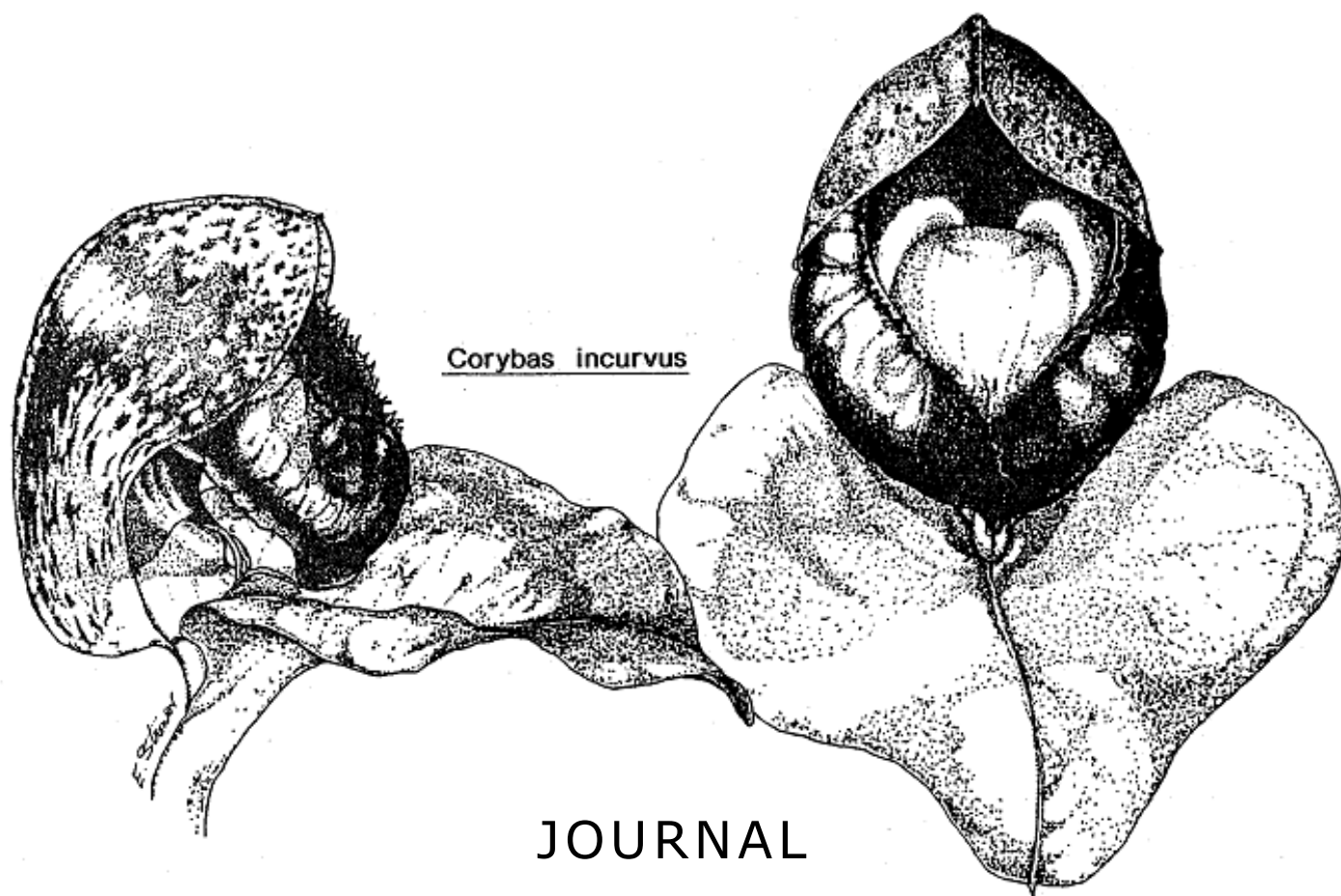


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NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

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.

All native orchids are protected plants in the wild. Their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

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NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

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NEXT MEETING

When: Tuesday, 28 August,
8.00 p.m.

Where: St Matthews Hall,
Bridge Street,
Kensington.

Why : Virtually all members are interested in viewing outstanding slides of Australia's native orchids. Many members would like to be able to take outstanding photos themselves. Gerry Carne has asked several members to bring in their six favourite slides of orchids and at the same time bring in their camera gear to show NOSSA members the techniques that were used to obtain the photographs. Not everyone is interested in spending a lot of money to get that ultimate photograph and so some high quality slides which were taken using only a basic, low cost camera system, will be shown. There are a lot of very talented photographers in our Society. Those who are not interested in photography can enjoy the slides.

NOSSA SPRING SHOW

This Journal gives details of our Spring Show (to be held Saturday, 15 and Sunday, 16 September) Schedule of Awards, request for assistance and attachment advertising the Show and its location.

Members are requested to assist in promoting this event by passing this information on to others.

NEXT FIELD TRIP

Caladenia rigida and *C. behrii*
Special.

For those who have not seen these two endangered and beautiful species endemic to the Adelaide Hills - here is your chance!

Meet at Nesbitt's Orchid
Nursery, Kersbrook, on
Saturday, 8th September at
10.00 a. m.

-----Page 4-----

PLANTS BENCHED JULY MEETING



Pterostylis
grandiflora

Terrestrials

Acianthus exsertus (2) green form
and red form

A. exsertus

Caladenia alba

C. filamentosa var. *tentaculata*

Chiloglottis formicifera

Corybas (unnamed variety from
Cockatoo Valley)

Cyrtostylis robusta

Pterostylis aff. *baptistii*

P. baptistii

P. cucullata x *nutans*

P. erythroconcha

P. grandiflora

P. nana

P. "Nodding Grace" (3)

P. nutans

P. ophioglossa

P. x ingens

P. pyramidalis

P. taurus

P. toveyana

Epiphytes:

D. Blushing Star x *D. Hilda Poxon*

D. Bright Spark

D. Hilda Poxon (3)

D. Kathryn Banks

D. Peter Hewitt

D. Telekon

D. toressa

RESULTS OF JUDGING

Terrestrials: (Judge -- Mr Les Nesbitt)

Species: *Cyrtostylis robusta* grown by Mr G. Nieuwenhoven.

Hybrid: *Pterostylis cucullata* x *P. nutans* grown by Mr R. Bates.

Epiphytes: (Judge - Mr Les Burgess)

Species: *Dendrobium toressae* grown by Mr G. Nieuwenhoven.

Hybrid: *Dendrobium Blushing Star* x *D. Hilda Poxon* grown by Mr R. Shooter.

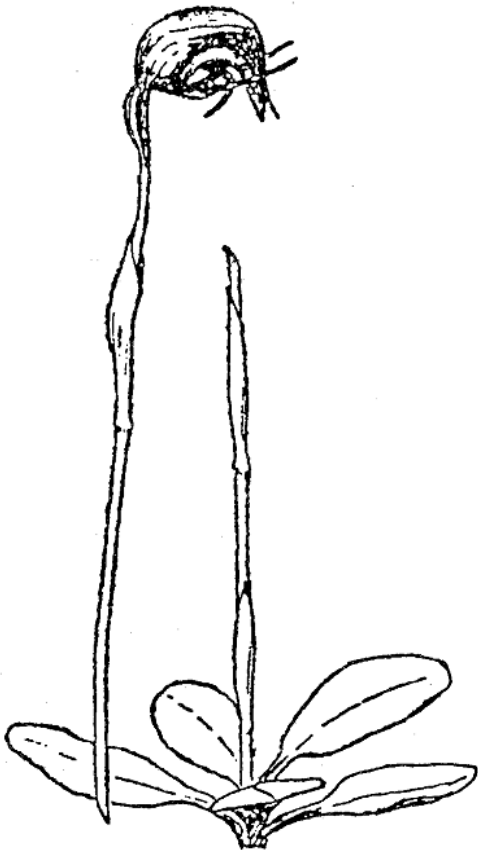
RESULTS OF POPULAR VOTE

Terrestrials: *Dendrobium Blushing Star* x *D. Hilda Poxon* grown by Mr R. Shooter.

Epiphytes: *Cyrtostylis robusta* grown by Mr G. Nieuwenhoven.

NEW MEMBER - Mr P. Drake from Rushworth. Victoria.

PLANT OF THE MONTH

Pterostylis nutans - Nodding Greenhood

Pterostylis nutans is a very widespread greenhood. It embraces all states, of Australia with the exception of Western Australia and Northern Territory. It is also found in New Zealand.

P. nutans is well known and loved - its head nods in a friendly, almost reverent, greeting whether it is seen in deeply forested gullies or open scrubland. It flourishes in sandy or rocky well-drained soils.

P. nutans is mostly found in very large colonies, growing very closely packed. Its flowering height varies from 40 mm to 400 mm depending on the actual conditions in its growing area. *P. nutans* flowering period is from early April to late October.

P. nutans has rather a large flower, mostly solitary, it bends forwards to a horizontal position and faces the ground. It is from this peculiarity that it gains its title "Nodding Greenhood". The galea is very deeply concave and the dorsal sepal and petals are curved for most of their length.

The two lower sepals are joined for approximately one third of their length, the sinus forms a wide sharp angle, and the two extensions thrust forward, extending slightly past the hood. The labellum is broad and linear, recurves backwards through the sinus. The plant has short-stalked basal leaves which spread outwards at ground level. They are ovate with wavy margins. The stem bracts are much smaller and closely sheath the stem.

P. nutans cultivates readily in almost any well-drained potting medium, thus making it an excellent *Pterostylis* for a novice grower.

Wally Walloscheck

If you have *P. nutans* growing please bring it to the next meeting (August 28) and help to make the "Plant of the Month" Month" segment of the meeting a success.

SPRING SHOW TRADING TABLE

Plants and other saleable items will be required if our show trading table is to be a success Members are reminded that these can be either donated to the Society or sold on a commission basis.

JULY MEETING

The speaker, Mr John Hunwick, lecturer in Environmental Studies at Sturt College (TAFE College of Advanced Education) spoke on "Mammals, Orchids, National Parks and Education". The main thrust of John's talk was the importance of educating children on the need to protect our wildlife for the future through proper management of remaining natural habitat. John emphasised how little the general public in South Australia knows of our wildlife - present and past. No-one in the audience for example was sure of how many species of native mammals occur in our state. John has begun a program using computers to rectify this - he is setting up computer programs with as much information on our wildlife as he can amass. NOSSA is invited to give as much input as we can. We will be kept up-to-date on the progress of John's work.

NEW HYBRID

A new greenhood hybrid flowering for the first time was seen at the June meeting. It was the first hybrid using the North Queensland form of *Pterostylis baptistii* which has flowered. Crossed with *Pterostylis rogersii* from the opposite corner of Australia, the two flowering plants were 135 mm tall and each had a single reddish brown and white flower 50 mm high. The large flowers were narrower than expected. I hope next year, when the tubers are larger, that the flowers will be broader and on taller stems.

I made the cross on 7.7.85. The seed was germinated symbiotically by Dr Warcup in March 1986 and returned as tiny dormant tubers the next year.

There were twelve rosettes in the 125 mm pot as well as the flowering plants which were without rosettes. Crosses with the north Queensland *P. baptistii* often have no viable seed even though large pods are formed.

FIELD TRIP REPORT - WILLIAMSTOWN RAMBLE

On the first fine day for a week we met at Williamstown and set off for Hale Conservation Park about 1 kilometre south-east of the town. Hale was also the venue on this day (July 10) for the Sunday Mail Walk With Nature and we met up with many of these groups and chatted to them about orchids. With about 1000 people present one might say this was our "best attended" trip ever, but, of course, only about 20 people were NOSSA members.

This was a good opportunity to study the effect of the 6-month dry experienced by the area until rain had fallen at the end of May and beginning of June. The recently named *Pterostylis sanguinea* (previously *P. vittata* sensu loco) had not been affected as it flowers from the food reserves in its large tuber. These were abundant and included large 5-6 flowered specimens. The many *Genoplesium rufum* in seed seemed not to have been affected by the long dry either, they too having a large storage tuber. All other species had been adversely affected.



Pterostylis
sanguinea

Field Trip Report (contd.)

Acianthus exsertus (or *A. aff. exsertus* because it now seems that true *A. exsertus* is a larger flowered species from New South Wales) was present in large colonies but some 90% of plants had aborted flower spikes. Huge colonies of *Pterostylis alata* were seen all along the track but only three flowers located. *P. robusta* was doing a little better probably because it is both later flowering and more drought tolerant. *Corybas diemenicus* normally beginning to flower at this time was still in tight bud and only a single *P. longifolia* (again the South Australian plants are likely to be given a new name) was also later than usual - only one flower located open. The species above do not flower off the tuber reserves alone and it could be seen that the earlier their normal flowering time the more the drought had affected them. I would predict that

Spring-flowered species will not be affected at all

After a picnic lunch we headed south out of the park along the Heysen trail, following a ridge with continuous superb views and often meeting groups of "Sunday Mail" walkers who had become lost. No-one present, including our guide, had visited this area before. Orchids were not abundant - just occasional - *P. nana* in bud and the by now ubiquitous *P. sanguinea*.

After 30 minutes walk we struck an E. & N.S. road and pipeline and sign clearly telling us that neither humans nor animals were welcome; however, the walking trail markers were still present so we set off for a rocky spur nearby. Here we saw our only "surprise orchid" - large colonies of *Caladenia latifolia* (not in flower but recognisable from the leaves). This is normally a species of coastal sandhills and is rare in the Adelaide Hills.

This area was heavily grazed by feral goats and, although we could not see them in the rough scrubby gorges nearby, we could hear their bleating. In my opinion feral goats are one of the greatest dangers to the future of many orchid populations, most rocky parts of our state now being over-run by them and little attempt at control being shown by the National Parks and Wildlife Service or Engineering and Water Supply Departments!

Garry Guide

Seen:

Seed: *Genoplesium rufum*, *Eriochilus*, *Microtis*.

Flower: *Acianthus aff. exsertus*, *Pterostylis sanguinea*, *P. longifolia*, *P. aff. alata*, *P. robusta* x *P. aff. alata*.

Bud: *Corybas*, *Cyrtostylis*, *Thelymitra*, *Calochilus*, *Glossodia*, *Pterostylis aff. nana* (Hills), *P. aff. nana* (mallee), *P. aff. nana* (Hale special), *P. biseta*, etc.



Pterostylis
robusta

NOSSA SPRING SHOW 1990

COMPETITIVE SECTIONS

To be staged on trestles in the hall, separated from the orchid floor displays. Plants in displays are also eligible,

Table Top Displays are a new innovation to be tried this year.

Each display will be allotted an area of about one square metre on a trestle. Table Top Displays suit small orchids and growers who have only a few plants. Foliage plants can be used as well as any attractive material to hide the pots such as logs, pebbles, bark, etc. A row of such displays side-by-side will be most effective. There will be a card awarded to the best Table Top Display.

- (1) All plants are to be benched by 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, 15th September. Hall will be open from 4.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. on Friday, 14th September, to allow exhibitors to set up.
- (2) Plants which are not for judging must be marked with a ribbon (which will be available on the set up days).
- (3) A label must be attached to each exhibit clearly showing the correct name of the plant and the exhibitor's number (available from the Registrar).
- (4) Plants must have been grown by the exhibitor for at least six months before the Show.
- (5) Hybrids include natural hybrids.

The judging will take place between 10.00 a.m. and 12 noon Saturday, 15th September. The A.O.C. judging standards will be used. NOSSA By-laws will also apply. Any applications for NOSSA awards will be judged by the Committee. No prize money will be awarded, but Class winners will be acknowledged in the Journal. Champions will receive a card.

The Society will accept no responsibility for any loss, damage or infection suffered by any plant exhibited at the Show. All possible precautions against these happenings will be taken. Stewards may remove any plants suspected of disease or pest infestation.

All orchids will remain on display to the public on Saturday, 15th September and Sunday, 16 September. Plants are to be removed at 5.00 p.m. on Sunday, 16th September.

Les Nesbitt, Registrar

NOSSA SPRING SHOW - SCHEDULE

Champion Native Orchid of the Show a ANOS Medal
 The Roy Hargreaves Trophy (best terrestrial species or hybrid)
 Ira Butler Trophy (best hybrid)
 Champion Terrestrial Species (from classes 1-5,
 Champion Terrestrial Hybrid (from classes 6-8)
 Champion Epiphytic Species (from classes 9-12, 16)
 Champion Epiphytic Hybrid (from classes 13-16)

Class	Description
1	<i>Caladenia</i> or <i>Glossodia</i> species
2	<i>Diuris</i> species
3	<i>Pterostylis</i> species
4	<i>Acianthus</i> or <i>Chiloglottis</i> species
5	Terrestrial species other than in classes 1 to 4
6	<i>Pterostylis</i> hybrid
7	Terrestrial hybrid other than in class 6
8	Specimen Terrestrial species or hybrid
9	<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>
10	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>
11	<i>Dendrobium</i> species other than class 9 or 10
12	Epiphytic species other than <i>Dendrobium</i>
13	Epiphytic hybrid - cream or yellow
14	Epiphytic hybrid - pink or red
15	Epiphytic hybrid - any other colour including white
16	Specimen epiphyte--species or hybrid
17	Best Table Top Display

A CRY FOR HELP!

This is a story about our people, their names are Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody, There was an important Job to be done and Everybody was asked to do it.

Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it; Anybody could have done it; but Nobody did it.

Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job.

Everybody thought that Anybody could do it, but Nobody realised that Everybody wouldn't do it.

It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when actually Nobody asked Anybody.

There is a message in this parable, let us all make sure that we try to contribute some of our labour when we are called upon.

SPRING SHOW DISPLAYS

The success of our Spring Show will depend largely on the efforts of members. If you can help in setting up or taking out displays please contact any Committee member.

NEWS FROM ANOS - Courtesy of Mr Gordon Brooks

FORTHCOMING SHOWS

- Ringwood Orchid Society, 8-13 October, Eastland Shopping Centre,
Maroondah Highway, Ringwood, Vic. Lee Duffield 03.8747830.
- ANOS Warringah Group, 8-9 September, Mona Vale Memorial Hall,
NSW. Bob Lowe 02.443993.
- ANOS Port Haoking Group, 9 September, North Engadine Scout Hall,
Old Bush Road, Yarrawarra, NSW. Dennis Wood 02.5206086.
- ANOS Sydney Group, 15-16 September, Baulkham Hills Community
Centre, Windsor Road, Baulkham Hills.
21 October, Castle Hill Community Centre, Old Northern
Road, Castle Hill. Darryl Smedley 02.6396846.
- Darling Downs Orchid Association, 22-29 September, TAFE College,
Neil Street, Toowoomba, Qld. Sue Stone 076.326513.
- ANOS Victorian Group, 6-7 October, National Herbarium, Birdwood
Avenue, South Yarra. Helen Richards 03.7235073.

BOTANISTS OF THE ORCHIDS No, 10

PROFESSOR SIR JOHN CLELAND (1378-1971)

Cleland was born in Adelaide. His father had been Colonial Surgeon of South Australia and John (J.B.) Cleland qualified in medicine at Sydney University (1900), studied in cancer research in London and was Government Pathologist and bacteriologist in Western Australia (1906-1948). He was interested in Botany, Ornithology and Aborigines. From 1936-1965 he was Chairman of Commissioners of South Australian National Parks. He wrote "Toadstools and Mushrooms of South Australia" and was joint author of "The Natives of South Australia". His association with orchids lay in the large number of collections he made in this State which are now housed at the State Herbarium, Adelaide. Several plants are named after him, i.e. *Eucalyptus clelandii*. (An orchid is soon to be named after him.) He is best remembered in South Australia for his work on Conservation - Cleland Conservation Park in the hills above Adelaide is named in his honour. Cleland spent his 80th birthday on a botanical trip to the Musgrave Ranges in our far north-west. He was a remarkable man!

ERRATUM

In the article "Plant of the Month - *Sarcochilus hartmannii*" in the July 1990 NOSSA Journal, page 54, it should be noted that the liquid fertiliser was to be used at half the recommended rate - not the magnesium sulphate as inferred. Editor.

SARCOCHILUS OLIVACEUS Lindley
1839 (Lawyer Orchid)

Sarcochilus olivaceus is a widespread species with distribution from the Clyde River in south-eastern New South Wales to the Bloomfield River in north-eastern Queensland.

It mainly grows on the mossy bark of trees and the stems of vines, especially the "Lawyer Cane" from which is derived the common name Lawyer Orchid. It is also found on rocks, particularly in its southern range. It favours the ravines or gullies where it can find a shady, humid atmosphere. The root system is fairly extensive, the roots being clothed with a thick coating of velamin which acts like blotting paper to absorb moisture.

The stems are 7 to 8 cm long with 2-8 leaves around 12 cm in length and 1 to 3 cm across. Leaves are thin textured but still and slightly falcate. (They are thinner, darker green and less falcate than the var. *falcatus*.)

Racemes are up to 12 cm in length bearing 2-12 flowers to 20 mm diameter. Flowers are olive green to yellowish green with a delicate perfume. The labellum is white with red markings. Flowering period varies from November-December in southern localities to June-August in northern areas. The plants from the tropical areas usually have less leaves and smaller flowers than those from the southern parts of its range.

Sarcochilus olivaceous is reasonably adaptable to shade-house culture and given 80-90% shade will grow well. It is best grown mounted on a slab of hardwood or cork bark (not compressed cork) rather than pot culture as it prefers its roots exposed. When fixing it

to its mount, place some moss on the mount under the roots before tying it in place - this will help in its establishment.

This epiphyte has its natural habitat in moist areas which has allowed it to develop without pseudo-bulbs as a natural reserve, so, with cultivation, this should be borne in mind and the plant should not be allowed to dry out for prolonged periods as it will suffer dehydration. I would recommend you find the coolest shadiest place in your shade-house and hang the plant about a metre from the ground.



The pests to watch out for are scale and mealy bug.

Fertilising should be regular with half-strength liquid to which a little magnesium sulphate should be added in the active growing season.

Little has been done in hybridising with *S. olivaceus* only about three crosses have been registered.

R.T. Robjohns

SEPTEMBER ORCHIDS IN THE ADELAIDE HILLS

The flood of colour has begun - the blue of *Caladenia deformis* (blue fairies), the pink of *Caladenia latifolia* (pink fairies), the buttercup yellow of *Thelymitra antennifera* (rabbit ears, yellow sun orchid), the red, white and green of *Caladenia tentaculata*, the brown and cream of *Diuris pardina* (maculata) the donkey orchids. Some 50 species are in flower in September in the Adelaide Hills.

Some of my favourites are the spider orchids - *Caladenia behrii*. (the pink and white "patersonii") and *C. rigida*. Both of these can be found in good numbers on Mt. Gawler just off the Kersbrook-One Tree Hill Road, especially in areas burnt in the last two years. Another good spot for *C. behrii* is Para Wirra Recreation Park; not in the tourist section but along the tracks leading south from the road to Williamstown about one kilometre from the Para Wirra gate, *Caladenia rigida* will be abundant this year on the burnt slopes north of the Millbrook Reservoir.

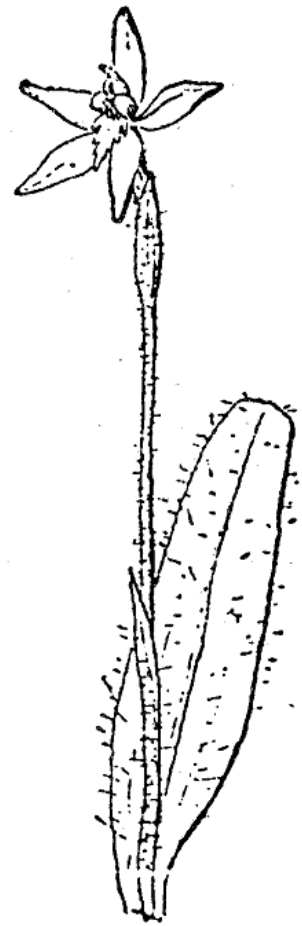
An uncommon greenhood is *Pterostylis foliata* (vereenae) which has a short flowering season (September only). Many leaves were seen during our Onkaparinga Gorge survey in July on the track from Sundews Lookout to the bottom of the gorge, and off Chapel Hill road in Hardy's scrub. This latter patch of bushland is in fact the best known location for the species.

Many orchids will be late this year: we won't expect to see many *Glossodia* until October, but a burst of hot weather may change that! The first warm days of Spring usually mean the end for *Corybas*. The *C. incurvus* has an interesting habit of partly collapsing its flowers on warm days and resurrecting them at night or after rain but by mid-September they will have all gone, even from the shadiest spots such as below Long Gully Railway Station.

The colour and size of flowers changes during the year to match the tastes of the predominant insects which seek them. During Winter only dull coloured orchids which are pollinated by the cool loving fungus flies are about but as Spring takes over the brightly coloured species compete for the attention of bees. Later as Summer approaches the bees slow down and wasps dominate - now the reds and greens and browns of wasp-pollinated species take over.

Wanting to fill in those gaps in your photographic records? Can't find those Leek Orchids such as *Prasophyllum pruinatum*, *P. fecundum*, *P. fitzgeraldii* and *P. pallidum*? Try Sandy Creek Conservation Park on the southern side of the long main dune ridge, usually the last week in September is best although this year they may be later especially the *P. fitzgeraldii*.

Mark Phillips



Caladenia
latifolia



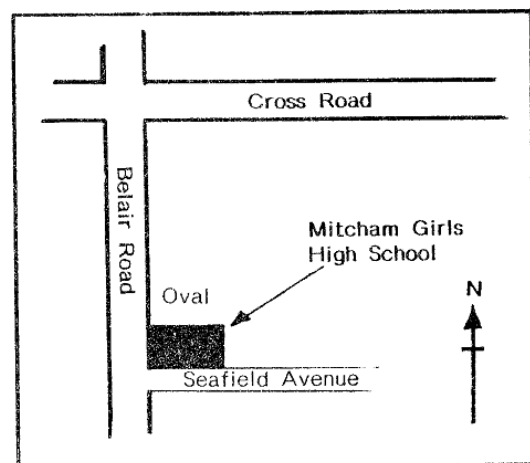
SATURDAY 15th SEPTEMBER

SUNDAY 16th SEPTEMBER

12 noon - 5 p.m.

Mitcham Girls High School
Seafeld Avenue
KINGSWOOD

ENTRY \$1.00



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.