



Native Orchid Society Of South Australia Inc. Journal



Thelymitra grandiflora ssp. *exposa*

Photo: R. Bates

**March 2015
Volume 39 No. 2**

Native Orchid Society of South Australia

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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.

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Mr G Carne

Mr R Bates

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The Native Orchid Society of South Australia, while taking all due care, takes no responsibility for loss 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 committee. We condone the reprint of any articles if acknowledgment is given.

Front cover - photo Robert Bates, Sept 2014 A newly named subspecies.

Thelymitra grandiflora* ssp. *exposita R.J. Bates ssp. nov.

This new subspecies of Australia's largest sun orchid (restricted to South Australia) is limited to high, rocky exposed parts of the Flinders Ranges which begin more than one hundred km north of Adelaide. This rare taxon extends for 250 km from near Laura in the south of the Range almost to Arkaroola in the north and is conserved both in national parks and native forest reserves.

Bates, R (2014) A New Subspecies of the "Giant Sun Orchid" *Thelymitra grandiflora* ... *Australian Orchid Review* Vol 79 No 6 p. 52



The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every fourth Tuesday of the months February to November at St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall open from 7:15 pm to allow Members access to the Library, Trading Table and Grower's Forum.

| Date | Event |
|---|---|
| Mar 24th Tuesday | General Meeting AGM Speaker : Kris Kopicki "Carnivorous plants" |
| Mar 31st Tuesday | Committee Meeting - Lawrence's place |
| Apr 11th Saturday | Weeding at Belair – <i>further information below</i> |
| Apr 18th Saturday | Field Trip – Mt George, Crafers Area – <i>bookings essential</i> |
| Apr 25th, 26th Sat/Sun | Australian Plant Society Autumn Fair – NOSSA Stall |
| Apr 28th Tuesday | General Meeting – Speaker <i>Steve Walker</i> - Frogs |

FIRST FIELD TRIP FOR 2015

Bookings Essential: Contact Rob or Jenny Pauley
nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com OR phone: **8294 8014**

- **Saturday 18th April**

Location: Mt George area near Crafers

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2015

Tues 23th March – **Kris Kopicki** guest speaker.

'Carnivorous Plants'

*Launch of Common Orchids of Adelaide Hills Poster
 INTERNATIONAL ORCHID FAIRS FOR 2015

- Castle Hill NSW - 17th & 18th April 9 am – 4 pm, free entry and parking
- Victoria - 22nd – 24th August at Skye

ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Due to Easter next month's articles need to reach the Editor no later than **Thursday 4th April 2015**.

HELPERS NEEDED - MEETINGS

At the General Meetings helpers are needed both before and after the meeting for things such as:

- Setting out / packing up chairs
- Setting up tables
- Setting up supper table (see Rosalie)
- Serving on Trading Table (see Jan)

Remember the old adage

Many hands make light work

2015 WEEDING DATES - BELAIR NP

Weeding in *Pterostylis cucullata* sites.

- April 11th
- May 9th
- June 13th
- October 10th

Please contact **Thelma Bridle** - Ph: 8384 4174 if wishing to attend and for further information.

2015 WEEDING AT BRENTWOOD

Advanced notice for weeding at the *Caladenia intuta* site, Brentwood Cemetery **Saturday June 27th**

Please contact Thelma Bridle - Ph: 8384 4174 if wishing to attend and for further information.

NEW BOOK *ORCHIDS OF EAST GIPPSLAND, VIC.*

James Turner, Andrew Bould, Jennifer Wilkinson
 2014 paperback \$35.00

Anyone interested in a copy please contact Rosalie Lawrence - email: nossa.enquiries@gmail.com.

APS AUTUMN PLANT SALE

25th and 26th April 10 am – 5 pm Wayville

Showground - Helpers needed for **NOSSA** stall. If you can help please contact: Rosalie Ph: 8294 8014

Cost of car parking will be refunded for those who help

NOSSA NAME BADGES

These are very useful when attending field trips, general meetings of assisting at activities outside of NOSSA e.g. APS Autumn plant sale. If you wish to purchase a badge contact: Robert Lawrence

Membership Liaison Officer Ph: 8294 8014

Email: nossa.membership@gmail.com

From the President

Robert Lawrence

Nominations for the management committee

I would like to thank members for accepting nomination to the management committee. We don't have a formal nomination for Treasurer, but Gordon Ninnes has been nominated as an ordinary member and has offered to be acting Treasurer until alternative arrangements are made. Kris Kopicki and I have been nominated again as Vice-President and President respectively. Rosalie Lawrence has been nominated as Secretary, Michael Clark and new member Sandra Penny-Dimri have been nominated as ordinary members. The management committee agreed to allow three ordinary members to be accepted to the committee for the coming year. These nominations will be considered at the upcoming Annual General Meeting.

Jan Adams has decided not to continue on the management committee. Since being seconded to the committee in October 2008 she has made a valued contribution to the running of the society and her contribution will be missed.

Orchid Propagation Program for threatened orchids

Exciting things are happening in this area. As mentioned on the following page discussions between the Department for the Environment, Natural Resources, (DENWR) staff, NOSSA and Dr Noushka Reiter of the Orchid Conservation Centre at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne regarding the possibility of establishing an orchid propagation program at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens have taken place recently. The article on Conservation of *Caladenia robinsonii* reproduced in this Journal is an example of such a program in action in Victoria.

(You may remember that NOSSA made a financial contribution towards Dr Reiter's project last year along with a number of members who made separate contributions.)

For such a program to work we would be looking for local volunteers to assist with the various stages. No experience would be necessary since NOSSA members who volunteer would have an opportunity to receive specialist training for propagating rare and threatened South Australian species of native orchids.

Examples of the process include: targeted or directed seed collection, pollinator baiting (to determine appropriate sites where relevant insect pollinators are already present), planting at appropriate sites, monitoring and watering transplanted orchids as necessary.



Volunteer effort is **essential** for this program to proceed. Please let me know if you are prepared to commit time to one or more of these rewarding activities.

Membership renewals and interests

Membership renewals are due and 85 of around 158 individual/family members have renewed so far. Some have paid but the payees cannot be identified as they did not include the membership number which we rely on to identify payments. Renewals can be done online, at BankSA branches, or at NOSSA General Meetings.

If you don't return your invoice when paying, please email or telephone to let us know your interests. On this matter I would like to thank the 20 members who have already indicated their areas of interest.

I would also like to thank members who made donations to the work of NOSSA along with their subscriptions. We will endeavor to put these funds to good use.

Orchid poster launch

It is anticipated that the poster on Orchids of the Adelaide hills will be launched by Jason Tyndall at the coming general meeting and that copies will be available.

Morialta Conservation Park silent auction

NOSSA has supported an exhibition of 20 framed images that celebrate the centenary of Morialta Conservation Park. Members are encouraged to visit the exhibition and to make a bid at the silent auction online at the following site:

<http://myminiauction.com/morialta100years>.

Bidding has already started and will continue until early November. A flyer accompanies this issue of the Journal.

A vision for South Australia's Rare Orchids

South Australia has a number of rare orchids that have small populations and occur in only one or a few locations. They are vulnerable to habitat loss from development, weeds, predation, pollinator extinction, unkind seasons, burnoffs, and trampling by visitors.

It is a vision of Doug Bickerton and Joe Quarmby along with several Adelaide orchid lovers, that a wholistic approach to conservation of rare SA species be taken. This includes habitat protection and maintenance, seed in long term storage, seed raising in a laboratory to produce plants for reintroducing into suitable sites as well as for nursery stock to provide seed for future propagation and storage. The laboratory work could include collecting and culturing the appropriate fungi to germinate seed of each orchid species. To function

effectively a team of trained volunteers to carry out the various activities will be needed. This is where NOSSA has been asked to assist. No previous experience is required, as training in the necessary protocols will be provided.

In Victoria a partnership between Government (DEPI), the Melbourne Botanical Gardens & Herbarium, and volunteers from ANOS-Vic along with other organisations have raised and reintroduced hundreds of seedlings of a number of Victoria's threatened orchids. This work continues with the successful relocation of Nouska Reiter's laboratory to Melbourne. The following article presented by Richard Thomson describes the work done to save a rare spider orchid, *Caladenia robinsonii*.

Effective Conservation

Caladenia robinsonii - A CASE STUDY

Richard Thomson and Helene Wild

Reproduced with kind permission from

ANOS VICTORIAN GROUP BULLETIN FEBRUARY 2015 Volume 47 Issue 7 page 5

Caladenia robinsonii, the Frankston Spider Orchid, is managed by Mornington Shire Council and supported by local volunteers, ANOS Vic. members and DEPI. The last natural population only exists because of the work of these dedicated people.

C. robinsonii is part of a complex of *Caladenia* spread from south eastern New South Wales, Victoria and into South Australia. There is debate amongst botanists regarding the number of species and sub-species within this complex. *C. robinsonii* is currently seen as a separate species. *C. robinsonii* was described in 1991, and at that time there were thought to be around 100 plants over four or five sites.

Prior to description, many potential sites were lost to human uses. Of the then known locations, two were lost to housing developments and the orchid disappeared from another site - possibly the result of the fire control method. Other probable sites were heavily overgrown with bracken.

The last remaining location for *C. robinsonii* is only about the size of eight house blocks. The reserve is surrounded by housing, and there are a lot of human visitations to; see the orchid, walk and play, and to exercise dogs. Nearby residents regard the site as a potential fire threat.

The vegetation of the remaining *C. robinsonii* site consists of Coastal Heathy Woodland running into Coastal Banksia woodland. The larger trees are Coastal Manna Gum and Brown Stringybark with some Banksia. There is a grassy and heathy understory with Kangaroo Grass, Grass Trees, bracken and small herbaceous plants. Soils are deep grey sand and red sandy loams - acidic sands over older coastal dune formations.

In the late 1990's, this remaining *C. robinsonii* population was declining. The site was very overgrown with mature weed trees, and other invasive weeds such as Boneseed, Pittosporum, Coastal wattle, Coastal Tea-tree as well as many garden escapees such as Ivy, Polygala, Asparagus and many grasses especially Vulpia

(fescue). Some areas within the reserve were completely overgrown and *Phytophthora* has affected some plants, triggering a change in the habitat. The earlier demise of most of the large natural trees on the site has opened up areas, which has resulted in lots of bracken and very thick large dense Tea-Tree growth. Some areas within the reserve were completely overgrown.

Workers have reduced the weed trees and opened the canopy but, in hindsight, Richard thinks they probably opened the canopy too quickly for the orchid's liking. Bracken thrived and is now being managed and the natural trees and understory are gradually returning. Weeds are removed each year and cages protect the orchids. Where necessary, volunteers weed inside the cages. Weeds, except some grasses, have now been removed. Money and time is now spent on emergent weeds.

Mornington Council, DEPI and local volunteers have strongly supported the care of the orchid. ANOS has received a Community for Nature Grant of \$38,000 over four years to help with this support. Orchid numbers were declining, to about 50 plants, but thankfully the pollinator wasp was still present. Two of the three orchid sub-populations have disappeared altogether. About two thirds of the plants within the natural population emerge each year - most plants emerge within three years. Other orchid species are also present.

For the orchid's long term survival, it is important that the threats are managed. Those working on the site have found that each action they take adjusts the natural evolution within the site. With the best intentions in the world, not every action has been beneficial as even a small change can have a major effect. The orchid and habitat are being monitored. Orchids are observed at regular intervals with checks made on their overall health, predation, flowering, pollination, presence of the pollinator, seed set, weed presence, rainfall, etc. Periodic assessments are made of the site and changes are noted. Recorders have set up quadrats and photo points, as this enables them to accurately record vegetation changes and how it affects the orchids.

A record is kept of the site's fire history, and also the locations of the orchids - where they were in the past and where they are now. Records also include lists of other plants growing with the orchids. The data is then externally analysed and studies are made of the apparent effectiveness / noneffect-iveness of actions. Recorders are attempting to understand why orchids are no longer in previous known locations and more about their preferred locations. Because *C robertsonii* plants were previously found around the skirts of Grass

Trees and amongst fallen and rotting banksias, it is probable that those plants are important companions to the orchid.

To help increase plant numbers some seed is collected. When left to nature, seed capsules are often eaten. The wind can blow seed long distances, and a year of low rainfall can mean no seeds germinate.

Seed is collected and some of it is dispersed throughout the site. Other seed is germinated in the laboratory, then plants are deflasked, grown on, and are later planted on site. Some seed is kept in long term storage. To increase plant vigour and seed production, introduced plants are caged and receive supplementary water up to average rainfall.

Selecting the best habitat for re-introduction of the orchid is complex because little documented history of the site is available, and old sites are declining. The decisions as to where to re-introduce plants are based on observation of the natural *C. robinsonii* population within the site, old locations, and known types of *Caladenia* habitat. Those working with this species try to predict how sites will change, e.g. will the trees grow and shade the site, or will bracken take over?

Planting an orchid seedling is easy - just dig a tiny hole and pop the plant in. However, the orchid requires its appropriate fungus so, for the first introduction, a spoonful of millet infected with that fungus was planted with the seedling, which was then caged to keep out predators such as swamp rats, wallabies, kangaroos, bandicoots and birds. Unfortunately swamp rats were attracted to the millet and expertly burrowed into the cage and ate the millet and some of the plants. We now rely on the fungi within the plant root.

Sowing seed directly onto the site has not been as successful as the introduction of nursery produced plants.

If the orchid is to survive into the future, it is important to establish new secure sites. Those sites must have the orchid's soil requirements and appropriate vegetation, the right light, be relatively weed free, the right fungus and the pollinator wasp must also be present. Many potential sites have been evaluated. One new site appeared suitable and orchids have been planted. At the natural site most mature tree and shrub weeds have been removed and grass weeds have been much reduced. The site is currently adjusting to the changes.

There are around 250 orchid plants at three sites in the reserve. In the natural location, approximately 50 orchid plants are present.

At Introduction Site No. 1, started in 2008, 95 plants have been introduced, 22 plants emerged in 2014 with

the addition of eight seedlings. Seed has germinated and seedlings have flowered. Continual hand weeding is required - mainly of bracken.

At Introduction Site No. 2, started in 2010, 98 plants were introduced and 74 plants emerged in 2014, plus 32 seedlings, some of which have flowered. Again, continual hand weeding, of mainly bracken, is required. At the new location, orchids were planted in 2009, with similar results to Site No. 2.

Ongoing work will be to evaluate the progress of the orchid and to continue threat management and weeding. Volunteers and contractors will continue checking cages and plants, and they will pollinate flowers and water plants if necessary. They will also search for other suitable locations for re-introductions.

For *C. robertsonii* to be reasonably secure there needs to be at least 1,000 to 2,000 plants over about four locations and four or five sub-populations per location. To achieve this will be very difficult due to most suitable land already being used for other purposes. As added plant and genetic security, it may be necessary to establish four or five populations in pot cultivation. Richard is often asked "When is a recovery program considered to be complete and/or successful"? Success depends on whether the plants survive, whether they are pollinated, whether seedlings emerge, whether plant numbers increase, and whether threats/weeds are managed.

NOSSA at Urailda Sustainability Fair

Rosalie Lawrence

Despite a forecast of 40°C on 21st February 2015 for the plains, five NOSSA members headed for the hills to set up a display at the Urailda Sustainability Fair. We were given the perfect site under the shade of trees on a path that connected the Sustainability Fair with the adjacent Urailda/ Summertown Fair. So not only were we kept pleasantly cool (31°C) but everyone going between the two fairs had to pass our stall. Being well positioned, the model orchids inevitably caught people's eyes causing them to

stop. Adults reminisced and children were fascinated. As a result we were able to talk about various aspects of orchid conservation and growing. We only had epiphyte orchids for sale, including some of Ray Nash's recently divided orchids but all sold well. Whilst we didn't have any terrestrials for sale, Les Nesbitt demonstrated repotting of terrestrial orchids for any who were interested



Free entry

NSW Castle Hill International Orchid Fair

*Free Car
parking*

Friday 17th & Saturday 18th April

9 am - 4 pm Castle Hill Showground, Harvey Lowe Pavilion, Entry via Showground Rd, NSW

Light Refreshments 21 Orchid Specialist Nurseries & Ancillary suppliers

Review of February Meeting

Lorraine Badger

The February meeting was a great start to the new year. As we arrived we passed Fred who was loading his car with (and muttering about) Pauline's trading table purchases from the selection of repotted orchids from Ray Nash's collection. (There will be more this month.) Inside it was a veritable hive of activity as people were setting up the room, chatting with friends, checking out the Trading Table or the monthly photographic competition, attending Les's Growers Forum or borrowing books from the library. It was great to see so many out for the evening, some of whom we have not seen for a while.

The first meeting of each year is the time for the yearly presentation of the Judges Trophy. For the NOSSA grower with the most points for best orchid of the night during the year. This year the trophy went to Steve Howard for his plant of *Cymbidium canaliculatum* in 2014. The Les Nesbitt Trophy, awarded to the best Australian native orchid species exhibited in South Australia each year, for 2014 went to Kris Kopicki for his *Caladenia discoidea*. Whilst not a NOSSA trophy, NOSSA Show Champions are eligible for nomination along with those from any other orchid club in SA.

Fungi of the Adelaide Hills

The guest speaker for the night was NOSSA's very own Thelma Bridle who also happens to be a fungi expert. Thelma began her very professional and beautifully illustrated talk with some amazing facts about fungi. Whilst we generally associate fungi with the Plant Kingdom, they actually show a closer relation to animals on a cellular and DNA level, and are now placed in a Kingdom of their own which includes yeasts, molds and of course, mushrooms. Whilst the Fungi Kingdom has an estimated 1.5 million species, or 6 times the number of species of

the Plant Kingdom about 100, 000 have been officially described in the scientific literature. Thelma



shared how fungi play an amazing part in all aspects of our lives, and our ecosystems all the while sharing her magnificent photos. We learnt of the symbiotic relationship with forests which is essential for both tree and fungus to survive and also how after bushfires fungi move in to rebuild the ecosystem, breaking down burnt material releasing nutrients for the next generation of plants and animals. Thelma also introduced us to some of the various forms of fungi, including fungi species which shine all on their own, emitting light from their bodies (bioluminescence). Without fungi, the world would be a very different place and we thank Thelma for sharing how, with us .

Spiders and their Allies of Adelaide Region Poster Set



David Hirst will have a two poster set of "Spiders and their Allies of the Adelaide Region" available for purchase at the meeting. The posters have been produced by the Butterfly Conservation SA Inc. with a grant from the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board. The majority of photos and text were provided by David. All you need to know in identifying our local spiders. Proceeds go to the Butterfly Cons. Price is \$10.00 for the set.

A Review of *Spiranthes*: spiral orchids in S. Australia

Bob Bates

Looking at the Pink Book (*Orchids of South Australia*) published in 1990 we see that there was only one species mentioned; *Spiranthes sinensis* the Chinese spiral orchid. The authors described how it extended from Siberia to the Himalayas, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand and had collected some fifty synonyms. This would suggest that other taxa were thought to be involved, indeed Bates & Weber (1990) recognised two forms in South Australia and illustrated both of them with the author's images, plates 193,194.

There was actually another named Australian species *Spiranthes australis*. Whilst Bates mentions it in the text on page 144 he did so as 'var australis' ie keeping it conservative. Soon after Clements et al began using the name *Spiranthes australis* to cover all Australian forms. At about the same time the South Australian herbarium began recognising that the self-pollinated late white flowered peat bog plants on the Fleurieu Peninsula were actually a separate species and began listing them in the Census as sp late selfing white.

The story was only partly uncovered. All South Australian forms occur in swamps yet on several visits to coastal NSW in the 1970's and 1980's I noted that the local form growing in damp grassy

woodland, was much smaller and had much deeper flower colour. In fact I was aware that whereas the coastal NSW plants survived on local rainfall South Australian plants could not, they needed swamps. True *S australis* has a narrow labellum whereas the large mountain bog plants have broad crystalline labella as do all the plants in SA other than the *Spiranthes* species Late selfing white which has a triangular labellum. I thought we were on to something there. To back up our concept David Jones named a new montane species from the ACT as *Spiranthes alticola*.

It was obvious from images and descriptions that we have *S alticola* in South Australia. Some people asked the obvious question. How could that be if we don't have high mountains in SA? Easy, we may not have high mountains but we do have many high mountain species of the eastern states in South Australian swamps. In fact the *Spiranthes alticola* in SA are always associated with some of them. Some of these high associated species are orchids which grow with *S alticola* in SA: *Thelymitra cyanea*, *Cryptostylis subulata*, *Simpliglottis cornuta* and *Microtis parviflora*. The one thing in common for all *S alticola* populations is semi-permanent swamps (not tall mountains); a bit of a misnomer.



Spiranthes Late selfing white

The unlucky *Spiranthes* sp late selfing white grows in the most endangered habitat in South Australia ie peat bogs and is doomed to extinction in a few years. My one hope is that it also occurs in Tasmania. As it is not as attractive as the pink outcrossing species it is unlikely to ever be collected. *Spiranthis australis* is not illustrated here but I suggest readers google it and have a look at these little bright coloured woodland orchids

Photos: June Niejalke

South Australia's only *Spiranthes* species



Spiranthes alticola

February Winning Photo

Rosalie Lawrence



The number of photographs may have been few but the quality was present. The clear winner was Claire Chesson's *Thelymitra glaucophylla* (Glaucous Leaf Sun Orchid). Flowering from October to December,

this endemic grassy woodland species of the ranges was only published in 2013 by Jeff Jeanes in the *Mulleria* 31:3-30 (2013) but it had been recognized much earlier by Bob Bates and has appeared with this name in his electronic *Orchids of South Australia* since 2005. It belongs to the *T. nuda* complex, of which there are 15 species, six having only been published in 2013. This complex is characterised by having large scented blue multiple flowers that open freely.

Not seen in this picture is the leaf and though the leaf is highly variable; 10-50 cm long, 8-20 mm wide, erect and short, long and flaccid, Jeanes mentions that *T. glaucophylla* 'can be identified with a high degree of confidence from the mature leaves alone' (Page 4 Vol 31, 2013 *Mulleria*). The main features of the leaf are grey-green glaucous ie white bloom and is often senescent (withered) at anthesis (full flowered). Of the *T. nuda* complex, *T. megcalyptra* is the most similar but its leaf is never glaucous and has a red base, as well as an earlier flowering time and habitat of plains and rocky outcrops.

For more details on the other orchids in the *T. nuda* group see the website article titled *Those Blue Orchids Again ...* posted 30th January 2015 with the link to Jeanes article in the *Muelleria* <http://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/documents/MuelleriaVol-31-p3-Jeanes-PDF-Accessibility.pdf>





NOSSA 2015 Calendar

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Mar 23 - Tuesday: | Annual General Meeting: - Speaker: Kris Kopicki 'Carnivorous Plants' |
| Apr 18 - Saturday: | Belair - Weeding Activity - for further information refer to journal |
| Apr 18 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Mount George Area</u> Autumn Orchids |
| Apr 25 - Saturday: | 10 am- 5 pm Australian Plant Society Autumn Sale - NOSSA stall |
| Apr 26 - Saturday: | 10 am- 5 pm Australian Plant Society Autumn Sale - NOSSA stall |
| Apr 28 - Tuesday: | General Meeting - Speaker: Steve Walker 'Frogs' |
| May 9 - Saturday: | Belair - Weeding Activity - for further information refer to journal |
| May 23 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Mt Billy and Nixon Skinner Area</u> Autumn Orchids |
| May 26 - Tuesday: | General Meeting - Speaker: Jenny Guerin 'Seed Bank' |
| Jun 3 - Saturday: | Belair - Weeding Activity - for further information refer to journal |
| Jun 20 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Kaiserstuhl Area</u> |
| Jun 23 - Tuesday: | G. Meeting - Helen Richards (ANOS Vic) 'Growing Terrestrial Orchids for Conservation' |
| Jun 27 Saturday: | Brentwood - Weeding Activity - for further information refer to journal |
| July 18 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Morialta Conservation Park</u> Winter Orchids |
| July 28 - Tuesday: | General Meeting - Speaker: Katja Hogendoorn (Adelaide Uni) 'Bees' |
| Aug 22 - Saturday: | Field Trip: <u>Hardy Scrub/Manning Reserve</u> Winter orchids |
| Aug 25 - Tuesday: | General Meeting - Speaker: John Eaton (NOSSA member) 'Walking Trails' |
| Sept 12 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Bassnett Road</u> Spring Orchids |
| Sept 19 & 20: Sat/Sun: | Annual Spring Show St Bernadette's Hall, South Road, St Marys |
| Sept 22 - Tuesday: | General Meeting 'Growers Session' |
| Sept 26 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Sandy Creek area</u> Spring Orchids |
| Sept 30 - Wednesday: | Mt Lofty Botanic Gardens Public Guided Tour 11 am Lower Carpark |
| Oct 19 - Saturday | Weeding Activity - for further information refer to journal |
| Oct 5 - Monday: | Public Holiday Mt Lofty Botanic Gardens 11 am Lower Carpark |
| Oct 10 - Saturday: | 10 am- 5 pm Australian Plant Society Spring Sale - NOSSA stall |
| Oct 11 - Sunday: | 10 am- 5 pm Australian Plant Society Spring Sale - NOSSA stall |
| Oct 24 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Belair Recreational Park</u> Spring Orchids |
| Oct 27 - Tuesday | General Meeting 'Sarcochilus Show' |
| Oct 31 - Saturday | Mt Lofty Botanic Gardens Public Guided Tour 11 am Lower Carpark |
| Nov 21 - Saturday: | Field Trip - <u>Scott Creek</u> Spring/Summer Orchids |
| Nov 24 - Tuesday: | General Meeting - Annual Auction and Christmas Breakup |



Audited Financial Statements for 2013 & 2014

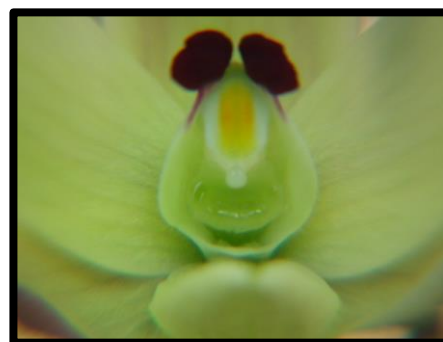
Gordon Ninnes

| 2013 SUMMARY | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | INCOME | EXPENDITURE | BALANCE |
| BANK INTEREST | 2556.57 | 0.00 | 2556.57 |
| ADMIN | 1238.00 | 1712.53 | -474.53 |
| MEMBERSHIP | 1520.00 | 0.00 | 1520.00 |
| JOURNAL | 0.00 | 1263.65 | -1263.65 |
| TRADING TABLE | 45.75 | 4.50 | 41.25 |
| MONTHLY RAFFLE | 259.00 | 0.00 | 259.00 |
| DVDS & OTHER PUBLICATIONS | 980.92 | 531.78 | 449.14 |
| NATIVE PLANT SALE 1 | 0.00 | 249.40 | -249.40 |
| NATIVE PLANT SALE 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SPRING SHOW | 496.10 | 455.00 | 41.10 |
| SPRING SHOW SALES | 2612.50 | 2090.00 | 522.50 |
| OTHER PLANT PURCHASES | 1032.00 | 112.80 | 919.20 |
| SURVEYS ETC | 6400.00 | 5121.91 | 1278.09 |
| Totals | 17140.84 | 11541.57 | 5599.27 |

| 2014 SUMMARY | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | INCOME | EXPENDITURE | Balance |
| BANK INTEREST | 1037.50 | 0.00 | 1037.50 |
| ASSETS | 0.00 | 3590.75 | -3590.75 |
| ADMIN | 1030.94 | 1885.76 | -854.82 |
| MEMBERSHIP 2014 | 2161.00 | 0.00 | 2161.00 |
| JOURNAL | 0.00 | 3018.33 | -3018.33 |
| TRADING TABLE | 58.00 | 91.80 | -33.80 |
| MONTHLY RAFFLE | 255.00 | 0.00 | 255.00 |
| DVDS & OTHER PUBLICATIONS | 1055.00 | 1270.91 | -215.91 |
| NATIVE PLANT SALE | 0.00 | 307.00 | -307.00 |
| SPRING SHOW | 3216.30 | 2388.60 | 827.70 |
| OTHER PLANT SALES/PURCHASES | 75.00 | 549.99 | -474.99 |
| SURVEYS | 14255.00 | 10194.48 | 4060.52 |
| TOTALS | \$23,143.74 | \$23,297.62 | -153.88 |

Explanatory notes:

1. The 2014 costs associated with the Journal and Hall hire led to the increase of \$5.00 per subscription beginning in 2015.
2. Included in the Assets purchases for 2015 are a new sound system, , the Cashflow accountancy programme and new computer for the Treasurer to run it on. The computer, with a portable hard-drive, will keep all our financial records from now on and be handed from Treasurer to Treasurer.
3. Also new this year are costs associated with hiring storage space. This will be ongoing.
4. For further information check with the Treasurer or assistant at a meeting.



Thank you for all the work that has gone into this report Gordon.