Far North Coast Bromeliad Study Group N.S.W.

Study Group meets the third Thursday of each month

Next meeting November 15th 2018 at 11 a.m.

Venue: PineGrove Bromeliad Nursery

114 Pine Street Wardell 2477

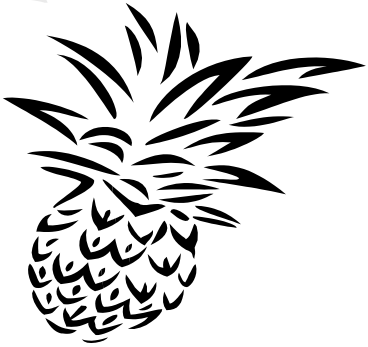
Phone (02) 6683 4188

Discussion: October 2018

General Discussion

Editorial Team:
Ross Little
Helen Clewett
Les Higgins

pinegrovebromeliads@bigpond.com



Meeting 20th September 2018

The meeting was opened at approximately 11.00 am
The 11 members present were welcomed.
Five apologies were received.

General Business

All members were concerned as to Marie's welfare. She is home after a successful operation. Unfortunately it will be several months before Marie is again with us.

The meeting had a very low attendance however it allowed for informal chatting. There was considerable discussion about Show anomalies and conditions, plant prices also techniques to be mindful of used by unscrupulous people when they displace plants not of their ownership. Recently when at an interstate Show a member set a box of display plants down only to find when her back was turned for a moment a couple of plants had been taken. Unfortunately the plants were never found. Best advise is: only leave plants with a trusted carer or in a secure designated area.

There was further discussion about acquiring a television to make slide shows at future meetings. Our present set-up isn't adequate due to our meetings being held outdoor where we have no control over excess light for a projector.

Ross referred to a sentence in bold type in our FNCBSG September Newsletter: **A Minutes Secretary is urgently required.** We all appreciate the help given by members past and present but additional assistance would further spread the load. "Many hands make light work"

Chores for the Month

Go out after dark with a powerful torch to search for flower bud eaters – slugs and snails. These creatures are hermaphrodites (having both male and female organs). Two hermaphrodites are needed for a successful mating and both lay spherical white eggs in clusters. Sprinkle an iron based slug and snail killer. Not only does this immediately stop the pests from feeding it breaks down to supply iron to the plants.

Earth worms invade pots placed on the plant house floor. Like slugs and snails they too are hermaphrodites. Worms deconstruct potting mix. The plant's roots die as a result of deprivation of air movement. Worm presence is revealed by worm casts extruding from the drainage holes and through the holes in net pots.

Stop worms invading a plant house by soaking the floor with a strong solution of copper sulphate (Bulk $5/Kg). Copper oxychloride would be better but it costs six times the price of copper sulphate. Be careful not to allow this chemical solution to splash onto Bromeliads.

Worms usually gain access to a bulk potting mix through a contaminated ingredient. Commercial steam sterilization at 180^0F for 20 minutes followed by rapid cooling eradicates harmful bacteria and it also kills worms and their eggs. A primitive method that Les uses is to make the potting mix in an old metal shower base. (ex-Local Tip). Extra water is added and a fire made underneath the container. Worms quickly emerge and eggs don't hatch!

Everyone is asked to contribute to **Chores for the month**. A minimum of one sentence about **Chores** one may have dealt with during the month or need to be dealt with may be all that is needed. Unless members make a contribution it is unlikely that **Chores for the month** will continue. This section in our Newsletter is considered a valued resource to be able to compile an annual **'chores list'** to aid us all for better housekeeping.

Show and Tell and Ask!

Les brought in a green *Neoregelia pendula* x *eleutheropetala* with a dissimilar etiolated off-shoot, the question was: "Why is the pup so unlike the parent?"
Answer: The more knowledgeable members were able to say this off-shoot is what is normally expected and this specimen probably needs extra light and may be overfed. Also as the off-shoot matures it should take on a similar appearance to the parent plant.

Another question raised was: "how to get more than one pup at a time from these plants and make them form a clump?"
Answer: If only one pup forms remove it when one third to half the size of the parent plant. Add a fertilizer prill to each leaf axil of the parent plant, this will help feed the plant at a greater rate than adding additional fertiliser to the mix and may help it produce more than one pup at a time. Foliar feeding also helps.

Remember pup production is very exhausting on the parent plants nutrient store so any extra fertiliser it gets the more pup production one could experience.

Keryn brought in some Neoregelias for identification: the first plant presented was identified as *Neo*. 'Christmas Cheer' next were 'Rosy Morn' and 'Scarlet Red'. The last plant discussed had several name suggestions as a direction to search the BCR for its identity, it was a variegated plant not often seen these days, however when grown well is as good a show as any modern day hybrid, a little research suggests *Neo*. 'Spots and Dots'.

Ross had a *Racinaea pugiformis* in flower to show recommending to us who are visually affected to don our spectacles if we wished to view the tiny flowers.
He explained that for many years a plant was introduced into our collections as *Tillandsia tenuispica.* When this plant flowered it was realized it didn't match the description in Smith and Downs but fitted best to *Tillandsia pugiformis* now *Racinaea pugiformis*. If you still have this plant in your collection with either of those previous names on the label it's high time you changed it. (article p.5)

Racinaea pugiformis (L. B. Smith) M. A. Spencer & L. B. Smith, Phytologia 74: 156. 1993. Basionym: *Tillandsia pugiformis* L. B. Smith, Contr. Gray Herb. 89:13,24. 1930.

Distribution: Epiphytic and sometimes terrestrial, 1350 - 2700 m alt, south western Ecuador and north western Peru.

John brought in a *Aechmea distichantha* with a very large and attractive vibrant pink panicle with blue flowers/petals. His concern was that it differed to other plants he had seen of this name in other collections. Some being much larger and some even smaller than his plant. Why ??
An explanation was, its natural habitat range where these plants come from is quite expansive and variable as shown in its distribution list. This means its growth habit can vary considerably due to habitat quality -: nutrient and moisture availability etc. (article/key/photos p.6)

Distribution: Epiphytic, saxicolous, and sometimes terrestrial, 200 - 2200 m alt, Bolivia, southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and north eastern Argentina.

He also discussed two other plants he had with him, one being *Neoregelia* 'Lava' a Skotak hybrid registered in 1998 that he acquired from Jennifer about 20mths ago. He feels it's not a difficult plant to grow and its glowing reddish orange colouration is a delight to see in the garden. John's second plant was *Guzmania* 'Gwendolyn' a Deroose hybrid registered in 1997 which he has had since 2009.

John asked for a identification of a small Tillandsia he had which Helen says is most likely *Till. araujei,* best to bring it back when in flower for a more positive identification. He also showed us how he uses a spindle on a lathe to make the spiralled wire baskets/hangers for these smaller Tillandsias, he then generously distributed some of his products.

Plants that have been chewed by locusts (grasshoppers) were casually acknowledged. Locusts are principally a nocturnal pest. When the 'hoppers are chewing desirable plants use chemical sprays such as Congaurd® at dusk to obtain maximum kill.

When using chemicals please use caution and read the instructions first.

***RACINAEA*: a New Genus of Bromeliacea (Tillandsioideae)**

by Michael A. Spencer and Lyman B. Smith in Phytologia 74(2): 151-60. 1993

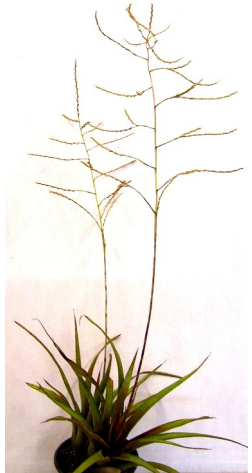
Abstract:
A re-evaluation of *Tillandsia* subgenus *Pseudo-catopsis* (Andre) Baker revealed sufficiently distinct characters to warrant the establishment of a new genus, **Racinaea**. Named in honor of Racine Foster, *Racinaea* is described and discussed, and new combinations are provided for 46 species and 15 varieties.

Tillandsia section *Pseudo-catopsis* was established by Andre in 1889. Shortly thereafter, Baker (1889) elevated Pseudo-catopsis to subgeneric rank. He characterized the group by having leaves rosulate, coriaceous, acuminate, and more or less densely lepidote, spikes distichous, flowers small, and a capsule 3-4 times the length of the sepals. Mez (1896), in his treatment of Bromeliacese for C. DeCandolle's *Monographiae Phanerogamarum*, accepted *Pseudo-catopsis* as a valid subgenus in Tillandsia, but did not accept all of Baker's descriptive char-acters. He redefined it by using both stamens that are shorter than the petals and asymmetric sepals as the relevant subgeneric characters. In dolng so, he transferred several species out of subg. *Pseudo-catopsis* Baker and into other subgenera in *Tillandsia*. Smith and Downs (1977) continued the use of *Pseudocatopsis* sensu Mez in their monograph of the Bromeliaceae, though they further defined it as having sepals broadest towards the apex.

During the course of revisionary work on the genera of Bromeliaceae, we have come to the conclusion that taxa treated under subgenus *Pseudocatopsis* are sufficiently distinct from other tillandsioid species to warrant generic segregation. We therefore establish the new genus *Racinaea* to accommodate them. The unique set of characters that readily distinguish *Racinaea* from other tillandsioid genera are**:**

- Distichous, small and inconspicuous flowers.
- Asymmetric sepals which are broadest towards the apex and free or nearly so.
- Stamens and pistil that are included in the corolla.
- A short and stout style.

The generic name is adopted in honor of the late Racine Foster (1910-1991) who, with her husband Mulford Foster, collected more than 200 new species of bromeliads, founded the Journal of the Bromeliad Society, and authored the book, Brazil, Orchid of the Tropics. She was a remarkable woman and her dedication to the study of bromeliads was an exemplary and lifelong endeavor. It gives us great pleasure to name our new genus after her.



Racinaea pugiformis

Key to Varieties and Forms of *Aechmea distichantha*

1. Inflorescence lax or sublax, usually broadly pyramidal; spikes more or less spreading, many-flowered; leaves usually acute or acuminate.
var. ***distichantha.***

2. Petals purple or blue. var. ***distichantha*** forma ***distichantha.***

2. Petals white. var. ***distichantha*** forma ***albiflora.***

1. Inflorescence dense, spikes erect, few flowered, leaves usually attenuate or rounded and apiculate

3. Inflorescence elongate, slenderly cylindric or fusiform; plants large; leaves usually attenuate. var. ***schlumbergeri.***

3. Inflorescence short, ovoid; plants small; leaves usually rounded and apiculate. var. ***glaziovii.***

It's *Tillandsia aeranthos* Time

by Peter Tristram 2018

It certainly is the time of year for *Tillandsia aeranthos* to burst forth in bloom. Like so many Tillandsia, this species comes in many forms and there'd be a lot more if the splitters hadn't separated out and named some closely related species.

Tillandsia aeranthos was described nearly 200 years ago and a lot was sure written about it in French, judging by the references in the Tillandsia DVD from Derek Butcher. It has had many binomial names over the years, not becoming *Tillandsia aeranthos* until Smith nailed it down in 1943, it seems. I wouldn't be surprised if it didn't travel on the Endeavour with Banks and Solander across the South Pacific, though probably a very flat form! (Ed. it's not in Bank's manifesto)

There are many forms shown in the DVD and often seen on Facebook, especially those posted by Luiz F. Varella, who lives in Porto Alegre in Southern Brazil in the heart of *aeranthos* country. Many of the ones he posts are not seen in cultivation, though. Check the DVD if not sure what I mean as a lot of Luiz's pics are there. Never-the-less, we do have a good range of the more typical pink bracts, shades-of-blue/purple flowers. Because the species occurs over a wide area, ranging from epiphytic to lithophytic habitats, the range of foliage forms varies greatly in addition to the inflorescence forms. I suppose species like *Till. jonesii, winkleri, bella* and *polzii* described by Renate Ehlers and Theresa S. Then there is *Till. bergeri*, described much later than *Till. aeranthos* in the early 20th century, but from rocky outcrops near Buenos Aires in Argentina rather than forests in southern Brazil where *aeranthos* would have first been noticed, looking at the form of the plants in the old plates which are very similar to the Porto Alegre forms. I guess if Strehl had lived longer, some of the 'new' forms of *aeranthos*, such as the hard, purplish-leafed, heavily frosted ones, might have been elevated to species status too. Species groups like *tenuifolia* and *stricta* must morph into *aeranthos* group species too. Maybe *Till. neglecta* is a northern extension of *aeranthos* group species.

I certainly don't know the answers and would love to read more from anyone who has studied the plants in habitat! Maybe phylogenetic studies could help show evolutionary patterns as well.

Neoregelia 'Lava'
equal 1st Open and Judges Choice
John Crawford

Vriesea hieroglyphica
equal 1st Open Trish Kelly

Tillandsia ionantha var. *stricta*
equal 1st Tillandsioideae
Keryn Simpson

Tillandsia aeranthos
equal 1st Tillandsioideae
Helen Clewett

Tillandsia aeranthos
equal 1st Tillandsioideae
Dave Boudier

'Spring Time Bevvie'
1st Decorative Helen Clewett

Neoregelia 'DeRolf'
shown by Keryn Simpson

Tillandsia recurvifolia var. *subsicundifolia*
shown by Dave Boudier

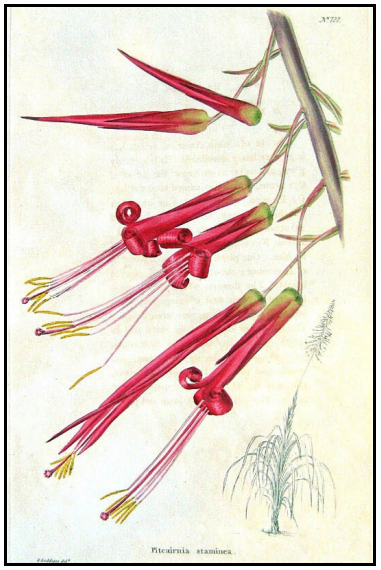
'Pretty in Pink'
shown by John Crawford

'Our Echidna'
shown by Keryn Simpson

Photos by: Ross Little

A Little Bromeliad History - Part 3

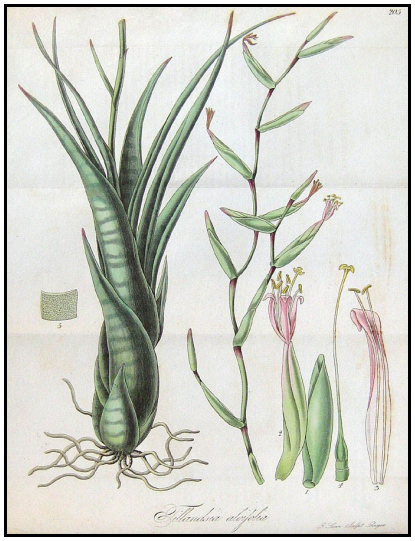
sourced by Helen Clewett



Pitcairnia staminea

The next periodical treated here was founded by **Conrad and George Loddiges**. Conrad was a German-born horticulturist who settled in Hackney (now part of London); his son George was the main author of the text in the 20 volumes produced from 1817-1833 of **The Botanical Cabinet** - consisting of coloured deliniations of plants from all countries, with a short account of each, directions for management &c. &c. The 2000 hand coloured engravings - 7 of bromeliads - were made by George Cooke. The drawings for the engravings came from numerous persons, including Cooke and G. Loddiges. All the copper plates were later stolen by one of Loddiges's men from the library in his garden, only the original drawings were preserved. *Pitcairnia staminea* was newly described as "a stately plant in the genus named after Dr. Pitcairn of Islington who had a good collection of plants, many of them recorded in the Hortus Kewensis as having been introduced by him". The description reads further that the flowers, which were near a hundred at their first opening, roll back initially but after a few days become straight again. The name of the species relates to the striking long stamens. It is saxicolous in eastern Brazil.

William Jackson Hooker, when professor of botany at the university of Glasgow, was the author of **Exotic Flora** with 3 volumes from 1823-1827 published in Edinburgh, containing 232 coloured engravings of exotic plants. Among several bromeliads were some new species, like *Tillandsia nitida* (now *Catopsis nitida*) and *Tillandsia bulbosa*. Reproduced here is the plate of *Tillandsia aloifolia*, the "aloe-leaved Tillandsia" as Hooker called it. A plant was sent by Baron De Schack from Trinidad to Glasgow where it flowered in 1825. The species had been described earlier by Swartz under the currently still valid name



Tillandsia aloifolia

of *Tillandsia flexuosa*. The distribution of this epiphyte ranges from Florida to Venezuela.

Successive works by W. Hooker between 1830 and 1857 are **Botanical Miscellany, The Journal of Botany, The London Journal of Botany** and **Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany** with in total 448 uncoloured lithographs including some bromeliads, most of them made by Walter Fitch who is best known for his work for the magazine of William Curtis. In London, as director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Hooker also edited the first 2 series of **Icones Plantarum** (volume 1-10, 1837-1854), illustrated with 1000 lithographs of plants from his herbarium, again many made by Fitch; this publication was later continued by his son Joseph Dalton Hooker with a 3rd series (volume 11-20, 1867-1891) and by Daniel Oliver with a 4th series (volume 21-30, 1892-1913). There is a 5th series (volume 31-38, 1922-1975) and the grand total of monochrome plates in all series is 3750. As for bromeliads, in the 3rd series is a plate of *Androlepis skinneri* and in the 4th series one of *Bromelia balansae*.

Joseph Paxton produced both a magazine and a series work with coloured plates. He was a versatile person, his occupations and achievements were impressive and earned him a knighthood in 1851. Sir Joseph was horticulturist, editor, landscape gardener, railroad promoter, builder of glass structures (such as the famous Crystal Palace for the world exposition in London in 1851, later destroyed by fire), architect, civil engineer and politician. He achieved the first blooming of Victoria amazonica when serving as head gardener to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth. From **Paxton's Magazine of Botany and register of flowering plants** 16 volumes were published between 1834-1849. Besides woodcuts in the text it contained 768 coloured plates with some bromeliads (engravings by F. Smith and lithographs by S. Holden). One of the plates is described as *Tillandsia stricta*, but represents *Tillandsia aeranthos*, a species from north eastern Argentina and regions of adjacent countries. This error had been made earlier in Edwards's Botanical Register (vol.16 plate 1338, 1830). The successor of this magazine was **The Gardeners' Magazine of Botany**, conducted by T. Moore and W.P. Ayres; 3 volumes were published from 1850-1851 with 100 coloured plates including some bromeliads.

Tillandsia aeranthos depicted as *stricta*

Paxton founded with **John Lindley** the magazine **The Gardener's Chronicle**, but that was illustrated only with drawings in the text. They were also the authors of **Paxton's Flower Garden**, consisting of 3 volumes published in parts from 1850-1853, with 108 excellent hand coloured lithographs by L. Constans and E. Prévost. In the revised edition of Paxton's Flower Garden by Baines published from 1882-1884 the plates were printed as chromolithographs and of less quality. Among the 4 bromeliads in this work is the illustration of *Bromelia longifolia*, called "the long-leaved bromelia from Guiana". Mr. Henderson of the Wellington Road Nursery exhibited the plant on a meeting of the Horticultural Society. It is referred to as the same species described by Rudge under that name in Plantae Guianenses (1805), however Rudge's plant originated from quite some other type of habitat and represents the species now known under the name of *Aechmea longifolia*. The plant figured in Paxton's Flower Garden is from Chile; in 1857 Austrian botanist Johann Beer gave it the new name *Bromelia carnea* and the current name is *Ochagavia carnea*.

Ochagavia carnea

Loddigesia mirabilis with *Aechmea mertensii* (left) and Patagona gigas with *Puya chilensis* (right) by J. Gould and H.C. Richter

Taken from: www.bromtravels.nl/ht/icontext2.html Great Britain

What is a Grex and Grex Naming ?

The term **grex** (pl. greges or grexes) is derived from the Latin noun grex, gregis meaning flock or swarm, it is used to describe hybrids based on their parentage. Some hybridisers will cull hundreds if not thousands of seedlings from a grex to only keep the best, later after growing on to maturity will cull these to a couple considered worthy of registration. However there are others who raise and sell everything from a grex regardless of quality over dollars, this type of practice does not help the industry at all and should be frowned upon. There are times though that there are a lot of quality plants within a grex requiring more names than is feasible for the hybridiser. Here it is felt that a single name could be given to cover the grex when first established, a descriptor name could be added later by individual growers for specific select plants from the grex. The grex name still remains to all hybrids of the original parents.

A Hybridisers View on Grex Naming

by M&M Cameron

Thoughts on naming of Bromeliads and issues facing the industry.
From a hybridisers point of view, there is far to much incorrect naming or guessing names of Bromeliads without knowing the history of the plants. This is doing our industry no favours at all. The hybridiser may take up to six years to grow a single batch of Bromeliads from seed. A single cross may grow up to 200 plants in one grex, all possible very attractive plants but with only a few standouts. These are the couple that the hybridiser should name and register. Preferably before they are released. The rest I would like to see the BCR accept grex registration so the rest of the grex could get a title to hopefully reduce the need for people attaching a name on these plants. With no history to work with some of these Bromeliads may have siblings (pups all from the one plant) already incorrectly named by others as well, hence causing large confusion and disagreements amongst growers. The hybridiser where possible should be contacted to obtain the history of the plants to correctly name and register these siblings if worthy. It is all up to the individual grower to try and follow the BCR rules to look after this wonderful Bromeliad industry we all love.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

It has been suggested that those that want to see a change in the Code should seek to put forward a proposal for debate and consideration. Any such proposal should go to the Code Commission. Bromeliad growers are not the only group interested in such a change, other plant groups also have expressed interest and already operate informal and very detailed grex naming systems.

Ed: Sellers should always check the name on a plant using the BCR for hybrids and cultivars for spelling etc. before offering their plant for sale.

Plant House Design, Location and Utilization by Les Higgins 2018

Seasonal light and heat intensity is the result of the varying distance of earth to the sun. Winter sun rises in the north-east and sets in the north-west. June 21st solstice the sun ascends to an angle of 35^0. Summer sun rises in the south-east and sets in the south-west. December 21st solstice the sun attains an angle of 85^0. This knowledge suggests the most suitable location for a plant house.

The preeminent plant house orientation is north-south where it receives unrestricted light regardless of the seasonal variations. South is the most suitable place for the house entrance. North has the most intense illumination and heat radiation. Western radiation can be almost as severe as that coming in from the north and is probably more prolonged. The most moderate light and temperature is in the eastern area. The floor is the coldest place.

A well designed glass house or plastic igloo allows a very gentle air flow of less than 8 km/hour. Air enters at floor level and warm air exits through a roof vent. The roof vent should be capable of opening to the east or to the west depending on the prevailing wind direction. Insufficient air movement encourages white fly infestation and pathogens may become established.

The eastern side of the north-south shade house benefits by having minimum shade cloth density. Leave as much uncovered area as possible from the ground upwards to allow UV light penetration. The shade cloth can be secured to a length(s) of wood or plastic pipe. This enables the eastern shade to be rolled-up during the late afternoon and rolled down the next day.

The least suitable position for a plant house is east-west. Plants in the northern side are in risk of being 'cooked' as the sun's rays are continuously on that side. Plants on the southern side may not receive adequate light. Moss, Algae, Liverworts and Slime moulds can proliferate in the diminished light and coolness of the southern side.

There are coloured shade cloths of various densities. Low percentage density shade cloths between 25% and 50% permit addition or subtraction of shade to provide the most suitable growth and colour manipulation of plants. Shade cloth over glass houses and igloos gives superior protection compared to traditional lime white wash. Vivid white shade has reflective properties and is advantageously used to provide a first screen. As seasonal light intensifies a second white (best is off-white) or coloured shade is used as an overlay.

Shade cloth colour should be selected to motivate plant growth. Green is restful to the human eyes and stimulates brown and red leaves. Beige is a good general purpose shade. Red is unsurpassed for growth of green leaves but red causes many plants to have a muddy appearance. Yellow is used to reduce the branch node spacing of certain shrubs. The whites can encourage flowering within some plant families whereas whites enhance the reds in Bromeliads. Black gives an overall reduction in light frequencies and used beneficially over many green leafed or 'black' leaf plants. Patches of a specific colour can achieve a plant with desired colour or shape.

Mesophytes (non-cams) are plants with optimum growth between the mean of temperature and moisture gradients. Depending upon their physiology mesophytes are positioned along the north side, the west side, the east side or on the floor of a house. Every plant profits from an optimal position.

For example: *Cryptanthus beuckeri* needs low light, cool conditions and a humid atmosphere. The writer's *Crypt. beuckeri* are on the eastern side floor. During summer they are covered with a red patch. When temperatures regularly exceed 30^0C *Crypt. beuckeri* looses excellence.

Xerophytes (cams) are plants that evolved by modification in form and or function to endure a recurrent harsh environment with high light intensity. Humid plant houses are unsuitable for Xerophytes. Shelter for xerophytes is best kept to a minimum and located where air flow prevents the build-up of humidity. The writer's xerophytes are in the open air against an eastern wall. They receive morning sunlight and in summer are under a 50% beige shade.

Whenever potable water is available install a misting system. Auto-control provides dependable watering at a pre-determined time. An inexpensive dry leaf sensor generates a pulsing action to reduce high air temperature. Watering should coincide with stomatal opening. Mesophytes need morning watering. Xerophytes require evening misting. To leave a plant with wet roots in a cold overnight situation encourages root-rots.

The writer's only water available in quantity is stored in a 40,000 litre concrete tank. Bird poo and decaying leaves from roof gutters gradually change this tank water into dilute hydrogen sulphate. Regardless of the water quality wetting the plant house floor increases humidity. As the floor dries gradual evaporation occurs and temperature is reduced.

For additional information search: Use of Colored Shade Netting in Horticulture

Novice Popular Vote

1st	- - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -
2nd	- - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -

Open Popular Vote

1st	John Crawford	*Neoregelia* 'Lava'
1st	Trish Kelly	*Vriesea hieroglyphica*
2nd	Keryn Simpson	*Neoregelia* 'DeRolf'
2nd	Dave Boudier	*Dyckia* unknown

Tillandsioideae

1st	Helen Clewett	*Tillandsia aeranthos*
1st	Dave Boudier	*Tillandsia aeranthos*
1st	Keryn Simpson	*Tillandsia ionantha* var. *stricta*

Decorative

1st	Helen Clewett	'Spring Time Bevvie'

Judges Choice

1st	John Crawford	*Neoregelia* 'Lava'

Web Links for Checking Correct Identification and Spelling ?

Bromeliad Cultivar Register (BCR): http://registry.bsi.org/
Refer to this site for correct identification and spelling of your hybrid or cultivar.

New Bromeliad Taxon List : http://botu07.bio.uu.nl/bcg/taxonList.php
Refer to this site for latest species name changes and correct spelling.

Bromeliads in Australia (BinA) http://bromeliad.org.au/
Refer to this site for its Photo Index, Club Newsletters, Detective Derek Articles.

Keep these web sites set as desktop icons for quick reference access.

Where do I Find the Dates ?

www.bromeliad.org.au then click "Diary".
Check this site for regular updates of times, dates and addresses of meetings and shows in your area and around the country.