

# *Native Orchid Society* *of South Australia*



Sandy Creek  
Field Trip

*by*

hybrid orchids found

*by*

*Caledonia gladiolata*  
report



# JOURNAL

**SEPTEMBER**  
**2019**

Volume 43 No.8

## The Committee

### President

Gordon Ninnies

### Vice President

Robert Lawrence

### Secretary

Lindy McCallum

Email: [nossa.secretary@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.secretary@gmail.com)

### Treasurer

Tony & Ros Miller

Email: [nossa.treasurer@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.treasurer@gmail.com)

### Ordinary Committee Members

Craig Humfrey

Rosalie Lawrence

Bob Bates

### Editor

Marg Paech

Email: [nossa.editor@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.editor@gmail.com)

### Conservation Officer

Thelma Bridle Ph: 8557 6553.

### Registrar of Judges

Les Nesbitt

## Other Positions

### Field Trips Coordinator –Lisa Incoll

Email: [nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com)

### Botanical Advisor

Bob Bates

### Librarian

Pauline Meyers

### Show Marshall

Craig Humfrey

### Speaker Coordinator

John Eaton

### Trading Table - Craig Humfrey

### Tuber Bank Coordinator

Jane Higgs Ph: 8558 6247

Email: [jhiggs@activ8.net.au](mailto:jhiggs@activ8.net.au)

### Website Manager

Rosalie Lawrence

Email: [nossa.enquiries@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.enquiries@gmail.com)

## CONTACTS



Mailing Address:  
PO Box 14  
KENSINGTON  
PARK SA 5068

WEBSITE:  
[NOSSA.org.au](http://NOSSA.org.au)



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

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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 reprints of any article with full acknowledgment.

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### Front cover - Photos: June Niejalke.

*Thelymitra matthewsii*—the first photo added this month is one of the pollinia intact, the second one shows the pollinia crumbling onto the stigma.

## 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 Wellington 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
<b>September</b>	
10th	Committee Meeting—7.30pm—venue: APS Club Rooms, 21a Richards Tce, Goodwood
13-15th	NOSSA Spring Show and Sale More on page 88
24th	General Meeting—8 pm start <b>Guest Speaker:</b> Robert Lawrence <b>Subject:</b> “Progress on WOW”
<b>October</b>	
2nd	Mt Lofty Botanic Garden Orchid Walk
8th	Committee Meeting—7.30pm—venue: APS Club Rooms, 21a Richards Tce, Goodwood
12th	Australian Plant Society Plant Sale
22nd	General Meeting—8 pm start <b>Sarc night &amp; Guest Speaker:</b> Kylie Moritz <b>Subject:</b> “Monitoring ..... ”
26th	Field Trip
<b>December</b>	
7th	NOSSA Christmas BBQ at Higgs—more details later

### FIELD TRIP

Field trips are held on the Saturday following the General Meeting each month.

Next Field Trip therefore, will be on **28th September**. Please make contact to book your place and get further information at [nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com)

### ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / Reports must reach the Editor **no later than Wed 2nd October**. Early-bird articles - so appreciated! Please send all articles to [nossa.editor@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.editor@gmail.com)

I'd love to hear from anyone who has spotted orchids in the wild that seem a little different, or are the first of a variety to emerge or flower giving general location. This could be useful information for those doing research.

### BANKING DETAILS

BSB 105 011, Account no 073 181 741. Add your name and NOSSA Membership number for allocation of funds.

### NEW MEMBERS

Mark Haese, Valley View



### NOSSA SPRING SHOW

All enquiries to the secretary, Lindy McCallum who will see that the appropriate person gets back to you. [nossa.secretary@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.secretary@gmail.com)

### GENERAL MEETING September 24th - 8 pm

Guest Speaker: Robert Lawrence  
Subject: “Progress on WOW”

Remember to bring  
your orchid plants to be judged/glass jars for Les  
Orchid photos for ‘Winning Photograph’  
your name tag so everyone knows who you are.

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

### VENUE CHANGE for COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The monthly Committee Meetings held on 2nd Tuesday each month will now be held at the Australian Plant Society (APS) Club Rooms at 21a Richards Tce, Goodwood.


This is a central spot which should make it easier for everyone. Remember, these meetings are open to everyone. Why not go along and take part.

### PRIVATE FACEBOOK PAGE



This is open to any of our NOSSA paid-up members but not your non NOSSA friends. It is a place for discussing orchid issues and photos, and allows for more detail than we would share openly for the general public. Email: [nossa.enquiries@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.enquiries@gmail.com) to join.

### INFORMATION AND CONTACTS

 All contact details including who to contact in our NOSSA team are on the previous page. If in doubt email the Secretary who will redirect your enquiry.



# Housekeeping

## Save your glass jars

Les and the team who are doing the propagating need glass jars. For each session they use more than 20 jars, so if each of us are able to save one or two (get family, friends or neighbours collecting too!) for each meeting it will help the propagation team to continue.

Suitable jars are about 600ml capacity with a metal screw top lid, so eat plenty pickled onions and gherkins and bring along the empty jars. They can be given to either Les or Lindy.



## Field Trip Notes

These have been very enjoyable trips. If you'd like to be part of the next one, email Lisa to alert her of your interest on [nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com) This initial email does not bind you to attending.

## NOSSA Spring Show

Here is the link to the show information - <https://nossa.org.au/membership-2/nossa-annual-spring-show/> It is located within the Members & Membership Page as part of the dropdown menu.

The document is very different from what has appeared in the Journal in the past. This is because :

- What was previously four sections has been combined
- sections have been grouped in an attempt to make it easier to read - feedback would be appreciated
- It has been designed to be suitable for the web and
- Wordpress has made some big changes on Web layout making it hard to set up quickly

The new 2020 NOSSA calendar will be available at the Spring Show in A4 size.

## NOSSA SPRING SHOW

This is an event which our club runs.

It provides a great chance for you to

- meet other growers and members
- Purchase orchid plants
- Enter the floral art section
- Enter your orchids to be in the running for prizes
- Great social event
- The organizers need volunteers to help

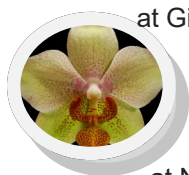
Why not go along and support our club,  
encourage our organisers  
Grow your collection

### The South Australian Orchidaceous Society Inc.

Winter Show

4-10th August

at Gilles Plains Shopping Centre



### Spring show

15 - 21st September

at North Park Shopping Centre

### The Enfield Horticultural Society Inc.

7th September 12-5pm and 8th September 10-4pm

at Klemzig Community Hall



**NATIVE ORCHID  
SPRING SHOW  
2019**

**St. BERNADETTE'S HALL**  
SOUTH RD, ST MARYS  
Corner South Rd & Walsh Ave

Entrance: Gold Coin Donation

Saturday 14 September  
Sunday 15 September  
10am to 4pm

nossa.org.au : Native Orchid Society of South Australia : [nossa.ssecretary@gmail.com](mailto:nossa.ssecretary@gmail.com)

# August Committee Meeting Notes

For the first time we made use of the clubrooms of the Australian Plants Society of SA for our committee meeting. The more central location combined with the spaciousness was much appreciated. Our rent will increase now that we are using the facility more often.

## General Meeting changes, treasury issues

A number of different issues arose during our last meeting. For example, we are planning to try curved rows of chairs at future monthly meetings to make things less formal. Another change is that unpresented cheques should become a thing of the past now that direct transfers are becoming routine for our Society. We look forward to doing away with cheques altogether.

## Propagation workshop report

Since starting in May. Our propagation workshops have been proceeding well with four sessions having been conducted on the second Saturday of each month. 50 jars have been produced either from sowing seed or replating. A small proportion have been contaminated by mould or bacteria. The good part of this is that more windowsill space is available and the jars can be used again in the future. Robert has reported white protocorms forming in a number of jars and green from the seed of *Dendrobium speciosum*. Having some light has not prevented germination. On the other hand when seed in jars have been left in the dark, protocorms have died before they were remembered and brought out into the light. As Les is unavailable until November there will not be any sessions until then.

## Constitution

Regarding the new version of our Rules of Association (informally known as our constitution) approved, through the normal democratic process, at our AGM in March this year, we need to inform the members that a few issues have arisen. Inconsistencies in the terminology were discovered and Consumer and Business Services have informed us that our document does not conform to their checklist. As a result we need to examine whether we can make modifications to include missing items or whether we need to restructure the whole document. This will be the subject of a future workshop at which all NOSSA members will be welcome to participate. While this process of revision is underway, the newly approved Rules will apply. Thus, our monthly meetings will continue to be informal gatherings at which no decisions are made or minutes kept.

## NOSSA Spring Show

There is good news for people selling plants at the Spring Show in September; you won't need to fill in the yellow tags. Labels with prices will be removed as plants are sold and returned to growers, who will be able to reuse them.

It is worth noting that there is a floral art section in the Spring Show and this is something that anyone with access to native orchid flowers can be involved in. Entries need to be submitted before 10 am on the Saturday of the Show. There are also awards for growers who are first-time entrants. Les provided a list of the sections in which orchid plants can be entered at the Spring Show. This was available at the August meeting for potential exhibitors.

## *Diuris behrii* Project Update

Les Nesbitt

Mining ceased at the Kanmantoo copper mine earlier this year. Processing of ore stockpiles will continue until the end of the year. The mine pit may become a pumped hydro electricity generator in future. Some of the mine buildings are up for lease. Rehabilitation of the waste heaps will continue for the next year or two. John Crocker, Hillgrove Resources environmental consultant, will assist me in tuber removal this Spring. The ideal time in the Adelaide Hills for tuber removal is from mid-September to mid-October. At this time the new tubers are well developed & mature enough to survive the summer and there is enough growing season left for additional new tubers to form after the first new tuber is removed.

Hillgrove contractors collected 152 daughter plants and 35 mother plants in early August for replanting within the mine lease. This was later than previous years. The orchids should establish well in their new home. The total number of *diuris* plants replanted at the mine is 739 since the project began in 2012. There are still hundreds of *Diuris behrii* plants in my shadehouse. The *diuris* propagation project is expected to continue for the next two years.

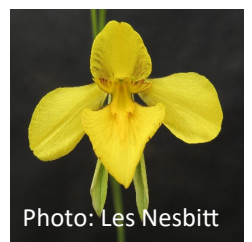


Photo: Les Nesbitt

## August Guest Speaker Notes *Robert Lawrence, John Eaton*

Jerry Smith, the Threatened Flora Ecologist, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board was our guest speaker for the August meeting. He spoke about the conservation of eleven species of orchid; seven of which are listed in the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act. Six of these are endemic to South Australia; Jerry made the point that these are significant to the world because they only occur in a small area. He also stressed that the conservation of these orchids relied on partnerships, including that with NOSSA. Other key partners are the Threatened Plant Action Group and the Seed Conservation Centre at the Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

For each of the seven species, listed below, Jerry summarized the national conservation status, information known about their distribution, efforts made to understand and conserve them and the main threats to their viability. Many are in small, disjunct populations, so finding or establishing further populations is an important activity. Seed collection and propagation is being done for many; for others, propagation methods are yet to be developed or have very limited success. One anecdote given was that of the orchid seeds of a species considered extinct, that had been gathered 20 years ago, stored in an envelope, lost, then found and successfully germinated!!

For *Caladenia gladiolata*, NOSSA had donated \$7,700, but ongoing support is still required. Overgrazing and trampling, particularly by overabundant kangaroos is a threat to most of the target species, and caging and fencing has been used for some species. Weed abatement is necessary for most of the species, and NOSSA volunteers have been active in some of this work.

Jerry mentioned being asked why we don't just preserve these species in cultivation. He pointed out that we are struggling to understand how to keep them going in their remaining habitats that are the most suitable for them.

A major concern he mentioned was the uncertainty of government funding into the future of what needs to be a long-term approach.

For further information about the species Jerry identified as threatened, endangered or extinct go to the following link: [www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/e160f3e7-7142-4485-9211-2d1eb5e1cf31/files/draft-guidelines-threatened-orchids.pdf](http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/e160f3e7-7142-4485-9211-2d1eb5e1cf31/files/draft-guidelines-threatened-orchids.pdf).

The federally-listed species he spoke about were:

- White-lipped Spider-orchid - *Caladenia argocalla*
- Pink-lipped Spider Orchid - *Caladenia behrii*
- Bayonet Spider-orchid - *Caladenia gladiolata*
- Kangaroo Island Spider-orchid - *Caladenia ovata*
- Copper Beard Orchid - *Calochilus cupreus*
- Fleurieu Leek-orchid - *Prasophyllum murfettii*
- Blue Top Sun-orchid - *Thelymitra cyanapicata*

Others species that he outlined that were not listed:

- Plum Leek-orchid - *Prasophyllum pruinosum*
- Pale Leek-orchid - *Prasophyllum pallidum*
- Hindmarsh Valley Greenhood - *Pterostylis bryophila*
- Sandy Creek Greenhood - *Pterostylis psammophila*

## September Guest Speaker

Next month's guest speaker needs no introduction—Robert Lawrence (along with wife, Rosalie ) has been involved with Wild Orchid Watch for a long time. Robert will give us an update. If you go out looking for orchids in the parks, this will be of interest.

## Field Trip Photos..



Photo: Judy Sara



Photo: Mark Sefton



Photo: Mark Sefton

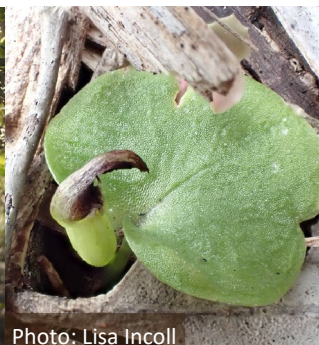


Photo: Lisa Incoll



Photo: Lisa Incoll



# Field Trip - Sandy Creek, 31st August

Steve Howard



*Pheladenia deformis* Photo Mark Sefton

orchid - *Corysanthes expansa*. A single flower. Alas all *Corysanthes despectans* and *C. incurvus* I knew of in the area had finished, but we saw plenty of seed pods.

The last day of winter was more like the first day of Spring as 15 members met at Lyndoch Rec Park before making their way to Sandy Creek - but not before a few sampled the delights from the bakery. Upon arrival it was a short wait whilst we waited for one group who took the wrong turn to rock up! Even in the carpark whilst we waited were finds of *Diuris pardina* and *Pheladenia deformis* suggesting it was going to be a good day - in fact it was sensational!

The key to a good field trip is to check it out in the lead up. Two trips by Kyle and myself in the days beforehand had us listing several sites to visit and the members were not disappointed.

Bluebeards (*Pheladenia deformis*) were abundant with many sizeable colonies found including an alba form. *Diuris pardina* numbers had jumped significantly since the week before and there were enough out to keep the shutter bugs happy. A lone *Pterostylis pedunculata* was also found, the first I've seen there. I found the most unusual



*Corysanthes* sp.  
Photo: Judy Sara



*Caladenia cardiochila*  
Photo: Mark Sefton

Further down the track was the holy grail of the 'nana' complex with some large plants seen including a clone minus the hairy stems that stood tall above all else. A patch of several hundred *Caladenia latifolia* and some 40 *Cyrtostylis robusta* in flower added value to the site. A couple of late 'shell' orchids, a patch of giant *Pterostylis sanguinea* with up to 13 flowers per spike, a few *Prasophyllum* (Leek orchid) leaves and last but not least the first season's *Caladenia cardiochila* were also found.

Robert was keen to catalogue some 'rufa' group and I was able to put him on to large numbers, many in spike. Back to the park for lunch we bade farewell to a couple of members before taking on part 2 of the trip.

First stop was the [Pterostylis] *psammophila* spot. Although disappointing that most will not flower this season, we did find one plant close to opening. *Pterostylis pusilla* were faring way better with a higher percentage in spike. Next spot was the *plumosa* group spot with Kyle finding a patch of some 30 plants in spike, with up to 20 seedlings surrounding parent plants.

As usual bluebeards were abundant as were *Cyrtostylis robusta* with most grass trees holding good populations and enough flowers out to hold interest. As the afternoon wore on tired legs were the order of the day as we made our way back to the carpark but not before recording heaps more *rufa* group and Lisa finding a lovely clump of *Thelymitra antennifera* in bud right on the track not far from home.

Overall it was a great day with non-stop orchid sighting. I hope all that came had a great day. These field trips are a great way to interact with members, and the added value of many more sets of eyes, means lots more orchids are found than if there was only the two of us. As it was three new species were added to our lists as a result of the field trip. Thanks Lisa for arranging the day and thanks to all who attended. It was certainly fun.



Photos: Lindy McCallum

## Tip for Field Trippers

"I noted if people knelt down there was something interesting afoot ... if you saw someone grovelling on the ground, there was something interesting there" .....  
Lindy

Here is Lisa's prize! ▷

The first *cardiochila* flowering for the season.

Photo: Lindy McCallum





# Winning Photo - August

Lisa Incoll

After submitting photographs regularly in the monthly competition for nearly a year, I finally had a winning photo in my own right with the yellow form of *Diuris palustris*, commonly known as Little Donkey Orchid or Cinnamon Donkey Orchid.

I found this delightful orchid on an orchid hunting day in August with fellow NOSSA members Marg Paech and Lindsay Ames. We visited Victoria Park in Moonta on Yorke Peninsula and enjoyed being shown around by NOSSA Members Lib and Chris Bartholomeusz (Thank you Lib and Chris!). At the time I wasn't aware of the other name for the orchid of Cinnamon Donkey Orchid or I would have given it a sniff as apparently the flowers are cinnamon scented.

When I took this photo it was the first time I had ever seen *Diuris palustris* and it is aptly named 'little' because they definitely are! It has 3-10 leaves which are slender, linear, erect and twisted to 10 cm long in a loose tussock. The flower stems are between 5-15 cm tall and there are usually 1-4 flowers on each stem. The flower itself is up to 2cm across and the normal species is yellow with brown spots, blotches and striping especially on the outer surfaces. According to Bates RJ, 2011, (South Australia's Native Orchids, electronic), they are rarely wholly yellow, so it appears we were very lucky to see this orchid in a yellow form! (see below for normal colouring of this orchid). Other technical information about this flower (also thanks to the Bates disc) is that the dorsal sepal is rounded, erect with a recurved tip; lateral sepals are brown or green, linear, down-swept to 2 cm long, petals are erect and reflexed on long purple brown claws, the lamina oval is up to 8 mm long, yellow inside with two dark brown vertical stripes outside. The labellum is relatively small to 1 cm, deeply tri-lobed, side lobes narrow as long as the folder, spade-shaped mid lobe, peaked at the apex.

Upon doing some more research I found out that *palustris* is from the Latin palustre –meaning swampy which is the habitat where the species was first found. However in South Australia, it is not found in swamps but in open terrain, such as grassland, dry grassy woodland, mallee and mallee-broombush areas. This species is found in the following regions – FR, EP, NL, MU, YP, SL and the SE. It is rarely found in the Adelaide/Mount Lofty Ranges due to over-clearing. It is also found in Victoria where it is listed as 'vulnerable' and Tasmania where it is 'endangered'. This species is endemic to south-eastern Australia.

It is a distinctive species so it can't be mixed up with another one, which is handy for those of us who are budding orchid enthusiasts!

Reference: Atlas of Living Australia, <https://bie.ala.org.au/species/http://id.biodiversity.org.au/name/apni/95892> accessed 30/8/19



## Other contenders:



*Diuris sulphurea* Padthaway  
Photo: John Fennel

*Bunochilus viriosa*  
Photo: Lindsay Ames

*Prasophyllum odoratum*  
Photo: John Fennel



*Pheladenia X Jonesiopsis capitata*  
Photo: Rob Pauley

*Diuris palustris*  
Photo: Lisa Incoll

*Corysanthes diemenica*  
Photo: Lindsay

*Prasophyllum odoratum*  
Photo: John Fennel





# *Caladenia gladiolata* project

Leo Davis

You know, of course, but most folks do not, that growing terrestrial orchids from seed is very complicated, difficult and, in some cases, currently impossible. A recently reported success in Victoria had an improvement from a 1% to a 3% germination rate for one species.

Around twenty years ago Joe Quarmby (then at DEWNR) collected a seed pod of *Caladenia gladiolata* in a Conservation Park in the Adelaide Hills. Over subsequent years other pods were collected and stored in the Seed Conservation Centre at the Adelaide Botanic Garden. Seed was regularly tested for viability and in time Dan Duval and the team at SA Seed Conservation Centre, found that the most promising seed was the first collected. Over a period of about four years they have built upon expertise developed by Dr Nouska Reiter (Royal Botanic Garden; Melbourne) and used symbiotic in-vitro germination to use seed from that 20 year old pod to successfully propagate a small number of plants. The techniques are beyond the capabilities of most of us mere mortals. Symbiotic mycorrhiza fungi essential to the germination of the orchid must be collected and cultured separately before the seed is introduced and germination can possibly be achieved.

Dan first flowered a plant, in a pot, last year. In early July this year the team made a test planting of nine specimens (one showing a bud) near the single site at which this species is currently known to exist in the Mt Lofty Ranges. That leaves 15 plants in the nursery with four of these having buds or flowers. These are early days but this is a tiny number. With reference to another orchid species, Nouska has suggested 200 individuals as a minimum planting to establish a viable population.

Thoughtful investigation of what are the best locations for future plantings of these precious few plants are proceeding. Because there is only one known tiny local site it is not clear exactly what are ideal conditions for the species. Dan and helpers, especially Thelma Bridle who monitored the local very steep slippery site for some years, are studying the slightly larger population in the southern Flinders Ranges. This may assist in choosing appropriate sites for future local plantings.

Hand pollination at the local site (Ed Lowrey and Helen McKerral were particularly good at this) allowed four seed pods to be collected in 2018 and further propagation attempts will be made. Seed has also been sent to Melbourne.

The small number of plants in the local population means there is very limited genetic variation in the population. This presents a serious threat to long term survival. The propagation of seed collected at the northern site will be attempted with plants growing in pots at the Adelaide Garden. That would allow hand pollination between plants originating in the two separate populations and this might increase the variability in the gene pool, if only a little. This is a project that will take several years.

Dan directs the project with professional botanists at the ABG and DEW and the Royal Botanic Garden. He is assisted by a necessarily small group of NOSSA volunteers who monitor the two populations, maintain protective cages, hand pollinate and assist with seed collection. Apart from his very high degree of skill and understanding, Dan brings a passion and energy to the project that is widely admired. I have been told of him returning from several days long botanical field trips and heading to the laboratory or shade house in Adelaide, late that night or very early next morning. Not just a job. We at NOSSA have a personal interest in these activities because we have contributed \$7,700 to support the work, especially the culture of the mycorrhizal fungi.

Compare the two photos—Leo's out in the field, Dan's in a pot. Note that the shade-house cultivated plant looks noticeably different to and is larger than that growing in the wild. It has significantly longer osmophores (clubs). These differences may indicate that the wild plant is growing in less than optimal conditions.



Photo: Dan Duval



Photo: Leo Davis

# Terrestrial Culture - September

Les Nesbitt

September is the busiest month of the year in the terrestrial house. Apart from orchid shows every weekend there are numerous tasks to perform. The days are getting longer at a rapid rate. Day length increases by 2 hours in the 6 weeks from the 1<sup>st</sup> September. Equinox is about the 21<sup>st</sup> September. Early Spring weather is changeable from cold, windy & wet to warm & sunny. Give plants as much sun as possible as new tubers are developing rapidly. Hand watering may be necessary if there is no rain so get the hose out of winter storage. Do not let the pots dry out this month. There are lots of flowers everywhere. Take photos as some flowers are fleeting and may only last one day. Different pollinators are about for the more colourful terrestrials that start flowering in spring.

Prepare your flowering plants for the NOSSA Spring Show. It is fun to put in a display even if you only have one or two plants. You learn a lot from other growers. We certainly need new exhibitors each year. Seek new species to add to your collection at the NOSSA Spring Show. Be there at 10am on Saturday morning for the hard to get species which are always in short supply.

Spring is an ideal deflasking period but get it done in the first 2 weeks to give sufficient growing time to harden the plants and for tiny seedling tubers to form before the summer dormancy.

## Notes on tuber removal

Start tuber removal after the middle of the month. In a wet year you may have to move pots under cover a week earlier to dry out a bit before knocking them out. Working with mud is a real pain and not recommended. Use this method to propagate the slow multiplying terrestrials that are amenable. Those recommended for slow multiplying are *Diuris* (*punctata* & *behrii*), and the *rufa* group *pterostylis* (*cycnocephala* & *biseta*).

Knock out the pot and carefully remove most of the soil from the plant. Find the new tuber which is usually whiter and smoother than the old tuber. Hold the junction of the old tuber and plant stem firmly with one hand and grasp the new tuber with thumb & finger of the other hand. Twist & pull the new tuber which will separate from the plant. If the old tuber and leaves break apart you have stuffed up. Repot the plant & old tuber and water the pot. The new tuber can be buried in the same pot or potted up separately in another pot. Keep the plant watered for at least six weeks or as long as the leaves stay green. The plant may form one or two small new tubers before going dormant. In January you can repot and see how well the method worked.

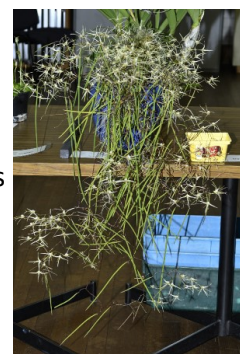
## Plant of the Night—August

Les Nesbitt

The judge's choice for plant of the night was a large specimen plant of *Dendrobium teretifolium* grown by Steve Howard. The plant is about 25 years old and has been cared for by Steve for the last 20 years.

This orchid needs to grow to a large size for the best display. It is a slow growing orchid but flowers reliably every August. It likes to be on a mount. *Teretifolium* does not like extreme heat with daily watering required in summer - in winter the natural rainfall is enough.

Steve grows the plant under 70% shade cloth and feeds year round every 7-10 days alternating between Got-the Lot & Orchid Excellent. [Well done, Steve! - Ed.]



## Curse those Kangaroos

Les Nesbitt

After many years of scattering seed of *Pterostylis sanguinea* on the house site on my hills property I was surprised to find one flowering plant in winter 2018. The plant appeared again this winter with 3 flowers.

Silly me forgot to cage it. I went back the next week to cross pollinate it with pollen from my shade house plants in the hope of eventually getting a cluster of plants. Those horrible hungry kangaroos had beaten me to it. The flowers had been eaten and the stalk pulled out of the ground and left lying there.



Hopefully the new tuber is still OK and the plant will come up again next year. I then installed cages on all the orchids that I want to see flower this year. No soft orchid plant taller than the hard lomandra grass is safe. Kangaroos eat the grass on my veggy patch but leave the broad beans untouched. As the roos increase, the orchids decrease. The roos are smart enough to never show themselves when I am there or I would give them some hurry up.



# Benched Orchids for August

*Les Nesbitt* - Registrar

## Commentary for the night

Epiphytes by Steve Howard,  
Terrestrials by Les Nesbitt

Leader: Steve Howard (E), Mei Weibel (T)  
Judges: Les Nesbitt, Mei Weibel (E)  
Les Nesbitt, Steve Howard (T)

## Open Division Epiphyte Species

- \*\*1st** *Den. teretifolium* Steve Howard  
2nd *Den. speciosum* Les Nesbitt

## Epiphyte Hybrid

- 1st *Den. Brimbank Gold* S Hownen  
2nd *Den. Australian Rose Beauty* Steve Howard  
**\*\*3rd** *Den. Avril's Gold 'Christine'* Steve Howard

## Second Division Epiphyte Hybrid

- \*\*1st** *Den. Jesmond Sparkler 'Greg Hall'* Mei Weibel  
2nd *Den. Jonathan's Glory 'Dark Joy'* Janet Adams  
3rd *Den. Lisa Turner* Janet Adams

## Open Division Terrestrial Species

- \*\*1st** *Pterostylis curta* Steve Howard  
2nd *Pterostylis concinna* Les Nesbitt  
3rd *Chiloglottis formicifera* Les Nesbitt

## Terrestrial Hybrid

- \*\*1st** *Pterostylis Dusky Duke* Steve Howard

## Second Division Terrestrial Hybrid

- \*\*1st** *Pterostylis Nodding Grace* R & R Lawrence

**\*\* Popular vote winners**

All photos this page: David Hirst



### PLANT OF THE NIGHT

Open Division Epiphyte Species

1st *Den. teretifolium* Steve Howard



*Pterostylis curta*



*Pterostylis Dusky Duke*



*Pterostylis Nodding Grace*



*Pterostylis concinna*



*Den. Avril's Gold 'Christine'*



*Den. Jesmond Sparkler 'Greg Hall'*



*Den. Brimbank Gold*



*Den. Elegant Heart 'Corella'*



# Orchid Sightings around the Country

## *Jonesiopsis capillata* X *Pheladenia deformis*

Rob Pauley



The *Pheladenia* is possibly one of the most widespread orchid species in South Australia flowering from mid winter and well into spring. Colour varies from white, predominately blues to shades of pink and with its dense labellum is quite a challenge to photograph.

*Jonesiopsis capillata* also is widespread in South Australia but mainly in areas with a lower rainfall. It is found in sandy soils and rocky outcrops. It flowers from July to September. It is easily recognised by the long sepals and osmophores, growing as individual plants or large clumps. Colour varies from white, yellow and red, and is also great to photograph but not on windy days!

Even though their names are different they were once both categorised as *Caladenia* and are related, hence the reason for crossing and hybridising. *Pheladenia deformis* also hybridises with *Glossodia* and *Caladenia latifolia*.

The labellum is most like the *capillata* and the sepals are not wispy and lack osmophores. The colour is a rich purplish blue as the photos show.

On 23 August 2017 we found the *Jonesiopsis capillata* X *Pheladenia deformis* at Ferries McDonald Conservation Park and again in the same spot on 23 August this year.



conferta X brumalis



Arachnorchis conferta

## *Arachnorchis conferta* X *Arachnorchis brumalis*

These photos on the left were taken at Ramsay Way Conservation Park by Rob Pauley.

## Yorke Peninsula Lib & Chris

"We've been checking and recording the orchids in Victoria Park in Moonta. In May we saw a few *Eriochilus* and *Acianthus pussillus*, In June *Diplodinium* and *erythroconchum* and *Cyrtostylis robusta*. In July *Pterostylis mutica* began flowering and they are widespread around the park. Yesterday we found a couple of small *Arachnorchis brumalis* and many *Diuris palustris*, the best display we've seen in years. .... We've seen leaves of other species, hopefully we'll find some flowering.

We also saw some lovely flowers in Muloowurtie, near Pine Point in July." says Lib

Bartholomeusz



Arachnorchis conferta lutea



Arachnorchis brumalis

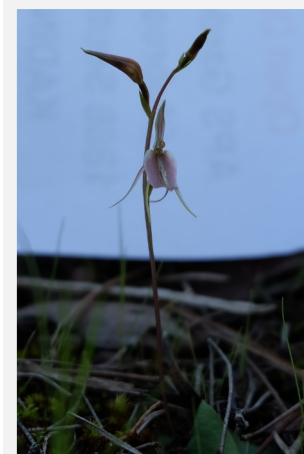


Photo: Lib Bartholomeusz

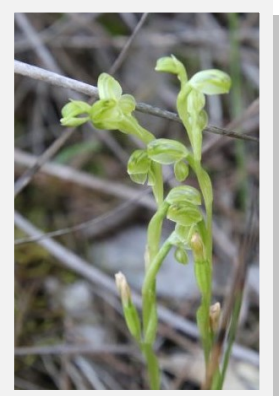


Photo: Lindsay Ames



# Field Trip Species List and Photos

*Arachnorchis cardiochila* – one flowering plant, some still in bud and other leaves

*Arachnorchis tentaculata* – one plant in bud, maybe a bit tentative identification

*Caladenia latifolia* – mostly leaves, but some with buds forming

*Corunastylis* sp. - capsules on a single plant

*Corysanthes despectans* - single plant flowering among many leaves

*Cyrtostylis robusta* – mostly leaves, but some still flowering

*Diplodium robustum* - mostly rosettes, but a couple of old damaged flowers

\**Disa bracteata* – leaves

*Diuris orientis* – buds

*Diuris pardina* – Flowering and still in bud

*Eriochilus collinus* – leaves

*Glossodia major* – buds forming

*Leptoceras menziesii* - mostly leaves but possible buds

*Linguella* sp. *Hills nana* – flowering

*Microtis* sp. – leaves

*Oligochaetochilus psammophilus* – leaves tentatively identified

*Oligochaetochilus pusillus* – leaves

*Pheladenia deformis* – many flowering, with a few finished

*Plumatichilos* sp. – buds forming

*Prasophyllum* sp. – leaves

*Pterostylis pedunculata* - single flower; other rosettes

*Pyrorchis nigricans* – leaves

*Thelymitra antennifera* – advanced buds

*Thelymitra luteociliium* – tentative identification of plants with advanced buds

*Thelymitra* sp. – many plants with leaves and many with buds – these were everywhere like *Pheladenia deformis*.

*Urochilus sanguineus* - sterile rosettes and some plants still flowering

**25 native species and 1 weed. There could be several *Thelymitra* species.**



Field Trip on 31st August 2019  
at Sandy Creek.

List compiled by Robert Lawrence.

Photos on this page; Lisa Incoll

