

The Bromeliad Society of Queensland Inc.

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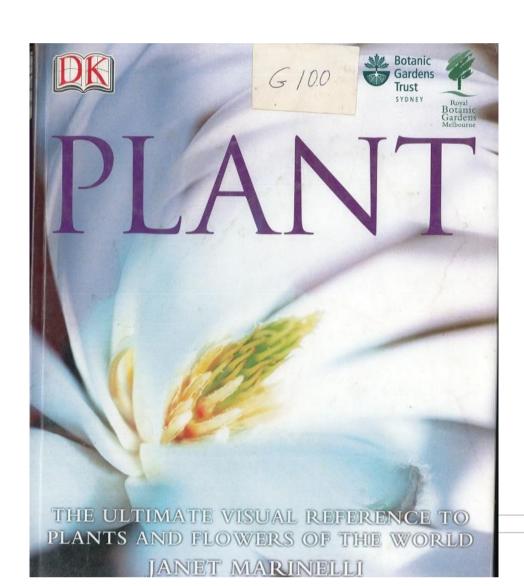
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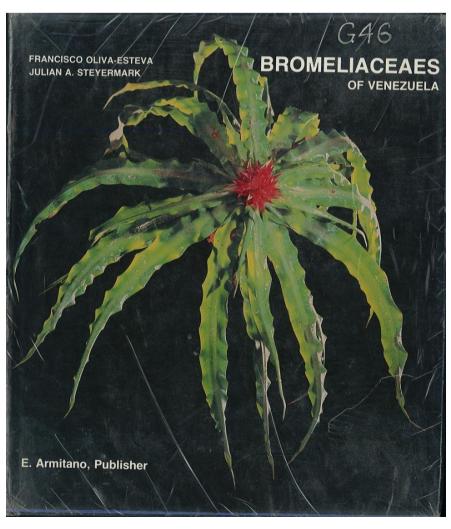
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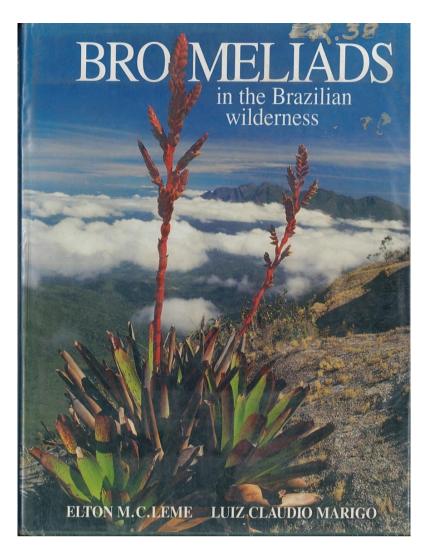
All borrowed books must be returned at the November General Meeting, to allow a stocktake at the end of the year.



BOX 1

From cultivating plants that are on the international endangered list or already extinct in the wild, to avoiding invasive species, gardeners can play a vital role in conservation. A ground breaking reference for both plant enthusiasts and gardeners, Plant is a newgeneration encyclopedia designed to provide environmental and horticultural information for anyone concerned about the planet's biodiversity.

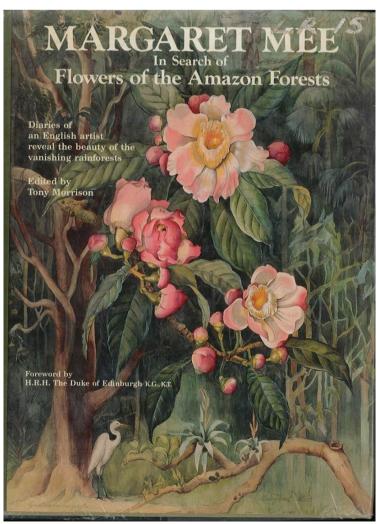


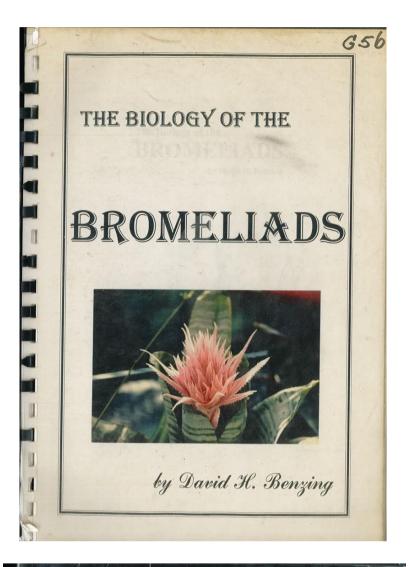


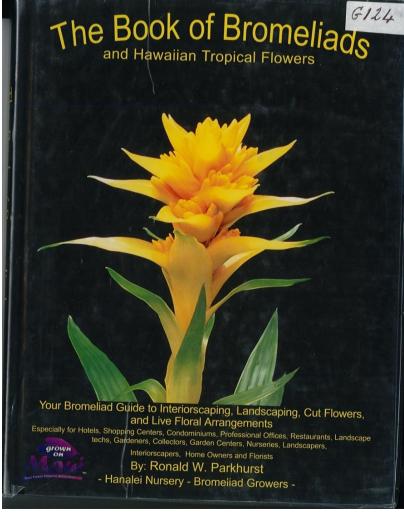
This book provides an overview of the bromeliad family, includining their evolution and botanical characteristics.

It describes thhe major Brazilian ecosystems and then has a full description of fauna thaat are at least partially dependent on bromeliiads for food and shelter.

It provides a good introduction to the habitats of Brazilian bromeliads.





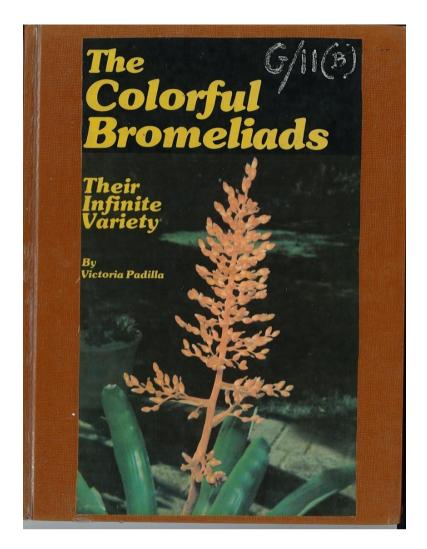


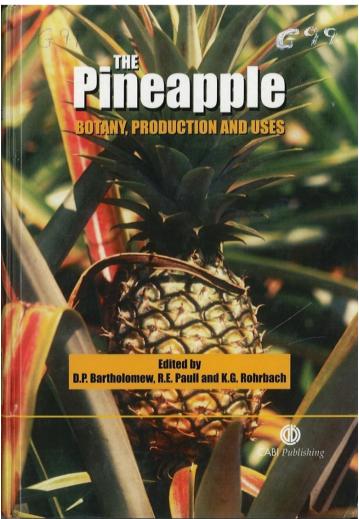
This book has 216 pages and about 650 colour photos. It opens with five pages which briefly discuss the botanical classification of bromeliads, and their cultural requirements (from a Hawaiian perspective).

Thhere are several chapters with photos of bromeliads includings ones with floral displays.

It also contains photos of other tropical flowers such as orchids, heliconias and proteas.

This is a good overview of plants but you must take into account the different growing conditions.

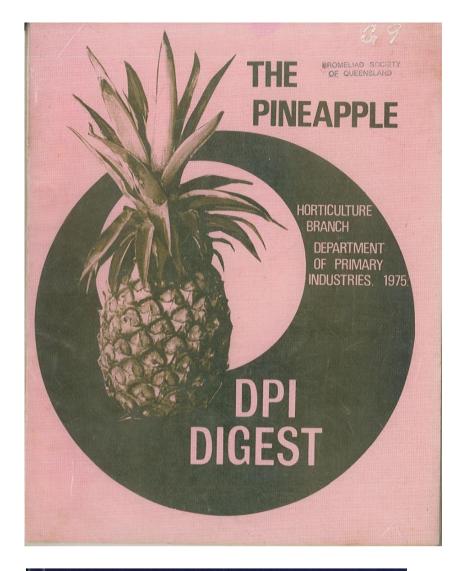


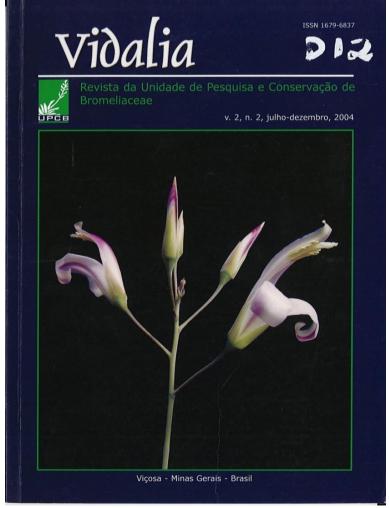


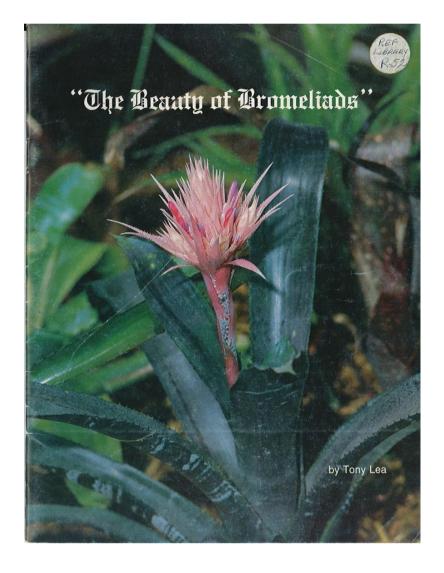
Perhaps the most interesting chapters of this 300 page book for the bromeliad grower are the first two. They cover:

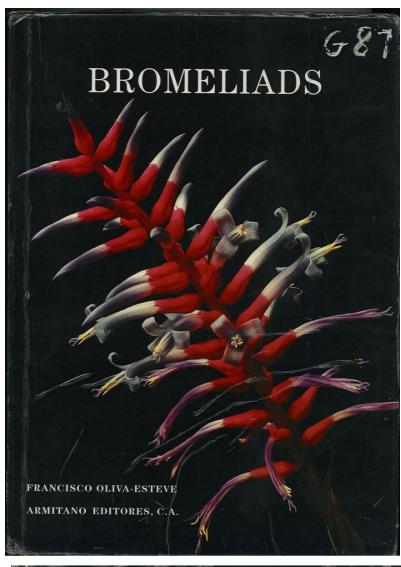
- The pineapple's origin, cultivation history and current production areas,
- Its morphology, anatomy and taxonomy.

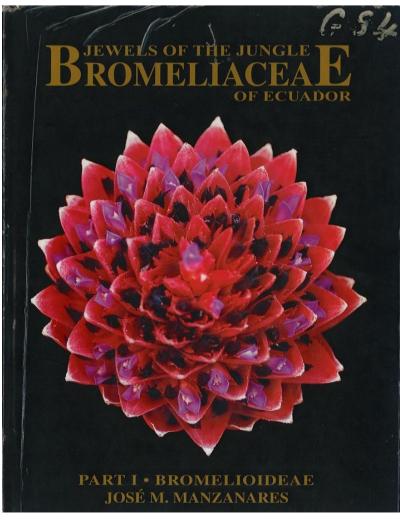
Other chapters cover all aspects of the pineapple's horticulture, harvest and processing. The information on the pineapple's disease control and nutrition strategies can be used to infer approaches to these matters for bromeliads more generally. However, the information in Dr. Benzing's book: *Bromeliaceae – Profile of an Adaptive Radiation*, may be of more value in this regard.







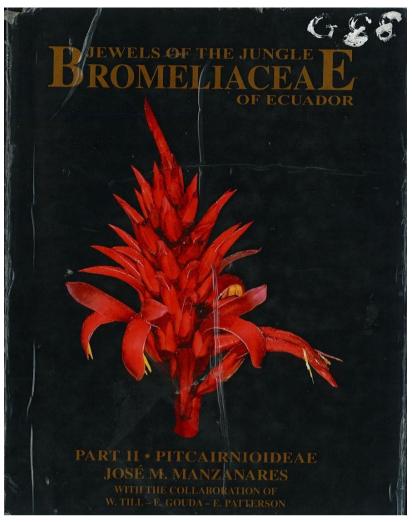




This book is the first of four, which are scheduled for publication over the next few years.

Part 1: Bromelioideae covers the seven genera of this subfamily found in Ecuador. The book has 240 pages and over 400 illustrations, most of which are colour photographs of bromeliad species and their habitats.

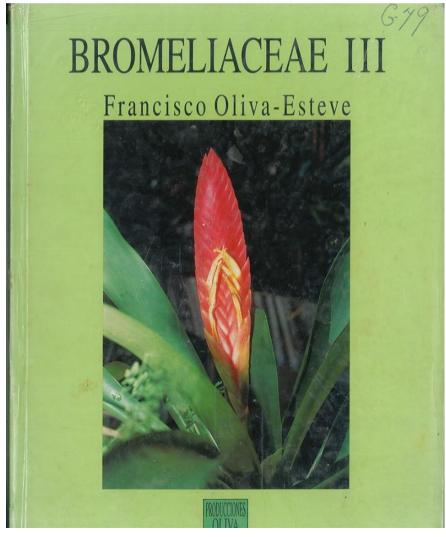
The book covers early explorers, horticulturalists and other people who have made a significnat contribution to the study of Ecuadorian bromeliads. Other chapters includean introduction to the morphology of bromeliads, detailed descriptions of 78 Ecuadorian bromeliad species followed by a detailed glosssary.



This book is a major step forward in the knowledge of Picairnia and Puya in Ecuador.

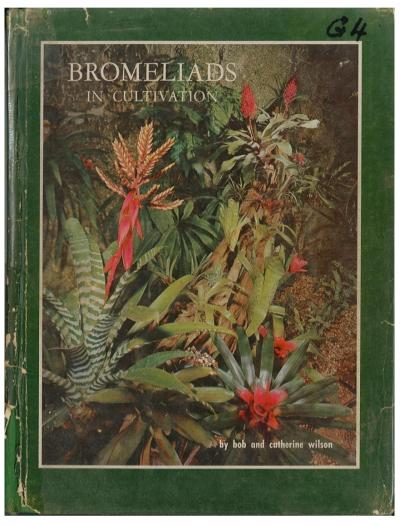
Besides the extensive descriptions, many species are illustrated for the first time, their phenologies (appearance) and ecologies have been studied in the field and their conservation status has been determined. Untiringly the author has travelled the country for decades and has amassed a unique set of data which he presents here in a readable and luxuriously illustrated opus.

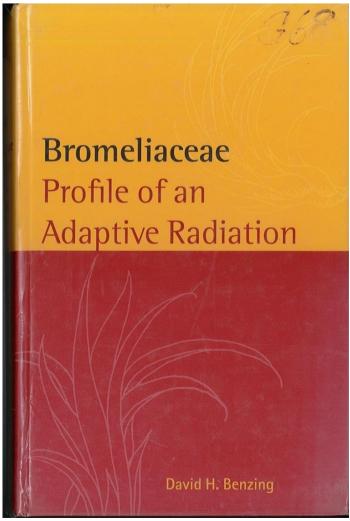
The book includes a glossary of terms, botanical illustrations and a good list of references.



The book starts with a short chapter on the European and North American botanists and horticulturalists who found many of the Venezuelean bromeliads. The roles of over 20 people are summarised.

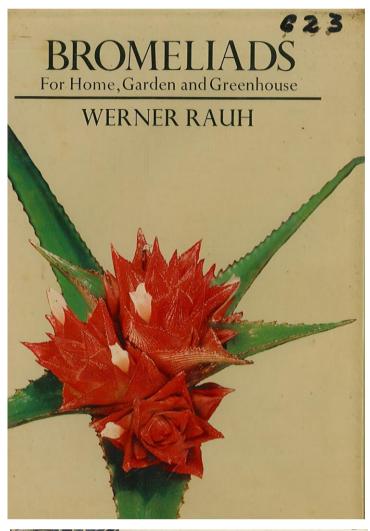
Most of the book comprises of descriptions of a wide variety of South American bromeliads. The habit, for example shape and size, of each species is described as well as its location. At least one, and sometimes several, photographs of a flowering plant of each species accompanies the text. In addition, there are many photographs of bromeliads' habitats throughout the book. A high standard of accuracy has been achieved in the text, while the photographs' quality is very good.

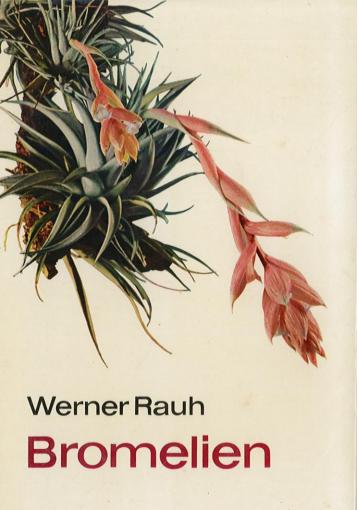




This book is divided into three parts beginning with a short overview of Bromeliaceae intended to set the stage for the core of eight chapters devoted to vegetative and reproductive structure and function, ecology, associations with other organisms, and finally evolution and phylogeny. The third section presents the special topics.

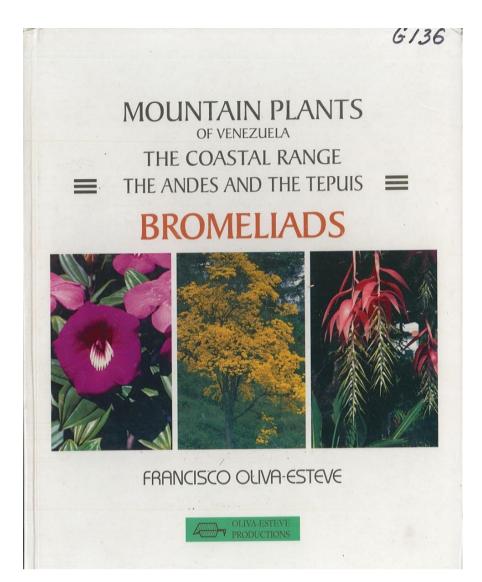
There is little doubt that this book presents the most comprehensive, and integrated, consideration of these topics available today. The chapters on bromeliad nutrition and reproduction are particularly useful from a grower's perspective, as they provide you with insights which can then be used to improve your approach to growing these plants.





The first Part commences with a brief description of several South American trips undertaken by Dr. Rauh, and his companions, while collecting bromeliads. While interesting as a travelogue, it also highlights the great diversity of habitats occupied by bromeliads.

In the book's second Part, information is presented, in a summarised form, on the appearance (including inflorescence), natural habitat, and other relevant comments (for example, specialised cultural requirements) of nearly 450 bromeliads. There are 176 Tillandsia species' descriptions, 22 Guzmania, 39 Vriesea, 15 Billbergia, 19 Neoregelia, 13 Pitcairnia, 14 Puya and about 150 species from other bromeliad genera.



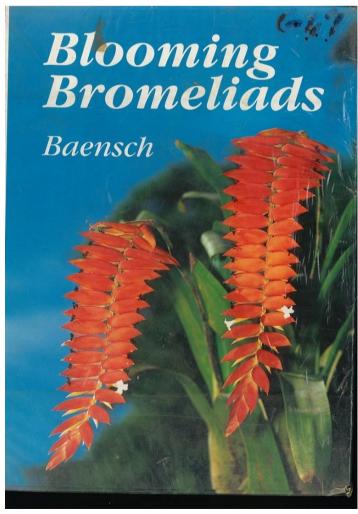
BOX 3

The book has 339 pages and is profusely illustrated with many high quality photographs.

The first 246 pages are of general interest in that they focus on plants other than bromeliads. Many of the shrubs and trees described in that section have been introduced into Australia.

The remainder of the book is focused on bromeliads, primarily photographs, with a few botanical and habitat descriptions. The most interesting element is the photographs. Many of these are of rare bromeliads.

There is an emphasis upon aechmeas, guzmanias, and pepinias/pitcarnias.

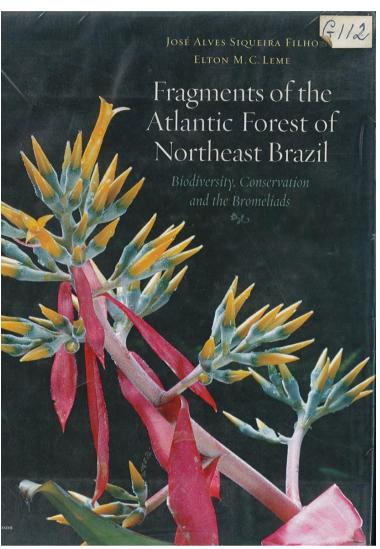


The book has 272 pages and over 1,000, high-quality, photographs. Many of these were taken in the Baenschs' garden, called Tropic Beauty, in the Bahamas.

Blooming Bromeliads opens with a description of Tropic Beauty, followed by short biographies of some of the botanists, explorers and nurserymen who have had a significant "impact" on the bromeliad world. Some of the Baenschs' travels in search of bromeliads in the northern part of South America, and Mexico, are then described.

The main part of the book deals with individual bromeliads. Mainly species, rather than hybrid, are discussed.

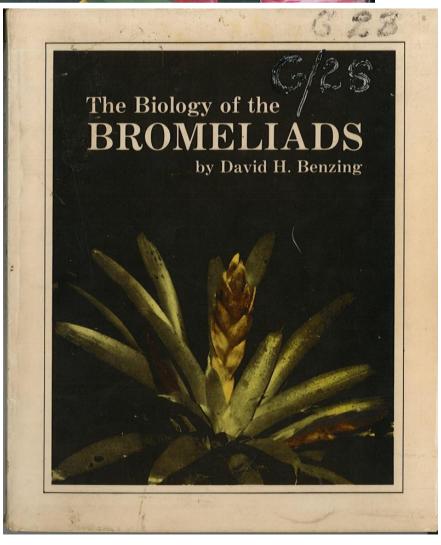
The book's great strength is its many colour photographs. *Blooming Bromeliads* contains photographs of many species which are seldom seen in other publications.

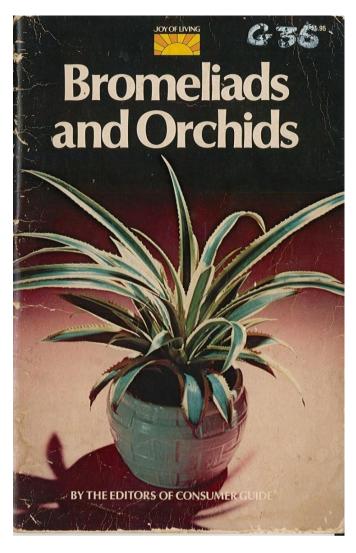


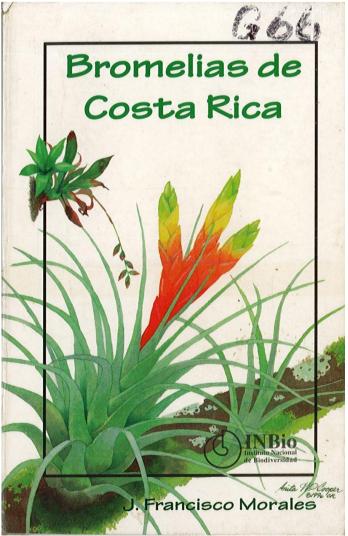
The book has 415 pages and is profusely illustrated with colour photographs of over 90 bromeliads and their habitats. Many of the photographs are of flowering specimens.

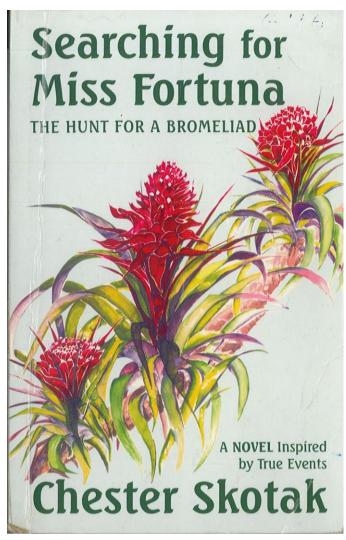
The first four chapters cover various topics relevant to the current status of the Atlantic Forest of northern Brazil. This once extensive forest is now heavily fragmented, and reduced to a very small portion of its former size. However, it is one of the most botanically diverse habitats in the world, and home to many bromeliads.

Bromeliads are describes in considerable detail followed by a discussion on botanically-related bromeliads, the plant's habitat, and some notes on its conservation status. Nearly all species are illustrated by a photograph of its habitat and a close-up of a flowering plant.





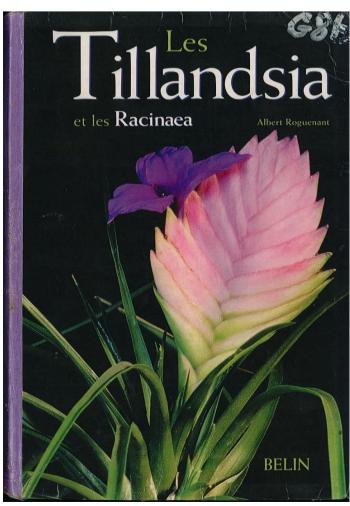




Chester Skotak describes this book as "...a novel inspired by true events..." It is loosely based on the events that led to the discovery, and introduction to cultivation, of a lovely cultivar of Guzmania lingulata, namely, 'Fortuna'.

It is basically a paperback novel and contains little in the way of descriptions of plants or their habitat. I would describe it as more a book about human nature and the different types of people, and their motivations, who can become involved in attempting to acquire rare bromeliads.

So, it is an interesting book about human behaviour (and Chester Skotak's views on the topic) but of only marginal relevance if you are primarily interested in bromeliads.



The book is written in French, which is interesting, as very few bromeliad books are published in France.

It commences with a brief history of the discovery of tillandsias (the genus *Racineae* has only been separated from *Tillandsia* in recent times), their habitat, and their commercial/cultural uses. Chapters follow on how to cultivate these plants, and their distinguishing characteristics, from a botanical perspective. A number of tillandsia hybrids are also listed.

A comprehensive listing of, and botanical key for, *Tillandsia* and *Racineae* species comprises the main part of the book. For each plant, there is a description of its growth habit, distribution, habitat, infloresence (including flowers), and usually, some comments on its culture. These are often complemented by a colour photograph, or line drawing, of the plant. Unfortunately, many of the photographs are not of flowering plants.

