

# ***Far North Coast Bromeliad Study Group N.S.W.***

Study Group meets the third Thursday of each month

Next meeting 18th June 2015 at 11 a.m.

Venue: PineGrove Bromeliad Nursery

114 Pine Street Wardell 2477

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Discussion: May 2015

General Discussion

## **Editorial Team:**

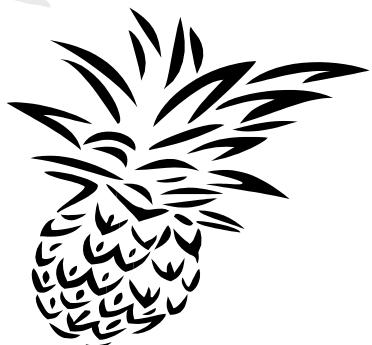
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## Meeting 16th April 2015

The meeting was opened at approximately 11.00 am  
The 15 members and one visitor present were welcomed.  
A total of nine apologies were received.

### **General Business**

Our meeting began after a lot of friendly chatter and several cups of tea or coffee with slightly fewer members present, this however didn't dampen our enthusiasm and we tackled the subjects for discussion with vigour.

This was a meeting with a difference, Ross was absent, attending 'Bromsmatta' in Sydney, so as they say 'while the cat is away the mice do play' and we had an interesting relaxed meeting and made a few necessary decisions pertaining to the rising printing costs of our newsletter.

I take the opportunity to thank Helen, Jeanette and Debbie who made the competition, meeting and raffle run smoothly and efficiently. Thank you also to all the members who attended, brought plants for the competition and raffle and helped the meeting function so at the conclusion we had positive outcomes for the future of our Newsletter, which we all keenly collect each month.

After the Newsletter was distributed we had a lengthy discussion on the plight of our funds and the ever increasing printing costs.

After much discussion, the desire of everyone to maintain the Newsletter in its current form and further our contribution was foremost in our thinking.

It was decided that we would hold a fund raising auction /sale of member donated plants four times a year. As our next meeting is May, we will decide who will be the group to donate plants for the first sale in June. We will divide our membership into four groups, 5-6 people in each group, everyone having ample notice of when their turn will be.

The suggestion made by Jim and unanimously agreed to by the group, that as it is a fund raiser, we will auction any high quality plant, it does not have to be a bromeliad, although it is preferred, it can be a great fern, orchid or other suitable plant. It was decided to use this format as some of our newer members don't always have sufficient spare Bromeliads, however they may have other plants our members would love to purchase. I already have a buyer for a basket of Stanhopea orchids!

While on the subject of fund raising, our raffle plants have sunk to an all time low!! Please everyone no more of the 'also rans' we need some quality plants and variation and a few labels wouldn't go astray. If you are not sure what it is, bring a label with you, and after you have had your bromeliad identified, write out the label and put it with your plant/s in the raffle.

A discussion about the proposed publication of cultural notes by the Group was had and a request for a sentence or two contribution from each member was made. It was reiterated that these sentences are to be your experiences, as and how you go about growing your bromeliads in your environment. If you have previously lived and grown bromeliads in one area of the Northern Rivers and have moved and your experiences have changed or are somewhat different we would love to hear about it. If you just grow your Bromeliads in your garden, that's great we would like to hear about that too. I will tell you of my latest experience, all my lovely Nidulariums are in pots in the garden under lovely shade trees. The premise being they were always going with me. I am now at the stage where I'm selling my home, and yes my plants are still coming with me, however they have decided they like being here and have firmly anchored themselves in the garden. They are still coming with me! Trish Kelly.

Please write the editorial team something like my story.

### **Show, Tell and Ask!**

Helen began by showing us, you couldn't really miss it, a white plastic outdoor chair with a very large *Neoregelia* 'Gee Whiz' sitting on the chair, on further examination you found that the Neoregelia had actually fastened itself to the chair with its roots and was happily growing and pupping there. (photo p.9)

Trish spoke of several Vrieseas in her shade house which after being potted off as pups were placed on shelves and left to grow, only for their roots to anchor them very firmly to the shelves after twelve months growth in their 200mm pots.

Helen spoke of Tillandsias she has left in polystyrene boxes taking root and anchoring themselves in place. Helen also pointed out the tiny *Till. usneoides* ?? growing on the wall of the shade house where as a seed it had anchored itself to the shade cloth, germinated, grown and now flowered.

An interesting discussion then followed as we shared examples, recalled and spoke of other instances where we have or have seen Bromeliads growing in unusual places. Laurie spoke of his tiny Tillandsia growing on the vertical wall of his galvanised iron shed.

Helen pointed out the *Tillandsia gardneri* clump up in the pine tree outside our meeting place that was there as very small seedlings when she and Ross first came to live at Pinegrove. The clump has since matured and flowered several times. (photo p.9)

We reflected on seeing photos in the Groups library books of *Tillandsia* growing on power lines. I can tell of the *Tillandsia usneoides* growing in the top of a 25 metre high Bunya Bunya pine.

Our discussion went on to explore how the seeds get there, what the seeds look like, what keeps them there and the amazing part of it all is, after anchoring themselves in these precarious positions, they germinate and grow and we can only look on in amazement at this whole natural process.

Laurie presented us with a plant label which had him puzzled and we decided that the *Tillandsia* Gurus were away and would await their return for an answer. Laurie's label read something like this, TILLANDSIA ziphioides aff., Laurie would like to know, what the aff. means, I suggested that it could mean an affinity or likeness to, or possibly the breeding with a link to the named plant. Laurie also wished to know if the plant now has a registered name etc.

#### **Explanation of aff.** researched from Wikipedia

*aff. (affinis)*: with affinity to others, akin to; often used for a provisionally recognized but unnamed taxon considered close to that name, perhaps a hybrid or extreme variant.

An example of the use of aff.: a plant listed as *Tillandsia xiphioides* aff. would mean that this *Tillandsia* somewhat resembles *Tillandsia xiphioides*, but is thought more likely to be another species, either closely related to, or closely resembling *Tillandsia xiphioides*.

The term cf. is often used in a similar manner to aff., "cf" is from the Latin word "confer": meaning "compare to".

Trish brought in a collection of *Cryptanthus* to show including two pots of *Crypt. 'It'*, one as a single plant and the other, a group of pups left as a colony after the mother plant died. It was a comparison in growth with the single plant much larger, but not as colourful as the smaller group planting.

*Cryptanthus 'Watermelon Blush,'* with a separately potted chimera pup, which was quite different to the parent. (photo p.9)

*Cryptanthus 'Elaine'* with its bold flush of pink and pattern. Kay took her 'Elaine' for comparison showing the parent plant quite greenish with the new pup bright pink in contrast.

As we often hear Les speak of *Cryptanthus 'Glad'* and '*Jean Nicol*', Trish had her form of *Crypt. 'Jean Nicol'* showing green variegation on pink, cream broad foliage. Jeanette commented that this particular form of '*Jean Nicol*' was very different, in that it had much more variegation than hers. (photo p.9)

Trish described how and where she grows her *Cryptanthus*, on the ground in her shade house under 50% shade cloth putting a second layer of 50% mesh 50cm below the first in the hottest summer months and removing it in autumn. The *Cryptanthus* sit on a bed of coarse sand and gravel that is covered by a double layer of shade cloth, this stops the sand splashing up the pots in heavy rain or when watered, as per the tropical downpour style afforded them by Trish.

The sand and gravel bed maintains the constant humidity *Cryptanthus* require, they also get very good ventilation and light. I recommended you do not create artificial environments for growing any of your bromeliads in our climate, elsewhere may be very different. I find that watering over the top does not mark the foliage, one just has to be smart as to when you water and that is not when they have sun on them. (photo p.9)

Jeanette spoke of her *Orthophyllum warana*, which was covered in scale, it has been growing on her verandah. Our recommendation to Jeanette was to put her *Orthophyllum* out when it rains giving the foliage and roots a good flush, your plants will generally not be affected by insect attack if you look after them in this way.

Laurie showed a striking *Neoregelia concentrica / melanadonta* like plant, with beautiful markings. Laurie said he had four pups which had grown into large plants each showing various and different markings of similar tones. Laurie grows the *Neoregelias* in very good light to enhance the colours and patterning.

#### **Neoregelia 'Melan'**

See J. Brom Soc 58(1): 21. 2008

*Neoregelia melanodonta* features in many hybrids too, much to my chagrin. The plant with this name is a smaller but special version of *Neo. concentrica*. If we look at Lyman Smith's description we read about black spines but that is where the similarity ends, the main difference being that the inflorescence is only 1cm in diameter! Again we read from Luther in Journal Brom. Soc. 33(9):223, 1983, "No presently grown material seems a close match to the type and these are doubtfully distinct from *Neo. concentrica*". Because this clone will continue to be popular I have decided to put it into the register as *Neoregelia 'Melan'* and also put a reference in the species data base.

## The Conference — Bromsmatta 2015

The 18th Australasian Bromeliad Conference was held at the Novotel Hotel Parramatta with approximately 150 registrants in attendance. This venue was perfectly situated with just a short walk to the restaurant strip where most registrants were able to enjoy fabulous meals each evening and discuss the days events in very relaxed surroundings.

We arrived at the Novotel on Thursday morning ready to tackle our first job, getting our competition entries registered and our sales tables set up. It didn't take long to realize what being part of conference was all about, meeting up with not often seen friends and making new friends and we did just that. Some came from all parts of Australia whilst others travelled vast distances from overseas, all here to have a great time, which we did, will we do it again ? — YES !

Two of our FNCBSG NSW members placed entries into the competitive section of the Conference coming home quite content with their efforts:



**Ross Little** gaining 1st in Vriesea Single Specimen Class and the Hybrid Award for this:  
◀ *Vriesea 'RoRo'*

1st in Intergeneric Class ►  
*Vrieslandsia 'Inca Chief'*



1st in Neoregelia Single Specimen Class with:  
*Neoregelia 'Larnach's Enchantment'*  
◀



**Lesley Baylis** winning 1st place and the Artistic Award for her Tillandsia collage.

This ended up being quite a successful event for both members of our Group as it was a last minute decision to enter.



Congratulations must go to Greg Aizelwood from the Gold Coast Society for his Grand Champion win with  
◀ *Tillandsia 'Silver Queen'*.

For some it was all about the sales tables and finding those new releases or not often readily available treasures:  
Did we find some ? - YES !



Each day of sales was very hectic with some of us returning several times, just checking in case we missed something!

Friday saw the speaker presentations begin with guest speakers from Australia and America. Andy Siekkinen spoke of the many Hectia and Tillandsia species he has encountered during his travels in Mexico, showing the diversity of habitats these plants grow in and on. Dennis Cathcart told of new explorations and discoveries while wandering around Brazil in 2014. Pamela Koide-Hyatt showed us slides of many natural and artificial hybrids that were found on her travels in Mexico, she also showed many of her own creations. Dr. Teresa Bert talked about beating the odds, growing uncommon Bromeliad genera and how difficult it can be to mimic the natural conditions some plants are found growing in.

Our Australian speakers kept us well entertained also, Nigel Thomson amused all with his talk on hybridising and bigenerics. Peter Tristram WOWed us with photos of amazing Bromeliads he has collected and seen during his travels. He felt the WOW factor is that "natures colour game becomes horticultures delight". Bruce Dunstan showed us around Columbia and Doug Cross showed us how good Cryptanthus can look with a little care and how to hybridise these plants. Laurie Dorfer helped us understand a little more about fungal diseases and their effect on Bromeliads, adding that prevention is the best cure.

Saturday was the registrants optional tour / cruise day, firstly a wander around the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney. Later we met up at the Man O' War Steps by the Sydney Opera House to board the 1939 ferry Proclaim to cruise around Sydney Harbour for several hours and onward up the Parramatta River in perfect weather for the afternoon outing.



Sunday night was banquet and auction night, lots of laughs, some over bidding but fun had by all. I feel most registrants are already looking forward to the next Conference which will be held on the Sunshine Coast and will be known as

**'Sunny Broms' 2017.**

Photos by: Ross Little



*Vriesea 'Tiger Tim'*  
Equal 1st Open Trish Kelly



*Neoregelia 'Midnight Moment' unreg.*  
Equal 1st Open Kay Daniels



*Neoregelia 'Meyendorffii'*  
grown by Laurie Mountford



*Cryptanthus 'Watermelon Blush' unreg.*  
grown by Trish Kelly



*Billbergia leptopoda*  
Equal 1st and Judges Choice  
Jeanette Henwood



Bowl of Cryptanthus  
Equal 1st Decorative  
Jeanette Henwood



*Cryptanthus 'Jean Nicol'*  
grown by Trish Kelly



Trish's Cryptanthus bed on the floor  
of her shade house.



*Neoregelia marmorata hybrd*  
1st Novice Jill Ashe



Mixed Planting of Crypt. and Tills  
Equal 1st Decorative Helen Clewett



*Neoregelia 'Gee Whiz'* pupped  
and set root on plastic chair.

Photo's supplied by: Trish Kelly and Ross Little



*Tillandsia gardneri* seedling clump  
flowering in a pine tree at PineGrove.

## Notes on the Usage of “Grex”

by Don Beard 2015

Grex is a word which is derived from the Latin noun *Grex gregis* meaning, among other things, flock, swarm, herd, collection, group, assemblage, band, throng, or bunch. The proper plural is greges not grexes. In botany it is the group of all progeny derived from the same artificially produced hybrid. It is a word which is commonly used by bromeliad enthusiasts and nurserymen who would seem to agree with the following definition. According to the Bromeliad Society of New Zealand Journal, February 2003, Vol. 43 No. 2 — “A grex is the group of plants resulting from the hybridizing of two bromeliads. If the two parent plants are both species plants, the grex consists of virtually identical plants with some characteristics of both parents. They usually look and behave very much alike. If, however, one or both of the parent plants is a hybrid itself, the grex will include plants of widely variable appearance due to the genetic contributions from all the parents. When the hybridizer named the grex, each plant in the grex carried the same name even though they were of different appearance and different genetic makeup. Further, a grex name applies to ALL plants with the same parentage, not just to a particular batch of seedlings”

However the Bromeliad Cultivar Register points out that although some bromeliad growers get concerned about the meaning/understanding of various terms used in plant cultivation, the correct/proper definition of various terms for plants arising from cultivation is covered by the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, Seventh Edition 2004...the official source. That particular body defines grex as, and I quote; “**Grex – a type of Group used in orchid nomenclature applied to the progeny of an artificial cross from specified parents (Comment - Note that this no longer applies to Bromeliads).**

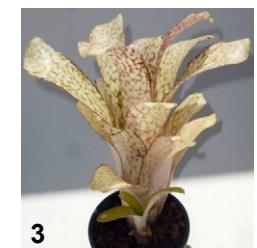
*Because so many Bromeliad growers also grow Orchids there is always confusion and yet there need not be. Let me explain as best I can. A grex (or plural greges) means a flock and in the plant world means seedlings from the one mating especially if the parents are different species. This grex is known by the hybridist by a formula A x B which is only a formula not a name. In Orchids this is given a name for the number of plants related in this way and any other mating A x B gets the same named grex. It would appear with orchids there is never any mistake on the identity of species AND that there is never a chance of foreign pollen causing problems. I know from experience with Bromeliads that misidentity is a problem as too is the promiscuity of Bromeliads in general. So grex names do not apply to Bromeliad growers where EACH hybrid should get its own name as do humans!*”

So it seems everything is crystal clear? Not so, for certain enthusiasts continue to use the word “grex” in the manner described by the BSNZ above. Consequently the issue is clouded to say the least. The International Carnivore Plant

Society is aware of the correct usage of grex and thinks that, although it would be a challenge, we should continue to use grex names for plants other than orchids. My rather insignificant opinion is that with correct hybridization standards to ensure non-contamination (particularly at the pollination stage), the use of a grex for the resultant hybrid progeny could be useful, particularly for those hybrid plants whose parents are unknown and will never be given a cultivar name, and whose brothers/sisters are waiting for a cultivar name. Of course this assumes a body for registration of grex names, trying to use their correct parentage. An enormous task.

Moving on and helping to perpetuate the problem, I would like to give as an example of a current grex, *Billbergia* “Helen of Troy” grex, see photos below. This group of plants was hybridized by John and Genny Catlin on 12/02/2008. It is apparent that some of the members of this grex deserve a registered cultivar name. Fig.1 is a clump of *Billbergia* “Helen of Troy” grex plants which I have grown through three generations since purchasing the plant from John on 29/4/2011. The plant has shown good consistency and I believe is being sold on eBay (fig.3) under the name of *Billbergia* “Trojan War”, an unregistered name. This plant deserves a registered name.

Other plants in the group (figs.4 and 6) may also deserve registration, but may need more generations of asexual reproduction to prove consistency. The unremarkable others should retain the parentage formula, *Billbergia* “A” X *Billbergia* “B” or *Billbergia* (“A” X “B”) or retain the grex name *Billbergia* “Helen of Troy” or be destroyed. *Billbergia* ‘Helen of Troy’ = *Bill.* ‘Hallelujah’ x ‘Trojan Tiger’



## **Neoregelia 'Meyendorffii'**

by Derek Butcher 2010.

This is a very common name in nursery circles and is used as a parent of hybrids BUT it has never been defined so nobody really knows what it should look like. With such a name like this we must refer to the writings of the past regarding identity as the taxonomists see it.

The name 'Meyendorffii' (note spelling) started off as *Billbergia meyendorffii* by Regel in 1857. Do not let the genus name confuse you because there were many genus name changes which have now become the current genus *Neoregelia*.

One year later Charles Lemaire had a coloured illustration made in *L'illustrations Horticole* 1860. When discussing this new species which is in Latin and French he placed *Bromelia carolinae* Beer as a synonym. Centre leaves were 'vivide purpuratis'. In those days Lindley quoted this colour as being dull red with a tinge of blue. Even in those days where different species were difficult to obtain botanists went to the minutest detail looking for differences. Lemaire saw no difference!

Baker in 1889 was treating 'meyendorffii' as a synonym of 'carolinae' but said the centre leaves were bright red.

In 1934 Mez agreed with this move but brought in 'Marechalii' considering that the centre leaves for 'carolinae' were 'purpurea' whereas his 'Marechalii' were scarlet.

In 1959 Smith placed 'Marechalii' as a synonym of *Neoregelia carolinae* where he has the centre leaves as brilliant red ignoring the 'purpurea' that featured so prominently in the past.

After all this I think I know what to expect for the species *Neo. carolinae* but what about the names 'Meyendorffii' and 'Marechalii' that persist. It certainly has me confused in a day and age where only NEW names are considered the in-thing irrespective of quality.

## **Using Latinised Descriptive Terms from the Cultivar Registrar**

by Geoff Lawn 2015

In Bromeliads there are lots of different species variegates which have never been given cultivar names, "Meyendorffii" being one of them. The I.C.N.C.P. Rules actually forbid the use of the term "variegata" in cultivar names, hence any appellations such as "variegata", "albomarginata" or Anglicised "variegated"/"albo-marginated" tacked onto Meyendorffii are not going to get registered.

Part of the problem in naming is that for years we didn't really understand what Meyendorffii was, so giving its variegated forms proper cultivar names seemed out of the question. Allocating cultivar names now would look good on paper, but, would growers ever change their labels ?

## **To Feed or Not to Feed**

When this writer first started to grow bromeliads about twenty years ago, fertilizing these plants was not considered necessary. It was believed that because bromeliads were epiphytes, they did not need feeding as did regular plants that had their roots in the ground. Little by little, however, the fallacy of this way of thinking became apparent, until today about ninety percent of those who grow bromeliads feed them at regular intervals. In their need for minerals vital to their existence, bromeliads are no different from other plants. Marston Bates in his fascinating book *The Forest and the Sea* brings out this point and makes some interesting comments on the air plants which grow in the tropical rain forests of South America. As these plants have no direct access to the ground, they are faced with the great problem of obtaining enough food and water to keep them alive. Bromeliads, Mr. Bates tells us, are fortunate in having solved this problem by the formation of their leaves into water-tight tanks, which make first-rate containers for water and rotting organic matter. In fact, bromeliads can hold so much water that they have been referred to as "marshes in the treetops."

It is the common belief that the roots of epiphytes serve only as a means of supporting the plant to the host tree. According to Mr. Bates, the roots of bromeliads and other air plants are also a means of absorbing food. This food may be obtained from the humus or debris that may collect in cracks in the bark of the tree or from the fungi which are found living in close relationship with the roots of many plants. As many plant explorers well know, the roots of epiphytes also serve as the nesting sites for ants, which Mr. Bates says benefit the plant in two ways. First, the material which the ants collect to build their nests acts as food for the plant, and second, the ants provide a means of defence for the plant against those avid human beings who desire to bring the plant home to their greenhouse.

If our bromeliads need food in their native habitat, it would most certainly seem that they need fertilizing when brought under cultivation. For those who grow their bromeliads outdoors on trees or in the ground, feeding is probably not necessary; but for those who must raise their plants in pots under artificial conditions, fertilizing must be resorted to if the plant is to reach its optimum beauty. Practically all the members who feed their bromeliads use a liquid form, weakly diluted. What kinds of fertilizers are used? The answers most frequently submitted were as follows: "Anything I have around the house," "the same as I feed my orchids," fish emulsion, Orthogro, Rapid-grow, and Hyponex. It would seem from the wide diversity of answers that "anything goes" so far as feeding is concerned, as long as the fertilizer is a well-balanced one and is applied at regular intervals.

Taken from: BSI Journal — 1962, Vol.12 (2)

## **Bromeliad Abundance** by W. B. Charley *Mt. Tomah, Bilpin, N.S.W. Australia.*

For information as to how Bromeliads flourish in the jungles of Central and South America, most of us have to turn to those who have visited such places. But one thing is sure, however, and that is that nature nourishes these wonderful plants on elements other than air and water and that if we are to get the ultimate out of our plants which have to live in a thousand different environments, we have to study how this can be done.

With this in view, the writer set forth to carry out a program of research, of trial and error, of disappointment, and finally of delight. In cooperation with the Queensland Agricultural Department and the help of one officer in particular who is an expert on the subject of pineapples, I have been able to compile the following notes. The studies were not made with *Ananas comosus* alone, but with the whole family of bromeliads, for it has been found that as a family all bromeliads require the same care whether terrestrial or epiphytic.

Briefly, we run through the matters of potting, which includes careful drainage, the inclusion of acid material of no less than Ph 5, of some porous material no matter what, and a pot large enough to permit feeding the plant. It does not matter whether the pot is plastic or clay, for bromeliads will thrive in open ground just as well as in any kind of pot.

As for symptoms of trouble, and the cure for such, it will be noticed that in all cases the trouble is due to malnutrition.

The problem of the inner leaves sticking tightly together, refusing to unwind and thereby forming a tight tube has in the past been put down to overwatering in cold weather. Actually this is, without a doubt, a deficiency of the trace elements copper and zinc, without which a bromeliad cannot prosper. Strangely enough we have been led to believe for years that these very things were not tolerated by bromeliads. The deficiency is known as "crookneck" for obvious reasons.

The next problem is perhaps more common. At some time or other most growers have had the older leaves of a plant die back from the tips, while the younger leaves are not affected. This shows a deficiency of potassium, an element necessary for the successful cultivation of bromeliads.

Problem number three shows up at the growing point of the leaves, which show a yellowing—this is not true of the older leaves. This is known as iron chlorosis, a deficiency of iron reducing the intensity of the green coloration of the leaves. This characteristic usually serves to distinguish iron deficiency from nitrogen shortage, when the younger leaves usually show some green colour, whereas the old leaves are chlorotic.

The next problem is perhaps the most common of all. In every collection of bromeliads, one will see the outer leaves on some plants drooping, kinking, weak, and listless, instead of being strong and upright. Here is the deficiency known as the wilts, and the cause of this, as well as being a sign of general deficiency, is lack of acid, and a gradual plant decline is certain.

An unusual feature of these troubles, and of crookneck in particular, is that some plants are badly affected while others, even those alongside, may show no abnormalities at all. No explanation can be given for this, except that perhaps some plants are more vigorous than others. It is fair to say that some pot may contain more decaying organic matter which would counteract deficiencies to some extent.

Potassium is needed for the formation of carbohydrates (starches and sugar) within the tissues. These in turn determine the rate of plant growth, and without large quantities of this one element alone, plant structure will suffer. Lack of these foods also causes root failure and subsequent plant decline. Bromeliads must have a dense root system for the vigour that is necessary for larger, healthier, and more productive plants.

The main reason for research into these matters was to be able to rest assured that all plants sent out to hardier growing conditions would be able to "take it." Under ideal conditions, bromeliads will grow quite well although they will not always flower and produce as many suckers as they should, but when they come up against tough going, things start to happen that could have been avoided if the grower had sent out one hundred percent healthy plants.

It is hoped that this article will not be discouraging to growers, but rather that it will assist them to "grow our Bromeliads better," as one writer to the *Bulletin* recently put it. Actually, the matter of rectifying all deficiencies is very simple. What is really necessary is that one has a complete fertilizer, ready mixed and soluble, and spray it regularly over the foliage and into the tanks of all bromeliads about once a week during the growing season and into the pot, mix about once a month to feed the root system.

If a list of the elements contained in a mixture is not given on the label of the pack, the manufacturers should be consulted to be sure that all trace elements are included. Such a mixture is available in Australia, and there certainly are suitable fertilizers everywhere. One thing is very important at this point, and that only half the quantity given on the directions be used, as overdoing can injure the plants.

If the results of such complete feeding are as wonderful as those we have experienced, it can bring only added joy and pleasure from your bromeliads.

## Novice Popular Vote

1st	Jill Ashe	<i>Neoregelia</i> hybrid
2nd	-----	
3rd	-----	

## Open Popular Vote

1st	Trish Kelly	<i>Vriesea</i> 'Tiger Tim'
1st	Kay Daniels	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Midnight Moment'
1st	Jeanette Henwood	<i>Billbergia leptopoda</i>

## Judges Choice

1st	Jeanette Henwood	<i>Billbergia leptopoda</i>
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## Decorative

1st	Helen Clewett	Mixed planting of Cryptanthus and Tillandsia
1st	Jeanette Henwood	Bowl of Cryptanthus

## Comments from the Growers:

While the cat was away the mice did play and the growers notes got lost along the way, so no Growers Comments this month.

However it sounds like the ladies did a wonderful job of keeping the show going, getting the necessary photos taken of plants brought along for Show and Tell and the Competition on the day. Most of all as always they have done a wonderful job of putting together the notes/minutes of the days discussions etc.



THANK YOU LADIES FOR A JOB WELL DONE.



Not here to **BRAG** too much about winning competitions, however at the recent Woodburn Orchid Show which was quite a successful event being that it was their first Autumn Show as they usually only have one Show per year held in September, we managed to gain First Place in the potted plant section with *Vrieslandsia* 'Inca Chief'.

See what happens when the cat returns to play !!!!