



Journal
of the
Native Orchid Society
of
South Australia Inc



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PO BOX 565 UNLEY SA 5061

www.nossa.org.au.

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 of the management committee, no person may represent the Society on any matter. All native orchids are protected in the wild; their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

PRESIDENT

Geoffrey Borg:

Email: geo34g@gmail.com

SECRETARY

Robert Lawrence ph 82948014, or 0488 356 720

Email: nossaorchids@hotmail.com

VICE PRESIDENT

Kris Kopicki

COMMITTEE

Bob Bates

Pamela Monk

Bill Dear

Cathy Houston

EDITOR

David Hirst

14 Beaverdale Avenue

Windsor Gardens SA 5087

Telephone 8261 7998

Email: david.hirst2@bigpond.com

TREASURER

Marj Sheppard

Telephone 8344 2124

mob. 0419 189 118

LIFE MEMBERS

Mr R. Hargreaves†

Mr H. Goldsack†

Mr R. Robjohns†

Mr J. Simmons†

Mr D. Wells†

Mrs C Houston

Mr. L. Nesbitt

Mr G. Carne

Mr R Bates

Mr R Shooter

Mr W Dear

Conservation Officer: Cathy Houston telephone 8356 7356; Email: cathyhn@tpg.com.au

Field Trips Coordinator: Wendy Hudson. Ph: 8251 2762

Trading Table: Judy Penney

Show Marshall: B Jensen

Registrar of Judges: Les Nesbitt

Tuber bank Coordinator:

Jane Higgs ph. 8558 6247; email: jhiggs@activ8.net.au

New Members Coordinator: Vacant

PATRON Mr L. Nesbitt

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Front cover from an original drawing of *Caleana major* by Helen Lawrence. Used with her kind permission.



JOURNAL OF THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

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**The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every
4th Tuesday of the months February –November**

NEXT MEETING 24 JULY 2012

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, 24 July at 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.

Lesley Gunn will speak at the July meeting.

DIARY DATES

Sat, July 28	Sandy Creek & Altona. Corysanthes
August 11, Saturday	Ferries McDonald & Monarto
August 26, Sunday	Yorke Peninsula
25th November	Annual NOSSA BBQ, Myponga

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

Tues, 31st July. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m. at the home of Pam Monk

Judging results for June meeting

Epiphytes benched:

Species: *Dendrobium lithocola* (2 plants).

Hybrids: *Dendrobium* Annes Rainbow Surprise; *Dendrobium* Colonial Campio; *Dendrobium* Da-nung; *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon (3 plants); *Dendrobium* Jesmond Sparkler 'Greg Hall'; *Dendrobium* Wasył; *Dendrobium* unknown.

Terrestrials benched;

Species: *Acianthus pusillus*; *Diplodium robustum*; *Linguella nana*; *Pterostylis collina*.

Judging results

Epiphyte species Open division

1st *Dendrobium lithocola*

2nd *Dendrobium lithocola*

No 3rd

Grower

Bodo Jensen

Bodo Jensen

Epiphyte hybrid Open division

1st *Dendrobium* Colonial Campio

2nd *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon

3rd *Dendrobium* unknown

J & B Gay

Bodo Jensen

Kris Kopicki

Epiphytes Species 2nd division none benched

Epiphytes Hybrids 2nd division

1st *Dendrobium* Annes Rainbow Surprise

2nd *Dendrobium* Da-nung

3rd *Dendrobium* Wasył

Janet Adams

W Thompson

Janet Adams

Terrestrial species Open division

1st *Acianthus pusillus*

2nd *Diplodium robustum*

3rd *Linguella nana*

Les Nesbitt

Les Nesbitt

L & R Gunn

Terrestrial hybrids Open division-- none benched

Popular vote

Terrestrial species: *Diplodium robustum*

Epiphyte species *Dendrobium lithocola*

Epiphytes Hybrid *Dendrobium* Jesmond Sparkler 'Greg Hall'

Les Nesbitt

Bodo Jensen

Janet Adams

Plant of the night

Dendrobium Colonial Campio

J & B Gay

Plant commentary on terrestrials given by John Gay & on epiphytes by Les Burgess.

June Speaker

The speaker for the June meeting, Steve Howard, delivered a very good presentation on *Dendrobium speciosum* and its varieties with photos of each potted and in situ. Steve ran through growing of each from start to finish, supported by some great photographs.

NEXT JUDGES MEETING

August Saturday 4th at Les Nesbitt's, 18 Cambridge St Vale Park commencing at 9:30.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOSSA NEWS

FIELD TRIPS

Upcoming Field Trips

All field trips commence at 10:00 AM

Date	Site	Orchids	Meeting Place
July 28, Saturday	Sandy Creek & Altona	Corysanthes	Corner Barossa Valley Way and Williamstown Road, Sandy Creek
August 11, Saturday	Ferries McDonald & Monarto	Jonesiopsis, Red nana, Hymenochilus	Corner Chauncy Rd & Ferries McDonald Rd, Monarto South
August 26, Sunday	Yorke Peninsula - Muloowurtie, Mulbura, Ramsay Way CP	Yorke Peninsula spider orchids, Diuris, Pheladenia, Diplodium erythroconchum	Corner Pine Point Rd & Ardrossan-Currumulka Main Rd, Muloowurtie NB: As this field trip entails about a three hour drive from Adelaide, people may consider looking for local accommodation
Sept 8, Saturday	Mambray Creek, Southern Flinders	Oligochaetochilus	Mambray Creek parking bay on the Port Wakefield Highway, (eastern or railway line side of the highway)
Sept 15, Saturday	Bassnett Road	Arachnorchis behrii and other Adelaide Hills spring flowering orchids	Meet at carpark corner of Bassnett Road and Humbug Scrub Road, Para Wirra

FORWARD PLANNING

Just a reminder that the Mt Lofty Botanic Gardens walks for the public are on again this year. We often have interstate as well as overseas visitors and though we mainly see the more common orchids, for most of our visitors these are unusual and exciting. Bodo will again be the guide and we would invite NOSSA members to come along and assist him. Dates: Wednesday 26th September, Monday 1st October and Saturday 27th October at 11am; meeting at the Lower Car Park, Mt Lofty Botanic Gardens

In early September, NOSSA members are planning a field trip to the Southern Flinders Ranges. We are very fortunate to have been invited to visit Bernie Haase's block which abuts the Mount Remarkable National Park, and which has the Mambray Creek running through the property. Bernie has a great knowledge of our native plants (and birds) and was Head Gardener for many years during the establishment of the Australian Arid Lands Botanic Gardens in Port Augusta. He is currently a part-time Technical Officer.

After our morning start at Bernie's we will continue into the Mambray Creek camping & picnic ground for lunch and in the afternoon look for more orchids within the park.

As this is a three hour drive from the Adelaide GPO, members may consider staying a few days and organise accommodation closer to the region either at Mambray Creek, Port Germein, Melrose or Wilmington.

For those who are tempted to stay a few days, you might like to consider visiting the Arid Lands Botanic Gardens. "Commanding superb views of the spectacular and ancient Flinders Ranges, the Garden showcases a range of arid zone environments within an area of more than 200 hectares. Also featured are special conservation areas where the natural flora can be enjoyed, an extensive network of meandering walking tracks and an *Eremophila* garden with possibly the largest collection of this genus anywhere. Garden opening hours 7.30am till sunset, 7 days per week, Visitor Centre & Cafe 9am to 5pm Mon-Fri, 10am to 4pm on weekends".

At about the same time, the Lofty Block Project personnel will be doing some work in the region. For details, contact Cathy Houston 08 83567 356 or email cathyh@tpg.com.au

Trip Details

Site: Mambray Creek, Southern Flinders Ranges

Date: Saturday, 8th September

Orchid: Rufa group orchids

Meet: 10am, Mambray Creek parking bay on the Port Wakefield Highway, (eastern or railway line side of the highway)

The NOSSA Management Committee needs your help to be or encourage the next generation of Growers...

The Committee has started reviewing implementation of NOSSA's Three Year Plan developed and commenced in 2010. This Plan aimed to review the operation of NOSSA and involvement of members via a range of subcommittees looking after different aspects of the organisations objectives. But more on this in later General Meetings and Journal editions.

What is immediately apparent is that to continue the spectacular and varied display of orchids at General Meetings and the annual Spring Show for all members to enjoy we need more people growing our wonderful native orchids. We wish all members a very long and healthy life and it is time to look at how we get the next generation of growers growing native orchids.

And this is where we are asking for you, dear member, to help. The Committee wants your ideas, suggestions, and inspiration on how to get the next generation of growers started. Some ideas the Committee identified at the last Committee Meeting:

- ⤴ Resurrection of Beginners Groups and/or Study Groups – Terrestrial and Epiphytic;
- ⤴ Shade House visits – Current growers conducting tours and demonstrations of their growing operations;
- ⤴ NOSSA organised Plant Growing Competitions; and
- ⤴ Articles in the Journal documenting the growing (life cycle) of selected species of native orchid

These are just initial ideas but we need more. Our aim is to find out what growing orchids means to people today, i.e. grow to understand, grow as a business, grow to conserve, or just grow to enjoy.

Please provide your ideas and feedback to myself or the Secretary in writing (e-mail or letter) or in person at the July General Meeting. We will run a short session on this topic at the July General Meeting.

Geoff Borg
President, NOSSA

2012 MEMBERSHIP NOTICE

Members who wish to pay 2012 Membership Fees electronically should e-mail NOSSA Treasurer on nossatreasurer@hotmail.com

You will receive banking details so that you can complete your subscription. Please remember to include in your e-mail any change of address details.

Marj Sheppard, Treasurer

ARTICLES / ITEMS FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / items for the July journal need to reach the Editor by Friday August 10th.

NOSSA field trip to Mowantjie Willauwar & Monarto Conservation Parks. Sunday, June 24, 2012.

Leo Davis

Bob Bates led us on visits to two sites. Leo Davis had visited both sites more recently than Bob so he offered back up plant location knowledge.

All 16 of the party arrived before time at the meeting place, some by 20 minutes. All 16 arrived at Mowantjie Willauwar C.P. about 3 months early. The countless thousands of greenhood rosettes promise a great show in September.

Bob commented on the success story of the significant increase in the population of *Oligochaetochilus arenicola*. His special knowledge let him see that the multiple species that some of us perceived, were actually, mainly, various sized rosettes, from 25 to 75 cm across, of *O. arenicola*, at different stages of growth. But he also spotted a dozen or so examples of *O. pusillus*.

Hymenochilus spp. rosettes were also observed, as was one large patch of *Cyrtostylis robusta* with a few plants in bud. *Archnorchis sp.* were found in leaf.

We saw two, I repeat, two flowers, in the park. In a large colony of *Diplodium robustum* (Mallee variety) rosettes there were a couple of aborted flowers and two nice flowering specimens. Bob thought there were likely to be plenty of *D. dolichochilum* at the south end of the park but lack of suitable safe parking for so large a party precluded a search of the area.

There were more flowers to see at Monarto C.P. *Urochilus sanguineus* was easily found and *D. dolichochilum* flowers were found at a number of sites with most plants, in large colonies, non flowering.

Bob and Marj Sheppard found colonies of *Acianthus pusillus* in full blood red flower and numerous colonies of *Linguella tenuis* (mallee nana) in bud. Quite large colonies of *Cyrtostylis robusta*, with a few plants in bud, were widespread, generally hidden under collapsed dead shrubs but sometimes fully in the open.

Leaves of *Pyrochis nigricans* were found beside and on the western arm of the walking track where they were observed in flower, without the help of fire, in September last year. Otherwise they were widespread in the park.

Bob's extraordinary eye could sort out the range of rosettes that all looked the same to mere mortals and he identified *Hymenochilus calciculus* and *H. pisinnus*, among others.

On the spider orchid leaf front, only Bob could actually sort out what was there; *Archnorchis cardiochila*, *A. stricta*, *A. tensa* and a few of the Pale Wispy Spider Orchid, *Jonesiopsis capillata*.

In one busy patch, 5 or so square metres in area, *D. dolichochilum* and *U. sanguineus* were found in flower, *Eriochilus sp.* **Hills woodland** was found in leaf and one with fruit/seed pod, *Corunastylis tepperi* was found with fruit/seed pods, *Cyrtostylis robusta* in bud and *Diuris palustris* and one or more *Archnorchis sp.* were found in leaf.



Monarto CP



Mowantjie Willauwar CP

NOSSA field trip to Scott Creek Conservation & Knott Hill Native Forest Reserve. Sunday, May 27, 2012.
Leo Davis

Bob Bates led us on searches at two sites. Given the presence of Cathy and Malcolm Houston, in a party of just 5 persons, the average level of orchid knowledge of the group was extraordinarily high.

Bob led us up a track, to the left, off Neville Road, in Scott Creek Conservation Park. About 100m up the track he headed off the track, to the left, down the slope, mumbling about a patch of Oyster Bay Pine (*Callitris rhomboidea*) that he remembered as a marker to the patch of *Leporella fimbriata* he'd last inspected as much as 10 years ago. It was an unusual location, an unexpected one, Bob said, in which to find *L. fimbriata*. It was so different to the open sandy sites at Knott Hill and Mt Billy where it is found. More than 20 plants were found in flower and many more in leaf only.

Leaves of *Diplodium alata*, *Pterostylis nutans*, *Linguella "Hills nana"* and *Prasophyllum elatum* (tubular, as thick a pencil and 50 cm high) were found, the last unlikely to flower without the stimulus of fire.

At Knott Hill Native Forest Reserve the margins of the Fire Track were the main focus of search and large numbers of *Leporella fimbriata* were found and they seem to have expanded their area since last year, being found on both sides of the Fire Track, right up to the *Eucalyptus* forest on each side. The flowers were more advanced and less fresh than those at Scott Creek.

Corunostylis sp. plants were found with fruit/seed pods and leaves of *Pyrochis nigricans* were common.

Leaves of *Caleana major* and *Paracaleana minor* were found on the Fire track margins in exposed sites close to one another, and in between leaves of *Leporella fimbriata*.

In the forest many *Calochilus* sp. plants were found in vigorous leaf.



Knott Hill NFR



Knott Hill NFR

Leporella is an ancient, monotypic genus unique to Australia; the single species *L. fimbriata* relatively unchanged in the last 50 000 years. It holds the claim of being the only species in the world to use sexual attraction of a male ant in its pollination.

History shows that NOSSA excursions are rarely held in the second half of May. This year there were two of them, both working or/study days. A handful of NOSSA members met at Scott Creek on a changeable day; glorious sunshine at 9am set alight the autumn leaves in the main street of Stirling on the way up and at 10am the day turned misty, then to drizzle as we headed up the old stone weir track toward a grove of Oyster Bay pines. Later we enjoyed warm sunshine again.

A carpet of mosquito orchids on the track edge bode well for our fringed hare study. We found them soon enough in clay soil with rocks on a north facing slope. A site a kilometre away had flowers still in bud a few days earlier, unusually late for these *Leporella fimbriata*. Today's study revealed plants in flower and bud; all up five hundred plants, just ten with flowers for a less than 5% flowering rate. As is usual for such stony sites plants were separated into small clusters of 20-50, most with single leaves but those with two flowers seemed also to have twin leaves.

Male Myrmecia ant pollinating a Leporella flower

Many other orchids were located most as paired species of similar taxa, ie the *Acianthus pusillus* on the ridge were accompanied by *Nemacianthus caudatus*, in the gully, the *Leporella* by *Leptoceras* in the pine litter below, the multitude of *Cyrtostylis reniformis* leaves by a handful of *Cyrtostylis robusta* in bud, a few *Urochilus* (one nearly in flower) by *Bunochilus* (known to be under the pines but not seen today) the *Pterostylis nutans* had *Pterostylis pedunculata* nearby (rosettes only) and lots of *Corunastylis* sp. in capsule by leaves of *Prasophyllum elatum* further up the track. This pairing of similar taxa is not at all uncommon and could be extended at this Scott Creek site to include *Glossodia* (seen today in large numbers as new leaves and *Pheladenia* known from the site but not seen. Then there were the very different sun orchids ranging from the filiform leaved *T. antennifera* to a single broad leaf of *T. benthamiana*. This is a really interesting site with even more treasures likely if it were burned in summer.

Our second study site at Peter Creek revealed a quite different picture. The *Leporella* here grow in deep white sands with *Euc baxteri*. In contrast to the May-June flowering at Scott Creek the flowers here were all spent; in fact we had seen them in flower in late March (see earlier trip report). There were several thousand plants here, with just 200 having flowered, the whole giant colony well spaced and not in small dense sub-colonies as at Scott Creek.

Many plants at Peter Creek had been pulled up and strewn about, we could only guess that this had been done by birds, perhaps cockatoos which frequently dig up and eat bulbs in the Adelaide Hills. There were many other threats, amongst them deer which had been ring barking any saplings, motor bikes, as evidenced by tyre marks through the colony and most deadly of all management who were widening the fire track which bisects the fringed hare-orchid colony. Many thanks to Cathy and Malcolm, Leo and Marge who helped make this study a success.





Leporella patch by Barb Bayley



Leporella fimbriata pods

Mt Billy Conservation Park Field Trip Report

Clive Chesson

Leaders: Clive and Claire Chesson. Saturday, May 19, 2012

The target species for this field trip was *Diplodinium bryophilum* the Hindmarsh Greenhood, or Blunt-tongue Greenhood, an endemic species to the Hindmarsh Valley. This species is rather sensitive and tends to be concealed by herbaceous and grassy plants. To minimize the risk of damage to these orchids, Cathy and Malcolm went ahead of the group to flag the individual orchids that they had identified as most at risk from a survey conducted earlier in the week. The rest of the group, 12 of us, gathered at Myponga Memorial Hall and I gave a brief introduction about our target species and the convoy procedure to follow before we set off for Mt Billy.

What did we find? *Diplodinium bryophilum* in reasonable abundance carefully marked by Cathy and Malcolm's purpose made orchid flags complete with mini-flagpoles. *Acianthus pusillus*, Mosquito Orchid, *Eriochilus cucullatus*, Parsons Bands, and *Leporella fimbriata*, Fringed Hare-orchid, were also in flower. The *Eriochilus* were worthy of further comment as Cathy noticed that one of two found, lacked any pink pigment on the labellum, which is rather unusual.

Another seven species, not yet in flower could be recognised by their leaves:

Linguella probably *L. nana* 'Adelaide Hills' (rosettes)

Pterostylis curta, Curt Greenhood or Blunt Greenhood (rosettes)

Pterostylis nutans Nodding Greenhood, Parrot's Beak Orchid (rosettes)

Pterostylis pedunculata Maroon-hood (rosettes)

Leptoceras menziesii Hare Orchid or Rabbit Orchid (single leaves)

Arachnorchis tentaculata King Spider-orchid or Large Green-comb Spider-orchid (single leaves)

Pyrorchis nigricans, Black Fire-orchid or Red-beak Orchid (single leaves).

The finding of orchid leaves without flowers was a good opportunity for us all to sharpen our identification skills. We were aided and abetted in this by the presence of the Lawrence family, the team that produced the orchid identification book 'Start with the leaves'.

A further species was found in 'pod' and this was thought to be *Corunastylis rufa*, the Red-midge orchid.

The weather was kind to us, mild, and we enjoyed a picnic lunch together just in from the top gate in the sandy section of the park before spending about an hour seeking out those orchids that had a preference for sandy conditions. We then headed for home well satisfied with the day's finds.

Photographs by Robert Lawrence 19/5/12



*Diplodinium
bryophilum*



*Diplodinium
bryophilum*



*Acianthus
pusillus*



Leporella fimbriata

May 2012 Winning Photo

Rosalie Lawrence

There was a good selection of photographs this month and with such good competition, for the second month in a row, there were two joint winners – Kevin Schneemilch and Clare Chesson.



Kevin's photo was *Pyrorchis nigricans* (synonym *Lyperanthus nigricans*), common name Fire Orchid. *Nigra* means black which is the colour the whole plant becomes as it mummifies. This picture is a good example of that process occurring. Unless there is a good summer burn, this spring plant rarely flowers but its distinctive thick leaves are abundant throughout Australia and can be found mostly in sandy heath or sandy woodland habitat.

(Information for these two species is found in *South Australia's Native Orchids* DVD-ROM, which can be purchased from the Secretary)



Clare's *Calochilus paludosus*, though found throughout the Eastern states, is vulnerable in South Australia. Contributing to its vulnerability is that it is restricted to the swamp margins. As *paludosus* means 'of the swamps', it is not surprising that the common name is Swamp Bearded Orchid. It is another of our spring flowering orchids

Winning Photo for June

Once again there was a good selection of photographs but we did have a clear winner. *Urochilus sanguineus* the red-banded greenhood, otherwise known as the blood greenhood, was the popular species drawing more than sixty percent of the vote for two entries. The winning photo was taken by Leslie Gunn at the little Desert National Park.



This orchid species is widespread occurring across southern WA through SA to the Eastern States. Its distinctive form can be found from May through to about September and even longer in some locations. As can be seen in Leslie's photograph, the species is multi-flowered and can develop up to 12 or so flowers and attain a height of about 40 centimetres.

Exotic Plant Pest Alert

LOOK OUT FOR *Uredo rangelii* (Myrtle rust)



Newly formed bright yellow pustules of Myrtle Rust on *Agonis flexuosa* c.v. Afterdark

Myrtle Rust:

This plant disease is closely related to the fungi causing guava rust, which is also known as eucalyptus rust, and part of a complex of rusts that infect the Myrtaceae family of plants which include many Australian native species. Rusts are highly transportable. Their spores can be spread via contaminated clothing, infected plant material, on equipment and by insect movement and wind dispersal. These types of rust affect commercial plant growing operations and native ecosystems.

Identification:

Myrtle rust produces lesions on young, actively growing leaves and shoots, as well as on fruits and sepals. Leaves may become buckled or twisted as a result of infection. On turpentine and callistemon rust lesions are purple in colour, with masses of bright yellow or orange-yellow spores. Occasionally, they may have dark brown spores. Severe rust disease in young trees may kill shoot tips, causing loss of leaders and a bushy habit.

Spread:

Rusts are highly transportable. The most common dispersal mechanism is via wind but they may also attract bees who work the spores on leaves. The spores can also be spread via contaminated clothing, infected plant material and insect movement.

NEVER MOVE SUSPECTED CONTAMINATED OR INFESTED MATERIAL



Newly formed bright yellow pustules of Myrtle Rust on *Agonis flexuosa* c.v. Afterdark

Host Species:

In Australia, Myrtle rust has recently been detected on *Agonis* (willow myrtle), *Syncarpia* (turpentine) and *Callistemon* (bottlebrush) species. Internationally, there are unconfirmed reports of infection on some *Eucalyptus* species. It has also been confirmed on *Myrtus*, *Syzygium* and *Heteropyxis* species overseas.



Newly formed bright yellow pustules of Myrtle Rust on Turpentine

Photographs:

A. Carnegie

Report suspect detections to your local department of agriculture or primary industry, call the

**EXOTIC PLANT PEST
HOTLINE**

1800 084 881

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Prepared by:
Biosecurity SA



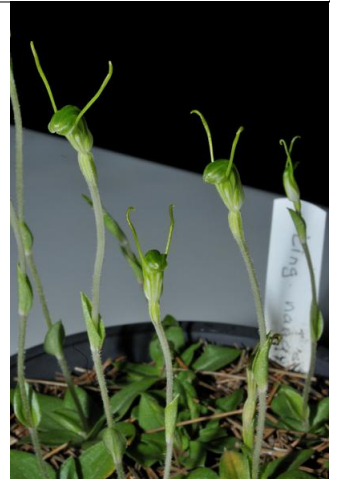
Diplodinium robustum



Pterostylis collina



Linguella nana



Acianthus pusillus



Dendrobium lithocola





Dendrobium Colonial Campio



Dendrobium Hilda Poxon



Dendrobium Hilda Poxon



Dendrobium Annes Rainbow Surprise



Dendrobium Avril's Gold



Dendrobium Jesmond Sparkler 'Greg Hall'



Dendrobium Da-Nang



Dendrobium Wasyl



Dendrobium unkown

