

Abstract:

Bromeliad growers are getting necrosis in the foliage of diverse *Aechmea* cultivars, mainly under climate conditions characterised by high air humidity during the night period. These necrotic areas both occur in greenhouse cultivation and after transport. Spineless *Aechmea* hybrids seem to be very sensitive in this respect (Londers, 2001). The leaf damage consists of localised ruptured cells in the chlorenchym. The occurrence of necrosis on specific leaf locations is linked with the local plant water status, more specific with a higher leaf turgor pressure. Plants placed under high air humidity (95-100 % RH), show increased leaf turgor pressure. Based on the results obtained so far, high turgor pressure is considered to be the initial condition for the occurrence of the observed leaf damage.