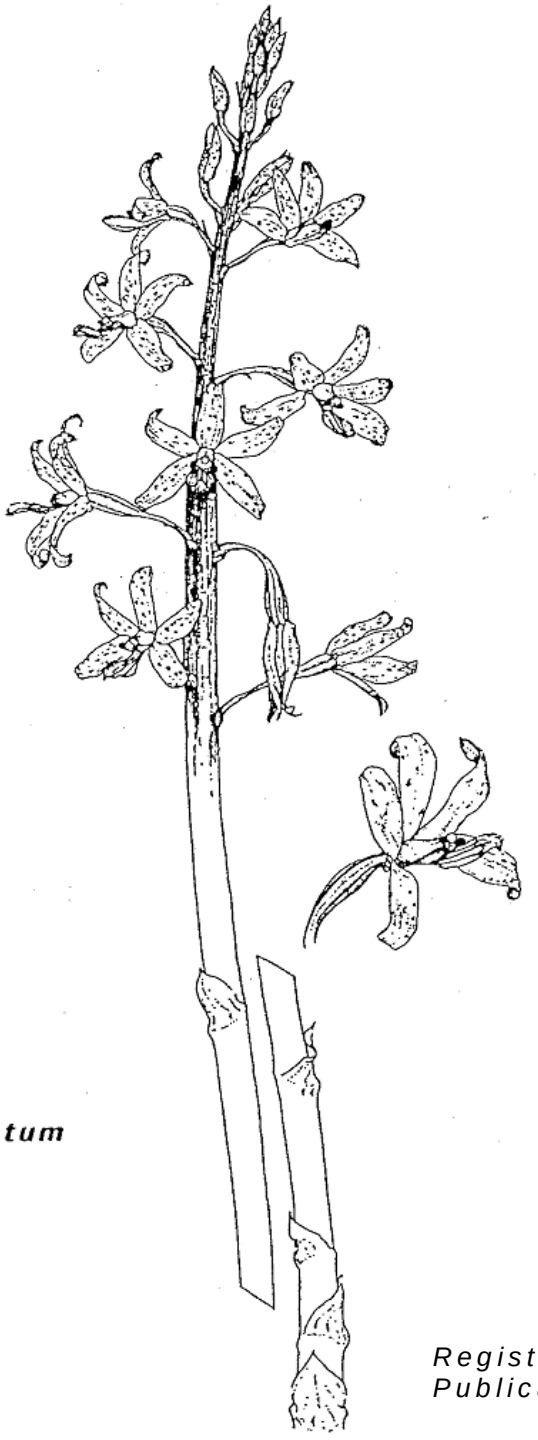
NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY

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.

EXCEPT WITH DOCUMENTED OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION FROM THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, NO PERSON IS AUTHORISED TO REPRESENT THE SOCIETY ON ANY MATTER.

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NEXT MEETING

Tuesday 27 September at 8.00 pm; St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.

ITEM OF THE EVENING

Culture and Demonstration Night: The techniques of mounting and potting will be demonstrated. Those who purchased specimens of *Dendrobium linguiforme* will be shown how to mount them. A rewarding evening for all inexperienced orchid growers is promised. Purchase of *Dendrobium linguiforme* is not a prerequisite for an enjoyable evening.

NEXT FIELD TRIP

Saturday October 15th - Mid Spring Survey , Scott Creek Conservation Park. Meet at the old Almanda Silver Mine at 9.30 AM. (Excursion caters for all levels of interest). Bring a picnic lunch, camera, binoculars!

The planned trip to Alligator Gorge to look for orchids in last summer's burns will not take place this year. Near drought conditions and a relatively warm winter have been against us. It is hoped that conditions will be better next year and a successful trip can eventuate.

CAMERA CLUB MEETING

Members of the group (and others who may be interested) are invited to each bring along 5 of their colour slides or prints and some constructive criticism will be given, possibly by a guest photographer. Shots need not be good ones. The meeting will be held at the home of Roger and Rhonda Biddell, 36 Condada Ave., Park Holme. at 7.30 PM, Wednesday October 5th.

AUGUST MEETING

Gerry Carne spoke and showed slides on some of the orchids of central Sumatra. Here there are no seasons other than wet and dry with day lengths and temperatures remaining constant throughout the year. Daytime temperatures are 30 degrees Celsius while nighttime temperatures drop down to about 26 degrees. Humidity is high. Occasionally, afternoon storms will cause a sudden drop in temperature (5 or 6 degrees), an event which triggers some orchids into bloom. Rainfalls are generally short lived and it does not take long for everything to dry off again once the sun reappears. Orchids thrive, particularly epiphytes, under these warm, humid conditions. Many of the orchids that Gerry photographed were rescued from petroleum exploration operations in the lowland interior of Sumatra but a few were from the volcanic highlands that form the western margin of this large Indonesian island.

PLANTS ON DISPLAY

After poor showings over the past few months we had an excellent display with 53 species/varieties benched. Lewis Moore provided the plant commentary for the epiphytes and Bob Bates provided the commentary for the terrestrials.

Terrestrials: *Caladenia alba*, *C. bicalliata*, *C. caerulea*, *C. carnea*, *C. deformis*, *C. filamentosa* (red Flinders Range form), *C. gladiolata*, *C. hirta x C. longiclavata*, *C. latifolia*, *C. menziesii*, *C. reptans*, *C.* Fairy Floss = *C. latifolia x C. rigida*, *Chiloglottis formicifera*, *C. truncata*, *Cyrtostylis huegelii*, *Diuris citrina x D. brevifolia*, *D. citrina x D. lanceolata*, *D. x palachila*, *D. pallens*, *D. palustris*, *D.* Pioneer, *D. x longifolia x maculata x lanceolata* (man made), *Glossodia major*, *G. minor*, *G. major x G. minor*, *Prasophyllum fimbria*, *P. patens*, *Pterostylis curta*, *P. hildae*, *P. nana*, *P. nutans*, *P. recurva*, *P. sargentii*, *P.* Cutie, *P.* Cutie 'Heralds Pride', *P.* Hoodwink (*P. ingens* x *P. baptistii*), *P.* Nodding Grace (*P. curta x P. nutans*).

Epiphytes: *Dendrobium aemulum*, *D. teretifolium*, *D. tetragonum*, *Sarcochilus falcatus*, *D.* Aussie Springtime, *D.* Aussie Starlight, *D.* Aussie Starlight x *D.* Gillian Leaney, *D.* Aussie Zest, *D.* Blushing Sun, *D.* Ellen, *D.* Ellen x *speciosum*, *D.* Golden Fleck, *D.* Hilda Poxon, *D.* Kathryn Banks, *D.* Kathryn Banks (*alba*), *D.* Speciosum Alpine (Cloud Yellow), *D.* Warrambool.

POPULAR VOTE

Terrestrials: *Caladenia filamentosa*, grown by R Bates.
Epiphytes: *Sarcochilus falcatus*, grown by L. Chambers.

COMMENTATORS CHOICE

Terrestrial species: *Caladenia reptans*, grown by L. & K. Nesbitt.
Terrestrial hybrid: *Pterostylis Hoodwink*, grown by L. & K. Nesbitt.
Epiphyte species: *Dendrobium tetragonum*, grown by N. Oliver.
Epiphyte hybrid: *Dendrobium* Aussie Starlight x *Dendrobium* Gillian Leany, grown by N. Oliver.

Some extremely well grown epiphytes and terrestrials were benched and there were some very close runner ups. Space does not allow a discussion of the plants which were benched this month but perhaps it is worth pointing out *Diuris pallens*, an extremely rare orchid, prevented from extinction only by careful cultivation by knowledgeable native orchid enthusiasts. Flasking is the key as only one very small colony is known to exist in nature. This is what Societies, such as ours, are all about.

N.O.S.S.A. NEWS

Due to the excellent response we have had with our monthly raffles, your Committee has decided to include for future meetings, a larger, more valuable epiphyte for the draw. Further good news is that the price of the raffle will not be going up. This will be an ideal opportunity to obtain that special plant for your collection. Thank you for your continued support.

October Meeting - We have decided to hold an epiphyte culture segment at the October (next month) meeting. In order to run this event, members who purchased Hilda Poxon and/or Bardo Rose seedlings which were previously offered as "competition plants" are asked to please bring them to the October meeting in order that these plants can be observed and discussed in relation to different culture methods. More will be said in next month's Journal but perhaps you could now begin organising your plants and your thoughts.

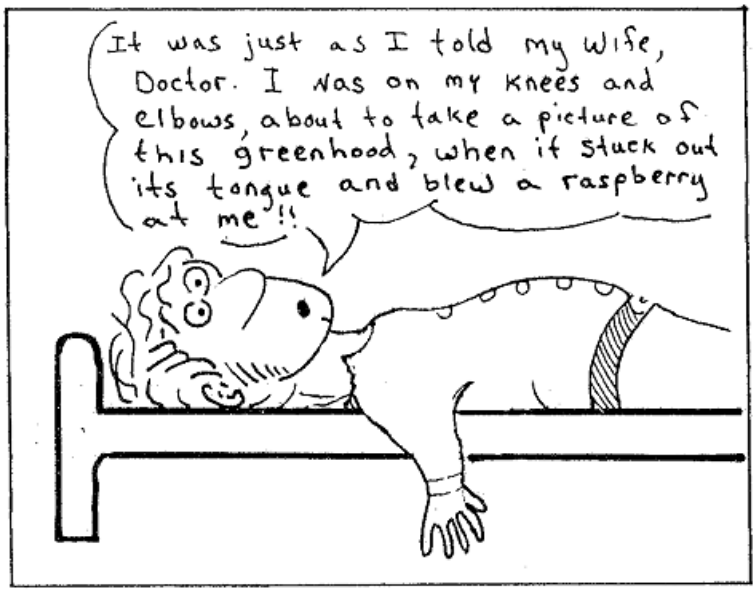
Your editor wishes to thank those who have contributed text and/or art over the past few months. It makes it much easier to put together the Journal when material is made available for inclusion. It is good to see several new contributors in addition to those who constantly come through with an article or sketch for us. Further contributions are required, however, if your Journal is to maintain its present form.

Don't forget November's auction. Now is the time to start thinking, if you haven't already, about what you might like to contribute. The evening, our final meeting of the year, will conclude with a supper and promises to be a lot of fun. This will certainly be a meeting to attend, even if you are not a regular attender.

Your editor is interested in photographing uncommon, unusual, or freak orchid species - forms - (not hybrids), in particular terrestrials and more in particular the *Pterostylis*. I would appreciate it very much should you manage to grow such an animal if you could contact me and allow me the opportunity to take my 'picies'.

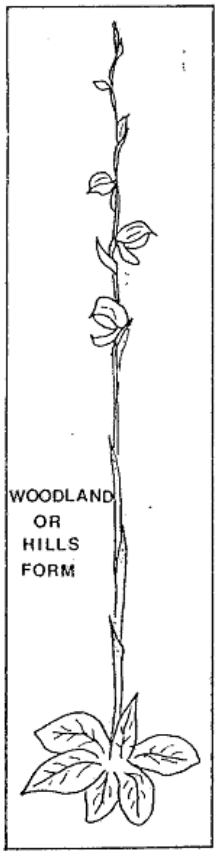
NEW MEMBERS

The Committee and the Society take pleasure in welcoming as new members, Mr. R. Howlett from Turramurra in N.S.W., Mr. and Mrs. H King from Rosewater, and Mr A. Lloyd from Morphett Vale. We will look forward to seeing you at future meetings, outings, and other get-togethers.



VARIATIONS IN PTEROSTYLIS CYCNOCEPHALA FITZG. IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA by Bob Bates

Pterostylis cycnocephala is a widespread (but now uncommon in South Australia) spring flowered greenhood with numerous tiny flowers. It is usually regarded as a member of the so called 'rufa group' of *Pterostylis*. Its scarcity in South Australia is due to loss of habitat as it is basically a species favouring more fertile soils. Before settlement it would have occurred in millions in grassland and open woodland throughout areas receiving more than 300 mm annual rainfall. In dryer country and in poorer soils it is replaced by the very similar *P. mutica*. *P. cycnocephala* can easily be recognized by the dark swan-head appendage on the labellum (cycnocephala = swan head).



There are two distinctly different forms of *P. cycnocephala* in South Australia. The geographic ranges of each overlap but their habitat preferences do not. The dwarf form, which has its flowers crowded on a short scape occurs in alkaline soils (it usually grows on limestone) and is most common near Monarto and Hartley, east of Adelaide, but can also be found on Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas. The tall form has more delicate flowers, well spaced and on a long scape. It occurs in acid soils of open woodland. Near Adelaide it can be found at Cherry Gardens and Mt. Barker, but also occurs on Eyre Peninsula, in the Flinders Ranges and in the South East where it can sometimes be found within 100m of the dwarf form.

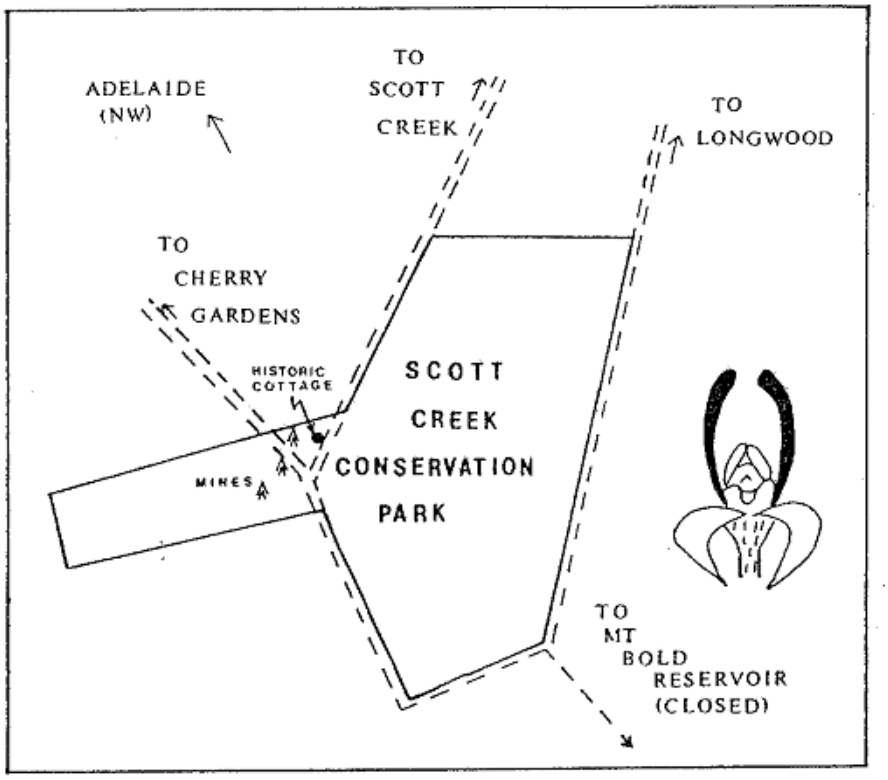
Both forms are in cultivation in Adelaide and it is fascinating to watch the development of each other when the two are grown together. The dwarf form has flowers that begin to open while the inflorescence is still muffled by the basal leaves while the tall form produces a long scape and the first flower may not open until it is 10 cm or more above the basal leaves. There are actually enough differences in the flower to suggest that the two might be treated as separate sub species.

The recently named *P. bicolor* from New South Wales and Queensland is very similar to *P. cycnocephala* as it also has a dark coloured appendage on the labellum but in this case the appendage is not in the shape of a swan head. *P. mutica, P. bicolor* and *P. cycnocephala* all have very irritable labella - just tap the flower spike and all labella spring up out of sight - making identification almost impossible! Some botanists believe that both *P. mutica* and *P. cycnocephala* should be divided into several taxa (species, subspecies or varieties). There are at least three different *P. mutica* in South Australia! There are other species involved too. The brown flowered *P. tristis* of New Zealand has also been treated under *P. mutica*. In any case, much further study is needed before the group is satisfactorily sorted out. Perhaps your observations could help.

SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK ORCHID SURVEY (PRELIMINARY REPORT) By Bob Bates

The story so far: Only 20 km from Adelaide (see map) and recently dedicated; Scott Creek Conservation Park, although small by Australian standards, contains quite diverse habitats including small amounts of fertile open woodland, scrubby heath and small swamps (unfortunately overgrown with blackberries).

A very comprehensive list of plants found in the park has been compiled by National Parks and Wildlife rangers and this contains over 40 orchids (although two, *Pterostylis concinna* and *Calochilus campestris* are dubious. Why then would N.O.S.S.A. survey an area already surveyed? The plan is to map all (or certainly most) populations of all species on a grid as a basis for long term study and to match species with habitats. In any case we have already added many species not previously recorded for the park!



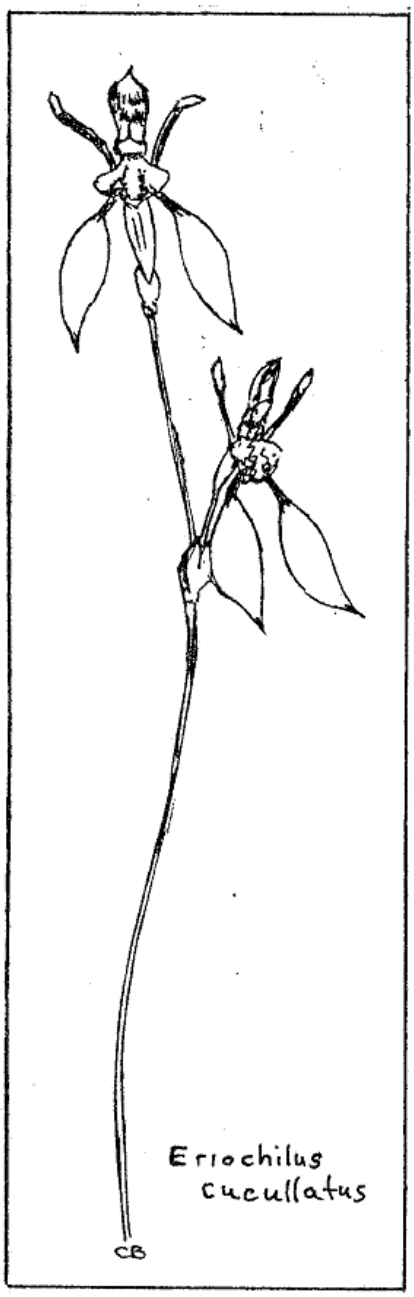
MONTHLY DIARY

JANUARY: *Orthoceras strictum* found in low heathy vegetation. *Dipodium punctatum* found to be widespread in more fertile soils but not common.
FEBRUARY: *Prasophyllum rufum* begins.
MARCH: *Eriochilus cucullatus* starts flowering. *Prasophyllum rufum* found in most open habitats.
APRIL: *Eriochilus cucullatus* found to be abundant throughout park, seed capsules of *Monadenia bracteata* found and collected - the first South Australian collection made! *Leporella fimbriatum* seen in flower.
MAY: *Pterostylis vittata* begins to flower.
JUNE: *Pterostylis vittata* found to be abundant throughout rocky parts of the park. *Corybas unguiculatus* (a rare species in the park and one not on the park list) found in sandy soil under bracken.
JULY: N.O.S.S.A. field trip on July 12th.

Despite the forecast for cold, wind, wet and hail, the day turned out fine and often sunny but only eight enthusiasts showed up. We had planned to divide into several groups and survey different areas but the low numbers meant we had to stay as one group (although this inadvertently became two!).

The first area surveyed was that adjacent to the historic cottage built in 1837 and the large number of orchids found showed that settlers could get by without destroying the environment. In light scrub with sandy soil on a small trail we listed 20 species in twenty minutes including those to be expected in sandy soils ie *Leporella* and the large leaves of *Lyperanthus nigricans, Acianthus exsertus* and *A. caudatus* amid the rocks, *Pterostylis vittata* and *P. longifolia* together, numerous leaves of *Cyrtostylis reniformis*, with buds still at leaf

level and *Cyrtostylis robusta* well in flower. Who could doubt that these are distinct species having seen them together. *Cyrtostylis robusta* is of course a new addition to the park list. Then came an important discovery: although the common hills form of *Pterostylis nana* was everywhere, beginning to flower with its large, smooth leaves, we located a colony of 'mallee nana' in bud with their small crinkled leaves. That we should find both together here lends weight to the theory now commonly held that the two are distinct species. Also here was *Pterostylis 'alata'*, another addition to the park list! And soon after a large patch of *Prasophyllum elatum* leaves in an old ploughed patch: another species not on the park list. We were doing well.



Most of us then returned to the cars and moved on to the old Miranda Silver Mine. Here was that special habitat: fertile woodland, albeit on steep slopes (it is the flat open woodland that we have really lost from the Hills).

Soon we found a patch of *Pterostylis biseta* (probably) rosettes: yet another addition to the park list! There were thousands of *Pterostylis robusta* rosettes on these open slopes but true to form, flowers were indeed scarce, and always of the short stemmed form. On more southerly slopes, *Corybas* in bud were numerous and there was much discussion as to the species. Soon *Corybas diemenicus* was found in full bloom and it was deduced that plants still in tight green bud were an as yet un-named species which flowers late throughout the Hills. In the meantime great numbers of the numerous greenhoods seen previously were being located as well as a few early *Pterostylis nutans*.

After a picnic lunch we took a long hike through the south-west section of the park which has tall forest and woodland, deep gullies and rocky ridges all criss-crossed with old tracks. No new species were seen in flower but in several places possible colonies of the rare *Pterostylis cucullata* were noted. There was some discussion as to whether or not *Thelymitra nuda* really occurred in the park and much guessing as to what the numerous *Thelymitra* leaves seen might be. There were the unmistakable fleshy leaves of *T. grandiflora / aristata*, the tiny terete leaves with red striated bases belonging to *T. antennifera*, the more robust red based leaves of *T. rubra*, two 'forms' of *T. pauciflora*: one with wholly green linear leaves, the other with strap-like red based leaves, and finally the glaucous, strap-like leaves of *T. nuda*. How interesting to compare the leaves of these Hills *T. nuda* with the red based/dull green leaves of the plains *T. nuda* and to conjecture as to what is the significance of these differences!

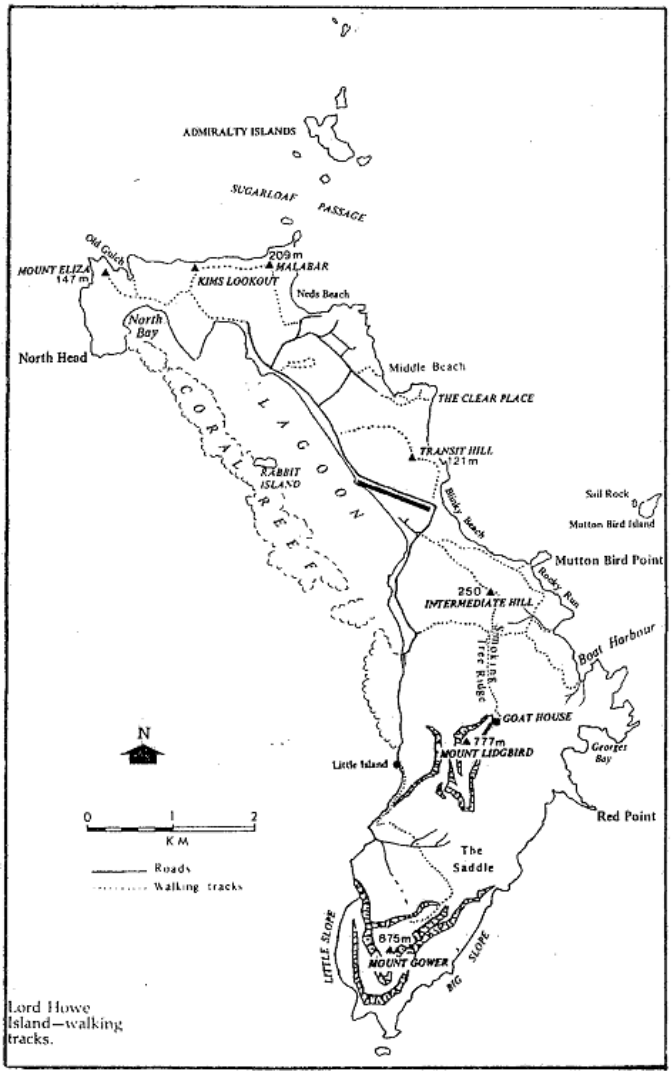
It had been a most successful day and numerous 'dots' were added to the maps for each species: but please. could we have more volunteers for the next of our surveys. We don't need experts, just spotters. Leaders for each group would be handy too.

SPECIES SEEN:

Acianthus exsertus (F)
Acianthus caudatus (B)
Caladenia menziesii (L)
Caladenia (numerous sp.) (L)
Calochilus (L)
Corybas diemenicus (F)
Corybas species (B)
Cyrtostylis reniformis (B)
Cyrtostylis robusta (F) *
Diuris maculata (B)
Diuris longifolia (L)
Eriochilus cucullatus (S)
Leporella fimbriatum (F,S)
Lyperanthus nigricans (L)
Microtis (L)
Prasophyllum rufum (S)
Prasophyllum elatum (L) *
Pterostylis 'alata' (F,L) *
Pterostylis ?cucullata (L)
Pterostylis curta (B)
Pterostylis nutans (F,B)
Pterostylis longifolia (F)
Pterostylis robusta (F)
Pterostylis biseta (L) *
Pterostylis nana (F)
Pterostylis aff. *nana* (B) *
Pterostylis vittata (F)
Pterostylis plumosa (L)
Pterostylis foliata / vereenae (L)
Pterostylis pedunculata (L)
Thelymitra grandiflora / aristata (L, B)
Thelymitra antennifera (L)
Thelymitra rubra (L)
Thelymitra nuda (L)
Thelymitra pauciflora (L)
and others not identified

L = leaves, F = flowers, S = seed pods, B = buds.
* denotes not on old park list.

AN ORCHID NEW TO LORD HOWE ISLAND by Joan Warin



Lord Howe Island—walking tracks.

My husband and I recently spent an interesting and enjoyable week on Lord Howe Island. This small subtropical island is part of New South Wales and is 712 km. north-east of Sydney. In 1982, Lord Howe Island acquired World Heritage status for its variety of rare flora, fauna, nesting sea birds, diversity of landscapes and vegetation, and the most southern coral reef in the world. The Department of Minerals Resources claims the Lord Howe Island group to be an exceptional example of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity.

We flew by small plane from Sydney, arriving on the island's single airstrip in late May. Our guest house provided transport thither, but thereafter we resorted to hired bicycles for the island's 10 km of roads, or foot for the many interesting beaches and tracks.

The first delight was the array of Hibiscus flowers in the bedroom. First purchase was a "Ramblers Guide" and a local guide book on Lord Howe Island history, flora, fauna, sea life and geology - "listing all birds, native woody plants and orchids found on the island" by Ian Hutton.

So armed, we were ready to try Transit Hill, a 121 metre climb. On this introductory walk, we revelled in the absence of eucalyptus and discovered instead the Kentia palm *Howea forsteriana* which we all know as the indoor palm. There was also a large Bunyan *Ficus macrophylla* subsp. *columnaris* and edible wild guava fruit.

Next walk was to Malabar (209m) and North Bay. Along the way we passed the wreck of a Catalina, a reminder of the time when the island's main made of people transport was by a flying boat. As we climbed to the northern cliff escarpment I found a tiny flowered *Wahlenburgia*, Christmas Bush (*Alyxia ruscifolia*, the creeper *Parsonsia straminea* var. *glabrata* with its 10 cm long seed pod, *Westringia fruticosa* and *pimelia*, to name but a few.

We were overjoyed to find in the trees *Bulbophyllum argyropus*, a tiny orchid in flower, and *Dendrobium macropus* or *D. gracilicaule* which was not in flower. Further on in an open patch of native grass we found a patch of little purple flowered Helmet orchids. But there was no mention of Helmet orchids in the reference book!

We were busily arranging to join a guided, full day climb to Mt. Gower (875m) and guide Ray Shick was a local expert. Our party of seven met at the southern extremity of the island's roadways at 7.30 the next morning. Ray proved to be a marvellous guide, especially as he stopped for us oldies, stopped for views, and to point out flowers and trees, and to help ladies on the rope guided, steep and rocky scrambles. This suited the flora sleuth wanting to identify plants - and I am always trailing behind on any walks.

We were to learn about Scalybark (family *Myrtaceae*), a precursor to the eucalypts, the Pumpkin bush *Olearia mooneyi* and the Pumpkin tree, the green plum and black plum (both inedible). We were told about the four varieties of palms - the Lowland or Thatch palm, *Howea forsteriana*, the Curly palm *H. belmoreana*, *Hedyscepe canterburyana* with its blue green collar, growing at a higher altitude, and the brown collared Little Mountain palm *Lepidorrhachis mooreana* growing at the highest altitude.

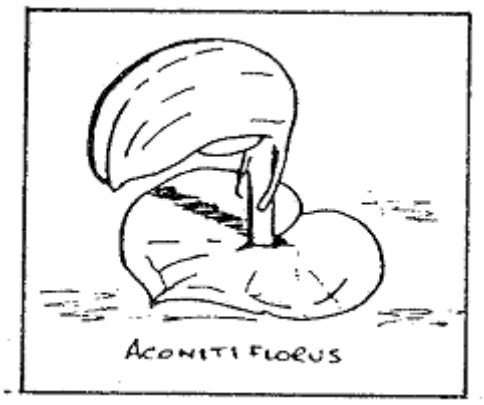
Nearing the top, we had another brief but welcome stop as Ray showed me a Greenhood orchid *Pterostylis obtusa*, although well past its prime. At the top (at last) we were greeted with a fairyland of ferns and moss and many clumps of flowering *Dendrobium moorei* One specimen was a half metre in diameter. This species is indigenous to Lord Howe Island.

While eating lunch we were introduced to a Wood hen right at our feet (*Tricholimnas sylvestris*). These inquisitive, flightless birds, down to a population of 17 pairs, have been saved from extinction by a captive breeding program. To our amazement the inquisitiveness also extended to the many seabirds flying above, for when Ray made a noise, several Petrels (*Pterodroma solandri*), descended and we were able to gently handle them.

And so down the mountain to arrive at the meeting place at 5.30 pm - a long and weary 10 hours.

But back to the Helmet orchid. Ray Shick did not know of their existence but promised to refer my find to Ian Hutton, who, we were delighted to find, lived on the island as the resident meteorologist. Ian appeared the next morning very excited and with our directions found the colony, photographed them and identified them as *Corybas aconitiflorus*, a species never before seen on Lord Howe Island, nor recorded on the many surveys made in its 154 year history. Ian even contacted Peter Green in Kew Gardens, London to ensure its inclusion in

the definitive volume on Lord Howe Island to be published - and promised me to include it in his next edition of his Lord Howe Island book. So we returned to Adelaide and can recommend a Lord Howe Island holiday to all who are adventurous in spirit.



My knowledge of Helmet orchids was restricted to the species *Corybas diemenicus* which grow on our property in the Mt. Lofty Ranges behind Adelaide. The little pinkish/purple helmets are not seen every year no matter how thickly they grow. This was true of the *Corybas aconitiflorus* on Lord Howe Island for where I found approximately 24 flowers growing in an area of 2 metres square; within two days there were only about 6 in flower. However, the surrounding area was thickly carpeted with the little, round, heart shaped leaves. The leaves of *Corybas aconitiflorus* are distinguished from other species by purple colouring underneath.

FIELD TRIP REPORT HALE CONSERVATION PARK 23 JULY 1988 by Paul Reece

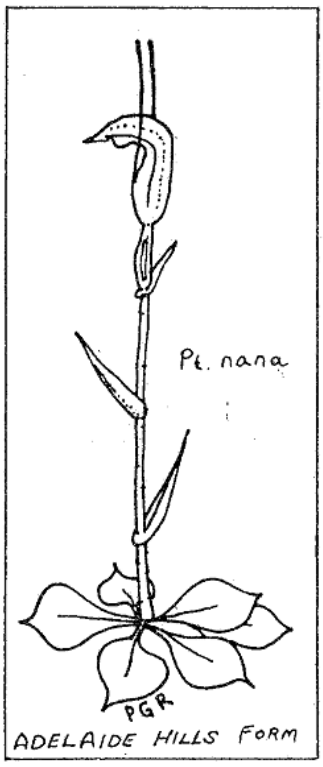
Six people met at Williamstown at 12.30 pm for an afternoon of bush rambling in this out-of-the-way but scenic park that overlooks the South Para Reservoir. Our leader, Bob Bates, showed us some natural hybrids of *Pterostylis* and *Corybas*.

A National Fitness walking trail marked by yellow triangles runs through the park. This we used much of the time as the bush was dense and the terrain steep (refer to topographical contour map 1:50,000 'Barossa'). Bob pointed out tell-tale rosettes of spade-shaped leaves long before any flowers were seen. The rosettes with smaller leaves were *Pterostylis alata* and the larger proved to be *Pterostylis robusta*. Some were in between and had characteristics of both species. The little rosettes of the two species were seen throughout the rest of the afternoon.

One of the party grasped a bush beside the trail. Ouch! It was the prickly leaves of the Flame Heath, *Astroloma conostephioides*, each narrow, hard leaf tipped with a strong little needle. Our leader pointed to a rare, white colour form amid a population of red flowering plants.

Three forms of *Pterostylis nana* were found within a few hundred metres, some plants growing in the middle of the infrequently used trail. The common *P. nana* (Mt. Lofty Range form) had large grey-green leaves and a wide flare to the galea. The second *P. nana* was the Mallee form with very small, pure green leaves and a short 'nose' to the flower. The third form was merely in flower bud but even so displayed attractive striping to the hood, tipped with golden tan. The leaves were narrow and pointed with a wavy edge. Of note was the net veining in the leaves which were dark green in colour. It was definitely a hands and knees exercise looking at these little critters.

A splendid view was obtained of the surrounding country from a rocky cliff top. It reminded me of the Flinders Ranges to see a thicket of *Callistemon teretifolius*, a Bottle-brush considered by many to be present only in the southern Flinders Ranges. We scrambled down ramps of solid rock to a little creek still flowing, to find a very different habitat. Flowers of *Corybas diemenicus* and *Corybas incurvus* were found there along with a flowering hybrid between the two.



A leg-stretching scramble down a cliff made me ask the leader if we were going back the same way - no, was the reply, that would be covering the same territory! Leaf rosettes of *Pterostylis biseta* were common on rocky slopes that faced north and west.

Rejoining the main track, we noticed the soil was full of white quartz. The district has a long history of gold mining. We saw the leaves of many orchid species, each species having its distinct features. Even the underside of the leaves can be taken into account. The walking distances are short in Hale Conservation Park and plenty of orchids grow near the trails. Many thanks to our leader for a pleasant afternoon's hunting of both drop-tail lizards and orchids. Thanks Bob.

A total of 23 species and forms were seen - 11 in full flower.

IN FLOWER: *Pterostylis longifolia, P. vittata, P. robusta, P. alata, P. robusta x P. alata, P nana* (Mt. Lofty Range form), *P. nana* (Mallee form) *P. affin. nana* (in bud), *Acianthus exsertus, Corybas diemenicus, C. incurvus, C. diemenicus x incurvus.*

IN LEAF: *Cyrtostylis reniformis, Pterostylis pedunculata, P. biseta, Glossodia major, Thelymitra antennifera, Caladenia dilatata, Lyperanthus nigricans, Microtis unifolia, Diuris* affin. *maculata, Eriochilus cucullatus*.

IN SEED: *Prasophyllum rufum*.

AUSTRALIAN EPIPHYTIC ORCHIDS by Reg Shooter

The following lists the more easily grown and flowered epiphytes and concludes the article printed in N.O.S.S.A. Journal, August 1988.

Dendrobium speciosum	Large plants with long racemes of white to yellow flowers. Highly perfumed spring flowerer.
Dendrobium kingianum	Plants from 5 cm. to 10 metres tall having white to red flowers in spring.
Dendrobium gracilicaule	Tall thin canes having yellow, brown spotted flowers in spring. Flowers produced on same cane over several years. Probably the easiest *Dendrobium* to grow and flower.
Dendrobium falcorostrum	Crystalline white flowers on compact plants. Needs plenty of air movement and low humidity throughout its growth.

Dendrobium linguiforme	Small thumbnail-like leaves producing spidery white flowers in spring. Best grown on a mount rather than be potted.
Dendrobium teretifolium	Terete or 'rats tail' leaves 7 to 25 cm. long with spidery white flowers in spring. Must be grown on a mount.
Dendrobium aemulum	Short pseudobulbs producing white flowers in spring, similar to *D. linguiforme*.
Dendrobium ruppianum	Plant similar to *D. speciosum* but smaller in all parts. Flowers produced on long racemes, creamy white often not opening fully.
Dendrobium x *delicatum*	Natural hybrid between *Dendrobium speciosum* and *Dendrobium kingianum*. White to pink flowers produced in profusion.
Dendrobium x *gracillimum*	Natural hybrid between *D. gracilicaule* and *D. speciosum*. Beautiful yellow flowers on erect racemes.
Liparis reflexa	Probably the easiest orchid to grow and flower. Attractive green foliage all year round. Rather unpleasant smelling green flowers produced in late autumn to mid winter.
Sarcochilus hartmannii	Easily grown species producing sparkling white flowers with dark centres. Needs a little protection in winter. Flowers in spring.
Cymbidium canaliculatum	Channel shaped leaves, short and thick semi-pendant spikes of green with maroon spotted flowers through to the variety *sparksii* which has dark maroon flowers.

There are many more species of course but the above are the easiest and most rewarding to grow.

COMMEMORATIVE 25th ANNIVERSARY BADGES

A.N.O.S. Council has approved the striking of a commemorative badge to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of A.N.O.S. Designed by Wal Upton, the badge is considered unique as the disc is enamelled on both sides, the disc being suspended by a small chain from the bar clasp. The badge depicts *Pterostylis laxa* on one side and *Sarcochilus weinthalii* on the other. This is a limited edition commemorative badge with only 200 being manufactured. You can order them from A.N.O.S. for $8.00 including postage. As this notice is a little late there may be none left.

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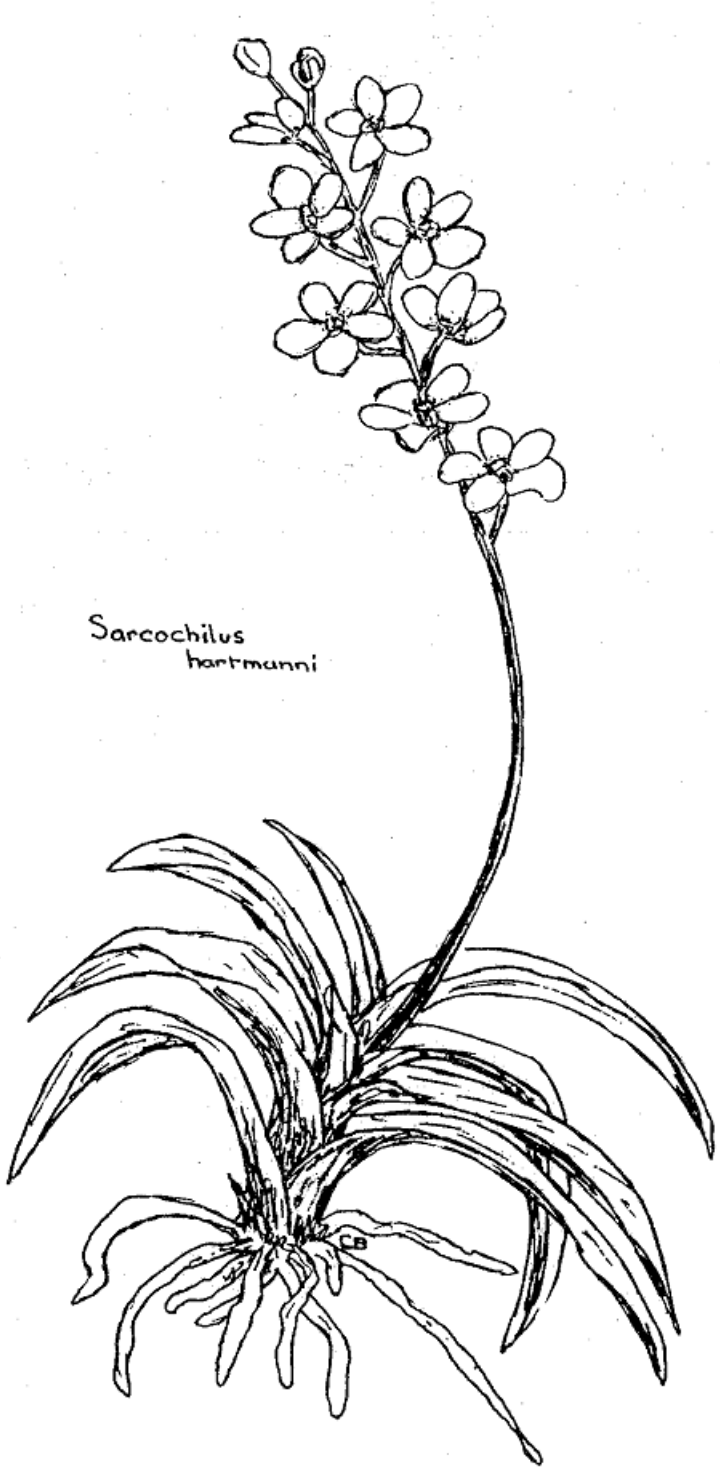

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

* To promote the culture, propagation, knowledge and scientific study of the native orchids of Australasia.

* To assist in the preservation of the native orchids of Australasia in their native habitat and to encourage the conservation of the same.

* To print and publish literature that the Society may consider desirable for the promotion and furtherance of any of its objects.

* To extend the membership of the Society by creating public interest in its activities.

* To engage in any activity relevant to these objects.