ILLAWARRA BROMELIAD SOCIETY INCORPORATED

NEWSLINK

JANUARY 2025

Tillandsia cyanea

Photograph by Andres Duarte (Projectnoah.org)

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- The Society is, by the holding of meetings, displays and competitions, to provide a forum for the people of the Illawarra region who are interested in the culture and collection of bromeliads.
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BANK DETAILS FOR FEE PAYMENT, ETC: GREAT SOUTHERN BANK; BSB No. 814 282; Account No. 50997160

MEETINGS - The Society meets from 12.00 noon to 4.00 pm on the first Saturday of each month (February to November) at the Berkeley Neighbourhood Centre, Winnima Way, Berkeley

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS - Due 30th June each year: $20 single/$30 family + $2 joining fee/rejoining fee.

NEWSLINK ISSUED QUARTERLY - January, April, July, and October and at http://www.bromeliad.org.au

NEWSLINK: After June 30, 2023 a copy of Newslink will be emailed to members; however, after that date should you like to receive a hard copy then there will be an additional cost of $10/year

COMPETITION RESULTS:

- **POINTS SCORE WINNERS:** Hearty congratulations to our Points Score winners for 2024:
  - **Open - Steve and Edwina Wain**
  - **Novice - Nina Woodcock**
  - **Tillandsia - Steve and Edwina Wain**

But thanks go to all of our members who participate in our monthly competitions as seeing all of these beautiful plants on display is, for many of us, one of the highlights of our meetings.

- **PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION:** We had 16 entries in this competition for 2024 and the award went to Ann Kennon for her very interesting photograph titled "Green Dreaming". Again, thanks go to all of those who participated and we hope that 2025 might bring some more lovely photographs.

MONTHLY RAFFLE PRIZE ROSTER: Each rostered member is asked to bring up to five bromeliad plants--or goods related to the cultivation of bromeliads--for the raffle. The quality of plants should comply with the requirements of 'Plants for Sale' and should you be unable to provide items for the raffle on your rostered day please contact the Program Officer (Bob Stephens 04 1283 4985) so that appropriate re-arrangements can be made.

February	-	Graham Bevan, Sharyn Baraldi, Monica De Clouett
March	-	David Hastings, Freda Kennedy, Glenn Martin
April	-	Noel Kennon, Barbara Jones-Beverstock, Christine Stephens
May	-	John Toolan, Bill Homer, Pam Townsend
June	-	Michael Drury, Nina Woodcock, Deniece Crutchley
July	-	Carol Burgdorf, Sandra Carnie, Katie Chin
August	-	Stephen Wain, Eileen Killingley, Dawn Harvey
September	-	Bob Stephens, John Boyd, Maadi McKenna
October	-	Cheryl Mathews, Anne Mobbs, Sandra Southwell
November	-	Suzanne Burrows, Beth Clague, Beverly Irvine
February 2026	-	Graham Bevan, Sharyn Baraldi, Monica De Clouett

CLEANING ROSTER: A cleaning roster has been introduced so that the same people are not left to do a final tidy-up after each meeting. While our members are very good with helping to stack and store all of the tables and chairs, it's just the last-minute chores of making sure that the floor is clean, etc. before we lock up for the day. Those people listed for the monthly raffle are also asked to help with the final tidy up as well.

GENERAL MEETING – SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2025: Welcome back for our first meeting for the year where Graham Bevan is going to give us a talk on potting up bromeliads and a discussion on tillandsias.

SALES DAY – SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2025: Our venue has been booked for our Sales Day from 7.00 am—for setup--until 4.00 pm, with sales being open to the public from 9.00 am to 2.30 pm. Further details to come later.

GARDEN VISITS – SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 2025: We have three gardens to visit for our first visits for the year. At 10.00 am we will meet at the home of Ann and Noel Kennon, KANAHOOKA (Phone: 02 4262 7614) where we will have morning tea. Tea and coffee will be provided but please bring cake/slice/fruit to share. At approximately 11.15 am we will move on to the home of Christine Stephens (also in **KANAHOOKA** – Phone: 02 4261 6663). At approximately 12 noon we will then move on to the home of Cheryl Mathews in **DAPTO** (Phone: 0438 612 971) for lunch. Cheryl will provide tea/coffee but please bring your own lunch and perhaps some sweet items to share. Please note that Cheryl has 13 back steps (with railing either side) to her garden. To help with seating can some members bring along foldup chairs. For any further information please contact Bob Stephens on 0412 834 985.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 2025 - COACH TRIP TO COLLECTORS' PLANT FAIR, PENRITH SHOWGROUND: Please put your name down if you are interested in going to the Plant Fair. Costing/pickup times will be provided in due course. For any further information please contact Bob Stephens on 0412 834 985.

October 5, 2024 – Competition Plant Results

Open:

1st	Edwina and Steve Wain	*Neoregelia* Little Ol
2nd	Edwina and Steve Wain	*Vriesea platynema* var. *variegata*
3rd	Bob Stephens	*Neoregelia* Shamrock
3rd	Bob Stephens	*Neoregelia* Blue Heeler

Novice:

1st	Perry Avnell	*Aechmea weilbachii* forma *pendula*

Tillandsioideae

1st	Ann Kennon	*Tillandsia geminiflora*
2nd	Edwina and Steve Wain	*Tillandsia chlorophylla*
3rd	Suzanne Burrows	*Tillandsia recurvifolia*

November 2, 2024 – Competition Plant Results

Open:

1st	Noel Kennon	Orthophytum bowl
2nd	Edwina and Steve Wain	*Vriesea simplex*
3rd	Bob Stephens	*Vriesea fenestralis*
3rd	Edwina and Steve Wain	*Guzmania*
3rd	John Toolan	*Neoregelia* Rosy Morn
3rd	John Toolan	*Neoregelia carolinae*

Novice

1st	Graham Kohler	*Guzmania*

Tillandsioideae

1st	Ann Kennon	*Tillandsia geminiflora*
2nd	Edwina and Steve Wain	*Tillandsia ionantha* 'Druid'
3rd	Ann Kennon	*Tillandsia fuchsii* forma *gracilis*

Understanding Recent Name Changes…Updating Your Labels

By Graeme Barclay – reprinted from ***Bromeliad***, Journal of the Bromeliad Society of New Zealand Inc., November 2024, Vol. 64(11)—with kind help and permission from Graeme and the editorial team.

There has been a recent botanical reclassification of a common *Tillandsia* species grown in New Zealand, thus resulting in a new name. Please read below and update your collection labels as required as it is very important we all keep up with name changes to prevent confusion in future.

(Author's note: Taxonomist names and publications associated with genera and species listed have been intentionally omitted for the purposes of keeping this article as simple as possible to follow for non-scientific readers. For further reading, this information can be referenced as required in the *Encyclopaedia of Bromeliads* online or in the publications listed at the end of the article.)

Tillandsia guatemalensis* = now *Tillandsia cyanea

No, that is not a typing error above! *Tillandsia cyanea* is now the new correct name for the commonly cultivated species *Tillandsia guatemalensis*. This of course is made more confusing by the fact that another very common species we knew for many years as *Tillandsia cyanea* (now reclassified as *Wallisia cyanea*, with its pink, paddle-shaped inflorescence) looks nothing like *T. guatemalensis*!

Confused? How could this be you ask?! …It's a bit of a long story, but it's worth explaining in simplified terms so we can understand how and why species get their names and also why they sometimes get changed.

Firstly, in this instance one of the reasons was confusions and misinformation with genera and species' names by botanists way back in the 1850s and 60s when these plants were first being discovered and described. This was a very common problem before things like airmail, and later on the internet, where early botanists from different countries were often oblivious to what was going on elsewhere, or unable to get information in a timely manner. They had to wait for journals to be published, then ensure they received them, but by then it was often too late.

When a new species is described, the year and the name it is first described as always takes precedence. So if the same plant (or similar-looking one) is described by someone else with a different genus or species name after that date, the subsequent name can be reverted back to the original name, if it can be proved they are actually the same species at any time in the future.

So, let's look at this process and summarize the timeline of what occurred in this case:

The plant we have come to know as *T. guatemalensis* was actually first described as *Allardtia cyanea* in 1852. The name 'cyanea' means 'sky blue', in reference to the blue (violet) colour of the petals. Then in 1854-55 *Platystachys cyanea* also appeared; the *Platystachys genus* was later synonymized to *Tillandsia*, so this was probably the same plant as described two years earlier.

Then in 1864, another very similar species, *T. excelsa*, was published, followed by other similar lookalikes: *T. columnaris* (1889), *T. costaricana* and *T. werckleana* (1903), *T. selleana* (1929), *T. guatemalensis* (1949, by L. B. Smith), *T. uyucensis* and *T. uyucensis* f. minor (1965) and *T. marcolensis* (1991). We must remember that the authors of all of these species at the time would have believed 'their' plant was different in some way, or came from a different habitat to a predecessor and hence was deserving of its own taxon name. Or, they were simply not aware the

others existed at the time due to geographical, communication and publishing barriers of the early days, as mentioned above. In the meantime, like *Platystachys*, the *Allardtia* genus was also synonymized to *Tillandsia* in 1879, but the species name is still retained. Therefore the earliest name with 'precedence' then becomes *Tillandsia cyanea* (1852). From the above list of species, we can see that the name *T. guatemalensis* was first proposed and published by Smith in 1949, almost one hundred years after the original *Allardtia* (*Tillandsia*) *cyanea*. This has proved to be a taxonomic error. In the revision of *Tillandsioideae* by Barfuss *et al* (2016), they rightly assert the following;

"***Allardtia cyanea* A. Dietr. (1852) is a valid and legitimate name. The name *Tillandsia cyanea* in Koch's article (1867) was not validly published by Koch, as he did not accept the name for the exhibited plant in Paris (which was a *Bromelioideae* according to the text). This means, the name *Tillandsia cyanea* was still available at that time. The combination of *Allardtia cyanea* A. Dietr. under *Tillandsia* by Morren as *Tillandsia cyanea* (A.Dietr) E. Morren (1879) for this taxon is therefore valid and legitimate, because *Tillandsia cyanea* was still available. The new name *Tillandsia guatemalensis* L.B. Sm. (1949) for *Allardtia cyanea* is illegitimate E. Morren."**

***Tillandsia cyanea*—large red and green forms. Photo by Graeme Barclay**

Secondly, now that the naming precedence issue is cleared up, this is where modern taxonomy and research finally enters the picture to prove the reclassification of the other allied species as well. In recent years, Eric Gouda and Reino Koopmans in The Netherlands studied this whole *T. guatemalensis* group and published their findings in '*Die Bromelie*', the German Bromeliad Society Journal earlier this year. They looked in detail at the differences in several mature plants from batches of seed sourced from different localities in Central America. They consulted the original pressed herbarium type specimens from around the world, along with the botanical descriptions and identification keys of each of the early species names mentioned above. In summary, their research showed that the variation in the seedlings and some herbarium specimens (to do with leaf tip shape, rosette size, inflorescence size and the sizes of some of the floral parts) was quite large. In fact they found the variations were large enough to encompass ALL of these species and overlap the descriptions of most, if not all of them within reason, also taking into account some description anomalies. This means they are actually all conspecific (the same) and should therefore be treated under one species name only, not as several different species. As mentioned earlier, the first description takes precedence, so because as we now know the correct name for *T. guatemalensis* is *T. cyanea*, therefore all of the other subsequent species listed above, including *T. excelsa*, can also be synonymized to *T. cyanea* too.

The Gouda and Koopman observations of a number of highly variable forms also corroborates what is seen in habitat and in the plants we grow in cultivation. In Central America, what has previously been known as *T. guatemalensis* is found growing as an epiphyte over a wide range in numerous countries at different altitudes, including on the Caribbean islands of Cuba, Jamaica and Haiti. Plants are seen in both large and small-sized rosettes, with red, green or speckled red leaves. The inflorescences may be tall to well over a metre high, stacked with many spikes, or short and compact in either red or green-bracted forms. In New Zealand we appear to have at least four different clones: two larger forms, one with red-speckled, olive-green leaves to around 30-40cm wide and a red inflorescence, the other with grass-green, glossy leaves and also a greenish inflorescence. There are also two small to medium sized forms around 25-35cm wide with green leaves and a tall red inflorescence around 60-80cm tall, the other has a shorter red inflorescence around 30-50cm tall. There may well be more variations around too, but these are the common ones I have been able to collect to date.

So what about the old *Tillandsia* (*Wallisia) cyanea*? This is another historical story that's even more difficult to understand! In very basic terms, it was originally confused with *Tillandsia lindenii* back in the late 1860s and then L. B Smith made another error in interpreting the literature and redescribed it as *Tillandsia cyanea* in 1951, when he should have used a different name in this case. Since then, the name *T. cyanea* prevailed in cultivation until DNA and morphological studies proved these species were in fact a genus of their own and should be separate to *Tillandsia*. Hence, as per the rules of precedence discussed above, it was rightfully reverted by Barfuss *et al* in 2016 to the original genus *Wallisia*, that was first described for these species in 1870.

***Wallisia cyanea*. Photo by Bruce Dunstan**

REFERENCES:

- Gouda, E. J., Koopmans, R. (2024) *Tillandsia cyanea* (A. Dietr.) E. Morren (= *T. guatemalensis*) – A Comparison with *T. excelsa, T. selleana, T. cauliflora* and Others - *Die Bromelie* 2024(1); 43-52.
- Barfuss, M.H J. et al (2016) Taxonomic revision of Bromeliaceae subfam. Tillandsioideae based on a multi-locus DNA sequence phylogeny and morphology – *Phytotaxa* 279(1): 1-97.
- Gouda, E.J., Butcher, D. & Dijkgraaf, L. (cont.updated) *Encyclopaedia of Bromeliads, Version 5*. Utrecht University Botanic Gardens, online http://bromeliad.nl/encyclopedia.

ANOTHER GENUS THAT HAS GONE THROUGH MANY CHANGES IS *PORTEA* AND DR LARRY GIROUX'S ARTICLE BELOW TELLS US MORE ABOUT THIS!

PORTEA

By Dr Larry Giroux (Photography credits as noted)

Reprinted from *Meristem*, newsletter of The Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society, Sept-October, 2024

Portea—(por'te'a)—named to honor Dr Marius Porte of Paris who collected this plant in 1885. Only 7 species and 2 botanical varieties are found along the coastal regions of Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, or maybe 6 or maybe 8 species and a couple of varieties depending on the day or the taxonomist. The history of this genus includes the back and forth classification of many of the species of *Portea* from genus to genus. I'll go into detail later about this indecisiveness in this article.

These hardy terrestrials, which tolerate temperate climates, are found in their natural habitat growing in full sun in sand and on rocks; rarely one of the species has been found growing epiphyticaly. They are mostly tall, robust plants with prominently spined green to yellow-green leaves, 2-3 feet long. Their upright inflorescences that can reach 4 feet high are among the most decorative in the bromeliad family with the combined lavenders, reds, oranges, yellows and pinks with bold purples of the bracts and flowers making a colorful show. The inflorescences are characteristically loosely branched or forming a dense head, as is specific to certain of the species in the genus. In my opinion the majority are too large to grow as potted plants, although many growers claim they can make very attractive house plants. Just be cautious of the prominent spines. Nevertheless, because of their clumping nature and simultaneous, long-duration blooming period—usually starting in the spring—they definitely make impressive, eye-catching features in your perennial garden. The more common species are *Portea petropolitana* var. *petropolitana* (named for the town of Petropolis in Brazil), *P. petropolitana* var. *extensa, P. alatisepala*, and *P. kermesina* (named for the crimson-colored dye--kermes, referring to the color of the bracts).

Since 1856, when the first plant of *Portea legrellei* (then called *Macrochordium recurvata*--now called *Aechmea recurvata* var. *recurvata*) until the most recent reclassification in 2006 of plants in the genus *Portea*, it has been a real trial for a portea to keep its name. From my estimations at least half of the plants classified into this genus in the last 150 years or so have been renamed and moved to another genus. As with some of the plants—e.g., *Portea legrellei*th—they were moved up to 14 times to various genera. Although the names have been somewhat stable, at least with porteas since 2006, search of the internet will still disclose the sale of 'the rare bromeliad'—*Aechmea leptantha* (its new name since 2006)--as *Portea leptantha.*

The rest of this article is a pictorial essay of the 'ins and outs' of the genus *Portea.*

To the left is a photo from *The Encyclopaedia of Bromeliads*, courtesy of Eric Gouda. The true characteristics of *Portea petropolitana* var. *petropolitana* can be well seen in this picture. The inflorescence is somewhat compact, multibranched, reaching not much more than 12-18 inches above the rosette. The leaves are a medium green, the lower petals are white and lavender, sepals are shades of pink-orange, which fade and eventually fall off when the show of colorful berries develop.

The most commonly encountered variety of *petropolitana,* at least in Southern Florida [and here in the Sydney/Illawarra area], is var. *extensa.* In nature its common habitats are swamps among the mangroves, which might explain why they do so well here. Their not-so-stiff, up to 36 inches long leaves, are yellow-green and the dark spines are relatively large. This clumping bromeliad has an inflorescence with a coral-red upright stalk and stems with numerous relatively long, loose branches. The flower petals are a lavender-pink with apple-green ovaries.

Portea petropolitana* var. *extensa

Portea petropolitana* var. *noettegii

A third variety of *Portea petropolitana,* although less common in cultivation, is the var. *noettigii.* During the late 1800s many plants were changing classification between *Aechmea, Streptcalyx* and *Portea*. If you look at plants of these genera you can see the similarities of many of them. It wasn't until 1943, after its re-collection, that this plant lost its own species status and became a variey *of P. petropolitana.* This illustration of *Aechmea noettigii* shows some of its characteristics.

Canistrum pickeliii

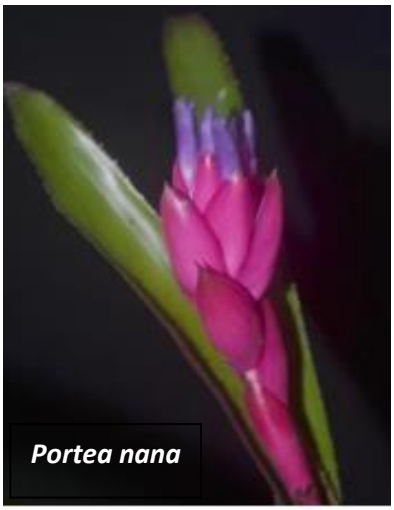
The plant to the left is NOT a portea—well, it used to be a portea until 2002 when Elton Leme became interested in certain plants of Brazil's Atlantic Forest. This now is *Canistrum pickelii* after his reclassification. To be honest, it really doesn't look like the porteas that I've shown you so far, but, hold on, some porteas do have denser heads—and have remained in the genus.

Although considered a billbergia until the late 1800s, the relatively small *Portea kermesina*, discovered in 1856, has retained its name. Probably because of its smaller size compared to the other porteas, the discolor leaves, as well as the vivid rosy bracts and lavender-blue petals, had made this a recommended house plant in the Victorian Era.

Portea kermesina

A second more compact plant that doesn't resemble a typical portea is *P. nana*. With its discolored leaves and its small colorful compact inflorescence and few relatively large flowers, it is not the poster child for this genus.

It seems strange that the previous two species have remained porteas while several others, including *Portea legrellei* and *P. tillandsioides*—which are now *Aechmea recurvata* var. *recurvata* and var. *ortensii*—have been transferred to other genera. Maybe a genus change is in their future?



Portea nana

The rest of the species of *Portea* I'm going to show have inflorescences more typical of porteas.

Portea filifera (drawing to the left), since its introduction into cultivation, seems to be restricted to botanical gardens and its native country of Brazil. Actually I found it for sale on the internet in Brazil, although considered a threatened species in the wild there.

Portea alatisepala is a commonly found plant here in South Florida. With this moderate-sized plant we are offered an ever-changing show. Before the flower petals emerge from the floral bracts we have a beautiful rosy-pink inflorescence, all parts appear this color, then for the next weeks the dark lavender flowers erupt to completely encompass the inflorescence. After blooming we are still privileged to a pink show for addiional weeks as the petals dry up. As a specimen plant or as a clump this is a great addition to the garden or patio.

Portea fosteriana, except for its smaller size, at first appearances resembles *Portea petropolitana* in many ways. Although the colors are very similar, the branches are nearly non-existent with a tighter inflorescence; in the picture provided by Eric Gouda the bracts appear wider and tend to cling closer to the stem than seen with other porteas.

Portea alitisepala

Portea fosteriana

Entirely colored coral/pink/red, ***Portea silveirae*** which came on the scene 125 years ago, shows no other color until the reddish-lavender petals emerge from the floral bracts. By the way, the name doesn't refer to a silver coloration of the leaves, which it does not have, but to the discoverer, A. de Silveira. The shape of the inflorescence is similar to *P. alitisepala*, but the bracts are of a darker rosy-coral.

All of the porteas displayed so far have had upright inflorescences. *Portea grandiflora*, as its name suggests, has a large, compact inflorescence that tends to flop over when fully developed, especially after watering, as demonstrated in the picture. The stem and the primary bracts are the typical rosy color, but the light/dark lavender petals are enclosed by grey/pink floral bracts. Spines are very dark and tall. The yellow-green leaves are tipped with rosy/violet coloration. The shape of the inflorescence is similar to *P. alatisepala*, but the bracts are of a darker rosy-coral.

Portea grandiflora

There aren't all that many hybrids of *Portea* or bigenerics using *Portea* in cultivation. I encourage you to check out www.fcbs.org and the BCR on www.bsi.org for more information and pictures. I also want to thank Eric Gouda and the *Encyclopaedia of Bromeliads.* This website which can be accessed from the BSI website is an excellent source of information about the thousands of bromeliad species from their first introduction into cultivation, with pictures, plates and drawings.

I want to leave you with the history and picture of a very unique portea. Below is the registration information from the BSI's BCR. Photo by Ramey Lien.

Portea 'Top Secret'

Skotak, Chester/Eloise Beach* **2008**

Mature, open rosette to 85 cm diameter x 60 cm high. Arching mid-green tongue-like leaves (5 cm wide), saw-edged with tiny brown spines and randomly striated yellow (in strong light) and can develop pink foliage flushes, or lime green stripes in shade. As of July, 2019 nobody has reported it flowering. Developed sport from a variegated seedling. Reg. doc. 7/2019 by Eloise Beach.

MORE ON PORTEAS – A LITTLE DIGGING AROUND

By Eileen Killingley

I have about half a dozen lovely *Portea petropolitana* var. *extensas* blooming in my garden at the moment—and another single plant—a portea--which I thought I might have lost as it hasn't bloomed for me in about 17 years! I first thought that it might be *Aechmea leptantha* (until 2008 *Portea leptantha*!) because as I remembered it had somewhat yellow petals. However, on checking various sites I found that *Aechmea leptantha*, in contrast to my plant, has a much fuller inflorescence and is a definite yellow colour. My plant, as it came into spike, looked as though it was just going to be another purple *Portea petropolitana* var. *extensa,* until the inflorescence suddenly started to develop and came out with salmon and yellow petals on the almost same-coloured stems and bracts as the purple variety!

On doing a little investigation I first came up with x*Portemea* Joe and according to the Bromeliad Cultivar Register it was listed as: "Plant of unknown origin grown in Australia. Appears to have *Aechmea leptantha* (formerly *Portea leptantha*) in its parentage and thus may be a straight Aechmea hybrid. Named by Bill Morris (Australia) <1998." But then checking a little further I came across a photograph of x*Portemea* Joe blooming in Ray Henderson's beautiful garden and its robust flowering didn't really match my plant which just looks more like *P. petropolitana* var. *extensa,* but with different colouring (see my photograph below).

Continuing my identification quest, I checked the BCR's *Portea* listings and there was x*Portemea* Luis Ariza Julia and I was so very pleasantly surprised when that name rang a familiar bell. This time the BCR tells us that it was developed by Luis Ariza and was registered in 1972. It is described as a "Very large green rosette which flowers midway between the parents [*Aechmea mulfordii* and *Portea leptantha].* No original photo held. However a plant called Portea leptantha in CA in 1982 was suggested by Harry Luther to be a Bigeneric. In 2006 a plant being grown in NZ with the name 'Luis Ariza Julia' has flowered identically to the Californian one. Photo of the CA plant is used as identification of this cultivar."

This little journey of trying to identify the plants in my garden has reminded me of the importance of keeping our labels intact and up to date as much as we can, especially with our Sales and Show days open to the public. (I know how easy it is to lose a label and it's difficult to find a pen that will not fade, etc.), but I have to say that I have enjoyed the challenge—and the outcome—of this fun little adventure down my own garden path.

Portea leptantha

x*Portemea* Luis Ariza Julia
Photo BCR

x*Portemea* Luis Ariza Julia with *Portea petropolitana* var. *extensa* in the background

2025 PROGRAM

February 1	Potting Up Bromeliads/Tillandsias	Graham Bevan
February 15	Plant Sales Day – Berkeley Neighbourhood Centre	
March 1	Succulents by Rachel	Rachel Gardner
March 15	Garden Visits – Refer January Newslink	
April 5	Growing Bromeliads from Seed	Nina Woodcock
April 12	Bus trip – Collectors' Plant Fair, PENRITH SHOWGROUND	
May 3	Travels and Bromeliads, etc.	Philip Snowden
May 31	PLANT Sales Day – Berkeley Neighbourhood Centre	
June 7	Annual Show Schedule – Discussion	Edwina Wain
June 21	Garden Visits	
July 5	Christmas in July – Soup 'n Sweets – Fancy Hat Competition	
August 2	Annual General Meeting	
August 16	Workshop/Garden Visit/Barbecue	John Toolan's Residence
September 6	Monthly Meeting	
September 20	Garden Visits	
October 4	Monthly Meeting	
October 17/18	31st Annual Show – Berkeley Neighbourhood Centre	
November 1	Monthly Meeting	
November 15	Workshop - Q & A Session/Garden Visit	Sharyn Baraldi's Residence
December 6	Christmas Party	

WEB LINKS FOR CHECKING CORRECT IDENTIFICATION AND SPELLING:

Bromeliad Cultivar Register (BCR): http://registry.bsi.org/

Refer to this site for correct identification and spelling of your hybrid or cultivar

New Bromeliad Taxon List: https://bromeliad.nl/taxonlist/

Refer to this site for latest species name changes and correct spelling

Bromeliads in Australia (BinA): http://bromeliad.org.au

Refer to this site for its Photo Index, Club Newsletters--many with Table of Contents Index and Detective Derek Articles