

# BROMLINK



May/June 1998

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Page**

### SPECIAL FEATURES

Re Mango Tree in March/April 1998 Issue .....	Page 4
<i>Neoregelia pineliana</i> (Lemaire) L.B. Smith .....	Page 12

### REGULAR FEATURES

Office Bearers .....	Page 1
Meeting Dates And Venue .....	Page 2
Dates for Your Diary .....	Page 2
President's Report for March & April 1998 .....	Page 3
Under the Mango Tree .....	Page 5
Brom Roots .....	Page 13
Visitors to our Area .....	Page 14
Seedy Capers .....	Page 15
!! Congratulations !! .....	Page 16
Plant Roster .....	Page 16
Tea Roster .....	Page 17
Monthly Plant Talks .....	Page 17
Plant of the Month .....	Page 17
Find - A - Word .....	Page 18
Solution to March/April Puzzle .....	Page 19
Subscriptions .....	Page 19
An Address for Mail .....	Page 19
Name Tags .....	Page 20
Who Am I? Or Help!!! .....	Page 20
Ordinary Raffle .....	Page 20
Cent Auction .....	Page 20
Olwen in the Garden .....	Page 21
Items for Sale .....	Page 21

## OFFICE BEARERS

### PATRONESS

**Olwen Ferris**

PRESIDENT	Bobby Powell (Mrs)	5591 3296
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT	Mary Nicholson	5572 0993
VICE PRESIDENT	Graham Besgrove	(07) 3800 5431
SECRETARY	Mary Nicholson	
MINUTE SECRETARY	Narelle Aizlewood	
TREASURER	Mary Nicholson	
EDITOR	Wendy Besgrove	
ASSISTANT EDITOR	Mary Nicholson	
HOSTESS	Sue Levine	
COMMITTEE	Graeme Bullen, Neville Ryan, John Catlan, Don Smith, Jenny Vauhkonen, Mac McAlister, Dawn Collas, Olwen Ferris	
PLANT SALES	Mac McAlister	
PLANT SALES ASSISTANTS	Betty Page, Fiona Mortimer, Heather Barker, Jan Browett, Denise Story	
GOODS SALES	Eddie Collas	
LIBRARIAN	Jeanette Henwood	
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN	Dawn Collas	
RAFFLES SUPERVISOR	Roy Wenzel & Mick Levine	
AUDITORS	Yong Gee Raftery & Co	
LIFE MEMBERS	Olwen Ferris, Rolly Reilly, Mary Nicholson, Graham and Wendy Besgrove, Genny Vauhkonen, John Catlan, Neville Ryan	
HONORARY MEMBERS	Jum Daniels, Roy Wenzel	

---

*Permission is granted to reprint articles appearing in the Bromlink, in whole or in part, when credit is given to the author and the Gold Coast Succulent and Bromeliad Society Inc.*

## 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.



### DATES FOR YOUR DIARY



DATE	EVENT
Saturday, 9 <sup>th</sup> May	General Meeting
Saturday, 6 <sup>th</sup> June and Sunday, 7 <sup>th</sup> June	Combined Show of Queensland Succulent Society Inc and Bromeliad Society of Qld Inc at Mt Coot-tha Botanical Gardens
Saturday, 13 <sup>th</sup> June	General Meeting and Cent Auction
Saturday, 11 <sup>th</sup> July	General Meeting
Saturday, 8 <sup>th</sup> August	General Meeting
Saturday, 12 <sup>th</sup> September	General Meeting and Cent Auction
Saturday, 19 <sup>th</sup> September	Elanora Fair and Flower Show; & Twin Towns District Garden Club Flower Show

#### Committee Members:

Committee meetings are held at 1.00 pm on the day of Society meetings.

### 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 Inc.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR MARCH & APRIL 1998

It was great to see so many present at our March meeting. I had folk ring me saying they were unable to attend but we had a full house as well.

John Catlan spoke on fertilising Billbergias; Olwen on sunny spot plants and Mary on tying plants on wood, trees, etc and how to combat hail stones in your plants.

Thank you to all those who contributed to the cent auction. There was a great collection of plants and many smiling faces. To those who didn't win, good luck next time. I would like to thank Mike Symmons, Pacific Orchids. Mike is unable to attend but as he is a member, always sends a box of plants with John. Thank you, Mike.

Please do not forget our show on 30<sup>th</sup> April to 2<sup>nd</sup> May at the Pines Shopping Centre. Set up is Wednesday, 29<sup>th</sup> April at 5.30 pm.. Many hands make light work. You don't have to know very much about Bromeliads as there will be others there who do and you learn a lot during the show.

In the last two weeks I have been asked to go to New Zealand for a celebration with dear friends. I would like to thank all those who have helped with the show and made it possible for me to attend this occasion. I hope to visit the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Bromeliad Society while I am there.

The plants on the Show and Tell table were:

*Tillandsia bryoides, vernicosa, rhomboidea, roseflora, ionantha x schiedeana, brachycaulos x streptophylla, purpurea* Shooting Star, *baileyii* Halleys Comet x *brachycaulos*  
*Vriesea jonghii, splendens, saundersii x bituminosa albo marginata, saundersii x bituminosa variegata*  
*Catopsis compacta*

Happy Gardening.

## RE MANGO TREE IN MARCH/APRIL 1998 ISSUE

Derek Butcher

Some of us are aware that Isaac Newton needed an apple to fall on his head to get inspiration and one wonders how many mangoes need to fall on John's head! I do know he does venture out from under that tree to post me a parcel now and then. Recently a large box did arrive but inevitably the leaves were bent. This makes me ponder why Queenslanders feed their plants because I always seem to get plants with bent leaves. The other reason may be because they only grow small cardboard boxes up there.

Anyway, this plant was in flower and there was sufficient plant material for me to cut and dissect. My worksheet was completed and the exciting time of "mix and match" was upon us. Nothing exactly matched but I got very close to *Nidularium innocentii* with concolourous leaves, except the petals were blush pink (#36 on Isley's chart). The primary bracts were rose (#38) not the soft pink as seen through John's eyes. Way back in '64 (I assume John means 1964 not 1864!) Bromeliads in Australia were in their infancy. Few actual plants were imported but seed was actively sought. Regrettably, plants grown from seed can easily be hybrids whether natural or man-made. So here we had a plant I had originally thought just had to be a species was probably a hybrid. An apt name may have been "John the Innocent" but I decided Catlans Pink might be best especially if you want a large round *Nidularium* that is cuddly.

A similar looking large *Nidularium* has recently emerged in Sydney but seems to have no direct relationship with Catlans Pink. It is variegated and called Miranda. The non-variegated form is called Madonna and the mind boggles at the suggestion of a link between Madonna and John Catlan.

My second and final comment is a suggestion to "Spider" that glue - per se - sets hard and Tillandsias can break this glue with their root growth and thus detach themselves. I have found that Selley's All Clear Sealant (Non-Silicone) stays goeey for a long while and allows roots to grow through it.



## UNDER THE MANGO TREE

John Catlan

Time passes and some of the experiences that made up an every day part of the lives of our generation are past and except as nostalgia trips, tickets please, won't be back. 1958: a plant shop in George Street, Brisbane, the smells from fertiliser, plant dusts, bulbs, peat moss, absolute heaven. 1951: a butcher shop in Yarraman, saw dust on the floor overlaid with chopped up pine needles. 1949: railway station at Clermont, the noise and smell of steam engines - they were living creatures. 1947: the blacksmiths in the main street of Dungog, the bellows, glowing steel and the striker shaping the metal. 1947: Auntie Edna's pantry at Reedy Creek Farm, absolutely chockers with bottle preserves. 1949: Clermont ice works, the sound of water falling down the cooling towers, collecting a block of ice wrapped in newspaper taking it home in the bill cart to put in our green ice chest. The good old days.

In about 1950, Kelvin came home from school and there, he stopped and watched them working on a water tank. They filled the blow torch with petrol, placed the bottle about 20 feet away, lit the torch and the bottle of petrol turned into a fire ball and caught Kelvin. He had one thing going for him that day, he was just home from school. He was wearing shoes and long woollen socks, although they were down around his ankles, his feet and ankles were OK. He was wearing school shorts. They were made of wool as was the custom in those days and that area of his body was OK. He was wearing an army hat and for some reason this protected his face. I drove my aunt and uncle crazy for weeks until they took me to the hospital. Once was enough. It took me some time to realise the smell was actually Kelvin's burnt skin. I went a couple of times after that but without enthusiasm. Shortly after this I moved away and that was that.

I went to boarding school in Brisbane and in 1955 I picked up the Courier Mail and there on the front page was Kelvin on a stretcher almost back to starting a new life. The skin grafts were finished and after five years the

only thing left to do was teach him to walk again. Compared to today, the time factor was appalling.

\* \* \* \* \* ☺ \* \* \* \* \*

The University of Queensland's technology transfer company, Uniquet Limited, has begun talks with DNA Plant Technology, to grow the world's first transgenic pineapples. University researchers have cloned and patented the gene which controls fruit ripening and flowering in pineapples. The clones will allow for synchronised flowering and harvesting. It will reduce the need for hand picking of pineapples.

\* \* \* \* \* ☺ \* \* \* \* \*

**White Deposits on Plant Containers:** I have heard the words spoken too much fertiliser!, but this is not necessarily so. The deposits are approximately 80% gypsum (calcium sulphate), 15% calcium phosphate and 5% other gunk. The evaporation of water from the container is responsible for the formation of the white deposits and in areas where the water supply is described as hard, it is possible that the white deposits will form without the help of added fertiliser. With clay pots, the most prevalent areas are the rim and patches on the outside. With plastic pots, inside the pot at soil level and around drainage holes.

Another source of these deposits is that potassium will displace calcium from the mix and it will gradually be leached from the soil. It combines with sulphate, phosphate or nitrate and this too is leached out. The reason why calcium nitrate does not show up when analysed is it is very soluble and is simply washed away. Ammonium will also cause deposits to be flushed from the soil but as ammonium or urea is not able to be readily utilised by bromeliads, select a fertiliser that does not contain either.

There is also the possibility that evaporation from tank bromeliads will leave marks on the leaves but conditions have to be very bad for this to happen. If you do have white blotches on the leaves that are not burn



marks more than not if it is on Neoregelias, it will be dried algae. You can rub this off the leaf or if you are very, very careful you can peel the algae off the leaf and it will look like a small piece of white tissue paper.

With bromeliad leaves the growth is from the base of the leaf not the tip. That is another reason that there is generally very little build up of calcium deposits on the leaves in the cup as the centre leaves are moving through the water because of growth. With the outer leaves, they have ceased to grow and where the leaves are in contact with the surface of the soil or one another, you may find a rim of calcium build up.

\* \* \* \* \* ☺ \* \* \* \* \*

**Neoregelias - Premature Flowering:** Neoregelia flowering is initiated by increased day length and it takes about thirty days from initiation of the flowering cycle until the centre of the plant (bracteate leaves) has developed enough to be typical of its type.

When a plant prematurely flowers it has not developed its full complement of leaves by the time it stops growing and the flower head develops, which is an upmarket way of saying the plant looks scatty. A plant in this condition is lacking the stored up energy to throw many pups and on very small plants it is often better to be satisfied with one pup and leave it on mother to develop.

\* \* \* \* \* ☺ \* \* \* \* \*

**Neoregelias - No Fertiliser:** I carried out experiments on Neoregelias by growing them in a mix that contained no fertiliser and did not break down and supply fertiliser by decomposition. The potting mix was lacking in nutrient to the best of my ability.

The plants lacked colour and leaves and grew very slowly. By feeling the texture of the leaf you got the impression that they were very thin. The big

problem I found with a plant in this state of growth was that any adverse conditions resulted in damage to the leaves.

\* \* \* \* \* ☺ \* \* \* \* \*

I'm a bit stodgy as a human being and this is probably just one of the many reasons why No 1 wife and I parted ways but back when she tolerated me and we went out with friends to restaurants, I'd stick to steak or chicken no matter what, not an attitude that would project a dashing yuppie image. I suspect my taste buds must have directly descended from Freddy Flintstone. I can't remember why but in one restaurant I wound up with quail. It must have been that my dining companions convinced me that quail was just another name for chicken.

The meal arrived on a large white oval plate. It consisted of a bundle of green beans stacked like logs, four baby carrots perfect in every way, three potatoes they were so perfectly white and round you would think they had been created by a melon scoop and two quail. They were laying on their backs, their little legs sticking up like burn match sticks. They made budgies look like emus. I'd swear on a stack of bibles that they would look ungenerous if they had arrived on hor d'oeuvre crackers. At least every one in the group had the good sense not to ask me how they were while I was waving a twelve inch steak knife over the meal. I mumbled the last rites and stuck to vegies.

\* \* \* \* \* ☺ \* \* \* \* \*

**Neoregelia mcwilliamsii - JG27114:** I have a plant labelled *Neoregelia mcwilliamsii* and it is a more compact plant than the first form I acquired almost six years ago. JG27114 presents itself with many leaves, good shape and compact. There is very little spotting in the throat because of the fact that the first plant I acquired has assumed the role of what I consider normal I doubted that JG27114 was correctly named so a flowering plant was sent to Derek's also ego, Dr Jekyll, for dissection. My observations are wrong again. It keys out to *Neoregelia mcwilliamsii*.

Derek advised me that some of the powers that be in the US of A have suggested that as *Neoregelia marmorata* and *Neoregelia compacta* are found in the same location, there's a possibility that *Neoregelia mcwilliamsii* is a natural hybrid between *Neoregelia compacta* and *Neoregelia marmorata*. I cannot argue from the point of view of comparison of the botanical material, but has anyone anywhere come across a *Neoregelia compacta* crossed with a *Neoregelia* that has a stolon similar in length to *Neoregelia marmorata* that has produced a plant with a stolon as long as *Neoregelia compacta* let alone a stolon that is as long as the one on the spotted form of *Neoregelia mcwilliamsii* which is longer. If you have, let me know.

\*\*\*\*\* 😊 \*\*\*\*\*

That out of Spider's brain has oozed a vision splendid of me wriggling into Graham's bike shorts, is a bit of a worry.

\*\*\*\*\* 😊 \*\*\*\*\*

**The Good Old Days:** Bromeliads were few, information very difficult to find and the fact that plants were often misnamed or no name at all and the techniques for growing Bromeliads was in its infancy, it was this situation that resulted in the secret society's for growing Bromeliads. They developed from a need and were devoted to unravelling the secrets of the Bromeliad. Meetings were held monthly, they were a gathering of fellow growers regardless of age, social level, education or affluence. The common bond was an enthusiasm for Bromeliads. There were field days, garden parties and Christmas get-togethers for the whole family. You met people who you have remained friends with until death do us part. There were others whom you wished God had bestowed on you the right to strangle the living daylights out of, but regardless of how you felt everyone was your best friend when a spare plant was up for grabs.

People would be bringing the same plants in meeting after meeting discussing growth, or the lack thereof; and about seventy percent of all

information discussed revolved around seed - obtaining, setting, growing and potting. Seed was the basic life blood of new material. An affordable, easily transportable and able to be exchanged anywhere in the world. Wheeling and dealing was a way of life. Most plants never made it to the trading table. At the end of the meeting, the table was bare and in every nook and cranny people were standing heads together negotiating new deals for next month.

All new members had their heroes and for different people, it was different heroes. But they all had one think in common, they were the people who took the time to talk to you, the raw recruit, one-on-one and answer your questions and explained to you things that you were so ignorant about you did not even know you should ask, then made available to you, plants that you had never seen or even heard about. The fact that Billbergias turned out to be Aechmeas and Neoregelias turned into Nidulariums was just one of the steps in a great adventure.

There were members who must have gauged the success of each meeting by the number of arguments they had. Members would stand up, necks bulging, faces going red, veins popping out of their foreheads, you were frightened to stay home because it would mean missing an episode of your favourite soap opera, but laughter and good humour always seemed to win the day.

There was rivalry in the getting of new plants. They were few and far between but the ultimate winner of this prestigious competition was the member who tabled the flowering plant first. When it came to naming that plant, every member had his oar in the water. Debate could go on for years. Because of the lack of information, nobody could prove anybody wrong, you could only lose a battle. You packed up, went home, came back next meeting and at the first opportunity, had another go.

I've been there. They were great days to look back on but the material available today, the possibilities that are opening up, the knowledge that is available in books, communication is faster and cheaper, this will do me.

The only thing I truly regret is that in fifty years, I won't be around to see the future of Bromeliads, sad but true. At 9.30 am on Saturday, 18<sup>th</sup> April 1981, this era came to an end.

The activities within the clubs were given a boost by the first Australian conference in Melbourne. Contact between clubs was now wider spread. Members were putting faces to names. This resulted in information and plant material was being circulated at a quicker pace.

\*\*\*\*\* 😊 \*\*\*\*\*

**Neoregelias and Light:** If *Neoregelia* Charm, *Neoregelia* Bobby Dazzler, etc are exposed to too much light, the spots turn red leaving you with an entirely red plant. This can happen from increased day length or a change in the position of the sun. If the red gets a green tinge and the other leaves are greener, it is not enough light.

Depending on the fertiliser being absorbed by the plant, so the light requirement of the plant will change.

\*\*\*\*\* 😊 \*\*\*\*\*

God willing, you will hear from us next month.

**People who live in glass houses, might as well  
answer the doorbell  
or  
People who live in glass houses, shouldn't  
or  
People who live in glass houses, shouldn't throw  
stones.**

**Note to Editor:** Graham has a straight *Racinaea fraseri*. I'd like to see that. When the seed has ripened, Graham can bring his into the meeting and I'll bring mine and we'll have a show and tell.

---

***NEOREGELIA PINELIANA* (LEMAIRE) L.B. SMITH**

Derek Butcher

The true *Neoregelia pineliana* is in Australia although there are many with this name of the label. The true one is a narrow leaved plant which has a vivid red centre and produces longish stolons. Ruby Ryde in Sydney got hers from Brazil, whereas the one in Queensland and Northern New South Wales seems to have come via Selby Gardens. Some plants do not even key out to *Neoregelia pineliana*, but one that does, merits discussion.

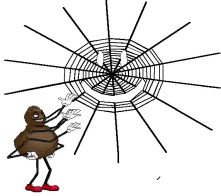
Some few years ago the Buchanans imported a *Neoregelia pineliana* from Seidel in Brazil. While you can get some good plants from Seidel, sometimes his names are wrong. This plant eventually got to John Catlan and was given the number JG19050 and eventually I got the chance to dissect the flower.

Using my Key to *Neoregelia*, I came to *Neoregelia pineliana* but there the similarity ended. Rather than describe this plant I will show the differences:

1. Stolons - short not long
2. Leaf blade - 4cm wide not 1.5cm
3. Centre leaves - rose #38 not red
4. Floral bracts - to half way up sepal, not equalling; entire not serrate
5. Sepals - 2.5cm long not 1.5cm; with scattered scales not glabrous
6. Petal - light blue apex not dark blue.

I would like to call the plant Pinegrove to remind us of its original name and original Australian starting place.

I believe it to be a hybrid of *Neoregelia pineliana* but intend to check again when Elton Leme issues his book on Neoregelias as promised.



## BROM ROOTS

Brom Spider

### EDIBLE FRUIT

A question I will pose to you. Can you eat any Bromeliads? I am not going to give you too much time to answer, so ..... Time's up! The answer is there are certain berries and fruits you can eat. You are probably saying, Rubbish! What could a Bromeliad produce of any culinary use.

Well, first off we have ourselves *Ananas comosus*. For the ones who do not know botanical names, this one is the old, everyday, pineapple. Yep! You guessed it! Sounds strange I know but it is true that the pineapple is a bromeliad and we all know what we do with these guys. For example, you now know what part you'll get if someone gives you the rough end of one. OK, I could go on all day about pineapples but you can eat other ones too. Not all pineapples are edible. Especially *Ananas nanus*. Like trying to chew wood! *Bromelia balansae* and *Bromelia pinguin* are to name two of this family and you could eat their berries or make a drink from them. These have rather large berries about the same colour as Cocus Palm fruit. When you peel off the outer skin, there is a sticky and stringy fruit inside with some seeds. This has a slightly acidic and bitter taste but it is palatable. The South American Indians make potent home brew from these babies. Even if you don't eat these when in bloom, they are magnificent but deadly to say the least. I am not saying this because I have read it in a book, but I grow them and have tried it.

Everyone should have a go at growing *Aechmea bracteata*. This is a large green bottle shaped plant which, when in bloom, has edible berries. These go from an olive green to a very dark purple colour.

*Pseudoananus saginarius* is another fruit which can be eaten. As the name suggests *pseudo* means false and *ananus* for your pineapple. The plant is smaller in size than the normal pineapple and it does not have a crown.

Anyway, that is just a couple of plants which have edible fruit. There are possibly more but I would have to do some research.

Well, the page is short and I could ramble but until next time.

---

## VISITORS TO OUR AREA

If anyone is visiting our area and would like to come to a meeting, please feel free to do so. If you need directions to the hall, there are phone numbers in the front of Bromlink where you can get help.

It is very easy to find the hall from either the Gold Coast Highway or the Pacific Highway.

If your visit does not fall at a meeting, maybe you would like to see some gardens where the bromeliads grow so well.





## SEEDY CAPERS

The following seeds are available:

*Aechmea organensis*

*Aechmea calyculata*

*Aechmea fendleri*

*Aechmea biflora*

*Aechmea tillandsioides*

*Aechmea tessmanii* Red Form

*Aechmea tessmanii* Green Form

*Aechmea tessmanii* Silver Banks Form

*Aechmea chantinii* (various numbers)

*Aechmea weilbachii* Orange Form

*Aechmea* Anna

*Aechmea* Isle

*Billbergia vittata*

*Dyckia retusa*

*Dyckia fosteriana*

*Hohenbergia pennae*

*Neoregelia species Cuena Fairchild*

*Neoregelia* Georges Prince

*Quesnelia edmundoi* Green Form

*Vriesea malzinei* Red Form

*Vriesea racinae* (small form) x *Vriesea Hieroglyphica*

Seeds are 50¢ per packet. When placing your order, please also enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send all orders to:

Mrs Bobby Powell

7 Coolibah Street

SOUTHPORT Q 4215

**!! CONGRATULATIONS !!**

Happy Birthday to Margaret Dumble, Bobby Powell, Mary Toth, Marian Gardyne, Graham Besgrove, Jack Willows, Eddie Collas, Clarrie Morrow, Jum Daniels, Fiona Mortimer, Graham White, John Roberts, Zera Merritt.



Welcome to Maria Owen, Bruce Cameron, Phyllis Cameron, June Giffin, John Roberts

**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.

<b>MAY</b>	Bill Bishop, Sue Levine, Betty Page, Bobby Powell
<b>JUNE</b>	Mick Levine, Jeanette Henwood, Clarrie Morrow, Mary Nicholson
<b>JULY</b>	John Catlan, Phyllis King, Graham Besgrove, Anita Wille

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.



## TEA ROSTER



<b>MAY</b>	Bill Bishop, Irene Small, Heather Barker, Sylvia Benson
<b>JUNE</b>	Don Smith, Joan Venn, Gloria Morrow, Inge vom Bruch
<b>JULY</b>	Phyllis King, Sylvia Benson, Loraine Miletic, Judy Norton

## MONTHLY PLANT TALKS

<b>MAY</b>	Genny Vauhkonen, Graham Besgrove, Nev Ryan
<b>JUNE</b>	Bobby Powell, Mary Nicholson
<b>JULY</b>	Graeme Bullen, John Catlan, Olwen Ferris

## 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:

<b>MAY</b>	Aechmeas
<b>JUNE</b>	Dyckias, Hechtias and Gasterias
<b>JULY</b>	Cerapegias, Hoyas and Nidulariums

**FIND - A - WORD**

C	A	W	D	G	N	I	Z	I	L	I	T	R	E	F
A	S	A	Y	U	P	S	R	E	W	O	R	G	U	L
N	B	T	C	Z	D	A	P	P	L	E	D	L	I	N
S	I	E	K	M	A	N	Y	T	K	D	L	F	M	E
M	C	R	I	A	E	E	A	R	C	S	E	E	P	R
U	O	I	A	N	S	E	A	Y	F	E	T	M	O	U
I	L	N	S	I	T	D	T	H	E	R	P	A	R	T
R	O	G	U	A	A	H	A	P	P	I	E	S	T	A
A	U	O	N	S	R	E	L	I	G	H	T	E	A	R
L	R	S	L	W	T	A	F	O	L	I	A	R	N	E
U	G	O	E	E	S	L	I	O	S	E	N	O	T	P
D	W	L	D	T	R	T	O	S	N	A	M	U	H	M
I	L	L	I	K	E	H	M	I	X	E	S	O	W	E
N	O	F	I	N	D	Y	N	E	D	R	A	G	R	T
C	O	N	D	I	T	I	O	N	S	B	E	S	T	B

**CARING FOR BROMELIADS**

BROMELIADS are HAPPIEST in THE SAME TEMPERATURE as we HUMANS are. One IMPORTANT ASPECT in the LIFE of a HEALTHY PLANT is LIGHT. The DYCKIAS, Hechtias and PUYAS CAN take FULL SUN. The Vrieseas, GUZMANIAS and NIDULARIUMS NEED the DARKER, shadier areas to grow WELL. The plants with BI-COLOUR leaves need DAPPLED light. Another aspect is SOILS. This must be FREE draining. There are almost as MANY MIXES as there are GROWERS. FIND the one which BEST suits your CONDITIONS and USE it. WATERING is another one. What suits ONE garden does not necessarily suit another. One thing to remember is that we do not LIKE to be COLD and WET nor do our plants. FERTILIZING most of your GARDEN plants and your lawns get fed and look good so too do your Bromeliads. You can use a SLOW release fertiliser or FOLIAR feed you plants. START in Spring.

(Find the CAPITALISED words.)

## SOLUTION TO MARCH/APRIL PUZZLE

Good one is Kermesiana.

---

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions were due at the October meeting. If you have not paid, you are currently unfinancial. Please pay as soon as possible to stay financial.

Family - \$6.00

Single - \$4.00

If you require postage of your newsletters, please forward 6 (six) current-price stamps. For all postal members, please send your subscription to:

Subscription Secretary  
Gold Coast Succulent and Bromeliad Society  
c/- Graham Besgrove  
19 Ellington Street  
BROWNS PLAINS Q 4118

---

### AN ADDRESS FOR MAIL

If you would like to get in touch with the Society by mail, please address your correspondence to:



Mrs Mary Nicholson  
Secretary  
Gold Coast Succulent and Bromeliad Society Inc  
55 Dawn Parade  
MIAMI Q 4220

---

## NAME TAGS

If you have a name tag, will you please wear it to the meetings. Wearing a name tag makes for a more informal meeting which is what we are striving to offer.

---

## WHO AM I? OR HELP!!!



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

Or 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.

---

## 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 it a good continuous raffle.

---

## CENT AUCTION

It is wonderful how much fun can be had by our Cent Auction every March, June and September. Remember to bring in some plants that can be placed in the groups for the auction. The money raised goes to help build up our Library.

***Please remember not to throw all your tickets into the lots but retain the No. 1 ticket for the draw.***

---

## OLWEN IN THE GARDEN

When she retired from the Bromeliad Display Garden at Paradise Point, Olwen Ferris wrote a book on her life with plants. This is now in print. If anyone would like to buy a copy at \$15.00 each, please see or contact Olwen.

---

### ITEMS FOR SALE

<b>POTS</b>	105 mm squat pot	20c	
	125 mm	25c	
	140 mm	30c	
	165 mm	45c	
	200 mm	65c	
<b>NUTRICOTE</b>	500g	\$2.50	
<b>LABELS</b>	Regular:	10 for 35c	100 for \$3.50
	Larger:	5c each	10 for 50c
<b>PENCILS</b>	\$2.20 each		
<b>PLANT LADDERS</b>	25c		
<b>PLANT HANGERS</b>	25c		
<b>SALES STICKERS</b>	5¢ each or 10 for 50¢		
<b>SOCIETY BADGES</b>	\$3.00 each		
	Available from the Treasurer		
<b>BOOKS</b>	"Bromeliads for Everyone" by Bea Hanson	- \$3.50	
	"Growing Bromeliads"	- \$12.00	
	"Bromeliads for Modern Living"	- \$8.50	
	"Bromeliads - A Guide to the Beautiful Neoregelias"	- \$20.00	

The objects of the Society shall be:

- (a) To stimulate interest in the conservation, and to promote the culture and development of succulents and bromeliads.
- (b) To acquire and disseminate information regarding these plants, and to encourage their production and propagation.
- (c) To ban totally from our collection any such plants which become noxious.
- (d) To enlighten members and the public on the dangers of cultivating certain noxious species.
- (e) To give exhibitions, arrange field days, and other events, and to make such publications as are deemed desirable.
- (f) To associate, affiliate or otherwise joint or connect ourselves with similar bodies or societies.
- (g) To make seeds and plants available to members under the control of the Society.
- (h) To foster family membership and members.