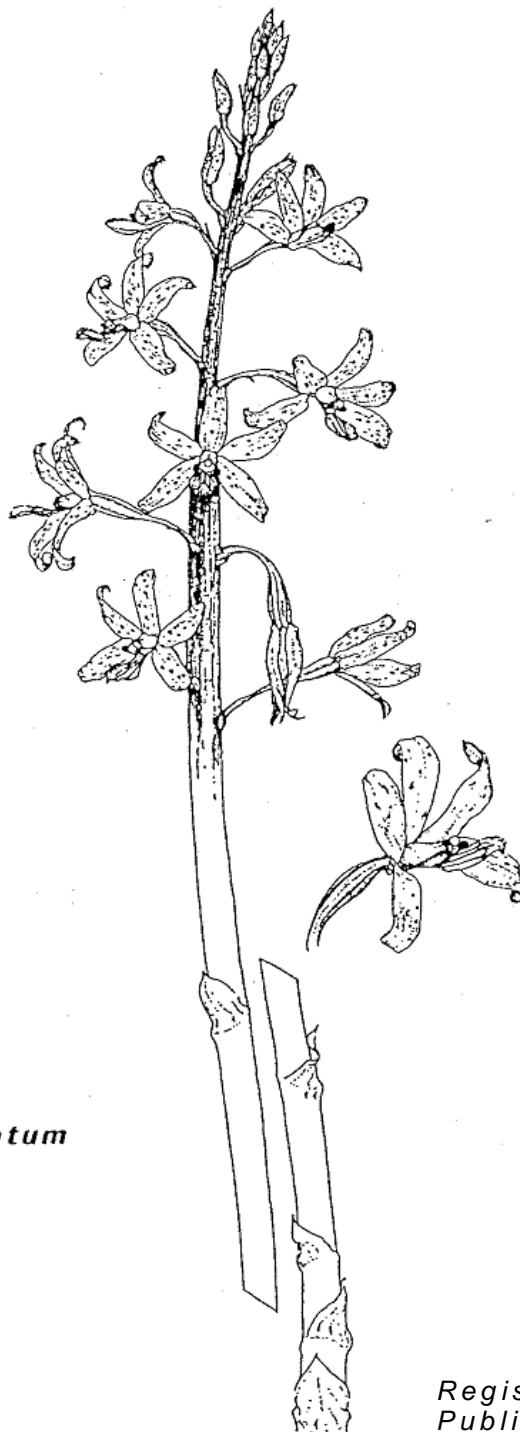


NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.
JOURNAL



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NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA PROMOTES THE CONSERVATION OF NATIVE ORCHIDS THROUGH CULTIVATION OF NATIVE ORCHIDS, THROUGH PRESERVATION OF NATURALLY-OCCURRING ORCHID PLANTS AND NATURAL HABITAT.

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NEXT MEETING

TUESDAY 22nd March, 1988 at 8.00 p.m.

St Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington

This meeting is the 1988 Annual General Meeting. At its conclusion there will be a normal General Meeting.

SPEAKER

Edda Viskic will present a segment on Australian native epiphytic orchids. Her presentation will be complemented with slides from the NOSSA slide library and elsewhere.

LAST MEETING

Paul Reece presented 'Spring Orchids of Western Australia', a most entertaining showing of some 100 slides most ably commented on by Paul in his own 'matter-of-fact' way (apparently without any notes to assist him). Well done Paul. As well as Paul's slides and commentary, 4 slides from Roy Hargreaves were shown. Three slides depicted the progress of 'banana treatment' of *Caladenia menziesii* tubers by the ethylene gas given off by ripening bananas. According to Roy, Avocados generate more ethylene gas as they ripen than do bananas, however at the cost, bananas are cheaper by far. The fourth slide showed the 1800 or so tubers of *Pterostylis curta* which Roy obtained from one large cement wash-trough.

PLANTS ON DISPLAY February meeting.

TERRESTRIALS

Calanthe triplicata, *Eriochilus* sp., *Pterostylis revoluta*.

EPIPHYTES

Cymbidium suave, *Dendrobiums*; Ellen, Gloucester Sands, Hilda Poxon, Kim Heinze and *Dendrobium* hybrids with Australasian parentage:- *D. Midnight* x *D. dicuphum* and *D. Impact* x *D. johannis*.

PLANT COMMENTARY on the terrestrials was given by Les Nesbitt who noted that the evergreen terrestrial orchid, *Calanthe triplicata*, the 'Christmas Orchid', produces an extensive root system and requires a broad shallow pot and heavy shading for best results. The flowers were noted to bruise easily and growers were advised to anticipate problems from 'mealy bug' when growing this species. The

two deciduous terrestrial orchids were (1) an *Eriochilus* species which has flowered at the same time each year in typical *Eriochilus* fashion with the flowers produced before leaf emergence, and (2) a cauline species, *Pterostylis revoluta*. This was an unusually early flowering even for this species. Numerous smaller non-flowering rosette forms of the species were also beginning to emerge in the pot. Despite the small number of plants benched the plants and commentary generated numerous queries from the floor.

Commentary on the epiphytes was provided by Gordon Brooks who noted that the *Sarcochilus ceciliae* produced very shallow root systems and preferred coarse media in shallow dishes or trays for best results. He further advised that new plants should be tied on to the medium rather than have their roots set into it and that *S. ceciliae* was frequently seen growing in near proximity to *Dendrobium speciosum* and that most plants of *S. ceciliae* preferred quite high light levels similar to those provided for *D. speciosum*. The *Cymbidium suave*, from coastal Queensland was noted to be a late flowering form, flowering at this time each year. Gordon further noted that there were no species *Dendrobiums*, only hybrids.

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Writing this report is, for me, a novel way of reviewing and reflecting on the past Society year during which time N.O.S.S.A. has continued to remain practically and financially sound. This situation is due to the continued efforts of the Management Committee. On that note I would like to thank the Management Committee for their efforts and cooperation during the past year, and in particular Roy Hargreaves and Ron Robjohns for their timely reminders and goodwill. Thanks also to our raffle ticket sellers, Librarian, Trading Table operators and other contributors.

The status of our membership has decreased by about 7% compared with the two previous years. Despite that however, monthly meeting attendances have remained 'on-par' with those same years.

New innovations during the past year have been:-

- (1) Help Table - This function has been used to advantage by several members and provides interest and a venue for member participation and joint problem solving (or sharing).
- (2) The addition of 'Plant Commentator's Choice' as well as Popular Vote has increased the scope for comment on meritorious specimens and added a further element of interest to the table show
- (3) The re-scheduling of Popular Vote to a time-slot just prior to the evening topic or speaker has been done to 'get the circulation going'. Whilst I have not sought comment on this change, I suspect it has been successful.
- (4) Plant House Visit - This was a most successful venture with all participants and hosts enjoying a most rewarding and satisfying day. Steps are already in hand to ensure a repeat performance this year at different venues.
- (5) Formation of a Photographic Group within N.O.S.S.A. - This is a most recent event. The inaugural meeting of the group took place on March 2nd, 1988. This should provide an extended area of interest particularly for those members whose main activity in connection with orchids is to photograph and study them rather than their cultivation. Such endeavour can only aid N.O.S.S.A. I wish the group every success.
- (6) An index was generated for the Journal year 1987. Indexing of previous years will follow.

N.O.S.S.A.'s involvement at the Royal Show last year was a resounding flop. The position was further worsened by the fact that we had sought to be involved in the Show as a means on showing

Australian native orchids to the public. I am afraid that we have probably lost that opportunity as a society forever.

Our own Spring Show started off as a disaster with the Hall double-booked on the Friday evening; the evening devoted to steady organised assembly. Everything had to be done on Saturday morning. In addition, it seemed that most plants would not be out in time for the show. Despite all adversity, thanks to our exhibitors and helpers, a successful display was staged.

Organised Field trips were down in number but not in enthusiasm. The detailed reports published in our Journal provide accurate data on orchid populations and enable members to plan further successful excursions to view orchids. Planning for this years Field trips is already in hand.

The Journal continues to be a successful communication and reference document. As usual, shortage of articles has continued to be a problem. Despite that, the quality of the Journal has been maintained at its usual high standard. In particular, there seem to be some excellent cultural articles arising both spontaneously and as a result of members articles generated by Popular Vote or Commentators choices at General Meetings. Once again I would urge all members to contribute to our Journal in any way possible. With respect to the Journal, we are currently seeking alternative means of having it duplicated and collated. The February 88 issue was the last possible at our previous source. Sadly the cost is likely to be increased with any alternate source.

Unfortunately this is to be my first and last report (at least for some time) as President. While it has been normal for past N.O.S.S.A. Presidents to seek re-election and to occupy the position for 2 consecutive years, I am finding that because of personal and professional demands on my time, it would be difficult to effectively continue as President and in order to assure that N.O.S.S.A. is not compromised, I have decided not to seek re-election. In conclusion I would like to thank all members for their encouragement and support during the past year.

Kevin Western.

SOCIETY FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS (S.G.A.P.) PLANT SALE:-

Will be held on March 26th and 27th at the Unley Village Green, Rugby Street Unley.

FORMATION OF NOSSA CAMERA GROUP

The Group held its inaugural meeting at the Reynella home of Mr and Mrs Lewis and Rosalie Moore on the somewhat warm evening of March 2nd amid tree-ferns and hanging epiphytes - as it was cooler outside the house.

Four interested people were present and apologies were received from three others. A Convenor was elected and an open discussion was held to arrive at an aim for the Group and to agree on a framework for activities. For those N.O.S.S.A. members (and their companions) who are interested in photographing orchids in the bush, this is the group for you. We are informal and the only requirement is that you have a telephone number as most field trips will be arranged at short notice.

The aim of the Group is "To encourage effective photography of native orchids" by learning from one another and to possibly improve the range and quality of the N.O.S.S.A. slide library by duplication of worthy and desirable slides produced by Group members.

No fees were proposed and no formal program will be issued. Some benefits are envisaged for the existing N.O.S.S.A. field trips

in that the photographers could return later as a small group thereby minimising delays often caused to field trips by more exacting photographers. It is possible, for example, that occasional 2-day, week-end photographic field trips to the Southern Flinders Ranges this August may be announced in the Journal to see rare orchids in flower after the bushfires of last summer.

Interest was expressed in inviting a professional photographer to appraise a small number of members' slides at a N.O.S.S.A. General Meeting should this be acceptable to the Management Committee.

There will be few or no formal meetings of the Camera Group as there will be plenty of time for discussion at the Camera Group Field Trips which will be arranged at short notice when warranted. A Saturday or Sunday morning was considered generally more suitable for most people, either following a General Meeting or a normal Field Trip.

A list of contact telephone numbers will be available from any member of the Camera group.

P. Reece NOSSA CAMERA GROUP CONVENOR 7-3-88

1988 FIELD TRIPS : PRELIMINARY NOTICE by R. Bates

The major project for this year is a survey of Scott Creek Conservation Park (situated only 20km S.E. of Adelaide) in which we hope to map all populations of all species. We will record flowering times, population sizes, preferred habitats and pollinators of each species. People wishing to participate can collect project sheets from Bob Bates at N.O.S.S.A. meetings. While participants are encouraged to visit and record information at any time, there will be 3 formal visits:

Sunday JULY 10th	(Autumn and Winter species)
Sunday SEPTEMBER 25th	(early Spring species)
Sunday OCTOBER 30th	(late Spring species)

Ranger, Kim Schram, has already recorded over 40 species of orchid in the park!

Other trips will include:-

"Pterostylis obtusa special"	- May 29th (afternoon only)
Monarto South area	- August 28th (all day)
Survey Mt Remarkable National Park after the recent bushfires	- Weekend of October 8th-9th
Leona Woolcock's Property (Parawa)	- November 27th
Dipodium special (Carey gully)	- January 7th 1989

and possibly a trip to Narrung Peninsula in early September.

Meeting time and place for each trip will be detailed in the Journal prior to each excursion.

GROWING *Dendrobium* GLOUCESTER SANDS by Reg Shooter.

This beautiful hybrid is the result of crossing the large growing, yellow flowered *Dendrobium discolour* with the small, semi-bulbous *D. canaliculatum*.

Dendrobium discolour is Australia's tallest growing *Dendrobium*

species, reaching up to 3 to 4 metres in its natural habitat on exposed rocks and trees mainly at low elevations in North Queensland. Even under cultivation it will easily grow to 2 or 3 metres. This is a little too large if you happen to have a glass house only 2.5 metres to the ridge, which is a pity because it is a free-flowering species having long racemes of yellow to brown antelope shaped (twisted sepals and petals) flowers borne in profusion and lasting for up to 3 months in top condition.

The other parent *Dendrobium canaliculatum*, is quite different in habit. Commonly known as the tea tree orchid because of its preference for those trees as a host, it has small bulbous pseudobulbs 4 to 12 centimetres long resembling an onion (another common name for this orchid is the 'Onion orchid'). The leaves are narrow, very fleshy, thick and channelled and hence the botanical epithet - *canaliculatum*. This species occurs in much the same areas of tropical Queensland as *D. discolour*, both species also occurring in Papua New Guinea. It is not the easiest species to grow and flower under glasshouse conditions in South Australia. Flowers are produced on racemes 12 to 40 centimetres in length bearing many flowers in shades of white, green and pale yellow with rich mauve markings on the labellum.

The hybrid, *Dendrobium Gloucester Sands* that McPherson registered in 1963 has the best attributes of both parents. *D. canaliculatum* has had a dwarfing effect on the overall growth and introduces some variations in the colour whereas *D. discolour* has given length of raceme and increased flower size. Having said *D. canaliculatum* has had a dwarfing effect, it has not completely dominated *D. discolour*'s large bulbs. The hybrid has pseudobulbs up to 1 metre tall, (mine were only 700 mm in height) with the distinctive bulbous shape of *D. canaliculatum* and the thick fleshy leaves. The whole plant is quite robust, the fat bulbs making the orchid quite heavy. Like all dendrobiums it prefers to grow and flowers best in a relatively small pot, but I found when using plastic pots that it was 'top-heavy' and kept toppling over. To alleviate this problem I used a terra-cotta pot for stability. *D. Gloucester Sands* has always grown satisfactorily for me, however I do believe it prefers the terra-cotta to plastic since root growth appears more prolific and healthier. This may be because it dries out more quickly between waterings than was the case in plastic. Both the parent species experience long periods of dry conditions in their native habitat and these conditions suit the hybrid also. Most years I have had one or two racemes. This season it first produced three racemes in early November which finished just before the February meeting (don't they always?) The raceme that was on the plant at the February meeting was a second blooming and did not appear until mid January. Like both the parents, the flowers are long-lasting and make beautiful cut-flower arrangements with their long, arching spikes.

The individual flowers are large, 5 cms across the petals. They have lovely, twisted, yellowish-brown suffused with mauve petals and sepals with a nicely shaped mauve-striped labellum. The racemes are 750 mm in length, naturally arching, carrying 40 flowers nicely displayed on pedicels 4 cms long; all in all, a very desirable orchid. However to grow and flower *D. Gloucester Sands* in South Australia, a heated glasshouse is necessary. A minimum temperature of 13 deg Centigrade during the winter is called for with plenty of light at all times. My plant grows on the West side of the glasshouse with 50% shading in company with other light-loving specimens which in turn has the effect of creating some shade for the shade-loving species growing on the Eastern side of the house. During Winter, minimal waterings are given, just enough to stop the bulbs shrivelling, however this orchid is very drought resistant.

Once growth starts to manifest itself, usually around October, plenty of water is required to keep the developing pseudobulbs plump and growing. It is assumed of course that a free draining compost is used. I use medium sized bark with small pebbles and some chopped polystyrene foam for extra drainage. I am not very strong on fertiliser and the plant may get 3 or 4 applications each year of one of the brand names such as Thrive, Aquasol, etc. Seedlings of *D. Gloucester Sands* are still occasionally available from native orchid nurseries. I was lucky in acquiring my plant; Dr Peter Barnes gave me a division of his plant after I had admired it in full flower at his home some 7-8 years ago. I have attempted to self-pollinate my plant but without success to date, but I will keep trying.

ERRATUM

It should be noted that in typing Roy's article on page 110 of the February 1988 Journal I mis-interpreted the meaning in relation to the source of ethylene gas and should have made statement to the effect that the ethylene gas arises quite naturally during the ripening process of fruits including banana, as well as that which may be present after ethylene gassing of bananas.

The R.S. ROGERS TERRESTRIAL ORCHID HOUSE : NEWS by R. Bates

This joint Native Orchid Society Of South Australia / Australian Orchid Foundation project was set up in the Adelaide Botanic Gardens in 1983. It now houses about 200 Australian orchid species. Only deciduous, summer-dormant terrestrial orchids are grown. These are potted in 20 mm diameter, black, plastic squat pots although recently a few of the larger species have been placed in 30 cm tubs.

Recently a care-group was set up to look after this valuable collection. One of the first tasks was to install a sprinkler system. This was donated and installed by Jim Jacobs. In May each year all pots are topped up with leaf-litter and the shade cloth roof is adjusted to prevent drip-splash.

An acquisition book is kept which gives details of where and when the plants were first collected and the name of the donor. Also recorded are details of when repotting occurs, plant increase and flowering times. The information shows, for example, that *Pterostylis baptistii* was collected about 50 years ago 'near Sydney' and that *Diuris cuneata* came from 'northern Victoria circa 1948' while *Diuris maculata* came from Bridgewater about 1968.

Besides being a 'good representative collection' of our native orchids, the plants are put to good use. Some have been used as subjects for paintings for a forthcoming book on Wildflowers of the Mt Lofty Ranges. Excess tubers are dispersed through the Society's Tuber bank. Much data has been collected on unnamed species and sub-species; for example the two suspected sub-species of the Western Australian *Caladenia hirta* have been grown alongside each other. Each flowered last year and each retained the particular characters which will be used to separate it from its congener.

We hope to add a further 50 species this summer. Many commonly grown species are not represented as we are still looking for donations of plants such as *Pterostylis fischii*, *P. reflexa*, and *P. acuminata* or the various forms of *Chiloglottis reflexa* and *Ch. formicifera* as well as rare species or natural hybrids. The project is an exciting one and when we reach 500 distinct collections, the orchid house will have to be enlarged.

MORE ABOUT Dr R.S. ROGERS AND THE ORCHID HOUSE.

It is appropriate that Dr R.S. Rogers should have been honoured with a housed collection of Australian native orchids in Adelaide.

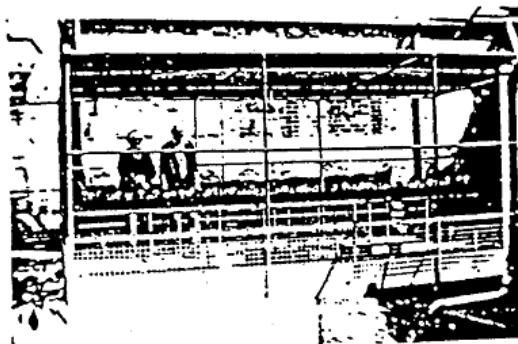
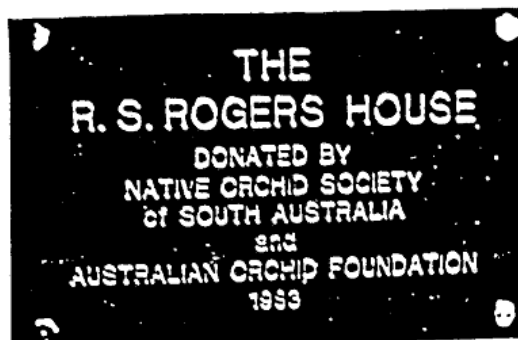
Born in Adelaide in 1862, Dr Rogers was a South Australian who gained high degrees in 3 different faculties during a memorable career in which he remained in the forefront of public life for over 30 years.

He graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1883, went to England on a scholarship after obtaining this degree and in 1884 was senior medallist of the year in Zoology at the Edinburgh University. In 1887 he took the degree of Batchelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery at Edinburgh and in 1896 he became a Doctor of Medicine at Adelaide. In 1897 he graduated at Master of Arts.

For the greater part of his life Dr Rogers had made botany his hobby, orchids being his particular interest. He contributed 50 botanical articles to the Royal Societies in the Australian states. He was author of the Australian orchids section of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as well as the section on orchids in Black's "Flora of Australasia" and was a fellow of the Linnaean Society of London.

Dr Rogers, who was 80 at the time of his death in 1942, was the senior graduate in South Australia of the University of Adelaide. He had won world wide recognition as an authority on Australian orchids. His endeavour and research in this area served as a basis for the award of his Degree of Doctor of Science, made at the Adelaide University in 1936 when he was 74. His thesis on the orchids was acclaimed, at the time, by authorities in England.

by K Western based on clippings from H Goldsack and R Hargreaves



The concept of this shadehouse was initiated by the late Jim Simmons, then President of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia, in 1982, realized that there was no accommodation for a collection of Australian terrestrial orchids in the Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

The Australian Orchid Foundation was approached and supported NOSSA by funding the construction of the shadehouse, which was formally dedicated to Dr R. S. Rogers, a distinguished South Australian orchidologist, who passed away in 1942.

Members of NOSSA have undertaken to supply new species as they become available, and also, to attend to the repotting of the tubers of the species as an annual project of the Society.

The Australian Orchid Foundation appreciates being of assistance in these practical projects, and invites applications for assistance on any specific project that involves orchids.

NOTICE:- DISCOUNT PRICE OFFER ON R. SCHLECHTER'S "ORCHIDACEAE OF GERMAN NEW GUINEA" - English Translation.

N.O.S.S.A. can obtain the above, from 6/3/88 to 12/4/88, for \$150.00 less 30% per copy including postage or, if we can organise an order for 5 copies or more, less 40% including postage.

The publication contains nearly 1200 pages and refers to 1500 species. The paper employed is excellent, print is sharp and clear, together with a superb binding for such a volume.

Interested persons must contact the Treasurer at or by the March 22nd meeting to avail themselves of the discount offer.

YOUR LIBRARY by G. Carne (NOSSA Librarian)

Several members have asked the librarian for a list of books and journals which are available through the NOSSA library. Photocopies of the existing list will be available at the March meeting for those who are interested - no cost! Members are encouraged to use the library service. In addition to the books which are presented at our monthly meetings, there is a reference collection which contains several rare, old and/or expensive books for NOSSA member use. These are kept at the home of your librarian but will be made available to those with specific interests. A list of volumes which comprise the Reference library will also be available at the March meeting.

NOSSA has a large number of Journals of various Orchid Societies in Australia and New Zealand in addition to all NOSSA published Journals. These make very interesting reading. If you are seeking a particular volume, book, article or whatever, don't hesitate to ask. Your suggestion for a better library service are welcome. I can be reached at 332-7730.

1987 FIELD TRIPS by G. Carne

The following table provides a list of the orchids which were seen on the 6 NOSSA field trips held in 1987. In order to indicate whether the plant was in Flower, Seed, Bud or Leaf, the initials F, S, B, L, have been used. In some cases plants of several categories were observed, but because of space constraints, only one level of plant maturity has been indicated with flowers having taken priority over seeds, which in turn took priority over bud and leaf. The list was extracted from field trip reports in 1987 Journal issues and in some cases there was insufficient information to apply a 4-fold description. In all 61 orchid species/varieties were seen with 51 in full flower. It is hoped that 1988 will prove even more rewarding given that 1987 saw relatively little rainfall and was therefore a lean year for orchids. All NOSSA members are encouraged to participate in this years scheduled field trips.

KEY:-

22/02/87	A- Warners Swamp	19/09/87	A- Pines Oval Belair
	B- Hammond Road Swamp		B- Long Gully
	C- Spring Mont		C- South Side
28/06/87	A- Warren Conserv Park		D- North Side
26/07/87	A- Sturt George 1		E- Melville Gully
	B- Sturt George 2	25/10/87	A- Wangalere
	C- Knott Hill		B- Sandy Creek.
30/08/87	A- Belair SE		
	B- Belair Long Gully		
	C- Lenswood		
	D- Lobethal		
	E- Fairview Park.		

ORCHID SPECIES SEEN NOSSA FIELD TRIPS 1987

	FEB 27	JUNE 28	JULY 26	AUG 30	SEPT 19	OCT 25
	A B C	A	A B C	A B C D E	A B C D E	A B C
ACIANTHUS CAUDATUS				F F	F	
ACIANTHUS CAUDATUS var PALLIDUS					F	
ACIANTHUS EXERTUS		F	S S S	L L F		
CALADENIA AFF PATERSONII		L			F	F
CALADENIA CARNEA					B	
CALADENIA DEFORMIS				F		
CALADENIA DILATATA	L	L			F F F	F F
CALADENIA LEPTOCHILA			L			F
CALADENIA MENZIESII		L	L L	L		F F
CALOCHILUS ROBERTSONII				L		F
CORYBAS DIEMENICUS		L	F	F F F F		
CORYBAS INCURVUS		B	F			
CORYBAS UNGUICULATUS			F			
CRYPTOSTYLIS SUBULATA	F F					
CYRTOSTYLIS aff RENIFORMIS late		L	L			F
CYRTOSTYLIS RENIFORMIS			F F	F	F	
DIPODIUM PUNCTATUM	F			L L		
DIURIS LANCEOLATA					F F	
DIURIS LONGIFOLIA					F F F	
DIURIS MACULATA		L		L L	F F	
DIURIS X PALACHILA					F	
D. LONGIFOLIA X D. LANCEOLATA					F	
D. X PALACHILA X D. MACULATA					F	
D. LONGIFOLIA X D. MACULATA					F	
ERIOCHILUS CUCULLATUS		L		L		
GLOSSODIA MAJOR		L	L L L	L		F F
LEPORELLA FIMBRIATA		F	L			
MICROTIS PARVIFLORA 1 F	F					
MICROTIS UNIFOLIA						F F
PRASOPHYLLUM AUSTRALE	S					
PRASOPHYLLUM FITZGERALDII						F
PRASOPHYLLUM PALLIDUM	F F					
P. PATENS var PRUINOSUM						F
PRASOPHYLLUM RUFUM				L		
PTEROSTYLIS AFF ALATA		F				
PTEROSTYLIS APHYLLA	F					
PTEROSTYLIS BISETA		L	L			F
PTEROSTYLIS CUCULLATA-DWARF				F		
PTEROSTYLIS CUCULLATA-TALL				F F F F	F	
PTEROSTYLIS CURIA		L		F F	F	
PTEROSTYLIS LONGIFOLIA				F		
PTEROSTYLIS NANA		B	F F	F F F	F F F F F	
PTEROSTYLIS NUTANS		B		F F F	F	
PTEROSTYLIS PEDUNCULATA		L	L	F F F F	F F F F F	
PTEROSTYLIS PLUMOSA		L			F	
PTEROSTYLIS ROBUSTA		F	F F			
PTEROSTYLIS VITTATA		F	F	F F		
P. CUCULLATA X P. NUTANS i	F					
P. CURIA X P. PEDUNCULATA				F	F	
SPIRANTHES SINENSIS-PINK/WHITE	F					
SPIRANTHES SINENSIS-WHITE	F F					
THELYMITRA ANTENNIFERA		L			F F	
THELYMITRA ARISTATA					B	
THELYMITRA FUSCULTEA	S					
THELYMITRA HOLMESII	S					
THELYMITRA IXIODES						F
THELYMITRA LUTEOCILIUM			L		F	
THELYMITRA NUDA		L	L L			F
THELYMITRA PAUCIFLORA			L L			
THELYMITRA RUBRA 1						F
THELYMITRA VENOSA	S S					

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for year ended 31.12.1987.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Subscriptions 1987	1439.00	P.A. System	599.57
Prepaid	216.50	Signs (2)	184.80
Donations	68.00	Containers for slides (2)	34.50
Badges	9.00	Power outlets, flex etc.	47.55
Publications	217.50	Library	12.50
Raffles	507.51	Postage	873.64
Tuber Bank	325.30	Printing & Stationery	647.68
Show Admission	387.00	Conservation Council	250.00
Orchids '86 debenture	1211.34	Publications	122.50
Bank interest	714.51	Rent of Hall	200.00
Trading	1008.24	Insurance	335.34
Sundries	14.92	Orchid Club of S.A.	10.00
		Soc'y. Growing Aust. Plants	20.00
		Aust. Orchid Foundation	40.00
		Aust. Native Orchid Society	14.00
		Show Expenses 134.00 Catering	42.58
		Govt. Licences & Fees	24.00
		Binding	57.00
		Plant Competition	440.00
		Sundry Expenses	98.09
		Tax - F.I.D. & B.A.D.	12.43
			4200.18
		Excess Receipts over Pmts.	1918.64
	\$6118.82		\$ 6118.82

CASH STATEMENT.

Cash at bank 31.12.86	8186.43
Add excess receipts over pymts.	1918.64
Cash at bank 31.12.87	\$10105.07

Honorary Treasurer.

NOTE : Excess is largely due to the return of amount advanced to assist the preliminary finance of the Orchids '86 conference.

I have examined the books and records of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia Incorporated and certify that the above Statement of Receipts and Payments is in accordance with the books and vouchers produced.

21st. February 1988

Honorary Auditor.