



# ***BROMELETTER***

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

***bromeliad.org.au***

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*Billbergia 'Hallelujah'*  
Photo: Ken Woods

*Reminder: Annual subscriptions fall due 1.01.2019*



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September, November and January.**

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*Photo Front Cover*  
*Billbergia* 'Hallelujah'  
By Ken Woods.

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**The Secretary, Bromeliad Society of Australia Inc.,  
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### OFFICE BEARERS

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Show Co-ordinator/s	Ian Hook / Terence Davis
Show Display	Joy Clark
Publicity Officer	Di Tulloch

### Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Alan Mathew gave the following details

#### **Operating Account to October 1, 2018:**

Opening cash at bank	\$ 37 004.85
Income:	897.70
Expenses	<u>1 510.71</u>

#### **Bank Statement as at October 31, 2018:**

**\$ 36 391.84**

#### **Operating Account to November 1 2018**

Opening cash at bank	\$ 36 391.84
Income:	1 293.55
Expenses	<u>25 588.56</u>

#### **Closing cash at bank November 30, 2018**

**\$ 12 096.83**

### WEBSITES

Bromeliads in Australia <http://bromeliad.org.au>

Encyc of Bromeliads <http://encyclopedia.florapix.nl/>

BSI Cultivar Register <http://registry.bsi.org/>

Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies <http://fcbs.org/>

Bromeliario Imperialis <http://imperialia.com.br/>

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



# REMINDER

\*Annual subscriptions fell due 1.1.19 a renewal form is available on the website.

**January & February meetings in  
George Bell Pavillion**



**Plant of the Month Competition November 2018**

**Open**

**Judge's Choice.**

- 1st
- 2nd
- 3rd

- Canistrum triangular*
- Neo. 'Heat Rash'
- Vriesea fribergensis tucumanensis*

- Carolyn Bunnell
- Kerry McNicol
- Kerry McNicol



*Canistrum triangular*



*Neoregelia 'Heat Rash'*



*Vriesea fribergensis tucumanensis*



*Tillandsia albertiana*

**& Members' Choice**

- 1st *Canistrum triangular* Carolyn Bunnell
- 2nd *Till. Albertiana* Chris Cheetham
- 3rd *Neo. 'Heat Rash'* Kerry McNicol
- =3rd *Vriesea fribergensis tucumanensis* Kerry McNicol

**Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition.**

- 1st 'Oscar the Owl' Joy Clark
- 2nd 'Lest We Forget' Carolyn Bunnell
- 3rd 'Cornucopia' Pauline Blanch

'Oscar the Owl'



'Lest We Forget'



'Cornucopia'



**Novice**

1st  
2nd  
3rd

**Judge's Choice**

*Billbergia* 'Starlight Ladd'  
*Quesnelia* 'Tim Plowman'  
*Neoregelia* 'Whirlwind'

Mark Belot  
Siri Kilpinnen-Hughes  
Siri Kilpinnen-Hughes

Billbergia 'Starlight Ladd'



Neoregelia 'Whirlwind'

Quesnelia  
'Tim  
Plowman'**& Members' Choice**

1st *Quesnelia*  
'Tim Plowman'  
Siri Kilpinnen-Hughes

2nd *Neoregelia* 'Whirlwind'  
Siri Kilpinnen-Hughes  
3rd *Billbergia* 'Starlight Ladd' Mark Belot  
=3rd *Quesnelia marmorata* Ian Hook

*Quesnelia marmorata***Discussion**

**Di Tulloch** had some photos of variegated plants which she would have liked named. One could have been *Aechmea* 'Ensign', the other were variegated *Neoregelias*, which could have been 'Chirripo', 'Mulberry Jam', 'Cherry Jam' etc all being medium sized plants. Usually photographs show the plant at its optimum, grown in perfect conditions e.g. *Aechmea* 'Ensign' is cold intolerant and is quite hard to grow well in our conditions, special care needs to be taken with cultivation in the cooler months.

**Tan Hook**, who obviously has copious amounts of spare time, showed his 'Christmas Tree' that he made at work with some off cuts of electrical cable. Can't wait to see it decorated as the centre-piece of our Christmas Feast!

## QUESNELIA 'Tim Plowman' Graham Barclay

Reprinted from 'Bromeliad' the Journal of the Bromeliad Society of New Zealand Jan 2014

This plant is a cultivar of the species *Quesnelia marmorata*, one of the most popular early cultivated bromeliads with its unique tubular form and highly mottled or 'marmorated' leaf markings.



*Quesnelia marmorata*

*Quesnelia marmorata* was often referred to as the 'Grecian Urm Plant', no doubt due to its urn shaped form and leaves. It was also actually known by growers as *Aechmea marmorata* up until about 1965, when learned experts agreed it should fit into the genus *Quesnelia* because of its differing flower morphology.

The 'curly-wurley' cultivar, *Quesnelia* 'Tim Plowman', was collected from the wild, probably in the 1970s in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. It made its way to Florida where it was named and registered in 1983 by the late, well known bromeliad authority Harry Luther, in honour of well respected botanist Timothy Plowman. It is differentiated from the normal *Quesnelia marmorata* solely by the overtly recurved leaf tips of each sheath. The dramatic curly form is only seen in a few other bromeliad species, making it a striking feature plant, especially in a potted clump.

While it looks very fragile, like a piece of art, it is surprisingly tough and is easy to grow in most environments. It will do well in bright shade to full sun all year round in New Zealand, both as a potted specimen or mounted as an epiphyte. It will grow well in chunky bark, pumice or scoria based soils in the garden, or amongst rocks where it can gain a firm foothold. The trick to growing it well into a clump and obtaining good curly form, is to pot a single plant into a large pot with a good amount of slow release fertiliser applied in early spring, giving it plenty of light and water. This pushes the plant to send out pups during the warmer months, rather than flowering, which often only occurs once it has formed into a clump of several mature plants. Once the clump is well established cut back on fertiliser and water, which will trigger flowering.



*Quesnelia*  
'Tim Plowman'

## Don Beadle - Mr Billbergia -

*Lyn Wegner*; East London Bromeliad Society South Africa  
NEWS LETTER November 2018

The loss of Don Beadle is felt throughout all the Bromeliad community, perhaps best stated by Lyn Wegner of the ELBS.

'It is with great sadness that I learnt of the passing of Don Beadle, aka Mr Billbergia. Don passed away at home on the 30th October at the age of 89. I was excited to meet Don and his partner, Joann, in 2010 at the WBC in Orlando. I was honoured to hear Don speak at this conference too. He was awarded the Wally Berg Award of Excellence at the WBC held in San Diego earlier this year. He was so excited to be nominated for this award. What a worthy recipient! Don was one of the truly amazing people of the bromeliad world. A legend. He chose to specialise in Billbergia which no one else was, and I am sure many of you have his spectacular Billbergia hybrids in your garden.

There is a wonderful article on Don which you will enjoy, written by Karen Andreas. You can read this informative and enjoyable article at [fcbs.org](http://fcbs.org), click on Bromeliad Information, and then, on Bromeliad People.'

Some of Don's better known hybrids include: *Billbergia*: 'Afterglow'; 'Caramba'; 'Carioca'; 'Deliciosa'; 'Groovy' & 'Hallelujah', as well as the occasional Neoregelia hybrid.



Photo from article by  
Karen Andreas

## **Billbergia 'Hallelujah'**

(*Bill*. 'Domingos Martins' x *Bill*. 'Ed McWilliams')

From the journal of the Bromeliad Society of NZ,  
Diane Timmins

'Don Beadle of Florida always had a fascination with bromeliads. He narrowed his focus to billbergias when he realized it was not practical or possible to collect every bromeliad species. Don collected the twenty or so billbergia species at the time and then enjoyed and developed the process of hybridizing. The initial results were mostly green, as the material he had to work with was relatively plain. However this all changed when Bob Whitman collected



Photo:  
Ken Woods

Photo:  
Ken Woods



*Bill.* 'Domingos Martins' in the wilds of Brazil. Don said he 'lusted after the plant with a passion', and after much coercion and a year's wait he managed to acquire a pup. Don then revolutionized hybridizing when he crossed *Bill.* 'Domingos Martins' with *Bill.* 'Ed McWilliams', resulting in *Billbergia* 'Hallelujah' which was registered in 1988.

Having foliage of rich purple with large white spots, this plant is still popular in many collections today. Don's description of *Billbergia* 'Hallelujah' includes the phrase '... with the mother retaining her good looks in old age', demonstrating his love for this particular plant, another legacy of the man known in the bromeliad world as 'Mr Billbergia'.

### Spotting in *Billbergia* Leaves

Reprinted from *BSI Journal* vol66(1):1-64.

Text by **Alan Herndon**.

One of the features that collectors find most attractive in *Billbergia* is the presence of white spots on the leaves of some species. These spots tend to be irregularly scattered over the leaf surface as in *Bill.* *Saundersii* (right). They are of different sizes and roughly circular, but often overlap, producing irregular shaped areas of white. Furthermore, they are often most prevalent on the final (inner) leaves produced on the rosette. In this photo you can see the less spotted outer (older) leaf.



Overlapping of spots can be carried to such an extreme that large portions of the leaf blade and sheath appear to be white (left).



In *Billbergia*, the white spots are caused by loss of chlorophyll throughout the thickness of the leaf tissue. You can also see pink margins around the spots (in some *Billbergia*) indicating the presence of a thin layer of **anthocyanic**\* pigment.



\* **Anthocyanins** are water-soluble vacuolar pigments that, depending on their [pH](#), may appear red, purple, or blue in leaf colouring.



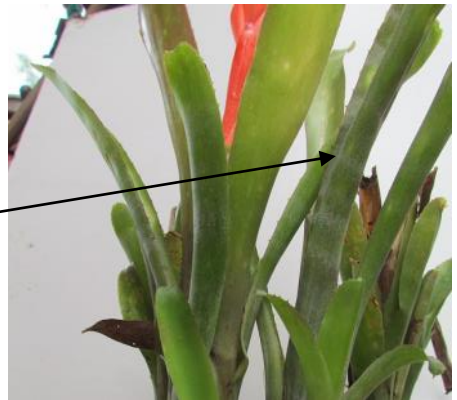
You can also see small brown spots in the middle of some larger white spots. These brown spots are apparently due to the death of leaf tissue at that point. As the leaf ages, these brown spots increase in size. Under my (Alan Herndon) growing conditions, such brown spots are inevitably found as the leaves, and their white spots age.



In *Billbergia* 'Curly Tops' there is no anthocyanic layer and no pink margins. Brown spots are evident in the older leaves.

Many other species also have spots of the same nature, but these spots may not be found on all clones of the species. *Billbergia amoena* var. *maculata* is well spotted but has widely grown clones that have no spotting.

In other cases, the species may have less predominant spotting. *Billbergia amoena* var. *robertianum* is an example of this. Of course most clones of *Billbergia amoena* in cultivation have no spotting . . . or is relatively inconspicuous. Also, the light transverse bands seen in the photo (right) of *Billbergia amoena* minor, characteristic of all *amoena* clones, tend to compete with the white spots for attention.



Elaboration of spots is a frequent goal for hybridists. Many modern hybrids have a higher spot density throughout the lifespan, with sharper edges and a stronger resistance to the development of dead areas within the spots . . . Spectacular results can be produced by the interaction of white spots and a strong layer of anthocyanic pigment. The production of chlorophyll and anthocyanins are independent, so loss of chlorophyll does not affect the layer.

## Gum-leaf Katydid - *Torbia viridissima*

Ref: [Brisbane.insects.com](http://Brisbane.insects.com); Lloyd Goodman (photo)

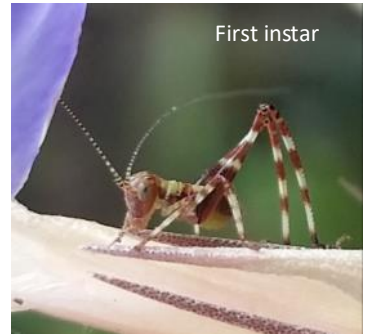
A query made by Lloyd Goodman as to what this insect might be sunning itself on his tillandsia flower spike, and was answered as a 'Gum-leaf Katydid'.



Adult Gum-leaf Katydids resemble gum leaf, both in shape and colour. Some adults may have brown markings on their legs. Their front wings look exactly like a gum leaf, with the thick white vein at the middle. Both adults and nymphs feed on gum leaves. Although they feed on eucalypt leaves, they will decimate some bromeliad leaves (in the editors garden).

The young nymphs look quite different from their adults, instead they look like large brown ants. Their brown colour gradually disappear when grow up. It is believed that they mimic ants to gain some protection.

They will go through five stages before reaching adulthood, graduating from the tiny striped brown ant shape to a green and brown grasshopper type, to the late instar stage looking more like the adult with developing wings, and finally, to the adult (shown above).



The female lay eggs dark brown in colour, in oval disk shape with 4mm in length along the edges of leaves, something with which we are probably familiar, but perhaps didn't know quite what they were. Gum-leaf Katydids feed at night and have very good eyesight. It will see you and stealthily avoid capture by sliding behind a stem or leaf and will fly as a last resort. Systemic insecticides can be used however a bit of 'Treadon-em' is a quicker and permanent solution.

## Two new registrations of *Tillandsia latifolia*

*Tillandsia latifolia* two KK forms get proper names – at last. **by Derek Butcher**, Adelaide Oct 2018

### *Tillandsia* ‘Angustifolia’

‘This plant was imported by me from Karel Knize in Peru in 1978. It was in my first importation. It had *Tillandsia latifolia* var *angustifolia* on the label but I was never able to verify the species because it did not flower for me! Over the years I have had Tillandsias from Karel which seem to have been wild collected but with fanciful names which I thought was great for my enquiring mind. Anyway, this plant was forever offsetting and many times an offset was given away with the plea to tell me when it flowered. So it was a great surprise when Bruce Dunstan reported his plant was in bud. Alas, it did not actually flower but it was sufficient to identify links with *Tillandsia latifolia*. George Nieuwenhoven reports getting his from Chris Larson so it would seem this plant is struggling on, throughout Australia. Some may even have flowered it and not considered it an important occurrence! Surely it is worth a brag!

‘Angustifolia’ is a caulescent plant with the basal leaves drying, it offsets freely and seems to produce a single spike. Diameter of plant is 170 mm. Its length with live leaves is about 350 mm. Actual leaves are some 105 mm long and 18 mm wide at base .



### *Tillandsia* ‘Skineri’

A plant with this name was imported in 1984 from Karel Knize (Peru) as stated in his plant list. No further detail was given and it was not until later issues was it linked to *T. latifolia*. Later issues spelt it as ‘Skinneri’ but there was no indication as to whom this might be. It grew well under my conditions and produced normal offsets but never flowered. Over time I must have disposed of some of the offsets while getting the recipient to promise to tell me when it flowered. Nothing was reported! In my current downsizing I gave one such offset to Ray Clark in 2017. Because of the change in conditions or Ray’s great husbandry it



decided to flower in 2018 together with a pseudo-viviparous offset.

Ray reports: Plant diameter 350mm,

Height 300mm,

Leaf blade 165 mm long,

Length of flower spike 190 mm before offset.

Latifolia means wide leaves but here the leaves are more narrow than usual and a more apt cultivar name could be 'Skinny'! There is also the thought as to whether it is linked to *T. latifolia* or the recently promoted from varietal status *T. divaricata*.

It is of interest here that Andrew Flower in NZ reports a similar looking plant that he grew from seed in 1991 under KK144 *Tillandsia latifolia* Cieneguilla. In the same seed list we see KK43 for *Tillandsia latifolia* 'Skineri' so we can assume that Karel saw differences.

To qualify for a cultivar name it must be under cultivation and not just sitting in one person's collection. Despite the efforts of Ray Clark no other tillandsia grower has admitted ownership of this plant so I was rather loth to register the name. The good news is that Justin Lee is now an owner of said plant so I am going ahead in putting 'Skineri' in the BCR . '



Photo by  
Ray Clark

## 'Blue Cone', *Cylindrata* or . . . ?

From September meeting of the Far North Coast Bromeliad Study Group

Ross displayed a globular inflorescence of an *Aechmea* and asked members to identify it. Guesses were 'Blue Cone', however the correct name is 'Pom Pom'. Members who own plants tagged as *Aechmea* 'Blue Cone' are advised to look at the inflorescence shape, if it's globular – a little round ball of blue petals on a stick - it is most likely to be *Ae.* 'Pom Pom'. If the inflorescence is cone shaped or - longer than it is round and tapered, look toward *Ae.* 'Blue Cone'. One must also consider *Aechmea cylindrata* for the later which has as the name suggests a cylindrical inflorescence more so than being conical (cone shaped).



*Aechmea*  
'Pom Pom'



*Aechmea*  
'Blue Cone'



*Aechmea*  
*cylindrata*

Photos: Derek Butcher

**Plant of the Month Competition December 2018**

**Open**

- 1st
- 2nd
- 3rd

**Judge's Choice.**

- Neoregelia* 'Alaea
- Neoregelia* 'Heat Wave'
- Tillandsia capitata rubra*

- Kerry McNicol
- Kerry McNicol
- Carolyn Bunnell

**Open**

- 1st
- 2nd
- 3rd

**Members' Choice**

- Neoregelia* 'Alaea
- Tillandsia capitata rubra*
- Neoregelia* 'Heat Wave'

- Kerry McNicol
- Carolyn Bunnell
- Kerry McNicol



**MDAC**

- 1st:** 'Noel'  
Pauline Blanch
- 2nd:** 'Merry Go Round', Gen Hook  
(below left)
- =2nd:** Till. schiedeana, Ian Hook  
(below)



**3rd:** 'Happy Christmas',  
Pamela Munro

*Plant of the Month Competition October 2018 cont.*

**Judge's Choice**

**Novice**

1st	<i>Neoregelia 'Blushing Tiger'</i>	Harold Kuan
2nd	<i>Billbergia 'Hallelujah'</i>	Elaine Fletcher
3rd	<i>Tillandsia 'Leon'</i>	Harold Kuan

**Members' Choice**

**Novice**

1st	<i>Billbergia 'Hallelujah'</i>	Elaine Fletcher
2nd	<i>Vriesea 'Barbara'</i>	Len Smith
3rd	<i>Tillandsia 'Leon'</i>	Harold Kuan





We continue to attract new members into the Society and would like to welcome our most recent enthusiasts:

## Len Smith & Margaret Burridge

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

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:

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

<b>Annual Membership:</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>A\$25</b>
<b>Overseas Membership:</b>	<b>Asia/Pacific Zone</b>	<b>A\$40.</b>
	<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>A\$45.</b>

New Membership requires a \$5 joining fee, plus Annual Subscription. (Those joining after our spring Show are covered for the following year.)

Note: Un-financial members must add \$5 rejoining fee when re-applying for membership.

Members will become 'un-financial' if renewals have not been received by the end of our Autumn Show.

### MAIL ORDER PAYMENTS BY MASTERCARD/VISA.

(Subject to A\$10.00 minimum.)

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

- Name and address of **MEMBER**.
- **TYPE** of card (Visa, Mastercard)
- **CARDHOLDER** name details, as shown on card.
- Mastercard/Visa **number** and **expiry date**.
- **CARDHOLDER** signature (essential).
- Payment details (membership renewal, book purchase, postage, etc.) with \$A amounts for each item.
- A 3% surcharge for this service will be made.

## A SURPRISE DYCKIA BLOOM

by Herb Plever

From **BROMELIANA** October 2018 *PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK BROMELIAD SOCIETY*

There are 172 recognized species in the genus *Dyckia* that can be found in Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina. There are 183 *Dyckia* cultivar hybrids registered in the Bromeliad Cultivar Register (BCR). In habitat most *Dyckias* grow in rock crevices in open sun in semi-dry to dry areas at moderately high altitudes; yet they tolerate a wide range of temperatures from very hot to cold and from dry to high relative humidity.

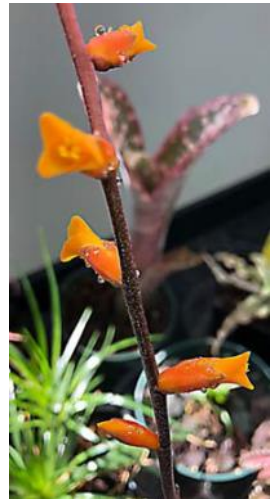
*Dyckias* typically start to bloom from October to January, likely triggered by the onset of cold temperatures. They have thick, succulent leaves and utilize CAM metabolism to produce and absorb nutrients through photosynthesis. Many years ago I bought some *Dyckias* from Bill Baker, the great *Dyckia* hybridizer. I was attracted to them and thought I could grow them in my south-facing window, though I was uncertain that they would do well in my apartment which had high humidity provided by four humidifiers.

For 2 or 3 months the *Dyckias* looked like they had adapted to my apartment. But, a few plants had large amounts of incipient scale, and I was too inexperienced to recognize the telltale shiny smut on the leaves as scale eggs. When the scale infestation broke out, especially on the beautiful *D.* 'Toothy' it spread and affected adjacent plants; my topical insecticide sprays were unable to put down the infestation.

(At that time I did not know about systemic insecticides such as Cygon 2E that was totally effective in killing all sucking insects. Later on I used it for many years before its distribution in the U.S. was banned because it was suspended in a carcinogenic medium.) I dumped the infected plants and I didn't get any new *Dyckias* until I bought *Dyckia* 'Cherry Coke' (*D.*

*platyphylla* x *D.* 'Carlsbad') from one of our Spring plant sales. The photo on the BCR shows bright maroon leaves which I was not able to achieve in my south window. My plant has dark, smokey leaves, more like the soda Cherry Coke. Later, I bought *D.* 'Icicle' (it's unregistered); had I checked I might not have purchased it.

At one of the World Conferences 4 or 6 years ago, my friend, Doris Kiernan of Queensland, Au., generously gave me a small *Dyckia* 'California' (unregistered).





It had bright red leaves with white spines, but even when I grew it in my south-facing window, the red turned to maroon - the color you see in the photo on this page. In typical Dyckia fashion it produced a companion plant which quickly equalled its mature size of 7.5 inches across.

From early May 2017, (when my wife's illness was diagnosed as Stage 4 cancer), to early April when all of the boxes filled with the possessions that I moved with were finally unpacked and I was settled in my new digs in Long Island, my broms suffered from total neglect. They were watered every 3 to 4 weeks (when I remembered).

Nonetheless bromeliads are really tough; they survived and grew without much damage - (even the tissue cultures I had been growing 4 in a pot since April 30, 2017). I have 3 window boxes in the two windows in my bedroom which also serves as a plant room and computer station, and I bought a two tier plant stand with LED lights. Although I had sharply reduced my brom collection, still there was not enough room for all the plants I moved with me. So I had to put some plants out on my glassed in (with screens) terrace, including *Dyckia* 'Cherry Coke' that had lumped to 3 large plants with a spread of 2 feet. It has wicked spines which make it difficult to grow in any of my three crowded window boxes. It was very cold in February, 2018 with consequent low humidity when I moved to Long Island, so I bought a humidifier that raised relative humidity to 40-50% and all the broms did well despite the cold, especially *Dyckia* 'California' which I first grew on the LED light stand until early May when I put it out on my terrace. From April up until now the terrace, which faces west-southwest and gets strong afternoon sun, has been very hot with 60-75% relative humidity. We had a four or five week spell of temperature in the 90's followed by temperature in the high 80's, but the terrace plants (even the newly potted tissue cultures) fared well because I watered them every 5 or 6 days.

In early July I noticed that an inflorescence was coming up from a lateral (side) axil on *Dyckia* 'California'. It grew to a height of 11" and put out 9 bright orange flowers, starting from the bottom. At this writing in late September the flowers have dried, but I can now look forward to seeing other lateral inflorescences as the plant is still growing from the center. This plant has adapted well despite the fact that its new environment does not at all conform to what is deemed its "typical" horticulture.



I don't intend to bring the *Dyckia* 'Cherry Coke' indoors for the winter. It takes up too much space and the spines are dangerous when put in a crowded window box. I'd like to see how the plant fares in the cold when winter comes. When the temperature gets down below freezing, I plan to throw a few heavy towels over the plant, especially at night. In any event, it will have to survive or die and be disposed of. I'm hoping that when it gets cold, this will trigger blooms. I think *Dyckias* make excellent houseplants, as they tolerate a wide range of temperatures and humidity - and there are lots of small cultivars to choose from such as the 4" *D.* 'Angelita', 'Brittle Star', *choristaminea*, *fosteriana*, 'Lad Cutak', 'La Rioja', *platyphylla*, and *remotiflora*.

## LITERATURE for Sale

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

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>	<b>PRICE</b>
Bromeliads for the Contemporary Garden	Andrew Steens	\$20.00
Bromeliads: A Cultural Manual (Rev. ed. 2007)	BSI	\$ 6.00
Bromeliad Hybrids 1: Neoregelias	Margaret Paterson	\$25.00
Bromeliads Under the Mango Tree	John Catlan	\$10.00
Bromeliad Cultivation Notes	Lyn Hudson	\$10.00
<b>Growing Bromeliads – 3rd Ed. by BSA</b>	<b>IS BACK!</b>	
	(member price)	\$20.00



## SEED BANK

Thanks go to all those who have donated seed.

Seeds cost 50¢ per packet for Members and Seed Bank supporters  
(plus postage) or \$1 per packet (plus postage) for all other enquiries:

Enquiries for seeds should be directed to

**Terry Davis**

**(02) 9636 6114 or 0439 343 809**

Below is the list of **some** of the **most recently** added seed to our Seed Bank. For a full list please go to [bromeliad.org.au](http://bromeliad.org.au)

<i>Vriesea carinata</i>	27/10/18	Michael Drury
<i>Tillandsia schiedeana</i>	11/11/18	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia cf beloensis</i>	11/11/18	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia juncea</i> white	14/11/18	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia tricolor</i>	19/11/18	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia pruinosa</i>	30/08/18	Greg Azlewood
<i>Tillandsia polystachia</i> white petal	2/11/18	Greg Azlewood
<i>Tillandsia capillaris</i> (was incana)	02/12/18	Kerry McNicol
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> type <30cm	02/12/18	Kerry McNicol
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> - pink multi spike	04/12/18	Jan Townsend

Seed has been moving quickly, especially the more recent additions.

**SO if you have seed to donate please send it in or bring it to our next meeting.**

### What's ON

January 12th - **BSA Meeting** - George Bell Pavillion Sales 11; Meeting 12noon

February 9th - **BSA Meeting** - George Bell Pavillion Sales 11; Meeting 12noon

March 2nd \*Note 1st Saturday - **BSA Meeting** - **Federation Pavillion**

March 30th - Bus Trip - 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

11th & 12th May - BSA Autumn Show - No meeting this month

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