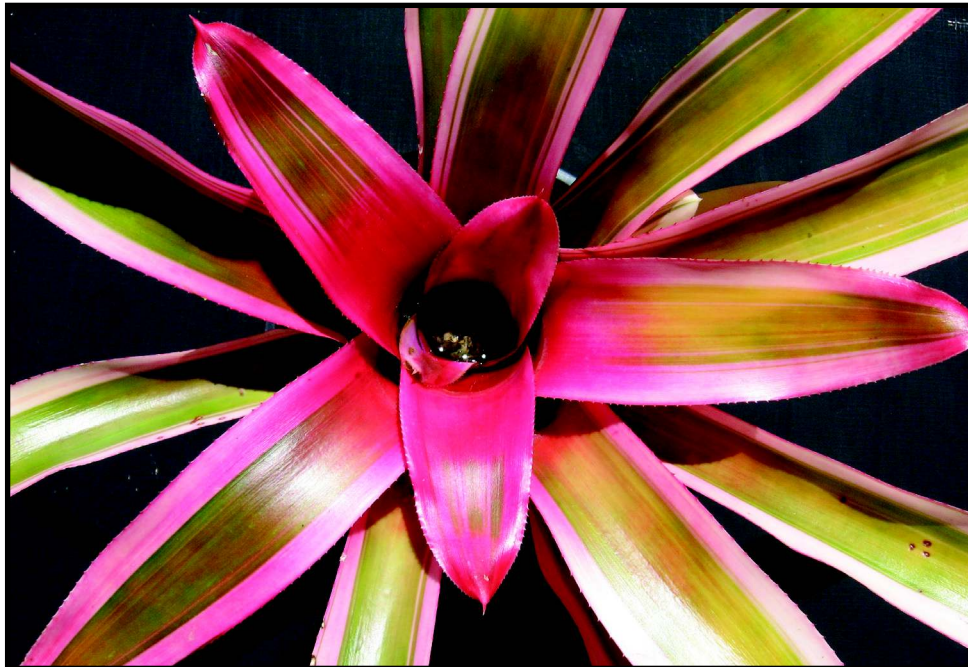
The botanical gardens had their collection locked away but over the past two years these have been coming out into the gardens. Can't think of any other reasons. Is it the same everywhere?

Plant Names

To my knowledge there are no plants of *Neo*. 'Voo Doo' in Australia. *Neo*. 'Voo Doo' is red, not black.

If you have a black *Neo*. 'Voo Doo' in your garden change the name to *Neo*. 'Midnight'.

Unfortunately there is another plant called *Neo*. Midnight which was bred in Australia. If you already have this plant it would best be called *Neo*. 'Midnight GG' bred by Grace Goode AM.



Neoregelia 'La Nina' marginated, photo by Geoff Lawn



Elton Leme
Neo. 'Fireball'



Neo. 'Fireball variegated'

Solving the 'Fireball' Mystery

By: Nat DeLeon

Editorial Comment: Reprinted, with permission from the the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies Newsletter, 1987.

In 1959 I wrote to a Mr. Walter Doering of Sao Vicente Brazil, in the state of Sao Paulo. Mr. Doering was primarily an orchid collector who had earlier written an article on the bromeliads of his area for The Bromeliad Society Bulletin, the forerunner of the Journal of the Bromeliad Society.

During that time, I wrote to whoever I could in the hope of being able to purchase or trade for new bromeliads not already in cultivation. In this instance I was primarily interested in buying at least half-grown plants of *Vriesea gigantea* and *Vriesea hieroglyphica*. He had several other species I was interested in as well. Once Mr. Doering had confirmed that he would sell me the plants, I inquired about the possibility of buying other species as well, even if he had only a few plants of each. He replied that yes, he did have others but they were unidentified. I then suggested that all such un-identified plants be numbered so that we might have a common reference point to refer to on any specific plant in the future. I would grow the plants to flowering, have them identified and, should they prove ornamental enough, I would order additional plants by name and number. Mr. Doering was agreeable to this.

Correspondence was slow and Mr. Doering needed time to collect and prepare the plants for shipment. This was no small

order. In March, 1960, almost a year after my initial inquiry, the plants arrived. There were more than 200 plants in the shipment. Losses were heavy, particularly of *Vr. hieroglyphica*. Only eight out of some fifty large plants survived. Losses of other species occurred also but were far less severe.

This shipment proved to be very important, for it represented the first bromeliad introduction into American horticulture of the following species: *Vr. bituminosa*, the large form of *Vr. incurvata* then *Vr. rostrum-aquilae*, *Vr. ensiformis*, *Vr. flammea* *Vr. erythro-dactylon*, *Vr. phillipo-coburgii*, *Vr. scalaris*, *Vr. vagans*, *Nidularium rosulatum*, *Nid. rubens*, *Nid. rutilans*, *Neoregelia doeringiana*, a new species to be named *Neo. maculata* and our mystery plant, *Neo. 'Fireball'*.

Only one of the four plants, later to be called *Neo. 'Fireball'* survived. As I remember it, the smallish plant was almost all green, with a faint hint of red, when received. Mr. Doering remarked about the plant in the brief note he sent with the unidentified plants. "Neoregelia or Aechmea, small plant, all mahogany colored. Flowers not yet seen." After the plant started to grow, exposed to the great Florida light, the mahogany color continued to intensify. Before long it sent out its first offset, revealing its stoloniferous habit.

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Neo. 'Fireball' grown in bright lit shaded area



Neo. 'Fireball' striata



Neo. 'Fireball'
grown under
medium/low
light conditions.

The late Ralph Davis and I were rather close bromeliad buddies. As long as either of us had more than one of any given plant, his plants were my plants and vice versa. We lent one another plants for hybridizing or selfing. We also collaborated on several importation ventures. Ralph visited me one day and almost swallowed his cigar butt when he first saw my mystery plant. Of course Ralph had to have one and since by that time the plant already had two offsets, the first vegetative propagation took place. Since I was concerned about confusion in plant names even in those days I made Ralph promise he would not part with any plants until it flowered and I could have it identified.

Several years passed and our stocks of the mystery plant were getting quite large but there was still no sign of flowering. In the meantime, many people were starting to pester Ralph for a plant, which made it great 'trade bait'. I didn't have that problem since at that time I grew most of my bromeliads at the Parrot Jungle, away from public view. Ralph wanted to start letting some plants go and I agreed, provided we gave the plant a temporary name. Ralph told me that every time he referred to the plant he called Neo. 'Fireball' and I told him "That's a great name, let's call it that." The rest is history.

During the latter part of 1966 I was getting ready to treat some *Neo. carolinae* plants with calcium carbide to induce flowering. Just for the hell of it, I decided to treat a single mature plant of 'Fireball' as well. In February of 1967, I saw my first 'Fireball' flower ever. I had waited eight years to see this. By contrast, I had flowered and had identified all of the other unidentified plants in the importation group.

During those eight years I wrote to Mr. Doering several times, hoping to be able to order more 'Fireballs' and other species as well. I had also hoped to obtain information

for Dr. Lyman Smith on collection sites for the various species being identified, but I never heard from Mr. Doering again.

My records show that on February 28, 1967 I sent the first flowering 'Fireball' plant to Dr. Smith for identification. It bore my number P.130. I have a letter of confirmation of that specimen, saying it needed further study. Years later, I have yet to receive any word of its status. I was told by several people that the National Herbarium does not have a specimen of 'Fireball'. I can only assume it somehow got misplaced or perhaps included in the file of some other neoregelia.

During the last decade or so, Neo. 'Fireball' has been a point of much confusion. It has been assumed to be a hybrid. This is understandable as many people in horticulture assume a plant is a hybrid if it does not have a latinized name. Yet there is nothing wrong with giving an unidentified species a temporary cultivar name. I have sometimes used the name of the town or area a plant was collected from as a reference point. One of the plants from this collection I called *Nid. saopaulo*. It was later identified as *Nid. rutilans*. Yet I still see plants around labeled *Nid. 'Sao Paulo'* and it is usually referred to as a hybrid, which it is not.

Bob Wilson also used this method of identification. Plants he sold as *Neo. 'Tingua'* were later identified as *Neo. carolinae*. Plants he sold as *Aechmea 'Tingua'* turned out to be *Ae. lingulata*. The name *Tingua* referred to the town in Brazil near which he collected the plants.

A few years ago, the name *Neo. schultzi* was being applied to 'Fireball'. How this started I don't know. The name is not listed in Dr. Smith's monograph.

While I am still hopeful that Neo. 'Fireball' will someday be properly named, I have not pursued the matter. After 26* years, it would be difficult to refer to Neo. 'Fireball'

by any other name.

Neo. 'Fireball' striata

Ed. In preparing the illustrations for this article I decided to include a photo of 'Fireball' striata together with the photos of 'Fireball'. Common sense and having access to a expert, namely Derek Butcher meant that I could ask him for comment on the photo of 'Fireball' striata .

This is a very attractive plant and is well worth the investigation. It throws offsets which are stable and closely resemble the mother. The example was grown in medium to strong light. There is a faint touch of pink in the white in the leaves.

Below is Derek's interesting comments.

First I would call it 'Fireball' Albomarginate rather than striate. But is it a true 'Fireball' which is a small plant. If you check up on the number of hybrids with variegation involving 'Fireball' you would be astounded. All are variations on a theme and vary according to growing conditions.

If I were linking it to another cultivar name I would say 'Rosy Fireball'. The problem is that the name 'Fireball' variegated or whatever will persist even though it is probably wrong. It could well have come from meristemming but nobody has claimed doing it!

The closest I have seen in Australia to 'Fireball' is a weak variegated plant like the one grown by Wayne Jeffery of Bellingen, NSW - *Ed: see the illustration of Waynes variegated 'Fireball' on Page 37.*

striata:- Striped, marked with longitudinal lines.

marginata:- Furnished with a margin or border of distinct colouration.

albo:- white.

The BSQ Web Site

Don't forget that the society has a web site. We place urgent and general information and information on the site. It also is a resource for smaller societies to get articles for their newsletters.

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'Fireball' / 'Red of Rio'

by Derek Butcher

Ed: This article was first published in Bromeleter 29(1): 10. 1991.

Most of you know that I am talking about *Neoregelia* when I mention 'Fireball' so here goes with an interesting puzzle .

It all started in early 1960 when someone in N.S.W. imported a plant called 'Red of Rio' from Ralph Davis in the U.S.A. and we pick up the story in 1964 when Olwen Ferris obtained an offset .

Early 1970 Olwen received seed from Adda Abendroth via the Rio Botanical Gardens called "A small red *Neoregelia*". She raised three plants which she recalls as looking similar but in a juvenile form. However, they died on Olwen 's move from N.S.W . to Qld

This information may seem tenuous but is circumstantial evidence . 'Fireball' came to Australia we know not when, however it must have been in the late 1960's. The name now being mentioned was Nat Deleon !

We know that both Ralph Davis and Nat Deleon have been mentioned as introducing 'Fireball' to the U.S. from vaguely "South America". We do not know if they had originally only ONE plant (which I suspect!) or a selection. It would appear that Ralph Davis called his plants 'Red of Rio' & later the plants (of both?) started being called 'Fireball'.

Early 1980 Allan Ladd of Warners Bay obtained several specimens of both 'Fireball' and 'Red of Rio' from Queensland and N.S.W. growers. He was looking for volume production via seed raising . Despite using all cross permutations and flowering induction to get ultra-fresh pollen he was unable to get

seed to set. He got out of his dilemma by crossing with *Neoregelia compacta* but that is another story.

Back to our problem.... .

(1) Both 'Fireball' and 'Red of Rio' became eventually similar looking because of similar growing conditions.

(2) The plants are self-sterile.

(3) Because all plants were self-sterile could they be the SAME clone?

Reading through the BSI Journals we find that Moir in Hawaii refers to 'Fireball' as *Neoregelia schultziiana* but there appears to be no botanical description !

There has always been strong suspicions that *Neoregelia* 'Fireball' is a true species but botanists are loath to go to print if habitat details are missing.

Undoubtedly *Neoregelia* 'Fireball' is very common in cultivation and rare in habitat . In view of Olwen's comments the answer must lie in the Rio Botanical gardens. Perhaps we could get specimens of 'Fireball'

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and 'Red of Rio' for Harry Luther to take to pieces and to return to the U.S. with them. We may get some positive action.

Finally, before you say that *Neoregelia* 'Fireball' and 'Red of Rio' have been successfully crossed in New Zealand, I must point out that 'Rio Red' is a Hummel Hybrid and could have been confused. We all know that Hummel never divulged parents!

Any other information you have on this subject would be greatly appreciated.

Neoregelia 'Fireball' Hybrids

by D Butcher

Ed: First published in Bromeleetter 31(4):13. 1993

Last but not least, when at Margaret Paterson's place (Gympie, Qld) I saw what I thought to be a variegated *Neoregelia* 'Fireball' and thus *N.* 'Ladd's Choice' but this was called *N.* 'Firewheel' which too, had come from Allan Ladd.

Let us go back a few years. Allan Ladd was a hybridist who sought perfection but was not ruthless enough with his culling. From all known facts all the original plants called 'Fireball' or 'Red of Rio' were the same clone. 'Fireball' coming into Australia via Nat de Leon and 'Red of Rio' coming from his friend Ralph Davis. Allan Ladd's aim was to get lots of *N.* 'Fireball' quickly but they were sterile, so he was in a quandary. BUT not for long because he used pollen from *N.* 'Fireball' on to *N.* compacta and produced plants halfway between the two. He then took pollen from this hybrid to *N.* 'Fireball' and produced viable seed. The resultant seedlings looked like *N.* 'Fireball' and acted like different clones.

The "Fireball" could be pseudo 'Fireball' with a genetic make up of 1/3 *N.*

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compacta or totally 'Fireball' because the pollen of the hybrid may only have acted as a catalyst. Whatever the situation, we now seem to have *N.* 'Fireball' that can be grown by seed thanks to Allan Ladd's work over just a few years.

The *N. compacta* x *N.* 'Fireball' hybrids did escape and as far as I am aware, three forms are in existence, 'Firenymph' [violet red], 'Fire Pixie' [orange red], and 'Firesprite' [burnished red]. He was also working towards a variegated *N.* 'Fireball' but even if you grow thousands from seed it is only the odd chance you might get a variegation.

There ARE quicker ways, so he experimented with the already variegated neoregelias, namely the supposed *N. carolinae* (its synonym *meyendorffii*) and various other cultivar names. Some do produce progeny which are variegated but there is one called *N. meyendorffii* variegata originating from Gulz in Germany, which when used as MUM consistently produces a high proportion of variegated plants. Needless to say, this clone is in great demand by hybridists and has been used by Bob Larnach in his "Aussie Dream" collection.

Anyway, Allan Ladd did crossings using *N.* 'Fireball' as father. By 1990 he was producing consistent variegated short-stolon "Fireball" look-a-likes. Concurrently he was working on extending the stolens when he left the nursery business in 1990.

It was at that time that he left stock with Olwen Ferris, She and I agreed there seems to be two distinct forms and the name of 'Ladd's Choice' for the variegated form and 'Ladd's Extra Choice' for the albomarginate came into being. As far as I know, Olwen is still growing-on these plants. However, despite previous phone calls with Allan I found that mother was supposedly *N. carolinae* 'Perfecta'. There is no way to check this but selfset seeds should produce a high

proportion of variegations if in fact, mother was Gulz's clone. But I could only record in my check list what was on the label.

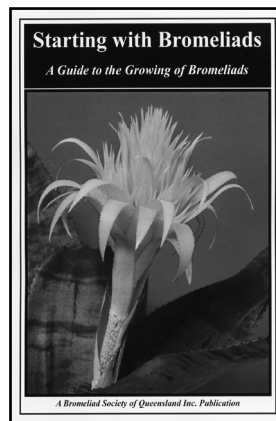
So it would appear there are variegated plants called 'Fireball' around, some with short stolons and some long, but please don't ask me which is which, although I would prefer to call them all "Ladd's Choice".

Perhaps this goes to show that even the most erudite of hybridizers must keep written records.

As far as I am aware there is no true

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variegated *N. 'Fireball'* in existence for the simple reason that it was (is?) self sterile and it is very rare indeed that a plant will mutate non-sexually.

Confused? Well, Elton Leme tells me that *N. 'Fireball'* has been found again recently, only this time in the wild. (*Ed: see illustration of this plant on page 37*).

I have been pleading with him to give it a botanical name so that it can be truly said:- "If it is a species it has a botanical latinised name, but a common or fancy name if a hybrid or cultivar".

Elton Leme found the plant in the wild and which is believed to be the long lost 'Fireball'. All we have to do is wait and see! The plant got to Australia via Selby Gardens (their number SEL 1998-0121) via Geoff Lawn using Olive Trevor's quarantine house.

Neoregelia 'La Nina' by Geoff Lawn

Ed: See image of this plant on Pg. 37

In 2001 I got off Sydney grower Nina Rehak a so-called marginated *Neoregelia carolinae* 'Select'. Recent enquiries revealed that Nina in turn purchased hers in 1986 from Doreen & Barry Wardell of Sydney who had imported it some years earlier from an undetermined overseas source, probably under that name also.

Some time ago my marginated plant had sported a variegated rosette which has had consistent stripes and thus considered "stable", so the question became what to call it. Discussion with BSI Cultivar Registrar Derek Butcher indicated this variegated form was already in circulation (in Australia at least) as *Neoregelia carolinae* 'Select' also, which made no distinction from my marginated form.

"Select" is not deemed an appropriate cultivar name under ICNCP Rules. To cover all variegated forms a base name of 'La Nina', to honour both Nina Rehak and after the rain-bearing weather phenomenon, was recently registered. That way, adding a suffix such as *N. 'La Nina'* striated, *N. 'La Nina'* lineated etc. defines the particular sport. Whether *N. 'La Nina'* is a species form of straight but variable *N. carolinae* is debatable, as probably it has never been keyed out, any more than the other 100 plus cultivars linked directly to *N. carolinae* in the Cultivar Registry, at least some of which are probably hybrids.

N. 'La Nina' is a few-leaved, open rosette to 50 cms. diameter which in bright light has rather rigid (not pliant or arching) narrow, strap-like leaves with the creamy white variegation flushed hot pink. The carmine pink cup colour bleeds into the variegation and in late Spring the entire foliage turns rosy red. Cultivated seedling selection and constant hybridising has blurred our image of what constitutes the wild species *N. carolinae* but does not detract from it's refined cultivars' incredible beauty.

BSQ Web Site Target of Hackers

Unfortunately the BSQ Web site was the target of hackers and they left 25,000 comments in the photo gallery of the site.

These have been deleted and the security on the site increased. Unfortunately as part of this increase in security, one side effect is that visitors to the site cannot leave comments. This was a very little used facility and should not inconvenience users of the web site

If you notice people have hacked into the site, please contact the editor of this journal and the hack will be eliminated.

Schedule of Talks at Monthly Meetings

Main Presentation

July - Steve Flood on Landscaping
August - Bruce Dunstan on Panama
September - Greg Aizelwood on Santiago,
Canada
October - Ross Stenhouse on Photography
November - Arno King

Beginner's Classes

July - Narelle Aizelwood
August - Alan Phythian - Seed Raising
September - unknown at present
October - Len Trevor
November - Dorothy Cutcliffe

What Was Your Favourite Article?

How about sending an email to the Editor and letting him know the article/topic you have liked the best from the last couple of years of Bromeliaceae.

Your feedback will influence articles/topics selected for future publication!

Vriesea hieroglyphica var. *zebrina*

HELP. If anyone is growing *Vriesea hieroglyphica* var. *zebrina* please contact us.

In the 1976 catalogue Seidel in Brazil was selling this seed and thanks to fossicking by Ross Little of Pine Grove Bromeliads, Wardell, NSW, it seems some of this seed was grown on by Amazon Nurseries, Sydney and distributed under that name. This variety is not on the current Seidel seed list and we wonder the authenticity of the original offering. In 1998 the Brazilians were asking whether this variety was in cultivation because the original collection was shrouded in mystery.

The name could well suggest more pronounced barring of the leaves but alas it nothing to do with this! It was named because of the barring of the floral bracts! Another thing to look for, is the tripinnate inflorescence. All the *V. hieroglyphica* I have seen have only one set of branching from the inflorescence axis.

If your plant does not have these attributes then please drop the 'Zebrina' BUT please tell us if you have this name on your plant so we can judge its prevalence

Contact: Derek Butcher

E-mail: tillands@senet.com.au

Calendar of Events

October 14th - Field Day at the home of Viola Hamilton. Viola's garden is also part of the Australian Open Garden Scheme held each year. The address is 280 Beaudesert - Beenleigh roads in Bahr Scrub just south of Beenleigh

Nov 10-11th. - Bromeliad Bonanza - Spring Show and Plant Sales at Mt Cootha Botanic Gardens, 8 am to 4 pm Saturday, 9 am to 3 pm Sunday.

December 6th - Society Christmas Party

GENERAL MEETINGS of the Society are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month except for December, at the Uniting Hall, 52 Merthyr Rd., New Farm, Brisbane, commencing 8 pm. Classes for beginners commence at 7.30 pm.

Plant of the Month Programme for 2007

JANUARY:	Aechmea, Alcantarea, Ananas, Androlepis, Areococcus, Ayensua.
FEBRUARY:	Billbergia, Brewcaria, Brocchinia, Bromelia.
MARCH:	Canistropsis, Canistrum, Catopsis, Deinacanthos, Deuterocohnia, Disteganthus, Dyckia.
APRIL:	Edmundoa, Encholirium, Fascicularia, Fernseea, Fosterella, Glomero pitcairnia, Greigia, Guzmania.
MAY:	Hechtia, Hohenbergia, Hohenbergiopsis, Lindmania, Lymania, Mezobromelia.
JUNE:	Navia, Neoregelia.
JULY:	Nidularium, Ochagavia, Orthophytum.
AUGUST:	Pepinia, Pitcairnia, Portea, Psuedaechmea, Psuedananas, Puya.
SEPTEMBER:	Quesnelia, Racinaea, Ronnbergia, Steyerbromelia.
OCTOBER:	Tillandsia.
NOVEMBER:	Ursulaea, Vriesea, Werauhia, Wittrockia.

Competition Schedule for 2007

Novice, Intermediate and Advanced in each Class of the Mini-Shows and in the Popular Vote.

January: MINI-SHOW

Class 1: Aechmea - species and hybrids

Class 2: Vriesea - species and hybrids

Class 3: Dyckia - species and hybrids

Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

February: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid

March: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid

April: MINI-SHOW

Class 1: Bromelioideae not listed elsewhere in the schedule – species and hybrids.

Class 2: Guzmania - species and hybrids

Class 3: Pitcairnia and Pepinia - species and hybrids

Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

May: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid

June: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid

July: MINI-SHOW

Class 1: Billbergia - species and hybrids

Class 2: Tillandsioideae not listed elsewhere in the schedule – species and hybrids.

Class 3: Neoregelia - species and hybrids – up to 200mm diameter when mature.

Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

August: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid

September: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid

October: MINI-SHOW

Class 1: Neoregelia - species and hybrids – over 200mm diameter when mature.

Class 2: Tillandsia - species and hybrids.

Class 3: Pitcairnioideae not listed elsewhere in the schedule – species and hybrids.

Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

November: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid

Note 1: Class 4 in each Mini Show schedule provides for any flowering bromeliad that would not be in its prime for the appropriate Mini Show.



Guzmania remyi

Bromeliaceae

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