

S.A. BROMELIAD GAZETTE

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The Bromeliad Society of South Australia Inc

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Born 1977 and still offsetting!'

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List for species names <http://botu07.bio.uu.nl/bcg/taxonList.php>

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N. Lorena Lector striated (Photo: Julie)

Meetings Venue:

Maltese Cultural Centre,
6 Jeanes Street,
Beverley S.A.

Time: 2.00pm. Second Sunday of each month. Exceptions –2020, 3rd Sunday March, April & Oct. - or unless advised otherwise (see dates below). No meeting in December
VISITORS & NEW MEMBERS WELCOME.



MEETING & SALES 2020 DATES



12/1/2020 (Species: Any genera), 9/2/2020 (AGM, Preparing for show & sales, Genera: Creative display (any brom), 15/3/2020(3rd Sunday- Summer brag any genera), 20/3/2020 set up: Sales, 21/3/2020 & 22/3/2020 Sales, 19/4/2020 (3rd Sunday- Workshop, Genera: Tillandsia), 17/5/2020(3rd Sunday- Genera: Billbergia), 14/6/2020 (Guest speaker tba: Genera: Pricklies), 12/7/2020(Xmas in July, Catered lunch & Kris Cringle (garden related gift), 9/8/2020 (Winter brag, Any genera), 13/9/2020,(Clones & seed batches. Genera: Broms in flower) 18/10/2020(3rd Sunday – Workshop, Genera: Pattern leaf Vriesea), 23/10/2020 set up sales, 24/10 & 25/10/2020 sales, 8/11/2020. (Breakup: No display or raffle 1200 start Committee, 130PM start main meeting, Brom Pup / plant exchange, Special Afternoon tea – bring a plate of finger food to share, Auction)

Applications for membership always welcome – Subs \$15 single \$25 Dual DUE: Feb 2020

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Roving Reporter Oct 2019

The most popular plant was Adam’s with *Neoregelia* ‘Lorena Lector’ on the label and known for its unstable variegations.

What a surprise with the Neoregelias. Aren’t species being grown anymore? We had variegated hybrids up to our ears so you can see what are growers preferences. If we had a display of Neoregelias when the Society was formed a variegated *Neoregelia* would have been very rare. In fact we all wanted one! One member imported a variegated batch from Germany. But guess what? He had the same problems we all had. We cheered when we got a variegated offset but jeered when it lost its variegation with the next offset. He had not scooped the pool. So it was with great relief when the variegations on *Billbergia* ‘Perriam’s Pride’ were mostly permanent. So we have moved from being uncommon to common due to human selection. However there are some 6 six different forms of variegation and plants switch with gay abandon. So Bill’s idea of picking the best leaf and following the offset coming from the base of such leaf will always give you what you might want but is a step in the right direction. Inevitably, the discussion soon moved to ‘Sports’ and a definition follows

sport: an apparent mutation which has occurred on part of a plant (Comment - eg variegated offset)

Why do living things mutate? It is part of evolution where differences can mean the difference between survival or death and we mostly think of seed production as the main source of change but mutation also occurs here. So sporting was already there and not just for the benefit of Brom Growers. But it is a haphazard arrangement which can be used for a grower’s advantage but is not 100% reliable. Taxonomists with their increased reliance on



Neo. Macwilliamsii striata. (Photo: Julie)



Neo. Macwilliamsii

DNA studies are moving away from using variegation at subspecies level and we find they are being given cultivar names instead. Taxonomists thrive on Latinised names so when I saw Neo. Macwilliamsii striata on a label my brain started to tick over! Was it *N. macwilliamsii*? If it were to flower the centre of the plant would be a vivid red. We know there are several hybrids around and so I ponder. So could the owner of said plant bring it into a meeting when in flower.

I have been fascinated with variegated plants even though they are rare in *Tillandsias*, my main interest. I have watched them from being rare in *Neoregelia* species and hybrids to common in *Neoregelia* hybrids and always asking Taxonomists for their opinions. The latest was from Dr David Benzing of world renown which follows and needs to be read slowly

Variegation in Bromeliaceae by David Benzing in Email August 2017

"What you’ve dug up on the internet is a good example of how bad it’s content can be. What’s claimed that’s true is poorly presented, only half true or flat out incorrect. Here’s what I can add that might help. First, I’ve got to admit that I’m not an authority when it comes to plant pathology or leaf variegation. It’s true that the genetic changes that underlie leaf variegations can be spontaneous or induced by a variety of external agents, including ionizing radiation, viruses, mutagenic chemicals, and heat shock. Viruses are ubiquitous of course-even bacteria have them! Their replication always involves disruptive change in the host’s genome.

Bromeliads, being monocots possess two kinds of meristems, whose constituent embryonic stem cells are vulnerable to alteration by all of the agents just identified.

In addition to the apical meristem that all plants possess (woody plants also have a cambium that causes stems and roots to become thick and woody) monocots have intercalary meristems located at the base of each leaf and this meristem produces the leaf blade in linear fashion, nothing more, whereas the apical meristem located at the apex of every shoot and root is responsible for the growth of those entire organ systems (shoots and roots respectively). Being non-woody, most monocots lack meristem number three, the cambium.

Leaf variegations occur when patches of stems cells within an intercalary meristem possess mutations that block chlorophyll synthesis (or development of the chloroplasts themselves) within those cells rendering them and the cells derived from them non-green. I don't think it's accurate to describe bromeliads as unusually prone to such mutations. It is true that leaf variegations within certain bromeliads are quite unstable, their patterns even shifting from leaf to leaf in a single plant. Such instability can have several causes, viruses for example or simply because the genes that regulate chlorophyll synthesis are unstable in certain genotypes. But such conditions are to my knowledge no more common in Bromeliaceae than in many other families. It certainly is possible by the way that the progeny from a single mother plant (its seeds) may include the rare variegated individual. The condition of this individual may result because it has a different father, the mother receiving pollen from more than one plant or that seed may have experienced a spontaneous mutation that affected the biosynthetic pathway that mediates chlorophyll synthesis, or simply because it is the possessor of the rare homozygous condition that pops up should the defective chlorophyll synthesis gene be recessive and rare in the subject population's gene pool.

By the way variegations that involve chlorophyll versus anthocyanins (the violet to red pigments) are totally independent genetically, the synthesis of these two classes of pigments being entirely separate. This is why green-white variegations usually exhibit the usual suffusions of pink displayed by non-variegated close relatives. Finally, variegated plants are more common in horticulture than nature in part at least because being less photosynthetically competent than their non-variegated relatives the former are less fit in nature and more vulnerable to elimination by natural selection. "

So Sports are here to stay and although I saw what I thought were differences from the time when they first hit the market I have decided not to comment and consider that the best way is by comparing photos. Even here it seems better to use the original name on the tag.

Let us now change tack and go to seed raising. Just think that Mother Nature spends some 100 years to produce by sexual means a stable species. To me this is one that reproduces faithfully from self set seed. If you cross species with a species you get a seed batch that looks very similar and somewhere between the parents. If you self set these hybrids you get a myriad of forms that look somewhere between the original parents. In other words a motley crew. Very rarely, these days do you get primary hybrids and the hybridist has to deal with a motley crew! A common problem these days is that the hybridist does select for the best but does not destroy the rest. It is the rest that get into others collections (at a cheaper price?) This is a common problem with *Dyckia* and one that we saw at the meeting namely D. 'Comfortably Numb' had been selected but not registered.



T. pfeufferi (Photo: Julie)

Continuing on with hybrids, what do about those that happen in the wild where you do not know the generation concerned or whether back crossing has occurred. One such rare *Tillandsia* was at the meeting and owned by Julie. She felt it went by the name of *T. pfeufferi* which reminded me of a plant I had in 1997.

Details follow next page

“Tillandsia ‘Pfantom’ 1997”

This starts in the early 1990’s, when I had a request from Ken Woods, a Tillandsia Grower in New South Wales to name a plant of his. It had come from David Scheumack who had imported the plant from Knize some few years earlier. The plant had no identification number, but had links to *T. lorentziana*.

There was a plant that had been named by Werner Rauh in Bromelienstudien in 1988 as *Tillandsia pfeufferi*. Once you have tried to pronounce this name a few times it tends to stick in your memory! Anyway, this was my first thought and the only main difference I could see between this description and the Aussie plant was that ours had wider leaves. So *T. pfeufferi* it was.

In 1996 at the Orlando Conference I achieved much and learnt much. One of my achievements was to corner Wolfgang Tittelbach, the Editor of Die Bromelie, the German Society Journal, and ask him about *Tillandsia pfeufferi*. I must have pronounced it correctly because he didn’t bat an eye-lid although he did laugh.

It appears that a chap called Pfeuffer had imported a large batch of Tillandsias from Argentina and there was one un-named clump which looked distinctly different to the rest. He asked Werner Rauh for an identification, which resulted in a new species - *Tillandsia pfeufferi*, being described. Needless to say it is very rare. It was its rarity that caused Wolfgang to chuckle at my expense!

On my return to Australia the name *T. pfeufferi* kept ringing in my ears, for more reason than one! Our U.S. Bromeliad purchases had been quarantined at David Sheumack’s and when we went to retrieve our plants after the allotted time (3 months) I was able to enquire about that odd plant that Ken Woods had acquired. So I became the proud owner of this very, very rare *Tillandsia pfeufferi*.

It flowered for me and I took photographs which I sent to Walter Till in Vienna. His verdict was not a happy one. He considered that *T. pfeufferi* was a hybrid between *T. lorentziana* and *T. vernicosa* (and thus was rare) My plant did not appear to be a hybrid (one point in my favour!) but seemed to share affinity with the complex surrounding *T. lorentziana* and *T. zecheri*. In fact my plant could be yet another variety of *T. zecheri*, but alas I have no collection data and can only wait until it is found again in the wild and possibly named.

In the meantime I’m calling my plant Tillandsia ‘Pfantom’, to remind me phonetically of its tenuous links with *Tillandsia pfeufferi*.

Institut für Botanik und Botanischer Garten der Universität Wien Wien, den 7 March 1997
Rennweg 14
A-1030 Wien

Derek Butcher
25 Crace Road
Fulham, S. A. 5024
AUSTRALIA

Dear Derek:

Thank you for your letter from 26 February and the pictures of the Knize plant.

The figured plant is doubtlessly interesting but I do not believe that it is *T. pfeufferi* which in my eyes is a natural hybrid between *T. lorentziana* and *T. vernicosa*. The leaf morphology of the plant figured in Trop. Subtrop. Pflanzenwelt 65: 62, Abb. 39 links (“1988”, Mai 1989) is strongly resembling that of *T. vernicosa* while the inflorescence is that of *T. lorentziana* which can be simple. Petals are usually white in both species. However, occasionally violet flowering *T. lorentziana* has been found.

The plant in your pictures belongs to the alliance of *T. lorentziana* and is very close to *T. zecheri*. Except of the secund leaves and the pale violet petals I cannot see essential differences to the latter.

I know your plant from a collection from south Bolivia, from the area between Camargo and Culpina, 3200 m s.m. This is at higher altitude than are the localities of *T. zecheri* and of its var. *cafayatensis* in Argentina but is not dramatic as the Bolivian locality is somewhat nearer to the equator and vegetation is going correspondingly higher upwards the nearer one comes to the hot tropics.

Anyway, a careful examination of the characters of your plant and comparison with *T. zecheri* should be made. Perhaps your plant merits the status of an own variety. According to my opinion, however, your plant is not *T. pfeufferi*.

Best Regards
Walter”

Apparently Julie got her unnamed plant from the late George Rudolph who could have got it from me (or might not!) In any event she has a rare plant.

Sunday Mail Home show



Section of display (Photo Bev)

The dazzling colours of bromeliads were on display at the Home and Outdoor Living Show at the Wayville Showgrounds and we received many compliments on the exhibit & plant sales were slow.

This event is a good marketing opportunity, a lot of flyers for our Nov sales were distributed with many indicating they would attend.

Adam, Peter, Ron & Bev provided advice on the growing bromeliads in South Australia along with Wendy who covered for us on Sunday. *Bev*

November sales overview



Display plants (Photo: Julie)

A Colourful showing of the variety of Bromeliad genera on display, combined with the generous exchange of information, helpful and animated growers, a varied range of quality bromeliads for sale, enthusiastic customers, and plenty of good humour again contributed to our successful weekend 'Extravaganza'.

There was a steady stream of eager customers both days, (instead of the usual lengthy queue waiting for the door to open). Possibly being held 2 weeks later than usual, no radio interview & multiple events contributed to the lower attendance.

The sellers who donated the excellent raffle plants provided a real incentive to buy tickets when any one of them would make the winner happy. Also thanks to those who contributed children's giveaway plants unfortunately there were not as many attending as usual.

It is evident that a show and sale with a good atmosphere not only boosts the club's finances but appeared to be enjoyed by all.

Many thanks to all who gave up their time to help set up on Friday and especially on Sunday afternoon packing up and cleaning which was completed in record time once again, 'many hands make light work' is very appropriate & **greatly appreciated.** *Bev*



Orthophytum gurkerii Warren Loose (Photo: Julie)

Bunnings Noarlunga presentation



Ron & Bev division demo (Photo: Betty)

There were around 65 members of the Noarlunga Garden group booked in for our session which increased to approximately 75 including several young children. The majority were interactive & enthusiastic joining in with many questions also volunteering to assist with the more practical goings-on dividing a Neoregelia clump & a Tillandsia group & it was encouraging to have 2 of our youngest ably helped by their mothers participate then thrilled taking their plants home to nurture. Thanks to Milena (Bunnings Activities organiser) & Betty & John for their support. *Bev*



Our youngest helper (Photo :Betty)



Roving Reporter November

It must be the weather! This is something you can blame without getting repercussions for lower than expected attendance at events organised for Bromeliads. First, it was the Show and Sales weekend 2nd and 3rd November where attendance was down but sales were as usual to the delight of the Treasurer. For some reason attendance was down for our Society meeting on the 10th. Usually it is a favourite, not only because of the extra food but the chance to increase your collection with the plant auction. As usual it was organised chaos but was different in that we had Kallam as auctioneer. Bill had problems with his sinuses so had a rest but Kallam did well even without the mike. Our other Mike was busy harvesting, up Kadina way! Bidding was animated and many got a good bargain. My Margaret commented on the high quality of plants on offer whereas I was more interested in the names on the labels. Life would be boring if we all thought the same way and accepted that the name on the label as correct. It adds that little bit extra if you yourself have checked the records and come to some agreement. You are on a sharp learning curve. I recall the 1980's when I started corresponding with Harry Luther who supervised the Bromeliad collection at Marie Selby Botanic Gardens in Florida. I learnt lots. It gave me that warm fuzzy feeling when I got one name right even though the other 9 times Harry was correct.



Tillandsia incarnata
(Photo: DB coz)

Of the plants being auctioned several had *Tillandsia incarnata* on the label. Were they the same clone (Offsets from the same plant)? Whatever. They are still worth investigating.

The following gives an idea (next page)

Notes from Gilmartin 1972

The length of the plant may vary from as short as 15 cm to as tall as 75 cm including the well developed stem in *T. incarnata* H.B.K. However, the inflorescence parts, the leaf dimensions, and shape are much less variable. The altitudes at which this species has been collected to date in Ecuador are from ca. 2000 m to 3000 m. The stamens are included as is the stigma but often the anthers reach the apices of the petal blades. Vegetative propagation in its natural habitat is common. The above 32 specimens' bear witness to the abundance of *T. incarnata* in portions of the northern and central Ecuadorian Andes.

Harry Luther comment 30/3/1993

T. incarnata seems to intergrade with *T. queroensis*. Your photo appears to represent something along this cline

There were also several plants linked to *Tillandsia capitata* which also has an interesting history and because it colours up when flowering has numerous hybrids



Tillandsia capitata. one of the many shapes & colours by Loma

A few notes follow

***Tillandsia capitata* and its identity problems by Derek Butcher in Die Brom 2015(2): 62-64. 2015**

Tillandsia capitata came into being in 1866 with a plant found in Cuba. In the intervening 147 years many plants have been found throughout the Caribbean and mainland Central America and been given this species name, but come in all shapes and sizes. Ten years ago it seemed that a Cuban botanist was going to come to the rescue and give some meaning to the prevailing chaos, but alas nothing has eventuated even from DNA studies which seem to take front stage in botanist's current deliberations. Let us now look at cultivars linked to *T. capitata*. We should remember that nature abhors a vacuum and so too do nurserymen. Therefore plants get given 'common' names and sometimes these are registered so all growers of bromeliads are aware. While it costs nothing in monetary terms to register it does take precious time to take the trouble.

This is a story about only part of the *T. capitata* identity crisis which some growers will heed and some not, but at least we try.

Let us go back to the Journal of the Bromeliad Society 56: 64 (2006) where I tried to solve certain naming problems for a plant found in Guatemala which looked like a *Tillandsia capitata* but was sufficiently different to warrant a new name. To summarise, in the early 1990's we had a plant variously called, *T. xerographica x capitata*, T.'Maya', *T. sphaerocephala* Guatemala, *T. harrisii*, *Tillandsia capitata* 'Yellow Rose' (in New Zealand), and a name that I coined: T. 'Rio Hondo'. The latter name was based on the name *T. riohondoensis*, a name that was used by Renate Ehlers, Germany in preparation of a publication of that new species. But at that time she decided not to publish this species because of the identity problems of *T. capitata* in the broad sense. The name 'Rio Hondo' however was duly registered but I would suggest there are still many of these plants around with these other names on the labels.

Now to phase 2: there is a plant circulating as *Tillandsia capitata* 'Peach', also from the early 1990's, which originated from Bird Rock Tropicals in California / USA under their inventory number 'T030'. It was originally collected in Mexico, but was never registered under that name.

Meanwhile there was a plant collected in Guatemala, which was also called *Tillandsia capitata* 'Peach'. We do not know who gave it that name, but we do know, it is being sold in Florida under this name. This plant has leaves that have that furry covering like a Peach, which is also shared by *T. capitata* 'Rio Hondo', but the plant is significantly smaller. Because we do not know the source of either plant we can only surmise, they are closely related.

If you are a grower who prides himself/ herself on having a keen interest on plant identity you will be pleased to know that we have decided to coin two new names for the Register - *Tillandsia* 'Capitata Peach' and *Tillandsia* 'Guatemalan Peach'.

We leave it to you to decide, which name best fits your plant and suggest to others, who sell these plants, to use the new names, including 'Rio Hondo' if applicable.

In this issue, Renate Ehlers finally publishes *Tillandsia riohondoensis* because in the many years since the first introduction nothing moved forward in identifying and classification of all these many plants called *T. capitata*. So she decided to go the first step and publish this outstanding plant. So from now on you can label your plants as *T. riohondoensis*

Surprise presentation



The beautiful & clever succulent arrangement by Pam N.

Your secretary usually has some idea about the proposed content in BSSA meetings but this was a well kept secret. The acknowledgements & gratitude expressed were quite humbling to both of us but greatly appreciated. It is a pleasure & privilege being involved with such a sociable, inclusive & enthusiastic group of gardeners/bromaholics. The beautiful arrangement has pride of place on a table in our display area greeting us for breakfast each morning and brightening our days. *Ron & Bev*

2019 Reflections- From your Secretary

This has been another successful yet busy “Bromaholic” year involving a information session also a presentation to Bunnings Noarlunga garden group, Festival of Flowers, sales extravaganzas, meetings, display of Bromeliads in Royal show which included multiple winners in the Bromeliad plants Competition sections, Sunday Mail Home and Garden show and Christmas in July.

We continue to welcome new members to our group and we hope the involvement is lengthy, rewarding & informative.

This is an appropriate time to recall those friendships we have lost in the last few years, but memories remain dear & I again acknowledge their contributions to our Society (especially our Vice President & friend to so many -Peter) each sadly missed but never forgotten. Our thoughts are with members who have lost loved ones and those who are experiencing ill health or a crisis.

I would like to extend sincere thanks to all with special appreciation to individual members who assist with the many mundane but necessary chores. Also gratitude is given to those who continue to give me support & friendship. It is great to be part of a friendly, inclusive & informative group.

Seasons greetings, wishing everyone a safe & prosperous 2020. I look forward to January when we meet again to continue the mutually rewarding yet at times challenging pastime. Safe & rewarding gardening! *Bev*

Garden visit



Those members who were fortunate to attend Cathy & Bob’s took the opportunity to socialise whilst enjoying a colourful & inspiring garden. It was a beautiful setting to relax & benefit from the very tasty afternoon tea especially Cathy’s famous home made scones, jam & cream. Congratulations, it is a credit to you both & thanks for sharing it with us.(Photo part of Cathy & Bob’s garden-photo :Betty)



AGM 9th February 2020



All Committee & Executive positions will become vacant at the AGM, please give consideration & nominate to join this group or if you know a member who may be interested ask them if you can nominate them. Two of our committee members are unavailable for 2020. (Nomination form page 9) *Bev*

Festival of Flowers 2020



Planning is underway for this 2 day event which will again be at St Paul’s on 25th April (opening at noon in respect of Anzac Day) & 26th April.

This is the only one of its kind in the gathering of like minded gardening groups and is a unique South Australian enterprise. *Bev*

Season’s greetings.

On behalf your BSSA Committee everyone is wished a happy, healthy & memorable Christmas with a safe & great 2020. *Bev*





Thank you to all who donated the pups & plants for the swap & auction. This was again a great success & a lot of fun even tho some of us were unsuccessful in our bids! A very special thank you for the very generous donation of Peter's Tillandsia collection etc. The amount raised will be available in Jan. Well done & thank you! *Bev*

Celebrations



We rely on our members to let us know when they or a friend in the Society is celebrating a special occasion that then gives us the opportunity to acknowledge & extend best wishes etc. When it is the significant milestone of 80 we will provide a cake & certificate if given at least a couple of weeks notice. *Bev*



REMINDERS: January & March 2020



- ✓ Project plants: Please bring in for our January meeting.
- ✓ Black cloths that members took to launder will need to be back by our March meeting at the latest, also all trophies are to be returned by that meeting as well. Many thanks.

Summer chores in the shade house from Oct /Nov 2018 Gazette by Ray Clark

There is a strong likelihood that we will experience an El Nino weather event again this year, certainly for the first two months of summer. This means that temperatures will be hotter than normal and rainfall will most likely lower than normal. We only have to look back as far as 2003 to remember the peak of one of the worst droughts in history when many members lost large portions of their collections due to an extended extremely hot dry summer.

An El Nino event happens when the ocean surface temperatures are above the long-term norms. This phenomenon impacts on our weather, specifically, lower than normal rainfall and above average temperatures. The two combined will likely create extended periods of extremely low humidity levels.

What does this mean for our plant collections?

When our plants endure low humidity conditions they become stressed, one of Mother Nature's inbuilt mechanisms is to close the stomata or pores, which also limits their ability to capture carbon dioxide uptake, in other words, breath!

Simply watering more cannot always overcome the moisture losses from our plants and it is not the author's intention to discuss watering regimes here. Other measures may need to be considered and most collectors would be aware of the pitfalls of watering tank type plants, of which many bromeliads are, the plants will literally boil.

My Tillandsias get misted very early in the morning and sometimes again late in the day after sundown. The misting method of watering usually evaporates very quickly and they cope reasonably well. Agave on the other hand when given too much water suffer in a very different way, the high uptake of water causes the leaves to swell and then they eventually split resulting in permanent damage.

Many succulents do not like being watered from above and perform better when the water is drawn up from below. Placing a saucer under the pot or placing several small pots in a tray can help, the excess water that flows out of the bottom of the pot after watering and is captured, then rises up through the soil as the top of the pot dries out. This method works quite well but the grower must be aware of potential salinity increases.

Another task to consider is moving your plants closer to the ground away from the radiant heat that comes from being too close to a shade cloth roof. Grouping plants together to create a micro zone where they will 'share' humidity lost with each other is also very effective, larger hardier plants can protect or shade the more delicate ones.

The addition of a second layer of shade cloth also helps as does laying shade cloth over upper benches to protect the more delicate plants below.

Another technique we use is a misting system that operates on a time clock and sprays water down at the crushed rock on the shade house floor. This event takes place at regular intervals across the day and as the water evaporates the air temperature lower down in the shade house drops and the humidity level rises albeit only a little but it does assist with the more delicate plants.

All of these techniques require observation of your own personal microclimates and you the human will be the best judge of the outcomes, Mother Nature on the other hand will set you the test.

The Bromeliad Society of South Australia Incorporated



Club web site: <http://www.bromeliad.org.au>

Check us out on Facebook

Secretary: Bev Masters

6 Eric Street, Plympton. 5038. Phone: 83514876

Meetings Venue: Maltese Cultural Centre, 6 Jeanes Street, Beverley.

Time: 2.00pm. Second Sunday of each month

Exceptions – 3rd Sunday March, April, May & October no meeting in Dec 2020 or unless advised otherwise

The Bromeliad Society of South Australia Incorporated

AGM NOMINATION FORM 2020

ALL POSITIONS WILL BECOME VACANT.

Being a current registered member of Bromeliad Society of South Australia I nominate the following BSSA member for the position listed:

POSITION:

NOMINEE:

PROPOSER:.....

SIGNATURE OF PROPOSER:.....**Date:**.....

ACCEPTED BY NOMINEE:.....**Date:**.....

LIST OF POSITIONS:

President	Vice President
Treasurer	Assistant Treasurer
Secretary	Assistant Secretary
Auditor	
Committee	Committee
Committee	Committee
Committee	Committee
NON	
COMMITTEE	
Librarian	Assistant Librarian
Postal clerk	Host/hostess
Afternoon tea organisers	Raffle tickets
Setting up helpers	Name tag makers
Door tickets	Registrar of Judges
Pots & labels	Sales-Raffle prize coordinator
Gazette (Editor/ assistant Editor/ Roving reporter)	

- Each Proposer must seek the permission of the Nominee(s) before putting their name(s) forward at the A.G.M. to be held on the 09th February 2020
- All the aforementioned positions will become vacant at the A.G.M.
- This completed form must be received by the BSSA Secretary at address above by the **4th February 2020** or else presented in person prior to the opening of the A.G.M.