# BROMELETTER

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

*bromeliad.org.au*

BROMELETTER is published bi-monthly at Sydney by The Bromeliad Society of Australia Incorporated.

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**Vol 58 No 2— March/April 2020**

**NEXT MEETING is on**

**Saturday 7th March -** 11am
Federation Pavilion

Please send articles for Bromeletter to
**editor@bromeliad.org.au**
and all other correspondence to:
**The Secretary, Bromeliad Society of Australia Inc.**
**PO Box 340,RYDE NSW 2112.**

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| Assist Catering | Joy Clark |
| Raffle Sales | Peter Fitzgerald |
| Plant Sales | Ron Farrugia |
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| Show coordinators | Ian Hook / T. Davis |
| Show Display | Joy Clark |
| Publicity Officer | Di Tulloch |

**Photo Front Cover**

**Tillandsia Secunda inflorescence with pups**

**Source : SFVBS Sept 19**

## Report from Treasurer Alan Mathew for December 2019

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening balance at bank 1.12.19 | $22,097.73 |
| Income: | $1,840.25 |
| Less Expenses: | $2,623.54 |
| **Closing balance 31.12.19** | $21,314.44 |

## Report from Treasurer Alan Mathew for January 2020

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening balance at bank | $21,314.44 |
| Income: | $1,085.55 |
| Less Expenses: | $807.35 |
| **Closing balance 31.12.19** | $21,592.64 |

**BROMELIAD SOCIETIES AFFILIATED WITH THE BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC.**

Bromeliad Society of Victoria.
The Secretary, P.O. Box 101, Darling. Vic. 3145
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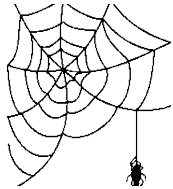
**Life Members:**

**Ron Farrugia**
**Graham McFarlane**
**Ruby Ryde**
**Bill Morris**
**Ian Hook**
**Allan Beard**

## 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/ |



# Plant of the Month January 2020

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Open** | **Judge's Choice** | | |
| 1st | Tillandsia concolor x streptophylla | (photo no 1) | Harold Kuan |
| 2nd | Tillandsia leonamiana | (photo no 2) | Harold Kuan |
| 3rd | Vriesea 'White Cloud' | (photo no 3) | Kerry McNicol |
| **Open** | **Member's Choice** | | |
| 1st | Tillandsia concolor x streptophylla | (photo no 1) | Harold Kuan |
| 2nd | Tillandsia unknown | (photo no 4) | Helga Nitschke |
| 3rd | Tillandsia leonamiana | (photo no 2) | Harold Kuan |
| **Novice** | **Judge's Choice** | | |
| 1st | Neoregelia 'Purple Star' | (photo no 5) | Janet Kuan |
| 2nd | Neoregelia 'Preditor' | (photo no 6) | Janet Kuan |
| 3rd | Neoregelia 'Garnish' | (photo no 7) | Annamari Kilpinen |
| **Novice** | **Member's Choice** | | |
| 1st | Tillandsia streptophylla | (photo no 8) | Ian Hook |
| 2nd | Neoregelia 'Purple Star' | (photo no 5) | Janet Kuan |
| 3rd | Neoregelia 'Bob and Grace' | (photo no 9) | Janet Kuan |



**Remember** our next meeting is on the **7th March 2020,** this is the **first** Saturday of the month, and not the regular 2nd Saturday.


No 3


No 2


No 5


No 7


No 5


No 6


No 8


No 4

## Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | 'Happy New Year' | (photo no 1) | Larissa Victoria |
| 2nd | 'Green & Gold' | (photo no 2) | Janet Kuan |
| 3rd | 'Nidularium campos-portoi Better Before' | (photo no 3) | Annamari Kilpinen |




Did you know many bromeliad genera have been named to honour famous botanists or horticulturists? Such as:

**Billbergia**: Gustave Johannes Billberg, a Swedish botanist;

**Cottendorfia**: Baron Cotta von Cottendorf, German botanist

**Fosterella**: Mulford B Foster, United States' bromeliad explorer and horticulturist

**Guzmania**: A. Guzman, Spanish naturalist

**Lymania**: Lyman B Smith, United States' bromeliad taxonomist

**Neoglaziovia**: A. Glasiou, collector of Brazilian bromeliads

**Neoregelia**: Edouard von Regel, director of the St. Petersburg (Leningrad) Botanic Gardens in Russia

**Tillandsia**: Elias Tillands, Finnish botanist

**Vriesea**: Dr de Vriese, Dutch botanist

**Wittrockia**: V. Bracher Wittrock, Swedish botanist

The South American Mapuche Indians of Chile language give us Puya (meaning 'point') while Ananas comes from the Guarani tribe of Brazil.

Names of genera derived from classical Latin or Greek include

**Nidularium** - nestbearer, referring to the cluster of "leaves" around the flowers.

**Canistrum** - little basket, referring to the inflorescence in a basket of bracts.

**Aechmea** - spike or spear, referring to the long spines on the sepals of Ae. paniculata, the first species described in the genus.

**Source B.Reilly http://www.bromeliad.org.au/news/BR01.htm**

# January Meeting

**Receiving trophies at our January meeting were -**

Sari Kilpenin-Hughes - Novice champion at Spring Show

Carol Bunnell - winner 'Novice category - Plant of the month for 2019'

**Congratulations to all our winners!**

**********

At our January meeting, Kerry and Ian covered many interesting topics, showed us different bromeliads, shared hints and methods, here are just some of them.

**********

## Alcantarea Visconde de Maua

(photo/source: http://www.bromeliad.org.au/pictures/Alcantarea/ViscondeDeMaua)

**No 2**

Kerry bought in a clump of Alcantarea Visconde de Maua. This was originally found and the seed collected at 1700 m in the Minas Gerais area (near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

This is a fine leaved form of imperialis with a red speckled base (photo 1), with thinner leaves and is tall and upright.


The plant foliage height is 1.5 - 1.75m and width approx 1 m. Flowering 2 - 4m.

Inflorescence is about 2/3 of Alc. imperalis.


Kerry's specimen had numerous grass pups and the advice was to remove them once they were at least pencil thickness. Any pups smaller than the thickness of a pencil were left on the parent plant (photo 3) otherwise they don't survive.

In preparation for our Autumn Show, **flyers** have been printed, please take some and put out around your neighbourhood.

Also its time to put in your request for **a show table** to Ian or Kerry. Please **volunteer,** as lots of helpers are needed to make our show a success.

# VIVAPAROUS BROMELIADS

**(sources – I.Hook: Sources M. Wisnev, SFVBS Sept 19; photos https://travaldo.blogspot.com)**

Ian brought in a Tillandsia secunda with a 1.5 m inflorescence.

Unlike animals, many plants can reproduce by both sexual and asexual means. While most bromeliads reproduce asexually by offsets at the plant base, some produce offsets on the inflorescence itself and are called **viviparous bromeliads.**

**Viviparous** in Botany means 'reproducing from buds, which form plantlets while still attached to the parent plant, or from seeds which germinate within the fruit'. Plants that form vegetative offsets in the inflorescence (but not from seed) are considered **pseudoviviparous**. Sometimes the fruit remains on the inflorescence and the seed actually germinates, like pineapple. In others, the plant produces asexually and forms offsets, in the axis of the inflorescence.

There are fairly few viviparous bromeliads with most in the tillandsia family and include T secunda, T somnians. T latifolia and not so known T flexuosa. There are others, including the pineapple, some Orthophytum, and Cryptanthus. In their natural habitat, in moist conditions in Peru,

these viviparous bromeliads grow in trees and the inflorescence climbs up the tree and branches and eventually the pups spread themselves to other branches.

### Tillandsia secunda

Unlike most Tillandsia which are epiphytic, Tillandsia secunda grows in Ecuador, either in the ground (terrestial) or on rocks (saxicolous). Here in Sydney it may be planted in open mix soil, but can survive in just bark, although the soil provides stability. They grow faster with a richer mix, but ensure there is air around the roots. The main point was to know your species, as this is a viviparous bromeliad and cutting off the inflorescence too early will deny you the numerous pups.

*More T.Secunda photos on front cover*

## SELLING YOUR BROMS

**When bringing in your bromeliads to sell:-**

1. Ensure plants are pest free, check for scale or other insect pests.
2. Make sure frogs 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.
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 Ron Farrugia (who takes the sale money) of your initials, so there is no confusion who is owed money.
8. The BSA takes a proportion of the final price.
9. Remember to take the remainder of your broms home and help clean up the sale area.

**NB** we are a Bromeliad Society so ensure you only bring bromeliads to sell.

## Aechmea blanchetiana

**Source photo: http://www.llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BROMELIADS/Family/Bromeliaceae/25890/Aechmea_blanchetiana**

Kerrie brought in a Aechmea blanchetiana for the raffle table. In the wild, this Aechmea grows in full sun near the equator. It good to remember that as Sydney is a distance away from the equator the winter sun is only 40% of the strength at the equator. So when an Aechmea blanchetiana is planted here, often it struggles with the large variations of sun strength throughout the year.

## Self pollination in sterile broms - complied by K. McNicol

The question why some broms are self-sterile came up in our meeting.

Below is a much simplified account of an internet page discussion by Chris Larson, Andrew Flower Peter Tristram, Rob Bower and Pam Butler to do with how and why hybrids of some bromeliad genera sometimes self-pollinate in otherwise, 'self - sterile' plants, producing viable seed.

Basically the stigma in the seed parent can recognise whether the pollen landing on it is 'self' or not. If it is seen as 'self' it starts up a 'kill pollen mechanism', and no seed occurs. When a hybrid is made it has a mix of the 'self' detection systems from the two parents, the detection systems in the hybrid will almost always recognise pollen during a 'selfing' cross and prevent pollination.

However it is believed that the plant maybe able to be 'tricked ', into switching this mechanism off. If foreign pollen is introduced into some flowers after an initial selfing attempt, then, the mechanism is tuned off and the normally self-sterile plant may accept its own pollen.

## What's Else is Coming Up Soon in 2020

| | |
|---|---|
| **11th April** | Meeting **-** Federation Pavilion |
| **8th May** | Show set up |
| **9th and 10th May** | Our Autumn Show **-** Federation Pavilion<br>10-5 pm and 10-3 pm |
| **13th June** | Meeting **-** Federation Pavilion |

**For full year calendar and other Bromeliad events visit**

http://www.bromeliad.org.au/DIARY/Diary.pdf

# BRACTS

**Source : http://www.bromeliad.org.au; http://fcbs.org; glossary by D. Butcher**

We touched on the topic of **Bracts**, which is another feature that helps identify the genera and species. Often confused with being a flower, the bract is a modified leaf, although it differs in shape and function to leaves. Often bracts have a flower-like structure, with colouring and in close proximity to the true flowers. Flowers by definition are composed of four parts: sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils, whereas a bract is none of these.

There are bracts found on different parts of a bromeliads and include:-

**Floral bract**: The structure just below the flowers: may be leaf-like or coloured.

**Peduncle bracts**: Bracts on the peduncle.


**Primary bract**: A structure at the base of each branch, present only in a compound inflorescence; often leaf-like but may be coloured.

## Other related terms

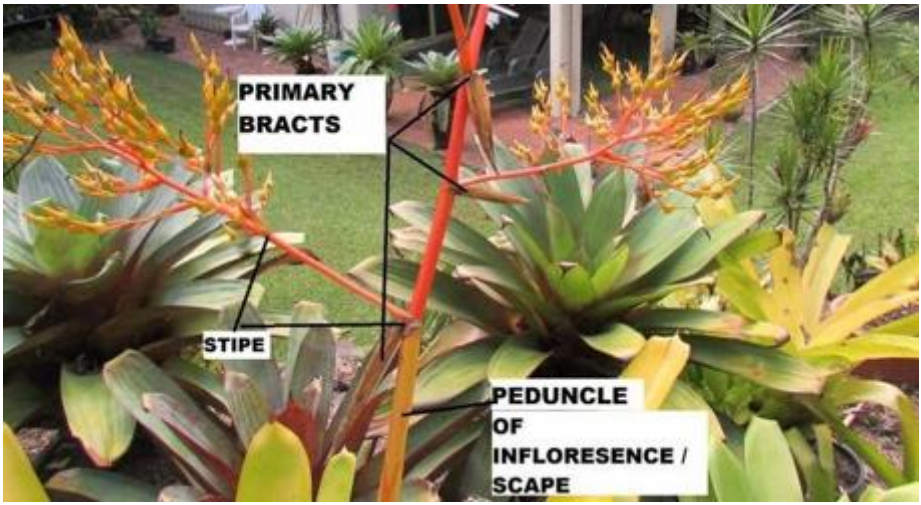
**bractial**: Relating or pertaining to bracts.

**bracteiform**: Having the form of a bract.

**bracteole**: A small bract; an accessory bract.

**bracteosus**: With numerous or conspicuous bracts.

**bractlet**: Bract borne on a secondary axis, as on the pedicel.



Our members have been given access to an interesting online resource compiled by Derrick Rowe. A retirement project that has kept him busy during the long NZ winters, it has an entire section devoted to ant-plant bromeliads which will interest many of us.

You don't have to be a Dropbox member to gain free access for

**"Epiphytic Myrmecophytes. Bizarre Wonders of Nature"** through the link:-

**https://www.dropbox.com/sh/4t43iclly4gn326/AABi4SH-atDda3dd4pd4TuSaa?dl=0**

Derrick begins with:

Aesthetic, amazing, attractive, bizarre, diverse, extraordinary, fascinating, weird, wonderful, and even ugly are all words that may be used to describe certain members of these unique plants.

Herein are subjects of interest for students of ants & ant-gardens, epiphytes, asclepiads, bromeliads, cacti, carnivorous plants, caudiciforms, ferns, gesneriads, greenhouse/indoor plants, Hydnophytinae, mistletoes, orchids, succulents, xerophytes (arid land) plants, or for those that simply enjoy learning about any of nature's exceptional oddities.

Although encompassed under the word myrmecophytes (ant-plants) many of the species herein have inbiota (lifeforms living within) immensely more varied than ants. This list is continually being enlarged such that inbiota is a much better word than infauna (animals that live within). The natural world is often described as being "red in tooth and claw" yet as we will see, many life forms have found that cooperation rather than conflict, best assists their struggles for survival.

An extract from the bromeliad section, **Bromeliaceae Myrmecophytes:**

Most bromeliads are unique in the plant world due to their possession of highly specialised adaptations that enable the storing of phytotelmata (aquaria-like water reserves) and/or they have trichome coated leaves that enable such highly efficient intake of airborne water and nutrients that they often use their roots as little more than holdfasts. However, their nutrients are rarely derived entirely from atmospheric sources. I add the cautionary word rarely because many so-called 'air-plants' derive some water and nutrients from organic derived leachates percolating down their forest supports during rain or even heavy fog or dew events. Thus, overhead canopy is important to many. Yet, extremophile species are able to survive quite capably on totally inorganic supports such as on tiled roofs or even electricity cables.

Phytotelm bromeliads trap rainwater, through-fall organics, and atmospheric dusts and aerosols in their leaf rosette or axil, thus enabling increased access to nutrients with the assistance of their trichomes and the wastes of their resident macro-biotic and complex micro-biotic communities.

Certainly, both phytotelm and tank-less bromeliad species also provide homes to many resident life forms such as arthropods or amphibians and micro species such as algae, bacteria, cyanobacteria, and fungi etc.). Indeed, they are a vital resource for many life forms that either directly or indirectly (e. g. upon their death) provide their home plant with nutrients.

Bromeliaceae Sub-fa Occupancy. Nevertheless, pseudobulbous tillandsias and a few other somewhat similar Bromeliad species have quite poor ant occupancy rates, especially when compared with epiphytic Asian & S.W. Pacific myrmecodomes. In my opinion they only marginally qualify as ant-house plants. Per-haps their relationships with ants are in the very early stages of their evolution. Are they hindered by an ingrained inability to respond to an increased nutrient supply? Most bromeliads including tillandsias merely provide unspecialised homes for generalist ant species (and many other life forms) that will reside wherever a suitable arboreal space is found.

Ant Garden Inhabitants. are another category of myrmecophyte bromeliads. These co-evolved mutualist symbionts probably have much better abilities to use higher nutrient levels than tillandsias etc. especially extremophile species.

## VALE ROSS HUTTON

Ross and Lyn Hutton have been members (and office bearers) of the Northern Territory Bromeliad Society for many years. Ross has, sadly, passed away in recent months.

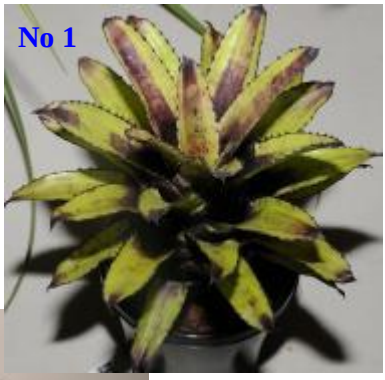
Ross and Lyn worked together at their obsession, being active members of the NT Brom Society. Many people would have met Ross as far back as the Australasian Conference in Darwin in 2011, where he and a dedicated committee of workers organised ‘Broms on Arafura’. Many of us kept in touch through email groups and of course, caught up, at the various conferences since then. Ross continued to enjoy his passion and work for the society.

Our thoughts are with Lyn and all the family, and indeed with those who knew and worked with him in the NT Bromeliad Society.

# Plant of the Month February 2020

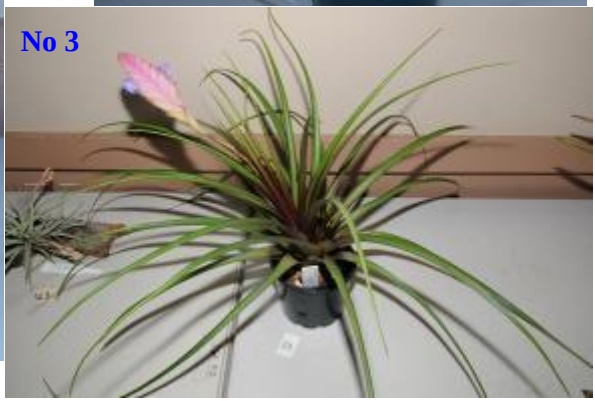
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Open** | **Judge's Choice** | |
| 1st | Canistrum triangulare (photo no 1) | Kerry McNicol |
| 2nd | Tillandsia 'Holm's White Star' (photo no 2) | Harold Kuan |
| 3rd | Wallisia 'Duvalii' (photo no 3) | Harold Kuan |
| **Open** | **Member's Choice** | |
| 1st | Canistrum triangulare (photo no 1) | Kerry McNicol |
| Equal | Billbergia 'Domingos Martins' (photo no 4) | George Hardy |
| 2nd | Tillandsia 'Holm's White Star'(photo no 2) | Harold Kuan |
| 3rd | Wallisia 'Duvalii' (photo no 3) | Harold Kuan |
| **Novice** | **Judge's Choice and Member's Choice** | |
| 1st | Tillandsia intermedia x capitata rubra (possibly T. 'Victory') (photo no 5) | Craig Cameron |
| | **Margaret Draddy Artistic Competition** | |
| 1st | 'The Joy of Leaves' (photo no 6) | Larissa Victoria |
| 2nd | 'Lots of Leaves' (photo no 7) | P Johnson |


No 4


No 1


No 7




## *A reminder for members at meetings…..*

***Remember to sign on in the red book.***

***Please wear your name badge.***

***Chat to a visitor and a new member.***

***Bring a plate for afternoon tea or put in a donation.***

***Bring a mug for your coffee/tea.***

***Look at the competition entries and cast your vote.***

***Bring a box/bag for your purchases.***

***Help clean up and put away at the end of the meeting.***

## ALGAE

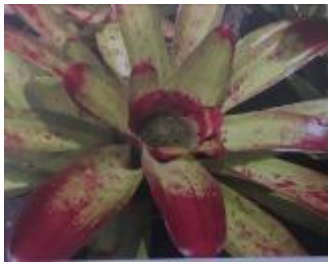
**(Source: Joy Clark brought this to our attention in 2017)**

Purchasing bromeliads online is becoming more widespread and many of these are coming from QLD growers. One thing to watch is the algae that often accompanies these QLD purchases.

To ensure you don't spread algae to your other broms, always check your newly acquired broms, and keep separate from your other broms for a few weeks. If algae is found, clean with a toothbrush dipped in a weak solution of soapy water and flush out with a hose. Ensure you don't flush the alga infested water on other bromeliads. Then to prevent reoccurrence meticulously flush for a few months.

# February Meeting - Show and Tell

George H. brought in flowering banded Bilbergia' Domingos Martins' (see pg 14 photo 4 ) which he had for a number of years. Despite their spectacular flowers, Bilbergia flowers only last for a day or so. In the wild they grow on trees and so the pups are always at an angle; the narrow necks of Bilbergia catch enough water in their wet, natural habitat. Pups of banded varieties are often plain grey and become banded as they mature.



Anna E. had a Neo for identification, which had waxy leaves, an unusual crown, a brown/red centre, and had been grown in the shade. Suggestion - Royal Cordovan. Discussion followed regarding the great variation seen, particularly in the same species of Neos, which different growing conditions produce as seen in photos to the right. Top photo a Neo. Yellow Lines grown in light; photo below Neo.Yellow Lines grown in shade.

There an increasing trend with Neos being bred to the point where distinctions are blending, making it difficult to identify them. The temptation for retail growers to sell all stock rather than keep the integrity of the parentage is ever increasing. Members were advised to take care when buying broms and to buy from growers who take the time to ensure good breeding.

# February Meeting

## ALL ABOUT ALCANTAREAS

This meeting was all about Alcantareas. Here are just some of the things we learned from Ian, Kerry and various members.

- Alcantareas have suddenly grown in popularity since the inclusion of Alc Imperialis (above) on landscape plans by prominent architects. The increased demand has seen a hike in prices, although the slow growing natural of Alcantareas also contributes to this. **HINT** Purchase pups (approx 12") from reputable QLD growers.
- Two similar looking large broms were displayed to see the distinction between genera. The leaves of the Alcantarea had a hard stiff feel, whereas the Vriesea (Vr. Red Dragon) had the typical soft feel of Vrieseas. Kerry obtained the Vr. Red Dragon in QLD, there is also a Vr. Green Dragon.
- Alc have wispy spider type flowers (right), some flower at night and have a perfume. The flowers exude a sticky gum. Alan Beard showed photos (below left) of his Alc with 12' flower spike, this one had a perfume. **HINT** If you're not going to harvest Alc. Seeds, cut off the flower so the plant's energy goes into maintaining the mother and pup production.

- In the wild Alc are found in areas with a near daily rainfall. Alcantareas love water but need good drainage, they don't like to sit in water but if outer leaves don't get water the Alc. will shed these leaves. **HINT** Alc. need water not only in the central tank, but in the outer leaves and surrounding soil.
- Variegated Alc may produce some green and some variegated pups. The green pups may become variegated as they mature. **HINT**- don't give up too soon on the green pups. There is some thought that variegations are the plants reaction to a virus. Some growers use older (ie damaged) seed to get variegated seedling.

## ALL ABOUT ALCANTAREAS cont.

- Helga N showed an Alcantarea with badly burnt leaves due to the recent January hot weather. Consensus was that it will revive, but the leaves can take a 12-18 months to regrow. **HINT** - Feeding Alc. prior to hot summers will help them store energy to survive the heat. **HINT** - move Alcantareas to protected position in the summer heat or cover with shade cloth. **HINT** - take off the dead leaves. In Alcantareas the bottom leaves can be very tough to remove , so split in the centre first and peel back to avoid damaging the remainder of the plant.

- Alc. vinicolour - has deep, dark red colour underneath the leaf. 'Vini' meaning wine, ie wine colour, sorry not wine to drink!
- Alc. can produce normal and grass pups. Grass pups may even be found on the underground part of the parent plant. In some areas of Australia Alc won't produce grass pups. **HINT** Normal pups need some of the parent meristem to survive, ie cut away with some meristem intact: Grass pups have their own root so need to be gently prized away from the parent plant. **HINT** - never give up on Alc. parent, even dead cooking stumps can throw off pups. If you have room, keep all your old parent plants for more offspring.

Pup removed with part of parent meristem attached.

- Some Alc. have a habit of growing sidewards in the pot. This is a replication of their natural habit growing pattern (on the side of a cliff). **HINT** - If your Alc. is doing this and it's not how you want it to look, replant it by burying the base deeper and repositioning it so the top is in an upright position.

## ALL ABOUT ALCANTAREAS cont.

**Kerry's Potting mix** - usually does this in a wheel barrow and uses a shovel, so 1 shovel = 1 part

5 parts rotted bark

1 part potting mix (uses the cheapest available)

1/4 part dynamic lifter

2-3 scoops slow release fertiliser

**HINT** - sand or scoria can be added to keep the soil mix well aerated and drain well.

**HINT** - fresh bark ties up the nitrogen available to the plant, so if using fresh mulch or bark, add urea. This provides low cost nitrogen.

Photos of demonstration of Alc. Block pups removal with parent meristem.

## A NEW LIFE MEMBER—CONGRATULATIONS ALLAN!!!

During our AGM in February a unanimous vote was taken to award Allan Beard and another member, **'Life Membership'** to our Society. Both have been long time growers and contributors to the society for 20 years or more. As our second recipient wasn't at the meeting, the presentation will happen at the next meeting.

Allan began growing bromeliads, to a high standard, on his stone fruit orchard in Glenorie, many years ago. Most of his plants grow in a well laid out garden, beside and under a bank of trees to protect them from the harsh western sun. He does have 'a few' in shade houses to grow specimen plants and to grow on those 'pesky pups' that keep appearing. Allan has always been welcoming to new members and very generous with his knowledge and time. It is a wise novice who will 'corner' Allan to have a chat on all things 'bromeliad'.

## 2019 FINANCIAL REPORT - THE BROMELIAD SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC.

| REVENUE | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| MEMBERSHIP FEES | $3,385 | $4,630 |
| SALES | $26,924 | $20,006 |
| OTHERS | $4,640 | $4,913 |
| BANK INTEREST | $2,076 | $2,032 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | **$37,025** | **$31,581** |
| **EXPENSES** | | |
| PURCHASES | $5,546 | $6,106 |
| ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES | $6,484 | $6,869 |
| OTHER | $14,080 | $11,930 |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | $26,110 | $24,905 |
| SURPLUS/(LOSS) FOR YEAR | $10,915 | $6,676 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS 1 .1.2018 | $132,856 | $126,180 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS 31.12.2019 | **$143,771** | **$132,856** |
| **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019** | | |
| CASH ASSETS | $21,972 | $12,552 |
| INVENTORY | $23,768 | $25,085 |
| INVESTMENTS | $95,518 | $93,441 |
| OTHER | $1,658 | $1,936 |
| **TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS** | **$142,916** | **$133,014** |
| **NON CURRENT ASSETS** | | |
| PLANT AND EQUIPMENT | $856 | $456 |
| OTHER | $—— | $—— |
| TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS | $856 | $456 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **$143,772** | **$133,470** |
| **CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | |
| CREDITORS AND BORROWINGS | $— | **$614** |
| OTHER | $— | **$-** |
| **TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES** | $— | **$614** |
| **NET ASSETS** | **$143,772** | **$132,856** |
| **EQUITY** | | |
| **ACCUMULATED FUNDS** | **$143,772** | **$132,856** |

# SEED BANK

**Below is the list of seeds in our Seed Bank.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Al. extensa | 27.11.19 | Terry Davis |
| Al. imperialis rubra | 15.10.19 | Terry Davis |
| Pseudalcantarea viridiflora (red under leaf) | 23.10.19 | Terry Davis |
| Puya mirabilis | 24.07.18 | Ross Hutton |
| Neoregelia kautskii | 3.10.19 | Terry Davis |
| Vriesea saundersii | 25.8.19 | Michael Drury |
| T. butzii | 15.12.19 | Chris Larson/Bob Hudson |
| T. gardneri | 4.9.19 | Terry Davis |
| T. loliacea | 5.10.19 | Steve Molnar |
| T. polystachia – white flower | 4.12.19 | Terry Davis |
| T. paucifolia | 7.10.2019 | Steve Molnar |
| T. xiphioides Olejnik | No date | Stan Olejnik |
| T. capillaris was incana | 23.10.19 | Terry Davis |
| T. ionantha stricta? | Dec 2019 | Greg Aizlewood |
| T. ionantha | 7.10.2019 | Steve Molnar |
| T. ionantha | Dec 2019 | Greg Aizlewood |
| T. ionantha | 15.12.19 | Chris Larson/Bob Hudson |
| T. loliacea | Dec 2019 | Greg Aizlewood |
| T. variabilis | Dec 2019 | Greg Aizlewood |
| T. cristagallii or tricolor?? undescribed | 14.12.19 | Chris Larson/Bob Hudson |
| T. kallambachii?? or mooreana?? | 15.12.19 | Chris Larson/Bob Hudson |
| Tillandsia cristagallii or tricolor?? undescribed | 15.12.19 | Chris Larson/Bob Hudson |
| T. pohliana | 19/12/19 | Terry Davis |
| Tillandsia juncea | 10/01/20 | Peter Henssler |
| Tillandsia polystachia | 10/01/20 | Peter Henssler |
| Tillandsia pseudobaileyi | 10/01/20 | Peter Henssler |
| Tillandsia pseudobaileyi | 10/01/20 | Peter Henssler |
| Tillandsia pruinosa | 10/01/20 | Peter Henssler |

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***

For a full list please go to *bromeliad.org.au*

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

*The continuation of our BSA society relies on new and renewed membership and in 2019 we welcomed 25 new enthusiasts and fellow brom addicts. While many members enthusiastically promote our group, a reminder to all members to make both visitors and our new members welcome; and invite a friend to a meeting or show.*

*You can help make meetings interesting by sharing items from your collections for 'show and tell'.*

*Additionally, please contribute material for the Bromletter, any topic about bromeliads is welcome and can be any length.*

**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.

**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.)

## 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 IS BACK!.** | | $20.00 (member price) |

***If undelivered, return to:***
***Bromeliad Society of Australia***
***P.O.BOX 340,***
***Ryde NSW 2112***
***BROMELETTER***
***Print Post Approval***
***No.*** **PP100001193.**


**PRINT POST**
**PP100001193**

**POSTAGE PAID AUSTRALIA**