

Journal  
of the  
**Native Orchid Society**  
of  
**South Australia Inc**



# **NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**POST OFFICE BOX 565 UNLEY SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5061**

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of orchids through the preservation of natural habitat and through cultivation. Except with the documented official representation from the Management Committee 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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The Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc. while taking all due care, take no responsibility for the loss, destruction or damage to any plants whether at shows, meetings or exhibits.

Views or opinions expressed by authors of articles within this Journal do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of the Management. We condones the reprint of any articles if acknowledgement is given.

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# JOURNAL OF THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

**APRIL 2001**

**Vol. 25 No. 3**

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## APRIL MEETING

Tuesday, 27 March, St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall will be open from 7:15 p.m. to allow Members access to the Library and Trading Table. John Gay will talk about gadgets that may assist you in growing your orchids. Bring lots of orchids - all that you may have in flower as it is these that attract many of our Members to our meeting.

## DIARY DATES

21 April Belair National Park weeding with TPAG  
 22 April Fox Bog Conservation Field Trip CANCELLED!!  
 12-13 May Society for Growing Australian Plants Show - N.O. S. S. A. Participation  
 1 June (Friday) Annual Society Dinner at Buckingham Arms Hotel  
 2 August *Caladenia behrii* weeding event with TPAG  
 1-15 September Yorke and Eyre Peninsula Field Trip  
 15-16 September NOSSA Spring Show  
 24-28 September First International Orchid Conservation Congress, Perth, WA  
 2003 16TH Australian Orchid Conference Adelaide, hosted by O.C.S.A.

## NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday 4 April at the home of Malcolm Guy. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

## MARCH MEETING

The March meeting commenced with the Annual General Meeting. Reg Shooter convened the proceedings during the election of Officers and Committee. All positions were declared vacant. The result! The Committee remains unchanged with Bill Dear taking on a second consecutive term as N.O.S.S.A. President. Congratulations to Bill and congratulations to our Society as Bill is an excellent choice for the position. David Pettifor was returned as Vice-President and Cathy Houston as Secretary. The balance of the Committee comprises David Hirst, Malcolm Guy, Thelma Bridle and Bob Bates.

At the AGM it was decided to increase annual membership dues by one dollar to \$15.00. This was agreed almost unanimously by those Members in attendance.

The General Meeting followed and was devoted to discussing the Questionnaire that was forwarded to Members with the March Journal. The comprehensive Questionnaire was aimed at obtaining input from Members on ways in which N.O.S.S.A. might be improved and areas in which it should focus. The task is to rebuild our Society to a standard that will attract new Members and retain current Members. Considerable discussion ensued on several issues, but perhaps the key issue of discussion was in what part of the hall plants should be benched and whether or not they should be Judged. Many prefer having plants in the front of the hall where they can be viewed during the course of the meeting. This of course is not conducive to Judging. It was agreed that Judging of orchids should continue and that plants would have to continue to be benched in the rear of the hall. The decision was made to conduct the Popular Vote prior to the Judges' Commentaries on the orchids that have been brought in, at which time chairs could be turned around. The decision was also made to make coffee, available at the end of each meeting, more accessible to the main meeting room.

Many other issues that were discussed remained unresolved. A relatively large number of completed Questionnaires were received from Members at the meeting. The Committee will review these, prepare a report, make recommendations for change where seen appropriate and, perhaps hardest of all, implement these changes. Ultimately, it is the Members that make any Society work and progress.

### Plants Benched

Terrestrial Species: *Pterostylis revoluta*, *Genoplesium rufum* (Lucindale), *Eriochilus cucullata*, *Spathoglottis plicata*

Terrestrial Hybrids: none benched

Epiphyte Species: *Dockrillia cucumerina*, *Dendrobium bigibbum*, *Dendrobium lithocola*

Epiphyte Hybrids: *Dendrobium* Allyn Star, *Dendrobium* Aussie Victory

### Popular Voting

Best Terrestrial: *Eriochilus cucullata* grown by David Pettifor

Best Epiphyte: *Dendrobium lithocola* (*bigibbum compactum*) grown by Noel Oliver

### Judges' Choices

Best Epiphyte Species: 1st *Dendrobium lithocola* (*bigibbum*) grown by Noel Oliver

2nd *Dendrobium bigibbum* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

3rd *Dockrillia cucumerina* grown by Noel Oliver

Best Epiphyte Hybrid: 1st *Dendrobium* Aussie Victory grown by Malcolm Tiggerman

2nd *Dendrobium* Allyn Star grown by Geoff and Pauline Edwards  
 3<sup>rd</sup> ----

Best Terrestrial Species: 1<sup>st</sup> *Pterostylis robusta* grown by Les Nesbitt  
 2<sup>nd</sup> *Genoplesium rufum* grown by Les Nesbitt  
 3<sup>rd</sup> *Eriochilus cucullatus* grown by David Pettifor

Judges' Plant of the Night *Dendrobium bigibbum* grown by Noel Oliver

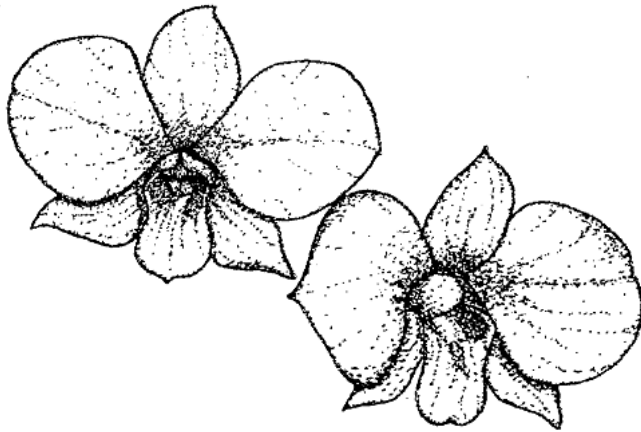
Noel Oliver provided the commentary for the epiphyte orchids, George Nieuwenhoven provided the commentary for the terrestrials.

## PLANT OF THE NIGHT

*DENDROBIUM LITHOCOLA* SYN. *BIGIBBUM* VAR. *COMPACTUM*  
 by Reg Shooter

There was a magnificent specimen of *Dendrobium lithocola* benched by George Nieuwenhoven at the March meeting. Until quite recently this species was known as *Dendrobium bigibbum* var. *compactum* and indeed you will still see plants with this label attached.

*Den. lithocola* tolerates much lower temperatures and is much easier to cultivate and flower than its bigger close relative, *Den. bigibbum*, which requires heat during the cooler months to obtain flowers with any certainty.



The plant benched is grown in an unheated glasshouse all year round. The side windows are open on all but the extremely cold nights ensuring plenty of air movement at all times. This orchid has thrived and flowered in these conditions since George obtained the plant as a seedling some ten years ago. At this flowering it had 16 racemes each carrying 5 to 10 typical bigibbum type lilac coloured flowers.

Like all the *Dendrobiums* *D. lithocola* prefers a relatively small size pot and seems to favour clay pots over plastic. Clay pots tend to dry out a little quicker than plastic and as *dendrobiums* cannot tolerate wet feet this seems to be the answer. *Den. lithocola* has a habit of producing Keiki's (small offshoots). If left on the plant they in turn will flower or they can be carefully removed when they have made a number of roots and potted up into 50mm pots of seedling bark.

Drawing of *Dendrobium lithocola* by Lisa Came

## FOR YOUR ATTENTION - N.O.S.S.A. NEWS

Positions That Must be Filled. The Committee is small in number but fully dedicated and seemingly tireless. However, they cannot do everything. A Librarian(s) is/are needed, as is/ are an editor(s), as is/are someone(s) to assist with set up the audio system and the projector at the beginning of each meeting. Perhaps you would be willing to volunteer for a particular month or months and this will give the Society (your Society) the option of setting up a rotational system, or perhaps you would be very generous in volunteering yourself for the balance of the year.

Trading Table. Items are needed for the trading table. Items don't have to be orchids.

Journal Articles are sought (from you the reader and others). Make 2001 your year to contribute. We need articles about your own experiences in growing or seeking native orchids.

Tips for Better Orchid Growing. In earlier Journals, I have asked Members to pass on their tips for better orchid growing. I haven't had many responses (still). Please appease me. I hope, before the end of this year to publish a long listing.

Library: NOSSA has a very extensive Library from which all Members are encouraged to borrow.

Judging Classes will continue again during 2001. Any Member wishing to join the group will be made very welcome. The classes are not technical or difficult and participants are not required to sit tests or exams. In addition to judging matters general discussions on all aspects of Australian Native Orchids, both terrestrials and epiphytes are examined. The meetings are held at various judge's homes usually once a month on Saturdays from 9.30am to noon. If you are interested in joining the group feel free to talk to Reg Shooter either at a meeting or by phoning him on 82352323

Subscriptions are now due and should be forwarded to The Treasurer. A Family membership is \$15-, a Single membership is \$15-.

The Annual Dinner of the Society will be held on Friday 1<sup>st</sup> June at the Buckingham Arms Hotel, at 7:00pm. The cost is \$17.60. Members are asked to pay the Treasurer, Iris Freeman, before that night if at all possible. It is an unsafe practice for Iris to have to collect and be responsible for the money on the night.

The Committee is trying to track down some bound copies of the NOSSA Journal. We are particularly asking any past Presidents or Secretaries to check if they have any volumes at home. There are a number of bound volumes missing from our collection. Please speak to either the current President or Secretary if you find some. Thankyou.

Raffle: The Society is raffling an elegantly framed original painting of a *Laelia*. The painting has been kindly donated by Sylvie Creed. It is roughly 450mm x 600mm and will make a very worthwhile addition to anyone's lounge room; a lovely spray of pink flowers on a dark background. Tickets are available at General Meetings for 50cents or by arrangement from the Secretary. The winner will be drawn at the Annual Dinner in June.

Erratum -March Journal: Drawing *Dockrillia cucumerina* by Lisa Carne; photo *Caladenia capillata* from Orchids of South Australia by Bates and Weber

## FIELD TRIP NOTES AND CHANGES

nd.

- Sunday April 22 Weeding at Fox Bog has had to be cancelled due to an outbreak of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* in Scott Creek Conservation Park.
- Saturday April 21". NOSSA will join Threatened Plant Action Group (TPAG) for a weeding morning in Belair National Park. Please meet at the main entrance at 9am. As mentioned in the last Journal, another similar weeding trip is organised for Saturday May 5th, same time, same place.
- Weekend May 12th -13 this the SGAP Native Plant sale at Wayville Showgrounds. Please assist on the NOSSA display if you can spare a couple of hours on either Saturday or Sunday. Volunteers get FREE entry.
- Sunday May 27th. Again, due to the risk of further spreading of *Phytophthora* the planned trip to Hindmarsh Valley may need to be cancelled. The situation is being monitored. Please contact Thelma Bridle or a committee member closer to the date if you intend to be on the trip.

Weeding event to be held in association with the Stirling branch of Threatened Plant Action Group (TPAG)., for *Caladenia behrii*. It will be held on Thursday 2nd August in the southern part of this plants range. For more details please contact the Secretary (of NOSSA) on 83567356 after hours.

## PROPOSED NOSSA TRIP TO YORKE AND EYRE PENINSULARS 1-15 September

Sat 1/9 Williamstown/ Para Wirra area o/n Gawler  
 Sun 2/9 East Yorke Peninsular Stansbury  
 Mon 3/9 Innes National Park Stansbury  
 Tues 4/9 Stansbury area Stansbury  
 Wed 5/9 Stansbury to Wilmington Wilmington  
 Thurs 6/9 Mount Remarkable National Park Wilmington  
 Fri 7/9 Wilmington to Kimba Kimba  
 Sat 8/9 Carapee Hill Conservation Park - Annual NOSSA Survey Park,  
 Caralue Bluff, Poolgarra Reservoir Kimba  
 Sun 9/9 Kimba to Streaky Bay via Gawler Ranges Streaky Bay  
 Mon 10/9 Acraman Creek, Ceduna Streaky Bay  
 Tues 11/9 Venus Bay, Calpatanna Streaky Bay  
 Wed 12/9 Streaky Bay to Port Lincoln Port Lincoln  
 Thurs 13/9 Wanilla area, Koppio Port Lincoln  
 Fri 14/9 Lincoln National Park Port Lincoln  
 Sat 15/9 Wharminda, Coolanie Cowell or 110km to Whyalla

- Dinners will be arranged at Stansbury, Kimba and Port Lincoln, so all participants can get together and discuss species seen, in a relaxed environment.
  - Whilst daily details may change, o/n stops will remain as stated.
  - Details of meeting places and times will be provided closer to September.
- In the meantime please feel free to contact Thelma Bridle with any queries.
- If you would be interested in joining part or all of this trip, please contact Thelma

Thelma Bridle, 47 David Terrace, Morphett Vale SA 5162  
 Ph (08) 8384 4174 (AH), (08) 8303 8860 (Work)  
 E-mail [thelma.bridle@hsn.csiro.au](mailto:thelma.bridle@hsn.csiro.au)

## A FIELD TRIP INVITATION

An invitation is extended by the Australian Carnivorous Plant Society to members of the Native Orchid Society of S.A. to join them on a field trip. The main object of the trip is to look at *Drosera praefolia*, not only in flower form but also in leaf stage. These can be very attractive. As you well know, *Drosera*'s and orchids frequently grow in the same vicinity and plenty of orchids can be found at the same location.

DETAILS: Meet at the Carpark on the corner of Lyn Street and Manning Road, Aberfoyle Park, on Sunday 13th May, 10:30a.m. Half an hour will be spent looking briefly at Mandilla Reserve in this area. Then we will move on to the Onkaparinga River National Park, where the Sundews Track will be the area of interest. There are tables in the area where people can have lunch. After 2 ½ hours or so people may wish to "do their own thing". All welcome.

## *DENDROBIUM LITHOCOLA*

By Len Field

Previous named *Dendrobium bigibbum* Subvariety *compactum* but now named *lithocola* meaning (Growing on rocks) is apparently confined to the Macalister Range between the Barron and Mossman Rivers, and grows on rocks quite often exposed to the sun. It differs from the others in its short robust stems. All varieties are usually autumn bloomers. The above extract was taken from an article written for A.N.O.S. Newcastle Group March 1977 by George Hillman.

When *Dendrobium bigibbum* was made the floral emblem of Queensland in 1964 it caused great controversy as coming from one localized area many thought it did not truly represent the state also it almost led to its extinction in the wild due to extensive collecting. I can always remember the only time I went looking for *Dendrobium bigibbum*, for having been told where I could find sub-variety *compactum* I decided to make a solo expedition to find it and after walking for klms across reasonably flat country covered in Ti tree where I found one very small plant on a rock face overlooking a gully but while trying to get a closer look I made the mistake of climbing a small tree and was immediately covered in green ants which was not a very pleasant experience. After that I lost most of my enthusiasm for looking for this species.

Flowering can take place from January through to November but is usually in the Autumn months. Flowers can range in colour from white (rare) through to deep purple with 3 to 15 on peduncles 15-20 cm long and can vary greatly in size but usually about 3 to 5 cm in diameter. Many beautiful hybrids both natural and man made with this species as one of the parents have been made with one *Dendrobium x superbiens* *Dendrobium bigibbum* x *Dendrobium discolour* coming to mind as one of the better known natural crosses.

Cultivation: Some warmth may be needed in the colder areas but I have found that Sub variety *compactum* does seem to be more cold tolerant, this no doubt is due to there lithophytic nature. Years ago it was unusual to find anyone growing any of these species in pots, usually it was tied to a tree fern slab or a piece of hardwood etc, but now the better grown plants seem to be found growing in pots with a well drained compost. This can be partly due to the fact that many of these plants have Sub variety *compactum* in their ancestry and being lithophytic adapt better to this environment. Watering is also very important while they need a good supply in our summer months a good way to ruin a plant is to water in the winter, remember they come from a tropical area where the winters are very dry.

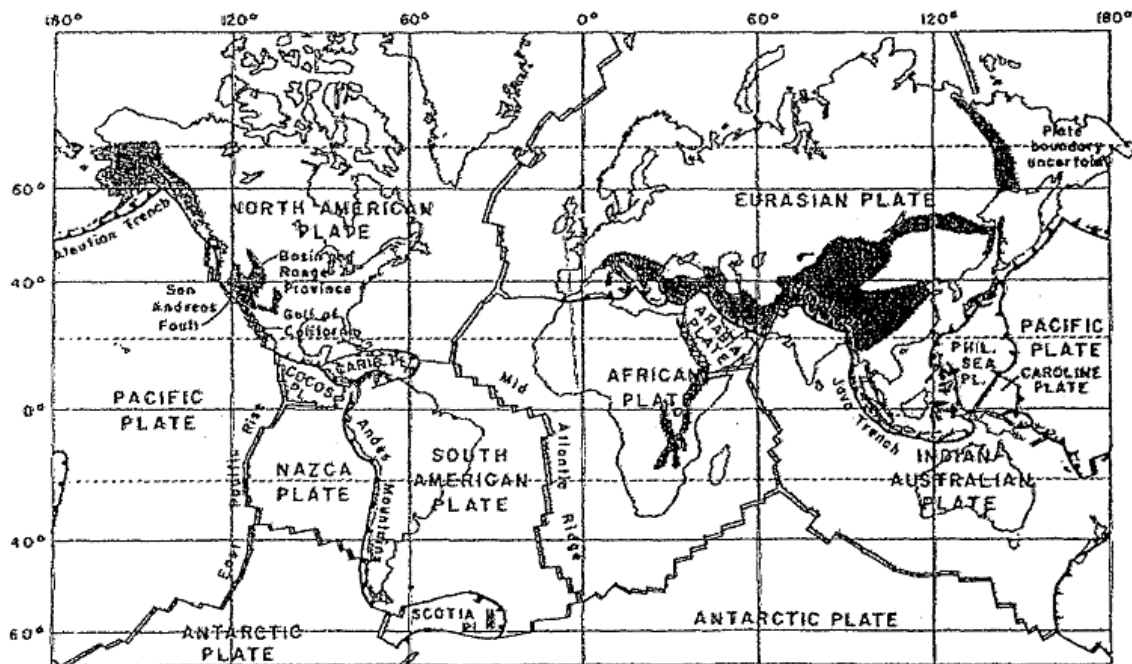


## GONDWANALAND, - SOME BASICS OF PLATE TECTONICS

by Gerry Carne

Several articles have appeared in the NOSSA Journal in which Australia's relationship to Gondwanaland has been addressed, most recently an article by Edda Viskic and Russell Job (March 2001 Journal). David Hirst associated the distribution of Australia's Huntsman spiders with Gondwanaland and its breakup in a talk that he gave at our August 2000 general meeting. The article that follows is intended to provide some additional background about Earth's ever wandering continents.

As indicated in the article by Viskic and Job, the earth's crust is fragmented into seven very large lithospheric plates and several small ones. These plates are migrating relative to all others for reasons not fully understood. The larger plates comprise both continental and oceanic portions.



after Hamilton 1979, USGS Professional Paper 1078

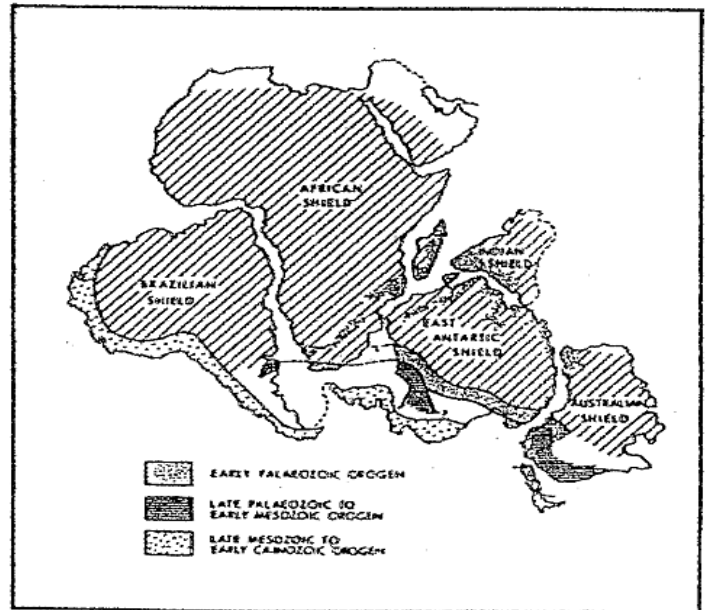
Mid ocean ridges are formed where plates are separating; strike slip faults occur where plates slide past one another, and inclined Benioff zones of mantle earthquakes mark the subduction of ocean plates beneath continental plates or other ocean plates where plate collision occurs.

Where two plates with the continents at their leading edges converge, the crust thickens and uplifts to form massive mountain ranges. For example, the collision of India (the leading edge of the Indian-Australian plate) against the Eurasian continental plate has resulted in the formation of the Himalayas. This is a product of the breakup of Gondwanaland. Ocean crust colliding against continental crust results in subduction (an under-riding) of the ocean crust beneath the much thicker and denser continental crust. Ocean crust in such collisions may be taken as deeply as 700 km into the mantle from the earth's surface. As the ocean crust moves deeper and deeper below the earth's surface, it becomes hotter and hotter and the heat is released through volcanic activity. Ocean crust of the India - Australian plate is in collision with and being subducted beneath Java and Sumatra, two large islands rimmed on their southwestern edge by volcanoes. Velocities of plate movement are actually relatively large with the rate of underflow into subduction zones reaching 12 cm per year. This amounts to considerable movement given geological time which deals in millions of years.

Where plates slide past one another, strike slip faults of considerable magnitude result. Where plates separate, large rift basins are formed and these ultimately become occupied by ocean waters. Sediments deposited along the continental margins during the early phases of divergence have become important targets for oil and gas exploration and development. The Gippsland, Otway and Bight basins along Australia's southern margin formed as a result of the separation of Australia and the Antarctic. Basins being explored off our west coast were formed as a result of the separation of Australia and India.

The formation of mountain ranges and large, deep oceans forms barriers to plant and animal migration, and in many cases fully isolates populations. Evolution of plant and animal species that were present during Gondwanaland time may become highly variable once barriers are set up.

About 375 million years ago, the ancestral Atlantic ocean closed as North America collided with Europe and Africa, forming a single continuous continent known as Pangea. This was not the first time the earth was occupied by a single continental mass. About 200 million years ago, the modern Atlantic Ocean began to reopen and Pangea began to fragment into two super continents known as Laurasia and Gondwanaland. The figure right is a reconstruction of Gondwanaland in the Late Jurassic, prior to fragmentation approximately 100 million years ago (after Craddock, 1975).



Earth Scientists have been able to describe plate motions in considerable detail, but the actual driving mechanism remains a puzzle. An accepted hypothesis is that the upper mantle is in a state of convection with hot material rising under divergences and cool material sinking in subduction zones. Convection currents provide a mechanism for plate movement. Some researchers believe that the earth is expanding and contracting balloon-like, providing a mechanism for the periodic separation and joining of the continents. Seafloor spreading and continental Drift are names that were applied during the late 1960's and early 1970's to the phenomenon of plate movement, when it was first realised that the continents were not stationary.

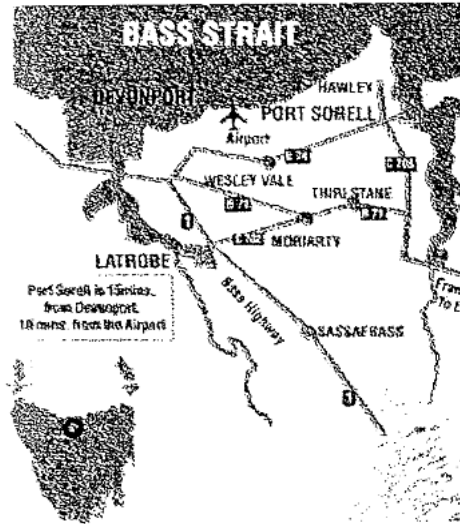
Just for interest, India began to split from Australia about 128 million years ago. The south pole was located a little to the east of present day New South Wales. By 118 million years ago, India was fully separated from Australia. The separation of Antarctica and Australia commenced some 90 million years ago, with major splitting initiated about 85 million years ago. The waters between Papua new Guinea and Australia began to open about 60 million years ago, and by about 40 million years ago, Australia was fully an island of its own and separate from the other land-masses that once comprised Gondwanaland.

## MORIARTY, TASMANIA

by David Pettifor

A telephone exchange, a hall, a school and maybe two houses comprise the metropolis of Moriarty, which is just a few kilometres inland from the north coast of Tasmania. An agricultural area of low rolling hills with very few areas of natural scrub. Towards Latrobe, however, a small valley appears with many fine stands of original high trees among areas that have been cleared for housing, (to get away from the hustle and bustle of cities like Devonport.) it is among a stand of these 60' high trees that my story begins.

I was photographing a stand of pure yellow *Diuris orientis* when I heard the sound of a heavy truck and saw its flashing yellow light. Knowing that it was rubbish day I thought little of it but as the truck did not seem to move I went to find out why - nosey old bugger -. The truck was carrying a very large tree cutting machine which cuts them down right where they stand. Querying the driver I found that the area I was in was to be demolished completely during the next two days. I knew there were other orchids on the adjoining 2 acre site and had been looking to see what was on this block of equal size. Having gleaned the owners name and number I rang him, a person whom I already had had 'orchid dealings' with, and told him of the situation and he authorised me to "save what you can". Furiously I rescued as many as I could, the next day the D 10 bulldozer arrived-donning my hard hat and orange vest-always carried, you never know when you need them ! ! . I foraged through the whole of the two acres and found quite a few, but of course time was short, trees crashing everywhere and the 'dozer cutting tracks, it was just a matter of digging and carrying to safety. This year I will know more of what we did rescue in such a very short time in quite a dangerous situation.



My advice to any Orchidofile... keep you eyes and ears wide open and you may be able to save some sentenced plant. Many of the rescued plants were distributed among growers in the local area.

*PHYTOPHTHORA CINNAMOMI* From Phytophthora Newsletter, no. 4, 2001

Renate Velzeboer

*Phytophthora cinnamomi* has been recognised by the Federal Government as a major threat to the nation's endangered species and ecological communities and considerable attention will be paid to any activities that increase the risk of *Phytophthora* sp. impacting on nationally threatened plants and animals.

So, what is *Phytophthora*?

*Phytophthora cinnamomi* is a fungus which attacks the roots of plants causing them to disintegrate or decay. The plant cannot take up water and nutrients and dies when the soil dries out and the plant is subjected to water stress. The first symptoms of infection appear as chlorosis (yellowing) of the foliage. The disease symptoms vary between plant species. Grass trees, for example, may collapse, whereas *Banksia* leaves become yellow and eucalypt leaves die back slowly from the branch tips. It may take several years from initial infection to disease symptoms as the fungus waits for favourable conditions for growth ie. warm and moist.

*Phytophthora cinnamomi* is killing numerous woody native plants, exotic fruits and vegetables with over 1,000 species affected worldwide. The most susceptible species in South Australia is the grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea* sp.), with silver banksia (*Banksia marginata*), desert banksia (*B.*

*ornata*), beaked hakea (*Hakea rostrata*), cone bush (*Isopogon ceratophyllus*), Mount Lofty bush pea (*Pultenaea involucrata*), messmate stringybark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), myrtle wattle (*Acacia myrtifolia*) also affected. Entire ecosystems are at risk as many plant species are important food sources of habitats for numerous bird and animal species.

Fruit species affected by *Phytophthora* sp. are apples, pears, apricots, grapes, peaches, pineapples, avocados, macadamias, chestnuts and walnuts.

#### The spreading of *Phytophthora*

The fungus spreads from plant to plant through root contact. It spreads most rapidly when rainfall coincides with warm temperatures, mainly in spring, summer and early autumn. At these times the disease can spread rapidly with the help of 'artificial' factors such as human disturbance. The transport of infected soil and plant material by vehicles and heavy machinery (ie. logging, fire fighting, road building and maintenance) is probably the single most important factor in the spread of this fungus.

Landholders can also spread the disease by planting infected stock or transporting weeds from infected sites to non-infected dump sites. Bushwalkers also pose a threat to the spread of the fungus by mud sticking to boots and shoes.

#### Controlling the spread of *Phytophthora*

Once an area is infested *Phytophthora* cannot be eradicated, so it is necessary to take precautions to minimise the chance of transferring infested soil from one area to another.

#### Suggested precautions:

- Drive and walk on formed roads and tracks.
- Avoid driving or walking in muddy areas.
- Brush soil off shoes and vehicles on site both before and after your visit - don't wait until you get home.
- Disinfect shoes and tyres with methylated spirit or bleach solution (1 part bleach to 10 parts water).
- Obey road signs - roads and tracks may be closed to help stop the spread.
- Do not transplant bush plants to your garden -they may be infected!

NOSSA will be providing a brush, a spray bottle of bleach and a receptacle for used bleach on all field trips to help stop the spread of this disease and we encourage all members to please be mindful of threat and take precautionary measures when visiting the bush.

If you wish to learn more about *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, please contact Renate Velzeboer ph. (08) 8552 0306 e-mail [Velzeboer.Renate@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:Velzeboer.Renate@saugov.sa.gov.au)

#### THE WINNER - Darwin Natural Selection Awards - Criminal Category

A Charlotte, NC, man having purchased a case of very rare, very expensive cigars, insured them against fire among other things. Within a month, having smoked his entire stockpile of cigars and without having made even his first premium payment on the policy, the man filed a claim against the insurance company. In his claim, the man stated the cigars were lost "in a series of small fires." The insurance company refused to pay, citing the obvious reason that the man had consumed the cigars in the normal fashion. The man sued.... and won. In delivering the ruling the judge agreeing that the claim was frivolous, stated nevertheless that the man held a policy from the company in which it had warranted that the cigars were insurable and also guaranteed that it would insure against fire, without defining what it considered to be "unacceptable fire," and was obligated to pay the claim. Rather than endure a lengthy and costly appeal process the insurance company accepted the ruling and paid the man \$15,000 for the rare cigars he lost in "the fires." After the man cashed the check, however, the company had him arrested on 24 counts of arson. With his own insurance claim and testimony from the previous case being used against him, the man was convicted of intentionally burning his insured property and sentenced to 24 months in jail and a \$24,000 fine.

## NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC..

P.O. 565 Unley S.A. 5061  
SUBSCRIPTIONS \$15.00

Please note subscriptions are due & payable with effect from 15 April  
The Committee has determined that the rate will be \$15.00 per membership whether as single or family membership.

I / We wish to renew membership of the Society:

NAME: Dr/Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms

ADDRESS:

Post Code

Payment should be made to the Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc. &  
forwarded to : The Treasurer. N.O.S.S.A. Inc., P.O. Box 565, UNLEY. S.A. 5061.

If you have already paid or are a life member would you please disregard this advice.  
Receipts are only issued upon request.  
The June journal will be the last issue unless membership is renewed.

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