

# *Bromeliaceae*



*VOLUME XLIV - No. 2*

-

**Mar/Apr 2010**



# The Bromeliad Society of Queensland Inc.

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Front Cover: *Quesnelia* 'Tim Blowman'

Photo by Ross Stenhouse

Rear Cover: *Quesnela edmundoi forma*

Photo by Ross Stenhouse

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## From the Editor

I find myself finally putting to bed yet another edition of this journal and it's a bit of a technical edition this time with Bob Reilly's article aimed at the the more academic enthusiast. Derek Butcher's contributions are a far easier read. The Society's President, Olive Trevor has written an interesting a good overview of factors affecting the organisation over the past year and makes good reading.

At this point in the life cycle of the journal, as one edition is nearing completion, I start receiving articles for the next edition and can see the general outline and tone its likely to take. I can reliably forecast it will be interesting however I need a few smaller articles. To any members who are thinking about trying their hand at writing, I urge them to give it a go. Congratulations to Sue Unsworth, your article will be in the next edition.

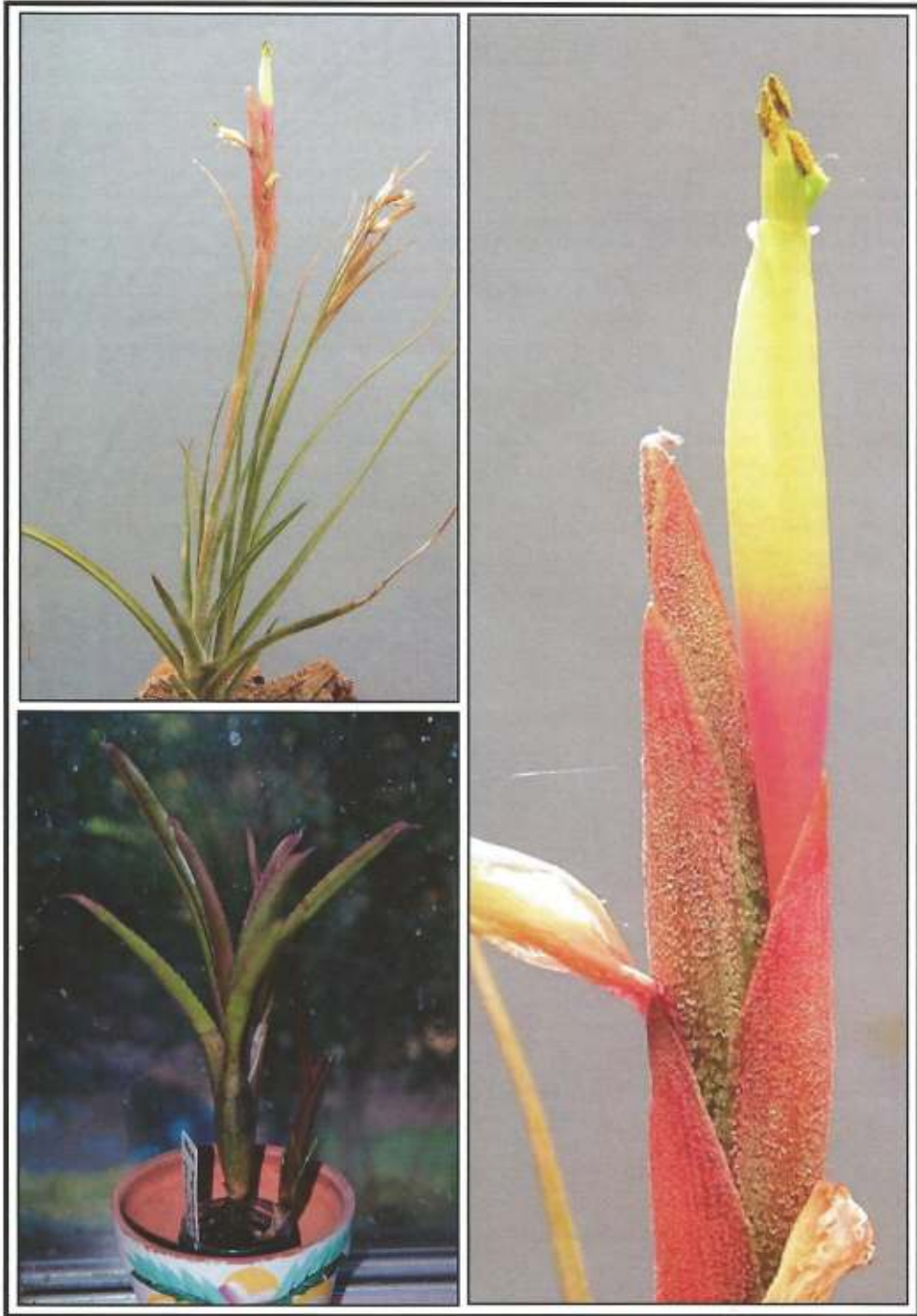
On a different subject and and one I imagine that a number of you do. I like to bring plants that are in flower into to the house. I find it one of the more pleasurable activities associated with owing bromeliads.

After a doing this for a while you notice that certain genus and species seem to last a lot longer and certain plants seem to endure the low light conditions. In my house I have two basic positions where I like to have bromeliads, one is on the window sill in the kitchen, the other is in the hallway from the front door.

I suppose both are shaded positions that still receive a fair amount of light. For the window sill I have found that a flowering *Vriesea correia araujoi* seemed to do well with the inflorescence lasting a couple of months.

I have had a very interesting experiment running on that window sill since November, 2007 and it involves a *Neo. augustifolia x paucifolia* (see image page 4 bottom left) that I have been growing in a jar of water for about two and a half years. Now I know this isn't the most beautiful looking plant, but as the saying goes "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder!", still as a little research project, it keeps me wondering.

Maybe members might like to let me know which species they find grow best indoors, both in terms of the inflorescence lasting and the in terms of the general overall health of the plant.



*Bromeliaceae*

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## Tillandsia 'Scurfy'

by Derek Butcher Jan 2009

This all started in 2006 when Len Colgan got some plants from Renate Ehlers called *T. chapalillaensis* and I was lucky to get one of them. I knew about the plant and was one of those pointing out to Renate that it looked like a natural hybrid. While Renate wrote up a description in 2006 it has not yet been published. This is what Renate reported

"I originally obtained this Tillandsia in 1992 from my friend Jürgen Lautner, Goettingen, Germany. He thought this was a new and undescribed species. But when I saw the flowers, I was nearly certain, that it was a hybrid. The two-coloured petals seem to be a sign of hybrid origin. Juergen insisted that this plant is very common near Chapalilla and that he did not see any putative parents for a hybrid. – But I did not trust him! Nevertheless I made a description which I gave Dr. Walter Till in May 1992. He commented that this was a hybrid between *T. juncea* and *T. schiedeana*. I told Juergen that I was not going to describe his plant as it was a hybrid.

In 2004 I was on a trip in Mexico with Juergen and Ulrich Lautner, Manfred Kretz and Wolfgang Schindhelm. On February 18th, we were driving from Puerto Vallarta in the direction of Tepic on the MEX 15, and we intended to go to the area where Juergen found his dubious plant, and I was very curious. About 18 km before we reached Chapalilla, we saw the trees coated with many tillandsias. I really was very, very surprised when I saw, that this was THE PLANT by the thousands, growing here. It was not the same place where Juergen had collected his plants in March 1992, only in the same area. The trees were crowded with it, mostly

growing in big clumps, but there also were single growing plants. We also found a few *T. pseudosetacea*, *T. achyrostachys* and *T. makoyana* and rarely *T. ionantha*.

The plant is growing in large numbers in this region, not only restricted to one location. There was not one *T. schiedeana* Steudel nor *T. juncea* Swartz to be seen at this location, and as well, we did not see any in the wider area. At the place where we collected, I would guess there were thousands of *T. chapalillaensis*, hundreds of *T. pseudosetacea*, tens of *T. makoyana* and of *T. achyrostachys* and few *T. ionantha*.

Now I had to admit that Juergen Lautner was right: the plant is not a hybrid but a good new species. Maybe, or more likely, the plants are of hybrid origin. When a plant has densely populated a large area in such huge numbers and is fertile, it should be treated as a species, not as a hybrid. In the meantime, Juergen Lautner has adult seedlings from seed he collected in 1992, that flowered in the Botanical Garden of Goettingen several times, and they all look alike."

2009 saw my plant flower and yes it had bicolored petals but it kept bugging me that I had seen this plant before and yes I found it - called *T. schiedeana* 'Scurfy' that I had got from Maurice Kellett in 1990. In 1991 I also acquired a man-made hybrid from Rolly Reilly called *T. schiedeana* x *T. juncea* AND another called *T. schiedeana* x *T. juncea* x *T. schiedeana*. The original crossing must have been done in the early 1970's with the next three way crossing done in the 1980's but no records were kept. I could cope with the identity of two parents but felt that the plants with three parents needed a name I could record in my Australian hybrids checklist. Rolly came up with 'Tooshie' (for two schiedeana!!) Most were closer to *T. schiedeana* but some were not far off the formula parent. All that I flowered had

bicolored petals as would be expected from this parentage. Could the ones looking like *T. schiedeana* have lost their labels and casually given the name of *T. schiedeana*? This prompted me to start asking Tillnuts to start checking their flowers because all references, including synonyms, to *T. schiedeana* show either yellow or green petals.

We now move to *Tillandsia pueblensis* var *glabrior* which had its name changed to *Tillandsia schiedeana* subspecies *glabrior* by Sue Gardner in Selbyana:361-379;1983 & Jour. Brom. Soc 1987 p 163-4

She also placed *Tillandsia schiedeana* var. *totolapensis* Weber & Ehlers, in Journ. Bromeliad Soc. 33: 30-33, 1983 under synonymy.

In 2004 Lopez-Ferrari, Espejo & I. Ramirez, promoted it to species status in Selbyana 25(1); 60, 2004 but did not formally describe it. Luckily Weber & Ehlers did a good description of var. *totolapensis* so we don't have to rely just on a herbarium specimen

This is what Sue Gardner had to say:

Dr. Lyman B. Smith described this plant originally as *T. pueblensis* var. *glabrior* from a few dried specimens in 1958. Without fresh flowers, the plant, with its thick, curved, gray-lepidote leaves and small, simple spike, appears similar to *T. pueblensis*. In 1983, Wilhelm Weber and Renate Ehlers described this same plant as *Tillandsia schiedeana* var. *totolapensis* from a living specimen collected in Mexico. Since Dr. Smith's varietal name has precedence it must be conserved even

though the species epithet is corrected.

Although this subspecies is more closely related to *T. schiedeana* than to *T. pueblensis*, it is distinct from the former by several significant characteristics, most of which are associated with saxicolity. For example, it forms large clumps of a single clone, and individual rosettes have both long, descending stolons and thick, upwardly secund leaves. These characteristics are often found in saxicolous species including *T. pueblensis*.

*Tillandsia schiedeana* subsp. *schiedeana* is widespread, and occurs from northern Mexico to northern South America. Specimens of this subspecies also occurs sympatrically with subsp. *glabrior*. Specimens of the typical subspecies occur also in saxicolous forms. They do not, however, display modification of the typical spherical clumps of stellate rosettes with straight leaf blades joining the leaf sheath at a 90 degree angle. Similarities in inflorescence characteristics of the two taxa support conspecific classification, however, assignment to different subspecies indicates a greater difference than varietal classification does.

Pigmentation of the flowers varies between and within the two subspecies. A larger amount of red pigmentation is typical of the petals of subsp. *glabrior* with one-half to all of the petal lobes red, whereas in samples from six populations of the typical subspecies only a few specimens in each were found to have a small amount of red pigment at the base of the primarily yellow petals."

The last paragraph makes interesting reading. While she does stress that there is a predominance of red in 'glabrior' the small occurrence of a reddish factor in 'schiedeana' can be explained by hybridity! Which brings us back to the premise that petals of *T. schiedeana* are either yellow or with green tones and when there are red tones involved you

## The BSQ Web Site

Don't forget that the society has a web site. We place urgent and general information and information on the site.

The URL is:

[www.Bromeliadsqueensland.com](http://www.Bromeliadsqueensland.com)

should also look at plant and leaf shape.

We now return to the first paragraph to discuss 'Scurfy'. Maurice can find no record of why he gave this name to the plant and I do not believe there is any link with the Australia man-made hybrids. It is just as likely that this plant came to Australia when he collected with Lau in the 1980's. That way I can see tenuous links to *T. chapalillaensis* but not enough to change the name. Thus the name *T. 'Scurfy'* should be registered and if any of you are growing this 'schiedeana' with bicolored petals please change the name

Dear Editor;

I have one quick comment on the *Alcantarea* "nova" on pp 7-9 Vol XLIV no 1.

Be sure that dried measurements are compared to dried measurements. I can easily see 11 cm fresh petals shrinking to 8 cm when dried. Other fleshy parts may also change in dimensions. Its the old apples to oranges comparison.

Harry Luther

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*Aechmea* 'Starbrite'



*Aechmea* 'Starbrite' imposter



*Aechmea* 'Starbrite' imposter



## ***Aechmea* 'Starbrite'**

by Derek Butcher Mar 2010.

This all started at a meeting of the Brom Soc of SA in February 2010 when I was talking about *Aechmea fasciata* hybrids. Lainie Stainer had a problem because she had bought a plant from interstate called *Aechmea* 'Starbrite' but she said it looked nothing like the official photo in the Bromeliad Cultivar Register. All I could say "It has happened again with these spineless 'Fasciata' hybrids, but I'll check things out." You may be interested to know that there are several growers around Australia (and the number is growing!) who actually check up on what is on the label. These days with easy access to computers there is no excuse for NON action. In this case I checked up with Kerry Tate

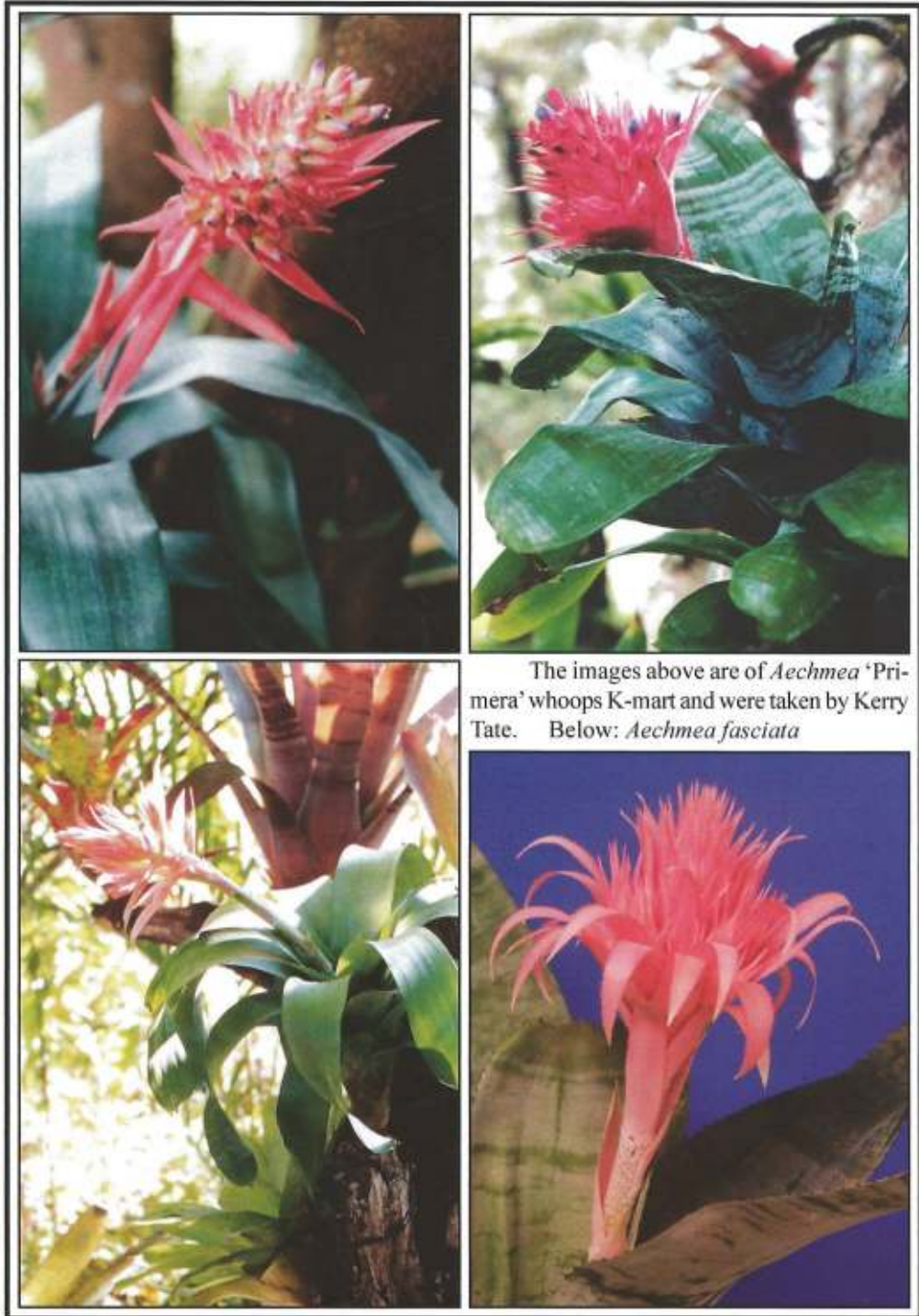
I think we can safely say that most 'spineless' *Aechmea* hybrids are not homegrown but have been imported from overseas. Most originate with Chester Skotak in Costa Rica who rarely registers his hybrids. So we are always guessing parentages even when he releases his better ones to the likes of Deroose who often patents them in Europe. Some of the 'inferior' ones also get distributed.

This article is directed to what I call "The Converted" because they at least read Journals and should be setting examples at their Society's meetings. Those who mass market Bromeliads will never read this.

CAVEAT EMPTOR is a maxim that has been around for several hundreds of years. It means "let the buyer beware" because the seller could well be shonky. Over the years Governments have legislated to protect both the seller and the buyer. From the seller point of view we have plant breeding rights or PBR that protects hybridists spending a great time in research and selection before

releasing to the market. We know this never happens with Australian hybridists because many do not even try to select, but that is another story. Plant patents are popular in the USA and even more so in Europe. Here when preparing their plants for a set standard much culling is done. Why? We plebs may consider that tissue culture means you get hundreds of identical plants. Cell duplication happens in humans too and we get such things as cancer and when you are old, lots of 'funny' things happen - for example type 2 Diabetes. So things go wrong! When tissue cultured plants are exported by these companies they say they lose control of the culling part which means that all stock raised is released into the market place. They also seem to have a habit of losing labels making purchase by Aussie importers cheaper! Concern about this practice has been made to the appropriate section of the Australian Govt whose comment was that this is of no concern to them because it is covered by the Trade Practices Act by the selling of wrongly identified goods. However, they will act swiftly if a complaint is received from a PBR holder if people are selling without licence irrespective of identity of the plant where the name is of great importance. A PBR will only be granted to a person who can PROVE that their plant is unique and yet PBR's were given in the USA to smooth leaved *Aechmea fasciata* even though this smooth leaved phenomenon was already in the market place. This was the reason why the name 'Smoothie' was put into the Cultivar Register to cover all these old clones which can have other variables.

Why am I telling you all this? Well, this scenario covers what is happening in Australia with spineless *Aechmeas* which have *A. fasciata* somewhere in their parentage. These plants are getting to the general stores where 99% of buyers are not interested in names or even growing them on. It is the 1% that are



The images above are of *Aechmea* 'Primera' whoops K-mart and were taken by Kerry Tate. Below: *Aechmea fasciata*

probably members of a Bromeliad Society, study group etc, and these like a name which is fairly accurate. In the 1990's I was asked to identify plants bought from Stores on the eastern seaboard. Were the plants 'Inca' or 'Maya'? All I had to go on was a photo I had 'pinched' from the Deroose catalogue and I did not even know petal colour. So I was no help. We then had 'Stefanie'. Was this really 491? But then there is 'Felicia', is this a regurgitation of 'Felice'? We must not forget the many shapes encountered under the name 'Primera'! Finally we have 'Starbrite' (have also seen 'Starbrite Pink and 'Starbrite Red' sold on Aussie eBay a couple of years back)!

Such is the keenness of hybridists to record accurately their hybrids the photo we have, does not even come from DeLeon but had to be grandfathered into the system.

The European factor and source of some of these named plants is also confusing. The photo of 'Primera' is accredited to the Corn. Bak catalogue, whereas some of the others give credit to Deroose (I assume the European branch). Chester's name also comes up with some of the other named ones - imported tissue culture? The plot thickens!

Those plants referred to me get short shrift with the comment "Treat it as an *Aechmea fasciata* hybrid". Those who do try to identify the impossible are only creating more problems especially if these plants get sold in places such as Ebay. The name on the label can be checked against the photograph on the Cultivar Register and if it doubt then revert to a general name like *Aechmea fasciata* hybrid. So, I am pleading with those who have these plants to critically look at them especially if you intend to resell. Let us try to set a reasonable standard.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Lainie, Darrel, and Kerry for their input.

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## **Guzmania 'Pink Nova'**

by Derek Butcher

Julie Batty a member of the South Australia Bromeliad Society recently bought the enclosed from a Queensland grower as just *Guzmania* and started investigating because she was pleased with her effort in flowering it. Surely, it had a name, and she found out that it was very similar to 'Pink Nova'.

We now know that John Catlan was growing this plant 15 years ago and no doubt sold offsets as they occurred. Somehow the label got lost as labels often do. Can we suggest that such a great plant like this, with a *Guzmania sanguinea* flavour and should be easier to grow, should be recognised by its proper name. So if you have this plant please change the label accordingly.

Photos by Julie Batty

## Databases of Bromeliad Names

(By Bob Reilly)

The most commonly used, by bromeliad enthusiasts, database of botanical bromeliad names is the one periodically published by the Bromeliad Society International through the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in the USA. The current edition is the Eleventh edition, published in June 2008. (The next edition is due in mid 2010).

There are other international databases though. Perhaps the two most relevant to bromeliads are: the International Plant Names Index (IPNI) published by the Kew Botanic Gardens ([www.ipni.org](http://www.ipni.org)) and Tropicos published by the Missouri Botanical Gardens ([www.tropicos.org](http://www.tropicos.org)).

The interesting thing about these databases is the different approaches they adopt to deciding what constitutes a valid species (or natural hybrid). The one published by the Bromeliad Society International largely reflected Harry Luther's (the former Director of the Mullford B. Foster Centre at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens) view. The other databases have different criteria.

Another issue is that IPNI and Tropicos are continually updated, while the Bromeliad Society International's listing is not. Consequently, validly described species may not be listed in the Bromeliad Society International's listing, because their descriptions were published after the current listing's publication date.

These effects can be seen in a comparison of the January 2010 species' listings for the genus: *Alcantarea*.

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**Table 1: Comparative listing for the genus *Alcantarea***

Bromeliad Society International (2008)	International Plant Names Index	Tropicos
<i>benzingii</i>	<i>benzingii</i>	<i>benzingii</i>
<i>brasiliana</i>	<i>brasiliana</i>	<i>brasiliana</i>
<i>burle-marxii</i>	<i>burle-marxii</i>	<i>burle-marxii</i>
<i>distractila</i>	<i>distractila</i>	<i>distractila</i>
<i>duarteana</i>	<i>duarteana</i>	<i>duarteana</i>
<i>edmundoi</i>	<i>edmundoi</i>	<i>edmundoi</i>
-	-	<i>ekmaniana</i>
<i>extensa</i>	<i>extensa</i>	<i>extensa</i>
<i>farneyi</i>	<i>farneyi</i>	<i>farneyi</i>
<i>geniculata</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	<i>geniculata</i>
<i>glaziouna</i>	<i>glaziouna</i>	<i>glaziouna</i>
<i>hatschbachii</i>	<i>hatschbachii</i>	<i>hatschbachii</i>
<i>heloisae</i>	<i>heloisae</i>	<i>heloisae</i>
<i>imperialis</i>	<i>imperialis</i>	<i>imperialis</i>
-	<i>longibracteata</i>	-
<i>lurida</i>	<i>lurida</i>	<i>lurida</i>
-	<i>mucilaginoso</i>	-
<i>nahoumii</i>	<i>nahoumii</i>	<i>nahoumii</i>
<i>nevaesii</i>	<i>nevaesii</i>	<i>nevaesii</i>
-	<i>nigripetala</i>	-
<i>odorata</i>	<i>odorata</i>	<i>odorata</i>
-	<i>paniculata</i>	<i>paniculata</i>
<i>patriae</i>	<i>patriae</i>	<i>patriae</i>
<i>regina</i>	<i>regina</i>	<i>regina</i>
<i>roberto-kautskyi</i>	<i>roberto-kautskyi</i>	<i>roberto-kautskyi</i>
-	<i>simplisticata</i>	-
<i>tortuosa</i>	<i>tortuosa</i>	<i>tortuosa</i>
<i>turgida</i>	<i>turgida</i>	<i>turgida</i>
-	<i>vasconcelosona</i>	-
<i>vinicolor</i>	<i>vinicolor</i>	<i>vinicolor</i>

There were a number of species, e.g. *longibracteata*, *nigripetala*, that were published after the Bromeliad Society International Listing was published. Thus, it isn't surprising they are not listed there.

However it is surprising that they are not in the Tropicos listing, as they have been validly described. I suspect the problem is the database has not been updated.

Only Tropicos accepted the species:

ekmaniana and paniculata as *Alcantarea* species. The International Plant Names Index accepted paniculata.

**Why has the difference occurred?**

*Alcantarea ekmaniana* is clearly incorrect. The journal in which the species was referenced as being described (*Phytologia*, 1981 v. 48[3], p.213) actually refers to *Alcantara ekmaniana* – a member of the daisy family. (The database has recently been updated to correct this error, but it demonstrates the point that one should not just automatically accept whatever is contained in such databases).

*Alcantarea paniculata* is more interesting. Some research shows that it is the same plant listed as *Tillandsia paniculata* in

the Bromeliad Society International listing. (Thanks to Derek Butcher for doing the research on this plant). The botanist, Harms, thought it fitted within the parameters of the genus *Alcantarea* (and proposed the change accordingly), but other botanists obviously disagree.

*Alcantarea* is a relatively new genus. Older genera have more opportunities for variations of opinion between botanists (and the compilers of these databases).

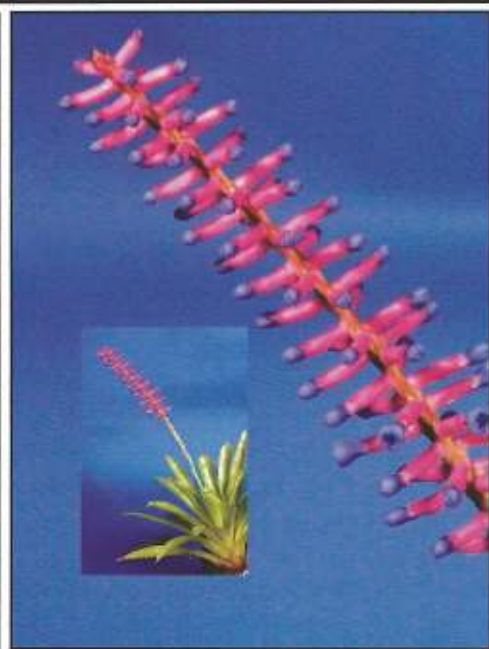
Let's have a look at the genus: *Neoregelia*. A comparative listing is given in Table 2 and the reasons for the discrepancies, (thanks to Derek Butcher for assisting with the research on these matters), are described in the Footnotes to that table.

**Table 2: Comparative Listing of Neoregelia Species**

TROPICOS LISTING	INTERNATIONAL PLANT NAMES INDEX LISTING	BROMELIAD SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL LISTING
<i>abendrothae</i>	<i>abendrothae</i>	<i>abendrothae</i>
<i>aculeatosepala</i>	<i>aculeatosepala</i>	- (1)
<i>albiflora</i>	<i>albiflora</i>	- (2)
<i>alvimii</i>	<i>alvimii</i>	- (3)
<i>amandae</i>	<i>amandae</i>	<i>amandae</i>
<i>ampullacea</i>	<i>ampullacea</i>	<i>ampullacea</i>
<i>angustibracteolata</i>	<i>angustibracteolata</i>	<i>angustibracteolata</i>
<i>angustifolia</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>
<i>atroviridifolia</i>	<i>atroviridifolia</i>	<i>atroviridifolia</i>
<i>azevedoi</i>	<i>azevedoi</i>	<i>azevedoi</i>
<i>bahiana</i>	<i>bahiana</i>	<i>bahiana</i>
<i>binotti</i>	<i>binotti</i>	<i>binotti</i>
<i>bragarum</i>	<i>bragarum</i>	<i>bragarum</i>
<i>brevifolia</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>
<i>brigadeirensis</i>	<i>brigadeirensis</i>	<i>brigadeirensis</i>
<i>brownii</i>	<i>brownii</i>	<i>brownii</i>
<i>burlemarxii</i>	<i>burlemarxii</i>	<i>burlemarxii</i>
<i>camorimiana</i>	<i>camorimiana</i>	<i>camorimiana</i>

<i>capixaba</i>	<i>capixaba</i>	<i>capixaba</i>
<i>carcharodon</i>	<i>carcharodon</i>	<i>carcharodon</i>
<i>carinata</i>	<i>carinata</i>	<i>carinata</i>
<i>carolinae</i>	<i>carolinae</i>	<i>carolinae</i>
<i>cathcartii</i>	<i>cathcartii</i>	<i>cathcartii</i>
<i>chlorosticta</i>	<i>chlorosticta</i>	<i>chlorosticta</i>
<i>coimbrae</i>	<i>coimbrae</i>	<i>coimbrae</i>
<i>compacta</i>	<i>compacta</i>	<i>compacta</i>
<i>concentrica</i>	<i>concentrica</i>	<i>concentrica</i>
<i>coriacea</i>	<i>coriacea</i>	<i>coriacea</i>
<i>correia-araujo</i>	<i>correia-araujo</i>	<i>correia-araujo</i>
<i>crispata</i>	<i>crispata</i>	<i>crispata</i>
<i>cruenta</i>	<i>cruenta</i>	<i>cruenta</i>
<i>cyanea</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	<i>cyanea</i>
<i>diamantinensis</i>	<i>diamantinensis</i>	- (4)
<i>diversifolia</i>	<i>diversifolia</i>	<i>diversifolia</i>
<i>doeringiana</i>	<i>doeringiana</i>	<i>doeringiana</i>
<i>dungsiana</i>	<i>dungsiana</i>	<i>dungsiana</i>
<i>eleutheropetala</i>	<i>eleutheropetala</i>	<i>eleutheropetala</i>
<i>elmoreana</i>	<i>elmoreana</i>	- (5)
<i>eltoniana</i>	<i>eltoniana</i>	<i>eltoniana</i>
<i>farinosa</i>	<i>farinosa</i>	<i>farinosa</i>
<i>fluminensis</i>	<i>fluminensis</i>	<i>fluminensis</i>
<i>fosteriana</i>	<i>fosteriana</i>	<i>fosteriana</i>
<i>gavionensis</i>	<i>gavionensis</i>	<i>gavionensis</i>
<i>gigas</i>	<i>gigas</i>	<i>gigas</i>
<i>guttata</i>	<i>guttata</i>	<i>guttata</i>
<i>hatschbachii</i>	<i>hatschbachii</i>	- (4)
<i>hoehneana</i>	<i>hoehneana</i>	<i>hoehneana</i>
<i>ibitipocensis</i>	<i>ibitipocensis</i>	<i>ibitipocensis</i>
<i>indecora</i>	<i>indecora</i>	<i>indecora</i>
<i>inexpectata</i>	<i>inexpectata</i>	<i>inexpectata</i>
<i>intermedia</i>	<i>intermedia</i>	- (4)
<i>johannis</i>	<i>johannis</i>	<i>johannis</i>
<i>johnsoniae</i>	<i>johnsoniae</i>	<i>johnsoniae</i>
<i>kautskyi</i>	<i>kautskyi</i>	<i>kautskyi</i>
<i>kerryi</i>	<i>kerryi</i>	<i>kerryi</i>





Above: *Aechmea gamosepala*  
 Below: *Aechmea* 'Mardi Gras'



These are photos (above) of an *Aechmea* that my Mother gave me years ago. It is from the Sunshine Coast. I think Mum would have bought it at one of the Senior "get togethers".

This bromeliad is similar in flower to *Aechmea gamosepala*. My unknown *Aechmea* has long stolens and loosely clumps. The leaves are about 53cm in length.

I am wondering if anyone knows the name of it. I think it is probably a common one on the Sunshine Coast. As most of the common broms get mentioned at different times, I have been surprised that this one has not.

Sharon Born

<i>kuhlmannii</i>	<i>kuhlmannii</i>	<i>kuhlmannii</i>
<i>lactea</i>	<i>lactea</i>	<i>lactea</i>
<i>laevis</i>	<i>laevis</i>	<i>laevis</i>
<i>leprosa</i>	<i>leprosa</i>	<i>leprosa</i>
<i>leucophoea</i>	<i>leucophoea</i>	<i>leucophoea</i>
<i>leviana</i>	<i>leviana</i>	<i>leviana</i>
<i>lilliputiana</i>	<i>lilliputiana</i>	<i>lilliputiana</i>
<i>lillyae</i>	<i>lillyae</i>	<i>lillyae</i>
<i>longebracteata</i>	<i>longebracteata</i>	- (6)
<i>longipedicellata</i>	<i>longipedicellata</i>	<i>longipedicellata</i>
<i>longisepala</i>	<i>longisepala</i>	<i>longisepala</i>
<i>lymaniana</i>	<i>lymaniana</i>	<i>lymaniana</i>
<i>macahensis</i>	<i>macahensis</i>	<i>macahensis</i>
<i>macrosepala</i>	<i>macrosepala</i>	<i>macrosepala</i>
<i>maculata</i>	<i>maculata</i>	<i>maculata</i>
<i>macwilliamsii</i>	-	<i>macwilliamsii</i>
<i>magdalenae</i>	<i>magdalenae</i>	<i>magdalenae</i>
<i>makoyana</i>	<i>makoyana</i>	- (7)
<i>marceloi</i>	<i>marcelii</i>	- (8)
<i>margaretae</i>	<i>margaretae</i>	<i>margaretae</i>
<i>marmorata</i>	<i>marmorata</i>	<i>marmorata</i>
<i>martinellii</i>	<i>martinellii</i>	<i>martinellii</i>
<i>mcwilliamsii</i>	<i>mcwilliamsii</i>	- (9)
<i>meeana</i>	<i>meeana</i>	- (10)
<i>melanodonta</i>	<i>melanodonta</i>	<i>melanodonta</i>
<i>menescalii</i>	<i>menescalii</i>	<i>menescalii</i>
<i>mooreana</i>	<i>mooreana</i>	<i>mooreana</i>
<i>morreniana</i>	<i>morreniana</i>	<i>morreniana</i>
<i>mucugensis</i>	<i>mucugensis</i>	<i>mucugensis</i>
<i>myrmecophila</i>	<i>myrmecophila</i>	<i>myrmecophila</i>
<i>nevaesii</i>	<i>nevaesii</i>	<i>nevaesii</i>
<i>nivea</i>	<i>nivea</i>	<i>nivea</i>
<i>odorata</i>	<i>odorata</i>	<i>odorata</i>
<i>olens</i>	<i>olens</i>	<i>olens</i>
<i>oligantha</i>	<i>oligantha</i>	<i>oligantha</i>
<i>ossifragi</i>	-	- (11)
<i>pabstiana</i>	<i>pabstiana</i>	- (4)



*Neo.* 'Bobby's Beauty'  
a Rob Smythe cross



*Neo.* 'Cherry Plum'  
( 'Cherry Jam' x 'Avalon' )  
a Rob Smythe cross

<i>pascoaliana</i>	<i>pascoaliana</i>	<i>pascoaliana</i>
<i>pauciflora</i>	<i>pauciflora</i>	<i>pauciflora</i>
<i>paulistana</i>	<i>paulistana</i>	<i>paulistana</i>
<i>pendula</i>	<i>pendula</i>	<i>pendula</i>
<i>pernambucana</i>	<i>pernambucana</i>	<i>pernambucana</i>
<i>peruviana</i>	<i>peruviana</i>	- (10)
<i>petropolitana</i>	<i>petropolitana</i>	<i>petropolitana</i>
<i>pineliana</i>	<i>pineliana</i>	<i>pineliana</i>
<i>pontualii</i>	<i>pontualii</i>	<i>pontualii</i>
<i>princeps</i>	<i>princeps</i>	<i>princeps</i>
<i>punctatissima</i>	<i>punctatissima</i>	<i>punctatissima</i>
<i>richteri</i>	<i>richteri</i>	<i>richteri</i>
<i>roethii</i>	<i>roethii</i>	<i>roethii</i>
<i>rosea</i>	<i>rosea</i>	<i>rosea</i>
<i>rubrifolia</i>	<i>rubrifolia</i>	<i>rubrifolia</i>
<i>rubrospinosa</i>	<i>rubrospinosa</i>	- (12)
<i>rubrovittata</i>	<i>rubrovittata</i>	<i>rubrovittata</i>
<i>ruschii</i>	<i>ruschii</i>	<i>ruschii</i>
<i>sanguinea</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>	<i>sanguinea</i>
<i>sapatibensis</i>	<i>sapatibensis</i>	<i>sapatibensis</i>
<i>sarmentosa</i>	<i>sarmentosa</i>	<i>sarmentosa</i>
<i>schubertii</i>	<i>schubertii</i>	<i>schubertii</i>
<i>seideliana</i>	<i>seideliana</i>	<i>seideliana</i>
<i>silvomontana</i>	<i>silvomontana</i>	<i>silvomontana</i>
<i>simulans</i>	<i>simulans</i>	<i>simulans</i>
<i>smithii</i>	<i>smithii</i>	<i>smithii</i>
<i>spectabilis</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>
<i>spiralipetala</i>	<i>spiralipetala</i>	- (13)
<i>stolonifera</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>	<i>stolonifera</i>
<i>tarapotoensis</i>	<i>tarapotoensis</i>	<i>tarapotoensis</i>
<i>tenebrosa</i>	<i>tenebrosa</i>	<i>tenebrosa</i>
<i>tigrina</i>	<i>tigrina</i>	<i>tigrina</i>
<i>tristis</i>	<i>tristis</i>	<i>tristis</i>
<i>uleana</i>	<i>uleana</i>	<i>uleana</i>
<i>wilsoniana</i>	<i>wilsoniana</i>	<i>wilsoniana</i>
<i>wurdackii</i>	<i>wurdackii</i>	<i>wurdackii</i>
<i>x morrisoniana</i>	-	- (14)



*Neo.* 'Gold and Beautiful'  
'Rosy Morn' x 'Barbarian' a  
Rob Smythe cross



*Neo.* 'Goodness Gracious Me'  
(Charm' x 'Kalala')  
a Rob Smythe cross

<i>x narechalii</i>	-	- (15)
<i>zasalawskyi</i>	<i>zasalawskyi</i>	<i>zasalawskyi</i>
<i>zonata</i>	<i>zonata</i>	<i>zonata</i>

FOOTNOTES:

1. *Neoregelia aculeatosepala* was reclassified as *Aechmea aculeatosepala* in Leme (1997) pp 86-93.

2. *Neoregelia albiflora* was reclassified as *Canistropsis albiflora* in Leme, (1998) pp 31-32.

3. *Neoregelia alvimii* was placed in synonymy with *N. wilsoniana* by Luther, (1996). This was done in An Alphabetical List of Bromeliad Binomials. (5th edition) published by Marie Selby Botanical Gardens.

4. *Neoregelia diamantinensis*, *hatschbachii*, *pabstiana*, and *intermedia* were placed in synonymy with *N. bahiana* by Leme (1998) pp 86-89

5. *Neoregelia elmoreana* was described by H.E.Luther in 1982 – Selbyana 7(1), p. 90. He placed it in synonymy with *N. magdealense* in An Alphabetical List of Bromeliad Binomials (5th Edition) (1996) published by Marie Selby Botanical Gardens.

6. *Neoregelia longibracteata* was placed in synonymy with *N. cruenta* in Smith & Downs (1979), p. 1581.

7. *Neoregelia makoyana* was described by L.B. Smith in 1939. However, it was not

referenced, either as a valid species or in synonymy, in the subsequent book he co-authored with R. Downs ([Smith & Downs], 1979).

8. *Neoregelia marceloi* and *N. marcelii* have the same botanical citation, namely, E. Pereira & Moutinho – Bradea 3(12): 89, 1980, and thus are the same plant. This plant was placed in synonymy with *Canistropsis marceloi* by Leme (1998), P. 24 to 25.

9. The botanical citation for *Neoregelia mcwilliamsii* is the same as for *N. macwilliamsii*, namely, L.B. Smith – Phytologia xviii. 138. Thus, they are the same plant. The former was placed in synonymy with the latter in Smith & Downs (1979), p. 1552.

10. The following statement appears in Leme (1997):

“I refer to the systematic treatments of Smith & Downs (1979) and Ramirez (1991) in relation to the species, with a few minor changes, Ramirez (1991) considered *N. meeana* to be a synonym of *N. leviana*, a decision accepted by Luther & Sieff (1996),

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who in turn placed *N. peruviana* in synonymy with *N. mooreana*."

11. *Neoregelia ossifragi* was placed in synonymy with *N. mooreana* in Smith & Downs (1979), p. 1543.

12. *N. rubrospinosa* was placed in synonymy with *N. cruenta* in Smith & Downs (1979), p. 1581.

13. *Wittrockia spiralipetala* and *Neoregelia spiralipetala* are the same plant. *W. spiralipetala* was described by E. Leme in Leme E, *Bradea* 5(66): 171 (1989). Wanderley & S.E. Martins in 2007 argued for it to be transferred to the genus *Neoregelia*. This view has not been generally accepted.

14. Smith & Downs (1979), p. 1586 states that *N. x morrisoniana* was an artificial hybrid, namely, between *N. carolinae* and *N. farinosa*. However, it is not a natural hybrid. It is on the list of hybrids maintained by the Bromeliad Society International as '*Morrisoniana*'.

15. Smith & Downs (1979), p. 1586 states *N. x marechalii* is an artificial hybrid. (In that publication, the hybrid is referred to as *N. x marechalii*, but the botanical citation is the same as for *N. x narechalii*, so only the one plant is under consideration.

Derek Butcher also maintains a database of bromeliad species. It can be accessed on: [www.bromeliad.org.au/pictures/synonyms.htm](http://www.bromeliad.org.au/pictures/synonyms.htm). This is a comprehensive database and it has the advantage that he makes it clear which botanist(s)' approaches he has followed in its compilation.

Personally, I think the best database to use for routine "name checking" is the one published by the Bromeliad Society International. (This database could be improved by placing it "on line" and continuously updating it). However, other databases have their supporters.

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Leme, E.M.C. (2000) *Nidularium: Bromeliads of the Atlantic Forest*. GMT Editores Ltda: Rio De Janeiro.

Smith L.B. & Downs R.J. (1979) *Flora Neotropica, Monograph No. 14, Part 3: Bromelioideae*, New York Botanical Garden: New York.

## Books For Sale

The Society has the following books for sale:

• Starting with Bromeliads	\$23
• Pitcher Plants of the Americas	\$60
• Bromeliads: A Cultural Manual	\$5
• Back Copies of Bromeliaceae (2005, 2006 Editions)	\$4
• Bromeliads for the Contemporary Garden by Andrew Steens	\$36
• Bromeliads: Next Generation by Shane Zaghini	\$33
• Bromeliads: The Connoisseurs Guide by Andrew Steens	\$36
• Tillandsia II by Paul T. Isley III	\$85
• Genus Tillandsia by Paul T. Isley III	\$12
• Growing Bromeliads third edition	\$25
• The Tillandsia tectorum Complex	\$25

Postage and package extra. Unfortunately we cannot supply overseas orders. Please phone the Librarian, Mrs Evelyn Rees (07) 3355 0432 to order books.

## **Annual Report to the Membership from the Society President - Olive Trevor**

I believe we have had a very happy and successful year! My committee and I believed we needed to increase the plant content of our meetings. On looking back we have achieved this aim. Our very capable Anne McBurnie has once again been able to track down interesting speakers with a variety of subjects who have given us great talks that have been both informative and entertaining.

Our popular vote and mini-shows have been well supported with members bringing in their best bromeliads to compete or just "Show and Tell". To all of you who have participated in these I say thank you. You have all helped to make our meetings more interesting and with a friendly atmosphere. We introduced competition to our spring show for the first time and this was well supported. The auditorium at the botanic gardens was filled with our most prized bromeliads to add to displays by our friends from the Gold and Sunshine Coast.

Our own displays are always a work of art created and designed by our very talented Bob Cross. At the 2009 Brisbane Exhibition our special effort not only gained us first prize for best in the plant societies we also won the Mavis Burnett award for best display in the horticultural pavilion. Congratulation to Bob and his few helpers who bring in their best plants to put these displays together.

Ruth Kimber and Bev Mulcahy have had a very busy year organizing field days and bus trips as well as filling in for Gwen

and Doug Parkinson at meetings. Many members opened their homes and collections on these days. Speakers gave talks and demonstrations on a great range of subjects. The days were well supported and proved to be both educational and enjoyable. I thank those who shared their time and collections with members and friends. We all know the work that goes into preparing our plants and gardens for these special occasions for others to enjoy.

Our very successful magazine is mainly responsible for the great number who join our society. Country members join up and eagerly await the arrival of our magazine every two months. Great information is passed on to our readers via this medium and we are always looking for more interesting articles and photographs to add to this great work.

Unfortunately the cost of printing such a large volume of copies has forced us to raise the cost of joining our society. This can not be avoided when cost exceeds income. At this point in time we have great competition from sellers at other shows as bromeliads are produced by thousand by tissue culture and offsets. An over-supply of some plants now exists and this I believe has had some effect on sales at our society functions. This has affected our income to the stage where we can no longer subsidize the cost of the magazine to the same extent.

With the support of a great committee my job as president has been made much easier. Both Chris Coulthard and Glenn Bernoth have been there to support me and take over any difficulties that have occurred. Chris and Jennifer are always there to support me and supply any information or paperwork I may require.

You all know the time and effort that Glenn Bernoth has put into his job as treasurer this year to guide us with our rising costs.



**Bigenerics**



Above: *xGuzviezia* 'Happa'



Above: *xNeophytum* 'Gary Hendrix'



Above: *xNeophytum* 'Galactic Warrior'



Above: *xNeomea* 'Strawberry'

The time that committee members spend at committee meetings all adds to the job of running the society. Unfortunately Arnold is finding the night driving difficult and Greg Aizlewood who drive great distances is also finding the travel stressful, both have decided to retire from committee this year. Anne McBurnie is also finding the late nights and long travel adds to her busy life. Many of your committee have business commitments and workloads the next day - not all are retired.

To Arnold, Greg and Anne we thank you for work well done. Greg who put in many hours working with the by-laws we thank you. Anne is happy to continue doing

the speakers programme for our meetings and Arnold is going to continue with the job of competition steward.

To David and Evelyn who do such a great work with the library and book sales we say thank you. In a large society such as this there is a lot to do to put together a meeting. The hall set up, the sales, the raffle, Host and hostess, tea lady, all has to be organized. To all who help our thanks go out to you. If you are not on the helpers list please consider a spot where you can become more involved in your society.

Lastly thank you all for coming and being part of this great society - "The Bromeliad Society of Queensland".

## Calendar of Events

**15th May - Bus Trip to Mooloolah Valley and Buderim Area** - Departing Uniting Church Hall, 52 Merthyr Rd New Farm at 8am, or pick up at Zoom Car Wash, Cnr Webster & Gympie Rds, Chemsid at 8:30am. Cost \$20 per person. Return 4:30 - 5pm. Visiting Steve Floods garden in Mooloolah Valley, then onto Danny & Lindsay's Garden in Buderim. Plant sales. Morning tea provided. Bring your own lunch. Please BYO boxes & bags with your name on them for purchasing plants. For more information contact Ruth (after 4pm) on 32080546 or Bev on 32087417.

**Sat 18th Sept - Open Day to Greenstock Nurseries** - 9am-12pm 70 Wades Rd, Bellmere A large range of Alcanterea species, giant Neoregelia, and tank Tillandsias. EFTPOS and credit card facilities available. Please bring a chair. For more info. contact Ruth (after 4pm) on 3208 0546 or Bev on 3208 7417

**Sun 17th Oct - Field Day to Pam Butler's Garden** - 14 Sunset Grove, Samford Valley. Bromeliad sales, Guest speaker, Ongoing morning tea. Please bring a chair. For more info. contact Ruth (after 4pm) on 3208 0546 or Bev on 3208 7417

**GENERAL MEETINGS** of the Society are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month except for December, at the Uniting Hall, 52 Merthyr Rd., New Farm, Brisbane, commencing 7.30 pm. Classes for beginners commence at 7.00 pm.

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** is held immediately before the February General Meeting

## Plant of the Month Programme for 2010

FEBRUARY:	Ananus, Intergeneric Plants, Tillandsias and Full-sun Neoregelias.
MARCH:	Cryptanthus, Tillandsias, Full-sun Aechmeas and Canistrums
APRIL:	Cryptanthus, Tillandsias
MAY:	Spotted Neoregelias, Orthophytums, Tillandsias and Variegated Bromeliads
JUNE:	Alcantareas, Foliage Vrieseas, Dyckias, Hechtias
JULY:	Billbergias, Pitcairnia, Nidulariums
AUGUST:	Billbergias, Foliage Vrieseas, Catopsis and Miniature Neoregelias.
SEPTEMBER:	Billbergias and Guzmanias.
OCTOBER:	Vrieseas, Neoregelias, Nidulariums, Guzmanias
NOVEMBER:	Not often seen Bromeliads and Succulents

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## Competition Schedule for 2010

Novice, Intermediate and Advanced in each Class of the Mini-Shows and in the Popular Vote.

**January:** MINI-SHOW

- Class 1: Aechmea - species and hybrids
- Class 2: Vriesea - species and hybrids
- Class 3: Dyckia - species and hybrids
- Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

**February :** POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

**March:** POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

**April:** MINI-SHOW

- Class 1: Bromelioideae not listed elsewhere in the schedule – species and hybrids.
- Class 2: Guzmania - species and hybrids
- Class 3: Pitcairnia and Peperomia - species and hybrids
- Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

**May:** POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

**June:** POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

**July:** MINI-SHOW

- Class 1: Billbergia - species and hybrids
- Class 2: Tillandsioideae not listed elsewhere in the schedule – species and hybrids.
- Class 3: Neoregelia - species and hybrids – up to 200mm diameter when mature.
- Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

**August:** POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

**September:** POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

**October:** MINI-SHOW

- Class 1: Neoregelia - species and hybrids – over 200mm diameter when mature.
- Class 2: Tillandsia - species and hybrids.
- Class 3: Pitcairnioideae not listed elsewhere in the schedule – species and hybrids.
- Class 4: Any Other Mature (flowering) Bromeliad - species and hybrids.

**November:** POPULAR VOTE: Any Genus – species or hybrid, Novelty Bromeliad Display

*Note 1: Class 4 in each Mini Show schedule provides for any flowering bromeliad that would not be in its prime for the appropriate Mini Show.*

Note 2: Class 1 (April), Class 2 (July) and Class 3 (October) provide for plants from these subfamilies not elsewhere included in the Mini Show schedule.



*Quesnela edmundoi forma rubra*