



Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc. Journal



Thelymitra grandiflora ssp. *exposa*

Photo: R. Bates

**December 2015
Volume 39 No. 11**

Native Orchid Society of South Australia

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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. *exposa R.J. Bates.

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
Jan 1st Fri	Membership fees due – see article on page
Jan 2nd Sat	Field Trip - Taliska CP – bookings essential
Jan 5th	Tuber bank orders due - see page
Feb 2nd Tues	Committee Meeting – Lawrence's place
Feb 6th Fri	Last day for February Journal articles
Feb 23rd Tues	General Meeting Speaker : Noushka Reiter – Threatened Orchid Recovery
Mar 1st Tues	Committee Meeting
Mar 4th Fri	Last day for March Journal articles

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

- Dennis Stevens of MORPHETT VALE
- John Fennell & Leoni South, of LITTLEHAMPTON

FIELD TRIPS *Bookings essential*

nossa.membership@gmail.com OR
phone: 8294 8014

- **January 2nd Sat.** – Taliska area

NEXT GENERAL MEETING FEB 2016

Please note: no General meetings in December or January. The next general meeting will be held on Tuesday 24th February with Dr Noushka Reiter as guest speaker.

COMMITTEE MEETING

Next committee meeting is on Tuesday 2nd February 2016 at the Lawrence's.

TUBER BANK

Tuber orders are being taken and will be available in January – please refer to pages 127-9.

For further enquiries contact:

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Phone no 08 8558 6247
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FOR THE 2016 DIARY

**8th Australian Native Orchid
Conference and Show** In association
with
Kempsey Speciosum Spectacular
1-4 September 2016



THE 11TH F J ROGERS SEMINAR

'Native Terrestrial and Epiphytic Orchids'
Hamilton Victoria

Saturday 8th & Sunday 9th October

Program:

Saturday – Full day conference
Formal dinner

Sunday – Bus tours

Registration of interest:

Contact Mr Kevin Sparrow

Post: 35 Swann St, Warrnambool Vic 3280

Email: ksparrow93@gmail.com



ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

It was decided by the committee that the February journal should be in the form of an Annual Report with reports from each of the groups within NOSSA.

Articles / Reports need to reach the Editor no later than Friday 4th February. Thank you.

From the President

Robert Lawrence

Book publication

A subcommittee met in early November to start planning the publication of a field guide to the orchids of South Australia. It is obvious that a field guide will need to take less space than the DVD version of South Australia's Native Orchids with two A4 pages per species. Descriptions need to be condensed to make a guide that is small enough to take into the field, and to be achievable with the Society's financial resources.

Publication of a field guide is being done concurrently with the production of an interactive on-line identification tool. Photographs will need to be collected for both. New photographs will be sought, but photographs already taken will be a valuable resource. The website will be able to contain the complete text that is beyond the scope of a field guide. Hopefully the two tools will complement each other.

Lorraine Badger and Rosalie Lawrence will jointly manage subediting and formatting for the field guide. The subcommittee is happy for me to oversee the whole project and chair our meetings. We will of course be relying heavily on the expertise of Robert Bates and Thelma Bridle. Novi Schultz will collate and manage photographs as they are received. There is much to be done and the subcommittee is very positive about the expected outcomes.

Tuber bank

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who donated tubers to the tuber bank this year. To those who want to grow terrestrial orchids I would encourage you to make use of the tuber bank to start your collection and learn the skills needed. This can be personally rewarding and helps to conserve orchids under cultivation (known as ex situ conservation). Beginners may find hybrids easier to grow and to learn from, even though these hybrids may have little conservation value of their own.



Visit to Kevin Western

In the middle of the month Rosalie and I took advantage of a day when it was too hot for me to work by visiting the shadehouse and laboratory of Kevin Western. Kevin's approach is to understand how orchid species grow in their natural settings and to learn from observations on what helps and what hinders growth of orchids. It was good to get an overview of the equipment

and processes involved in growing orchids after an excellent overview of the process by Paul Beltrame at the November General Meeting.

A highlight for me was seeing two flasks of *Oligochaetochilus arenicola* (syn *Pterostylis arenicola*). Cathy Houston and I collected seed at the end of October 2011. There were many plants. Some had large tubers and a few even flowered in the flasks. These are still a form of ex situ conservation, but the in situ conservation at Grange has been going well, as reported in the last Journal.

Seed bank visit

A delegation from the NOSSA Management Committee visited Dan Duval at the Adelaide Botanical Gardens to discuss how NOSSA could be involved in a propagation trial of threatened orchids, in collaboration with Noushka Reiter. We had wide-ranging discussions along with a tour of the well-equipped laboratories used for experimenting with conditions for germination.

We learnt how orchids fitted into the scheme of things; and basically orchids are regarded as too expensive to propagate relative to other rare plants. If it were not for the interest in orchids by NOSSA members and by Joe Quarmby, these would have been left until a later date. potential volunteer involvement by NOSSA members in practical aspects such as care of seedlings and financial aspects such as raising funds for propagation were discussed. Our members put a case for ex situ as well as in situ growth for conservation.

From the President (Cont.)

Orchids in the wild

The busy time of looking for orchids in the wild has come to an end for this year. There may have been a few *Orthoceras strictum* out recently and the season of *Dipodium* species has started but for most species the flowering period is over. I hope members and friends have been about to make use of the opportunity to enjoy finding our native orchids.

For some of us this period offers time to catch up with the rest of life.

Management Committee for 2016

While all but two of the positions on the committee become vacant at the AGM, there are no known candidates for a number of positions. The constitution sets a limit of two years for the President, so my current term is coming to an end. The current Secretary and Treasurer do not want and are unable to continue for another term, but will be happy to assist new incumbents. I would like to ask all members of the Society to consider getting involved in the Management Committee. Participation in this group is an interesting and rewarding experience.

NOSSA 2015 Spring Show Winners

Photos: Paul Bertrame

Grand Champion of Show

NOSSA Trophy

J Higgs: *Sarcochilus* Heidi

Champion Terrestrial Species

Roy Hargreaves Trophy

Les Nesbitt: *Chiloglottis trapeziformis*

Champion Terrestrial Hybrid

Kay Nesbitt Trophy

L. Burgess: *Diuris* earwig

Champion Novice Epiphyte Species

Margaret Fuller Trophy No award

Champion Epiphyte Hybrid

Australian Orchid Council (AOC) Trophy

J Higgs: *Sarcochilus* Heidi

Champion Epiphyte Species

Wells Trophy

J Gay: *Sarcochilus harmannii*

Champion Novice Terrestrial Species

Margaret Fuller Trophy

No award

Thanks Paul for the Photos.



Les Nesbitt presented Jane Higgs with the NOSSA Trophy and the AOC Trophy



Gill Merritt presenting Les Nesbitt with Roy Hargreaves Trophy



Barb Wells, with Les presenting, Wells trophy to John Gay

November Winning Photo

Rosalie Lawrence

November's theme was hybrids.

Orchids, more than any other plant family, are likely to produce natural hybrids. Even though the overall occurrence of natural hybridisation is low, it occurs often enough to make some species identification challenging.

Hybrids mainly occur between species of the same genera such as Jenny Pauley's *Arachnorchis brumalis* x *A. conferta* but, less commonly, it can occur between genera as seen with Pauline Meyer's *Caladenia latifolia* x *A. brumalis* and her Western Australian photograph of *Caladenia* x *enigma*; a hybrid between *C. falcata* and *Drakonorchis barbarossa*

Jones (2006) states that "Natural hybrids are more common in some genera, such as *Arachnorchis*, *Caladenia* and *Diuris*, than in others." To this list could be added *Thelymitra* as seen with both of the winning pictures *T. truncata* and *T. irregularis*. Interestingly with these two hybrids, the parents are not always the same; the parents for *T. irregularis* could be *T. ixiodies* or *T. juncifolia* with *T. carnea* or *T. rubra*. A similar situation occurs with *T. truncata* with the parents consisting of *T. juncifolia* and any member of the *T. pauciflora* or the *T. nuda* complex.

Conditions necessary for hybridisation are the parents growing together, overlapping flowering time and shared pollinator.



C latifolia X A brumalis



Caladenia x enigma



Thelymitra x irregularis

Brown et al (2013) add "Hybrids are more common between wasp and bee pollinated species than between two wasp-pollinated species or two bee-pollinated species."

Obviously hybridisation is more likely to occur when there is an abundance of the parent species such as when there is mass flowering following fires or good seasonal rains. Site disturbances either through natural causes or clearing can also result in increased incidence of hybridisation.

Hybrids are often infertile and will only last for the life of the individual plant but some have the ability to reproduce vegetatively and, provided the conditions remain favourable, may persist for several years.

One situation that can occur is hybrid swarm. When these occur they can make orchid identification challenging. Hybrids share the characteristic of both parents and by careful observation this can be deduced but swarms introduce an added complexity since the hybrid can backcross with either of the parents or cross fertilise with themselves. The result is a wide range of variation making orchid identification difficult.

Finally, some orchids will not hybridise even though the conditions are right. This could be due to specific pollinator or possibly chemical or genetic barriers.



Thelymitra x truncata

Popular Vote: Equal 1st:

Thelymitra x irregularis Rosalie Lawrence

AND *Thelymitra x truncata* Robert Lawrence

Others:

Pauline Meyer - *Caladenia x enigma* and *C. latifolia X A brumalis*

Jenny Pauley - *Arachnorchis brumalis x conferta*



Arachnorchis brumalis x conferta

References to previous article:

Brown et al (2013) Field Guide to the Orchids of Western Australia, Floreat, WA, Simon Nevill Publications
Jeans, Jeffrey & Backhouse, Gary (2006) *Wild Orchids of Victoria*, Seaford Vic, Aquatic Photographics
Jones, David (1988) *Native Orchids of Australia*, Frenchs Forest, NSW, Reed Books
Jones, David (2006) *A Complete Guide to Native Orchids of Australia...* Frenchs Forest, NSW, Reed New Holland
Introduction to Australian Orchidaceae CD-ROM
https://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/cd-keys/orchidkey/html/intro-c_hybrid.html accessed 7th December 2015
Bates, Robert (2011) *South Australia's Native Orchids* NOSSA DVD Adelaide
Spotted Pink Sun Orchid – Beautiful, but Only a Hybrid
<http://nossa.org.au/2014/09/26/thelymitra-x-irregularis-beautiful-but-only-a-hybrid/> accessed 7th December 2015

ANNUAL Subscriptions Renewal Reminder

Due by 1st January 2016

Remember: *Members need to be financial to vote at AGM, purchase tubers and also receive journals.*

1. \$25.00 Single or family membership – Hard copy only / Both Hard copy and Email copy of Journal
2. \$25.00 Single or family membership–
3. \$20.00 Single or family membership – Email copy of the Journal
4. \$10.00 Student membership (must hold Student Card)
5. \$5.00 Junior membership

Payment**• By Cheque**

- Make cheque payments to *Native Orchid Society of S.A.*
- Addressed to: The Treasurer, PO Box 565, UNLEY, SA, 5061 Australia

• Electronic Banking

- *Account details for direct payment:* **Bank SA** BSB: 105 011
- *Account Name:* Native Orchid Society of SA Incorporated
- *Account #:* 073181741

NOTE: Lodgement Reference: *It is important that you use your NOSSA ID (as listed on renewal slip)*

Please email the Treasurer – nossa.treasurer@gmail.com WHEN you have paid



Peace, Love, Hope
May the peace and blessings
of Christmas be yours;
And may the coming year
be filled with happiness



New South Australian Orchids and extensions of distribution in 2015

Bob Bates



Stegostyla transitoria Kl

Photograph: Ed Lowrey



Diuris calcicola

Photograph: Robert Bates



Spiranthes elytra, Rawleys

Photograph: June Niejalke

NOSSA's 40th anniversary (2017) project, a new field guide on South Australian orchids requires the sorting and naming of the orchid species we have. This is a lot of work and poor seasons like 2015 don't make it easier. Nevertheless we can be pleased with what we achieved which I have discussed below.

Six SA species were named in 2015, about one fifth of what is planned for 2016. This year's species were **1: *Caladenia littoricola*** (see April journal.) **2: *Corysanthes minima*** from coastal headlands at Newland Head and Kangaroo Island, has the smallest flowers of any helmet orchid. Previously it had the tag name, *Corysanthes* sp. fat dwarf.

Another South Australian helmet orchid from the Mount Lofty Ranges, **3: *C. dilatata***, the veined helmet orchid was reinstated in 2015 as it flowers earlier and has larger flowers than *C. diemenica* with which it had been lumped, as well as growing in different habitats with a different distribution extending across the whole of South Australia. **4: *Diuris calcicola***, like the above was

named in the October issue of Australian Orchid Review. It is a mallee species growing across the wheat-belt on limestone plains and rises from the Victorian border as far as western Eyre Peninsula, often locally common. This bright yellow donkey orchid was previously included under *D. pardina*, a species restricted to the mountains from near Jamestown south to the Adelaide Hills. It was previously known as *Diuris* sp. Short tails.

5: *Microtis gracilentia* is a late flowered species of onion orchid from Fleurieu Peninsula, very slender, often tall, with tiny flowers.

6: *Spiranthes elytra* is a rare, self-pollinated, white flowered, swamp species restricted to Fleurieu Peninsula swamps in February. It was previously listed as *Spiranthes* sp. Late selfing white.

Five other species of named orchid were identified in South Australia for the first time in 2015, These include **1: *Stegostyla transitoria*** collected on the west end of Kangaroo Island in early



Corysanthes minima, Newland Head

Photograph: June Niejalke

October. 2: *Jonesiopsis microchila* identified by one of its authors Andrew Brown, also on NOSSA's Kangaroo Island orchid expedition in mid spring. This was not a new find but we had never known what to call it before.

On the same expedition we found a late flowered snail orchid which we identified as, 3: true *Linguella nana*, the first to be identified for the Island and thereby proving it to be a South Australian species identified by its smooth stems, non crenulate leaves and low set floral bract. 4: Another snail orchid, this

time a western Australian one *Linguella parva* recently named by Jones and French.

Several species new to science include two *Oligochaetochilus* from the northern Flinders, not previously collected. They will be named along with a dozen other rusty hoods in 2016. Finally we have sorted out the South Australian *Eriochilus* with three taxa to be named in the next 12 months by Jones and Bates (in addition to the previously named *E. cucullatus* which has been proved only from our South-east.

Diuris Project

Les Nesbitt

Whilst tuber removal was completed by mid-October, pots required hand watering until the end of November as it was another dry spring. All other pots were allowed to dry out from the first week of November.

All of last year's daughter tubers were re-potted by the end of November. It was discovered that in one pot, where the shoot had to be helped to reach the light by removing top soil in autumn, the tuber had been planted upside down!

Very few daughter tubers multiplied. Some tubers were large and all were fat and healthy. There will be plenty of daughters for 95 to go to the mine site in 2016 with enough left for tuber removal next spring. The mother pots will not be repotted this

summer to compare growth rates with other pots that are repotted.

In December repotting of the small tubers and the tuber removed plants commenced. This task will be completed by the end of the year. As usual there were multiple small new tubers formed on the plants that had tubers removed. Tubers that were large enough to withstand the rigours of reintroduction to the mine site were potted up as daughter tubers. The remainder went back into 5" pots for growing on. This year an accurate number of small tubers is being kept to give an indication of how many are lost over summer. Some are not much bigger than seedling tubers. The number of small tubers is increasing year by year.

Tuber Repotting Time is here

Les Nesbitt

Now that Australian terrestrial orchids have gone into dormancy it is time to think about repotting and preparing for the next growing season. The best months for this activity are December and January. I will limit this discussion to the easily grown colony forming terrestrial orchids as these are more likely to be available.

We need more terrestrial growers in NOSSA to feed the tuber bank and to supply spare pots for sale to the public at the Spring Show. I found it embarrassing to see so few terrestrials for sale at the 2015 Spring Show compared to the numbers available in years gone by.

Growing terrestrials is a rewarding hobby that does not take up much time or space and will pay for

itself. Plus you are doing something effective for our orchids and the environment even if only the most common terrestrials are grown. Consider that the easily grown, fast multiplying, *Pterostylis curta* (listed as rare in the SA Act) has been widely grown in NOSSA collections since the days of Roy Hargreave's wash trough when NOSSA was formed.

Once the basic principles are understood it is easier to move onto the rarer species as artificially propagated plants become available in future as they surely will. Members can draw on the NOSSA tuber bank in December to get started. Think seriously about it as a group of volunteers will be needed within a year or two to help look after the output of a number of projects already underway or about to start.

Year 8 girls at Kildare College have been repotting the school's terrestrial collection and this is how they did it.

Prepare all the materials needed including pots, crocking material, sand, organic matter, blood & bone, native compost, chopped up sheoak needles, 4B pencil and labels.

Water the pots lightly a day or two before repotting. The mix should be damp enough to not be dusty, yet dry enough to not stick to everything. Remove the label, wash it in a container of water and stand it aside to dry. Check on the label back to see how many tubers were planted last year.

Scrape off and dump the top layer of soil as this can be contaminated with moss, slimy bacteria and liverworts. Tap out the plug of soil into a sieve sitting on a bowl. Pick out any tubers that are visible on the outside of the plug. Gently break the soil apart and search for tubers while squashing the lumps of mix through the sieve. Very small tubers may go through especially with *Corybas*. If you have not got a sieve do this operation on a sheet of newspaper.

Place the tubers in a dish so they do not roll away. Count the new tubers to see whether they increased

by 2, 3 or 4 times. Discard anything left in the sieve (old tubers, roots etc.). Work out how many new pots are needed to plant all the new tubers.

Add to the old mix in the bowl a pinch of blood & bone, a handful of sand and a handful of native potting mix. Also add enough of these ingredients for each additional pot and mix the contents of the bowl together.

Select new or sterilised 125 mm standard pots and place a square of shadecloth in the bottom to keep the sand in and critters out. Pour in mix to within 30 mm of the top and ram down with your fist. Place up to 10 tubers on top of the mix. Lay tubers horizontally if unsure which is the top.

Write out the orchid name on extra labels and fill in the numbers of tubers on the back for each pot. Almost fill the pot with mix and tamp down. Insert the label. Place a layer of cut sheoak needles on top of the mix. Water the pots and the job is done.

For show pots use 175 mm or larger pots and plant 20 to 50 of the largest tubers available.

If the tubers have decreased or look unhealthy, throw out all the old mix and replant in new mix..

NOSSA TUBER BANK

Jane Higgs

South Australia has numerous native terrestrial orchid species and the aim of the tuber bank is to preserve them and save them from extinction. With ever-increasing clearing of native scrub, rescue digs and subsequent distribution of tubers through the Tuber bank are one way to save these native orchids and ensure that they are not lost forever. Anyone who has excess tubers can donate them to the tuber bank. The tubers are then offered for sale at \$1 per lot for members of NOSSA around Australia to purchase and grow. Hopefully, the low price encourages members to buy lots, grow them on and when they multiply, donate them back to the tuber bank and so on. This method is especially good with

endangered species since it ensures they are kept in existence, or at least given a chance.

Another way to help preserve these orchids is with rescue digs where road works or clearing for housing etc. is about to occur. For example, a few years ago, at Kuitpo Forest one of areas where pines had been cut down they were about to be sprayed, ploughed and re-planted. This area was full of native terrestrial orchids, many of which would have been lost. NOSSA was given a license to carry out rescue digs in the area over a set period of time. NOSSA members went with spades, pots, boxes etc. to dig up and collect tubers. Loads of these tubers were later donated to the tuber bank and distributed to other members, thereby given a chance of survival.

❧ ❧

To order from the Tuber Bank – see **ORCHID LIST SHEET** complete with **ORDER FORM** which accompanies this journal. **Inquiries** can be made to **Jane Higgs** Ph: 8558 6247 OR Email: jhiggs@activ8.net.au

❧ ❧

Review of November Meeting

There was a good turnout for the final meeting of the year. The supper tables were set out in the middle of the hall and there was an air of celebration. Folk were catching up with old friends and acquaintances. The raffle tickets table was very busy in anticipation of the various items that folk had brought in for the Christmas raffle.

During the evening Trophies for the Spring Show winners were presented to the various champions, as cited on page 125 of this journal.

The guest speaker for the evening was one of our own members, Paul Bertrame. He is a teacher at Kildare College and has been instrumental in establishing an orchid program at the school with Les Nesbitt's support. Les's frequent journal articles on the project have kept us abreast of the project. However, through Paul's Power Point presentation, interspersed with short video clips of the recent school orchid trip to Melbourne where two students got to meet various orchid growers, we were presented with a different perspective. Whilst in Melbourne time was spent with Dr Noushka Reiter and the girls were given 'hands on' experience with her method of asymbiotic germination, generally known as flasking. Whilst the methodology may have been different to that used at school, their expertise in handling the various pieces of equipment came to the fore. We evidenced the level of teaching, particularly with growing of orchids from seeds, that the orchid group is receiving at Kildare.

So impressed were a number of folk that it was a topic of discussion at the end of the meeting. Gill Merritt, Roy Hargreaves' daughter, mentioned to Robert Lawrence, how pleased she was about the Paul's talk. She, said that this was what her father was hoping to establish when he was alive. Well done Paul.

2015 NOSSA XMAS BBQ - A Pleasant Surprise

Robert Gunn

Having the full expectation of having to endure the 40 degree heat forecast, 20 members and friends warily travelled to Myponga for the Xmas function at Don and Jane Higg's property. On arrival we found that Jane and Don had thoughtfully arranged the tables and chairs outside under the spreading branches of their magnificent shady trees which were blessed with a very gentle wafting breeze. How pleasant.

A Gourmet BBQ of chicken shashliks, 3 types of sausages, and meat patties, were complemented by a good array of salads and fruits bought by the visitors to go with it. After a round of delicious sweets, Jane offered a tour of their Orchid Growing houses, exhibiting the various different climactic environments that they had created, and the storage shed for the terrestrials awaiting detubering for the tuber bank. In all, a more enjoyable afternoon would have been hard to find.

Photographs: Rosalie Lawrence



Recovering quietly after the meal



Enjoying the cool



Checking out one of Jane's orchid houses

BENCHED ORCHIDS FOR NOVEMBER 2015

Epiphytes: Open Division

Species:

1 st <i>Cym canaliculatum</i> 'spotted'	Les Nesbitt
2 nd <i>Sarco fitzgeraldii</i>	Les Nesbitt
3 rd <i>Sarco fitzgeraldii</i> 'The Clown'	Les Nesbitt

Hybrid

1 st <i>Cym. Suave</i> X <i>madidum</i>	Les Nesbitt
2 nd <i>Sarco</i> <i>Nabiac</i> X <i>Elegance</i>	Les Nesbitt
3 rd <i>Cym</i> <i>Little Black Sambo</i>	Steve Howard

Epiphytes: Second Division

Species:

1 st <i>Dendrobium monophyllum</i>	Jan Adams
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Hybrid

1 st <i>Cymbidium</i> <i>Kurranda Durras</i>	Jan Adams
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Terrestrials: open division

Species:

1 st <i>Diuris drummondii</i> 'Buttery'	Les Nesbitt
--	-------------

Hybrid

1 st <i>Diuris</i> <i>Dragonfly</i>	Les Nesbitt
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Terrestrials: Second division Nil

POPULAR VOTE:

OPEN DIVISION Epiphytes:

Species: *Cym canaliculatum* 'spotted' Les Nesbitt

Hybrid: *Cym. Little Black Sambo* Steve Howard

2nd DIVISION Epiphytes

Species: *Den monophyllum* Janet Adams

Hybrid: *Cymbidium* *Kurranda Durras* Jan Adams

OPEN DIVISION Terrestrials

Species: *Diuris drummondii* 'Buttery' Les Nesbitt

Hybrid: *Diuris* *Dragonfly* Les Nesbitt

2nd DIVISION Terrestrials

Species: *Nil*



BEST ORCHID FOR NIGHT

Diuris drummondii 'Buttery' Les Nesbitt



Photographs: John Eaton



Editor's Note: Apologies for lack of photos.

Each month David Hirst patiently takes photos of the benched plants and other events. His message that he would be not be at the meeting somehow did not reach me and so I had no camera. I had to call on folk who had their phones with them. So thanks to those who sent in photos from phones. Thanks to John Eaton for his photos that appear on this page.