



# ***BROMELETTER***

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

***bromeliad.org.au***

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***Neoregelia***  
**'Christopher**  
**Robin'**  
**Allan Beard**

Photo  
Larissa Victoria

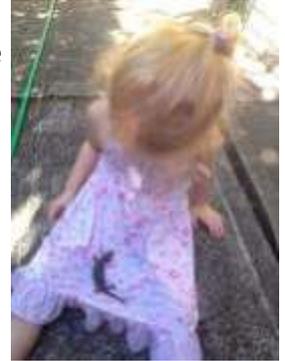


Greeting BSA members,

Springtime always brings with it a myriad of garden tasks. Many broms are pupping and vrieseas and aechmeas in particular are producing great inflorescences. As well as depupping and repotting, it is time to put shade structures in place in preparation for the summer heat.

Spring means all types of garden friends and foes are about. In my garden the blue tongue lizards,

dragonflies, beetles, spiders, snails slugs have emerged some in more numbers than usual, but remember not all are human friendly. Recently, some unfortunate person found two snakes and their cache of eggs in a bag of potting mix that had been stored in the shed, a nasty surprise but thankfully no injury. (photo below left) Take care, especially when moving items which have not been disturbed for a while, be aware and always wear gloves when gardening.



Mark Belot frequently brings his wonderful bromeliads to the 'show and tell' part of our meeting, so in this issue we find out a bit more about Mark. Then we travel closer to home, to the sunny state of Queensland to Tambourine Mountain.



Hopefully by the time you receive this newsletter our borders will be open and you may have the opportunity to visit this garden in person. As always please send news, articles and photos of your broms.

from Larissa - Editor

#### Life Members:

**Ron Farrugia**  
**Graham McFarlane**  
**Bill Morris**  
**Ian Hook**  
**Allan Beard**  
**David Scott**

#### WEBSITES

Bromeliads in Australia

<http://bromeliad.org.au>

Encyc of Bromeliads

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

BSI Cultivar Register

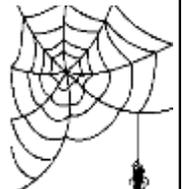
<http://registry.bsi.org/>

Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies

<http://fcbs.org/>

Bromeliario Imperialis

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



## MEMBER PROFILE - MARK BELOT

**Source: Interview with Mark, photos Mark Belot.**

Mark grew up in the St Ives area, when roads were dirt and there was no town sewerage, so houses were serviced by a 'pan man'. No Mark isn't that old, but many areas have changed quickly in a short time! But the advantage was the house was on a 1/4 acre block with an old garden, filled with camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons, that backed onto the bush. The Belot kids were often sent into the bush to play or to get out of mum's way! Both parents were keen gardeners and Mark often accompanied his dad to camellia nurseries, camellia shows, open days at Eryldene and gardens in the Blue Mountains.

From an early age, Mark loved to play with Lego, draw houses and skyscrapers. He was always good with his hands, and came first in woodwork in Year 10. He recalls he was always interested in gardening and plants. By the time he finished school it was a toss up between the building trade or landscaping. Mark was already familiar with the hard work involved in maintaining gardens as he was his dad's 'slave' while growing up, having to rake lawn from an early age (no lawn catcher on the mower), then moved on to mowing and making rockeries for dad's new gardens. But the building of houses is what interested him.



**Maternity ward -  
Alcantareas nursery**



**Photo above - Billbergia 'B A  
Bubblz' at the back**

Getting a building apprenticeship was not that easy in the 80's, so after a year doing general gardening, Mark did a TAFE carpentry course then worked in a local hardware until an apprenticeship was finally organised. As soon as his apprenticeship finished he went out on his own and hasn't looked back.



**The Aged Care facility - old  
mother area.**

## HOW IT ALL STARTED

When he was 18, Mark was given a Chinese Elm bonsai and this led him to do a three year horticultural bonsai course with well-known Bonsai teachers including Elizabeth Siminoff. He went to seminars, shows, conferences, bought books and many Japanese containers by well known potters, many of which he has retained to this day. Over the years dogs, possums and the weather annihilated all his bonsai, so currently he has none.

When Mark moved into his current house, over 18 years ago, there were some established bromeliads in the garden. He obtained more from his neighbour and his mother's garden, then bit by bit bought different bromeliads from Bunnings and nurseries. About 8 years ago he became a member of the BSA and after this there was no stopping him.



## THE SET UP



Currently Mark doesn't have a shade house, so most of his bromeliads are out in the full sun. The more delicate and precious species are located on his deck. The sunny end is for the Neoregelias and the other shaded end is for Vrieseas.

(photo: above left - Neoregelias and minis in stands)



## WHAT YOU MIGHT NOT KNOW ABOUT MARK

Marks played lots of sports when he was young and of recent times he has restarted kayaking on the Hawkesbury River, a pleasant pastime on sunny, but cool days.

**Above photos of High dependency ward - shaded area for Vrieseas**

## LIKES and DISLIKES

Mark says he likes all plants and for many years went to camellia shows and now also collects different varieties of frangipani. The frangipani shows are held at the end of



January and Mark finds the new cuttings have little time to become established as there is little of the summer months left, so often the young cuttings perish in the winter time.

## FAVOURITES

Mark has a bit of everything, he loves Neos, though of late the large hybrid variegated Alcantarea are his favourite. The small tillandsias he find too fiddly and difficult to handle, although he likes the large tillandsias which have huge spikes. Ideally, Mark would love to have some shade houses but this involves cutting into his sloping block to make level ground, then building retaining walls, not an easy task. In the interim he uses large umbrellas, held in buckets of cement (to avoid falling over in high winds), for when the sun is particularly ferocious. As his collection of bromeliads keeps expanding shade houses are on his to do list!



**Above: Frangipanis and all sorts of other bromeliads**



**Other photos this page – mostly alcantareas**



## ALLAN'S TIP

Source: [registry.bsi.org](http://registry.bsi.org); Allan Beard.



*Neoregelia* 'Burnsie Spiral' is a sport of *Neo Carolinae* forma tricolor, hybridised by D. Burns from Australia. Possibly a intergeneric cross, (D. Butcher's guess is a x *Niduregelia*).

This bromeliad has a regular, tight, spiral leaf formation (photo left), the leaves have sharp edges, so care must be taken when handling. Some sources

state this hybrid does not flower while other state the flowers are insignificant. Neo. 'Burnsie Spiral' is a green variegated brom that develops pink to orange hues (sometimes red) when grown in high light or as some sources state when it approaches flowering. Photos shows the range of colours this bromeliad can achieve. More commonly this bromeliad almost never flowers but continues to put out new leaves,



eventually forming a stem that may

reach 50cm or more in height. Pups often form at the base or along the stem. What is interesting is that the

stem can be cut and re-planted, and the remnant base often produces pups when the top is cut off.

Allan recommends only doing this in the summer months (ie your best growing period). Ensure you cut through the new wood, and not at base

where the stem is old, otherwise the top will not survive.

If you have trouble pronouncing *Alcantarea* count yourself fortunate that you don't have to address the Second Emperor of Brazil by his full name. This genus is named in honour of Dom Pedro de Alcântara João Carlos Leopoldo Salvador Bibiano Francisco Xavier de Paulo Leocadio Miguel Gabriel Rafael Gonzaga (1825-1889).

So how do you say *alcantarea*???

**al-can-TAR-ee-a** or **al-can-TAIR-ee-a**,  
**al-can-ta-REE-a** or **al-can-ta-RAY-a**  
 or **al-CAN-TAR-ee-a**

Source. [fcb.org/articles](http://fcb.org/articles); Photo R. Henderson.



## TAMBOURINE MOUNTAIN BOTANICAL GARDENS

While overseas travel may not be possible, our state borders are likely to re-open soon. So consider seeing The Mount Tambourine Botanical Gardens, QLD on your next holiday or brom finding mission. These gardens established in 1983 were the result of the initiative of the Mount Tamborine Garden Club.

Originally the 11 hectare block of land was a weed-covered swamp that had been earmarked, by the Beaudesert Shire Council, for a new sewage treatment works. After negotiations by the Garden Club with a local councillor, the management of the land was handed over to the Garden Club for the establishment of a Botanic Garden, while the land ownership remained with the Council. With negotiations completed, work commenced on clearing the site and building the lakes.



Photos left from top to bottom: —original site, pre development; bulldozing the lake; the lake as it is today; building the succulent area. Photos right—Rainforest walk

Over time volunteers have developed a number of themed areas such as:

- ◇ Wisteria walk (photo right)
- ◇ Rainforest walk (pg 8)
- ◇ Japanese garden with Tori gate and stream. (middle this page)
- ◇ Palm grove
- ◇ Chinese garden
- ◇ Camellia walk
- ◇ The Orchid House - started from the estate collection of Ken Baker
- ◇ Rhododendron walk - with a collection of Vireya species
- ◇ Rose garden - with highly perfumed hybrid roses
- ◇ Sooty Owl Walk - for children
- ◇ Cherry tree walk - severely affected by borer and fungus, but recovering



Tamborine Mountain is 500 metres above sea level and has a climate that is cooler and less humid than the lower coastal areas. This allows plants to be grown from cool climate and temperate zones.



Central to the Bromeliad garden is a large silk floss tree (*Ceiba speciosa*), a native of tropical and sub-tropical South America, noted for its green bark covered in vicious-looking cone-shaped thorns the size of a human thumb.



These Botanical Gardens are unusual as they are entirely maintained by a dedicated group of volunteers who work in the gardens every Thursday morning. Another group of volunteers calling themselves the Potty Potters gather on Wednesday mornings. The gardens have become a frequented place in Mount Tambourine and picnics, weddings and theatrical productions are now regular events. **Source: Tamborine Mountain website**



## GENUS BROMELIA

Source: JBSNZ Vol 60 No 4 G. Barclay, The birth of 'Beauty from the Beast' Bromelia binotii; Photos: wiipaedia, R.Fergusson ;

Bromelia is not a widely cultivated genus due to their imposing and heavily spined rosettes and large size. They may produce pups on long, spiky rhizomes that extend underground some distance away from the mother plant before emerging, making for some nasty surprises.

The resistant fiber obtained from *B. serra* and *B. hieronymi*, both known as chaguar, is an essential component of the economy of the Wichí tribe in the semi-arid Gran Chaco region of Argentina. An 1841 publication described the fiber of silk grass (*Bromelia karata*) as "equal in durability to our best bowstrings". The *Bromelia serra* species has the widest distribution of the genus and is found in lowland dry forests, as well as in dry to semi humid inter-Andean valleys and the montane Chaco and the Tucumano-Bolivian forest, from 150m to 1400m.

Of the 70 *Bromelia* species, less than a dozen are found in Australia and 4-5 species in NZ.



**Bromelia antiacantha**  
photo - F.Thomas

Those with lots and lots of garden space, maybe rewarded with a spectacular, long-lasting show when these thorny giants burst into bloom, **BUT** great thought must be given prior to

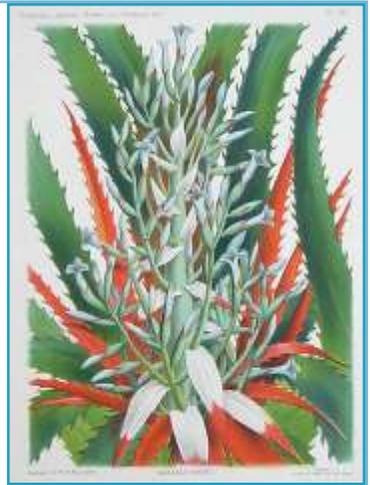
planting in the ground as their size can be enormous. For example, *Bromelia antiacantha* reaches to 2 metres in height with leaves 4 to 7 metres long and is largely used as a live fence, impenetrable for cattle in the areas of origin.

It is a popular medicine and used as emollient and bequico. The Bororos Indians and country gauchos cook the fruit and suck the juice. Cooked, they say, they don't prickle so much in the throat, not particularly an inviting description. Medicinally, the juice has the effect of attacking and destroying microbes, leaving the wound completely clean. Bunches are used in ornamental arrangements at parties and celebrations. David Schumacher of NZ warns about the takeover nature of *Bromelia sylvicola* when planted in the ground and states "Roundup combined with a decent bushfire helps control the spread of this plant" not exactly the best way to garden.



**Bromelia agavifolia** photo -  
P.Tristram

Right: The plate of *Bromelia binotii* drawn by Wittmack was published in *Floralia*, *Geïllustreerd Weekblad voor Tuinbouw*. The drawing was made from a plant belonging to O.J. Quintus, a bromeliad collector and hybridiser living in the north of The Netherlands. Quintus corresponded with Wittmack and send him some of his hybrids. This species was offered in Belgian nursery catalogues from 1874 to 1888. In *Floralia*, the plant is named *Karatas binotii*, but that name is invalid as it had already been used by Austrian botanist Franz Antoine for the species we now know as *Neoregelia binotii*.



## BROMELIA BINOTII



Ross Fergusson (BSNZ member) has this species in his bromeliad garden in the Eastern Bay of Plenty, NZ which he grew from seed pods obtained in 2006, from Austen's Exotic Gardens. Austen had obtained a pup (with difficulty) from



Charles Allan, an early BSNZ

member and grower in Auckland, who imported seed and hybridised bromeliads, as well as tropicals. Charles was reluctant to part with a pup, saying to the Austens at the time, "It is extremely rare you know!"



The genus, *Bromelia*, is named after the Swedish medical doctor and botanist Olof Bromelius (1639-1705).

## BROMELIA BINOTII cont

Ross grew some seedlings on and planted them in his **wild garden** where they matured. Not knowing exactly what species he had, the identification was a lengthy process, reliant on detailed photos of the flowers and inflorescence, noting floral parts and sizes, then checking each detail against the sparse description made by Morren and Mez in 1891. Another difficulty was the rarity of the species in cultivation around the world, with the only known small photographs appearing in Elton Leme's first book in 1993. It has never featured in the BSI in the 70 years of its publications, so possibly it is not cultivated in the United States.



## MARKINGS and BLOTCHES

There was a time when Latin was a common school subject, but these days this language has fallen out of favour, so we lack this knowledge that would be a great help to us in understanding more about the names of bromeliads. Following the variegations article in Issue 7, we look at other types of markings and their Latin terms.

John Catlan complied this list in 2012, explaining "In 1830 G.W.Bischoff produced an annotated list of colour names for botanical use. In 1832 John Lindley published a translation into English of Bischoff's list which summarised nineteenth-century usage, and this information (relevant to bromeliads) has been selected from this source".

**Marmoratus** - marbled, when a surface is transversed by irregular veins of colour; as a block of marble often is. (photo - top and middle right)



*Quesnelia marmorata*  
'Tim Plowman' - J.Kuan



**Variegatus** -variegated, the colour disposed in various irregular, sinuous spaces.

**Guttatus** - spotted, the colour disposed in small spots. (photo left - *Vriesea guttata* Ian Hook)

**Punctatus** - dotted, the colour disposed in very small rounded spots. (photo - lower left)

**Nebulosus** - clouded, when colours are unequally blended together. (photo bottom right - *Billbergia White Cloud* - *nebulosus*)

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



**Limbatus** - bordered, when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.

**Maculatus** - blotched, the colour disposed in broad, irregular blotches.



marmorate





**Fasciatus** - banded, when there are transverse stripes of one colour crossing another. (photo - top left *Aechmea fasciata*)

**Zonatus** - zoned, the same as ocellated but the concentric bands more numerous. (photo top right)



spot



Photo above - *Neoregelia* 'Groucho' showing marginated variegation and zonation. Photo below *Neo Molten Edge* showing *limbatus*

**Marginatus** - edged, when one colour is surrounded by a very narrow rim of another.

**Discoidalis** - discoidal, when there is a single large spot of colour in the centre of some other.

**Villatus** - striped, when there are longitudinal stripes of one colour crossing another.

**Ocellatus** - ocellated, when a broad spot of some colour has another spot of different colour

within it.

**Pictus** - painted, when colours are disposed in streaks of unequal intensity.



(photo left - *Vriesea* hybrid showing tessellatus; photo above - *Neo* 'Strawberry' showing *nebulosus* K. McNicol



**REMINDER**

2020 BSA financial members will receive their 2021 membership for free. So be sure to remind non financial and new friends to join quickly to receive this benefit.

## TILLANDSIA CROCATATA

Source: Bromelcairns Newsletter 2016 no 2; BSA website - D. Butcher; *Tillandsia crocata* (E. Morren) Baker, Jour. Bot. London 25: 214. 1887. Photos BSA website

*Tillandsia crocata* is a xerophytic, epiphytic and saxicolous bromeliad with silvery grey-green leaves. It may be simple or a miniature clump, which forms through a few branched horizontal rhizomes, reaching 10-20 cm height and width. Clumps start as one forked branch, then over time more 'branches' grow over and above the original, and form a clump with a fluffy appearance. What makes this bromeliad different is the heady and strong fragrance the bright, yellow flowers exude. This tillandsia flowers frequently.

### Growing conditions

*Tillandsia crocata* likes bright indirect light and protection from the hot sun. Placed in a sheltered spot during the summer will bring on flowering but if placed in a dark location the plant will weaken and wither.

*T. crocata* can be found growing on rocks, 875-2650 m altitude from Bolivia to southern Brazil and Uruguay.

### A bit of history

In 1880, Morren received a plant from Lietze from Rio de Janeiro which he named *Phytarrhiza crocata*. Morren described the leaves as distichous but the furriness reminded him of *T. tectorum* and he also saw similarities with the genus *Diaphoranthema*. In 1887, Baker transferred it to *Tillandsia crocata*, describing the petal-blade as orbicular, patent and bright yellow with a 1/6 inch diameter.

### Similar but different.

There are several species which at times have been incorrectly named/associated with *Till crocata*. In 1983 Werner Rauh introduced *T. crocata* var *tristis*, which in 1984, was renamed *T. caliginosa* by Dr Walter Till. This species is distinguished by its dirty yellow/ brownish flowers. (photo right—Chris Larsen) *Till. mandonii* emerged in the early 1980s, colloquially referred to by Derek Butcher as poor man's crocata, as it has smaller yellow flowers.



Another form linked to Dr. Rutschmann has 'orange' rather than yellow flowers, is not known in the wild, and also has a strong scent. This was registered as *Till*. 'Rutschmann's Orange' by D. Butcher.

### Morrens 1880 - *Till crocata* description.

**Plant** 15-35 cm long; roots present; stem simple or few-branched, to 2cm and longer.

**Leaves** distichous, 1-3 cm long, densely tomentose-lepidote with fine reflexed scales;

**Sheaths** broadly ovate, glabrous except for the upper half outside;

**Blades** spreading or recurving, linear, long-attenuate, involute-subulate, 2-5 mm in diameter.



**Scape terminal**, erect or nearly so, slender, 5-15 cm long, retrorse-tomentose like the leaves, naked or with a single foliaceous bract.

**Inflorescence** always simple and distichous-flowered, lanceolate or elliptic, acute, 1-4 cm long without petals or capsules, densely 2-6-flowered with the terminal flower sometimes sterile.

**Floral bracts** imbricate, 2-5 times as long as the internodes, ovate, acuminate, to 2 cm long, about equaling the sepals, densely tomentose-lepidote; pedicels very short;

**Flowers** fragrant.

**Sepals** sublanceolate, broadly acute or obtuse, thin, nerved, densely appressed-lepidote except in extreme age;

**Petals** to 2 cm long, the blade suborbicular, obtuse, 6-8 mm wide, bright yellow.

## Report from Treasurer Alan Mathew for October 2020

Opening balance at bank 1.10.20	\$14,201.36
Income:	\$419.70
Less Expenses:	<u>\$2,398.63</u>
<b>Closing balance 31.10.2020</b>	<b>\$12,222.43</b>

## SHOW and TELL

With restrictions we have missed seeing the many beautiful broms in our competitions, so here are a few from our members.



from Janet Kuan Above: clockwise from top left—*Neo Dr Jeffrey Block*; *Neo 'Freddie'*; *Neo 'Remember Me'*; *Neo 'Predator'*; *Vriesea 'White Bands'*; *Neo 'Small World'*



Close-ups from Larissa Victoria: clockwise from top left: *Aechmea recurvate* var *orgtesii*; *Aechmea warasii*; *Aechmea 'Pie in the Sky'* - an unusual occurrence of a double head.

## Tillandsia Tina



From Kerry McNicol, this glorious *Tillandsia Tina* inflorescence (photo top left) has been like this over winter so Kerry is waiting for it to flower. Found in a batch of plants imported to Australia from Guatemala in the 1990's as *Till. punctulata* the Till. Tina looks very similar to the Nat hybrid *punctulata x standley* sold by BirdRock TX020, circa 1996.  
Source: K.McNicol ; BSI registry

## Canistropsis



Photo left - *Canistropsis 'Plum'* is a cv. (cultivar) of *billbergioides*, with apricot Primary bracts and maroon colouring on both sides of the leaf.

The name *billbergioides* means 'like a *billbergia*' which seems strange when we envisage what a *billbergia* should look like. First making its

appearance in the botanical world in 1830 under the name *Hohenbergia billbergioides*. At that time known bromeliads only numbered a few hundred which puts things into perspective. Problems occur in nature where colour is not a "solid" colour but seems flushed with another colour. Therefore, whenever "flushed" appears in the description that is what you should expect.

Source K. McNicol; article D. Butcher BSI registry.

Plants with this name have been popular for many years and come in various colours. They grow and flower at their best in northern NSW and most places north. They are not particularly keen on growing further south but are hardy enough to grow and flower.

## TEST YOURSELF.....

Photo bottom right - this one is also a *Canistropsis*, now which one do you think it is from the descriptions below?

**MANDARIN** – Primary bracts Mandarin Red - Leaf maroon

**MULBERRY** - Primary bracts dark orange/mulberry - Leaf reddish both sides

**TAMARILLO** - Primary bracts orange flushed mulberry - Leaf rusty both sides





**'HAZELNUT'** - A small, registered cultivar of *Till. ionanatha*, the *Tillandsia ionanatha* 'Hazelnut' gets its name from its resemblance to the nut. In the BSI registry you will find it referred to as *Till. ionanatha* 'Haselnuss', haselnuss' being the German for hazelnut. It has dense, compact leaves that blush red when it is coming into flower and when in strong light. It reaches a mature height of 6 cm, the flowers are small, purple and tubular. **Source: Kerry McNicol; BSI.**

## GARDEN FRIENDS and FOES

**Source: Wikipedia; Photo: Bioversity Explorer; Robert Whyte.**

Now that spring is here, lots of bugs and garden friends are out and about. **Net casting spiders** are stick-like, elongated spiders that catch prey by stretching a web across their front legs, before propelling themselves forward towards their prey. You may find them lurking around your tank type bromeliads (photo top left of one in Kerry's brom) just waiting for their prey to come and have a drink. Their webs



will stretch two or three times the relaxed size, entangling any prey they cast around. They have large posterior (back) median eyes with excellent night vision, allowing them to cast nets accurately in low-light conditions. These eyes are larger than the others which sometimes makes these spiders appear to have only have two eyes. To watch them in action, search 'net casting spider BBC earth', to see the net casting action slowed down by x 40 times. Spiders don't eat bromeliads, just a myriad of other insects.

**Deinopidae is a family of cribellate spiders first described by Carl Ludwig Koch in 1850.**



Source: 'Companion Planting in Australia' by Brenda Little: A.Wong Facebook.

### Snails and slugs.

**Hand to hand** combat is the most effective way of eliminating snail and slugs. While hand-picking of snails/ slugs first thing in the morning, after a wet night is a lengthy job, you can leave cabbage leaves on the ground at night, this offers snails cover as daylight arrives and they can be easily collected in the morning from these hideouts. **Encouraging birds** to the garden, will help to keep the population down but not low enough.

Another method is leaving hollowed out **halves of citrus** skins, left inverted among plants, which attracts and collect the pests for slaughter.

**Rough surfaces** around the plant perimeter such as gravel, eggshells may deter snails/ slugs.

**Beer traps** are popular, but a cheaper alternative is to make a **yeast brew**. Add half a pack (3.5g) of yeast to about half tsp of sugar in half cup of warm water. It is ready to use when the yeast has risen and you have a fermented scent and bubbly yeast solution.

Source: K. McNicol This time of year the pest '**fly-speck scale**' (tiny, black dots on the leaves) often appear on bromeliads. This is different to brown scale, which is also sometimes a problem. Some growers are ruthless and recommend throwing out the entire infected bromeliad. Kerry on the other hand, says treat by spraying with a systemic insecticide (eg Folimat, Confidor, dimethoate) or sprinkling with granular Richgro Bug Killa. These days these systemic insecticides are only available online, not in stores. When using sprays, you will need to spray twice within a fortnight. When using granular Bug Killa fill an empty toothpick dispenser, the ones with a small round opening and use this to sprinkle a few granules in between the outer leaves, not in the middle, as this tend a to kill the centre. Always isolate bromeliads being treated with insecticide, to avoid killing the good insects and frogs in your garden.



## 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>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 utriculata</i> 'Black Stem'	18.9.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia juncea</i>	27.9.20	Steve Molnar
<i>Tillandsia seleriana</i> (ex. Alan Phythian)	25.9.20	Steve Molnar
Alcantarea 'Silver Plum'	11.10.2020	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia loliacea</i>	11.10.2020	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia fuchsii</i> forma <i>gracilis</i>	11.10.2020	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia tricholepis</i>	11.10.2020	Greg Aizlewood
<i>Tillandsia seleriana</i> (giant form plant ex Chris Larson)	12.10.2020	Steve Molnar

Seeds cost 50¢ per packet (plus postage) for Members and Seed Bank supporters  
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## 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
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