

Native Orchid Society  
of  
South Australia Inc.



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**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 OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC**

SEPTEMBER 1992 VOL. 16, NO. 8 JOURNAL

## SEPTEMBER MEETING

Tuesday 22nd September, 1992, 8.00 pm; at St Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Mr. Geoff Edwards, a well known member of our Association, will bring us "Back to Basics." Geoff presented this talk on growing Australian native orchids, last year to the Orchid Club of South Australia where it drew considerable applause. This promises to be a meeting which shouldn't be missed.

## OPEN DAY - NEW MEMBERS GROUP

Saturday September 26. A visit to the Botanic Gardens Bicentennial Conservatory and Rogers House. There will be a guided tour of the Plant (sic) and Computer Control System of the Conservatory. See page 74 for details

## COMMITTEE MEETING

To be held at the home of Gwen and Ron Robjohns, 71 Edmund Avenue, Unley, at 7.30 (prompt) Friday 25th September.

## DIARY DATES

September 19th and 20th: Only a few days to go. Remember, PARTICIPATE.  
 October 11: Annual Field Trip and Picnic at Echunga. See page 80 for details.  
 October 18: Field Trip to Scott Creek Conservation Park. See below for details.  
 November 24: Auction and Christmas break-up. Start thinking about your auction donations now.  
 November 29: Annual Lamb-on-a-Spit Barbecue. Details November Journal

## FIELD TRIP

Scott Creek Conservation Park, Sunday October 18 at 10.30 am. Meet at the old mine car park. It is probable that some Friends of the Park will be there to show us around. There are many ways into Scott Creek. One way is off the Freeway at Stirling, turn right at the round-about and follow posted signs to the park. Lots of orchids, lots of history and through the Friends of Scott Creek, we will see many other aspects of the park.

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## AUGUST MEETING

## PLANTS BENCHED AT AUGUST MEETING



## Terrestrials:

*Caladenia alba*, *Caladenia filamentosa*, *Caladenia Fairy Floss*, *Chiloglottis formicifera*, *Cyrtostylis reniformis*, *Cyrtostylis robusta*, *Diuris citrina* x *D. lanceolata*, *Diuris corymbosa*, *Diuris corymbosa* x *D. aurea*, *Diuris corymbosa* x *D. palachila*, *Diuris* x *palachila*, *Glossodia major*, *Lyperanthus suaveolens*, *Pterostylis curta*, *Pterostylis curta* x *P. x ingens*, *Pterostylis curta* x *P. cucullata*, *Pterostylis cycnocephala*, *Pterostylis nutans*, *Pterostylis nutans* (white), *Pterostylis nutans* x *P. x ingens*, *Pterostylis pedunculata*, *Pterostylis pedunculata* x *P. curta* (natural hybrid), *Pterostylis pyranudalis*, *Pterostylis russellii*, *Thelymitra* Kay Nesbitt.

## Epiphytes:

*Dendrobium Aussie Bonanza*, *Dendrobium Aussie Treat*, *Dendrobium canaliculatum* x *D. Helix*, *Dendrobium David Bauer*, *Dendrobium Ellen*, *Dendrobium Ellen* x *D. speciosum*, *Dendrobium Emma*, *Dendrobium Essie Banks*, *Dendrobium Falcon Star*, *Dendrobium Johannis*, *Dendrobium Kathryn Banks*, *Dendrobium kingianum*, *Dendrobium kingianum* x *D. tetragonum*, *Dendrobium King Wong*, *Dendrobium Michael Jupp*, *Dendrobium Phillis Merritt*, *Dendrobium speciosum Early Norm*, *Dendrobium Star of Gold*, *Dendrobium suffusum*, *Dendrobium teretifolium*, *Dendrobium tetragonum*, *Dendrobium tetragonum* x *D. falcorostrum*.

Plant Commentary on the Epiphytes was given by Peter Barnes

Plant Commentary on the Terrestrials was given by Bob Bates

## POPULAR VOTE

Terrestrial: *Chiloglottis formicifera*, grown by Kate Hosking  
*Caladenia Fairy Floss*, grown by Les Nesbitt

Epiphyte: *Dendrobium Falcon Star*, grown by Roger Herraman

## COMMENTATOR'S CHOICE

Terrestrial Species: *Chiloglottis formicifera* grown by Kate Hosking

Terrestrial Hybrid: *Caladenia Fairy Floss* grown by Les Nesbitt

Epiphyte Species: *Dendrobium teretifolium* grown by Roger Herraman

Epiphyte Hybrid: *Dendrobium Falcon Star* grown by Roger Herraman

Les Nesbitt, our Registrar of Judges, and The NOSSA Committee will be awarding *Chiloglottis formicifera* grown by Kate Hosking a Cultural Certificate. A plant must be outstanding to achieve such an award. This will be the first Cultural Certificate awarded by NOSSA for quite some time. Well grown Kate!

## SPEAKER FOR THE EVENING

Mr. Tim Newberry AFIAF, ARPS, HON EFIAP, HON FAPS presented the 70 35 mm slides and 20 photographic prints which were entered in our annual photographic competition. Tim made comments on each of the slides, indicating what he was looking for with respect to composition, background, and lighting. During the course of the evening, Tim passed on several suggestions which if followed are certain to improve our photographic results. Some of the suggestions made by Tim include 1) one or three flowers in a photo are better than two, 2) when photographing orchids or other plants, oblique may be more appealing than vertical, 3) try to avoid black backgrounds and also busy backgrounds; make sure background is out of focus and at the same time, complements the subject of the photo, 4) use natural lighting as much as possible; use a flash for fill in; the use of lighting from behind the subject (back lighting) can prove very rewarding. One can always argue about and disagree with a Judge's decisions but I think we all concurred with Tim's choices of winners for each category and appreciated his comments. Obviously Tim put in a lot of time and thought in making his decisions.

After going through the slides one by one, Tim showed us some photographs of orchids, insects, mammals and birds that he had taken himself. Tim's slides were spectacular and demonstrated what an accomplished photographer he is. We will be asking him back in 1993 to show us some more of his work and to provide us with some more useful tips and knowledge. Thanks Tim for a most enjoyable and informative evening.

The slides and photographs submitted by NOSSA members were also spectacular and all entrants are to be both complimented and thanked. It is obvious that those who participated in the competition spend a lot of time and effort in getting the perfect photograph. The presentation of the entries was enjoyed by all and will again be enjoyed by those who see them at the Spring Show.

The Committee and Members of NOSSA would like to take this opportunity to thank Bill Dear for the considerable time and thought that he put into organising this year's competition. A job well done!

The following are the award winners for the competition as determined by Tim Newbery:

## 35 mm SLIDES - CLOSE-UP

1st Arthur Winkler

2nd Arthur Winkler

3rd Bob Bates

Merits Gerry Carne (2), Bill Dear (2), Andrew Lloyd

## 35mm SLIDES - IN SITU

1st Roger Biddell

2nd Andrew Lloyd

3rd Bob Bates

Merits Bob Edge, Roger Biddell

## PRINTS

1st Gerry Carne

2nd Bob Edge

3rd Bob Edge

Merits Gerry Came, Bob Edge, Roy Hargreaves, Roger Biddell (2)

## NEW MEMBERS

The Committee and Members of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia take great pleasure in welcoming Robert and Heather Clarke of Wattle Park, and Colin and Clare Anderson of Christies Downs as new members.

# NOSSA OPEN DAY VISIT TO JOHNSTON'S ORCHID AND INDOOR NURSERY by Graham Burford

At 2 pm, August 1, Dean Johnston met in the reception area what was initially a rather disappointing number of members, but the numbers were swelled by a late influx from a group who had attended the Conservation Group Field outing in the morning.

We were given a brief history of the relocation and establishment of the business from Highbury to Houghton, and the advantages of having the business at its present location. Council zoning regulations placed limitations on the business growing at Highbury and the other drawback was the quality of the water and its high cost. At Houghton, even though the water pipeline passes right by the property, the Nursery uses little mainswater. Three large catchment dams provide the water which is pumped to large concrete holding tanks, and then to the glass houses. Dean explained that the use of dam water had eliminated many of their previous problems and he suggested that as growers ourselves, when we water heavily in the summer months with mainswater, we should aim to flush out our plants with tank water.

All of the growing houses were huge, both glass and shade houses. In the first house Stan Johnston, founder of the Nursery, was potting seedlings, having forty years experience in the business. The huge display of hundreds of flowering *Phalaenopsis* at one end of the house, and *Paphiopedilums* at the other was a sight that members would not forget.

Dean pointed out that even though cost and quality had not been spared with the fibre glass roof at the time of construction, it had not proved satisfactory. Summer sun in time breaks down the surface to a point where grime reduces the original amount of light to the house, and although the fibre glass can be cleaned a couple of times, this only adds to the surface damage. Other houses have since been re-roofed with glass. The underside of this house was lined with a clear material to reduce heat loss through the roof, and keep heating costs down. One end of this house had a large vertical filter pad through which water passed, and the moisture was dragged through the house by a large exhaust fan at the other end. Needless to say it was hot and humid in this house, although Dean admitted that the Paphs would be happy in conditions quite a bit cooler.

The flowering houses for the *Cymbidiums* can only be described as enormous, and although Dean explained that the Nursery had cut back on their number of *Cymbidiums*, the number was still staggering. Many ferns were also housed here, and indoor plants also form an important part of the business.

The emphasis now is toward the wholesale business, although retail business is most welcome and the drive to Houghton is a pleasant one. Tea, coffee and biscuits were made available in the reception area, and most members bought a plant or two. Several members purchased some very nice specimens of the Dagger Orchid, *Dendrobium pugioniforme*. Yes, the Johnston's do have Aussie natives. Our thanks go to Dean Johnston for a most interesting guided tour into areas of the Nursery not normally made available to the public.

## NEW MEMBERS GROUP NAME CHANGE by Graham Burford

Following the Group's June meeting, it has been decided to change the Group's name to "NOSSA OPEN DAY" This has come about for a number of reasons:

- 1) Despite stressing that the meetings are open to any interested members, the name New Members Group seemed to deter some people from coming to visits that interested them, because they were not new Members.
- 2) It is possible that some members of long standing who may grow epiphytes but want to grow terrestrials as well (or vice versa), may feel that they do not qualify as new Members.

3) After starting the group with relatively inexperienced growers, for various reasons many of these people now do not attend. The composition of the group has changed and the meetings are becoming more and more, social outings.

However, visits will still be arranged with the emphasis on growing better orchids. So its out with the old and in with the new - its "NOSSA OPEN DAY"!

ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDENS SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26

by Roy Hargreaves

Members are to meet on the northern end of the Conservatory no later than 1.55 pm sharp. Please wear name badges. Two members of the Botanic Gardens staff, Philip Matthews and David Bennett, have kindly consented to supervise our visit which will include viewing some of the plant machinery and computer systems which keep the Conservatory's inner environment precise. The day will also include a trip to R. S. Rogers House, a NOSSA built and maintained shadehouse which contains some 250 species of Australian native terrestrial orchids. The cost of the visit is \$1.00 and this will be donated to the Bicentennial Conservatory.

Entrance and parking is through the North Terrace gateway which is located about 100 meters on the city side from Hackney Road. Enq. Jan and Graham Burford 345 3055.

BOTANISTS OF THE ORCHIDS: - ROE - by Bob Bates

John Septimus Roe was born in Baskshire, England in 1797. He joined the Royal Navy in 1813 and rose through the ranks as midshipman and first mate before coming to Australia in 1820 and journeying around the coast with Philip Parber King. It was Roe who in 1824 formally read the proclamation which took possession of the north coast of Australia for the Crown. By 1825 he was Lieutenant and in 1827 served in the Burmese war. In 1830 he was appointed 1st Surveyor General of the Suran River Colony (Western Australia) and made 16 journeys of exploration looking for new pastoral country, all the while collecting plants, animals and minerals. His collection became the basis for what is now the Perth Museums. He later became a member of the Legislative Council and founded the Western Australia Mechanics Institute. He sent many plant collections to Kew and kept detailed diaries and log books which give an insight into life in those days. He died in 1878.

Places named after him include Roebourne, Roe Plain and Mount Roe.

An orchid named after him is *Caladenia roei*.

From Orchid Wise by Roger Rankin "When an orchid grower asks you for criticism of an orchid, he (she) really wants praise."

FOR SALE - A large specimen of *Dendrobium* Bardo Rose. Approximately two (2) feet across (or metric equivalent), pink in colour, an excellent plant; will be available on the Trading Table at the September General Meeting if not sold at the Spring Show. Asking price \$60.00 (or nearest reasonable offer). The money raised from the sale of this plant will be used for NOSSA projects.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT ORCHID SOCIETY (NEDOS) SPRING SHOW

Members are reminded that the NEDOS Show is being held on the same weekend as NOSSA's. Lets support their Show as well as ours.

*LIPARIS REFLEXA* (Robt. Brown) R. T. Robjohns

A common name for this plant is the "Yellow Rock Orchid". The name "reflexa" means "reflexed" or "bent back" and refers to the perianth segments.

*Liparis* is a genus comprising about 250 species of which 10 occur in Australia - all except one are endemic. The range of *Liparis reflexa* extends from south-eastern Queensland, down the eastern part of New South Wales almost to the Victorian border. It favours the wet sclerophyll forests and is usually found in moderately shaded moist positions on rock ledges and in crevices.



It is a lithophyte (rarely an epiphyte) growing to large dense masses of pseudobulbs on creeping rhizomes. The pseudobulbs are pear-shaped and up to 4 cm high and 3 cm across at the widest part. They are green, fleshy and usually flattened.

The leaves of *Liparis reflexa* are deep green to yellow green (largely dependent on the degree of shade in which they are growing), lanceolate, slightly channelled and bluntly keeled. They are up to 30 cm long and 3.5 cm across, but more usually around 8 cm long and 2 cm across. A mature bulb has one to three leaves which are thick and fleshy.

Racemes may be up to 30 cm long with up to thirty yellowish-green or yellowish-white flowers which have a fairly strong but unpleasant odour. The flowering time is from February to May and the flowers open for about three weeks.

In South Australia *Liparis reflexa* grows well in cultivation requiring about 60% shade, plenty of air movement combined with humidity and a frost free environment. It should be fed with a weak liquid fertiliser.

While it is easily grown in a container using an open, well-drained mix its small, unattractive flowers (combined with the unpleasant perfume) does not make it a desirable or attractive species for the hobbyist.

#### Reference:

Dockerill, A. W., Australian Indigenous Orchids.  
Jones, D., Native Orchids of Australia.  
Bedford, R., A Guide to Australian Native Orchids.

Journal articles and artwork are required for October's and November's issues.



Your most colourful orchids will be flowering now; after the subdued greens and red-browns of winter flowered *Pterostylis*, *Acianthus* and *Corybas* come the golden yellows and purples of *Diuris*, the multicoloured *Caladenias*, purple *Glossodias* and brilliant *Thelymitras*.

Don't let the pots dry out yet but do avoid watering on hot days as the leaves turn brown when hot and wet.

Shift *Corybas*, *Acianthus* and winter *Pterostylis* under the benches. This will keep them growing longer and help produce more and larger tubers for next year.

Pollinate those special flowers for your line breeding program. Try to avoid selfings. If you have only a single clone, exchange pollinia with another grower who has a different clone. If you are hybridising, avoid the temptation to cross anything and everything; we do not wish in future to be inundated with characterless, look-alike hybrids. Plan and try to envisage the hybrid progeny. Use only superior plants as hybrid parents.

Be ruthless with your culling. If you have two pots/plants of the same clone and one is virus affected, then throw out the virus affected plants and try to increase the other either by tuber removal and replanting or by keeping the plant cool and moist longer than usual. Both methods of course involve an element of risk.

Also get rid of any plants you have had growing for years but never flowered (or if you like try a new cultural technique on them). Replace the species with tubers from the Tuber Bank - most Tuber Bank plants are guaranteed clones. Remember that in addition to N.O.S.S.A., there are several other Societies with tuber banks (totalling over 100 species most years).

Other ways to increase your collection

Now is the time to write letters to interstate growers to discuss exchange of tubers with them. You may know of areas being cleared; watch for houses being built on bush blocks. Speak to the owners and get written consent to remove tubers if there is something special you would like. Nothing is fun if it stays the same; that certainly applies to orchid collections. People I know who thought they had all the terrestrials they wanted and stopped changing things grow bored with them in two years and simply give them away to grow geraniums.

NEW RECORDS FOR 1992 - SO FAR

by Bob Bates

*Corybas unguiclatus*, not previously recorded for Kangaroo Island, was collected by Ranger Terry Dennis in the Western River Conservation Park in July. He found large colonies. This species was previously listed as rare in South Australia.

A Survey of Ngarbat Conservation Park in early June revealed that besides large numbers of *Pterostylis dolichochila*, the mallee shell orchid, there were present two other *Pterostylis* of the 'alata' complex, both unnamed. One species with green flowers and a very high sinus to the lateral sepals had been collected in South Australia previously but another small, red flowered species with crenulate leaves was totally new.

ART CONTRIBUTIONS The drawing of *Liparis reflexa* was provided by Ron Robjohns. The drawing of *Pterostylis arenicola* was provided by Les Peters.

Due to limitations on the length of our Journals, we were unable to include the following text from the paper '*Pterostylis arenicola* and Other Endangered Plants' by Birgitte Sorensen and Manfred Jusaitis, research scientists at the Black Hill Flora Centre, which appeared in the July issue of this Journal. The text which follows addresses the non orchid plants described in Birgitte's talk to our Society in May and follows on from her paper.

*Acacia cretacea*

*Acacia cretacea* (chalky wattle) a tall, willowy wattle, up to 4 metres high, with blue-grey phyllodes grows on red sands approximately 30 km north of Cowell, Eyre Peninsula. It generally flowers from July to February. There is evidence of rabbits nibbling on young seedlings, which poses a great problem on the natural regeneration of the 500 or so plants left in the vicinity. A rabbit-proof fence has been erected to exclude this pest from a small population of *A. cretacea*, and development and regeneration will be compared with that of plants growing outside the enclosure.

*Acacia pinguifolia*

The fat-leaved wattle, *Acacia pinguifolia* is a low spreading species restricted to roadsides and a few farming properties on Southern Eyre Peninsula. There are also three small populations remaining near Finniss, to the west of Lake Alexandrina. In one paddock on the Eyre Peninsula, sheep have severely grazed this species leaving only bare branches. Some plants showed evidence of regrowth following sheep removal but constant heavy grazing can lead to plant death. Many of the plants at this particular site have already died as a result of such intense grazing.

*Pultenaea trichophylla*

*Pultenaea trichophylla* grows in a small area near Koppio, Southern Eyre Peninsula. Also known as the tufted bush-pea, it is a very attractive low shrub with small yellow flowers, flowering progressively along stems between September and January. While the total number of plants found exceed 1800, the 3 remnant populations are concentrated in very small areas of land; thus the endangered status. Numbers of the plant have declined largely as a result of land clearance or grazing by stock.

*Dodoniaea subglandulifera*

*Dodoniaea subglandulifera* is a 1-2 metre tall hop-bush occurring just north of Wallaroo (Yorke Peninsula) and near Eudunda and Sedan in the Murray Mallee. During winter last year, young seedlings were introduced into Brookfield Conservation Park and Yookamurra Wildlife Sanctuary, both in the Murray Mallee and in close proximity to wild populations. Planting sites in each park were chosen to closely resemble native habitats in terms of associated vegetation and soils. Rabbits are present at Brookfield, but the Yookamurra site is completely enclosed by rabbit proof electric fence and all rabbits have been excluded from the sanctuary. While 60% of introduced plants survived their first summer at Yookamurra, only 27% survived at Brookfield Conservation Park. This may be partially attributable to differences in soil moisture between the two sites, but herbivore browsing was responsible for at least some plant losses at Brookfield, as evidenced by uprooted plants and grazed stems.

ORDERS will be taken by Ron Robjohns at the September General Meeting for Walter Upton's new book SARCOCHILUS ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA. The price of this hardcover book is \$34.95 plus postage. By ordering in quantity, we should save considerable on postage. The books will be autographed by this well known and respected orchid grower and author.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETING with National Parks and Department of Environment and Planning.  
By Karen Possingham - Conservation Officer

As part of a plan to lobby politicians and critical government organizations, three representatives of the NOSSA Conservation Subcommittee recently met with the General Manager of National Parks and a senior officer of the Department of Environment and Planning (DEP).

The main purpose of our meeting was to discuss the threats to orchid populations in National Parks and how we can better manage these populations. Bob Bates prepared a detailed report of the status and threats to every species of orchid in South Australia. As a result, we were able to identify six major threats to orchid populations in national parks.

1. Feral grazing animals, particularly those with cloven hooves, e.g. goats. Cloven hooves smash the delicate orchid leaves leading to infection. Pigs actively seek and root out orchid tubers. These animals should be eradicated from parks. Rabbits are only a problem in plague proportions. Sheep should not be grazed in parks.
2. Dense growth in smaller parks where the original native herbivores no longer exist. In these parks the orchids are smothered. It is important that parts of small parks, e.g. Picaninnie Ponds Conservation Park, be mown or slashed. Fire breaks should not be treated with herbicide. A colony of an undescribed orchid species was growing on a fire-break at Picaninnie Ponds until sprayed with herbicide. (Note - other small plants species are disadvantaged by dense growth).
3. Lack of variety of fire regime. Regular small burns need to be done in many parks (preferably after the autumn rains) otherwise fire stimulated plants will die out. (Note: about 25% of orchid species and 10% of other plants are fire-stimulated). Many species of orchids do not flower without a fire.
4. Orchids suffer from "edge effects". Whereas shrubs may survive on road and rail verges orchids do not. Orchids require relatively large areas which support scattered individuals as well as the species responsible for orchid pollination. Small areas of scrub need a buffer zone from pasture otherwise weeds invade and fertilisers being applied to paddocks drift or wash into the scrub. Orchids cannot cope with fertiliser as it kills the symbiotic mycorrhizal fungi on which they depend.
5. Weed control. Being small plants that regrow each year from tubers, orchids are easily outcompeted by invasive weeds like blackberry and bridal creeper. These weeds can rapidly smother orchid populations. Aggressive weeds must be controlled.
6. Direct human impact. Wildflower pickers are not a serious problem except where the visitor density is high, e.g. Belair. One rabbit can do 100 times the damage of one wildflower picker. Enthusiasts who dig up terrestrial orchids are a problem for rare and/or restricted species.

After discussing the above-mentioned points, we were invited to attend Regional Planning meetings and asked to present detailed reports on locations and threats to orchid populations in National Parks to contribute to draft management plans. We may also be called upon to contribute to the formation of management plans for heritage areas controlled by the DEP. There was some discussion on the possibility of adding crown land to adjoining National Parks if threatened species were present.

We will continue to liaise with the DEP and have further plans to lobby politicians of all parties. In the next journal there will be a report of our meeting with Woods and Forests Officer, Brian Gepp.

GARDENING AUSTRALIA are going to have a supplement on Orchids in their October issue. They are, we understand, going to include a write-up (feature as they have called it) on NOSSA. We are not too sure how much and what they will say about us but we provided them with six pages of information on our Society as background material

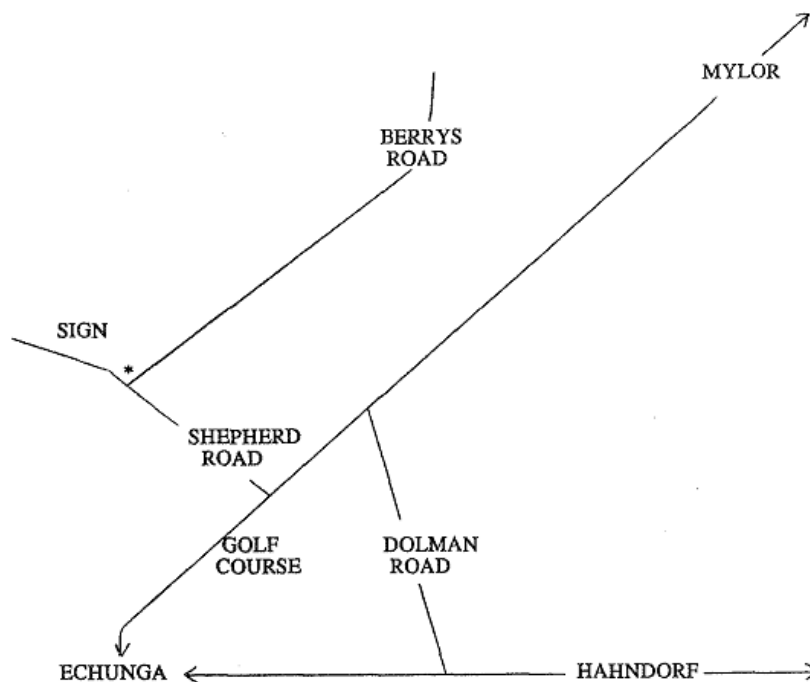
NOSSA SPRING SHOW: Much has been said about our Show over the past few months so little needs to be said now. The request from your President (me) is to PARTICIPATE! If you require assistance in getting plants to the venue or if you need help in setting up your display, please contact one of your Committee Members, My phone number is in the front of this Journal. Have another read of pages 69 and 70 of last month's Journal. One thing we haven't emphasised is that we will have, as a non competitive display, a Table Top Display of Australasian Orchids (non-Australian Australasians). Any Members with suitable plants, please help us out. If there is sufficient interest, we might make this a competitive area for next year's Show.

## **SUNDAY, 11TH OCTOBER**

### **ECHUNGA POLICE TRAINING RESERVE**

MEET AT 10.00 A.M., AT JUPITER CREEK GOLD DIGGINGS SIGN, CORNER SHEPHERD ROAD AND BERRYS ROAD, ECHUNGA. SHEPHERD ROAD IS ON THE MYLOR SIDE OF THE ECHUNGA TOWNSHIP, OFF THE STRATHALBYN ROAD.

- \* BRING AND SHARE A B.Y.O. PICNIC LUNCH ON THESE 'HARD TO GET ON TO' GROUNDS.
- \* SEARCH FOR ORCHIDS OR JUST ENJOY THE ENVIRONMENT.
- \* NOTE: THAT ACCESS IS CONTROLLED AND SPECIAL PERMISSION HAS BEEN OBTAINED TO HAVE THIS TRIP.



GEOFF EDWARDS

This is one of the most popular of NOSSA events. There is a large area of original and undisturbed scrub on the reserve, hosting a large number of native orchids and other plants. In addition to the orchids, Echunga provides a fun social outing. We look forward to seeing a large number of our members on the day. All are invited.