

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 OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC

OCTOBER 1992 VOL. 16 NO. 9 JOURNAL

OCTOBER MEETING

Tuesday 27 October, 1992, 8.00 pm; at St Matthews Hall. Bridge Street, Kensington. Conservation Evening presented by our Conservation Officer, Karen Possingham and her Committee Members. This will be an excellent chance to learn about and discuss some of NOSSA's conservation initiatives and to promote your own ideas and thoughts. This promises to be a very important and informative meeting.

NOSSA OPEN DAY

Sunday, 1st November at the home of Shirley and Wally Walloscheck, Vicks Road, Cherry Gardens at 2.00 pm ph 388 2397

COMMITTEE MEETING

To be held at the home of Joan and John Peace, 43 Johnstone Street, Glengowra at 7.30 pm (sharp) Friday October 30.

DIARY DATES

October 20 - Tuesday Conservation Group Meeting at 7.30pm. Anyone interested welcome. Contact Karen Possingham 61 Salop Street Beulah Park 364 0671
 October 25 - Sunday: Belair Weeding Day. Meet at 10 am at the information Centre and bring gloves. All members are encouraged to participate.
 November 24: Auction and Christmas Break-up: now is the time to think about possible Auction items
 November 29: Annual Lamb on a Spit Barbeque. Details next Journal.

PAGE	CONTENTS	AUTHOR
81	New Members	
82	September Meeting	
82	NOSSA Open Day - Visit to Marie and Les Burgess	G. Burford
83	Some Hints on Selecting Native Dendrobium Hybrids	R. Shooter
85	Field Trip Report - <i>Caladenia stellata</i> , <i>C. colorata</i> , <i>C. rigens</i>	G. Guide
87	NOSSA Spring Show 1992 and Award Winners	G. Carne
90	Tuber Bank	P. Matthews
90	Notices	

NEW MEMBERS

The Committee and members of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia take great pleasure in welcoming Andrew Czechowicz of Kingswood, Mathew Tiong of Bateman Western Australia, Rev Erwin Schmutz of Collingswood, Svend and Debra Pederson of Elizabeth West, Sabina Hannan of West Beach and Margaret Van Velson of Thorngate as new and most valued Members.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

PLANTS BENCHED AT SEPTEMBER MEETING

Epiphytes: *Dendrobium* Bardo Rose Pink Delight, *Dendrobium bigibbum*, *Dendrobium kingianum* - seven exceptional line bred specimens first flowerings, *Dendrobium* Warrior (*D. Ku-Ring-Gai* x *D. Hilda Poxon*, *Sarcochilus falcatus*.

Terrestrials: *Cyrtostylis reniformis*, *Diuris aurea*, *Diuris corymbosa*, *Diuris laxiflora*, *Diuris Pioneer*, *Diuris punctata*, *Glossodia major*, *Pterostylis arenicola*, *Pterostylis concinna*, *Pterostylis curta* x *Pterostylis pedunculata* - natural hybrid, *Pterostylis erecta*.

Plant Commentary on the Epiphytes was given by Ron Robjohns

Plant Commentary on the Terrestrials was given by Don Wells

POPULAR VOTE

Epiphyte: *Dendrobium* Bardo Rose Pink Delight grown by Jan Burford

Terrestrial: *Diuris punctatum* grown by Jan Burford

COMMENTATOR'S CHOICE

Epiphyte Species: *Dendrobium kingianum* grown by Collette Makin

Epiphyte Hybrid: *Dendrobium* Warrior grown by John Woodrow

Terrestrial Species: *Diuris punctata* grown by Jan Burford

Terrestrial Hybrid: *Diuris Pioneer* grown by Black Hill Flora Research Centre (Roy Hargreaves)

SPEAKER FOR THE EVENING

Mr Geoff Edwards, a highly respected Member of NOSSA, presented a most thought provoking talk 'Back to Basics', which addressed the growing of Australian Native Orchids - more food for thought than food for orchids! Thank you Geoff for a most enjoyable and inspiring evening. Geoff has promised us a copy of the text of his talk for the November NOSSA Journal and those who missed his talk can look forward to seeing what Geoff has to say.

NOSSA OPEN DAY - VISIT TO MARIE AND LES BURGESS

by Graham Burford

Visits to member's homes certainly give us the chance of seeing orchids grown under different conditions,- to listen to the grower's reasons for his (or her) methods, and to adopt or reject some of them with regards to our own problems and growing conditions. The observant visitor would have noticed that Les, a successful Epiphyte and Terrestrial grower, treats his Terrestrials differently to most growers.

But firstly a comment on the shade house area. Les had previously used 70% knitted shade cloth but noted very poor flowering. Reroofing with 50% woven cloth resulted in much better flowering. Les suggests that not only was the 70% knitted shade too heavy but the way in which the knitted cloth is installed (ie the direction that it is laid) can greatly affect the amount of shade produced - a good point to remember!

There was nothing unusual about the treatment of the *Dendrobium* type orchids. Les pots them in straight bark, previously soaked in a 44 gallon drum with a cup of lime per drum to neutralise the bark. Ongoing fertilising is a dressing of Orchard and Garden fertiliser twice yearly.

Now to the Terrestrials. It came about by accident when Les was on holidays. He left the maintaining of his orchids and the summer watering instructions with an old friend and was upset to return home to find his terrestrials had received the same watering as everything else and were sodden. He feared that he would lose everything, but the following year had a good flowering, and there was no indication of rotting of tubers at

repotting time. He then followed the more usual practise of keeping the pots on the dry side during the following summer and found that he then lost quite a few tubers and indeed all of his *Acianthus*.

Remembering what had happened during the year of holidays, he now leaves his terrestrials on the benches during the Summer, and they are watered by the overhead sprays the same as everything else - Result: no tuber loss. Les is adamant that this applies to the bulk of his terrestrials but does not include his *Diuris corymbosa* or his *Caladenia latifolia* which live over with the *Sarcochilus* in the corner of the shade house with very little sunlight.

Les's Terrestrial potting mix has seen more sand added in recent years (probably why he does not have tuber rot under the conditions described above) and now comprises 50 percent propagating sand and 50 percent Hill's soil, with a handful of blood and bone added per bucket of mix. Everything is repotted each year. His comment was that even during summer, after a long period without rain, the soil in the Hills still contains a degree of moisture and does not completely dry out. Perhaps with some of us, - finding no tubers at repot time was a result of tuber loss through lack of water during the summer and the shrivelling of tubers rather than tuber rot. Its all food for thought and each grower must find what his or her needs are and all of these comments are given for our trial and error.

From a personal observation, taking into account the variables required to successfully grow the whole range of Terrestrials, I now feel I have greater appreciation of the expertise required to obtain the well grown Terrestrial pots we see benched at our monthly meetings and to increase these orchids from year to year. This comment will come as music to Jan's ears as my only involvement with our Terrestrials is to make up the potting mix under instruction at potting time.

While Marie served a lovely afternoon tea, the coming Spring Show was discussed. Les is one of those good Society Members who is always willing to help out and we thank the Burgess family for their hospitality.

SOME HINTS ON SELECTING NATIVE *DENDROBIUM* HYBRIDS by Reg Shooter

When selecting and buying Australian *Dendrobium* seedlings it is often difficult to know what to expect from a particular crossing where only the cultivar name is shown, i.e. 'Hilda Poxon', 'Bardo Rose' etc. Usually the only information given is "expect yellow or red or whatever", but rarely is there any indication of flower shape, size of plant, number of flowers, etc.

A knowledge of the species parentage of each hybrid will give a good indication of what to expect. If you don't know the parentage ask the person selling the plant. There are no hard and fast rules or guarantees with any crosses no matter what the genus, that's what makes them so interesting (and at times frustrating).

The closer the progeny is to the species parent, the more predictable the outcome is likely to be. This is because the gene pool is restricted to those contained within the two parents used in the cross. As more species are used to make further crosses, the more complicated the hybrid becomes as obviously there are many more genes involved making it difficult to forecast the end result.

Some species are more dominant in their genetic influences than others and this dominance will show through, sometimes for several generations. It helps to know which is which when selecting your seedlings.

Dendrobium kingianum has been used extensively in breeding, mainly for its shape, colour and size which is imparted into many of its progeny. If you acquire a plant with *D. kingianum* as one parent you can expect flowers in the red to pink shades, nicely shaped up to 3 cms in size. Plant form will usually follow the *kingianum* parent which may be short and stubby or tall and slight, up to 55 cms tall but in almost all cases the plant is neat and compact. Some of the hybrids to look for having *D. kingianum* in their makeup are, firstly

some primary hybrids, (that is using any two species to produce a hybrid): *Dendrobium kingianum* crossed with *D. speciosum* makes *D. x delicatum* sometimes shown as *D. speciokingianum*; crossed with *D. falcorostrum* makes *D. Bardo Rose*, crossed with *D. fleckeri* produces *D. Hastings* and crossed with *D. jonesii*, syn. *ruppianum*, produces *D. Ella Victoria Leaney*. These are all readily identifiable with the shape, colour, etc. of *D. kingianum*.

The other species used in the above crosses contribute various desirable features *D. speciosum* and *D. jonesii* increases the flower count. *D. fleckeri* influences the colour range and accentuates the *kingianum* shape while *D. falcorostrum* increases flower size and improves texture.

As stated earlier, even quite advanced hybrids having *D. kingianum* in their background still show its dominance, either in shape or colour. Some of these are *D. Telecon*, *D. Blushing Rose*, *D. Susan*, *D. Aussie Freckles* and many more.

Another very dominant species is *D. tetragonum* influencing its progeny by way of size and shape of its flowers. Colour is also dominant except when crossed with *D. kingianum* or any of its progeny, in which case the red/pink of *D. kingianum* predominates. The shape of *Dendrobium tetragonum* is quite different from that of *D. kingianum* being much larger (flowers up to 20 cms long in the variety *giganteum*). All segments are long and narrow giving the flower a spidery appearance. The labellum is wide, flat and beautifully marked. The species *D. tetragonum* var. *giganteum* flowers from the beginning of autumn through winter to late spring, a trait passed on to its progeny. It is important to ascertain that the variety *giganteum* is used in a particular cross if you wish to have this continuous flowering. For instance I have plants of *D. Ellen* (*D. kingianum* X *D. tetragonum*) and *D. Hilda Poxon* (*D. speciosum* X *D. tetragonum*), some made with variety *giganteum* which flower just about all year around, others made using *D. tetragonum* var. *tetragonum* which only flower in the spring. In addition, flowers on the former cross are usually much larger than those on the latter. Some other nice *D. tetragonum* crosses are: with *D. falcorostrum*, *D. Star of Gold*; with *D. fleckeri*, *D. Golden Glory*; with *D. x delicatum*, *D. Ku-Ring-Gai*; and with *D. adae*, *D. Star Imp*. There are many, many more. *D. tetragonum* has been used more than any other species in producing Australian hybrids. Recent hybridising trends have seen it used successfully with the tropical species *D. bigibbum* in an attempt to create cool growing orchids in new and different colours, some of which are *D. Peewee* (*D. tetragonum* X *D. bigibbum*), *D. Rosella* (*D. tetragonum* X *D. Peewee*), *D. Aussie Angel*, *D. Lorikeet* and *D. Elegant Heart*, etc.

Dendrobium speciosum is not a dominant species but when used with other species does tend to increase the flower count of its progeny. The same can be said for the similar species *Dendrobium jonesii*. As a general rule hybrids having either species as a parent tend to take several years to reach flowering size and can grow into very large plants, but having attained maturity are very floriferous and well worth having.

Dendrobium fleckeri, while not being an overly dominant species, has been used a great deal in hybridising, mainly to introduce its beautiful apricot colour into its progeny. Many of the *D. fleckeri* hybrids are of a good shape and come in lovely yellow, gold and apricot shades. Some of these hybrids are *D. Eureka* (*D. fleckeri* X *D. jonesii*). *D. Peter* (*D. fleckeri* X *D. falcorostrum*). *D. Peach Glow*, *D. Lynette Banks*, *D. Hastings*, etc.

A species which is dominant particularly in regards to plant form and flower colour is *Dendrobium gracilicaule*. The very slender upright pseudobulbs are evident even in 4th and 5th generation progeny. The flowers of the species are yellow with red/brown markings on the reverse side of the flower. This spotting is almost always passed on to the resulting hybrid, often in the form of suffused colour rather than distinct spotting. A typical example is *D. X suffusum* (*D. gracilicaule* X *D. kingianum*), a natural hybrid demonstrating the dominant colour red from *D. kingianum* with the dominance of the spotting from *D. gracilicaule* resulting in an attractive flower of red to pinkish hues suffused with darker reddish brown markings. Some other crosses are *D. Susan* (*D. falcorostrum* X *D. gracilicaule*). *D. Golden Fleck* (*D. fleckeri* X *D. gracilicaule*), *D. x gracillimum* a natural hybrid between *D. gracilicaule* and *D. speciosum*,

D. Golden Cascades (D. gracilicaule X D. jonesii). *D. Shan Leaney (D. gracilicaule X D. gracillimum)*, *D. Kim Heinze* and many more.

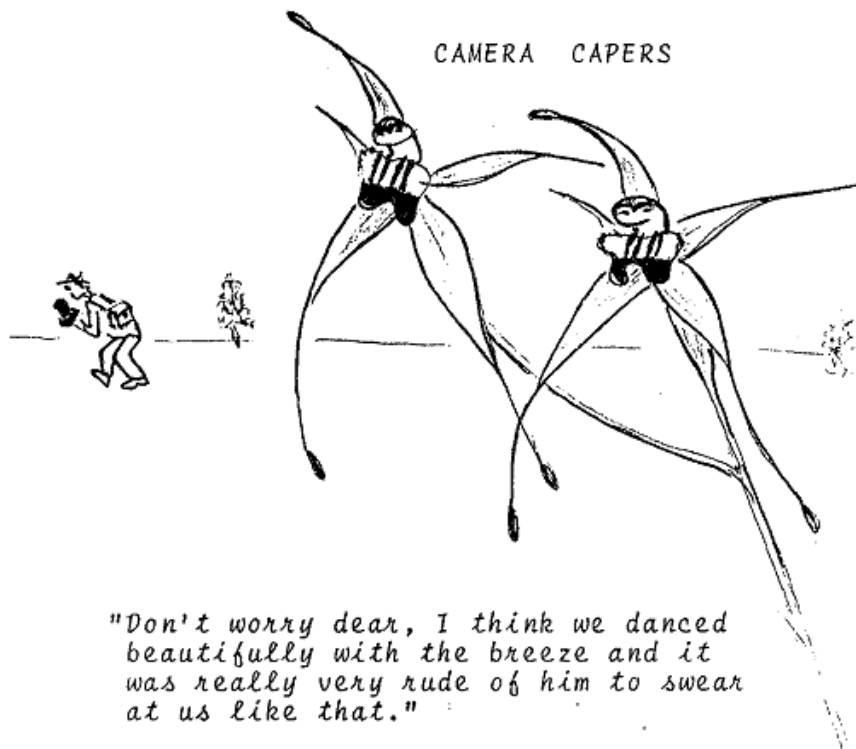
This is not, nor was it intended to be, a comprehensive account of all Australian Dendrobiums used in hybridising but just enough to indicate the advances made in this area of orchid culture in recent years. If you wish to discover more on the subject I can do no better than recommend the reading of Walter T. Upton's excellent book "*Dendrobium Orchids of Australia*" and John Kavulak's book "*Australian Native Orchid Guide*"

The above article will also be published in the *Orchadian*, the Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

Garry Guide

Caladenia stellata, *Caladenia colorata*, *Caladenia rigens* Special.



On Fathers Day (Sept 6th), the 1st sunny day for a week, thirty people met at the River Lookout south of Murray Bridge for what proved to be a spectacularly successful day. We had visitors from N.S.W. (the Branwhites) and Victoria (the Fosters).

Our first stop was at the Woods and Forests native pine reserve, 5 km south of Taillem Bend. We were looking for *Caladenia rigens*. D.L. Jones first described the species in 1990 but it was recognised as distinct for many years {see Plate 38 of *Orchids of South Australia*}. There were thousands of them - even a clump of about 500 plants in 1 square metre - this must truly be a record for the species. Most had the bright yellow clubs so typical of the species and there were many recolonising new areas. For many of us this was our first view of the endangered species *Pterostylis arenicola* and the rigid spider orchid *Caladenia stricta*.

We had planned to cross the river on the Tailem Bend Ferry and visit Morphett Reserve at Jervois but with so many cars we instead drove straight to Murray Bridge and explored a rock outcrop by Highway One where there were many *Caladenia cardiochila* and *C. filamentosa* with *Caladenia clavula* in bud. We lunched in the Narrinyeira Hills overlooking Murray Bridge. There are over 100 hectares of bushland here but as there were none of the Spider Orchids we were seeking we took the scenic route to Monarto. In roadside vegetation (1 hectare) 5 km south west of town were a hundred or so *Caladenia stellata* - a dryland species similar to *C. reticulata* of the Adelaide Hills. (refer to Plate 44 in Orchids of South Australia) They came in all colours and sizes, green, yellow, and red with combinations of these colours. There were many colourful *Diuris palustris* and *D. pardina* and bright blue *Caladenia deformis* amongst them.

We then drove 5 km south to Hartley Hill where a check of roadside vegetation revealed a real wealth of orchids including our main quarry, *Caladenia colorata* a small colourful ally of the Adelaide Hills *C. behrii*. There were some wonderful blood red forms and hybrids with *C. stellata* and *C. rigens*. For most of us this was the first time we had seen *C. colorata*. For many also this was their first viewing of the Mallee Leek orchid *Prasophyllum occidentale* which was growing with the tall leek *P. elatum*.

By now the reader may have noticed that we had bypassed both Ferries McDonald and Monarto Conservation Parks (unfortunately the rarest species are absent from conservation parks which are largely poor habitats).!

Our final stop was made at Eckarts Scrub between Langhorne Creek and Lake Alexandrina. There are some wonderful hybrids here: *Caladenia cardiochila* x ? *C. colorata* and *C. cardiochila* x *C. ? rigens* as well as *Thelymitra nuda* x *T. antennifera* (*T. x macmillanii*). A real bonus was the finding of the attractive *Caladenia tensa* G. Carr a species similar to *C. tentaculata* of the Adelaide Hills but with short, straight, deflexed lateral sepals and slender clubs.

Most of us went home from there but some of us stopped at a patch of *Caladenia latifolia* which included pure white ones as well as the endangered metallic sun orchid *Thelymitra epipactoides*. A dozen different spider orchids in one day! And what's more they were not the more common spider orchids of the Adelaide Hills.

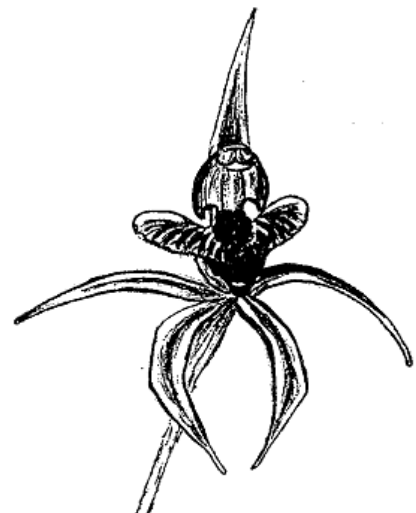
ORCHID LIST:

LOCATIONS:

- (1) Tailem Bend Woods & Forests
- (2) Highways Reserve Murray Bridge.
- (3) Roadside vegetation NW Monarto Conservation Park.
- (4) Hartley Hill Road.
- (5) Eckarts Sand Scrub - Langhorne Creek.
- (6) Bremer River Bank.

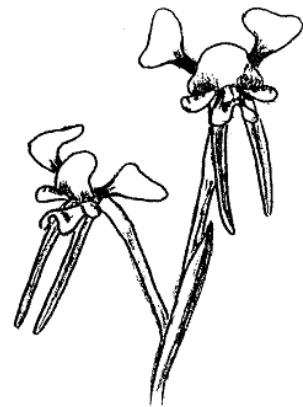
SPECIES SEEN:

Acianthus pussillus (in seed) 2,4, 5.
Caladenia cardiochila 2, 5, 6.
Caladenia cardiochila hybrids 5.
Caladenia clavula (in bud) 2.
Caladenia colorata 4.
Caladenia deformis 3, 4, 5.
Caladenia filamentosa var. *filamentosa* 2, 5, 6.
Caladenia filamentosa 'large yellow' 5.
Caladenia latifolia 6.
Caladenia rigens 1
Caladenia stellata 3,4.
Caladenia stellata x *Caladenia colorata* 4.
Caladenia stricta 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.
Caladenia colorata x *Caladenia cardiochila* 5.
Caladenia tensa 5.



Caladenia cardiochila

Cyrtostylis robusta 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (mostly in seed).
Diuris palustris 2, 3, 4, 6.
Diuris pardina: maculata complex 3, 4, 5, 6.
Eriochilus ssp. (in seed) 3, 6.
Genoplesium nigricans (seed) 5 (one with 42 seed pods).
Genoplesium rufus (seed) 3, 5.
Lyperanthus nigricans leaves 3, 4, 6.
Microtis arenaria 4.
Microtis leaves 2, 3, 5, 6.
Prasophyllum elatum 4.
Prasophyllum occidentale 4.
Prasophyllum odoratum (bud) 6.
Pterostylis alata - leaves 5.
Pterostylis cycnocephala 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Pterostylis arenicola 1.
Pterostylis dolichochila -seed 2.
Pterostylis biseta leaves (lunch stop)
Pterostylis robusta leaves, seed 2, 4.
Pterostylis mutica 2.
Thelymitra epipactoides 6.
Thelymitra antennifera 3, 4, 5, 6.
Thelymitra x macmillanii 5.
Thelymitra luteocilium (lunch stop).
Thelymitra nuda 5, 6.



Diuris palustris

26 species in flower.

N.O.S.S.A. SPRING SHOW 1992

The 1992 N.O.S.S.A. Spring Show was advertised as "Promises to be one of our most spectacular Shows to date". Prior to installing the Show on the Friday evening of our Show Weekend, it looked as if the promise wouldn't be kept. Record rainfalls and low temperatures in August and September and very little sunshine (Did we have any at all?) retarded the flowering of many orchids intended to be star performers at the Show. By 9.00 pm on the Friday evening, we were all relaxed knowing we had a very presentable Show, albeit not a spectacular one. Before judging commenced on the Saturday morning, however, we had a truly spectacular display of epiphytes and terrestrials - a display we should all be proud of. Participation was a key factor and at least two members brought in orchids for display even though they (the Members) were less than healthy at the time.

As with last year, we were a little light-on with the number of terrestrials on display. The plants themselves had a lot to do with this but perhaps we can set ourselves the challenge of presenting a much larger display of SPECIES TERRESTRIALS for next year's show.

Our Conservation Stand was a key attraction for many visitors and there are already plans to improve upon this very vital aspect of our Show for next year. As with last year, the 35 mm slide showing was well attended and the photographic prints caught many an eye. Our trading table was continuously very busy but those very dedicated Members looking after sales worked smoothly and at an amazing pace without any let-up. They are to be commended for a job well done! By the end of the Show there were virtually no plants left.

We were blessed with a fine and relatively warm weekend. The weeks prior to and after the Show were wet and cold so our timing couldn't have been better. Our attendance for the Weekend was 470 which is excellent, in particular since we were competing with the NEDOS Show.

The 1992 N.O.S.S.A. Spring Show involved a large number of our Members and it is this unsolicited willingness to pitch in and contribute which makes our Society so very special. Many thanks to those who provided plants and prepared displays for the Show, to those who helped set up the Show and/or clean up after the event, to those who worked so diligently at the trading table, to those who manned the conservation table, to those who greeted visitors, who answered their many questions, and sold raffle tickets, to those who showed slides and to those who loaned their 35 mm slides and photographic prints for the weekend. It is unwise to mention names in giving thanks as there are so many who deserve to be mentioned and someone is sure to be missed out.

Raffle Prize Winners

1st: Mrs Richardson of North Brighton - *Dendrobium x delicatum*

2nd : Mrs Illman of Paradise - *Dendrobium x delicatum*

Congratulations to the two winners of our 1992 Spring Show Raffle and many thanks to all those who supported NOSSA by participating in the Raffle. A very sincere thankyou to Bruce Mules who kindly donated a spectacular specimen for the raffle.

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA SPRING SHOW 1992 PRIZES AWARDED

CHAMPION NATIVE ORCHID OF THE SHOW
Dendrobium speciosum 'Charlie' grown by Bruce Mules

THE ROY HARGREAVES TROPHY Champion Terrestrial Species (from classes 1-5, 8 & 9)
Pterostylis plumosa grown by Heinrick Beryle

THE KAY NESBITT TROPHY Champion Terrestrial Hybrid (from classes 10-13, 17 & 18)
Diuris Pioneer grown by Don Wells

CHAMPION EPIPHYTIC SPECIES (from classes 6, 7, 8 & 9)
Dendrobium speciosum 'Charlie' grown by Bruce Mules

CHAMPION EPIPHYTIC HYBRID ((from classes 14-18)
Dendrobium Elegant Lace grown by Bruce Mules

IRA BUTLER AWARD (best hybrid)
Dendrobium Elegant Lace grown by Bruce Mules

BEST FLOOR DISPLAY
Don and Bubs Wells

CLASS WINNERS

CLASS	ORCHID	GROWER
1	<i>Caladenia</i> or <i>Glossodia</i> Species	
	1st <i>Caladenia eminens</i>	R.Bates
	2nd <i>Glossodia major</i>	Black Hill Flora Centre
2	<i>Diuris</i> Species	
	1st <i>Diuris corymbosa</i>	Black Hill Flora Centre
	2nd <i>Diuris aurea</i>	G. & J. Burford

3	<i>Pterostylis</i> Species	
	1st <i>Pterostylis plumosa</i>	H. Beryle
	2nd <i>Pterostylis baptistii</i> 'Janney'	G. & J. Burford
4	<i>Acianthus Cyrtostylis</i> or <i>Chiloglottis</i> Species	
	1st <i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	R. Bates
	2nd <i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	G. & J. Burford
5	Terrestrial Species Other Than Classes 1-4	
	1st <i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	R. Bates
	2nd <i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	W. Walloscheck
6	<i>Pterostylis</i> Hybrid	
	1st <i>Pterostylis curta</i> x <i>Pt. pedunculata</i>	R. Bates
	2nd <i>Pterostylis</i> Nodding Grace	M. Bell
7	Terrestrial Hybrid Other Than Class 6	
	1st <i>Diuris</i> Pioneer	D. Wells
	2nd <i>Caladenia latifolia</i> x <i>C. flava</i> 'Harlequin'	R. Bates
8	Specimen Terrestrial - Species or Hybrid	
	1st <i>Chiloglottis trapeziformis</i>	R. Bates
	2nd <i>Caladenia latifolia</i> x <i>C. flava</i> 'Harlequin'	R. Bates
9	Seedling Terrestrial No Entries	
10	<i>Dendrobium kingianum</i>	
	1st <i>Dendrobium kingianum</i> 'Pink Poles'	B. Mules
	2nd <i>Dendrobium kingianum</i> Inferno'	B. Mules
11	<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	
	1st <i>Dendrobium speciosum</i> 'Charlie'	B. Mules
	2nd <i>Dendrobium speciosum</i> 'Hewitts'	P. Barnes
12	<i>Dendrobium</i> Species Other Than Classes 10 or 11	
	1st <i>Dendrobium falcorostrum</i>	R. Robjohns
	2nd <i>Dendrobium striolatum</i>	K Western
13	Epiphytic Species Other Than <i>Dendrobium</i>	
	1st <i>Sarcochilus falcatus</i>	K. Western
	2nd <i>Eria eriocoides</i>	R. & G. Shooter
14	Epiphytic Hybrid - cream or yellow	
	1st <i>Dendrobium Nerang</i> 'Purity'	B. Mules
	2nd <i>Dendrobium gracillimum</i> 'Purity'	B. Mules
15	Epiphytic Hybrid - pink or red	
	1st <i>Dendrobium Kim</i>	B. Mules
	2nd <i>Dendrobium Bardo Rose</i> 'Arnotts'	P. Barnes
16	Epiphytic Hybrid - Any Other Colour Including White	
	1st <i>Dendrobium Elegant Lace</i>	B. Mules
	2nd <i>Dendrobium Aussie Ember</i>	K. Western
17	Specimen Epiphyte - Species or Hybrid	
	1st <i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	J. Attenborough
	2nd <i>Dendrobium kingianum</i> 'Corrigans Red'	B. Mules
18	Seedling Epiphyte	
	1st <i>Dendrobium Elegant Lace</i>	B. Mules
	2nd <i>Dendrobium Kingstar</i>	B. Mules
19	Epiphytic hybrid - White	
	1st <i>Dendrobium Aussie Spectrum</i>	B. Mules
	2nd <i>Dendrobium Wonga</i>	B. Mules

Many thanks to Les Nesbitt, NOSSA's Registrar of Judges, and his team, for the always difficult task of judging the large number of orchid plants submitted.

Artwork, including the cartoon, for this month's Journal is provided by Thelma O'Neill.

TUBER BANK

By Philip Matthews

Many terrestrial orchid growers throughout Australia rely on the tuberbanks for the introduction of new species into their collections. It is one way in which Members can participate in the survival and reproduction of different orchid species. In any one season different people will have differing success in growing a particular species regardless of that grower's past record. For example, climatic conditions may be too wet or dry for the cultivation of a particular species in a given year, or circumstances that are beyond the control of the grower may cause the loss of a particular species. With numerous people in different areas growing terrestrial orchids, failure by one grower does not mean the loss of a species.

If you are not aware of it, the tuberbanks relies on the generosity of terrestrial growers to donate their excess tubers at the end of the growing season. In past years, success has been due to the generosity of a small number of contributors.

I would like to ask members who are growing terrestrial orchids to work out which species are in excess to their needs and consider the donation of tubers to this year's tuberbanks.

At this stage I do not wish to receive donations of tubers, just a list of possible species and/or hybrids and approximate numbers. It is not important to have a large quantity of any particular species as many small donations added together soon make a respectable quantity. In addition, Members able to donate slide boxes or other similar small boxes suitable for packaging and distribution of tubers would be greatly appreciated.

In order, to publish a list of tubers available in December's Journal, could the details of tubers you have available be supplied by the November meeting.

Details may be sent to; Philip Matthews, 9 Southern Terrace, Holden Hill 5088
Telephone (08) 261 2359 (A.H.)

NOTICES

The second Edition of 'Orchids of South West Australia by Hoffman and Brown will soon be available for purchase. Retail price is \$59.95. This definitive work describes almost 400 orchids. The second edition has an extended key with descriptions and photographs of and distribution maps for each species. NOSSA will endeavour to obtain a reduced price for bulk purchase through the publisher. Anyone genuinely interested in obtaining a copy of what promises, on the basis of the first edition, to be a most excellent reference, should see Ron Robjohns.

Orders are still being taken for Wal Upton's new book *Sarcochilus Orchids of Australia*. See page 78 of September's Journal for details.

Orders will also be taken at the October General Meeting for Ted Gregory's new book on growing Australian Native Orchids. Price \$7.50.

Orders will still be taken for Plastic Port Pots from Port McQuarie at the October Meeting. See Bill Dear if you are interested. There was a lot of interest shown at the September meeting. The pots are of appealing design and offer excellent drainage. Prices range from 12 cents for 3" pots to \$2.50 for 12" pots. No, They are not ideal for your favourite bottle of port!

Anyone wishing enlargements of the photograph of *Thelymitra* Kay Nesbitt which was included in the August Journal, See Gerry Came.

A warning to buyers of high quality orchid specimens. At least two of our members have had their shadehouses raided and their better NATIVE orchids removed. Plants may be sold interstate or perhaps locally. The only way to stop such raiding is to apprehend the culprit! +