Native Orchid Society of South Australia

orchids are delicate, orchids are vulnerable, orchids are precious, orchids are protected.

watch your step, leave no footprint, take your photos, take your memories

leave everything else, for the good of the planet.

JOURNAL

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The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of orchids through preservation of natural habitat and 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.

Life Members

Mr R Hargreaves†
Mr H Goldsack†
Mr R Robjohns†
Mr J Simmons†
Mr D Wells†
Mr L Nesbitt
Mr G Carne
Mr R Bates
Mr R Shooter
Mr W Dear
Mrs C Houston
Mr D Hirst
Mrs T Bridle

Patron: Mr L. Nesbitt

Contents

Front cover - Photo: June Niejalke, This consistently deep pink large flowered *C. carnea* type was found in a survey last year on the Coorong. It has been confirmed as a new species.

Bulletin Board / Date Claimers

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every 4th Tuesday of the months February to November at St Matthew's Hall, Crn Welling ton street & Bridge Street, Kensington (just off Kensington Road). Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall open from 7:15 pm to allow Members access to the Library and Trading Table.

DATE	EVENT
September	
11th	Committee Meeting— 7.30pm venue 4 Cleo Court, Brooklyn Park—all welcome.
Wed 12th	9.30am Weeding at **Grange Golf Course**—*Pterostylis arenicola* Please contact Tim Jury (TPAG) for further information or any late changes 7127 4166
Sat/Sun 15-16th	NOSSA Spring Show
Sat 29th	Field Trip
October	
Mon 1st	(Public Holiday) Mt Lofty Botanic Gdns Walk—11am to 12 noon—see below
Sat 6th	9.30 am— **Belair NP** - Long Gully weeding for *Pterostylis cucullata*.
Sat/Sun 6-7th	APS Spring Show
Wed 10th	Mt Lofty Botanic Gdns Walk—11am to 12 noon—see below—bookings necessary
Sat 27th	Field Trip See below
November	
Sat 3rd	Mt Lofty Botanic Gdns Walk—11am to 12 noon—see below—Bookings necessary

FIELD TRIP

Field trips will generally be held on the Saturday following the General Meeting each month. See page 81!

Next Field Trip will be on September 29th. As previously, please contact Michael Clark to book your place and get further information at nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com

ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / Reports must reach the Editor ***no later than Thurs 4th October.*** Early-bird articles -so appreciated! Please send all articles to nossa.editor@gmail.com ☺

NATIVE ORCHID SALE

With an entrance fee of just a gold coin this has to be a good day out! Come to the St Bernadette's Church Hall on Cnr South Road and Walsh Avenue at St Marys on Saturday and Sunday, 15th & 16th September any time from 10 am til 4 pm. Any help would be appreciated—see p88.

MOUNT LOFTY BOTANIC GARDENS WALK

Come and discover the native orchid treasures of this Botanic Garden with a guide. Great place for a picnic and being during the holidays, children will love the outing.
Bookings: 0488 159 357 or email: nossa.enquiries@gmail.com

PRESIDENT HAS HIS OWN EMAIL ADDRESS!

Our president, Gordon Ninnes now has his own email address . If you wish to contact him this way please use….
Nossa.president@gmail.com

GENERAL MEETING Sept 24th—8 pm start

Guest speaker: Bob Bates
Topic: NOSSA member, Bob Bates will speak anecdotally about the work of some contemporary orchid researchers and their research. Members are urged to attend as we are approaching the "apogee" of the orchid season with orchid displays in abundance and hopefully a mild night to entice you all out. Doors open at 7.15pm. Come early and check out the library.

VENUE:
St Matthews Hall, Cnr Wellington & Bridge St, Kensington.

NEW MEMBERS

Peter & Karli van Rooyen TOOGOOM QLD
Sue Willmott BELLEVUE HEIGHTS
Lisa Incoll TEA TREE GULLY

If you'd like to learn more about terrestrials, or any orchids, feel free to ring the NOSSA PHONE .

NOSSA'S NEW PHONE & POSTAL ADDRESS

Please use to contact NOSSA.

Specific contacts can be made by emailing—see list on previous page.

Mailing Address:
PO Box 14
KENSINGTON PARK SA 5068

Housekeeping

NOSSA's two Facebook pages

Native Orchid Society of South Australia is used for sharing news items and information to the public. It promotes the society.

The other, *NOSSA Members Gallery* is available only to financial members and is a private discussion group for all things Australasian Orchids - whether it be cultivation, conservation, identification or anything else of interest. If you would like to be a member of this group please contact nossa.enquiries@gmail.com It may be a place for those members who are unable to get to the regular meetings to "meet and chat".

Extensions to Conservation parks

Land has been added to two Fleurieu Peninsula conservation parks. At Mount Magnificent the mountain's peak has been included as part of the park. The peak has a popular summit walking trail that links into the Heysen Trail. Cox Scrub has had another 19 hectares added to it, bringing its total area to 563 hectares of mostly stringybark bushland.

Parks Passes

NOSSA is affiliated with Friends of Parks (FoP), an umbrella group for the various park conservation groups around the state. In recognition of NOSSA's conservation work, the FoP offer free complimentary passes each year to active members of NOSSA. The pass is for recreational use.

The FoP's guideline for active members is very broad and allows each group to determine who is an active member. Our guidelines can be summarised as follows: if the committee is aware of your activites for the past year then you most likely qualify. Members who do qualify will be offered the Parks Pass information around the end of each financial year. **The pass is valid for one year.** A copy of the Guidelines for Active members is available on request from the secretary.

August Committee Meeting Notes

NOSSA Orchid show and Sale

The NOSSA-run Native Orchid Show and Plant Sale is coming up – on 14th and 15th September in St Bernadette's Church Hall at St Mary's. Craig Humfrey will be the Show Marshall – thank you Craig for stepping up! A number of members will be going to Strathalbyn to collect the plants for sale which were prepared a few weeks ago at the working bee. This will be a major manoeuvre, to get the plants from the Lab to the Flower Show venue. If you are able to spare some time to offer help in any way either before or during the show, please contact **ASAP** Les Nesbitt; president, Gordon; the Lawrences or someone from the committee (see the list on page 86). This is a major event for our club, and any help would be appreciated.

A new banner (pictured here) is being produced to advertise our presence. See photo :

Field trip guidelines

These are still being debated and discussed. Watch this space for further updates.

Terrestrial & Orchid Seed Growers Lab *Christine Robertson*

NOSSA Members have been working hard at my property near Woodchester to set up laboratory facilities for the flasking of seeds and in time mericloning. The laboratory will be open for orchid growers to learn to flask their own seed pods. In time, the laboratory could help with the conservation of rare and endangered species enabling NOSSA Members to revegetate areas and also enlarge the number of plants in certain regions. Members will be able to design their own conservation projects and carry out the necessary laboratory procedures.

The laboratory is getting closer to being operational. The clearing out of the shed, removal of dust and mould etc. and sealing of gaps is completed, electrical work is all done, and construction work is almost completed. Benches for the equipment have also been acquired, as well as shelving for the completed flasks.

Recently through a fortunate conversation at a recent orchid show, we have been able to purchase a second larger laminar flow cabinet, plus more shelving with lights and boxes of plastic jars for sowing of the seeds.

The next job to be done is the painting after which time the benches and cabinets can be installed and we will be operational. There are a few other tasks to be completed: a sink to be installed; tank to be moved and installed to service the sink; autoclave to be purchased (this has already been sourced); floor to be fixed and lino laid in the plant area (laboratory area is already done); and construction work around the front door to be completed.

If anyone is handy with a paintbrush or good with plumbing (it is only a simple job), we would welcome you with open arms. It can be in your time not a regular working bee. This would speed the laboratory development up enormously. If you can help please phone me to discuss times, etc. ….Christine Robertson Phone 08) 8536 3948

Field Trip To Wilmington area -1st Sept *Ros Miller*

We were just a little worried on our way to the Southern Flinders Ranges to participate in the field trip at Alligator Gorge. During our Friday afternoon travel there was wind and rain. The weather forecast for Saturday indicated a chance of rain.

The eleven participants met just south of Wilmington on the road to Alligator Gorge and it was, as predicted, drizzling. Our guides for the day, Lorraine and John Badger, told us that they had checked out the orchid situation the day before, and they thought that, unfortunately, most of the orchids had been destroyed by Friday's wild weather. We were a little disappointed. Lorraine then stated that it was to be a "field trip with a difference". That really peaked our interest. It turned out that after the bad weather that had occurred during her orchid hunt, Lorraine had discovered a café called the "Black Sheep" in Wilmington that was very cosy with a lit fire. We were to go there whilst the drizzle continued. The Black Sheep turned out to be most delightful and we took our time over coffee and cake interspersed with good conversation.

The plan was to check out three sites. At the **first site**, near the Lodge, there was still some drizzle, so we donned our rain gear and the hunt was on! We were astonished - *Pterostylis nana* (dwarf greenhood orchid) and *Pheladenia deformis* (blue beard orchid) were spotted. Not only that, after a short time it stopped drizzling. We were delighted. Horn beeps sounded – time for the second site.

Pterostylis nana and *Pheladenia deformis* were also seen at the **second site** at Blue Gum Flat. We were excited to see some more species of orchid - *Diuris palustris* (cinnamon donkey orchid), *Bunochilus viriosus* and *Plumatochilis.* sp. Woodland (bearded greenhood orchid). We were on a roll! And the sun was now shining. In fact the rest of the day was fine and sunny.

Horn beeps again – time for lunch at Alligator Gorge's lookout area which conveniently had a picnic table that accommodated all of us. More discussions over lunch. Robert wandered off during lunch and arrived back stating that he'd found an "Alligator Gorge Hopping Orchid" (namely a kangaroo!!!).

At the **third site** near the Lookout John sighted a patch of *Arachnorchis* sp. (spider orchid). Wow. We were all really thrilled. Further on some *Caladenia saxatilis (star spider orchid) were found.* This orchid is near threatened in South Australia. It was such a pleasant surprise. There were also patches of *Cyrtostylis reniformis* (gnat orchid), *Urochilus sanguineas* (banded greenhood), *Pterostylis robusta* (common green shell orchid), *Hymenochilus nemoralis* (swan headed tiny shell orchid) as well as groups of *Pterostylis nana* and *Pheladenia deformis*.

We had been blessed. We finished on a high with afternoon tea back at the lookout area's picnic table. During this, John Fennell was presented with a block of chocolate as the first to find a spider orchid - he kindly shared the chocolate with us. What an amazing day we'd had – it definitely was a field trip with a difference.

Photo: Ros Miller

Genus *Plumatichilos*

Leo Davis

Back in 1990 Bates & Weber placed all greenhood orchids in genus *Pterostylis*[1. pp118-143] where all Australian State Herbaria and others, certainly Janes & Duretto [3. pp260-269] would have them still be. In 2001 Szlachetko erected the genus *Plumatichilos*. In his Guide[4. pp286-339], Jones divided the greenhoods into 16 separate genera, these in two groups, each of eight genera. One group all have the **lateral sepals directed downwards** (including *Bunochilus* and *Urochilus*) and the other eight all have them **directed upwards** (deflexed, as in *Diplodium* and *Pterostylis*). Even those who reject the splitting and creation of the extra genera will concede that those placed in *Plumatichilos*, which have **downward directed** and **partly fused lateral sepals** (forming a **synsepalum**), are strikingly different in appearance to any other *Pterostylis* species. The most obvious distinguishing features are the **unique labellum** and the **two openings** to the galea.

I had known just two species of *Plumatichilos*, both of which were undescribed. I could recognise and distinguish them essentially because they grew in very different habitats and locations. I used Bates' tag names, Mallee Bearded Greenhood (*Plumatichilos* sp. Mallee Bearded Greenhood) [3. pp913-4] and Woodland Plumed or Bearded Greenhood (*Plumatichilos* sp. Woodland Bearded Greenhood)[1. pp915-916]. In recent weeks both (along with two other South Australian species) have been formally described. They are now, respectively, *Plumatichilos multisignatus*[5. pp33-35] (Fig. 1) and *P. foliaceus*[5. pp30-32] (Fig. 2). But, to a large extent, I still identify them more by the locations in which I find them than, to my eye, clearly discernable physical features.

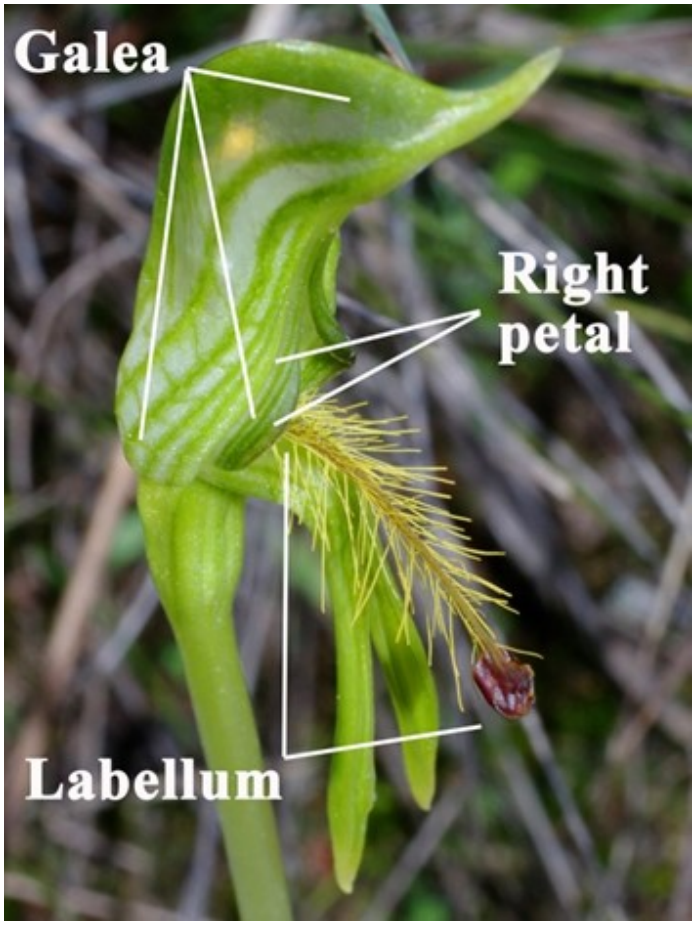


Fig. 1 *Plumatichilos multisignatus*. Monarto. Sept 10, 2012

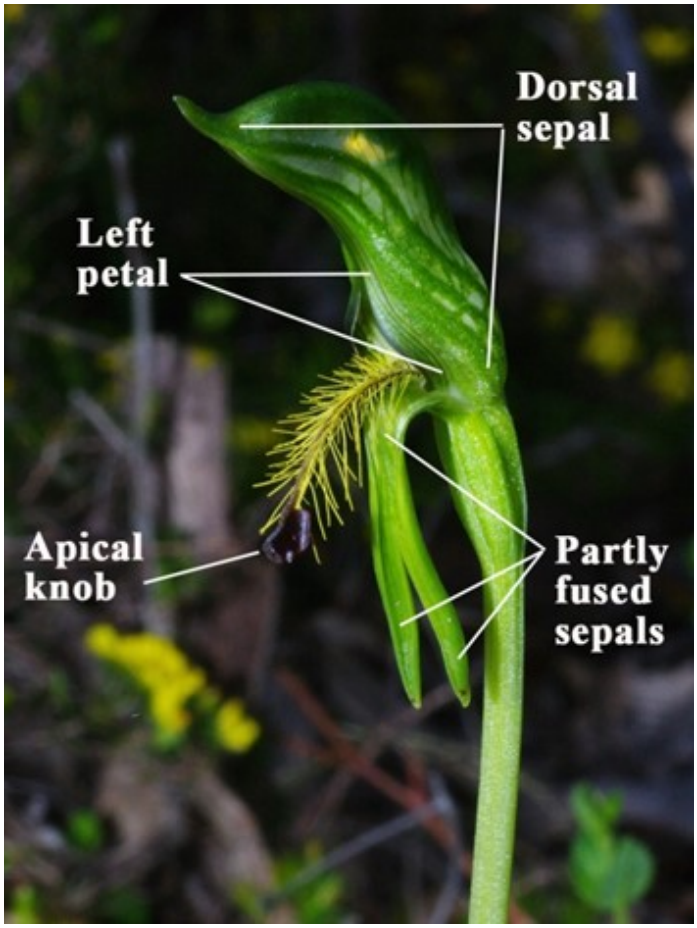


Fig. 2 *Plumatichilos foliaceus.* Para Wirra. Sept 11, 2013

I had no idea what 'barrier trichomes' were but I saw that Jones listed them as the last of 13 dot pointed characters of genus *Plumatichilos*[5. p26]. Trichome simply means a hair growing from a plant epidermis. They can be unicellar or multicellular and branched or unbranched. The 'barrier' refers to its capacity to block and direct a pollinating insect to an exit path that puts it in the right posture to transfer a pollinium to the stigma (sticky receptive female part of flower).

Janes & Duretto, who reject the splitting of genus *Pterostylis*, divide it into two subgenera using the **absence** (subgenus *Pterostylis*) or the **presence** (subgenus *Oligochaetochilus*) of **barrier trichomes** on the column wings[3. pp262]. They place what I call *Plumatichilos* in the section V, *Catochilus*, of subgenus 2 *Oligochaetochilus*[3. pp266], and, yes, I see your eyes glaze over. To them the Adelaide Hills 'plum' would be *Pterostylis,* subg. 2 *Oligochaetochilus*, Sec. V. *Catochilus,* species *foliaceus*. Learning what 'barrier trichomes' are had me go back searching my photo library and I found images of the barrier trichomes in *Bunochilus* flowers that I had not previously spotted. (see Fig. 3—sent to me by June Niejalke).

Genus *Plumatichilos* *Contd.*

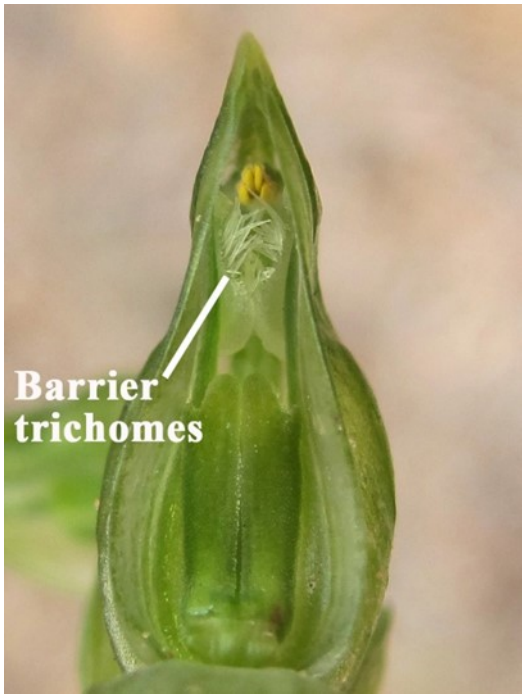


Fig. 3 *Bunochilus prasinus*. Sherlock (Type location for the species). Photo by June Niejalke.

As with all 'true' *Pterostylis*, the **dorsal sepal** and the **two lateral petals**, of the upside down flowers, are formed into a **galea** or cap (Fig. 1). They are fused so closely that it can be hard to discern the join between the sepal and the comparatively small petals, especially in some less clearly striped flowers. (Figs. 1 & 2).

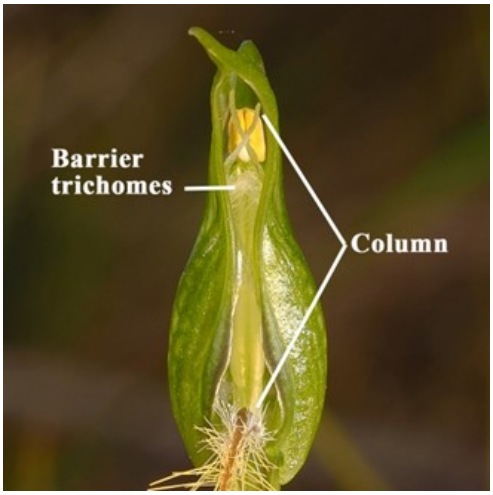


Fig. 4 *Plumatichilos foliaceus*. Scott Creek C.P. Sept 2015

The typical *Pterostylis* galea has a **single opening** but in *Plumatichilos* there are **two**, a lower one, from which the uniquely formed labellum protrudes (and through which the pollinating male gnats enter) and an upper one (through which the pollinators exit) [4. p335], guided by the barrier trichomes (Fig. 4). Through this upper opening you can observe the top of the **column**, including parts of it, the pollinia, the **barrier trichomes**, **column arms** and sometimes the stigma. Two crossed filaments, in front to the **pollinia**, are **column arms**.

The **labellum** (the modified third petal) (Figs 1, 2 & 5) is unlike that of any other *Pterostylis* sp. It has a slightly flattened filament having a reddish-brown apical knob and two or three types of hairs along its length. Jones describes the labellum of *P. foliaceus* as having **three** types of hairs[5. p30]. You may be able to see the short white ones (1 mm) at the base of the labellum in Fig. 5. The longer (5-7 mm) yellow ones along the most of the length of the labellum are easy to see. I am not sure that I can distinguish the shorter proximal (near point of attachment) yellow ones (1.5 mm). In *P. multisignatus* Jones describes just **two** types of labellum hairs[5. p33] with the white basal ones absent, and two sorts yellow hairs, proximal ones to 1.2 mm and longer ones 5-8 mm. To my eye, this character, **two** or **three** types of **labellum hairs**, is the only objective, rather than subjective, distinguishing feature between the two species that I see regularly.

Fig. 5 *Plumatichilos foliaceus*. Scott Creek C.P. Sept 26, 2015

Fig. 6 *Plumatichilos foliaceus* in early bud. Scott Creek C.P. August 29, 2018.

In Fig. 5, I think that you can see that the hairs arise, in two parallel rows, not paired, from the **sides of the flattened shaft** of the **labellum filament**.

Another generic character is 'leaves sessile (no stems), ascending to erect, often with **whitish** or **yellowish interveinal areas**.' [5. p26] You may need to look very closely, in Fig. 6, to see these 'windows', mainly at the bases of the stemless leaves.

1. Bates, R.J (2011). South Australian Native Orchids, DVD Issued by the Subediting Committee (NOSSA) on behalf of the Native Orchid Society of S. A. Incorporated.
2. Bates, R.J. & Weber. J.Z (1990). *Orchids of South Australia,* A. B. Caudell, Government Printer, South Australia.
3. Janes, J.K. & Duretto, M.F. (2010), A new classification for subtribe Pterostylidinae (Orchidaceae), reaffirming Pterostylis in the broad sense. *Australian Systematic Botany*, **23**, 260–269.
4. Jones, D.L. (2006), A Complete Guide to the Native Orchids of Australia, Reed New Holland, Australia.
5. Jones, D.L. (2018), Six new species of Plumatichilos (Orchidaceae: Pterostylidinae) fromSouth-eastern Australia and a new species from New Zealand, *Australian Orchid Review* 83(4): 26-44.

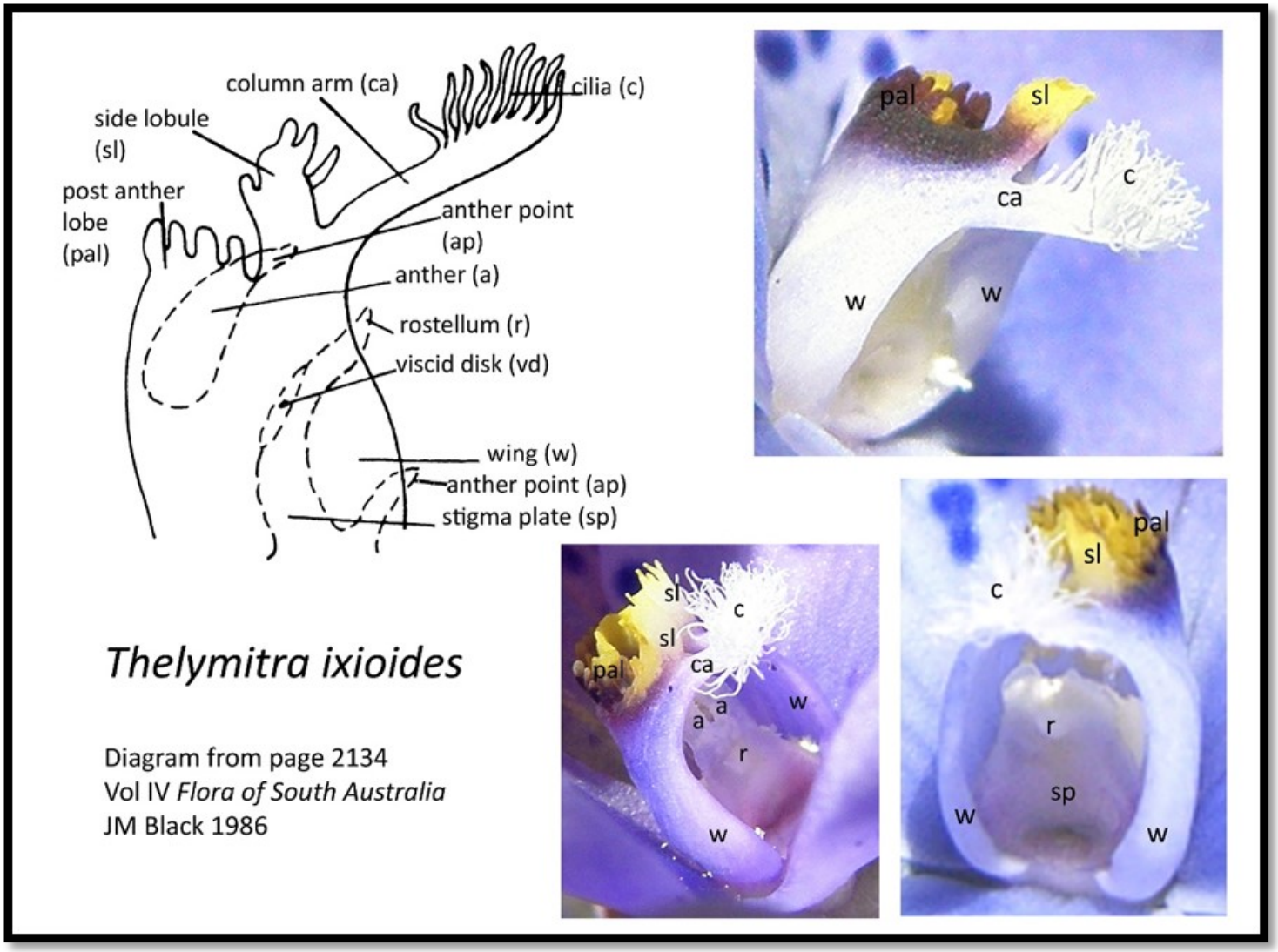
Thelymitra (Sun Orchid) Column Features

Rosalie Lawrence

The columns in a *Thelymitra* (Sun Orchid) may be one of the main identifying features of a sun orchid and so this article looks at those features that botanists will often refer to in their descriptions.

Though we cannot physically dissect an individual flower, we can make use of photographs to spot various features.

The diagram below is that of *T. ixioides* (based on the taxonomy of 1984) column whilst the photographs are that of *T. juncifolia* column (as *T. ixioides* is now considered to be limited to the eastern states). The column of these two are similar. One photograph will not give all of the features hence in this article the three photographs show all of the features except the viscid disk where the pollinia is stored. The stigmatic plate is sticky and receives the pollen for fertilization.



Photos: Robert Lawrence

Most of the variations between the *Thelymitra* columns occur within the upper portion of the column. The post anther lobe can be quite varied. For instance, with *T. ixioides/T. juncifolia* the post anther lobe is not hooded. Some with hoods may have deep splits, whilst others form a broad fringe. Yet again, others have variations within the column arms such as having no cilia.

Articles will appear in future journals, to help identify one Thelymitra from another. Watch for the next informative article about Thelymitra columns.





Aug NOSSA Meeting guest Speaker

John Eaton

David Hirst presented members with a PowerPoint of his anecdotal observations re species decline and loss of biodiversity as an 11 year old - commencing with his observations on the family's 40 acre family farm at Two Wells.

From there the Hirst family moved to a 1500 acre (607 ha) scrub block near Kingston SE situated on Baker's Drain. Once a permanent supply of water, a new drain to the south has degraded Baker's Drain reducing it to a series of water holes - causing water reliant species such as ducks, tortoises, catfish golden bell frogs and crustaceans such as yabbies to decline or disappear. David also described the habitat destruction and consequent species decline was caused by the establishment of the farm near Kingston. He also photographed the effects of "prescribed burns" at Mark Oliphant Conservation Park in 2008 on its fauna (southern Brown Bandicoot) and flora biodiversity and the time it has taken for species to (partially) recover to their current levels in 2018 - raising issues about optimal burn rates for fire hazard reduction in the Adelaide Hills. This was set against the backdrop of NASA's 'global warming' satellite data showing the expansion of thermal bands as climate change causes land masses to become hotter, drier and therefore more prone to burning and species loss - globally.

Drawing on his own special, professional knowledge and interest in Arachnids, he quotes Prof. Andrew Austin (University of Adelaide's Centre for Evolutionary Biology and Biodiversity), who points to a sharp decline (up to 90%) in trapdoor spider numbers, some populations having completely disappeared.

David also pointed to observations by Prof. David Paton on the decline of SA's woodland birds due to woodland habitat loss even though clearance has slowed appreciable since 1984. David has predicted the loss of 50 species of woodland birds should this loss continue at current rates and this is despite clearance rates of woodland habitat having slowed appreciably[1].

He reminded us of the importance of old, even *dead* trees as habitat for spiders, birds, and small mammals. Such trees in an urban setting are cut down as they are considered dangerous.

The degradation of small trees such as Mulga in the semi-arid and arid regions of SA in the outback, commenced with the rabbit plague, cattle foraging from mulga bark during drought and sheep browsing on native vegetation.

It was not all about "*gloom and doom*". David ended his talk by emphasising the importance of preserving old growth Mallee such as Gluepot Bird Sanctuary and the conservation work being undertaken by volunteers at Calperum Station, part of the Australian Landscape Trust – *Riverland Biosphere Reserve* which also includes Taylorville Station and Danggali Conservation Park.

It left me pondering whether we *homo **sapiens*** are wise enough and smart enough to face up to the implications this has for our own long-term survival and viability as a species and make the hard social, political, and economic – indeed ethical and moral choices needed to reverse the huge loss of biodiversity we have caused. We humans are not about to fly off at the speed of light *and* in biologically viable numbers, to discover, colonise (and begin destroying?) another planet any time soon.

Reference:

1 Loss of insectivorous birds has also seen an increase in dieback amongst eucalypts as re-plantings have often ignored or underestimated the importance of the natural understory that accompanies woodland tree species.

September Guest Speaker—Bob Bates - Sept 24th

See page 87 for more details.

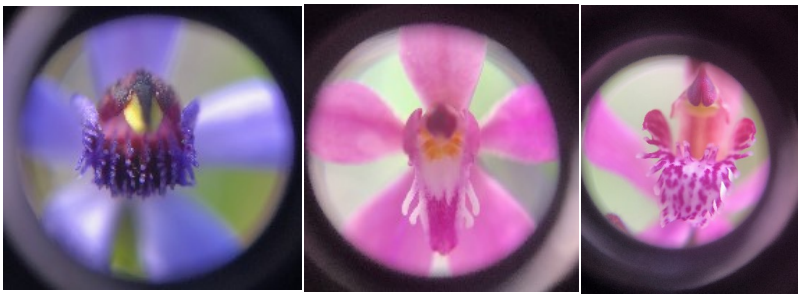
Go-Pro

Chris Davey

At work, I have been utilising a new tool that snaps onto your smart phone to take close up photos of insects, diseases, cereal grains etc.. It is called a GoMicro and is basically a magnifying glass that allows close up photos of small objects.

I tried it today on some native orchids on our family walk through the old farm scrub. Some of the images are below. I found it very easy to be able to identify orchids by being able to look more closely at their flowering parts.

If interested in learning more about this interesting tool, contact the editor.



Winning Photo—August

Rosalie Lawrence

This month's winner was Jenny Pauley's photograph of a *Corybas incurvus* (syn *Corysanthes incurva*).

Before looking specifically at the species, it might well be worthwhile looking at the features that distinguish the *Corysanthes* (Toothed Helmet Orchid) group from *Corybas* (Spurred Helmet Orchid). The major difference appears to be in the flowers. The *Corybas* flower is dominated by the dorsal sepal which hides the labellum whereas with the *Corysanthes* the dorsal sepal and labellum are equally prominent although sometimes the dorsal sepal may be the less dominant. A less obvious difference occurs in the leaves. *Corysanthes* leaves have a fine point but this is absent in *Corybas*. Based on this, only *Corysanthes* (Toothed Helmet Orchid) occurs in South Australia.

C. incurva, as part of the *Corysanthes* group, is interesting because the flower does not appear flared or toothed. But though the labellum curves in, it does initially start to flare, and it does have fine short teeth. In fact, in the early stages of the flower opening it can be possible to confuse it with the opening bud of *C. diemenica*. One of the differences between these two species is that the flower of *C. incurva* sits on the leaf with no clearly visible stem whilst *C. diemenica* is raised above the leaf with a visible stem (see photo).

Corysanthes diemenica *Note stem

Other entries were:

1 *Jonesiopsis capillata* Pauline Meyers

2 *Glossodia major* Lindy McCallum

3. *Prasophyllum* sp Gum Lagoon John Fennell

4. *Spiranthes alticola* John Fennell

5. Arachnorchis tentaculata Lindy McCallum

6. Petalochilus sp. Matilda Chris Davey *[This photo was very cleverly revealed at the meeting and I am told took everyone by surprise! Well done Rosalie. Ed.]*

Reference: Jones, D. L., *A Complete Guide to Native Orchids of Australia Including the Island Territories*. 2006, Reed New Holland

What we see depends mainly on what we look for.....

Unless it is orchids (they hide!)

Benched Orchids for August

Les Nesbitt -Registrar

Commentary for the night provided by Steve Howard (Epiphytes) and Jane Higgs (Terrestrials)

Leader: Steve Howard (E) Les Nesbitt (T)

Judges for the night were: Mei Weibel
Les Nesbitt
Steve Howard
Graham Zerbe
J & D Higgs

Open Division Epiphyte Species

**1st	*Dendrobium teretifolia*	Steve Howard
2nd	*Dendrobium teretifolia*	Les Nesbitt

Epiphyte Hybrid

**1st	*Den*. Mem. Alicia x speciosum	Steve Howard
2nd	*Den.* Touch of Class	Steve Howard
3rd	*Den.* Jonathan's Glory	Les Nesbitt

Second Division Epiphyte Species

**1st	*Sarochilus falcatus*	Peter Lukeman
2nd	*Den. aemulum*	Peter Lukeman

Epiphyte Hybrid

1st	*Den*. Balnarring	Peter Lukeman
**2nd	*Den.* Star of Riverdene	Janet Adams
3rd	*Den. Tweetas* X *teretifolium*	Peter Lukeman

Open Division Terrestrial Species

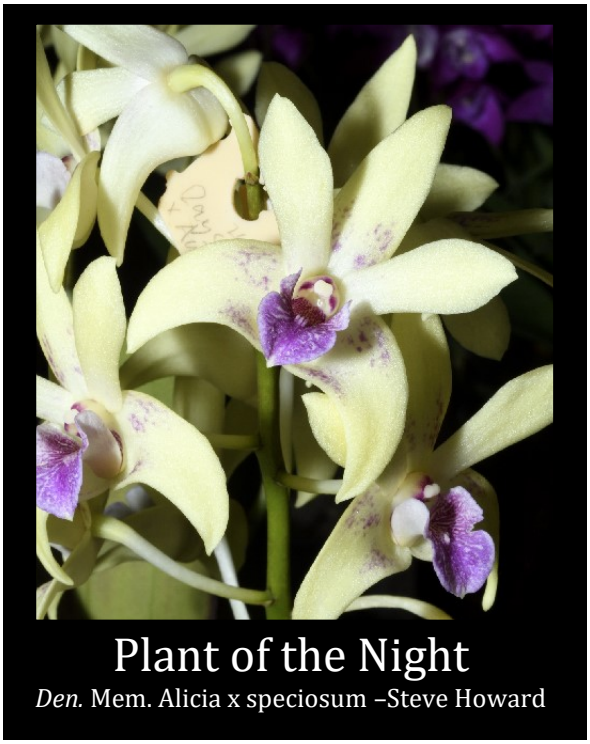
1st	*Diuris palustris*	Don & Jane Higgs
**2nd	*Pterostylis curta*	Steve Howard
3rd	*Cyrtostylis robusta*	Les Nesbitt

Terrestrial Hybrid

**1st	*Pterostylis* Elegance x *pedunculata*	Les Nesbitt
2nd	*Pterostylis* Aussie Spirit	Les Nesbitt

Second Division Terrestrial Species

**1st	*Chiloglottis trapeziformis*	Rosalie Lawrence
2nd	*Pterostylis curta*	Rosalie Lawrence



Plant of the Night

Den. Mem. Alicia x speciosum –Steve Howard

All photos on this page: David Hirst

**Popular Vote winners

Dendrobium teretifolia

Den Touch of Class | *Sarochilus falcatus* | *Den. Aemulum* | *Pterostylis curta* | *Den.* Jonathan's Glory

Den Balnarring | *Pt.* Elegance *x pedunculata* | *Pterostylis Aussie Spirit* | *Pt. robusta* | *C. trapeziformis*

From the Field Trip

Species list from Robert Lawrence:

Acianthus pusillus – some spent flowers
Arachnorchis saxatilis – mostly flowering
Arachnorchis sp. – small plants in bud
Bunochilus sp. – flowering plants either still in bud or fertilised with capsules forming – seedlings were present (which I've never seen in the Adelaide Hills)
Caladenia latifolia – leaves only
Cyrtostylis reniformis – some with flowers
Cyrtostylis robusta – some with flowers
Diplodium robustum - 4 flowers, 150 sterile rosettes
Diuris palustris – flowering
Linguella sp. – some flowering
Microtis sp. – leaves
Oligochaetochilus – some plants in bud
Pheladenia deformis – many flowering
Plumatichilos sp. – mostly in bud, but one flowering plant
Thelymitra sp. – some could be *T. luteocilium*
Urochilus sanguineus – some flowering

All field trip photos: Ros Miller

And from Lorraine Badger:

Blue Gum Flat: *Diuris pallustris* (a few flowers); *Hymenochilus* poss *nemoralis* (a few flowers); *Oligochaetochilus* sp (leaves & buds); *Pheladenia deformis* (flowers); *Plumatochilas* sp Woodland (a few flowers, plenty in bud); *Pterostylis nana*? (old flowers and seed pods);

Look-out Track off Car Park: *Acianthus pusillus* (seed pods); *Bunochilus* (poss *viriosus* flowers); *Caladenia latifolia* (in bud); *Cyrtostylis reniformis* (flower); *Dipodium robustum* (flowers); *Hymenochilus nemoralis* (a few flowers); *Oligochaetochilus* sp (buds); *Pheladenia deformis* (flowers); *Pterostylis nana*? (flowers and seed pods); *Plumatochilas* sp Woodland (a few flowers, plenty in bud); Spiders.

Orchid Sightings around the State

Observations from Myponga Conservation Park 24th August *Carolyn Eden*



Acianthus caudatus, Mayfly orchid in flower

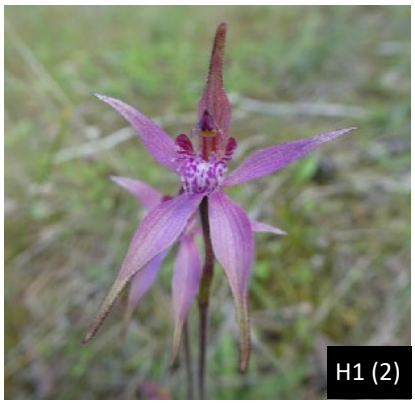
Pterostylis nana, Dwarf greenhood – 9 flowers and at least as many rosettes not in flower

Pterostylis nutans, Nodding greenhood – about 20 flowers

Pterostylis sanguinea, Red banded greenhood – 3 flowers and one with the flower head eaten.

Field observations from Yorke Peninsula 2nd September *Chris Davey*


H1 (1)


H1 (2)


H2 (1)


H3 (1)

I came across 3 separate areas where I found *Arachnorchis/Caladenia brumalis* x *latifolia* hybrid orchids in flower. They seem to be spreading, which I think is a great thing as I find them very attractive!

The point that I took interest in today was the differences in colour of the petals and reproductive parts. I have attached a range of photos from my camera and the GoMicro on my phone. I have called them "1", "2" and "3", so you know what photos are of what colony/plants.

Other orchids in flower:

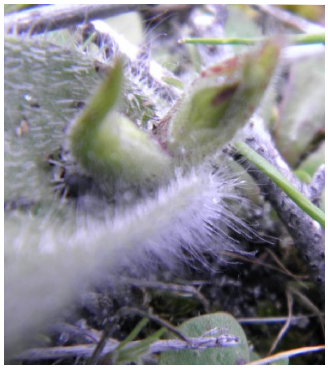
Matilda added to the photos with her little dollies. [Thanks for sharing your Father's Day Bush walk with us, Chris. Ed.]





H1 (2)

Observation from Parsons Beach 1st Sept.



Caladenia latifolia was flowering, although many were stunted probably due to lack of rain.

Diuris orientis were flowering, and *Thelymitra antennifera* looked like they had been open though conditions were probably not right at the time I was there. Another *Thelymitra* species was very close to flowering—probably an early pink one. One patch of *Linguella* also had flowers.

Arachnorchis leaves were in colonies, buds still not very far advanced. The photo shows one budding *Arachnorchis* which appeared to have a double bud.

Lots of lovely native flowers—non-orchid were out in brilliant colour including *Thysanotus pattersonii* in large numbers.

Please email your observations or interesting experiences for this page to the editor.