

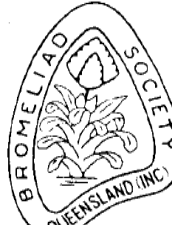
Bromeliaceae



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The Bromeliad Society of Queensland Inc.

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Front Cover: Guz. 'Rosie'

Photo by Ross Stenhouse

Rear Cover : *Guzmania squarrosa*

Photo by Ross Stenhouse

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Note from the Editor’s Desk

This edition is a bit smaller than recent past editions - however fear not, there is a reason.

No doubt some of you would have noticed that there is a mismatch between the dates for each issue as published within the journal and the month it actually arrives. This has happened as the result of this being my fourth year and the accumulation of slight slippages over that period that I was unable to make up.

My solution has been to produce this cut-down version quickly after the Mar/April 2008 edition to try to get the timing back on course.

Important things to remember to do:

5th July - Bromeliad Seminar - 9AM to 4PM, core time 10AM to 3PM, Pamela Koides, the owner of the Birdrock Tropicals Nursery in the United States, has agreed to be the keynote speaker for this event. Bring your own lunch. This event will be great so make sure you don’t miss it.

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
• 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.



Photo top left: *xGuzvriesea* 'Marian Oppenheimer' taken at the Olive Branch April 2007 by Ross Stenhouse

Photo top right: *xGuzvriesea* 'Marian Oppenheimer' taken by Herb Plever

Photo middle right: *xGuzvriesea* 'Marian Oppenheimer' taken by Herb Plever

Photo bottom right : *xGuzvriesea* 'Marian Oppenheimer' taken at the Olive Branch by Derek Butcher

Photo bottom left: *xGuzvriesea* 'Jeannie' photo by Herb Plever

**xGuzvriesea ‘Jeannie’
versus ‘Marian
Oppenheimer’**
by Derek Butcher May 2008.

This all started with Ebay and Ian Hook’s eagle eye to note that the ‘Jeanie’ (spelling on Ebay) offered did not link to the description in the Cultivar Register. While Ian and Geoff Lawn checked the available literature I checked old catalogues. We found out that those who are growing plants called ‘Marian Oppenheimer’ and ‘Jeanie’ in northern NSW and Queensland say they are the same, but were they correct!

It is shown as *Guzvriesea* ‘jeannieae’ in International Checklist of Bromeliad Hybrids 1979. It was changed to *xGuzvriesea* ‘Jeannie’ in the Bromeliad Cultivar Register 1998. No one seems to know when it was changed from dog Latin to English.

1. Pineapple Place catalogue in 1983 offered ‘Jeannieae’, in 1997 offered ‘Jeaniae’ and ‘Marion’ (Their spelling!) From this I concluded there must be some difference, however slight, between the two. I have gut feeling that the yellow inflorescence in the description in the Cultivar Register means yellow petals!

2. Michael’s Bromeliads catalogue in Florida still shows ‘Marian’ ! This was the name used by Olive Trevor when I took the photo at her place in 2000, and now on

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<http://fcbs.org>.

3. Maureen Green in NZ sells ‘Jeaniae’ which suggests she got her plant years ago from Pineapple Place but we do not know what it looks like. However, it is described as having green leaves which suggests it is ‘Marian Oppenheimer’.

I have a gut feeling that the only difference will be that ‘Marian Oppenheimer’ has a clear compound inflorescence whereas ‘Jeannie’ is either simple or only slightly compound with the stated reddish leaves.

As with this sort of ancient problem I usually ask the Venerable Bede of American hybrids –Herb Plover of New York. Here I struck pay dirt. This is what Herb had to say:

“Hi Derek

I have lots of photos of *xGuzvriesea* ‘Marian Oppenheimer’ taken at various times and places; the attached photos are all of Herb Hill’s plants. The full plant was shot at the Corpus Christi WBC in 1982, the closeup of the inflorescence labelled No. 2 was taken at Herb’s exhibit at the Houston WBC in 1990. The other close-up of the inflorescence of



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‘Marian Oppenheimer’ labeled inflorescence was taken in Herb’s greenhouse in Feb. 1991. It has more elongated spikes than No. 2.

As for *xGuzvriesea* ‘Jeannie’, the only photo I have of that plant was taken in March, 1978, but I regret that I have neither memory nor notes of where it was taken or whose plant it was. The attached photo shows a very different plant than ‘Marian Oppenheimer’.

‘Jeannie’ and ‘Marian Oppenheimer’ do NOT have the same parents. Beadle in the 1998 Register lists the parentage of ‘Jeannie’ as *G. lingulata* x *V. ‘Rex’*. Herb Hill gave me the parentage of ‘Marian Oppenheimer’ as *V. ‘Viminalis Rex’* x *G. lingulata* var. *minor* (in that order, from which I always supposed that ‘Viminalis Rex’ was the seed parent).

V. ‘Rex’ is very different from *V. ‘Viminalis Rex’*. Beadle lists ‘Rex’s’ parents, but says the parents of ‘Viminalis Rex’ are unknown. In any event Beadle’s description of the two plants leaves no doubt they are not the same plants. Therefore, the *Vriesea* parents of ‘Jeannie’ and ‘Marian Oppenheimer’ are different. If Beadle was right about ‘Jeannie’s’ parentage, his listing implies *G. lingulata* was the seed parent - AND, who knows what *G. lingulata* was used.

If the label on the plant I photographed as ‘Jeannie’ was correct, ‘Jeannie’ and ‘Marian Oppenheimer’ are certainly not the same plant as your correspondents claim. But where did those purple leaves on ‘Jeannie’ come from?

None of the *Vriesea* cultivars or *V. barillettii* (the purported *Vriesea* parents) have red leaves. Could it be the influence of a *Guzmania lingulata*, like var. *splendens (peacockii)*? Or maybe the *Guzmania* parent was a different species altogether.”

So history tells us these cultivars are different. How did the name get to Australia attached to the wrong plant? Did labels get

swapped in Quarantine when the true ‘Jeannie’ died? We will never know but it does seem that ‘Jeannie’ – whichever way you spell it – is not in Australia and that it should be called by its full name ‘Marian Oppenheimer’.

Bromeliads **“Blacklisted”** (by Geoff Lawn)

Reprinted, with permission, from the Journal of the Bromeliad Society, 1989, v. 39 (5), pp 214-216.

No foliage bromeliad is truly devoid of colour, or black, but some come close since they have predominant or solid shades of indigo, mahogany, and aubergine purple, to deepest ebony. These dark beauties can be loosely grouped as those with rather fixed pigmentation and others of very variable leaf hues. Anthocyanic pigments, which mask the green undertone and serve several purposes, produce this foliar attractiveness.

Anthocyanin-laden epidermal cells can shield deeper leaf tissues from intense ultraviolet light, which might otherwise destroy the photosynthesising chloroplasts. This function applies especially to sun-exposed, sparsely-scurfed species in the thinner atmosphere at high altitudes, particularly if stressed through moisture and nutrient deficiencies. Nearer sea level, growers can still achieve comparable results, even if seasonal, but low humidity and bleaching are dangers to watch. Become aware which green species and hybrids never redden up in your area but burn readily if subjected to strong light of long duration.

Leathery-leaved bromeliads of this category are named below. They are usu-

ally reliable, but the reader should realise that hard-grown specimens at maturity are usually smaller than their well-fed, but less colourful, counterparts:

- *Aechmea fasciata* var. *purpurea*; *A.* 'Black Magic', *A.* 'Burgundy', *A.* 'Black Marble', *A.* 'Noir', *A.* 'Very Black'.
- *Billbergia* 'Clyde Wasley', *B.* 'Othello', *B.* 'Penumbra'.
- *Cryptanthus* 'Black Cherry', *C.* 'Black Mystic', *B.* 'Black Prince', *C.* 'Cherry Frost', *C.* 'Snakeskin'.
- *Dyckia* 'Dark Chocolate'.
- *Neoregelia fosteriana*, *N. johannis* 'Rubra' (in hort.), *N. melanodonta*, *N.* 'Clarinet', *N.* 'Dark Delight', *N.* 'Deep Purple', *N.* 'Dexter's Pride', *N.* 'Morris Henry Hobbs', *N.* 'Royal Flush', *N.* 'Sanguine Night', *N.* 'Vulkan', *N.* 'Alvin Purple', *N.* 'Blackie', *N.* 'Darkie'.
- Bigenerics: x *Cryptbergia* 'Red Burst', x *Neolarium* 'Thor', x *Neomea* 'Black Snow', x *Neomea* 'Magenta Star'.

A race apart are the shade-loving *Aechmea* species whose soft, bicoloured foliage, it is theorised, enhances photosynthesis at lower light levels through the reflective properties of their anthocyanins. The red reverses of *Aechmea victoriana* var. *discolor*, *A. fulgens* var. *discolor*, and *A. miniata* var. *discolor* impart completely maroon- or garnet-coloured leaves to many hybrids, often by the champion specialist breeder Ed. Hummel. Excessive light often dulls and muddies the natural foliage sheen and colouring in this group:

Aechmea 'Belizia', *A.* 'Black Flamingo', *A.* 'Black Knight', *A.* 'Black Panther', *A.* 'Black Prince', *A.* 'Black Tiger', *A.* 'By Golly', *A.* 'Chocolate soldier', *A.* 'Ebony Glow', *A.* 'Foster's Favorite', *A.* 'Grape', *A.* 'Jackson', *A.* 'Lullaby', *A.* 'Mirlo', *A.* 'Nightlight', *A.* 'Nigre', *A.* 'Perez', *A.* 'Pico', *A.* 'Tonado', *A.* 'Black Jack' and *A.* 'Prieto'.

In other genera, there are *Vriesea sucrei*, *Nidularium* (*Canistropsis*) *billbergioides* 'Rubra', *N. innocentii* 'Nana', *N(C).* *microps* var. *bicense*, x *Nidumea* 'Jean', x *Nidumea* 'Midnight'.

Some growers complain that the appearance of these dark-leaved plants is lifeless either en masse or singly and, indeed, they can look sombre when shown this way. As companion plants in a mixed display, however, they provide contrast and solidarity to plants with lighter patterned foliage, notably variegates.

For competition and displays, the shiny-leaved specimens especially should be wiped clean as they invariably show up any mineral deposits, grime, or dust. In artistic arrangements requiring dramatic or bold simplicity, blackish rosettes or leaves can evoke themes of evil and mysticism.

This favourable "black list" is by no means complete but it focuses on a multitude which, often possessing long-lasting, attractive inflorescences too, vie for a plum role,



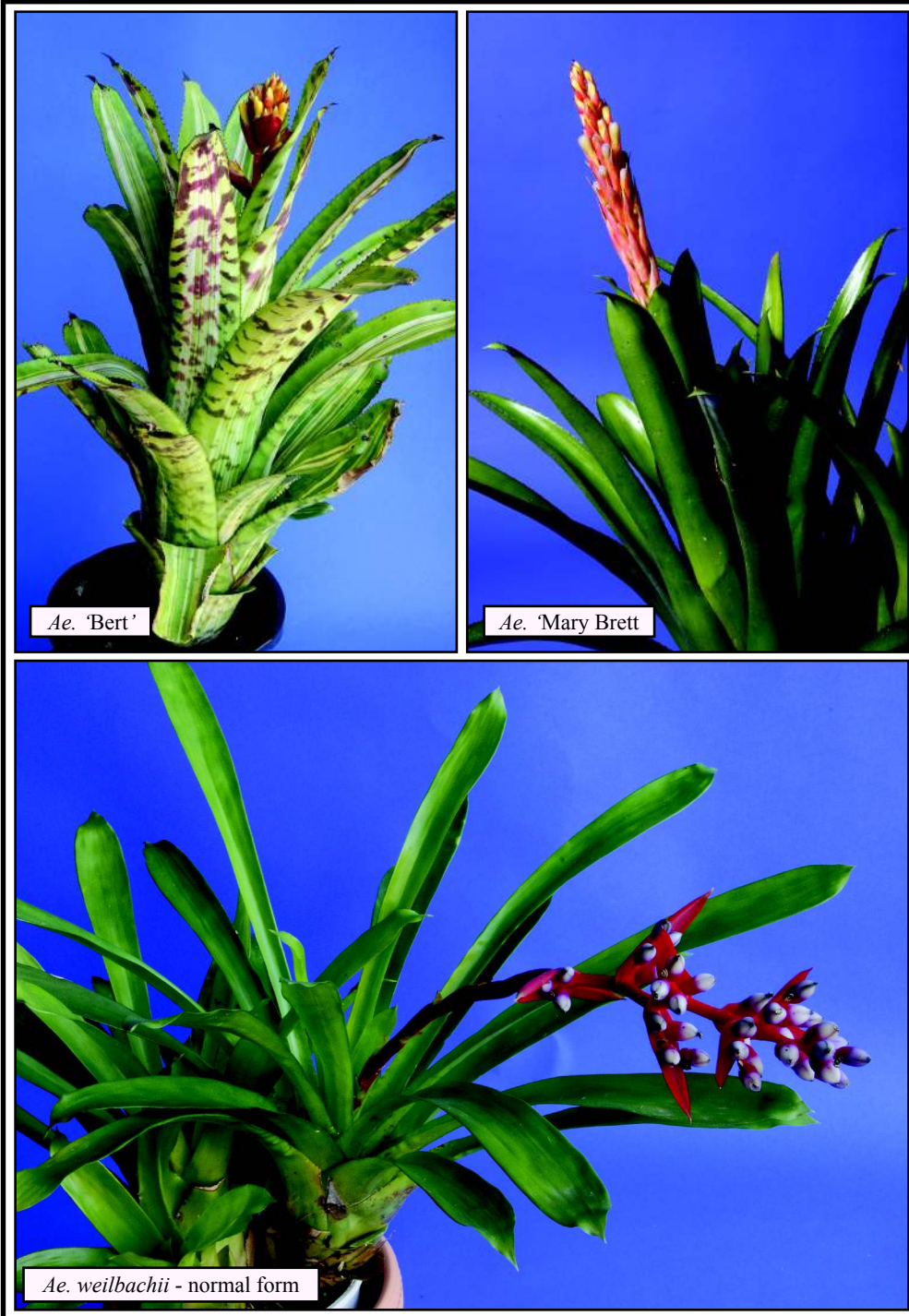
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Ae. 'Bert'

Ae. 'Mary Brett'

Ae. weilbachii - normal form

figuratively speaking in our collections.

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Bromeliads in Hanging Baskets

(by Geoff Lawn)

Reprinted, with permission, from the Journal of the Bromeliad Society (1990), v. 40 (3) pp 131-132.

With the current revival of interest in hanging baskets and containers of all shapes and sizes, bromeliads can be promoted as ideal subjects for this culture. Not everyone has suitable trees or an equable climate for real success outdoors, so hanging containers under cover becomes one alternative answer.

Many of our miniature – to medium size epiphytes and some terrestrials fulfil this role admirably. They add contrast and height to a display be it the private patio, shadehouse, pergola, or public show. Consider also that suspended to two metres up, generally bromeliads receive more light and better aeration. Often on still, winter nights, colder air settles at bench, floor, or ground level. This is a crucial factor from which susceptible species may escape by higher placement. To minimise frost strike and heat radiation, hanging containers need positioning at least half a metre clear of solid roofs,

walls, and rafters.

From a functional viewpoint, not all hanging containers are well designed for plants generally, despite their intended purpose. One fault is too few or small drainage holes, making extra crocking necessary. Some pottery has side peepholes or coves too cramped for accommodating anything but the dwarfish kinds. Another point is that a concave shape at the rim creates replanting problems if the root-ball is to remain reasonably intact. In terms of culture, metal containers should be treated with caution – they can heat up and cool off rapidly during the daily cycles. For epiphytic bromeliads, the container's width or diameter is invariably more important than the depth as many are shallow rooted.

The following selection is a basic list from which to progress.

- *Acanthostachys strobilacea*

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Guzmania lingulata var. *minor*

Neo. 'Turbulent'

Neo. 'Wild Tiger'

Neo. pauciflora

- *Aechmea* 'Bert', *calyculata*, *corymbosa*, *fasciata* var. *purpurea*, *filicaulis*, 'Foster's Favorite', *fulgens* var. *discolor*, *gracilis*, *lasseri*, *lindenii*. *Lueddemanniana*, 'Mary Brett', *orlandiana*, *pineliana* var. *minuta*, *racinae*, *recurvata*, 'Royal Wine', *weilbachii*.

- *Billbergia amoena* var. *minor*, 'Catherine Wilson', *chlorosticta*, *distachia*, 'Fantasia', *lietzei*, *leptopoda*, *nutans*, 'Santa Barbara'.

- *Dyckia brevifolia*, *leptostachya*, *fosteriana*, *minarum*. *tuberosa*.

- *Guzmania lingulata* var. *minor*.

- *Neoregelia albiflora*, *ampullacea*, *bahiana*, *doeringiana*, *lilliputiana*, 'Marcon', *punctatissima*, 'Polka Dot', 'Petite', 'Pepper', *tigrina*, *tristis*.

- *Orthophytum navioides*, *saxicola*.

- *Quesnelia humilis*, *liboniana*, *marmorata*.

- *Tillandsia*: most small, silvery leaved and soft varieties.

- *Vriesea carinata*, *ensiformis*, *guttata*, *psittacina*, *scalaris*.

Decide on your subject's main attraction and hang it to best advantage. Many of the aechmeas, billbergias, and neoregelias with leaf reverses that are striped, mottled, or banded are enhanced by being staged above eye level. With the increased exposure, the soft-leaved plants positively glow through their translucent foliage but extra shading and watering may be required. Attachment to beams, away from head height and walkways, should be secure, as sometimes winds turn baskets into swinging pendulums capable of being dislodged.

If you can't bear the thought of setting aside your best or only bench specimens for this transfer, why not compromise by placing pot and all in a slat raft – the bromeliad will probably appreciate the temporary change as much as you.

This exercise really is small-scale landscaping for aerial gardens. Hanging containers are a standard practice, of course, but we need not become complacent with this simple yet effective technique. The diversity is there to enjoy.

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Bromeliad Leaf Forms

(by David Longley)

Editorial comment (Bob Reilly). In this article, the author explains the meaning of many of the botanical terms used to describe bromeliad leaf forms. Reprinted, with permission of the BSI, from the Journal of the Bromeliad Society, 1996, v 46 (1), pp 16-18.

Bromeliad leaves can be divided into two basic types – those with spines and those without. Those with spines belong to the sub-families *Pitcairnioideae* and *Bromelioideae*, while those without belong to the subfamily

Tillandsioideae. An exception to this rule is a plant like *Pitcairnia heterophylla*, which displays two distinct leaf forms. One is green and entirely spineless and the other is brown and wickedly thorny. Another interesting thing about this plant is that in the winter months it sheds its green leaves and blooms, while retaining its thorny brown leaves.

All bromeliads have scales or trichomes, as they are properly termed. In the genus *Tillandsia*, the leaves are generally totally covered with trichomes. Again we find exceptions to this rule. These scales play an important part in the plant's survival in that they are able to absorb moisture from the air. They can also tell us how much light the plant is able to tolerate. The scurfy-leaved tillandsias can tolerate more light than those of the waxy leafed types. This is also an indication as to where they may be found in habitat. The waxy-leaved types will more often be found lower down on the tree trunk in a shaded environment and the scurfy types higher up in the tree branches in bright light.

The form and size of the leaves are extremely varied, from grass-like leaves to wide strap-shaped leaves. In *Tillandsia duratii* we find the leaves coiled around tree branches in an effort to support itself. In general, however, bromeliad leaves are alike in that they usually have a blade and a sheath. The following is a list of some of the terms used in describing leaf forms and characteristics.

acanthi - As in a leaf that is quickly narrowed to a point

acuminate - Tapered to a long narrow point

acute - Ending in a sharp point, sides nearly straight; angle formed by leaf tip less than 90 degrees. The opposite of obtuse.

angustifolia - Having narrow leaves

armed Having defences such as thorns, spines or barbs

attenuate - Narrowing to a thin, slender point

barbed - Having short, stiff, hooked bristles

brachyphylla - Having short leaves

carcharodon - With shark-like teeth

chaetophylla - With bristle-like leaves

coriaceous - Leathery

crenate - With margins that are cut into rounded scallops

cuspidate - Tipped with a sharp, ridged spine

deciduous - Referring to plants that lose their leaves at the end of their growing period

dimorphus - Refers to a plant having two distinctly different types of leaves

entire - Refers to leaves with smooth edges and no indentations

filifolia - Having thread-like foliage

flagelliformis - With whip-like leaves

glabrous - Smooth, glossy, without hairs

heterophylla - Having leaves of more than one shape

induplicate - With margins folded inwardly

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iridifolia - With iris-like leaves
juncea - Looking like a reed, as of the leaves
laccatus - Looking as if lacquered
laevis - Smooth, polished-like surface
latifolia - Broad leaf
leaf blade - The upper portion of the leaf, above the leaf sheath
leaf sheath - The lower portion of the leaf; that portion that is attached to the growing axis. The wider, basal portion of a leaf.
leptosepalus - Thin, slender-leafed
ligulate Strap-shaped. (Also called lingu-late).
longifolius - Long-leafed
macrophylla - Large-leafed
oblique - Slanting, having unequal sides
obtuse - Blunt; angle formed at leaf tip greater than 90 degrees. The opposite of acute
patula - Spread out, broad, flat
phyllum - leaf
platyphylla - Having wide leaves
polymorphic - With several distinct forms, particularly variation within a species
pungens - Having a sharp, stiff point
recurvata - Having recurved leaves
retorted - Directed backwards or bent back (retroverse)
retuse - The obtuse apex of a leaf, having a slight notch
serrata - With teeth like a saw, sharp teeth pointing forward
sinuate - Wavy; having leaves with wavy margins
streptophylla - Twisted leaves
tenuifolia - Finely leafed; having slender leaves
trichome - The scales on the leaves of bromeliads that are capable of absorbing moisture and transferring it to the plant tissue
tricophylla - Hairy-leafed
undulata - Wavy, having a wavy margin or surface
Unifoliata - One leaf

More Unfamiliar Genera – L to N – Plus 9 Bigenerics (by Herb Plever)

Editorial Comments (Bob Reilly). In this article, Herb Plever a long-time grower of bromeliads in New York City apartments, discusses some of the rarer bromeliad genera, and some bi-generics i.e. crosses between two genera. Given the different climates, many of his cultivation suggestions are not directly applicable to Queensland, but may have some application to apartment dwellers.

(Reprinted, with permission, from Bromeliana, (2007) v.44(3), pp 1-3)

At the March meeting (of the New York Bromeliad Society) we will continue with our survey of more of the species and cultivars of the 57 bromeliad genera. Over the years we have covered all of the genera but there have been changes, new species and cultivars and we have many new members who have little knowledge of this material.

This month we are starting with letter “L” up to letter “N”, and we will show 5 genera which will not be familiar to most of our members, plus *Nidularium* and 9 bigenerics groups. (You will recall that we presented *Neoregelia* at our February meeting). Many of the bromeliads shown in our programs are or can be made available in our spring plant order. It is a good idea to make notes of the plants that strike your fancy and ask questions about their size and culture and whether they can be ordered.

The 6 genera that will be shown at our March 6th meeting are as follows: in subfamily *Pitcairnoideae* – *Lindmania* (with 38 species) and *Navia* (92 species); in sub-

family *Bromelioideae* – *Lymania* (8 species), *Neoglaziovia* (3 species) and *Nidularium* (45 species); in subfamily *Tillandsioideae* – *Mezobromelia* (9 species). The 9 bigenerics will be discussed below after the material on the 6 genera.

Lindmania and *Navia* are found exclusively on the tops and flanks of the tepuis, the table-topped mountains in southeastern Venezuela and in Guayana. Tepuis range in altitude from 2,500 ft (750M) to 7,500 ft (2,250 m). The surface summit of large tepuis have an average area of about 270 square miles (700 km²). They are covered with fog for many hours and are cool. The average temperature of high tepuis is 57°F (10°C) but it can go as low as 39°F (3°C).

These mountains have cores of igneous and granitic rock and are covered with deep layers of reddish sandstone. The top mesas are divided by canyons and crevices, creeks and streams and are covered with moist, acidic bogs. In ancient times it was this habitat that spawned *Brocchinia*, the first bromeliad. Many plants other than *Lindmanias* and *Navias* grow on the tepuis. The carnivorous bromeliad, *Brocchinia reducta*, and a number of carnivorous pitcher plants are found there.

Lindmanias are found at the cooler, higher altitudes on the top mesas or on cliff faces near the summits. They grow saxicolous on rocks or in their crevices and cracks, or terrestrially on river banks or in bogs.

Navia species are found mostly at the lower altitudes on the forest or rock slopes of the tepuis, growing epiphytically, saxicolous or terrestrially.

The steep, vertical sides of a tepui makes it a very arduous and dangerous climb for collectors to reach the top. (Modern collectors with financial resources can use helicopters to get there). 18th and 19th

century botanists and adventurers who made the climb came back with stories about this fabulous, isolated world. Those stories prompted A. Conan Doyle to make the trip which stimulated his science fiction novel: “The Lost World”.

Lindmania species are adapted to high altitude, cool temperature and fog-laden humidity; thus they are rarely found in cultivation. Perhaps collectors have been unable to provide a sufficiently cool environment for the plants when they are brought down as they have rarely survived. This is a pity because there are absolutely wonderful plants among the 38 species, including the small *Lindmania holstii* and *L. huberi*, and the tall *L. oliva-estevae* with many white blooms clustered on the branched inflorescence like large roses. Bruce Holst found *L. holstii* on a sandstone floor at the mouth of a bat cave on a cliff face near the top of a tepui. It has a diameter of 6 inches and would make a good windowsill plant if we could ever get a few pieces of it and manage to grow it. I have a pipe-dream that I could grow one on a window sill directly in front of a humidifier, because my apartment is air-conditioned when it is warm, and the winter temperatures near the window panes range from about 64°F (18°C) down to 56°F (13°C) at night when it is really cold. One of these days....

No *Lindmania* are available for sale anywhere, and only one *Navia*, *Navia igneosicola*, will be on our plant order. That is unfortunate, because we know we can grow *Navia*..

Genus *Lymania* was created by Dr. Robert Read (Lyman Smith’s close associate) in 1984 with four species transferred from *Aechmea*, *Ronnbergia* and *Araeococcus*. Since then four new species have been added to the genus. *Lymanias* are attractive, small forest epiphytes from Bahia, Brazil and they are good indoor plants in size and culture.

Available on the plant order are *Lymania alvimii*, *L. corallina* and *L. smithii*.

Genus *Neoglaziovia*'s three species grow epiphytically or saxicolous in open, dry thorn forests in Brazil. *Neoglaziovia variegata* is the only species available.

Nidularium with 45 species and 31 registered cultivars is a well known genus. The species are all found in mid and south coastal Brazil, growing terrestrially on the forest floors or as epiphytes, low on tree trunks. The genus name comes from the Latin *nidus* or *next*, describing the inflorescence that sits low in the centre like a nest. In *Neoregelia* the cup ends of the leaves turn bright colours at blooming time to attract pollinators. In *Nidularium* the primary bracts of the inflorescence are bright red, orange, yellow etc. Judging from the scarcity of *Nidularium* entries in WBC shows, they are much less popular now than a few decades ago. 10 species and varieties and 9 cultivars can be made available on our plant order.

Except for *Nidularium innocentii* var. *innocentii* cv. 'Nana' all of these very attractive plants are of medium to medium-large size. Worth growing are *Nidularium fulgens*, *N. innocentii* var. *lineatum*, *N. innocentii* var. *innocentii*, *N. rutilans*, *N. antoineanum*, *N. scheremetiewii* and *N. 'leprosa'*.

Although they grow low in the forests, that tropical light still may be higher than good available light indoors. You will have to differentiate the cultural needs of different species and cultivars. *Nidularium fulgens* gets the best markings and leaf colour in a full sun south window, whereas *N. innocentii* var. *lineatum* will do better in diffuse light, and you should not permit its medium or the leaf axils to dry out. *Var. lineatum* grows best for me under fluorescent lights where its lines are white rather than cream coloured.

Most of the cultivars from the 9 bi-generic crosses will be shown in the video.

X Neobergia (*Neogreglia* x *Billbergia*) has but one cultivar. *X Neobergiopsis* (*Hohenbergiopsis* x *Neoregelia*) also has only one cultivar.

X Neomea (*Neoregelia* x *Aechmea*) evidently is an easy cross to make as it has 34 registered cultivar. Most are unavailable except *X Neomea* 'Strawberry'. *Neoregelia*

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is dominant for size of the blooms in *Neomeas*. These resemble miniature *Aechmea* inflorescences with very small or no scapes, and they are low in the cup like the Neos. Because it has dramatic colour and tight conformation, my favourite is Nat DeLeon's beautiful cross of *Neoregelia* 'Royal Flush' x *Aechmea fasciata*. I regret that it was never registered and is not available.

There are 13 beautiful bi-generic crosses from *X Neophytum* (*Neoregelia* x *Orthophytum*), and most seem to have been made using *Orthophytum navioides* as one of the parents. Outstanding and available are the variegated *X Neophytum* 'Galactic Warrior', *X Neophytum* 'Burgundy Hill' (Herb Hill) and *X Neophytum* 'Lisanne Kiehl' (by Michael Kiehl). From the somewhat over saturated photos of *X Neophytum* 'Aurora' and 'Ecstasy' on fcbs.org (not yet available) I would say that these cultivars should be prized additions to your collection. Of course, you must take into account that *Neophytums* are medium-large to large and need strong light.

X Neorockia (*Neoregelia* x *Wittrockia*) and *X Neostropsis* (*Canistropsis* x *Neoregelia*) each have but two cultivars, and none of them are available.

X Neotanthus (*Neoregelia* x *Crytanthus*) has five registered cultivars. Three of them are lovely crosses and can be available on our plant order. *X Neotanthus* 'Cardboard', 'Firefoam' and 'Waffle'.

X Nidumea (*Nidularium* x *Aechmea*) has four registered cultivars, but none are presently available. Outstanding are: *X Nidumea* (*Nidularium innocentii* var. *innocentii* x *Aechmea fasciata*) made by Nat DeLeon and *X Nidumea* 'Penumbra' made by Chester Skotak. Since 'Penumbra' was exhibited by Michael's Bromeliads at the 2006 WBC in San Diego, it is to be hoped that plant will soon be available.

Incredibly, there are 17 registered

cultivars of *X Niduregelia* (*Nidularium* x *Neoregelia*). Only two of these, *X Niduregelia* 'Garnet' and 'Something Special' are available to be ordered. The exquisite *X Niduregelia* 'Souvenir De Casimir Morobe', 'Heart A Fire' and 'Pipe Dream' are worth acquiring when they are available.

Growing Alcantarea

(by Theresa M Bert)

(Reprinted, with permission, from the *Journal of the Bromeliad Society*, 2007, v.57(5), pp 218-221.

Bromeliads in the genus *Alcantarea* are native to eastern Brazil, where they grow terrestrially in open places. Most of them grow in full sun, on granite outcrops (inselbergs) that can soar up to 500 ft. (150 m) above rivers, tropical forests, and cultivated fields in cracks where water percolates through the granite. Many of them were formerly in the genus *Vriesea*. Most are very large – 3 to 5 ft. (1 – 1.5 m) in diameter at full size – and have brightly coloured, lightly coloured, or white and green inflorescences that are spectacular. The inflorescences can be up to 7 - 8 ft

(2 – 2.4 m) tall, with multiple branches; large, sometimes colourful bracts; and lovely, three petaled, yellow or white flowers with long, protruding stamens. Many have flowers with long petals that curve backward and sideways, like lovely curls at the ends. Don't hold your breath waiting for these plants to flower – they can be 10 or more years old before they flower. But it's worth the wait!

You will need space to grow these plants. *Alcantarea* species can be grown in a loose mix of potting soil, a little charcoal, and perlite. Increase pot size as they grow.

They eventually become so heavy that

the bases lean and press against the edge of the pot. At this time, they'll fall over when loaded with water unless some preventative measure is taken. I usually pot them in plastic pots and place those pots into heavy clay pots. Sometimes I also need to counterbalance the base of the plant by putting a brick or two in the plastic pot on the side opposite the plant base. Some species and varieties (e.g. *A. imperialis* 'Red') tend to rot at the base; to guard against this, grow those plants in pure perlite and porous rock (e.g. commercially available lava rock), with lots of time-released fertilizer (avoid placing the fertilizer so that it touches the plant base).

They respond well to time-released fertilizer (I use 6-month time-released Nutricote, also available as Dynamite). They also do well in the ground. If covered with light frost cloth or sheets, they survive light frosts without damage. I grow them in my yard, in full sun or partial shade, and in a shade house sitting high above all other plants. Plant or place them in locations where you won't need to move them after they're full grown. An *Alcantarea* holding even a little water can weight 80 -100 lbs.

The pups on *Alcantarea* grow from the trunk. Small "grass pups" with thin leaves can appear beneath the leaves when the plant is small through full-sized. These can be removed when they're about 4 - 5 in. (10 - 12.5 cm) long and potted. They are not easily removed because the base is recurved into the trunk of the parent plant. To remove them, dig the potting mix away from the plant, grasp the pup by the base, and wiggle it from side to side while simultaneously pulling the pup a bit away from the mother plant.

Very robust pups frequently appear after the plant has bloomed (cut off the inflorescence) if time-released fertilizer pellets are placed between the leaves. Sometimes it's possible to get a dozen or more pups by

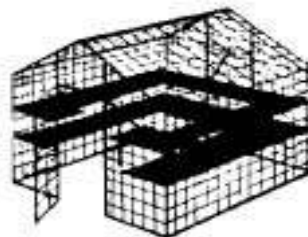
using this method. To remove those pups, I remove all leaves below them and use the same technique described above for the grass pups. The best way to get them to root is to insert them between the parent plant's trunk and a big remaining leaf until they develop roots, which takes a few months. For me, that works better than potting them.

Few bromeliad enthusiasts here (Editorial comment: In Florida, where the author lives) seem to grow *Alcantarea* species, probably because they are so big, but if you want a unique, interesting landscape, try plants of this genus. They can tolerate some leaf litter accumulation, but not acorns or rotting leaves left in their centres for months. Several large species available for cultivation are cold-tolerant, easy to grow, and spectacular (e.g. *Alcantarea imperialis*, *A. odorata*, *A. extensa*, *A. brasiliana*, *A. vinicolor* and *A. heloisae*). *A. imperialis*, the most popular species, comes in several colours. The

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broad, stiff, spineless leaves are green above and green or various shades of red or purple beneath. *A. odorata* can be purchased with varying degrees of trichome (scurf) coverage. Those with thick coverings (e.g. the cultivar 'Silver') are fuzzy, or snowy-looking, and interestingly beautiful.

The (Very) Small Vrieseas

(by Carol Johnson)

Editorial comment (Bob Reilly): Carol Johnson owned a bromeliad nursery in Florida, United States of America. Growing conditions in that location are similar to much of southern, coastal Queensland, so it is well worth trying Carol's suggestions.

Reprinted, with permission, from the Journal of the Bromeliad Society (1995), v. 45(3) pp 132- 133.

The many small vrieseas tend to get lost in the maze of their big, glamorous relatives, but to those who have a limited or very little space, or who specialise in small plants, there are real gems available. Most of the truly miniature vrieseas are native to eastern Brazil and, in my experience, all self seed and are easily grown. All seem to prefer low light but in all other ways should be treated like their bigger relatives. I list here only four, but they are my favourites of the really small plants. All are species.

- *Vriesea modesta*. To 12" (30 cm) high including inflorescence. Beautiful, simple bloom spike rising just above the recurved green leaves. Spike is wider than tall, red blending to yellow-orange and rose. Very long lasting. Best grown as a clump in a six-inch bulb pan.

- *Vriesea racinae*. Eight to ten inches (20 cm to 25 cm) tall, including inflorescence.

Green leaves are numerous, heavily brown-spotted and tightly recurved. Blooms and bracts are insignificant, greenish yellow and reputed to smell like Ivory soap. It is rightly the most popular of the small vrieseas. It self seeds and is easily propagated. It is named for Racine Foster who discovered it in Espirito Santo, Brazil.

- *Vriesea poenulata*. To 12 inches (30 cm) tall, including the inflorescence. It has many, thin, recurved leaves growing from a modified-bulbous base. If kept fairly dry, the leaves develop dark speckles, which are very attractive. Flowers are yellow and fairly large for so small a plant. The plant blooms regularly and produces numerous offsets. It requires little care.

- *Vriesea correia-araujoi*. It is very similar to *V. poenulata* but without the speckled foliage. The blooms are white. The leaves are more erect than recurved.

There are many other small – to medium-sized vrieseas that are a joy to grow but all of those listed below can be force-fed and over-potted to increase their size. Grown normally, all are small enough to qualify as space savers:

- Vriesea bleheri* (bleherae) (see photograph p. 19)

- V. carinata* (see photograph p. 19)

- V. flamma* (stoloniferous)

- V. guttata* (see photograph p. 19)

- V. lubbersii* (stoloniferous)

- V. rodigasiana*

- V. scalaris*

- V. simplex*

- V. sucrei* (see photograph p. 19)

There are also gray-leafed tillandsias that are like vrieseas but they require different treatment and deserve separate discussion.



Vr. carinata

Vr. bleherae

Vr. sucrei

Vr. guttata

Growing Large Vrieseas from Seed

(based on a talk by Steve Morgan)

(Reprinted, with permission, from the *Bromelia Post*, (March 2007), pp 32-33)

Growing some of the large vrieseas, such as *Vriesea hieroglyphica* and *Vriesea* 'Red Chestnut', from seed is not as difficult or as time-consuming as you might think and zippered polyvinyl bags – the kind that blankets/duonas, etc come in – are the secret.

The method is as follows:

Gathering the seed. When the lower seed pods on the flower stalk start to split, take off the head, putting it in a paper bag where the pods seem to burst open quite quickly after that.

Planting Medium. Fill a plastic seedling tray (36 x 30 x 6 cm which can often be obtained free from nurseries) with peat which has been sterilised by putting it into boiling water.

Next, spread the seed onto the top of the peat (not too thickly, so as not to disturb the seedlings too much when potting on) and then mist the seeds and mix with rainwater, using a plastic spray bottle. DO NOT cover the seeds with the mix!

For 3 months the seeds/seedlings are misted every day with rainwater.

After 3 months, add a pinch of Phostrogen to the water – but use this fertiliser mix only over a 3 day period, and then return to the usual rainwater regime. In winter place the tray inside the zippered bag (as mentioned above) and bring it indoors where it is given a position in good light. Within 2-3 weeks there should be some green showing where the seeds have germinated. (Steve showed us an example of his seedlings in the tray which had been planted up in mid September and

they were around 2 mm tall – when I spoke to him at the end of January they had grown to around 4 mm).

Potting on: When the seedlings have reached sufficient size (about 1 cm with around 4 leaves) they are ready to be potted up using a mix of crushed charcoal/Perlite/peat and cheap potting mix (sieve the potting mix and also the charcoal, which has been broken up with a hammer, to remove any large pieces, then add the perlite and peat. About 10 of the young seedlings are potted up into a 100 ml squat pot – somewhat in a circle so that the leaves are gently touching each other (this apparently helps the seedlings to prosper), and away from the edge of the pot. (*Vriesea hieroglyphica* seedlings are quite slow-growing at this point and will have taken around 12 months to reach the 1 cm size, while *Vriesea gigantea* will grow faster – 8-9 months. In contrast, neoregelia and aechmea seedlings may take only 2-3 months).

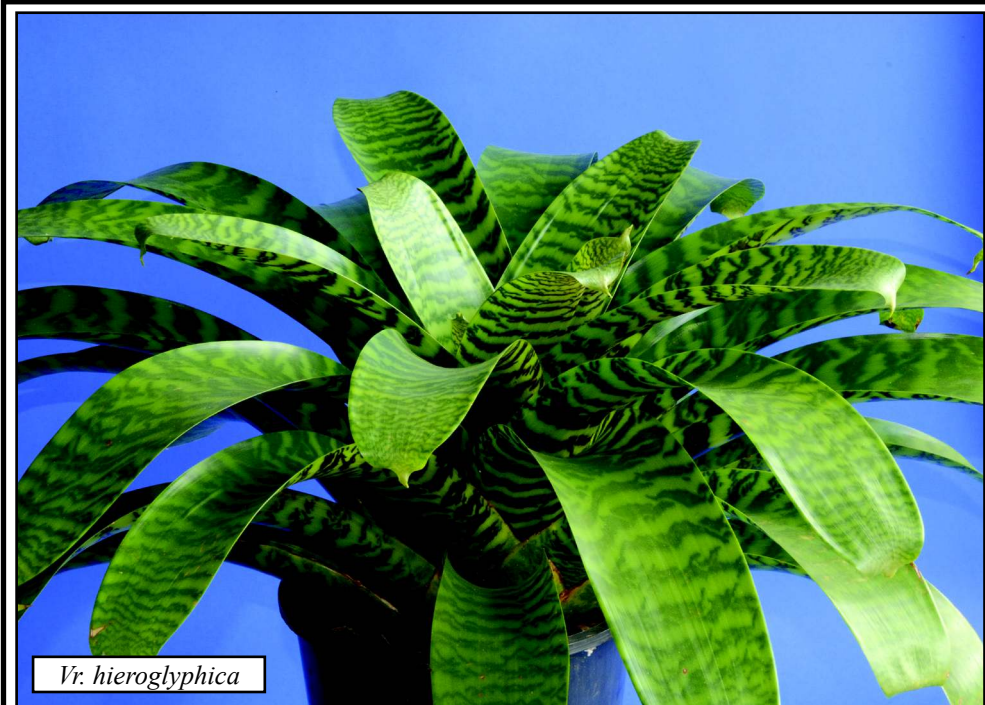
Mist-spray every day in the warmer weather (from spring on), although perhaps not every day in winter.

Feed for 1 week, as above – leave 1 month and then fertilise again.

Wind is a big worry with seedlings and they need to be protected. Bunnings carry small glass houses which sell for around \$23, which are ideal for this use. *Vriesea* seed (if kept in a paper bag – not plastic, which can cause seeds to rot – and kept in a cool place, a drawer for example) seems to remain viable for some time (perhaps for as long as 12 months) and the seed which Steve had planted 4 months after picking had all germinated.

For any fungal problems, Yates' Anti-Rot is recommended. Take care not to use anything with copper in it, as we know this can be deadly to bromeliads.

Steve has noticed that *Vrieseas* seem to time their flowering so that seeds are ready



to be planted out in the spring. In late spring it is expected that tillandsia seeds will have germinated after 2-3 weeks and vrieseas after 10-12 days.

With Tillandsias, Steve has found that, once misted, they will cling quite well onto tree fern logs/pieces. He has also planted them onto coconut fibre, but found that when they had been left too long under the plastic cover they had rotted.

While species/cultivars such as the *Vriesea hieroglyphica*/*Vriesea* 'Red Chestnut' can take up to 9 years to flower, this is a great way to get largish numbers of these plants and their display can be enjoyed well before this time.

The Case for the Tillandsia, An Appraisal (by Jack Percival)

Editorial comment (Bob Reilly). The author of this article argues a convincing case as to why tillandsias are the best bromeliad genus. Does anyone have a contrary view? Reprinted, with permission, from the Journal of the Bromelaid Society. (1989), v. 39(5), pp 223-224.

Devotees of the low-slung neoregelia, the prickly aechmea and the frail guzmania to name but a few, no doubt will reach for their six-shooters and prepare for the battle which this dissertation is bound to inflame. First a "confession" this columnist carries an addiction not unlike the heavy smoker or the alcohol abuser; it won't quit! The malady to which I refer is the unashamed worship of the mighty tillandsia. Every writer, every low-paid columnist has the journalistic right to express his own private, biased opinion when

he so labels it – and that, dear reader, is what my intention is herewith. At the moment, I command your attention and your thoughts. At a later time, your turn will come.

And now to the facts of my defence that the tillandsia is the King among all bromeliads. My argument is strengthened by simple comparisons of the King and a few of the popular rival genera.

Firstly, let us bring to the arena the neoregelia. Granted, this plant has interesting leaf colouration if one is in the position of viewing it solely from above. However, even its most avid admirers will admit that the neoregelia at times spews forth some formidable fumes closely resembling rotten eggs. In fact, it is rare that one will observe an admirer bending down low over the centre of this plant. From his own experience, he knows it is wiser to do any viewing from a safe distance. Besides this, the neoregelia produces flowers that can be seen only by those of us who wear bifocals. Admirers who do see the blooms are not known to sing any loud praises of the colours of the little flowers. An annoyance because of its vase shape, the plant is paradise for the mosquito, the snail, the worm, the frog and old rotten leaves. The King is not guilty of any of these negatives.

Next comes to mind the aechmea. Here we have a plant that can inundate a modest garden before the innocent grower realizes it. This giant of the family is so tough that it usually can withstand the grinding teeth of the local bug population but seems to be unable to resist scale. With its sharp spines, aechmea closely reminds one of the beautiful, shapely twenty-year old chick – look at the body but don't touch! Not only does this hefty creature have spines on its leaves from stem to tip, it further protects itself by exhibiting barbs on its berries. The observer in this case keeps his distance. Some who

have not done so have ended up with infected hands and arms. Many of us hobbyists have permanent scarring to prove we have been too close to this plant. The King displays no such armour.

The guzmania is our third and final candidate. This frail bromeliad shows some fine colourations on leaves that are brittle and easily creased or broken.

It seems to be a target for the insects of the forest, garden and greenhouse. The delicate leaves often become victims of high winds. In general it is a very tender personality and is not an easy plant to cultivate. While not a complete weakling, it comes close to being one. The King shows no such weak tendencies.

Lastly we turn to the King himself. Is the tillandsia really the King? That it rules supreme is possibly an overstatement. To some, this is dubbed an exaggeration. To others, the title of king rightly goes to the exciting tillandsia.

In defensive summation, merely a closing broad question: in the whole bromeliad family is there any than can compare favourably with the King? Specifically, in its:

1. Many variations of body shape and form?
2. Countless different types of leaf formation?
3. Absence of debris and odour?
4. Ability to be insect-free? (with the exception of the ant-tillandsia coexistence for the equal benefit to each)
5. Freedom from sharp spines?
6. Adaptability to all climates?
7. Trichome (foliar hair or scales) capability: that is, its elasticity to open the scale to catch the rain or moisture and to close it in times of drought?
8. Versatility to prosper on almost any medium?

Thus – the case is closed for the tilland-

sia. Biased account? Of Course. Controversial? Correct. However, there is a bright side of this one-sided thesis: to the diehards, those lovers of the neoregelia, the aechmea, and the guzmania (and in fact any other genus), we extend our friendly hand and offer equal time for your rebuttals... Is the tillandsia really the King? What are your thoughts?

Solutions: Growing Cryptanthus in the Cold

(by Trevor De Vries)

Reprinted, with permission, from Bromeliad Newsletter, August 2007, v. 25(8), p 11.

Until recently, I have had no success growing Cryptanthus in my area so I set out to visit two of our more experienced club members, Leo and Arthur, to see if they could help with my problem. To my delight, both had come up with effective solutions and I'd like to share them with you.

Cleverclogs number 1: Leo

Leo has set up a table throughout his unit under heat lamps. Each Cryptanthus has its own saucer of water. The solution appealed to me very much; however, my house also contains two kids, two naughty cats and a wife who doesn't understand bromeliads. So I continued my journey to visit ...

Cleverclogs number 2: Arthur

Arthur showed me around his garden and both his shadehouses. Although I could not spot a single Cryptanthus, Arthur assured me they were there. When I looked closer, I realised that the twenty or so plastic boxes I assumed were for storage, actually contained plants and they were growing beautifully.

This is how he did it: Bunnings sell large plastic boxes with air flow gaps around the lid. Inside, place a tray or something to raise the plant above the water level. Place the pot on the tray inside the box and fill the bottom of the box with water (lower than the tray). With the lid closed and a little sunlight, the inside of the box becomes the perfect atmosphere for the plant.

Why Alcantarea's Lean?!

(by Mark Paul)

Reprinted, with permission, from Bromeliad Newsletter, October 2006, v.24(10), pp 13-15.

The genus *Alcantarea* has some of the largest members of the Bromeliad family growing to 2m x 2m dimensions with a 3m inflorescence. There are 16 described species all from eastern Brazil.

I have grown *Alcantarea* for over 15 years now in the ground and in containers, from seed and offset, through innumerable increases in pot sizes as they expand impressively towards their mature dimensions and flowering. Every re-pot of course you re-centre and align your plant to no avail, they invariably lean to one side of the pot. Rotating the plants as they grow minimises this, but eventually the common phenomenon of counter balancing plants with concrete blocks or bricks to one side of the pot in semi maturity and maturity, reinforces the point, *Alcantarea* lean!?

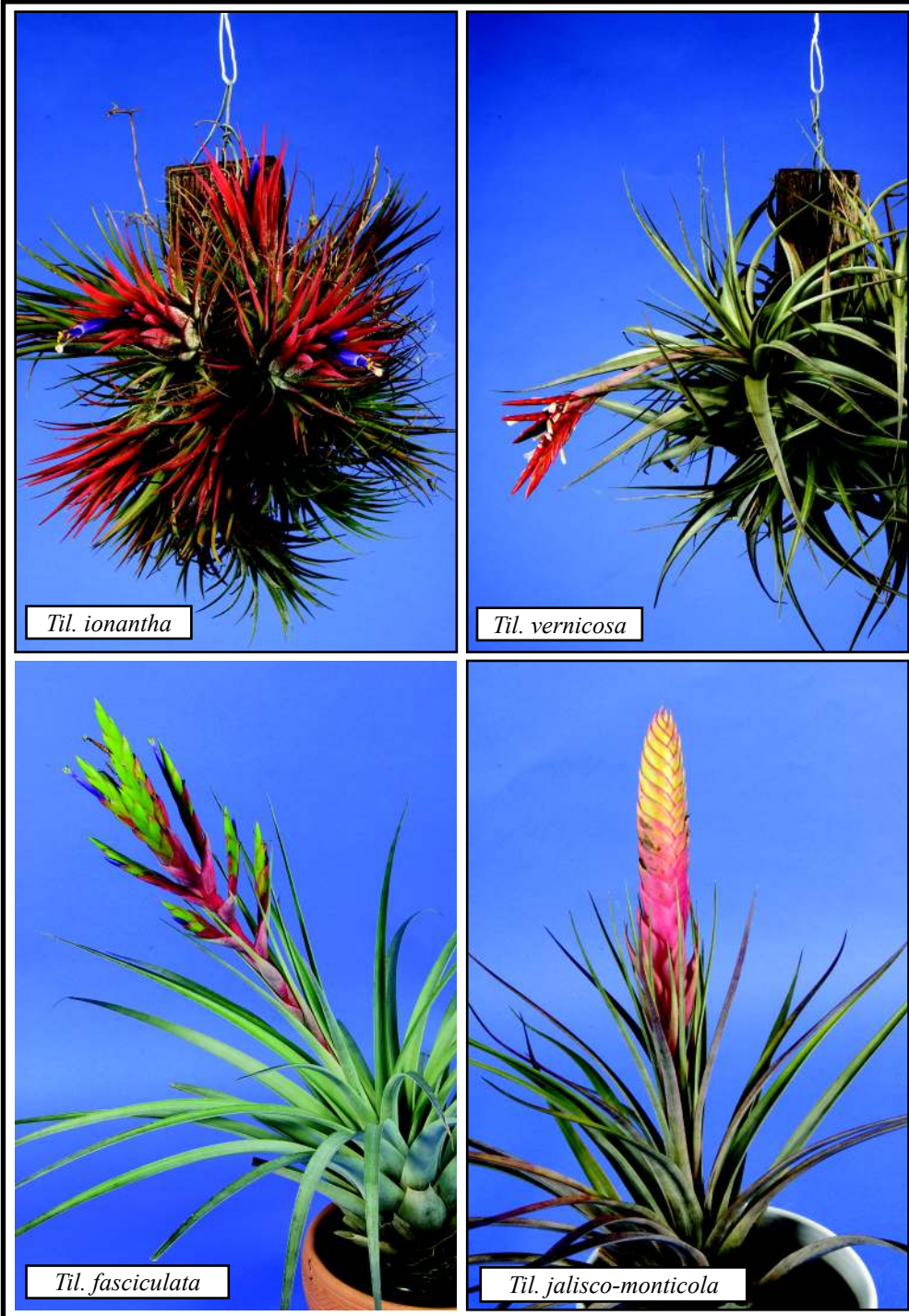
In May this year I had the opportunity to visit Brazil specifically Rio de Janeiro and Mina Geritas States, and visit a number of *Alcantarea* species growing in habitat. This habitat unbelievably is granite cliff faces exclusively, and in great numbers.

On closer inspection, I realised that

they all lean into the cliff face to spread the substantial (60 + litres) water bearing loads and later inflorescence and wind loads towards and onto the cliff face. Even on less acute cliff faces and in cultivation on hillsides they lean acutely towards the slope (here they look like they need straightening). Local rock climbers and abseiler's use *Alcantarea* as secure foot and hand holds, some of the stolons from past growth observed in *Alcantarea glazouiana* and *roberto-kautskyi* were a metre long, a nutrient impoverished environment means a long time to flowering.

Visiting Petropolis in the Organ Mountains behind Rio de Janeiro the diversity of colours and forms in *Alcantarea imperialis* was amazing (particularly being used to seeing comparatively few clones of the species in cultivation) from blacks to reds to greens and two-tone colours. Massive plants with huge stacks of leaves, smaller compact plants with fewer leaves. Broader leaves, finer leaves, pointier and rounded (recurved under) leaf tips. Blotched pigmentation and variegates are reasonably common in cultivation in Brazil, were easy to see on the cliff faces on wet, overcast days.

Climbing to the peak of Mt Sino in the Organ Mountains, above Petropolis, *Alcantarea imperialis* dropped out at about 2,000m (although there were still *Vrieseas* at the 2,400m peak, a 5 hour walk up). Looking out along that immense chain of mountains stretching as far as you could see and beyond in both directions, each exposed cliff face plastered in *Alcantareas*. After coping with the enormity of the view, it made me think of two things, first the diversity within a species possible from wild collected seed, and the diversity of *Alcantarea* species certainly not yet scientifically described as reflected in some of the 'different, non-conforming forms' of *Alcantarea* we grow at home "all leaning of course", probably from seed sent from here



Til. ionantha

Til. vernicosa

Til. fasciculata

Til. jalisco-monticola

in the 1940s and 1950s. But at least now I understand why they lean. The other thing was that the sun was setting and we will had to get down, that's when we started to run.

Have you thought about writing for this journal?

One of the most difficult parts to producing this journal is not getting the major feature articles, rather it's getting the short articles to fill up a half or a third of a column.

This short articles are usually greatly appreciated by the readers. The challenge that I am issuing is readers is to write a short article on a subject of their choosing.

The articles should not take up no more

that about two-thirds of a page maximum. This limit is a preference rather than a hard rule.

Just as a suggestion, maybe a couple of readers might like to write an article about some growing some of the unusual bromeliads. A while back an article was sent in about the growing of bromeliads in a country area and the particular difficulties associated with that.

Another suggestion for a topic is to write about what is it about the growing of bromeliads that holds your attention.

Illustrations in electronic format are welcome. From experience I know that the illustrations are a reader favourite. As a keen photographer I am always keen to see other peoples photos. It's important that if you send in photos that you take care to ensure that you have the plant correctly identified.

Calendar of Events

5th July - Bromeliad Seminar - 9AM to 4PM, core time 10AM to 3PM, Pamela Koides, the owner of the Birdrock Tropicals nursery in the United States, has agreed to be the keynote speaker for this event. Bring your own lunch- see advert page 45 page in the Mar/Apr 2008 edition of Bromeliaceae for more details

23rd August - BSQ Bus Trip - Departing Uniting Hall 52 Methyr Rd, New Farm 8.00AM, Pickup Palmdale Shopping Centre, Logan Rd, Mt Gravatt 8.15AM arrive back 4.30-5.00PM.- Price \$20 - Plants on sale -For further information contact: Ruth - 3208 0546 after 4 PM or Bev - 3208 7417

11th October Stockade Nursery Open Day - 9-12 AM 70 Wades Road, Bellmere, Qld. See ad on page 7 for details

4th December - BSQ Christmas Party - Lakeside Gardens, Mt Cootha - Camellia Room. Because of the increasing numbers of members attending the party the management committee has decided that we should break with tradition with the choice of venue. Another alteration will be the necessity to buy tickets in advance for the party because to aid the caterers in making sure the event is well supplied with food.

BROMADELAIDE 2009 - 2009 Easter weekend - see ad in Bromeliaceae (March/April - Pg 36) for details

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 7.30 pm. Classes for beginners commence at 7.00 pm.

Plant of the Month Programme for 2008

FEBRUARY:	Ananus, Intergeneric Plants, Tillandsias and Full-sun Neoregelias.
MARCH:	Cryptanthus, Tillandsias, Full-sun Aechmeas and Canistrums
APRIL:	Cryptanthus, Tillandsias
MAY:	Spotted Neoregelias, Orthophytums, Tillandsias and Variegated Bromeliads
JUNE:	Alcantareas, Foliage Vrieseas, Dyckias, Hechtias and Asterias
JULY:	Billbergias, Pitcairnia, Cerepegias, Hoyas, Nidulariums and Agaves.
AUGUST:	Billbergias, Foliage Vrieseas, Catopsis and Miniature Neoregelias.
SEPTEMBER:	Billbergias and Guzmanias.
OCTOBER:	Vrieseas, Neoregelias, Nidulariums, Guzmanias and Crassulaceae.
NOVEMBER:	Not often seen Bromeliads and Succulents

Competition Schedule for 2008

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, Novelty Bromeliad Display

March: **POPULAR VOTE:** Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

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, Novelty Bromeliad Display

June: POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

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, Novelty Bromeliad Display

September: **POPULAR VOTE:** Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

October: MINI-SHOW

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

Class 2: Tillandsia - species and hybrids.

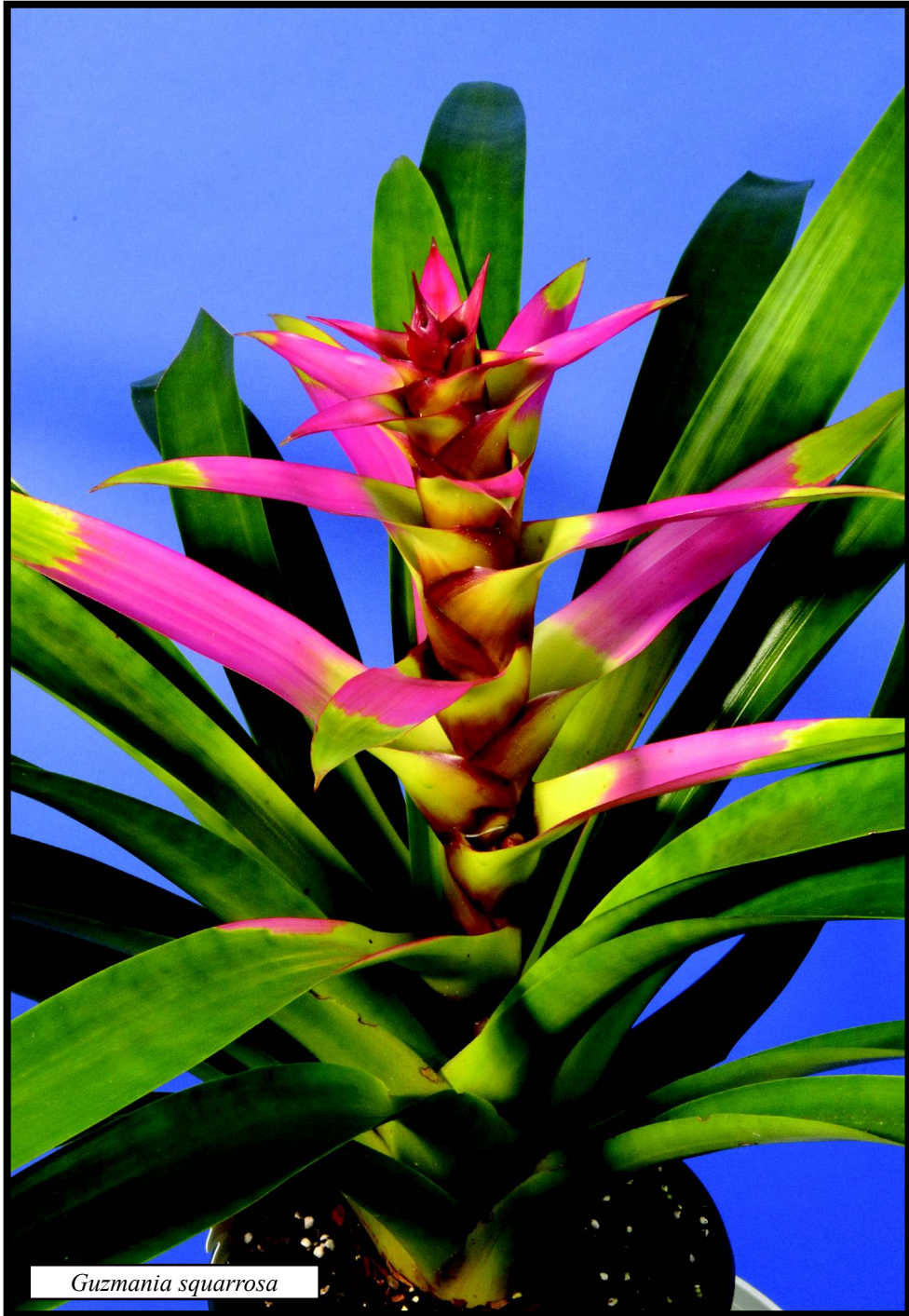
Class 3: Pitcairnioideae not listed elsewhere in the schedule – species and hybrids.

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

November: **POPULAR VOTE:** Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

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.

Note 2: Class 1 (April), Class 2 (July) and Class 3 (October) provide for plants from these subfamilies not elsewhere included in the Mini Show schedule.



Guzmania squarrosa

Bromeliaceae

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May/June 2008