



BROMELETTER

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

bromeliad.org.au



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Show Display	Joy Clark
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Photo Front Cover

Helga's

Vr. 'Forrest'

Parents unknown.
90cms. diameter. x
120 cms. high with
spike. Glyph Group.
Reg. Doc. 2/2009
Country of
origin: N.S.W.
Australia

Hooray we are all back!!!!

Our March meeting was unencumbered by number restrictions, so all who wished could attend and we were able to recommenced competitions and raffle. Although the sales tables was still set up outside and required buyers to wear gloves and masks we had an enjoyable meeting and welcomed three new attendees as well as Andrew Miller, his first time at a meeting as a new member.

During COVID many of us were able to clean up all those spaces we just never had time for previously. Such was the case for Ian, our president, who uncovered many old BSA records, including our original Charter.



It just happens that our association was formed on the 1st April 1963, making us 57 year old—Happy Birthday to us!! The snap shot of the charter shows the few enthusiasts

who formed this club and set in motion the society we all enjoy today.

In this issue, we get to know more about our member, Helga, a familiar face at meetings as she has been responsible for our catering for many years. Helga has a normal suburban garden area and it just shows how much you can do without acreage. Please remember there is no right or wrong in what you focus on, and we can appreciate everyone's unique approach to their enjoyment and interest in bromeliads.

Please continue to wear masks and gloves at sales tables until further notice. Please send in any photos of your broms in flower and enjoy reading this issue.

from Larissa (Editor)



Life Members:

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

WEBSITES

Bromeliads in Australia

<http://bromeliad.org.au>

Encyc of Bromeliads

<http://encyclopedia.florapix.nl/>

BSI Cultivar Register

<http://registry.bsi.org/>

Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies

<http://fcb.org/>

Bromeliario Imperialis

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



MEMBER PROFILE—HELGA NITSCHKE

Source: Interview with Helga Nitschke. Photos L.Victoria

Growing up in Hanover, Germany, Helga was the third youngest of 11 children. Her father was a publican and Helga's only contact with plants was when her mother sent her out to weed the narrow back garden where a few vegetables were grown. As in many large families, Helga's job was to look after her two younger siblings as well as an older sister who was permanently affected after contracting scarlet fever. After school she worked in an office. Although she met her husband at the age of 15, (in dad's pub), they only got married when she was 23. Her husband was a displaced person from lands occupied by Communist Russia, post Second World War. This was a difficult time for displaced people because they were resented by the German farmers and often treated badly. Her husband was a carpenter by trade and the cold European weather meant that work was difficult or not available several months of the year, so he suggested to Helga that they come to Australia, 'the land of permanent sunshine'. They came in 1966, the year Australia changed over to decimal currency. Initially due to her lack of English Helga only had part time jobs but when her English became better, she worked full time as a rep for chocolate importer, here her German was a bonus as she could translate much of the labels and paperwork. She really enjoyed her sales rep job, which involved a lot of travel, and of course there was the chocolate!



Above and below: Back patio with special broms



Guzmania 'Optima'



Vr. 'Son of Tiger Tim'



Neo. 'Wango Tango'



In addition to bromeliads Helga likes orchids and grows beautiful African violets that have a spot on her front window sill, where they seem to thrive. The orchids are placed amongst her bromeliads. She always has some succulents in her garden but says they don't get much care and she views them more as a ground cover and a space filler.

The 'Nursery Area' (photo right) where new additions are acclimatised is situated at the side of the house and is under shade cloth. Helga has created a raised area using bread crates placed on top of milk crates. This ensures good air flow from underneath, which avoids diseases and generally the plants do better. Helga has found when pots are close together they don't dry out and so are prone to disease.



Her new shadehouse was put up last year and houses vrieseas and broms that have struggled. It has paid off as all the broms here are thriving. (photos left, right and below)



Vr. 'Megan'





Above and below: A small tillandsia shadehouse



Above and below two fragrant tillandsias



When considering retirement Helga was aware of the concern many have of **'being bored when you retire'**, so thought she better get some good interests. She was already a general gardener, when a friend invited her to a BSA meeting and although her friend stopped coming, Helga stayed and has been an active committee member for many years.

Like many of us, Helga's first bromeliads were some of the common varieties - *Aechmea weibachii*, *Aechmea fasciata* and *Aechmea gamosepala*, and yes these might be common but they are still stunning!

Like most of us Helga has missed the regular meetings and catch up with friends in 2020.

During COVID with no BSA meetings or shows, Helga was accumulating far too many bromeliads, so she started advertising on Facebook Marketplace. Interest dwindled during the heat wave days, but otherwise Helga said this was a good experience. Helga is one of our society's most regular sellers and she would like to encourage more members to sell.

Although she didn't follow in her parents footsteps with a large number of children, her two children have given her six grandchildren and as four of them are still relatively young Helga helps out a couple of days a week in this family. Once a month she attends the German Club, where she has been a director for many years. Many club members came in the 1950s, so Helga is one of the younger ones and she wants to keep in touch with the many people that she's got to know here over the years.

See page 21 (in this issue) for the society guidelines for selling broms at meetings.





Another corner with more shade and protection has lattice and shelving for tillandsias. (photo left)

Helga has a undercover corner with bench and seat for potting up broms. (photo bottom left) She uses a good potting mix (avoids the cheapest), adds potash and dynamic lifter for large varieties and blood and bone for medium and small bromeliads. She only adds fertilisers at potting time.

The front yard (photo right) gets a lots of sun and is where she grows the bigger bromeliads that are hardier.

Helga is always looking for something new or different at the BSA shows. Sometimes buying these new species is a mistake, but usually it's not and she likes to try anyway.



Photo above: *Neo* 'Medusa' will colour up more, but will retain its stripes.



Photo left: The minis get their special space away from the big boys.

Photo below: *Neo* 'Hearts'



Guzmania kareniae

Source: G.Barclay, JBSNZ Vol 60 No10; P Tristram; Journal of Bromeliad Society Vol 57 (3) May-June 2007. Photos: G. Barclay



Discovered only in 1988 this spectacular pink bract guzmania species comes from Imbabura near Lita in Ecuador (north western area of Ecuador). Growing as an epiphyte in the **Cloud Forest*** between 750 and 1100 metres, it reaches a height of

about .75-1 metres, and its coloured bracts last 6-9 months. It is closely related to the much more commonly cultivated *Guzmania squarrosa* which has red bracts but has the same pink bracts as *Guzmania kressii* although they have some floral differences. *Guzmania kareniae* grows well in cooler climates, in dappled light and once established as a clump produces young offsets rapidly.



Peter Tristram obtained it as a NOID from Chester Skotak a long time ago. It was eventually named by Harry E Luther in honour of Karen Melk for her support at the Marie Shelby Garden in Florida.

LETS TRAVEL TO THE CLOUD FORESTS* OF EQUADOR

Source: www.rainforestrescue.org.au;
www.whatsthiscloud.com; [wordsense](http://wordsense.com)

Photos: [tentativeplantscientist](http://tentativeplantscientist.com); kevinandamanda.com;
[twitter](https://twitter.com)

A cloud forest is a tropical or sub-tropical forest with a near persistent cloud cover called the **silvagenitus** (from Latin silva = forest, genitus = created from). Silvagenitus cloud formations are found close to ground level and usually hang as



featureless cloud wisps above a dense forest. Cloud forests are located at much higher elevations than rainforests and are much cooler, but still very humid. They are formed from evaporation (water turning into water vapour) or evapotranspiration (evaporation of water from plant leaves and soil).



Ecuador only covers an area of 276,880 km², a little larger than our state of Victoria. While small in size, the

Ecuador Cloud Forests, contain approximately 15-17% of the world's plant species and nearly 20% of its bird diversity.

While Ecuador is only 1.6% the area of South America, it is home to almost 50% of the bird species on the continent (1,515 out of 3,100), and the Cloud Forests are home to iconic species such as the spectacled bear, jaguar, sloth and howler monkey and puma. Sadly Ecuador's rainforests are being cleared at a rate of

approximately 198,000 hectares per year including large areas of Cloud Forests.



THIS MONTH'S HINTS

Source: Bromlink No 4, 2020; A. Boon-Bromeliad Newsletter July 1991.

- ◇ If you find mosquitoes in your tank type broms, flush out the tank once a week, as this gives the mosquitoes insufficient time to breed and reduces likelihood of fungal infections.
- ◇ Good airflow around your broms helps to keep diseases at bay. Some members even have fans in their shadehouses for good airflow.
- ◇ Avoid spraying broms with insecticides, as insects generally benefit broms, but if you need to spray, do so away from other broms and isolate plants in a more open area, one which frogs and lizards will not frequent. But remember flies, mosquitoes and spiders which are killed by these insecticides are a food source for other beneficial garden animals.
- ◇ A potting medium rich in organic matter breaks down over time becoming denser and retaining more water. So routine re-potting is advisable.
- ◇ It is a good idea to keep notes on the things that you do for your broms during the year, (eg repot, move positions, protect from frosts), as well as the broms that you purchase, who from etc, so you can compare and possibly change and improve your program for the next year.

Open Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Heat Wave' - No 1	Kerry McNicol
2nd	<i>Vriesea</i> 'White Cloud' - No 2	Kerry McNicol
3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Bottoms Up' - No 3	Sari Kilpinen - Hughes

Open Member's Choice

1st	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Bottoms Up' - No 3	Sari Kilpinen - Hughes
2nd	<i>Billbergia</i> 'Halley's Comet' - No 4	Carolyn Bunnell
3rd	<i>X Neomea</i> 'Santa Marta' - No 5	Ian Hook
3rd	<i>Vriesea</i> 'White Cloud' - No 2	Kerry McNicol
3rd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Heat Wave' - No 1	Kerry McNicol
3rd	<i>Billbergia</i> 'White Cloud' - No 6	Kerry McNicol



NO CHAMPION IN 2020

Due to 2020 meeting cancellations there was no year 2020 Champion as this is determined by accumulated scores over a year.

Instead the scores from January and February 2020 will be added to this year's (2021) scores. So get your entries in! And remember to vote - only one vote per person per category.



Novice Judge's Choice

1st	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Eric The Red' (below right)	Gordon Blanch
2nd	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Alan's Hybrid' (below left)	Amal Eid

Novice Member's Choice

1st	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Alan's Hybrid' (below left)	Amal Eid
2nd	<i>Tillandsia</i> 'Eric The Red' (below right)	Gordon Blanch



REMINDER OUR SCHEDULED MEETINGS

**on the 10th April, 8th May and 8th June
will be held in the Federation building.**

Our March meeting saw the recommencement of competitions and our raffle (to the delight of many). Thankyou to all who brought in a wonderful array of bromeliads for the raffle. Terry pre-empted his scoring with a statement "I'll try to be nice" this was met with lots of "hmmms and chortles" from the members.

Ian pointed out, that when we are selling bromeliads the buyers are instinctively and without conscious thought choosing bromeliads according to the same parameters that bromeliads are judged in the competitions.

Entering competitions allows you to hone your skills on presenting bromeliads in their best format.

The open and novice sections of our competition are scored by:-

1. **Judges**
2. **Members**

While members vote by how they like a particular bromeliad, judges use a standardised scoring system where each plant starts with 100 points, after which points are deducted for defects that the judges find.



Here are some hints on how to improve scores or why scores were lost.

- ◆ Neoregelia (in Open section) – had a dip/ridge in the leaf which is an anomaly in the growth pattern that happens during a winter cold snap or during a lack of water in summer.
- ◆ Till. cereicola would've scored better if the dead flowers been removed for the competition. Hold bract end, then gently twist out the spent flower.
- ◆ Neoregelia (in Novice section) was leaning a bit so needs to be squared up and centered in the pot.
- ◆ Dirt on pot or old pot.
- ◆ Dirt on underneath side of the leaf.

A question for Terry

When do you remove a leaf that has a mark on it?

Terry advised—look at the overall shape of the plant, and don't remove a leaf which makes the shape asymmetrical. If removal will affect the round shape try to remove the mark by cutting out that section. For dead leaf tip, shape the leaf to a point and avoid cuts straight across the leaf making it square. If you destroy the symmetry of the plant you lose more points than having a leaf with a spot.

SHOW and TELL

A *Puya laxa*, was sent in by **Joy Clark** (via Kerry McNicol) which is a tough, slow growing evergreen terrestrial bromeliad that forms 30-40 cm tall clumps, spreading 90-120 cm. However this much more compact than most puyas.



Its wispy stems hold 30 cm open rosettes. The leaves are long, recurved, twisting and smothered in silver-white woolly scurf and margined with tiny very sharp recurved teeth. The flowers of *P. laxa* are small, almost hidden in an odd, dingy inflorescence up to 90 cm tall. These thin tubular flowers have a red-violet exterior and a dark blackish purple interior.

Puya laxa grows in full sun to light shade in a well-drained soil and is extremely drought and frost tolerant and resistant to predators.

Clumps were given to some lucky members.

Ian Hook brought in his *Nidularium* 'Litmus' to show (photo right). When young, its central coloured bracts are a red colour changing to a purple/blue after flowering. If you recall your high school chemistry litmus paper changes to red in the presence of acid and to blue when alkaline ($\text{pH} > 8.3$)

Trivia fact: The first known use of litmus was around 1300 AD by Spanish alchemist Arnaldus de Villa Nova. The blue dye has been extracted from lichens since the 16th century. The word "litmus" comes from the old Norse word for "dye" or "colour."

Further reading on our website

Source: thought.com



SHOW and TELL cont

Ian Hook showed us another bromeliad categorised as **viviparous** the *Tillandsia somnians*. **Viviparous bromeliads** form pups along the inflorescence and not at the base of



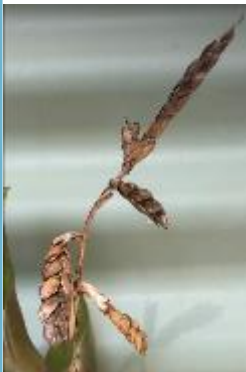
the parent plant. Ian's specimen also had the seed head.

Terry advised pulling back the inflorescence stem bracts (gently) as this encourages the formation of new pups.



Why is it important to know if your bromeliad is vivaporous?

Generally removing the inflorescence is a technique that stimulates the bromeliad to produce pups as you have removed the seed forming structure. It also allows the parent to put more energy into pup production. However if you remove the inflorescence in a viviparous bromeliad you won't get seeds or pups and the parent will eventually die.



Above left: close up of two pups
Below left: Inflorescence with seeds
Below middle: close up of flower by S.Molnar, BSA website.

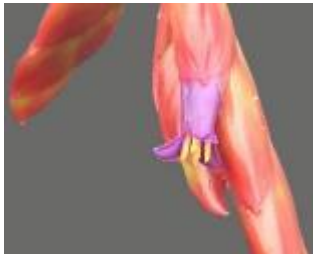


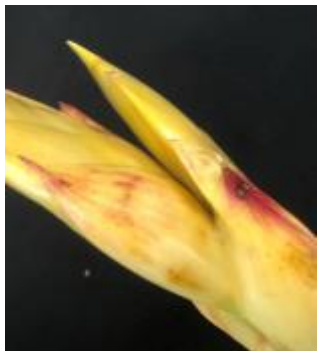
Photo from BSA website.

We were shown a **Neo. 'Mini Skirt'** (photo left), which keeps growing forming a long stem like *Neo. 'Shelldance'*. Kerry explained when it gets too tall for your liking, the top may be cut and replanted, while the remaining base will also grow. This is another Grace Goode (QLD) hybrid.



Tillandsia lajensis

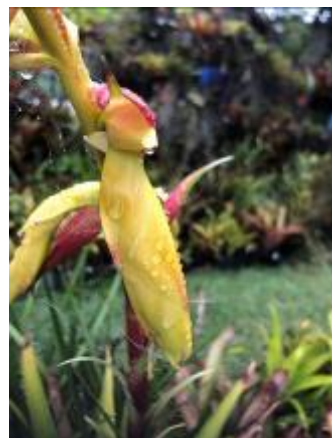
(Photos: from Ian's garden; BSA website. Photo hummingbird— Pinterest)



Another spectacular tillandsia from **Ian Hook**, the *Tillandsia lajensis* a large tillandsia was previously called *Tillandsia ampla* and grows in full sun, producing a spectacular inflorescence.

If you wish to grow this species find a position similar to the *Tillandsia secunda*, although this one is not viviparous.

Tillandsia lajensis will grow epiphytically or in a tree fork with a bit of dirt at the base, it's pups emerge from in-between the leaves and it produces blue flowers which are difficult to see.



There are many ways that bromeliads attract pollinators. They may do so with attractive colours, a scent, a place to hide, nectar for food but this bromeliad does something different. The top few inflorescence segments grow horizontally, perhaps as a perch for hummingbirds. Of course we don't have these lovely birds here in Australia, but its still lovely to see one in action around a bromeliad.





Kerry McNicol won this large Peter Tristram hybrid called **Neo. 'Mac Chester'** at our 2015 Bromsmatta conference. At the time it was just a small plant, but now quite large and has finally flowered.



Anna Ernst showed us two interesting broms.

An ***Aechmea tillandsioides***, (Photo left) meaning 'like a tillandsia' - comments - this one is difficult to grow and has a spectacular spike.

The second was a ***Billbergia 'Anna'*** (photo middle right) which resembles a *Bill. 'Piglet Pink'*. Anna won it 18 months ago in a BSA raffle, but the name

isn't registered and no one at the meeting recognised it. Ian H. also had a *Bill. distachia var. straussiana* (photo bottom right) on the sales table and the two were compared. Ian's thoughts were the spots on *Bill. 'Anna'* made it look like a hybrid of his one. So if you can shed some light on the *Billbergia 'Anna'*, please contact Ian or Anna.



Vriesea Forrest originally hybridized in N.Z. **Helga Nitschke's** plant had a flower-stem close to maturity and she wanted to know when the seeds are ready to harvest. Comments - Terry the seedlings of a hybridized bromeliad will not necessarily turn out like the parent and the variations could be extreme, as parentage is not known. A discussion on the term 'Grex' followed... more about this in a future issue.

March report from our treasurer Maureen Johns

Opening Balance at Bank	1.03.2021	\$19,555.55
Add Income		\$1349.05
Less Expenses		\$2106.35
		<hr/>
Closing balance	31.3.2021	\$18798.25

BROMELIAD CULTIVAR REGISTER

Source: G.Lawn JBSNZ June 2016

If you have ever wondered why the BSI cultivar list is not called the BSI hybrid list, here is the explanation provided by Geoff Lawn, the Cultivar Registrar.

A hybrid by definition is a cultivar, but a cultivar is not necessarily a hybrid.

There are unusual forms of a particular species, such as variegated forms found in the wild, which if distinctive enough can be given cultivar names and registered.

Botanists ignore such forms, as they are not a stable population which will reproduce true from seed, which defines a species.

Natural hybrids do not generally get described by botanists, so they are better treated as cultivars and given names and are registered such as *Tillandsia* 'Dura Flor'.

By definition a hybrid is either

1. a species X a different species
2. a species X hybrid
3. hybrid X hybrid

It used to be is that a cultivar was defined as having been man-made in cultivation only, but that definition now extends to include natural hybrids and distinctive species forms from the wild, such as *Quesnelia marmorata* 'Rafael Oliveira', so at least they get recorded in the Bromeliad Cultivar Register (BCR). To call it a Bromeliad Hybrid Register would be too restrictive.

Getting a cultivar registered is a lengthy process, further information can be found on www.bsi.org/registry/?info=10



QUICK QUIZZ

1. Identify the brom on the left, genus and name.
2. What genus has the most number of species?
3. What is the problem with the bromeliad top right?
4. What is a tepius?
5. What is this pattern called? (photo bottom right)

Answers somewhere in this issue!



GENUS FERNSEEA

Source: fcbs.org; Journal of Bromeliad Society, Vol 69 Jan-Mar 2019. photos: fcbs.org.

The genus *Fernseea* has just two species the *Fernseea itatiaiae* and *Fernseea bocainensis* and was named in honour of Moravian-Austrian botanist and physician of Vienna, Dr Heinrich Ritter Wawra von Fernsee (also a baron) (1831-1887). Dr Wawra von Fernsee went on several around-the-world botanical expeditions, as well as ones to Brazil accompanying European royalty. He wrote 'Les Broméliacées brésiliennes' (1881), and 'Itinera principum S. Coburgi' (1883-1888) and carefully collected and described many of the most interesting Brazilian Bromeliaceae.

Pronounced
fern-see'a



Fernseea bocainensis

In the wild, this fernseea grows as a terrestrial in the higher grasslands of the provinces of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, Brazil. Found at an elevation of 1200 metres it grows to approximately 49 cm (19 inches).

Although easy to grow, it is not commonly grown in cultivation.

With a grass like appearance or of a pitcarnia, its leaves have a thickened mid-vein for support, with a finely serrated margins. It reproduces via short stolons (often under ground) and roots firmly into the substrate soil. The upright inflorescence, with a nodding globe of flowers, lasts in colour for over a month.



Fernseea itatiaiae

Endemic to the Atlantic Forest biome (Mata Atlântica Brasileira), and found within Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro (state), and São Paulo (state). It is a small xerophytic, plant, with firm, narrow, heavily spined leaves 15-18 cm long.



CHECK YOUR LABELS!

Mark Belot brings to our attention two hybrids which have been circulating with the incorrect names.

Neo. 'Hula Lady' has been grown in Australia for over 15 years in error as *Neo. 'Hula Girl'*, a cultivar name which currently doesn't exist.

Mature, open rosette to 50cm. diameter x 25cm. high. Arching, glossy, multi-stacked (at least in Hawaii) molten red leaves with inner lime green leaves partially streaked red. Highly variable according to conditions, can be orange-hued or greener with pink striations and pink 'fingernails'. Grown by David Shiigi.



Seed Parent: (*princeps* x *meyendorffii*) **Pollen Parent:** *Neo. 'Painted Lady'*



The other one *Neo. 'Tears of Blood'* is now **Neo. 'Tears of Fire Median'**. Tears of Blood was a false name circulated in Australia in order to achieve a higher price than the one with the true name *Neo. 'Tears of Fire Median'*.

Mature, open rosette to 50cm. diameter. Arching. broad dark green leaves with wide central creamy white stripes, and heavily punctuated cross-banding in bright pink / red. Tricolor Group. Vegetative sport off *Neo. 'Tears of Fire'*. Grown by Ray Coleman/ Michael Kiehl.

Seed Parent: *Neo. 'Tears of Fire'*

If you know of others, please drop me a quick note, that's how we all learn!

UPDATE ON WORLD BROMELIAD CONFERENCE

The WBC has now been officially rescheduled.

There is no longer a World Bromeliad Conference in June of 2021 due to COVID restrictions.

It has now been rescheduled for **June 8-12, 2022**, to be held in Sarasota, Florida.

Hohenbergia stellata

Source: Webster dictionary; bromeliad.org.au; G.Barclay JNSNZ
Vol 58 No3; wikipaedia. Photos: P.Li, bromeliad.org.au;
wikipaedia

This species is one of the earlier bromeliads found and brought back to Europe by collectors and was extensively written about from 1830 and referred to by many names including:-

Hohenbergia erythrostachys (1854)

Pironneava roseo-coerulea (1861)

Aechmea glomerata (1867)

Hohenbergia glomerata (1871)

Pironneava morreniana (1874)

Aechmea oligosphaera (1889)

Aechmea longisepala (1889)

Aechmea glomerata (1889)



The genus *Hohenbergia* is named after the Prince of Württemberg, a German patron of botany, also known as Hohenberg.

Stellata - from Latin 'stella' meaning arranged in a radiating pattern like that of a star.



Hohenbergia stellata was first collected in the wild, by German botanist Carl Martius, in 1818 from Bahia State, Brazil. It can be found growing epiphytically and terrestrially at 80-1400 metres altitude in areas of the Lesser Antilles (doubtful) to Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela and northeastern Brazil. So this gives it a wide habitat range.

This hohenbergia produces a striking 50-60 cm inflorescence which is tripinnate and dense toward the apex. The bright scarlet colour may last 3 months and the violet/blue flowers appear over many weeks. The leaves are long and strappy and may grow to over a 70-1100cm in a densely funnellform rosette shape.

In Brazil, *Hohenbergia stellata* forms a microhabitat of the tarantula *Pachistopelma bromelicola* (photo right).

Further reading on our website.



HOW TO SELL AT MEETINGS

When bringing in your bromeliads to sell:-

1. Ensure plants are **pest free**, check for scale or other insect pests.
2. Make sure frogs, spiders etc are not accidentally transported from their home environment in your brom.
3. Clean up dirt, damaged leaves and debris from pot and between the leaves ie present your plant in **best possible state**.
4. **Remove water** from central tank prior to bringing in.
5. Label brom with its full name, **only** when you are 100% certain - don't guess or put any name on the label. Ensure you have spelt the name correctly.
6. Additionally to name label, place a paddle pop stick with your initials and price on both sides of the paddle pop stick.
Alternatively use labels. Both labels and paddle pop sticks are on sale at the front desk.
7. Ensure you tell Pat or Sari (who are on the cash register) of your initials, so there is no confusion who is owed money.
8. The BSA takes a 10 % of the final price at meeting and 15% at shows.
9. Remember to take the remainder of your broms home and help clean up the sale area.
10. You must be a member to sell.



If you have seed to donate please contact Terry .

Below is the list of seeds in our Seed Bank.

<i>Neoregelia kautskii</i>	5.10.19	Terry Davis
<i>Al. imperialis rubra</i>	15.10.19	Terry Davis
<i>Pseudalcantarea viridiflora</i> (red under leaf)	23.10.19	Terry Davis
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i>	28.5.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia setacea</i>	22.5.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia utriculate</i>	1.01.2021	Amanda Barbe
<i>Aechmea</i> 'Rock Lobster'	1.01.2021	Amanda Barbe

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

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

ANSWERS from page 16

1. A x *Sincoregelia* 'Galactic Warrior' as shown to us in February meeting by Pam Munro. This used to be called x *Neophytum* 'Galactic Warrior'. *Sincoregelia* is an intergeneric cross between *Neoregelia* x *Sincoraea*. Bromeliad bigenerics (also referred to as intergenerics) are virtually unknown in the wild because fertility barriers, different blooming times and geographical range prevent most species in different genera from cross-breeding by specialised pollinators.

For further reading - <http://www.fcbs.org/articles/Bigenerics.htm>

2. *Tillandsia* has 755 species, followed by *Pitcairnia* with 410 species

3. Crown rot - full article in *Bromeletter* - Issue 7, 2020

4. Tepuis are the remains of a large sandstone plateau more in *Bromeletter* Issue 1, 2021

5. *Tessellatus* - tessellated, when the colour is arranged in small squares, so as to have some resemblance to a tessellated pavement.

POTS Kerry McNicol wears many hats, as well as presenting at meetings, administrating new members, mailout lists and being Vice President she orders and stores pots for our society. She has found new size pots =180 mm, that have better rims/lips for hanging. So once our current supply of 175 mm pots goes these will no longer be available as its poor rim stability has been a consistent problem causing pots to fall.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:

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

Annual Membership (Single/Family):	Australia	A\$25
Overseas Membership:	Asia/Pacific Zone	A\$40.
	Rest of the World	A\$45.

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.

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- **CARDHOLDER** name details, as shown on card.
- Mastercard/Visa **number** and **expiry date**.
- **CARDHOLDER** signature (essential).
- Payment details (membership renewal, book purchase, postage, etc.)

LITERATURE for Sale

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

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

Source: for additional graphics in this publication HubSpot Blog; pinterest;

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