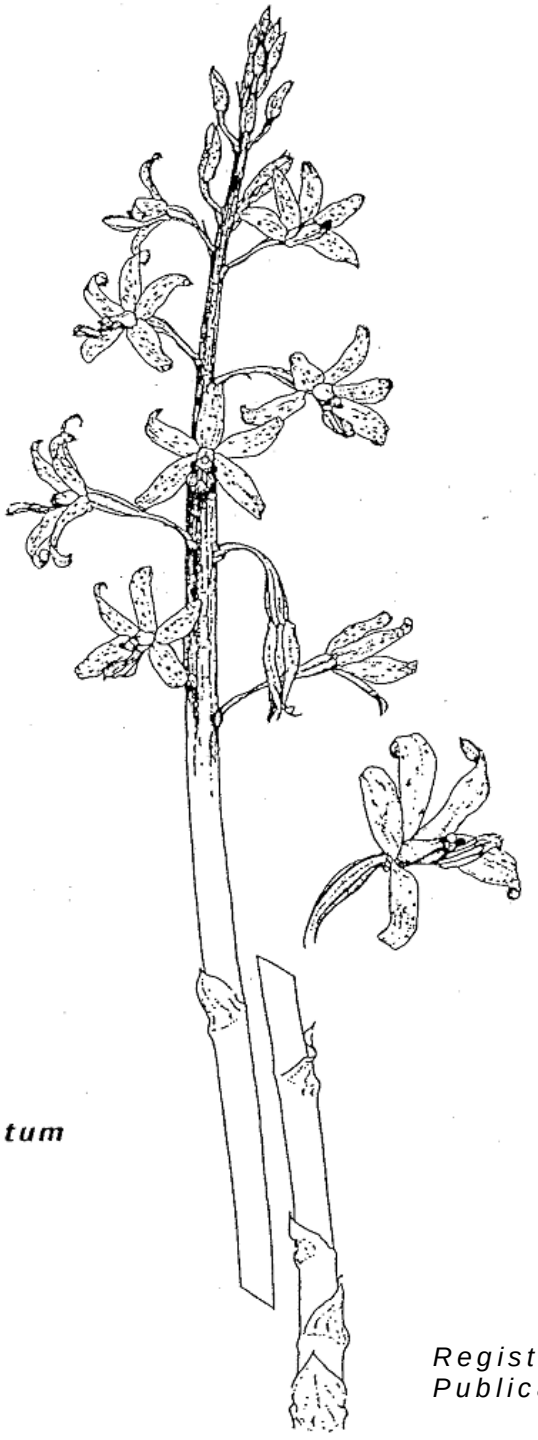
NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY

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, 25 October at 8.O0pm; St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.

ITEM OF THE EVENING - EPIPHYTE CULTURE SEGMENT

Members who obtained Hilda Poxon and Bardo Rose seedlings which were previously offered as competition plants, are requested to bring them to the October Meeting in order that these plants can be observed and discussed in relation to different culture methods, by growers whom most probably grow their plants under entirely different conditions.

Growers who bring plants in could also assist by either telling the meeting of the growing history of their plants or if you prefer by writing notes which could be read by a committee member.

It is hoped that this will be beneficial to new members who may not as yet have had experience in growing Australian Epiphytes.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

Margaret Fuller demonstrated the techniques of mounting epiphytes using *Dendrobium linguiforme* specimens which were purchased earlier by several members. Margaret also passed on some helpful hints for looking after the mounted plants to ensure vigorous growth and flowering. While Margaret held the attention of the newer members, the rest of us spent time around the display table, talked about recent field outings and finds, shared photographic secrets and in general had an enjoyable time merely socialising.

PLANTS ON DISPLAY

As with the August Meeting, we had an excellent display with 40 species / varieties being benched. Reg Shooter provided the plant commentary for the epiphytes and Les Burgess provided the commentary for the terrestrials.

Terrestrials: *Caladenia caudata*, *C. clavigera*, *C.* aff. *dilatata*, *C. patersonii*, *C. patersonii* x *C. dilatata*, *Diuris longifolia*, *D. palachila*, *D. pedunculata*, *D. punctata* "Old Vic", *D. Harlequin*, *D.* ? *palachila* x *D. longifolia*, *Glossodia major*, *Prasophyllum subbisectum*, *Pterostylis* aff *aphylla*, *P. hamata*, *P. rufa*.

Epiphytes: *Dendrobium delicatum, D. falcorostrum, D. gracilicaule, D. gracillimum, D. kingianum, D. lichenastrum, D. speciosum, D. speciosum hillii, D. striollatum, D. suffusum, D. tenuissimum, D. tetragonum, D.* Bardo Rose, *D.* Bardo Rose x *D.* Eureka, *D. delicatum x D. kingianum, D.* Eureka, *D.* Eureka x *D.* King Rose, *D. kingianum x D.* Gloucester Pink, *D.* King Falcon x *D. delicatum* 'Apple Blossom', *D.* Ku-Ring-Gai, *D.* Michael Jupp, *D.* Sunsprite, *Sarcochilus hartmannii.*

POPULAR VOTE

Epiphyte: *Dendrobium striolatum* grown by Gordon Brooks.
Terrestrial: *Caladenia latifolia* x *C. flava* grown by Bob Bates.

COMMENTATORS CHOICE

Epiphyte Species: *Dendrobium striolatum* grown by Gordon Brooks.
Epiphyte Hybrid: *Dendrobium* Eureka x *D.* King Rose grown by Reg Shooter.
Terrestrial Species: *Diuris pedunculata* grown by Wally Walloscheck.
Terrestrial Hybrid: *Caladenia patersonii* x *C. dilatata* grown by Bob Bates.

N.O.S.S.A. NEWS

TUBER BANK 1988
Once again it is time for members to consider what tubers they may have to donate to the Tuber Bank. To enable the list of tubers to be made available to be complete and accurate, information regarding names and quantities of species and /or hybrid terrestrial orchids, should be submitted as soon as possible. Only information is required at present. Collections of promised donations will be arranged prior to the January long weekend. No donation is too small, any quantity will be greatly appreciated. Details of tubers held by the Tuber Bank and available to members will be published in the December Journal. In addition to its conservation value, the Tuber Bank helps the Society to raise funds as well as assist members to expand their collections of terrestrial orchids. Contact Mr. W. Walloscheck, R.M.B. 777, Blackwood, S.A. fwd 5157 tel 388 2397 or see Wally at monthly meetings.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society takes pleasure in welcoming as new members, Mr. and Mrs. Eglinton, Ms. A. Lester, Ms. R. McInnes, Mrs. R. Paull, Mr. E. Shepherd, Mr. C. Sutton and Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams. We will look forward to meeting you.

SPRING SHOW RAFFLE WINNERS were L. Bass (ticket C50), J. Lawson (ticket D38) and N. Oliver (ticket D15). Congratulations to all.

FIELD TRIP NOTICES.

GASTRODIA SPECIAL - Meet at Uraidla Post Office at 1.30 pm on Saturday November 12.

LEONA WILCOCKS PROPERTY AND GLEN SHERA SWAMP - Meet at Yankalilla Post Office at 10.00 AM on Sunday 27th November and bring a picnic lunch.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT AND WILD ORCHIDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA by Bob Bates

Since the Industrial Revolution the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere has been steadily increasing. Scientists have calculated that the main effect of this will be an increase in the atmospheric temperature, more erratic weather patterns, heavier summer rainfall and lower winter rainfall in most areas having a mediterranean climate. There will also be a small rise in sea-level. In South Australia the most serious effect will be lower winter rainfall in the west and north. This will mean that since orchids are dependent on reliable winter rainfall, the distribution of most species will shrink southward. A study of rainfall records over the past 50 years has shown that the predicted climatic changes have already begun. The serious drought on the West Coast and adjacent north this year reflects this. The Gawler Ranges are having their driest year on record. My own observations made over just twenty years indicate the orchid loss. In the 1960's, *Prasophyllum occidentale* was abundant in the Gawler Ranges. It is now almost extinct there. In 1974 orchids could be found on Uro Bluff near Woomera. In 1984 there were none. Similarly orchids have disappeared over most tracks of the north. The number of orchid species in the Gawler Ranges has halved in twenty years, been reduced by one quarter in Wilpena Pound and some five species have disappeared from the Alligator Gorge area since 1964 when records began. Some of the species lost did not occur elsewhere so extinction has already started. As most orchid populations in these areas are small already, we can expect an increase in the rate of loss.

If we use this information we can see that 150 years ago, before settlement, before stock, before rabbits, orchids probably occurred much further north than they did when my studies began. I would estimate that perhaps 30 species occurred in the Wilpena Pound area. Early records even show that there were swamps in the area so the number could have been higher. During my first visit to Wilpena I was impressed by the huge populations of spider orchids on the floor of the Pound, yet on a visit last year it became obvious that these orchids had all but disappeared.

Before settlement, if such a climatic change occurred (and there were of course natural fluctuations) then the northern limit of orchids simply moved south, and in times of wet winters, moved north again. Unfortunately that can no longer happen because as the orchids are forced southward they reach cleared farmland. The result is an unnatural extinction which can not be stopped.

Of course it is possible that the "greenhouse effect" will prove to be nothing more that a theory. When I contacted the Adelaide Bureau of Meteorology I was told that there was no strong evidence to support the idea that temperatures were higher or winter rainfall lighter in South Australia. I was also told that if excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was to have any effect on rainfall it might well be to increase spring and summer rainfall and thereby improve conditions for some orchids.

SHADEHOUSE AND GLASSHOUSE VISIT by Malcolm and Fay Maxwell

When Roy Hargreaves organises anything, nothing is left to chance, and so it was with the Shadehouse and Glasshouse inspections on Saturday, 27th August. Margaret and Oliver Fuller, Geoff and Pauline Edwards and Wally and Shirley Walloscheck had kindly offered to have members visit their premises and see their collections, and about 20 members took advantage of this opportunity to see how they grow their "natives" and to pick up whatever hints they could.

We were allotted to Group 3, and our first visit was to Wally and Shirley Walloscheck's home. Unfortunately, both Wally and Shirley had to work that morning, but their daughter Fiona and son Glen, very ably held the fort, with Kevin Western's help, until Dad arrived. Thank you, Fiona and Glen! The Walloscheck house is built about 50 yards from the road, and the front garden is natural scrub, with the understory thinned for fire protection. In the short walk from the cars to the shadehouse, we saw *Grevillea lavandulacea*, *Tetratheca pilosa*, several kinds of *Drosera*, and more to our purpose, *Diuris maculata*. We thought the highlights of the epiphytes we saw were the *Dendrobium* (var. unknown) on the side verandah, and the specimens of *D. x delicatum* "Shirley" and *D. x suffusum* "Corroboree", but couldn't help but be impressed by the clean strong growth of the *Calanthe triplicata*. Likewise, the growth achieved by placing the *Disa* hybrid in a bowl of water looked like a hint that all *Disa* growers could use to advantage. While on the subject of growth, how about that banana passion fruit growing over the old plastic glass-house! We asked Wally about it later, and he said, "That's nothing. I cut half of it down last year because it was keeping out too much light!" We were having a quick scout around towards the bottom of the block, having found *Pterostylis nana, P. pedunculata* and an unknown *Thelymitra*, when Wally arrived, and we became absorbed in his success story of sowing a small area with seeds of *Caladenia dilatata*. Given the choice, we feel everyone would like to have terrestrials growing wild in their gardens and it seems the Walloschecks are well along the track to achieving just that. We understand that to the later groups, Wally demonstrated his pollination technique in selfing *Diuris maculata* and *Pterostylis vittata*, and doubtless their seeds will be used to increase the specimens growing wild.

Because it was only a short distance to Geoff and Pauline Edwards' place, our group decided to stop off at Kevin and Helen Western's, to have a quick look at their collection, especially some new epiphyte crossings they had made. We do not propose to comment on their orchid collection, except to say that when the plants have grown a bit more, we hope they will invite the Club to inspect their glass and shade houses. However, there were two items that just have to be mentioned. The first was a small clump of *Pterostylis curta* growing in the angle section of an acute angled built up area which most of us would either leave vacant or else drape with a ground cover; and the other, the really fine specimen of *Hypocalymma angustifolium* that was growing further along the bed. We have travelled quite a bit in Western Australia, and have yet to see better. Your first impression when you arrive at the Edwards' is the steepness of the drive and the amount of terracing which has been done to provide access and shadehouse area. Geoff proudly boasts that it took him less that six years to build, and that he hauled all the material used up the drive by wheelbarrow. It has certainly been a creditable achievement, and we thought the Edwards' garden had attained a very desirable balance between natural area, Australian native plants, ferns and epiphytes. In the natural area, where the original eucalypts had been preserved when the house was built, a thin layer of litter had been maintained, and several clumps of *Pterostylis nana* and *P. pedunculata* were in flower. In the shadehouse, possibly the main feature was that all the epiphytes were either hanging in pots from the roof, or were attached to wire mesh to give good air circulation. The plants were in excellent condition, which tends to confirm that, within reason, air circulation is more important that heat. We also noticed that *Dendrobium* Roger Bedford had racemes of both pink and white flowers coming from what appeared to be identical bulbs, and demanded from Geoff an explanation of the "mixed marriage". In short, he couldn't explain it, but said he had bought the plant as a pink, and would also like to know how it could happen. Is it possible we had a preview of a new form - *D.* Roger Bedford var. *alba*? Although there were many plants among the Australian natives worthy of note, the broad and thin leaved varieties of *Grevillea dimorpha* with their bright scarlet flowers caught our eye; no doubt we were biased because we had last seen and admired them in full bloom in the Grampians.

Our final visit was to Margaret and Oliver Fullers' home, and because we were slightly early, we were able to quiz Margaret about her work for the Bird Care and Conservation Society. The Society collects and looks after injured and deserted birds, and Margaret is one of their key personnel, specializing in the care and rehabilitation of lorikeets. Nearly the whole of the Fullers' backyard is devoted to orchids, and it doesn't take long, after being introduced to recalcitrant D. speciosums "Frustration", "Irritation" and "Aggravation", to realise that this species has a special interest for them, because they are growing everywhere in locations varying from full sun to almost full shade. When we bought our first *speciosum*, we were told that the essential requirement for successful flowering was morning sun, and it was quite a revelation to see that those in shady positions had just as many racemes showing as those in full or part sun. From experience, no doubt, the Fullers have found them more tolerant than we had previously supposed. Although their epiphyte collection extends beyond native species and natural hybrids, the latter are a special interest to them, and one of the shadehouses is devoted almost entirely to these. Our first impression was that it was over-crowded, but when we looked closely at the growth and arrangement of plants, we realised this was done to build the desired microclimate without using ferns, New Zealand moss etc. as we have seen elsewhere. The terrestrial collection was also worthy of note, but with so many other items meriting comment, we would need the whole Journal to do justice to them. However, since they caught everyone's eye, we must congratulate the Fullers on their flowering of *Paphiopedilum* Rosy Dawn and their fine display of cymbidiums.

It is always difficult to know how to thank members for making possible an outing such as we were privileged to have. We all found some new point of interest, be it an alternative approach, a new idea or confirmation of an existing practice which will eventually be reflected in our results and, hopefully, in our possible contribution to the Club. To our hosts and hostesses, Wally and Shirley Walloscheck, Geoff and Pauline Edwards, and Margaret and Oliver Fuller, we again say THANK YOU for making your collections available for inspection, the refreshments you provided and the opportunity to enjoy each others company in a friendly and instructive atmosphere. To Roy Hargreaves, too, a very big THANK YOU, for all your work in organising and co-ordinating the day. Finally, to those who haven't yet been on a visit or who missed out this time, we say:

"Be in it, mate!"

TRIP TO MONARTO SOUTH, AUGUST 1988 by Bob Bates

Most of us are familiar with the orchids of the Adelaide Hills but how many people know of the wealth of orchids to be found in the Mallee? The trip was advertised as "early Spring orchids of the Mallee". It is important to note that Spring comes early in the Mallee hence the date of our visit: August.

We met at Callington, just 30 minutes drive from the centre of Adelaide. Callington is something of an historic village so we began at 9.30 am with a tour of the town. The Callington area is described in early works as "a fertile wooded valley with meandering freshwater streams and billabongs". The woods have now gone, the stream is salty and erosion scars the valley. Hardly an orchid remains, yet once, fifty species grew here including some that are now extinct without ever having been named.

We drove some 5 km east to the Monarto Valley, somewhat dryer and less fertile but at least with some native vegetation including two small parks: Monarto Conservation Park of regenerating heath and mallee and Ferries McDonald Park of undisturbed mallee on leached sand.

Three things are obvious about the area -

Firstly, the orchid rich areas are outside the parks in fertile soils.

Secondly, these orchid rich areas will all disappear in the next few years.

Thirdly, the area is prone to drought and even during our visit many aborted flowers were seen.

The first stop was made at a patch of 1/2 hectare of rich soil woodland, much overgrazed, yet here were numerous *Caladenia fitzgeraldii* both wholly green or red and yellow. This species is now almost extinct near Adelaide. We found a possible hybrid between this and *C. cardiochila*. Also present were many *C. deformis* of startling blue. We just missed seeing a clump of the Undertaker Orchid in flower - rabbits had chewed off every flower!

Soon we were bouncing our cars across a paddock to Monarto Conservation Park and a small patch of broombush/heath on limestone. The area was recovering from years of grazing but what a miracle - there were carpets of thousands of *Diuris palustris*, hundreds of *Pterostylis cycnocephala* and dozens of *Pterostylis plumosa*, yellow hairy tongues waving in the breeze. But most spectacular of all were the clumps of the wispy spider orchid *Caladenia filamentosa* var. *tentaculata*. Other spiders yet to open included the recently named *C. stricta*, and an un-named species similar to *C. dilatata* but with small cream coloured clubs. The wild flowers were brilliant the yellow stars of *Phebelium bullatum* were a highlight.

After lunch we visited Ferries McDonald Park and Roger Bidden took us straight to a patch of the short-lip spider orchid *C. cardiochila*. These were adjacent a freshly worked mallee-fowl nest! Other intriguing wildlife have included dozens of huge bush cockroaches of a kind none of us had seen before. The poor soil here supported hundreds of the dryland greenhood *Pterostylis mutica*.

At our penultimate stop (also in the park) we pushed through thickets of broombush but it was worthwhile for we found a flower of glorious red *Caladenia filamentosa* var *filamentosa*, another plant almost extinct near Adelaide now.

Our final stop and our most profitable one was made at the large sandhill near Hartley in a unique environment, the last relics of rich sandy soil woodland in the district and sadly it is about to be cleared. Here were 6 different donkey orchids: *Diuris maculata, D. longifolia, D. palustris, D. lanceolata* and two hybrids. The spider orchids here were totally different to what we'd seen. Most impressive were the blood red *Caladenia concolor* and the pink *C. latifolia*. Also here were some musky smelling *Caladenia* which seem closest to the recently named *C. rosella* - pink, red, white and yellow in colour, (related to *C. patersonii*).

It is doubtful if we will ever be able to see this combination of orchids in a single day again but I would recommend a repeat of this field trip next year.

ORCHIDS SEEN

Stop 1. Callington - Monarto South road.
Stop 2. Northwest corner of Monarto Conservation Park.
Stop 3. East side of Ferries McDonald Park.
Stop 4. West side of Ferries McDonald Park.
Stop 5. Northeast of Hartley.

IN FLOWER

Caladenia deformis (all)
C. cardiochila 3, 4
C. fitzgeraldii 1, 3
C. cardiochila x fitzgeraldii 1
C. concolor 5
C. filamentosa tentaculata 2, 3, 4
C. filamentosa filamentosa 4
C. latifolia 5
C. ? *rosella* 5
Cyrtostylis robusta (all)
Diuris lanceolata 5
D. palustris all
D. maculata 2, 5
D. longifolia 5
D. palustris x D. maculata 2, 5
D. palustris x D. longifolia 5
Lyperanthus nigricans 1, 5
Pterostylis 'mallee nana' 2, 5
P. cycnocephala 1, 2, 4, 5
P. mutica 2, 3, 4
P. plumosa 2, 4, 5
Thelymitra antennifera (all)

IN SEED

Acianthus exsertus
Eriochilus sp.
Prasophyllum nigricans
P. rufum
Pterostylis robusta
P. erythroconcha
P. dolichochila
P. vittata

IN BUD OR LEAF

Caladenia 'mallee dilatata'
C. aff *dilatata* 'cream clubs'
C. stricta
Thelymitra nuda
T. luteocilium
Prasophyllum spp.
Microtis unifolia

TOTAL 35 DIFFERENT ORCHIDS, 22 IN FLOWER

SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK: ORCHID SURVEY. SEPTEMBER REPORT by Bob Bates

The rather wintry conditions of the weekend September 17-18th did not make the survey work easy but nevertheless over 40 orchid species were recognized, some 25 in flower.

We began with a visit to the old Almanda Silver Mine, with its vertical and horizontal shafts. A highlight was a walk on the bridge constructed over a collapsed vertical shaft. Orchids and ferns were already colonising this area, in fact the orchids are better here than anywhere else in the park. Orchids do like disturbance! The soil is a rich loam, the vegetation an open woodland with grassy understory. Great carpets of *Pterostylis nutans* were punctuated by splashes of gold (*Diuris maculata*) and orange (*D. longifolia*), with here and there patches of spider orchids which really had the camera buffs clicking - the rare *Caladenia rigida*, endemic to the Adelaide Fills, the stately *C.* aff. *dilatata* with its sepals, many plants with 2 flowers, and the undescribed pink and white *C.* aff. *patersonii*. As if that wasn't enough, we located a large colony of the endangered species *C. gladiolata* and then to really cap it off an albino specimen!

This wasn't the only albino found. For the first time in the park we located the rare green form of *Acianthus caudatus* and along a fire break many snow white flowers of *Pterostylis pedunculata*. The break had been sprayed with herbicide and it was a simple matter to deduce that the herbicide was causing the temporary albinism.

The area near the mine was also a good place to find *Pterostylis vereenae* (*P. foliata*). This is in fact the type area for *P. vereenae*, first found 60 years ago by Miss Verena Jacobs, after whom the species was named. *P. plumosa* was

also plentiful here. After finding some 15 species in flower in an hour we drove to the Frith Road entrance to the park. What was really amazing here was the abundance of hybrids between *Diuris maculata* (*D. pardina*) and *D. longifolia* (*D. corymbosa*). The reason for this was obvious - there were large areas of exposed clay caused by bulldozing some years before, it was on this disturbed ground that the hybrids outnumbered the parent species. An exciting find was a blood red form of *Diuris longifolia*, not one plant but a whole colony. Also along the track were plants of what is presently referred to as *'Pterostylis rufa'* but is probably an undescribed species. *Thelymitra grandiflora* was common here and although only in bud, some were approaching 1 metre in height. We were amazed to see *Pterostylis vittata* still in flower. This was even more surprising when it was realised that one plant was seen in flower at the same site in May and in fact it may have been the same plant!

The second day saw us in the rugged western sector of the park. Here the soil is poor, the vegetation an impenetrable tangle of heathy plants and stunted trees. Orchids were sparse except where disturbance had occurred. After a bushfire this habitat comes alive with orchids and we found evidence of a small burn, probably due to a lightning strike. Here were patches of *Caladenia* (*Leptoceras*) *menziesii* in flower, yet there was no sign of flowers on the millions of leaves seen in the unburnt sections. Important finds in this area included *Caladenia pusilla* and *Thelymitra carnea* in bud, with leaves of what is probably *Prasophyllum patens*. None of the three species were on the park list.

The weather being very cold, the numerous sun orchids were closed but on a sheltered bank facing north, the abundant *Thelymitra antennifera* had managed to open - a red bellied black snake was also seen here!

Our final discovery for the day was a plant in flower of an undescribed *Thelymitra* aff. *pauciflora* (with large bracts and olive column hood). It is thought that this species will prove common in the park in the weeks to come. We also found a species of *Mitrasacme* not previously recorded in South Australia. We considered our efforts justly rewarded!

SPECIES SEEN (but not previously listed in the last report)

Acianthus caudatus red (F)
A. caudatus green (var. *pallidus*) (F)*
Caladenia aff. *carnea* (F)
C. aff. *dilatata* (F)
C. rigida (F) *
C. aff *patersonii* pink and white (F)*
C. gladiolata (F)*
C. gladiolata albino (F) *
C. pusilla (B)
C. leptochila (F)
C. reticulata (F)
Diuris maculata (*pardina*) (F)
D. longifolia (*corymbosa*) (F)
D. x *Pioneer* (F)*
D. lanceolata (B) *
Prasophyllum patens (L)*
Pterostylis cucullata (L)
P. aff *rufa* (B)*
P. vereenae (*foliata*) (F)
P. plumosa (F)
P. pedunculata (F)
Glossodia major (F) mostly buds
Thelymitra antennifera (F)
T. aristata (*grandiflora*) (B)
T. luteocilium (F)
T. aff. *pauciflora* long bract tax (F)
T. flexuosa (F)
T. carnea (B) *
T. rubra (B)
T. fuscolutea (L)
T. nuda (B)

* indicates not on the park list. Note that a total of 9 orchids were added to the park list over the two days.

Note also: although the white flowered *Pterostylis pedunculata* were insecticide affected, a colony of naturally variegated plants with white flowers was found in the park during August.

DIURIS SULPHUREA X DIURIS COMMA by Bob Bates

This superior hybrid was produced in Adelaide. Pollinia from an Adelaide Hills *D. coryrbosa* was put onto a cultivated plant of *D. sulphurea* from Nangwarry in South Australia in October 1985. Seed was germinated symbiotically in flask by J. Warcup at Waite Institute. Plants were deflasked in April 1986 and a flower produced that October. It did not appear to promise much but this is usually the case with a first flowering. Five tubers were repotted into the " Melbourne Mix' in 1987 and all produced flowers in September. When repotted that summer, 15 tubers were present. One plant had produced 2 tubers at the base of the plant like *Diuris corymbosa*, and 2 at the end of long dropper roots after the fashion of *Diuris sulphurea*. In January 1988 these tubers were replanted in straight Hill's soil and grew vigorously. The ten largest produced flowers on stems to 40 cm tall. The flowers were larger than either parent, richly coloured, 3-7 per spike and neatly formed. The leaves were strong and disease free. The pot was displayed at the Spring Show and outscored several pots of that old favourite *Diuris* 'Pioneer'. Not bad - from three tubers to a specimen pot in 3 years! This cross is just one of fifteen new *Diuris* hybrids produced in the last 5 years.

CONSERVATION NEWS: A NEW CONSERVATION PARK by Bob Bates

A new 4000 hectare conservation park north of Port Pirie is expected to be dedicated soon. The park will be called either Winninowie or Chinamans Creek. Unfortunately, we can't expect the new park to do much for orchid conservation! Much of the park will be mangroves - no orchids there. Most of the rest is sub-saline steppe, but there are small areas of mallee known to contain a few greenhoods *Pterostylis mutica* and *Pterostylis excelsa*.

A NOTE ON THE FIRST OBSERVATION OF *CALADENIA* X *TUTELATA* IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA FOR THIRTY YEARS by Bob Bates

This natural hybrid between *Glossodia major* and *Caladenia deformis* has been rarely collected since the first plants were found at Blackwood near Adelaide by Edwin Ashby in 1907. Apart from a collection at Black Hill, it was not found elsewhere in the state until the 1950's when a plant was collected in the upper South-east. I have searched for twenty years and attempted to remake the hybrid but all to no avail (until this year). On a trip to Mount Boothby in the upper South-east in early September this year, I stopped at a jumble of granite boulders on the roadside. It was instantly obvious that here we had all the ingredients necessary for finding *Caladenia x tutelata*: numerous *Caladenia deformis* just finishing and hundreds of *Glossodia* in full bloom, with plenty of disturbance caused by bulldozing. Within two minutes we had the prize: a single purple blue flower matching the description of *C. x tutelata* (or more correctly *Glossodia x tutelata*).

It should be pointed out that the *Glossodia major* of the South-east is a different race from our familiar *G. major* of the Adelaide Hills. This south-eastern race has smaller flowers, a shorter, hairier leaf, flat on the ground and most importantly it flowers two or three weeks earlier! thereby giving a more definite overlap of flowering time with *C. deformis*. In the Adelaide Hills *C. deformis* has usually finished before *Glossodia* begins blooming!

I hope I don't have to wait twenty years before seeing *C. x tutelata* again but just in case some dozen photographs were taken.

N.O.S.S.A. SPRING SHOW 1988 - PRIZE WINNERS

CLASS ORCHID GROWER

1	*Caladenia* or *Glossodia* species	
	1st Caladenia rigida	R. Bates
	2nd Caladenia Caesarea	R. Bates
2	*Diuris* species	
	1st *Diuris aurea*	D. Wells
	2nd *Diuris lanceolata*	R. Bates
3	*Pterostylis* species	
	1st *Pterostylis pedunculata*	M. & O. Fuller
	2nd *Pterostylis baptistii* Janney	L. & K. Nesbitt
4	*Acianthus* or *Chiloglottis* species	
	1st *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*	R. Bates
5	Terrestrial species other than classes 1-4 No Awards	
6	*Pterostylis* hybrid	
	1st *Pterostylis* Cutie	R. Bates
	2nd *Pterostylis* x *ingens*	L. & K. Nesbitt
7	Terrestrial hybrid other than class 6	
	1st *Diuris* x *palachila*	L. & K. Nesbitt
	2nd *Diuris corymbosa* x *D. sulphurea*	R. Bates
8	Specimen terrestrial	
	1st *Caladenia rigida*	R. Bates
	2nd *Diuris* x *palachila*	L. & K. Nesbitt
9	*Dendrobium kingianum*	
	1st Corrigans 'Red'	B. Mules
	2nd Corrigans `Red'	P. Barnes
10	Dendrobium speciosum	
	1st *Dendrobium speciosum* var *grandiflorum*	B. Mules
	2nd *Dendrobium speciosum pedunculata*	P. Barnes
11	Dendrobium species other than classes 9 or 10	
	1st *Dendrobium teretifolium*	W. Walloscheck
	2nd *Dendrobium tetragonum*	K. Western
12	Epiphytic species other than *Dendrobium*	
	1st *Sarcochilus falcatus*	K. Western
	2nd *Sarcochilus hartmannii*	G. Brooks
13	Epiphytic hybrid - cream or yellow	
	1st *Dendrobium gracillimum* 'Purity'	B. Mules
	2nd *Dendrobium* Star Imp	B. Mules
14	Epiphytic hybrid - pink or red	
	1st *Dendrobium* Zip	B. Mules
	2nd *Dendrobium* Telekon	B. Mules
15	Epiphytic hybrid - any other colour inc white	
	1st *Dendrobium* Ausie Utmost	B. Mules
	2nd *Dendrobium* Delicatum No. 1	B. Mules
16	Specimen epiphyte - species or hybrid	
	1st *Dendrobium falcorostrum*	J. Attenborough
	2nd *Dendrobium teretifolium*	W. Walloscheck

N.O.S.S.A. SPRING SHOW 1988 - SPECIAL AWARDS

Champion Native Orchid of the Show - *Caladenia rigida* grown by R. Bates.

The Roy Hargreaves Trophy for the Best Terrestrial Species or Hybrid - *Caladenia rigida* grown by R. Bates.

Ira Butler Award for the Best Hybrid - *Dendrobium* Ausie Utmost grown by B. Mules.

Champion Terrestrial Species (from classes 1-5, 8) - *Caladenia rigida* grown by R. Bates.

Champion Terrestrial Hybrid (from classes 6-8) - *Diuris* x *palachila* grown by L. & R. Nesbitt.

Champion Epiphytic Species (from classes 9-12, 16) - *Dendrobium speciosum* grown by B. Mules.

Champion Epiphytic Hybrid (from classes 13-16) - *Dendrobium* Aussie Utmost grown by B. Mules.

Congratulations to all of the winners - well done! All of those who displayed plants at the show deserve special thanks for contributing to a most excellent Spring Show. Although many of our top growers were in Sydney at the time, this years show proved to be one of the best yet. Attendance was poor partly due to adverse weather and partly to televised sport. Nevertheless, considerable praise was given by those who did attend and we are several new members stronger as a result. The show also proved a financial success.

18. Do you make use of the Society's Trading Table? YES NO

19 Is the Trading Table a feature of the Society that you find of benefit to you as a member? YES NO

20. Are there any other comments that you would like to make about your Society?

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In an endeavour to continue to improve the standard of the Society and the level of the information, etc., that is provided to its members, it is essential that the Committee is able to plan the Society's activities accordingly.

In this regard the Committee has decided to attach this Questionnaire to the Journal in the hope that you will spend a few minutes and give us your thoughts on various aspects of YOUR Society.

It would be appreciated if you could complete the Questionnaire and return it to the Secretary by 18 November, 1988.

I look forward to your constructive comment.

R.T. ROBJOHNS PRESIDENT

1. Are you able to attend meetings regularly? YES NO

2. Is the meeting venue adequate? YES NO

please turn over ...

3. Do the meetings come up to your expectations? YES NO

   Can you suggest improvements?

- ----------

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4. Do the speakers cover topics of interest to you? YES NO

   Can you suggest topics? ----------

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5. Do you display plants regularly? YES NO

6. Are benching facilities suitable? YES NO
   Can you suggest improvements?

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7. Do you show plants at our Annual Show? YES NO

8. Are you satisfied with our Show arrangements? YES NO
   Can you suggest improvements?

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9. Do you read the Journal regularly? YES NO

please continue ...

10. Does the Journal provide you with the information that is beneficial to your interest in orchids? YES NO

11. Can you provide an article for the Journal? YES NO

12. Can you suggest any ways in which we can improve the Journal?

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13. Do you use the Society Library? YES NO

14. Can you find the books that you are interested in? YES NO

15. Can you suggest other books of interest?

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16. Has membership of the Society improved your knowledge of orchid cultivation? YES NO

17. Does the Society adequately cater for new members? YES NO

    Can you suggest improvements?

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please turn over ...