

Native Orchid Society
of
South Australia Inc.



**NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.**

P.O Box 565,
UNLEY S.A 5061

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 the 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
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JUNE 1992 VOL. 16, NO. 5 JOURNAL

JUNE MEETING

Tuesday 23 June, 1992, 8.00 P.M.; at St. Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington.
Mr Kevin

Western will talk about Hybridising with Australian Native Orchids. The talk will be an adaptation of a talk Kevin gave to the Orchid Club of South Australia earlier in the year.

NEW MEMBERS GROUP - JUNE MEETING

To be held at the home of Bub and Don Wells, 86 Pitman Road, Windsor Gardens at 2.00 P. M.

on Sunday, 28th June. Slides will be shown and, weather permitting, a look in the shade house

and glasshouse. Enquiries Jan and Graham Burford- phone 345 3085

JUNE COMMITTEE MEETING

To be held at the home of Ron and Gwen Robjohns, 71 Edmund Ave. Unley, 271 7457, Friday

26th June at 7.30 P.M.

DIARY DATES

September 19th and 20th, 1992: Our Annual Spring Show. Only THREE months away.

July 28: Deadline for submissions of Photographs and 35 mm slides in NOSSA Photographic Contest

Bus Trip to Bruce Mules Nursery: Cancelled due to insufficient participation

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MAY MEETING

PLANTS DISPLAYED AT MAY MEETING



TERRESTRIALS: *Pterostylis robusta*, *Pterostylis scabra*, *Pterostylis* aff. *ophioglossa*, *Pterostylis* x *furcillata*, *Pterostylis russellii*, *Pterostylis truncata*, *Pterostylis pulchella*, *Pterostylis* aff. *dolichochila* (new species from Ngarkat Conservation Park), *Pterostylis* aff. *obtusa*, *Pterostylis longipetala*, *Pterostylis revoluta*, *Acianthus exsertus* (green form), *Corybas hispidus*, *Eriochilus cucullatus*.

EPIPHYTES: *Dendrobium* 'Limestone' (*Dendrobium cucumerinum* x *Dendrobium mortii*), *Dendrobium lichenastrum* var. *prenticei*, *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon (*Dendrobium* Peter x *Dendrobium speciosum*).

Plant Commentary on the Terrestrial Orchids was given by George Nieuwenhoven.

Plant Commentary on the Epiphytes was given by Russell Job

POPULAR VOTE:

Terrestrial: *Pterostylis robusta* grown by Don and Bub Wells was voted the best terrestrial benched.

Epiphyte: *Dendrobium* 'Limestone' (*Dendrobium cucumerinum* x *Dendrobium mortii*) grown by Eda Viscic was voted the best epiphyte benched. 0

COMMENTATOR'S CHOICE:

Terrestrial Species: *Pterostylis pulchella* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

Terrestrial Hybrid: *Pterostylis* x *furcillata* grown by

Epiphyte Species: *Dendrobium lichenastrum*, grown by George Nieuwenhoven.

Epiphyte Hybrid: *Dendrobium* 'Limestone', grown by Eda Viscic

SPEAKER

Brigette Sorensen, a Research Botanist with the Black Hill Flora Research Centre, provided a most interesting and enthusiastic account of her research on *Pterostylis arenicola* and other endangered South Australian plants. Ms Sorensen has promised us an article for our Journal providing some of the details of her work on *Pterostylis arenicola*.

NEW MEMBERS

The Committee and members of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia take great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Roger Herraman and Miss Jill Taylor as new members.

NEW MEMBERS GROUP - APRIL Meeting

by Graham Burford

On our last visit we welcomed two members who are unable to attend our monthly evening meetings, but were attracted to the visit to Noel Olivers, and the group extends a welcome to any members of the Society in similar circumstances.

The first impression one gets of Noel's backyard, is that orchid growing is his number one priority. A neat tidy yard, with a minimum of garden maintenance. A shade house close to the house with ferns and camellias and a glass house, flowering house and very large shade cloth area dominating the rest of the yard.

Noel broke up a *Dendrobium x delicatum* and repotted the divisions, and again we discussed potting mixes. Noel uses bark soaked some days prior to use, drained and sprinkled with a handful of blood and bone. With this he mixes marble chips. He admitted to having the same occasional trouble with "nasties" like thrip, aphids, scale etc. and explained his actions to counter these.

The whole of Noel's orchid growing impresses with the ease of maintenance and work. Automatic temperature controls and air movement in the glass house, a five stage overhead watering system within the shade house area, plants on low mesh benches, and gravel floor areas to aid humidity give good growing conditions. Members took advantage of some plants offered for sale. Since retirement and with more spare time he admits to enjoying his hobby even more and his wife always knows where to find him. We wish him well and thank them both for their hospitality.

At this meeting it was suggested that we each bring a plant of our own to following meetings, either one that we are growing well, or one that is causing us problems, for it is by mutual discussion over plants that we can learn.

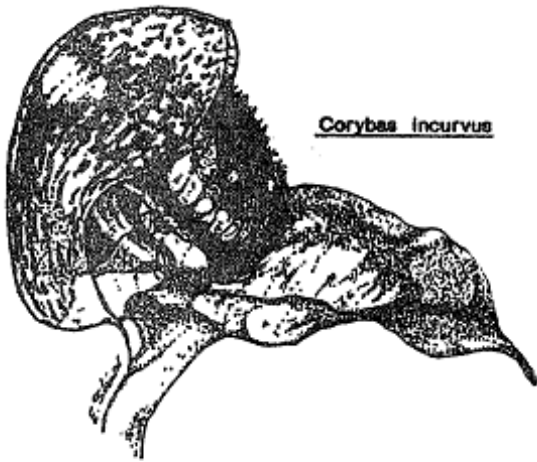
Footnote: We thank those members who generously responded to the request for pots for the group's use - we now have sufficient.

FAVOURITE ORCHID LOCATIONS - LAKE ST. CLAIR: by Mark Phillips

To reach this unusual area turn south at Robe on the road to Little Dip Conservation Park, continue past the park until just south of Nora Creina Bay. Here the road curves around Lake St. Clair, a large brackish lake, mostly cleared around. Between the lake and the sea lies a tumble of scrub covered sand hill interspersed with limestone. There are two good times to visit this area - early August and mid October. From mid winter on the helmet orchids *Corybas despectans*, *C. incurvus* and *C. expansus* flower in profusion and occasionally on old logging tracks what looks suspiciously like hybrids may be found.

There are 2 forms of *Pterostylis longifolia* here, both of which are likely to be described as new species. One of these has ?usually single flowers, so delicate that they are almost transparent and they are quite strongly self pollinated. 50% of plants examined are seedlings so this species must be short-lived. A larger species has several flowers with orange tips to the sepals.

The *Pterostylis nana* here are quite different to either our Adelaide Hills *P. nana* or the mallee *P. nana*, having pointed leaves, short stem and long green and brown flowers. Perhaps this is true *P. nana*. There are two greenhoods of the *Pterostylis alata* complex here, both are likely to be new species. One is slender with a lot of red on the flowers, the other is short and stout with grey green flowers and they both have the same habitat and flowering time!



Corybas incurvus

The largest *Cyrtostylis robusta* you will ever see form huge colonies here mixed amongst *Acianthus pusillus*. The only real colour found in the dunes in August is the blue of *Caladenia deformis*.

In mid October the sandhills are starting to dry out. The most common orchid is *Caladenia latifolia*, most of them of the self pollinated race and for every flower there are 100 leaves of non flowering plants. *Caladenia prolata* is a recently named species, also self pollinated. In this area of stable and unstable sand there are always bare patches waiting to be colonised so self pollinated species which produce enormous numbers of seed are at an advantage -

there are self pollinated *Caladenia*, *Calochilus*, *Corybas*, *Pterostylis*, *Prasophyllum* and *Thelymitra* here in abundance! Another recently described species which is endemic to this area and nowhere else is the strange green flowered *Caladenia richardsonii* with its huge soft leaves like *C. latifolia* (this is a good camouflage as amongst the millions of *C. latifolia* leaves the few *C. richardsonii* plants are well hidden and less likely to be eaten!) and flowers like *C. hastata*.

Notes on the Photos in ORCHIDS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

by Bob Bates

Plate 85 This species now has a name - *Corybas expansus*, the name referring to the very widely expanding labellums - a direct contrast to the closely related *Corybas despectans* in which the flowers snuggle down into the leaf. The two species do form hybrids and hybrid swarms. *C. expansus* is quite a common species in its chosen habitat. Note the very narrow colourless dorsal hood!

Plate 86 *Corybas fordhamii*: I had visited a Yundi swamp at least 20 times before I first spotted the leaves of this rarity. Even after marking the exact mounds on which they grow it took almost an hour to locate the first flower! The whole plant could be tucked into a thimble and still leave plenty of room.

Plate 87 Too vigorous cropping of Bob Markwick's slide has spoiled this photo - the original slide clearly shows the gum leaf on which the 'Helmets' grew. Note that the white boss on the labellum does not have a channel in the middle, see also the red and white veining.

Plate 88 *Corybas incurvus* - highlighted by flash these still look very dark coloured flowers. Note the use of two flowers to show the orchid in different planes! Note also the deep channel in the labellum boss.

NOSSA SPRING SHOW PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

All NOSSA members are encouraged to participate in this year's photographic competition by submitting their favourite photographic prints and / or 35 mm slides of Australian Native Orchids. For both formats there are two categories - close up (macro) and insitu, full plant. Prizes for each category are already being organized. In order for the competition to have the impact we are aiming for, we require a large participation. There will be no constraints placed on either print dimensions or the method mounting and presentation, at least for this year's competition.

Members may submit up to five entries in each category. In all cases, submissions must be neatly labelled with photographer's full name and the genera and species of the subject plant(s).

Entries must be submitted to Bill Dear during the June or July general meeting. Closing date for submissions will be 8 pm July 28, 1992 (our July general meeting). Entries received after that will not be judged. If you are unable to attend either the June meeting or the July meeting, alternative arrangements may be made for submissions by contacting Bill at 296 2111.

Prize presentations for both categories for both slides and prints will be made at the August meeting. All print entries will be displayed and all slide entries projected at the meeting. Our Judge will be in attendance and will make comment on the entries and on his judging and will pass on some valuable tips on photographing orchids.

It is hoped that most of the entries will be made available to the committee for display and projection at our Annual Spring Show in September. All entries will be treated with the utmost of care and respect.

Your participation would be much appreciated even if you do not believe you are submitting an award winning photograph. Perhaps our judge will see your work in a different light to yourself.

Our judge this year is Mr. Tim Newberry, a well known, respected and much awarded National Judge and President of the APS. Of particular importance, Tim has a keen interest in our native orchids.

IRA BUTLER TROPHY 1991

From Orchids Australia

To stimulate and encourage the advancement of Australian native orchid hybrids.

GOLD TROPHY FOR CHAMPION AUSTRALIAN NATIVE ORCHID FOR 1991, WON BY BOB BATES FOR *Caladenia latifolia* X *C. flava*

This was a beautifully presented pot full of 22 flat shapely flowers and two buds, on 13 plants in a 225 mm pot. Some of the plants had up to four flowers per plant. The colour was pink overlaid on yellow with white lower sepal tips. A most spectacular hybrid of the pink and white form of *Caladenia latifolia* and the yellow *Caladenia flava* ssp. *sylvestris*.

This hybrid, which also occurs naturally, is one of a series of crosses made by South Australian growers Les Nesbitt, George Nieuwenhoven and Bob Bates during the late 1970's and early 1980's using the South Australian forms of *Caladenia latifolia*.

Three forms of *Caladenia latifolia* were used - the all white Aldinga Beach form, the common pink and a pink and white form from Tolmer's Rocks. These were crosses with *Caladenia rigida*,

C. argocalla, *C. woolcockiorum*, *C. brumalis* and *C. flava* (the forest subspecies *sylvestris*). Les Nesbitt has since registered his *Caladenia rigida* X *Caladenia latifolia* as *Caladenia Fairy Floss*. George Nieuwenhoven has flowered his *Caladenia woolcockiorum* X *C. latifolia* for several years.

Bob Bates has had success only with *Caladenia brumalis* X *C. latifolia* and *Caladenia latifolia* (pink and white) X *C. flava* subs. *sylvestris*. This cross first flowered in 1983 and the plant promptly died after flowering. It was another three years before a new lot of seedlings raised in a pot of *Caladenia flava*, flowered. Since then they have never looked back, up to twenty plants flowering each year. Like all *Caladenias* they are tricky to keep going, sometimes increasing dramatically so that several pots can be made up, while other years whole pots rot away. They certainly have the capacity to increase at a remarkable rate!

The cross has been unofficially named *Caladenia Harlequin*. It has been displayed at each of the last three Native Orchid Society of South Australia, Spring Shows. Each plant produces 1 - 4 large pink and yellow flowers with white tips to the sepals. The flowers are borne on tall, slender stems and last up to eight weeks.

Recently there has been another flurry of hybridizing Australian *Caladenia* with Heinrich Behrle raising crosses by the symbiotic flasking method and potting on seedlings into sterilized soil inoculated with the same fungus used to germinate the seeds. We expect to see some exciting results in 2 - 3 years.

Caladenia Harlequin has been crossed with the brilliant red *Caladenia haemantha* and the purple *Calassodia* X *tutelata*. The results could be quite spectacular.

DENDROBIUM tetragonum and some Progeny.

by Reg Shooter

The following article has been extracted from the South Coast Orchid Gazette (May 1992 issue) which is published by the South Coast Orchid Club of South Australia. Reg Shooter is a member of N.O.S.S.A. and is also a member of the South Coast Orchid Club.

Whatever it was that inspired Schmidt to cross *Dendrobium tetragonum* with *Dendrobium kingianum* in 1928 to produce *Dendrobium Ellen*, it did not communicate itself to others immediately, as it was 37 years before Willersdorf registered *Dendrobium Suzanne* in 1965. This hybrid, because of its infusion of the tropical species *Dendrobium bigibbum* required some protection, and a little heat in the winter to be grown in the southern part of the continent and therefore was not widely grown in that part of the world.

In the 1960's and 1970's a renewed interest in Australian native orchids became apparent. Hybridists such as Wally Upton, Roger Bedford and the late Ira Butler, among others, began producing some wonderful progeny. I am of the opinion that it was the cross made by Ira Butler and registered in 1977 by Noel Grundon as *Dendrobium Hilda Poxon* that stirred the imagination and interest of the orchid fraternity at large and was the catalyst to the continuing interest in this group of plants. *Dendrobium Hilda Poxon* is the result of crossing *Dendrobium tetragonum* with *Dendrobium speciosum* and in doing so the best of both parents have been obtained. The vigor, large flower count, long racemes and erect plant habit of *Dendrobium speciosum* combined with the large yellow starry flowers and habit of flowering over a long period by *Dendrobium tetragonum* produced a hybrid of outstanding quality. Unfortunately, Ira Butler died before seeing any of the cross bloom. The unflowered seedlings were purchased by Noel Grundon and the results are a tribute to Ira Butler's imagination and forethought.

Since that date *Dendrobium tetragonum* has been used extensively in breeding. Some 25 to 30 hybrids have been registered to date and many more are in the pipeline. A perusal of the latest Australian Native Hybrid

Guide will show that along with *Dendrobium speciosum* and *Dendrobium kingianum*, *Dendrobium tetragonum* is among the most popular species used. Far too many have been made to discuss them all in an article such as this. I will briefly mention a few that I have had experience with and would suggest to anybody who intends to grow natives that you won't go far wrong if you acquire plants with *Dendrobium tetragonum* in their makeup.



Dendrobium Blushing Star (Den. *tetragonum* X Den. x *suffusum*) is similar to *Dendrobium Ellen* with the exception that the flowers have more spotting and like *Dendrobium Ellen* will flower intermittently during the year with the main flush around late August early September.

Dendrobium Blushing Star has been crossed with *Dendrobium Hilda Poxon* to make *Dendrobium Kim Heinze*. This produces upright racemes of open, flat, basically gold flowers with masses of rusty brown spotting and seems to be in flower constantly throughout the year. It still retains the distinctive four sided pseudobulbs.

In 1979 Cannons registered *Dendrobium Pee Wee* which is *Dendrobium bigibbum* X *Dendrobium tetragonum*. You may recall a similar cross was registered in 1965 as *Dendrobium Suzanne*. The apparent duplication came about because the plant used in 1965 was at that time known as *Dendrobium phalaenopsis*, a species subsequently submerged into the species *Dendrobium bigibbum*. The stated aim of *Dendrobium Pee Wee* was to endeavour to induce some of the cold tolerance into the tropical species parent. This, in my experience, was not entirely successful. The plant grew satisfactorily but buds aborted as soon as a cool damp spell set in during winter. When grown with a little warmth, a minimum of 10°C, and kept a little on the dry side, it flowers regularly with beautiful large open flowers the colour of the Cooktown Orchid.

In 1983 a hybrid was registered by David Cannon as *Dendrobium Rosella*, this was *Dendrobium Pee Wee* back crossed to *Dendrobium tetragonum*. The extra infusion has given that little bit extra tolerance and will flower in Adelaide without heat, providing it is kept dryish during the winter. It is a magnificent flower being some 70 - 90 mm long, 4 to 6 flowers to the raceme, long lasting and having two bursts of blooming. As the name suggests it has all the colours of the Rosella.

In 1988 I had the privilege of seeing *Dendrobium Elegant Heart* exhibited by Wally Upton at the 11th Australian Orchid Conference in Sydney. This plant had previously been exhibited at other shows yet still managed to gain Champion Native at the conference against some stiff competition. *Dendrobium Elegant Heart* is the result of crossing *Dendrobium Pee Wee* with *Dendrobium speciosum*. The cross was only registered in 1986 and its full potential has yet to be reached. The individual flowers were about 80 mm

long, had broad flat segments and were an intense overall cerise colour with a delicate shading of silver at the base of the sepals.

This same plant of *Dendrobium* Elegant Heart was the joint winner with Noel Grundon's *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon for the 1988 Ira Butler award. I am sure that had Ira still been with us he would be extremely pleased and probably a little surprised at the progress that has been made in the hybridising of our lovely native orchids, particularly using the 'square orchid', *Dendrobium tetragonum*.

SOME THOUGHTS ON *DENDROBIUM* X Limestone

by Stewart Penman

(*Dendrobium mortii* (*bowmanii* x *Dendrobium cucumerinum*))

The following article has been extracted from the Monthly Newsletter of The Far North Coast Group Inc. *Dendrobium* Limestone, grown by Eda Viscic, was the Popular Vote (Epiphyte) and Commentators Choice (Epiphyte Hybrid) at N.O.S.S.A.'s May Meeting.

This naturally occurring *Dendrobium* Hybrid was first recorded quite a number of years ago now in the Toowoomba district of Queensland. At least I believe this to be the case.

In 1982 I was given a small piece of the natural clone by Mr. M. Krueger of Maryborough Qld. My efforts in growing this Hybrid have not been very rewarding and would be regarded as definitely poor. At present it is struggling on a piece of imported cork bark. Although it usually flowers each year, flowers are rather insignificant and the plant never develops into anything more than a 'spindly' single strand of small terete shaped leaves about 40 - 50 mm long. Older leaves have an undesirable tendency to fall off therefore presenting a rather poor horticultural specimen to have in one's collection. All the same it is a natural and worthy of hanging space.

The temptation is always there for me to remake naturally occurring hybrids with selected parents and I did just that in 1984. Possibly seeing the small natural divisions flower, spurred me on with the thought that such a crossing should have produced better plants and flowers. Both *Dendrobium mortii* and *Dendrobium cucumerinum* are very desirable plants and flower beautifully more than once a year, generally in the late Summer / Autumn months. With this thought in mind I went ahead and made the cross after quite a deal of casing of local *Dendrobium cucumerinum* haunts for a selective flower for pollen. The *Dendrobium mortii* was no problem as I had an exceptional plant with large wide opening flowers already in my collection.

Eventually the seedlings were out of punnets and tied onto pieces of compressed corkboard and gutter guard cylinders to allow them to grow.

A friend and fellow grower, Denis Lynch of Ballina N.S.W., was given a plant, along with possibly some other members of our group of ANOS. Plants in my collection were rather slow for the first year as I recall, but after a while began to take off on both cork and gutter guard. One morning a year or two later, returning from fishing the south wall of Ballina, I met Denis on the ferry. He told me he had his *Dendrobium* x Limestone in flower and quite impressed. I on the other hand was quietly disappointed as none of mine had shown any signs of flowering at that stage and being beaten by these Ballina blokes again was beginning to stick in my craw.

The next year was a different thing with a couple of plants flowering with two or three flowers. Since then I have had the good fortune to flower a dozen or more different clones of this hybrid from the original crossing. Each year the flowers seem to be getting better and better. They definitely are better than both parents and one good characteristic that has come through is the delightful spicy, lime / lemon fragrance of

Dendrobium mortii. When a hybridiser produces a crossing that has a flower better than both parents used, the hybridiser is generally pleased. Well in this case I was and more recently, definitely!

The "man-made" plants in my collection are a vast improvement to the natural division I was given. They are far more vigorous and the flowers are much larger with better shape and colour and they flower more regularly.

Morphologically the plants take after *Dendrobium mortii* with the leaves being a little shorter, slightly thicker and less dense on the plants. They tend to run with a more noticeable rhizome than *Dendrobium mortii* not as much as *Dendrobium cucumerinum*. Strangely none of my plants have the bumps of *Dendrobium cucumerinum* on their leaves although the natural hybrid's leaves are a little bumpy. Flowering can be any time from mid February to the end of April but odd spring flowerings are not uncommon. Flowers are wide opening, green / yellow in colour and about 3 - 4 cm wide. Up to 6 flowers have been recorded on one plant, but the average tends to be about 4. For those growers that don't have a plant of *Dendrobium* x Limestone, keep your eye out in those catalogues, as this hybrid is well worth growing and a delight to see at a time of year when things tend to be rather quiet.

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY INC.

By Bob Edge

At the December meeting of the ANOS Council, each ANOS Group or associated Native Orchid Society outside the general Sydney area was allocated a councillor. Each Councillor has responsibility for communications between his/her group and ANOS Council.

The Councillor liaising with the Native Orchid Society of South Australia (NOSSA) is John Turner.

The Council hopes that a regular flow of information will develop and expand between ANOS Council and associated and affiliated groups and societies. Each Councillor will maintain regular contact with his group, in our case mainly by telephone, to advise of activities of the central body and to receive any news or to follow up any topic without having to wait for the delegates' meeting after their annual general meetings. John believes his best time to contact us will be between our monthly Committee Meetings and theirs, which follows about one week after ours.

This means that members having any queries should raise them at our general meeting or discuss them with a Committee Member.

The ANOS Council is made up of representatives from groups from the central New South Wales coast, from Wollongong to New Castle to Maitland. John advised NOSSA they have recently experienced major difficulties in producing The Orchadian. The Spring 1991 edition was issued in early April 1992; the Summer edition is expected early June. The Autumn 1992 edition should follow soon after. All work in producing The Orchadian in future will be done by ANOS Council and this should eliminate most present difficulties.

The Orchadian is produced quarterly. It is hoped that in the future more professional writers will contribute articles, so that a more even balance between amateurs and professionals will be achieved. In the past there has been quite an emphasis on terrestrial orchids. The future aim is for more articles on epiphytes. Correspondence from clubs and societies will be welcome.

The subscription of \$24.00 per year for The Orchadian automatically entitles the subscriber to ANOS membership. ANOS Council believes this to be a rather expensive means to ANOS membership. ANOS

membership will in the future cost \$2.00 and purchase of The Orchadian will not be necessary. Such membership would enable entry of plants or photographs into ANOS competitions.

ANOS Council expects to hold its Annual General Meeting in August 1992. They hope to hold their next Annual Conservation Conference near the South Australia / Victoria State border.

Editor's note: I understand consideration is also being given to charging a fee to each ANOS affiliated club or society of \$2.00 per member. As NOSSA has nearly 300 members, we would have to provide some \$600.00 per annum which is an amount beyond our easy reach.

N.O.S.S.A. MEETING PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF 1992

- July 28: Bob Bates will speak on some of his favourite Orchid locations. Some of these locations have been described in recent issues of the NOSSA Journal
- August 25 Exhibition of photographic prints and projection of 35 mm slides entered in our photographic (orchid) competition. Judging results will be announced and commentary will be made by our Judge Mr. Tim Newberry.
- September 22 Geoff Edwards will present a most excellent discussion that he gave at the same time last year to O.C.S.A. - 'Back to Basics'
- October 27 Conservation evening presented by NOSSA Conservation Committee
- November 24 Our annual auction and Christmas supper/social.

N.O.S.S.A. SPRING SHOW CONFLICT

As most members are no doubt aware (certainly our growers and exhibitors), the 1992 N.O.S.S.A. Spring Show is being presented on the same weekend as the Northern and Eastern Districts Orchid Society Inc Show. As many of our exhibitors are members of both societies, there is an obvious conflict! It is not practical to change the date of our Show. We have held our Show on this 'same weekend' for several years now.

In order to make it easier for exhibitors to participate in both Shows, the Committee and Members of N.O.S.S.A. will ensure that the exhibition hall will be kept open until whatever time is necessary, for the setting up and removal of plant displays. Assistance will be given in transporting plants, in looking after displays during the course of the Show and, if desired, in assisting in setting up displays. We will accommodate your every wish and requirement to ensure a successful Show. We want this year's Spring Show to be our most successful and fully participated yet.

The following quotation has been taken from ORCHID WISE , a delightful little book written by Roger Rankin:

"A good orchid display does not depend on having champion orchids but on using those you do have well."