

NATIVE ORCHID  
SOCIETY  
of  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



*Caladenia  
leptochila*



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
JOURNAL

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PATRON: Mr T.R.N. Lothian

PRESIDENT: Dr P.E. Hornsby  
8 Kinross Avenue  
LOWER MITCHAM SA 5062

SECRETARY: Mr E.R. Hargreaves  
1 Halmon Avenue  
EVERARD PARK SA 5035  
Telephone 293 2471  
297 3724

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NEXT MEETING

WHEN: Tuesday, 23rd September, 1980 at 8.00 p.m.

WHERE: St Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.

WHY: Guest speaker - Dr Brian D. Morley of the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Herbarium will discuss 'Putative Hybrids in South Australian Orchids'.

Please bring your flowering plants for the plant display and commentary. There will be the usual trading table and raffle also the library for use of members.

S.G.A.P. Native Flower Show. - Wayville Showgrounds - 27-28th September, 1980.

This will probably be the only occasion when the SGAP Spring Show is held so early in the year - normally the show is mid-October. The change may not seem very big, but it makes an appreciable difference to native orchids. Thus we now have an excellent opportunity to put on the best display ever, so we want to show as many plants as possible. If you have orchids in flower, bring them along on Saturday morning, 27th September. The Show opens at 1.00 p.m. and finishes at 5.00 p.m. the next day, so they do not have to spend a long time in an alien environment. We need your help to make it a worthy exhibit. Any donations of struck kiekies for the NOSSA sales stall will be welcome.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr Clive Lloyd South Clayton, Victoria

## LAST MEETING.

Mr Trevor Ranford spoke about the living pathogens with which all plant growers must contend. These can be divided into four groups, nematodes, fungi, virus and bacteria. All are very small, usually too small to be seen by the human eye. Mr Ranford drew a comparison between household practices and gardening hygiene. For example we cook our meat to kill harmful organisms and wash our dishes in soapy water to eliminate disease. In the garden scene we may pasteurise our soil at 140°F to kill harmful bacteria and spores and wash our pots in bleach or disinfectant to prevent the spread of disease. The talk was illustrated with slides showing the effects of *Phytophthora cinnamomii* on a range of plants including jarrah forests, native shrubs and pine trees.

## RAFFLE PRIZES.

These were *Chiloglottis formicifera*, *Dendrobium aemulum* and a pink *Dendrobium kingianum*.

## POPULAR VOTE.

Epiphytes 1st. *Dendrobium teretifolium* C. Chisholm  
 2nd. *Philidota pallida* G. Nieuwenhoven  
 Terrestrials 1st. *Caladenia patersonii* R. Bates  
 2nd. *Diuris maculata* x *D. longifolia* 'bigears' L. Nesbitt

## PLANTS ON DISPLAY.

Peter Hornsby commented on the epiphytes on show. This was a big improvement on last month. *Dendrobium teretifolium* was very popular and accounted for half the plants in the section.

Bob Markwick was talked into commenting on the magnificent array of terrestrials and he handled the job very capably. The popular votes went to two of the pots awarded cultural certificates at the August meeting last year. This will give you some idea of the very high standard of culture now being reached. There were 48 exhibits, including 16 *Caladenia*, 6 *Diuris* and 16 *Pterostylis*. More than a dozen were specimen pots and would win their section in any other society.

## EPIPHYTES.

*Dendrobium aemulum*, *Den. teretifolium*, *Den. fleckeri* x *Den. gracilicaule*, *Philidota pallida*, *Sarcochilus falcatus*.

## TERRESTRIALS.

*Acianthus caudatus*, *A. reniformis*, *Caladenia patersonii*, *Cal. deformis*, *Cal. dilatata* var. *concinna*, *Cal. huegelii* and *Cal. huegelii* var. *reticulata*, *Cal. caerulea*, *Cal. latifolia*, *Cal. gladiolata* x *patersonii*, *Cal. filamentosa*, *Cal. rigida*, *Cal. catenata* (carnea), *Corybas dilatatus*, *Diuris palustris*, *D. maculata*, *D. palachila*, *D. maculata* x *D. longifolia*, *Chiloglottis formicifera*, *Chil. trapeziformis*, *Glossodia minor*, *Pterostylis nana*, *Pt. plumosa*, *Pt. vittata* var. *viridiformis*, *Pt. curta*, *Pt. cucullata*, *Pt. pedunculata*, *Pt. baptistii* and *Pt. ?* (rufa type).

Reprinted from a publication of the Hastings Valley Group of A.N.O.S.

*Dendrobium speciosum* or 'Rock Lily'.

A shallow pot appears most suitable, the potting mix should preferably be about marble size to assist with good drainage and is likely to consist of forest oak bark and charcoal, regular watering and frequent fertilising were also considered important with a break in fertilising during flowering, too much shade may leave the plant open for fungal attack which often occurs as black spot on the foliage.

*Dendrobium gracilicaule*.

*D. gracilicaule* is quite a widely distributed orchid. It grows from about The Hawkesbury River in the south to the south-eastern area of Cape York Peninsula in the north. They are found on trees and rocks and grow to an enormous size. The flowers are cup shaped and a dull yellow colour - usually with a considerable amount of reddish brown blotching on outside of the sepals. However, there is quite an amount of odour variation. Some are a greenish yellow.

There is also a variety found on Lord. Howe Island. It is called *Dendrobium howeanum*. It has slightly stouter stems than *D. gracilicaule*. The flowers are a pale golden yellow without the brown markings. There is a reddish tinge on the labellum.

The *D. gracilicaule* is quite easy to grow, either mounted on wood or potted in the usual charcoal and oak bark compost, and given plenty of sun.

*Dendrobium gracillimum*.

The *D. gracillimum* is a hybrid between the *D. speciosum* and *D. gracilicaule*, and like *D. gracilicaule* is widespread. There is quite a variation in length of stems and colour of flowers. Some have been found with canes as long as a long caned *D. speciosum*. The flowers vary from a light cream colour to a clear yellow. They are vigorous growers and will grow into large plants. The same culture described for *D. gracilicaule* will suit *D. gracillimum*.

*Dendrobium falcorostrum*.

*D. falcorostrum* has earned its common name of 'Beech Orchid' because it can usually be found growing on the Niggerhead Beech at altitudes in excess 700 metres.

As these plants grow in a moist foggy atmosphere with good air circulation they prefer these conditions when grown in a shade house. A position hanging high in the orchid house is more suitable than having the pot sitting on the bench.

When in a pot, oak bark and charcoal, sifted to remove fine particles, has proved to be a popular mixture, although a natural timber post is just as suitable. Plants should have the crown clear of the potting mix. Terracotta saucers are very popular for *D. falcorostrum*. In the spring the successful grower will be rewarded by racemes of large white beautifully scented flowers.

*Sarcochilus falcatus*.

The 'Orange Blossom' orchid must be a favourite with most people. They prefer to live high up in the bush house with plenty of shade and air movement. For an artificial host, either ti-tree (the prickly type for greater durability) or tree fern slabs seem to be the favourite types. They also do well on terracotta. Some experts recommend fertilizing all year round with a weak solution. The *Sar. falcatus* also likes plenty of water.

DIURIS PALUSTRIS. — with notes on cultivation.

R. Bates

*Diuris palustris* Lindl. is the smaller of the the 'Double Tails'. Each plant produces about 8 narrow twisted leaves but because they commonly clump together into tufts they appear to produce more. The shiny yellow flowers with chocolate striped petals make the species a real little gem.

The common name 'Swamp Diuris' is a real misnomer as this species prefers the drier areas of the State's cereal growing districts, particularly in the Murray Mallee, on Yorke Peninsula and in the Upper South East. It occurs as far north as Quorn in the Flinders Ranges. South Australia is the main centre of *D. palustris*' distribution as it is un-common in Victoria and rare in Tasmania. August and September are the main flowering months.

I have found hybrids of *D. palustris* with *D. pedunculata*, *D. maculata*, and *D. longifolia* but the species does not have much to offer as a breeding parent — its distinctive appearance is its most attractive feature.

It is a good species to cultivate as it is relatively immune from the leaf-tip die-back disease which ruins so many other *Diuris*. A straight gravelly bush soil seems to be the best medium. Small pots (either clay or plastic) are best as this dwarf species looks out of place in a large pot. Plants obtained from the limestone areas that *D. palustris* often favours seem to flower best if a few limestone chips are added. Vegetative increase is slow but under good conditions will reach 7.5% per annum.

I am growing a pure canary yellow clone which I have attempted to increase by seeding but without success.

Flowering rate is usually about 80%, compared with less than 50% for *Diuris longifolia*. Two — five flowers per plant is the usual.

CORYBAS SPECIES.

D. Dawes

A genus of at least 60 species with species being found from northern India, through Southern Asia to Australia.

These are some of the little gems of the terrestrials. Species of *Corybas* are found in all states of Australia.

They have a heart shaped leaf which comes through the ground curled up like a cup. If the plant is going to flower the bud can be seen while the leaf is still curled up. It is essential that you do not allow water to remain in the 'cup' for long periods as it will cause leaf rot.

The single helmet shaped flower sits on a leaf arising from a small round tuber which, if carefully watered, will multiply quite well. I find the autumn flowering species such as *C. hispidus* relatively easy to grow compared to winter flowering species like *C. diemenicus*. The flowers of this genus tend to dry off very easily. I find that they like a plastic hood or glass cover. This seems to keep a rather humid atmosphere around the plant. They like deep shade and they like to be moist, not wet.

I repot all my terrestrials early in January, being practically dried out from November. Most of the autumn flowering species have shoots appearing at this time and these I water heavily after planting. When the leaves appear I water with a weak solution of Maxicrop once a week for a few weeks — this appears to help them mature more quickly. My mix is equal parts of coarse washed river sand, tea tree leaf or gum leaf chaff, rich mountain soil and the fine remains of last year's mix, with a pinch of blood and bone.

(Reprinted from A.N.O.S. Victorian Group Bulletin — Volume 12, Issue 11.)

## DIURIS.

Les Nesbitt.

These attractive, colourful, spring flowering terrestrial orchids are called 'Donkey Orchids' after their large ear-like petals which stand up on short thin stalks. They are usually coloured yellow or brown but one species, *D. punctata*, has purple flowers. There are about 14 basic species of *Diuris* but many more 'species' have been named which are probably natural hybrids, as hybrid swarms are known to occur in many areas. *Diuris* are easily cultivated, although most species are slow to multiply.

*Diuris maculata* (Leopard Orchid):—

This is probably the most plentiful *Diuris* in Australia as it is found in all States except W.A. It was named by James Smith in 1804.

(*Dendrobium linguiforme* (1800) was the first Australian orchid to be described.) *D. maculata* has two or three grass-like leaves up to 150 mm high. The flower spike, which grows from the centre of the leaves, is up to 500 mm and carries two to ten flowers. Flowering period is from August to October. It is a very variable species in shape, colour and size. The flowers are cream to yellow with many brown spots and splashed, especially on the rear surfaces. The narrow lateral sepals cross over in mature flowers.

*D. maculata* is a hardy, free flowering species which is easy to cultivate. It increases slowly by tuber multiplication but is easily raised from seed (by scattering the seed on the surface of pots containing living plants). When grown on the Adelaide Plains *D. maculata* is always out for the Royal Show and some fine specimens have been seen there over the years. Flowering is delayed for a few weeks in Hills Districts. It can be seen in flower in all of our local flora reserves.

Individual flowers last 10–14 days and flowers open progressively from the bottom of the spike. I am attempting to line-breed this species to produce a wider range of flower types. I have selected some clones, such as 'Cheeky' which has very wide lobes on the labellum giving a filled-in look; 'Elf' which has pointed petals and sepals; 'Darky' which is very dark brown including the flower stem; 'Yellow' which has no brown spotting; and 'Largissum' which has flowers twice the size of normal clones,

*Diuris maculata* hybridises freely with other *Diuris* species. When crossed with *P. longifolia*

large robust plants are produced which bear flowers larger than either parent. Second generation hybrids are difficult to make however, as the primary hybrids usually refuse to set seed.

Field. trip to Ansteys Hill Regional Park. (Continued)

A few steps further on, diminutive flowers of *Corybas dilatatus* peeked from beneath a log, and nearby a veritable carpet of *Caladenia menziesii* leaves some showing promising buds, raised hopes that this shy flowerer will "produce the goods" this year.

Leaves of the autumn flowering *Eriochilus cucullatus* were located growing atop a patch of moss, and a step or two away, among many leaves of the very common *Microtis unifolia*, a leaf of *Prasophyllum patens* var. *pruinsum* was distinguishable by virtue of the colouration at its base. Shortly after, a specimen of *Prasophyllum rufum* in seed was found.

Across the track, superb specimens of the widespread green and white form of *Pterostylis alata* var. *robusta* occurred, together with large flowers of the very robust early form of *Acianthus reniformis*.

Up the hill, good flowering specimens of *Pterostylis longifolia* and *Acianthus exsertus*, *Diuris maculata* and *Caladenia deformis* in bud, and large basal rosettes of *Pterostylis plumosa* leaves were added to our list for the day. An unusual sighting consisted of a large group of *P. nana*, where several flowers exhibited deformed lateral sepals producing three filiform "antennae" instead of the usual two. Growing with these were stunted specimens of *P. alata* var. *robusta* carrying two flowers. Bob Bates indicated that these deformities may have resulted from a virus.

A cross-country jaunt around the head of a gully brought us to a rocky patch where specimens of a totally green form of *Acianthus exsertus* were in the late stages of flowering. This plant is similar to the clone at the Pars Wirra National Park, but the number of plants and area covered is not as extensive. A little further on, at the trackside, several groups of the brown and white form of *P. alata* var. *robusta* were flowering, and numerous leaves of *Thelymitra antennifera* gave us expectations of many flowers this spring.

It was at this juncture that the group broke up. Some electing to return to the cars, while the more intrepid trailed, after Bob Bates to the upper "wilds" of the Park, where the last flowering species to be sighted for the day was *Corybas diemenicus*.

It was of interest to note the variation in the plant communities, according to position (aspect), elevation, and depth of soil. The Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) occurs throughout the area, as does the Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) which varies from the mallee type of about 4 m. to a tall tree of about 15 m. The orchids favour the southern more sheltered aspects of the hillsides.

On the downward trek, showy bushes of the blue flowered *Hybanthus floribundis* buttercup (*Ranunculus lappaceus*), a very colourful orange-red fungus (*Clavaria* ?), *Pimilia* sp., and specimens of four *Drosera*, viz: *planchonii*, *peltata*, *glanduligera* and *whittakeri* attracted attention.

While some then went their separate ways, a number accepted George Nieuwenhoven's invitation to inspect the captive species "trapped" in his shadehouse so rounding off a delightful afternoon's excursion to an area previously unvisited by the Society as a group.

Orchids seen in flower:

<i>Acianthus exsertus</i>	<i>Pterostylis alata</i> var. <i>robusta</i>
<i>A. exsertus</i> (green form)	<i>P. longifolia</i>
<i>A. reniformis</i> (early form)	<i>P. nana</i>
<i>Corybas dilatatus</i>	<i>P. vittata</i>
<i>C. diemenicus</i>	

Bob Markwick has just donated a March 1980 copy of "Western Roads" to NOSSA library. This is the official journal of the Main Roads Department, Western Australia. Its chief interest to us lies in the initial article 'Native orchids saved'. It concerns the replacement of Muirs Bridge, on the Manjimup to Mt. Barker road, the Muir Highway. During consideration of the various alternatives the M.R.D. received a letter from the Curator of the Western Australian Herbarium, part of which is reproduced here: -

The area immediately south of the existing highway, on the east side of the river, is an extremely important locality for orchids. I wish to draw your attention to this fact and request that the proposed new route avoid the locality if possible.

The important area extends south from the highway for approximately 150 metres and the same distance east from the river. It is mostly low-lying, partly wet in winter and spring but dry in summer. Twenty species of orchid have been recorded here (see attached list), and three hybrids are also present. The population of the Butterfly Orchid (*Caladenia lobata*) is the best known of an uncommon species. Hybrids between it and the White Spider Orchid (*Caladenia patersonii* var. *longicauda*) occur here. There are also hybrids between *Caladenia flava* and *Caladenia marginata* and between the enamel orchids, *Elythranthera emarginata* and *E. brunonis*. This is the only known locality for the latter hybrid.

These orchid populations containing hybrids will be the basis for part of a proposed publication on orchids.

The occurrence here of *Caladenia filamentosa* var. *caesarea* is one of only two known localities for this orchid. The locality was also the site of pollination studies in orchids by the visiting American botanist Dr Warren Stoutamire in 1977. The co-existence here of good populations of many orchid species makes it outstanding for this work. An unsolved problem in this field is the pollination of the enamel orchids, *Elythranthera*. Because both species and hybrids occur at the Muir Bridge the site will be important in future work on the group.

I hope that consideration can be given to avoiding this area when the highway is reconstructed. Mr Alex George, of the Herbarium staff, will be pleased to discuss the matter further either in Perth or on-site at the Muir Bridge. The orchid species that were recorded to be found in this area are:

<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	<i>Elythranthera brunonis</i>
<i>C. longiclavata</i> var. <i>longiclavata</i>	<i>E. emarginata</i>
<i>C. lobata</i>	<i>Lyperanthus serratus</i>
<i>C. patersonii</i> var. <i>longicauda</i>	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>
<i>C. marginata</i>	<i>M. atrata</i> .
<i>C. flava</i> !.	<i>M. orbicularis</i>
<i>C. filamentosa</i> var. <i>caesarea</i>	<i>Thelymitra crinita</i>
<i>C. radiata</i>	<i>T. nuda</i>
<i>C. latifolia</i>	<i>T. fuscolutea</i>
<i>Diuris laxiflora</i>	<i>T. antennifera</i>
<i>D. longifolia</i>	

When an on-site meeting was held. between Mr George, Botanist of the State Herbarium, and MRD Engineers from the Albany Office, it was found that the area of concern in fact straddled the proposed alignment. The area in which the orchids grew was then marked onto the ground and another line was investigated, this time further south in order to miss the orchids. This fourth line crossed the river some 250m downstream of the existing bridge and although its length on the Manjimup approach was about the same, the length on the Mt. Barker approach was increased by 530m resulting in a total of 1930m of road works.

(Continued on p.10).



## FIELD TRIPS:

## 1. ORCHID FESTIVAL: Final reminder: -

Saturday 20th September

Morning - Visit Warren Conservation Park.

10.00 a.m. Meet at Les and Kay Nesbitt's Nursery, Kersbrook.

1.00 p.m. Lunch at the Nursery - B.Y.O. (Chops, 'snags', etc., etc.)

Afternoon - Visit Morialta Conservation Park.

2.30 p.m. Meet at Norton Summit Hotel.

Sunday, 21st September

Morning -

10.00 a.m. Meet at the Belair Station entrance to the Park.

1.00 p.m. Lunch at Peter and Mary Hornsby's,  
8 Kinross Avenue, Lower Mitcham. (Lunch will be provided).

This should be the peak of the orchid flowering season here, and it is the first time we have had a "week-end" trip to the Adelaide area. Members of the Parrakie Group of SGAP will be our guests for the week-end, together with some interstate visitors. We are still hoping some of our country members will also join us on what promises to be a more social occasion than we usually manage, as well as an excellent orchid-spotting opportunity.

## 2. GRAMPIANS AND LITTLE DESERT TRIP. 11-13th October.

See details on separate sheet.

## 3. FIELD TRIP ON SUNDAY 26th OCTOBER - all day trip.

This is an additional field trip and the aim is to look at the effects of the Ash Wednesday bushfire (27th February, 1980) on the flowering of orchids.

Meet at 10.00 a.m. at Loftia Park gates - at the junction of Scott Creek Road and Evans Drive. (On the Scott Creek Road, 1km. south from the turn-off from Longwood Road, Heathfield.) Don't forget to bring lunch with you.

## 4. ADVANCE NOTICE.

Field trip to the Ash Wednesday bushfire area again; this time to look for Rogers' *Prasophyllum gracile*. Date:- Saturday, November 22nd. Meet at 2 p.m.

Field trip to Ansteys Hill Regional Park (continued)

Orchids seen:-

In bud

Basal leaves

*Acianthus reniformis* (late form)*Acianthus exsertus**Caladenia deformis**Caladenia dilatata**C. menziesii**C. huegelii* var. *reticulata**Diuris maculata**C. leptochila**Thelymitra luteocilium**Diuris longifolia**Glossodia major*

Past flowering

*Microtis unifolia**Eriochilus cucullatus**Prasophyllum patens* var. *pruinsum**Prasophyllum rufus**Pterostylis pedunculata**P. plumosa**Thelymitra antennifer**T. pauciflora**Thelymitra* sp.

ORCHIDS SEEN IN FLOWER DURING FIELD TRIPS, 1979.

The location, what was seen, and when, are shown below:-

[illegible]

Continued

	T	Y	K	PW	P	F	SG	YP	W	MC	PC	Y
<i>Pterostylis alata</i> (?)					x							
<i>P. alata</i> var. <i>robusta</i>				x								
<i>P. cycnocephala</i>						x		x				
<i>P. longifolia</i>								x				
<i>P. mutica</i>						x		x				
<i>P. nana</i>					X	X		X	X			
<i>P. obtusa</i>			x									
<i>P. pedunculata</i>								x				
<i>P. rufa</i>								x				
<i>P. vittata</i>			x	x	x		x	x				
<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>	x	x										x
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>						x		x			x	
<i>T. canaliculata</i>								x				
<i>T. x chasmogama</i>								X				
<i>T. decora</i>											x	
<i>T. fuscolutea</i>											x	
<i>T. ixioides</i>											x	
<i>T. longifolia</i>								x				
<i>T. luteocilium</i>								x				
<i>T. mackibbinii</i>											x	
<i>T. x macmillanii</i>								x				
<i>T. pauciflora</i>											x	
<i>T. venosa</i>												x

Notes:

date shown as day/month/year.

Locations are:

F = Ferries-McDonald Conservation Pk

K = Kangarilla and Hindmarsh Falls

MC = Mount Crawford State Forest

P = Parrakie

PC = Peters Creek

PW = Para Wirra Recreation Park

SG Spring Gully Conservation Park

T = Tooperang Swamp &amp; Nangkita Tip

W = Warren Conservation Park

YP = Yorke Peninsula

Y = Yundi Swamp

OCCAIONAL NOTES. (Continued).

Once this fourth line had been prepared and marked on the ground, another site meeting was held between Mr George and the MRD Engineers to obtain the approval of the W.A. Herbarium to the final alignment. The design of the bridge and the approaches were then completed."

It is extremely gratifying to see such a considerate attitude being taken towards the conservation of some of our orchids. It is also noteworthy that the journal reproduced part of the letter of thanks from the W.A. Native Orchid Study and Conservation Group. It shows not only that such authorities are prepared to consider these kinds of requests but in addition how much they appreciate it when due thanks are expressed for their pains – a point we are apt to all too easily forget.

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. - BY-LAWS.  
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

1. Starting Time.  
Ordinary Committee meetings shall begin punctually at 7.30 p.m. and close at 11 p.m. or before, unless a motion to extend the time shall be carried without dissent.
2. Chairman's ruling.  
The ruling of the Chairman shall be final unless challenged by not less than two members and thereafter two-thirds of the members present shall vote in support of such challenge.
5. Order of business.  
An agenda may be prepared by the Chairman and Secretary, setting out the order of the business, copies of which may be distributed before the meeting, failing this it shall be read at the commencement of the meeting.
4. Minutes.  
The minutes of the previous meeting may be distributed before the meeting, but if not, they must be read out at the time set out on the agenda, but no motion or discussion shall be allowed on the minutes unless in regard to their accuracy. After being confirmed they shall be signed by the Chairman and dated. Members may then ask questions on matters arising out of the minutes.  
Minutes of an A.G.M. or Special General Meeting must be read at the next following Committee meeting and signed as correct by the Chairman. They shall be read for confirmation at the next A.G.M.
5. Motions and, Amendments.  
The first proposition on a particular subject shall be known as the Original Motion and all succeeding propositions on that subject shall be called Amendments. Every motion and amendment must be moved and seconded by members actually present.
6. Substantive Motion.  
If an Amendment is carried it displaces the Original Motion and becomes the Substantive Motion and shall be put to the vote and, if carried, shall then become the resolution of the meeting.
7. Voting.  
Voting shall be by show of hands except where a ballot is decided by the meeting.
8. Rescinding a motion.  
No motion or resolution may be rescinded at the same meeting at which the motion was carried.
9. Correspondence.  
All correspondence shall be dealt with by the Committee without recourse to a General Meeting and must not be presented to a General Meeting unless specific instructions are passed in the usual way by the Committee. Inward correspondence shall be read at the Committee Meeting and Outward correspondence shall be tabled for perusal of the Committee if desired.
10. No Committee Member shall vote on a motion in which it is proposed that this Society shall donate to, or otherwise financially assist, a society, institution or group of which he is a member.
11. Closing a meeting.  
The Chairman has power to close a meeting when there is no further business or if he finds it impossible to maintain reasonable order, or if a majority of the meeting decides that the remaining items on the agenda should be dealt with at another meeting.

## NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. - BY-LAWS.

## SHOWS.

1. Exhibitors and exhibits at any show of the Society shall conform to the Laws and By-laws of the Society and to any condition set down in the schedule of such shows.
2. At shows, meetings or special judgings an exhibitor shall accept full responsibility for the safety of his plant or plants and shall indemnify the Society and its Judges against loss, theft or damage of any kind to his plant during the period in which it is in the custody of the Society or its Officers.
3. Entries are free, but are restricted to financial members of the Society or an affiliated Society.
4. At the discretion of the Committee further prizes or awards to those published in the schedule may be given.
5. If in the opinion of the Judges an exhibit is not worthy of an award or prize in any specified section, then none shall be given.
6. All staging of the exhibits shall be under the supervision of the Show Marshall and his decision on any matter regarding exhibits shall be final and binding.
7. Exhibitors must not remove plants before the termination of the Show without the approval of the Show Marshall.
8. Exhibitors must strictly comply with the prescribed times for the staging of displays and the removal of exhibits. These times will be published in the Journal of the Society.
9. The Show Marshall shall remove from any exhibit anything of an advertising nature.
10. No plant in flower other than an orchid may be exhibited.
11. All plants competing for prizes must have been owned and grown by the exhibitor for at least six (6) months prior to the opening of the Show.
12. Each plant or container of plants for judging must be nominated by bearing an official tag bearing the plant name, class and exhibitor's number. Tags will be supplied by the Society.
13. No separate nominations will be required for the 'Specimen' class which will be selected from all nominated plants on display.
14. The Grand Champion Australasian Native Orchid will be selected from the winners of all classes.
15. In each class where there are 1 to 5 entries there will be a first prize only; 6 to 10 entries - there will be a first and a second prize; 11 or more entries - there will be first, second and third prizes.
16. Prize cards will be awarded for Class winners and Grand Champion. Only the card for the Grand Champion will be displayed at the Show since too many cards detract from the display. A list of prize winners will be displayed at the show and winning plants will be marked by a coloured label.
17. The decision of the judges at the show shall be final and binding and no complaints will be entertained by the Committee unless proof is provided that an exhibitor has not adhered to the Rules and By-laws of the Society, in which case any complaint must be lodged, in writing, with the Secretary during the period of the show.
18. The decision of the Committee shall be final and binding, regarding any complaint, false declaration or objection of any kind pertaining to shows.

## NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY of SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Field trip to the Grampians and Little Desert, 11-13 October, 1980

Information Sheet, dated 30.8.80

## Schedule

Friday 10 October (For any who may be interested)

8.00 pm SGAP monthly meeting; the Library, Horsham West Primary School (corner of Bennett Rd and Baillee St, Horsham)

Principal speaker: P Hornsby, on 'Orchids of the Adelaide Hills'.

Saturday 11 October

Morning - visit the Little Desert National Park

10.00 am Meet at the road junction, where the Little Desert Road turns off the main road in Kiata, just east of the silos.

Lunch at the Jane Duff Reserve - don't forget to bring lunch with you.

Afternoon - visit Mount Arapiles

2.00 pm (approx) Meet at the Mount Arapiles Picnic Ground

Evening - barbecue (Venue to be arranged)

7.00 pm barbecue - food will be provided, plus tea or coffee, at a moderate charge - anything stronger, BYO !

Sunday 12 October

All day - visit west Grampians, near Lah-arum.

9.00 am meet at the Olde Horsham Motor Inn. Don't forget to bring lunch with you.

Monday 13 October

All day visit Grampians

9.00 am Meet at the Olde Horsham Motor Inn.

The official visit will end at lunchtime.

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Remember the H/Q for the trip will be the Olde Horsham Motor Inn; Peter Hornsby.