

B R O M L I N K



MAY/JUNE 1994

THE GOLD COAST SUCCULENT AND BROMELIAD SOCIETY

PATRONESS

Olwen Ferris

PRESIDENT	Mary Nicholson	72 0993
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT	Olwen Ferris	77 1904
VICE PRESIDENT	Graham Besgrove	800 5431
SECRETARY	Diana Hughes	
TREASURER	Jum Daniels	77 1469
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LIFE MEMBERS	Olwen Ferris Rolly & Evelyn Reilly	
HONORARY MEMBERS	Jum Daniels Roy Wenzel	

MEETING DATES AND VENUE

Our meetings are held at the Uniting Church Hall, Elanora on the second Saturday of each month starting at 1.30 pm.

DISCLAIMER

Opinions expressed in this newsletter are the contributor's own and are not necessarily those of the Committee or the Gold Coast Succulent and Bromeliad Society.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

MAY	12	Regular Meeting
JUNE	5-6	Rotary Landscape & Garden Fair, Carrara
	11	Cent Auction

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Our April meeting was attended by 23 members. It is amazing the number of people who forgot that it was on the 9th, the weekend after Easter. The easiest way to remember is not the actual date each month but the fact that it is always the second Saturday of the month, except for January which has no meeting. It was very pleasing to see our Ravensbourne members, Margaret and Gil, at their first meeting having joined the Society last year. I hope Margaret did not get too tired on her many trips to the raffle tables.

We are going to vote at the May meeting on Notice of Motions brought up at the April meeting:

- 4(d): Country members shall pay \$6.00 annual subscription
- 7(k): The term of office President shall be a maximum of three (3) years
- 13(a): A country member shall be one who resides in excess of 80km from the Burleigh Heads Post Office.

These are being asked to be deleted from our Constitution.

We now have three new honorary members: Bev Collins, John Catlan and Genny Vauhkonen. They have been very hard working members and thoroughly deserve the honour that we have recognised their efforts on behalf of our Society.

Our Library is expanding at a great rate. We have been buying books from exmembers and this has been able to be done by the very good results of our Cent Auction. Keep up the good work. By the way the next one is in June. If we all bring in a few plants, maybe something we won last time and don't want - it makes for a good auction. We now have a bookcase for our Library.

Please remember to return your Library Books at each meeting so other members may borrow them.

Bromlink is only going to come out six times a year so our country members will have only six stamps to send with their subs. Have you noticed that your February/March Bromlink has a new style print on the front page?

We have had two photo albums donated by Olwen Ferris. How soon can we have these filled with your extra photos of your plants? The idea is to help identify the different plants and their inflorescences. How many times has someone said to you, "I have this plant at home, it has green leaves, what is its name?" These albums are a way of helping us identify our plants.

Our catering supervisor is now without a helper due to the resignation of Trish. Mac and Audrey McAlister helped at the April Meeting - Narelle Rowe and Jeanette Henwood have volunteered for the May meeting, but as yet we have no volunteers for the June meeting.

Our Editor, Wendy Besgrove, was overworked last meeting as we had her working at the Plant Sales because the usual sellers were on holiday. Wendy did a splendid job with her husband, Graham, as her able assistant. We missed Graham at the main table as he is usually my assistant as Vice President. Graham wears many different caps - he sets up our displays then mans the booth. A man of many talents. We are most fortunate to have such people in our Society.

Show and Tell was shared by Graham (there he was again) and Olwen Ferris. Some of the plants they spoke about were:

Guzmania lingulata var variegata

Guzmania unknown from Audrey (a very old one)

Guzmania wittmackianum

Tillandsia cyanea (several clones)

Tillandsia multicaulis

Tillandsia complanata

Tillandsia atroviridipetala var tonala

Tillandsia araujei (2 different clones)

Tillandsia vernicosa

Vriesea rodigasiana

Aechmea recurvata var benrathii

Pachypodium geayi

Trichocereus bridgesii

LANDSCAPE AND GARDEN FAIR AT CARRARA

The Landscape and Garden Fair at Carrara is on 4 and 5 June. Set up time is not known as yet - please ring Mary on 72 0993 for the setup and opening times closer to the dates. We need help to man the booth and as well as plants for the display and for sale. Please let me know how you can help.

PHOTOGRAPH APPEAL

If you have an additional copy of photos of your Bromeliads in bloom, why not donate them to the Society's Library.

The goal is to have a compilation of photos in albums to help with future identification of plants.

So bring in those photos, please.



SOME INTERESTING FACTS ON SUCCULENTS

Mary Nicholson

Did you know that the Baobab tree is said to be the largest succulent plant in existence. It is also the broadest tree as it can grow wider than it is high.

Adenium obesum is like a miniature Baobab tree. It has beautiful rose pink flowers hence the common name of "Desert Rose".

Ceropegia ballyana was first collected by Mrs Joy Adamson, author of the book which became the famous film "Born Free". Ceropegias mostly have thin, twisting, twining stems which at intervals have the most interesting parachute-like flowers of differing sizes from the small flower on our popular Chain of Hearts or sometimes called the Rosary Vine - yes this is really *Ceropegia woodii* - to flowers over two inches long. They are commonly known as space age plants.

Pereskias are the most primitive of all cacti. They do not resemble a cacti until you really look hard - or happen to touch them. *Pereskia* have a trap for the unwary as they do have the spines of the cactus family. They also have leaves. *Pereskia aculeata* (Lemon Vine) has a vining habit. The thin stems have needle-like spines, golden leaves with red tinge. The flowers are tiny and strongly scented. This vine has been grown for its fruit, Barbados gooseberry. *Pereskia grandifolia* has green leaves and pinkish red flowers like a dogrose.

Euphorbia tirucali (milk bush) grows tree-like. It has thin pencil-like stems of glossy green. As with all euphorbias, the white milky sap which is exuded when you break off a stem is poisonous. Our poinsettia, whose red leaf bracts are so colourful, is a euphorbia - *Euphorbia pulcherrima*.

A useful tip for when you may have a few of the cactus spines in your hand - a piece of sticky tape may be of help, but if you have many tiny spines, it is a thin cover of Aquahere which, when allowed to dry and then removed, pulls the little nasties out very successfully if they haven't been broken off.

Did you realise that some Bromeliads are classed as succulents - Abromeitiella (now known as Dyckia), Dyckia, Hectia and Puya. These grow in areas of low rainfall.

Hoyas and Dischidias are a few of the succulents that grow in the moist tropical forests with Zygocactus, Schlumbergera and Rhipsalis.

The "ponytail palm" is also a succulent which is mainly sold as *Beaucarnea recurvata*.

PLANT OF THE MONTH

For Plant of the Month, could you please bring in some plants from the nominated genera for that month. Remember that the plant doesn't necessarily have to be in flower, we also grow Bromeliads for their foliage. This segment of our meeting is to help us to learn to identify the different genera and perhaps see the diversity within that genera. The genera for the coming months are:

JUNE: Nidularium
JULY: Vriesea
AUGUST: Guzmania

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions are due in October of each year. If you require postage of your newsletters, please forward 6 (six) current-price stamps.

Family - \$6.00
Single - \$4.00

GROWING *Araecoccus flagellifolius* BY SEED

Graham Besgrove

This is one plant which you do not seem to find a lot of. It seems to pup or multiply rather slowly, so I have attempted to grow some from seed.

For those of you who do not know this plant, it has whip-like leaves, spiny and some visible scales. It has a compound inflorescence with violet stalked flowers. It is found from Brazil, Venezuela and Costa Rica.

Anyway, back to the seeks. This plant has berries which contain up to 12 seeks per berry. I tried placing these straight onto the mix in which the mother plant is growing with some success. The seeds germinated after about three weeks. They grew rapidly and within about three months, had four leaves. Then the snails moved in. Like a plague of locusts, they chewed the young seedlings to the dirt. Hence no more seedlings.

Now I am trying something different. I now have small punnets in which I placed straight peat. I then placed these punnets into another tray which has water in it. This comes half way up the punnets. On top of the peat, I squeezed the fresh berries full of seed. After approximately four weeks, I have a small field of seedlings. These have grown better than my first attempt. I have been told that these plants grow along the banks of rivers where there is a seepage area. I also grow the mother plant standing in water.

Maybe someone else can tell me a better way.

PS: If anyone would like some seeds, let me know and next time it seeds I will remember you.

Tillandsia xerographica

Chet Blackburn

The best known of the seven species of *Tillandsia* recently placed on the CITES list is *Tillandsia xerographica*. It is also one of the best illustrations of the difficulty in trying to establish such a list.

Tillandsia xerographica occurs in a number of populations ranging from southern Mexico to El Salvador. The Mexican form has a limited range in the state of Oaxaca and has had the further bad luck of having the Pan American Highway winding through its range. A combination of habitat destruction and collection has made the Mexican population a legitimate candidate for the CITES list.

Almost all *Tillandsia xerographica* plants in commerce, however, are from Guatemalan sources and many growers and vendors maintain that most of the Guatemalan populations are still thriving, and collecting does not currently pose a threat to them. It has been more than twenty years since I have been to Guatemala so I am not in a position to know whether that is true or not. I last saw the Mexican habitat in 1981 and they were not common then. I suspect their numbers have declined dramatically in the eleven years since.

In any case, the issue of collecting bromeliads and other plants from the wild will become an interestingly controversial one. That is fodder for a future article. For now, we are discussing *Tillandsia xerographica*.

Tillandsia xerographica is one of the most striking tillandsias and has long been one of the most popular. The bold, silvery rosette with long, tapering leaves never fails to attract attention. Amazingly, for such a conspicuous plant, it was not described until 1953. In the wild, it grows as an epiphyte in rocky, semiarid situation in full sun at elevations ranging from 500-1800 feet. At the height of the dry season, wild populations tend to look rather bedraggled.

They are more tender to cold than moist tillandsias but are otherwise rather easy to grow and flower. After flowering, they send out one or more pups that are not difficult to grow to maturity.

At one time, the name *Tillandsia tomaselli* was applied to the Mexican form. Most taxonomists do not regard the differences between the Mexican and Guatemalan form as significant enough to warrant taxonomic separation. Some even regard the differences as being culturally induced, but that has not been my experience. The Mexican form is a larger plant with a taller, denser spike. It is also a lot more tender. My experience has been that the two forms can be readily distinguished even after having been grown side by side for years.

To complicate matters further, another Mexican plant found in oak woodlands near Rincon de la Via in the state of Guerrero was described as *T. kruseana* in 1973. In appearance at least, it looks like it is simply a larger form of the Oaxacan *T. xerographica*, and its description (except for ultimate size) in the Smith and Downs monograph does not seem to separate it from *T. xerographica*.¹

If you don't have *Tillandsia xerographic* in your collection and you want one, you'd better get it soon. Prices will be rising before long.

Reprinted from the Bromeliad News, Sacramento Bromeliad Society, May 1992, with the author's permission.

Reprinted from Journal of The Bromeliad Society
Bromeliad Society Incorporated, January-February 1993

¹ *T. kruseana* Matuda was reduced to synonymy with *T. xerographica* Rohweder by Sue Gardner in her doctoral dissertation (1983) but the change does not seem to have become common knowledge. We thank Mr Blackburn for this opportunity to make it better known.--Ed.

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B	R	B	I	L	L		E	R	G	I	A	H	E
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L	I	A	A	E	C		M	E	A	W	O	R	G
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S	W	I	B	R	O		E	L	I	A	E	D	L
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H	R	I	C	A	N		S	T	R	U	M	E	P
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PRECIS OF A TALK GIVEN BY LEN BUTT, MARCH 1994

Diana Hughes

The topic of Len's talk was "Some of the old Bromeliads in our collections". I believe he was first "hooked on Bromeliads" in the 1960's and plants were collected to supplement his splendid, and ever-increasing, collection of cycads and orchids. As Editor of the Queensland Bromeliad Society from the mid 1980's, he contributed countless articles, on a wide range of subjects, as well as being responsible for the well-executed line drawings on the covers of their publications.

The loss of the South American rainforest to development worries him a great deal. He referred to a publication by a lady journalist who had done considerable research on this degradation. He appealed to us to be aware of this clearing of natural habitat, in many parts of the world - including Australia - and fight to preserve it for the future. From his vast experience with flora from many regions, over many, many years, we should take heed of what he foresees in the future - a loss of species and a changed environment.

In conclusion, Len kindly donated some booklets on Cacti to the Library.

BROMELIADS BREAK THE MOVIE BARRIER

In the two popular movies *Star Trek II* and *E.T.*, bromeliads are brought into the story in an interesting way. In *Star Trek II*, you'll have to wait until the last film sequences to see them but it's well worthwhile. Mr Spock dies at the end of the movie and his coffin is jettisoned and sent to a planet that just shortly before had been energised to hasten plant evolution. As the coffin settles down into a carpet of "primitive" green plants it becomes surrounded by a multitude of bromeliads - mostly neoregelias. This very attractive site, I'm sure, was chosen by the movie makers to instil in the viewers a feeling of early evolution, and as such they chose relatively unknown plants. I think it was a wise choice!

The movie *E.T.* portrays bromeliads in another way. *E.T.*, the extraterrestrial, is a botanist from another world who by the time he is

discovered in North America had collected plants in South America. Early in the movie the camera pans across E.T.'s plant collection in the ship, and lo and behold there are bromeliads among his booty. I liked the move for this and other reasons and especially thought E.T. was a wise botanist to collect such fascinating plants. Actually I was a bit jealous because I wished I had been along with him.

I'm certain most people didn't notice the bromeliads, other than being just some more green plants, but they would have been obvious to bromeliophiles like us. Even my kids spotted the bromeliads the same time I did. Of course, what do you expect from kids that have been "brainwashed" most of their lives!

Louis F. Wilson
from *The South Eastern Michigan Bromeliad Society Newsletter*

BSI Editor's Note: The location for the scene in *Star Trek II* was Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California and the bromeliads were provided by Sheldance Nursery.

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Bromeliad Society Incorporated, May-June 1993

The above are only a couple of instances where bromeliads have been used. I have recently seen advertisements on TV for a building society where I can identify the nidularium sitting on a pedestal in the corner of the room. In the movie *Electric Dreams* the main actor has a guzmania living in his bathroom. Also, for any Star Trek fans, if you watch the latest series, *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, you will see *Aechmea fasciata* as well as other bromeliads, succulents and cacti used in abundance. It seems they may be trying to depict these plants as futuristic or space age - WNB.

MINI BROMELIADS IN SEA ROCKS

Len Butt

Having long run out of space in which I am allowed to grow more bromeliads, here is an idea I am now trying, admittedly not for the first time.

Once I grew miniatures in baskets, and I am first to admit this is a delightful way to position them. However, "she who must be obeyed" did not think so and every time I am away lecturing or just slumming, on return I find most are planted elsewhere.

Once around about the sixties, I grew large neoregelias and small aechmeas in sandstone sea rocks quite successfully, but with advancing plant size they were ungainly, so had to be placed epiphytically in the long run.

Along our Queensland coast line, south from Scarborough and Redcliffe roughly, at very low tides red sandstone sea rocks often peppered with cavities are everywhere.

In some areas their removal is banned but as these rocks extend for kilometres down the coast past Redland Bay, other areas are not affected by the ban. Indeed, while fishing in deep water I have sometimes hooked one up instead of the fish intended.

My method is outlined below:

First wash the rock thoroughly, making sure no "wild life" is present, then immerse in hot water until it grows cold. Thus prepared, examine which cavity extends through the rock to allow drainage, and then block off the drainage end with staghorn or elkhorn peat.

Choose a miniature with a long stolon - preferably one where a new stolon is also forming. Place the cut stolon in the rock cavity and wedge it in tight, right up to the base of the offset where new roots will form.

Mediums for this are variable but I use coir-peat and perlite. However, peat moss and diatomite are also very good. An elastic band around the rock can be placed so as to temporarily secure the stolon if it tends to wobble a bit.

If the rock is fairly large and has many cavities, several stolons can be planted. Alternatively two or three species to make a contrast. Placed in morning sunlight on a rockery or simply fitted into a tree stump, done in this way the little plants generally flourish.

*Reprinted from Bromletter
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HOW THINGS HAVE CHANGED

Joan Williams, NSW

I have been a "collector" of bromeliads for over 14 years. In latter years I have noticed a changing scene!

Many years ago the variety of bromeliads was limited in Australia. They were not readily available in nurseries so you had to join a bromeliad society to be able to obtain the precious plants you desired. This situation has not really altered, but at least there are a few nurseries that specialise in bromeliads now.

When I first started collecting, the anticipation of acquiring plants that I had marked off in the few books that were available at that time, made the adrenalin flow. I would take these precious plants home (whether they be a small pup or a mature plant), and to the best of my ability, give them all the attention so that they may grow well in my own environment. I felt great pride to see these plants sitting on the meagre shelving in my humble shadehouse and through of the great distance they had travelled to this, their final destination.

Tillandsias were a luxury, the seller of same liable to be trampled to death in the rush by everyone to acquire just one small pup (no matter what it might be). Special plants, maybe you waited years before one was

YOURS! I was a true "collector" and my collection grew over the years and I had great respect and love for every plant that I owned.

In latter years things have changed for so call "collectors". They do not have to wait so long for wanted plants. Many species can be bought at shows or society meetings. Of course, some plants will never reach Australian shores, especially now with the stricter (and very expensive) quarantine situation, but maybe we have enough growing here already to please most collectors. But has the wonderful anticipation of owning one of the rare plants gone? Perhaps it is too easy now and just like going to a nursery and buying a rose or an African Violet. No adrenalin rush, no waiting patiently, no gasp of pleasure when at last the very plant that you have awaited for years is **YOURS!**

I don't buy new plants as much as I used to, although there are still hundreds that I do not have. Maybe it's because the saying "there's always room for one more" doesn't apply to me and there really ISN'T any more room for just one more! Maybe with so many plants I cannot look after them all in the way I would like to. Maybe the ease with which you can obtain plants now has taken some of the challenge out of being a true "collector". What do you think?

*Reprinted from Bromletter
Bromeliad Society of Australia Inc, January/February 1994*

ANSWER TO LAST MONTH'S PUZZLE

A word was left out of the April puzzle - cusp. Now you can finish it. But for those who just want the solution: BROMELIOIDEAE. This is one of the books written about in April Bromlink.

BROMELIADS - AS CUT FLOWERS?

G Samyn

Why not? In recent issues of the *Journal* you will have read how well bromeliads do as hanging plants or which varieties have attractive inflorescences with berries for weeks after flowering, repeated examples that illustrate the family's abundance of forms.

Quite another, and still almost unexplored, territory is the specific use of certain types of inflorescence as cut flowers. There is, however, one problem: who among bromeliad collectors will want to cut off the beautiful flowers of his plants and put them in a vase where their life will be so sadly shortened?

In Europe, and in Belgium and Holland especially, several commercial growers now breed fast-growing hybrids that will surely enable them to compete successfully with other breeds by bringing bromeliads as cut flowers onto the market at prices the average consumer still can afford. This activity is in sharp contrast with recent practice that concentrated on potted plants.

It is our aim through our research commission to ensure bromeliads a fixed place among the various more sophisticated cut flowers such as anthuriums, orchids, and the like.

It is not all that easy in a northern European country to produce cut flowers and to keep up a normal commercial return. Nevertheless, high quality products such as bromeliad inflorescences are an acceptable challenge for the future. Both our knowledge of the present botanical assortment and our experience in plant breeding will, however, contribute to any decision if we want to provide a sound and saleable product.

What are the requirements?

Bromeliad inflorescences are regularly to be found in Belgian and Dutch florists' shops. They are usually flowers from potted plants that could not be sold because they were poorly shaped, the leaves had spots, or there

were other such defects. We are still searching for a truly profitable production of inflorescences. They must meet the following requirements:

- a stable vase life
- a long and firm stalk
- a graceful form
- an appealing and/or unusual coloration
- a sizeable production per square metre.

The presence of long and thin leaves involves no impediment and even constitutes an excellent criterion for selection. Our past research has made it abundantly clear that selections of cultivars with these characteristics, which proved to be unsuitable for pot culture, also proved to be excellent alternatives for cut flower growing. A fair number of botanical choices conform with these criteria and can be of excellent use.

Aechmea, surely. *Portea*, maybe. Why no *Pitcairnia*? Although our first observations in the direction of commercial cut flower growing have shown an excellent outlook, the combination of the criteria listed above has excluded quite a number of plants.

At the Research State for Ornamental Plant Growing, we are currently working on the basis of two or three *Aechmea* selections that were the subject of several crossings: *A. leucocarpa*, *A. servitensis* "Exigua" and *A. pubescens*. These are small *Aechmea* species with rapid growth. They also allow a sizeable production per square metre. As to other crossings such as *Aechmea spectabilis* and even *Portea petropolitana* var. *extensa*, which normally show a strong development before flowering, we are checking whether dependable inflorescences can be induced into even younger plants. One cannot exclude the fact that certain selections of the pitcairnia family may offer possibilities in that direction. Rapid growth, rapid and prolific sprouting seem assured.

Conclusion

These suggestions, made from the viewpoint of a Belgian researcher, and with a definite commercial background, may have a strong foundation in reality. At the same time, a fair amount of research work remains to be done. Thus, several exemplary characteristics present in slow-growing plants or others not suitable for pot culture will see new applications and made the bromeliad family more widely known to the public.

*Station of Ornamental Plant Growing
Centre of Agricultural Research-Ghent
Caritasstraat 21, B-9090-Melle, Belgium*

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PLANT ROSTER

We are now operating a roster to share the responsibility of bringing in plants for the Lucky Door Prize and the Special Raffle. If anyone other than the people rostered for that month would like to donate a plant, please feel free to do so. The plants do not have to be succulents or bromeliads. The Lucky Door Prize is drawn first and has the pick from the table followed by the Special Raffle with a choice of the plants available.

JUNE

Jan Tobiano, Graham Besgrove, Roy Wenzel, Mary Nicholson

JULY

Evelyn Reilly, Bev Collins, Inga vom Bruch, Jo Ketelaar

AUGUST

Barry Hertzog, Mac McAlister, Rolly Reilly, Phyllis King

If you are unable to attend the meeting, either get the plant to someone to take it in for you or swap with someone else.

WANTED URGENTLY

Could you please get pen to paper and write us a story, long or short on how you began collecting bromeliads, or your first attempt to grow bromeliads, or even the way you grow your favourite bromeliads.

There are many members who have a long distance to come to meetings so this is one way you can participate. This is your Newsletter. Let's try to make it better.

Could you please either give your articles to Mary or send them to Wendy at the following address:



The Editor
Gold Coast Succulent and Bromeliad Society
c/- 19 Ellington Street
BROWNS PLAINS Q 4118

HELP?

If you have a plant that you are not happy with the way it is growing, bring it in and our panel will help with ideas on what you can do different.

!! CONGRATULATIONS !!

Happy Birthday to Jum Daniels, Graham Besgrove, Lance Pierce, Nez Pierce, Don Hobbs, Clarrie Morrow and Jill Surch.



Happy Wedding Anniversary to Athol and Mary Nicholson.

If you would like to have a birthday or any other message put in the Newsletter, please just let us know. You don't have to tell us the year. This is your newsletter, make use of it.

ORDINARY RAFFLE

This is one way of making money for the Society. It is up to all of us to help by bringing in some plant/s when we have extra ones. It doesn't have to be a bromeliad, just something you would like to win yourself. Let us see if we can make this one good continuous raffle.

CENT AUCTION

It was wonderful how much fun can be had by our Cent Auction every March, June and September. If members keep bringing in several plants each to be placed in groups, the responsibility will be less on just the same few. The building up of our Library is the aim of the Cent Auctions. Please remember not to throw all your tickets into the lots but retain the No. 1 ticket for the draw.

BUY AND SELL

If any members have plants they are looking for or plants to sell, tell us. We will put it in the newsletter for you. This is your newsletter, make it work for you.

LIBRARY BOOKS

Library books are available on loan for one (1) month only. Please return them so someone else can take the book out.

The list of some of the books available for loan are as follows:



BROMELIADS:

Journal of BSI 1981 - 1993
Bromeliads - The BSI
Bromeliads - Werner Rauh (2 copies)
Bromeliads - Walter Richter
Bromeliads for Modern Living
Bromeliads for Everyone - Bea Hanson
The Colourful Bromeliads - Victoria Padilla
Tillandsias - Paul Isley
The Bromeliad Lexicon - Werner Rauh
Bromeliaceae of Venezuela
Bromeliads - Victoria Padilla
In Search of Flowers of the Amazon Forest - Margaret Mee
Handbook for Judges and Exhibitors - BSI, 1982

CACTUS AND SUCCULENTS

Cactus and Succulents - Sunset
Succulents and Cactus - Sunset
Cacti and other Succulents Vol 1-6 - Edgar Lamb (2 copies Vol 5)
Cacti for the Amateur - Abbey Garden Press
The Book of Cacti and other Succulents - Claude Chidamian
Cacti and Succulents - E.E. Kemp
Cacti and Succulents for Modern Living
Cacti - Sir Oliver Leese
The Stapelieae, Vols 1, 2 and 3

Photo Album of members' donations.

WHO AM I?

Don't forget, anyone who has a mature plant or one in flower but doesn't know it's name, our experts are here to help identify it for you.

ITEMS FOR SALE

POTS	105 mm squat pot	20c
	125 mm	25c
	140 mm	30c
	165 mm	45c
	200 mm	65c
OSMOCOTE	500g	\$2.50 (9 month)
LABELS	10 for	50c
PENCILS	\$2.50	each
SALES STICKERS	5¢ each	or 10 for 50¢
SOCIETY BADGES	\$3.00	each
	Available from the Treasurer, Jum Daniels	
BOOK	"Bromeliads for Everyone" by Bea Hanson - \$3.50	
	"Growing Bromeliads" - \$11.50	
	"Bromeliads for Modern Living" - \$8.50	



PLANTS FOR SALE

Our Bromeliad plant family has expanded to such extent that we are running out of room to place our new plants.

We would like to sell some of our surplus collection and if you are interested please ring our home on (075) 72 3590 - Audrey McAlister.

A donation from the sales will go to our Society.

SELLING OUT SALE

All plants reduced.

See Olwen Ferris - Phone 77 1904.

