NOSSA

Native Orchid Society *of* South Australia

from donkeys to flying ducks

Those foreign descriptors!

Crossword and word search

City Nature Challenge results

JOURNAL

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Front cover - *Dendrobium* Jonathans Glory 'Dark Joy' Photo: Les Nesbitt

It is Les' first for the season normally flowering in mid-winter, this plant like many others in pots are confused by the season. (Some zygocacti are flowering profusely at the moment, quite out of season!) A spectacular bloom!

This orchid is a cross between Den. Colonial Surprise x Den. Kingrose—a *mericlone. A fine shaped large purple kingianum type, with flowers approximately 3.5cm in size. These plants are very easy to grow and flower. The flower is quite large for the type and a plant can produce many, many spikes when fully mature. A fantastic show for the Spring!

*A mericlone is a plant (especially an orchid) that has been cloned via meristem propagation. A mericlone is usually a culture of tissue taken from a flower spike as opposed to a seedling. Why a mericlone? It will always flower true to its parent. A seedling will yield surprises—never two of the same. c/f hybrids in fruit trees! So if you like a particular flower, to get another orchid plant which will be identical, you need to buy a mericlone, not a seedling. Similar to the idea of grafting in other plants.

Orchid News

This sign pictured at right was sent in by Rosalie Lawrence. She found it on 21st April at the entrance to a park—a very welcoming sign at the peak of the COVID-19 restrictions, when people were confused and unsure if they were allowed to walk in the national and conservation parks.

CNC results

Congratulations to all who contributed to Australia's first participation in the **City Nature Challenge**. There were many new users signing up and sharing their discoveries on iNaturalist. Although the challenge is over, don't let that stop you from sharing what you find. The local iNat community continues to grow as a source of great knowledge on local species and natural places.

The city council of Onkaparinga had the most people making observations with 38 (1.067 observations recorded) followed by the Adelaide Hills Council - 32 observers recording 1,117 observations. Just for interest's sake, Victor Harbor council had 6 observers recording 86 recordings; Yankalilla area had 7 observers recording 167 recordings, and Alexandrina Council had 11 observers [I was one of them—Ed.] for 472 recordings. In all, there were 6,701 recordings by 188 observers. Over 1,000 different species were seen.

Per capita, the country areas punched well above their weight!

This was a first for me. I didn't record many, but the exercise of putting the images on iNaturalist was quite exciting as day by day another identifier would suggest an ID for a photo—what I sent in were little things which I couldn't ID. I even had a 'first for this state' with a variety of ant. I will definitely do it again!

Contents

Orchids for the learner

Those foreign descriptors!

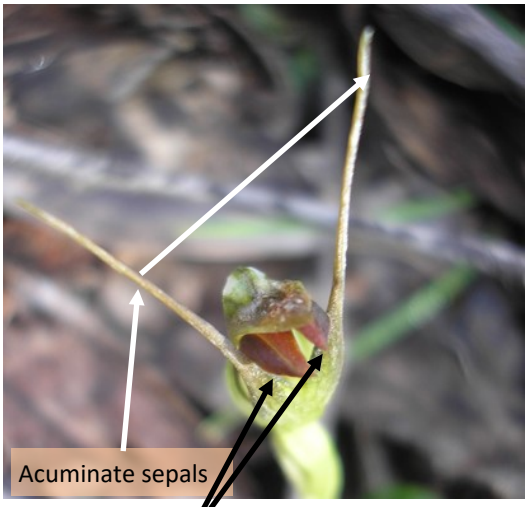
Marg Paech

One of the major blocks I have had when trying to read descriptions of orchids is the many 'foreign' descriptive words. I have selected some of the ones that I have read over and not understood—maybe you have done the same. As a result I am left guessing what the flower or the leaf actually should look like so identification is hampered or not effected at all. Photos will hopefully help with the meaning of the word too. I will do them in alphabetical order—this may be a series of its own!

aberrant - unusual or atypical; different from normal [in my early days of exploring orchids there were lots of those leading me to think I'd found a new species. How do you know it is just aberrant and not a different species? I think the answer is experience!]

These aberrant specimens fall into several categories. Simply, there are colour variants, and various types of freaks. In the area of colour, the most common one is that of an albino flower.

The most important thing to remember is that if there is only one individual or colony that looks different to the other orchids around it then it is probably a freak form. There can be many reasons why they occur—bud damage in the early stages by herbivores, disease, viruses or even genetic malfunction. We should not be fooled by one plant or only one colony of plants showing a difference. Double labella (labellum in plural!) are one of the many presenting aberrant factors.



Double labella.

acuminate - tapered to a long drawn-out point

Acuminate sepals

Photo: *Oligochaetochilus* sp. Canegrass by R. Bates shows acuminate sepals, as does the photo above.

basal - arising from the base - often referring to a *basal* rosette and less-often a *basal* appendage on a labellum. At right a basal rosette.

calli - glands found on the labellum of some orchids—*Arachnorchis* sp and *Leptoceras menziesii* spring to mind.

On *A. leptochila* they are merely irregular bumps on the labellum, but in the photo of *A. reticulata,* on the left, the 4 rows of calli are very clearly seen.

Capsule - dry fruit which is splitting open to release the seed (**dehiscent)**

Photographed below are L-R,

Microtis sp., *Pterostylis pedunculata, P. nutans*

Reference:
South Australian Native Orchids R.J.Bates 2011 DVD-ROM
Field Guide to the orchids of Western Australia
By A. Brown, K. Dixon, C French, G. Brockman © 2013

All photos: Mag Paech except *Oligochaetochilus*

From donkeys to flying ducks

Helen McKerral

Helen explores explores the extraordinary world of native orchids, including the efforts to conserve vulnerable species and how you can grow them.

When most gardeners think of native orchids it's the showy epiphytes that grow on trees or lithophytes that grow on stone that spring to mind, such as cymbidiums and the Sydney rock orchid.

However, you might be surprised to discover that growing in good ol' Aussie dirt in every state, is a much larger variety of equally beautiful terrestrial orchids that inspire enthusiasts, conservationists and photographers alike. Their amazing flowers are more variable than any other plant family, as their more common names testify: donkey, beard, spider, moose, frog, bird, helmet, greenhood, mosquito, potato and the famous flying duck orchid.

There's one catch: whereas you can't miss their epiphytic cousins, you can walk right past many terrestrial orchids because they are usually masterpieces in miniature. But make no mistake: once you've discovered their intricate beauty, no bush stroll will be the same again and, like me, you'll spend half your time on your knees, appreciating these tiny treasures!

Eriochilus sp
Parsons Bands
Photo Andrew Primer

Long coveted

Although their tubers served as a food source for Australia's first peoples, land clearance has devastated terrestrial orchid populations, and only recently are the secrets of their cultivation being unlocked.

Orchids have long been coveted by enthusiasts worldwide. Wealthy 19th century European gentlemen sent collectors to far-flung corners for rare specimens to display as status symbols in private conservatories. Australian epiphytic orchids were collected, but their terrestrial cousins largely escaped as most were impossible to transplant.

Cryptostylis subulata
Moose Orchid or
Large Tongue Orchid

Astonishing flowers

Orchid blooms are perfect examples or evolutionary engineering, with petals and sepals fused into translucent or opaque hoods and helmets, stretched into arms, elbows or filaments, or blotched with waxy warts.

All but one orchid genus has a significantly modified central petal called a labellum, and this is often bizarrely formed to attract pollinators, or provide a landing pad. They can be hairy, as in beard orchids, or adorned with knobs (calli) and combs as in spider orchids. The bearded greenhood (*Pterostylis plumosa*) has a plumed, feather-like labellum with a tiny weight at the end, so it flutters in the faintest breeze.

Other labella are spring-loaded, snapping to trap or fling insects into a chamber, or causing them to be stamped with pollen. Flying duck orchids (*Caleana major*) trap insects for a short time before re-opening.

Some, such as moose orchids (*Cryptostylis*) emit a female wasp Pheromone copy that's irresistible to male pollinators. Male wasps, tricked by scent and shape, try to mate with flowers, thereby transferring pollen.

Autumn-flowering fringed hare orchids (*Leporella*) are pollinated by stinging jumper ants, as you will quickly and painfully discover when you crouch to photograph them! Another trickster is the winter helmet orchid growing in the same damp, shady conditions as fungi, with pale interiors and the occasional mushroomy smell to confuse fungus gnats, which have even been known to lay eggs on them!

The unique forms or these flowers aren't accidental. They have evolved to attract what is usually one species of pollinator – an 'eggs-in-one-basket' strategy that has huge implications for their survival and conservation.

Diuris orientis
Donkey or Wallflower Orchid
Photo: Marg Paech

A 'parson' in his regalia, the moose orchid is pollinated by a male wasp that mistakes the flower for a female… a donkey orchid

Surprising biology

One genus (*Rhizanthella*) grows and flowers underground; another, the potato orchid, is leafless and completely without chlorophyll, relying instead on decaying organic matter and soil fungi. Sun orchids (*Thelymitra*) open only on sunny days at certain temperatures and humidities; shade them for just a few minutes and they close; breathe moistly on them and they open.

Plumatochilus sp.
Bearded Greenhood
Photo: Marg Paech

A bearded greenhood with its plumed, feather-like labellum; the flying duck orchid is very difficult to spot because of its size, leopard orchids

Caleana major
Flying Duck Orchid
Photo: Lisa Incoll

Diuris pardina
Leopard Orchid
Photo: Lisa Incoll

Surprisingly numbers of species flower only after fire, such as certain leek orchids, and the aptly named fire orchid (*Pyrorchis nigricans*). The entire plant blackens as it ages, camouflaging potential seed from predators in fire-grounds.

Some orchids reproduce vegetatively to form colonies, but perhaps the most amazing aspect of terrestrial orchid biology is their seed germination. In fact, orchids don't produce conventional seed but dust-like embryos without an endosperm food supply. Plants can therefore produce thousands of offspring with less energy input – but how do they grow without food?

The answer lies in symbiotic relationships with mycorrhizal fungi, which supply food to the germinating embryo. Many terrestrial orchids require a specific fungus to germinate, which is why they are so difficult to cultivate and why most transplants fail.

The mycorrhizal fungi are themselves sometimes associated with certain over-storey species, forming a complex web of interdependence.

A vulnerable family

Because they usually depend on specific pollinators and fungi, terrestrial orchids are highly vulnerable and are one of the most threatened plant families, not only within Australia but globally; currently in Australia, 16 of the 100 plants on the Threatened Species Recovery Hub's most critically endangered 'Red Hot' list are orchids. Their presence indicates a healthy, biodiverse ecosystem because they are often the first to disappear: the frog equivalent of the plant world, or the canary in the coalmine.

Many endangered species comprise fewer than 60 individual plants… or 10… or even just one. About 80% of Australia's 800 plus orchids occur nowhere else in the world, and every native orchid species is protected by law on public land in every state and territory.

But it's not only land clearing, weeds and grazing that are a threat: the black market in orchids sees them despicably stolen even from reserves, botanic and private gardens, which is why you should only buy from reputable sources.

Around the world, special security is often required where they are grown, and bush locations are not publicised to prevent theft, or inadvertent trampling by photographers and well-meaning enthusiasts. Inexperienced thieves dig up terrestrial orchids from the wild, mistakenly believing they can be transplanted when this is possible only in rare instances by experts, and often not even then. Fortunately, conservation efforts are restoring some of the most endangered species.

Conservation Action

Most endangered terrestrials have never been successfully cultivated, but this is changing with painstaking identification of specific mycorrhizal fungi.

In Adelaide, Dr Jenny Guerin, Dan Duval, and their team at the Botanic Gardens of South Australia and the State Herbarium, have stored seed and propagated critically endangered species for reintroduction by growing their compatible fungi. Community fund-raising and, more recently, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board funding via the Austalian Government's National Landcare Programme made their project possible.

In other states, researchers such as the pioneering Dr Noushka Reiter at the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, Cranbourne, are also working against the clock as climate change shrinks already limited distributions, particularly of alpine and swamp species. In the field, volunteers assist with monitoring, weeding and caging to protect plants, as well as hand pollination and seed collection under scientific permit.

Other exciting projects in Australia include: sniffer dogs to find rare alpine orchids; a discovery of a rare species at a city golf club with subsequent efforts increasing the population; swamp species saved with restored water flows; mew fore regimes strengthening plant communities; and local councils reintroducing species to suburban reserves. If you're interested in orchid conservation, contact someone listed on the back page of this journal.

Photo: Lindsay Ames

Buy terrestrial orchids from clubs and societies only, recommended members and associated shows: whatever you select, they will come with good advice for your choice and region. If buying on-line, choose reputable, established nurseries or suppliers.

Media

Although fungi-dependent orchids are difficult to grow, orchid specialist Les Nesbitt says other varieties, notably 'fast-multiplying' colonisers, are easy even for beginners. Tubers multiply rapidly, and grow in free-draining native potting mix with 50% coarse sand. Some growers add busser chips or find gravel. Les also grows terrestrials in 45% loam/50%sand/5% peat moss with a little added blood and bone, lightly mulched with chopped casuarina needles.

Location

Les recommends terrestrial orchids be grown under 50-75% shade cloth, open to winter rain but protected from hail and heavy frosts. In Sydney and Brisbane, plastic or glass will prevent excess summer water. Place sun-loving species in the brightest light, and shade-lovers conversely. Good ventilation minimises fungal disease. Steel mesh benching deters snails and slugs.

Cultivation

Terrestrial orchids are dormant for part of the year and cultivation techniques reflect this; aim to mimic their natural rainfall, light and growing conditions. New tubers form in winter to spring and, after spring flowering, leaves yellow and dry. At this stage, completely dry out pots to prevent tubers rotting.

Repot annually from November to February into 120-175mm pots and 50% fresh mix, using a 5mm sieve to separate tubers. Replant 20-40mm deep with up to 20 tubers evenly spaced per pot. Les recommends keeping dormant pots shaded and allowing them to dry between light sprinkles until late February, when you place them in their growing positions and slightly increase watering. In autumn, tubers send up shoots; hand water gently and regularly during active growth until autumn rains begin. Excess water in summer rots tubers or produces premature plants vulnerable to warm weather diseases and pests; dessication in winter/spring promotes premature dormancy. Leaves grow rapidly in late autumn-early winter.

Fertilizer can burn terrestrial orchids, but light half-strength foliar soluble fertilizer during early growth will benefit hardy species such as *Diuris* and *Pterostylis.*

Beginner's List

Try these easy, popular orchids

Aciantus pusillus	*Caladenia latifolia*	*Chiloglottis truncate*	*Chiloglottis trapeziformis*	*Corybas diemenicus*
Corybas incurvus	*Corybas hispidus*	*Cyrtostylis robusta*	*Diuris orientis*	*Diplodiu robustum*
Leptoceras menziesii	*Microtis arenaria*	*Pterostylis curta*		

Acknowledgement:
'from donkeys to flying ducks' written by Helen McKerral and reproduced from the *Organic Gardener* April edition by permission. To subscribe to the *Organic Gardener*, go to the website organicgardener.com.au

Observations

Diuris behrii update *Les Nesbitt*

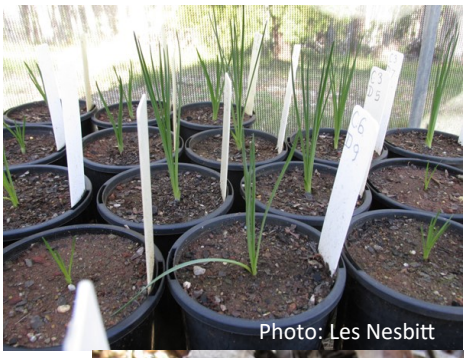


Photo: Les Nesbitt

The *Diuris behrii* plants in the shadehouse have grown a lot since last month. See photo.
I have searched around the marker posts on my bush block but no *behrii* plants are showing yet. I am hoping the tubers have not been eaten or rotted. Just shows what early autumn watering can do.

Pterostylis sanguinea *Les Nesbitt*


Photo: Les Nesbitt

Remember the orchid seed kits from some 5 years ago? One of them was for *Pterostylis sanguinea*. Kildare College students isolated the fungus and I grew it in jars of sterilised millet seed.

I sprinkled some of the fungus inoculated millet seed in 2 places on my block, covered it with sand and scattered some seed. A marker stake helped me remember the spots.

Four to five seedlings appeared that winter at each location. Leaves have reappeared each winter but with one or 2 losses. There is virtually no topsoil at these spots.

After years of waiting there is one flowering plant at each marker post this year. The tiny plants each have one bud. Any success however small is to be celebrated.

Seed has been sown at each location in April.

Pollinator—calling for a response, someone please? *Les Nesbitt*


Photo: Les Nesbitt

When I was emptying my rain gauge in the hills today there was a drowned insect in it. It was a small black wasp-like insect. On close examination there was yellow pollen stuck on its back.

If it was orchid pollen it could only have come from *Eriochilus* flowers as no other orchids are out at present. There are lots of *Eriochilus* flowers and they have yellow pollen..

I have attached a photo of the dead insect. Is this wasp known to pollinate *Eriochilus*?

Deflasked Orchids *Robert Lawrence*

Kevin Western had an open day on 23rd November 2019 to sell of some of his Sarcochilus plants. I had been interested in a flask of *Pterostylis cucullata* x *nutans* that I had known about. Seed had been collected from *Pterostylis cucullata*. Seedlings propagated from these seeds flowered in the flask and proved to be hybrids, so they were of no use for protecting this rare species. However, I thought that they would be good for cultivation by orchid enthusiasts, so I am very thankful to Kevin for letting me have them.


Photo: Robert Lawrence

I deflasked the tubers on 12th March 2020 and spread them in a polystyrene tray in native potting mix. Most were spherical tubers about 3 mm across. A couple of plants still had green shoots and I planted these at the edge of the tray. The first shoot was seen 26 days later. Five days later there were 7 new shoots.

I have included a picture of one of these. When I took the photograph of the tray on 29 April 2020 there were more than 50.

Hopefully these will be available from the tuber bank at the end of this year.

Corunostylis observations

Robert Lawrence

A fantastic photo of a fly with a pollenium attached to its back on a *Coronastylis* flower. This was taken at Knott Hill on 16 April 2020.

One of the smallest leaves Robert has found, shown on a WOW card, - 20 April 2020 at South Para Reservoir. He likes trying to find the newest emerging plants that can be identified. (P.60a) The third photo shows Corunostylis leaves marked by a pink flag. (Blue flags mark one metre squares.) Taken during monitoring for a research project at South Para Reservoir.

Benched Orchids—popular vote for May

This month only two orchids were sent in (see if we can beat this number next month). A few more may be flowering by then!

To vote:

Simply send in the letter corresponding to your choice to the editor by

5 pm on Monday 25th May.

A *Pterostylis truncata*
(You Yangs Vic)

B *Eriochilus cucullatus.*

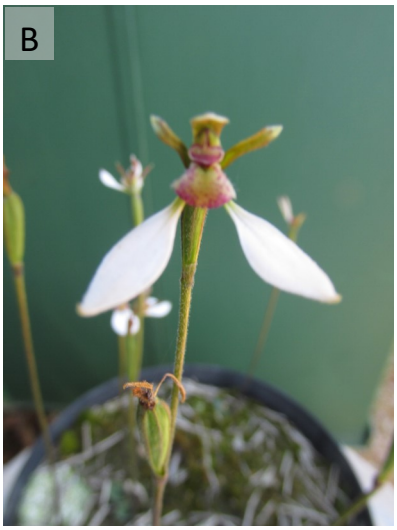


Photo Competition - May

Select your favourite photo and email the corresponding number to the editor by **5 pm on Monday 25th May**. Winners will be announced in the June Journal. A special announcement of the winner may be emailed on 26th May—still to be confirmed!

1 *Pheladenia deformis*
2 *Caladenia carnea*? Any ideas?—this may not be correct ID
3 *Corunastylis* sp. Adelaide hills
4 *Leporella fimbriata*

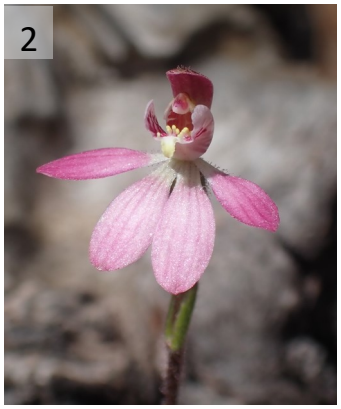
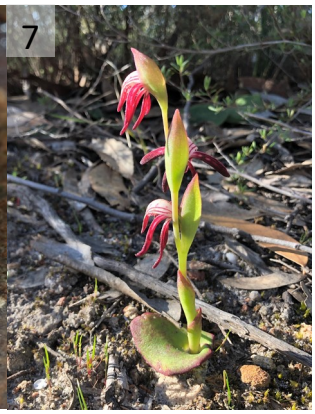


Photo Competition - May

5 *Prassophyllum brownie*
Christmas Leek Orchid

6 *Corybas incurva*
Slaty Helmet Orchid

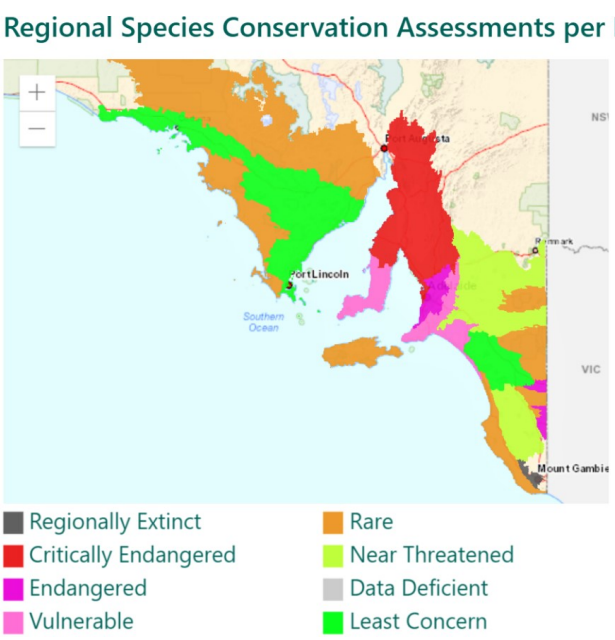


7 *Pyrorchis nigricans*
Black Fire Orchid

Yes, we have lost a month because of the suddenness of the restrictions.

March Winning Photo—Pauline Meyers' Arachnorchis cardiochila *Rosalie Lawrence*

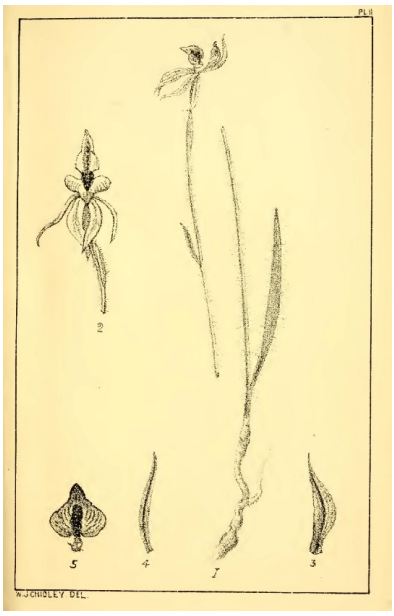
Synonyms for *Arachnorchis cardiochila* are *Caladenia cardiochila, Phlebochilus cardiochilus* and *Caladenia tessellata*. Common names include Heart Lipped Spider Orchid, Thick Lipped Spider Orchid, Fleshy Lipped Caladenia.



The species was named in 1886 by Professor Tate who presented it at the Royal Society of South Australia at the October meeting. He did the original drawing. The type specimen was collected at Golden Grove on October 2 1886 but it had also been collected much earlier (1865) at Barraba Scrub which is in the region of Mallalla.

Its fate in both these areas has not been good; it is extinct in Golden Grove and critically endangered in the region containing Barabba Scrub. It is considered to be a reasonably common orchid throughout its range in SA, Vic and Southern NSW but there are areas of concern as seen in the Seedbank of SA map.

It should be noted that though *Caladenia tessalata* is listed as a synonym that this was used incorrectly, as *C. tessalata* is a separate but similar species found in the eastern states. Its main difference from *C. cardiochila* is that the edge of the labellum (lip) is toothed, not smooth as seen in Pauline's photo.



Left: Tate's drawing of cardiochila

Other entries (above)
1 *Bunochilus viriosus*
Adelaide Hills Banded Greenhood
Photo: John Fennell
2 *Thelymitra albiflora*
Small white Sun Orchid
Photo: Lisa incoll
4 *Coorunostylis* sp Adelaiide Hills
Common Midge Orchid
Photo: Rosalie Lawrence

Arachnorchis cardiochila
Thick Lipped Spider Orchid
Photo:
Pauline Meyers

From the Committee - April

Your management committee has started adapting to the social distancing requirements of the current Covid-19 pandemic. Committee meetings have been ongoing in the last month, using Zoom. We have started to think of how our Society will function with a new approach to hygiene which may continue until the virus is eliminated or a suitable vaccine is widely administered. This could take months or even years, so change is necessary.

Our last general meeting was held on 25 February 2020 due to social distancing requirements and we have little idea of when they could resume.

Like the rest of the broader community, we will be moving to doing as much as we can online. We hope to provide a suitable alternative to seeing orchids live up-close at general meetings and to speakers giving talks illustrated by PowerPoint presentations.

This NOSSA Journal will continue to be the main means of communicating with members and keeping them informed. It will remain available regardless of access to the Internet. While we won't be reporting on general meetings, we still hope to provide updates on growing orchids and about their ecology and conservation. It would be great to see photographs from the greenhouses of growers, in addition to those seen in the wild.

Nevertheless, there are benefits to a greater online presence; we can actually engage with a larger number of our members this way. A decreasing number of people actually attend general meetings, to see benched plants and to enjoy speakers giving PowerPoint presentations.

We have already seen a positive change in membership involvement with the photo competition; people who have not been able to get involved previously were able to vote in the last monthly picture competition. Of course, distance has not hindered people sending in pictures by email previously. In addition, the Editor has been able to participate in the last two committee meetings from a distance of over 50 km by joining in online.

The management committee will be examining the options for holding general meetings remotely, including the Annual General Meeting. This had been postponed indefinitely, but needs to be held in order to meet our legal and democratic requirements.

NOSSA had already begun to develop an online presence. The website at nossa.org.au has grown in popularity beyond our subscribing membership. There is a Facebook page for members only, and part of the website is only available to financial members through the use of a password. We are looking to set up a YouTube channel though which we could post videos of field visits, tours of orchid shadehouses and information on growing for different times of the year. Of course, we will need volunteer support from members to make these initiatives happen.

Individuals may still be able to visit sites with wild native orchids. There are risks involved in travel and visiting sites where other people are present. However, it may still be possible to visit sites while maintaining the social distancing requirements. This could involve the gathering of valuable information about our wild native orchids and this is likely to have significant mental health benefits and increase the quality of life of many.

While most organised surveys are suspended, there is still the option of NOSSA running its own surveys. Wild Orchid Watch is about to be launched, and iNaturalist also provides an ongoing means for collecting valuable information on orchids, their distribution, abundance and phenology. Options being considered are for members to choose a site to monitor throughout the seasons, or to be involved in monitoring specific plants or species. Please let us know of any ideas for surveys or, particularly, if you are available to coordinate a particular project.

If you have any suggestions of ways members could be involved, please share your ideas with members of the management committee (see back page for contact details).

A feather in the cap!

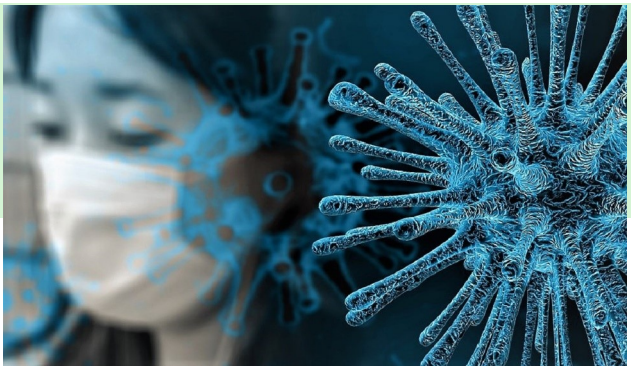
A local reporter for a newspaper has been reported as saying that she is very impressed with 'orchid people'. She finds them always willing to chat about orchids and always happy to be interviewed.

So… "If you want something done, the Orchid People will get it done!"

Bulletin Board / Date Claimers

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia generally meets every 4th Tuesday of the months February to November at St Matthew's Hall, Cnr Wellington street & Bridge Street, Kensington (just off Kensington Road). Meeting starts at 8:00 pm Doors to the hall open from 7:15 pm to allow Members access to the Library and Trading Table. This has been suspended due to COVID-19 restrictions until further notice.

DATE	EVENT
May	
12th	Committee Meeting ZOOM
June	
6th—7th	SAROC Fair CANCELLED
9th	Committee Meeting—ZOOM
Sept	
19th—20th	NOSSA Spring Show—Still to be confirmed.



NEW MEMBERS

This month we welcome two new people to our membership.

Hannah Renfrey, Greenwith
James Wenzel, Valley View

MEMBERS ONLY' NOSSA PASSWORD

Members with emails should have received their password for the members section of the NOSSA website soon. If not, contact NOSSA Enquiries
Entry onto this site is only available to financial members.

FIELD TRIPS CANCELLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Normally Field Trips are held on the Saturday following the General Meeting.

If you have found a possibly good place for a field trip in the future, please make contact with our Field Trip coordinator on nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com
Lisa will be delighted to hear from you!

PROPAGATING WORKSHOPS CANCELLED

Unfortunately, due to COVID-19 these have been cancelled until further notice.

For those of you who have issues with plants you have propagated at earlier workshops, please get in touch with Les by emailing lesn@adam.com.au

GENERAL MEETINGS CANCELLED ...BUT

Until meetings can resume, there are a few things being done in different ways.

PHOTO Competition
Email your photos in by *5 pm Monday 25th May* to the NOSSA enquiries at nossa.enquiries@gmail.com

BENCHED Orchids
Take a photo of your orchid plant and an individual flower and send it to the editor by *5 pm Monday 25th May*
These will be judged by popular vote like the photos. This will allow those who live in the country or who are unable to come to meetings to enter plants and for all members to vote.

ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / Reports must reach the Editor ***no later than Wed 3rd June.*** Early-bird articles - so appreciated!

DON'T MISS THE DEADLINE!

Please send all articles to nossa.editor@gmail.com

You can send in bits and pieces any time, NOT just on deadline date!

SAROC FAIR - CANCELLED

Due to have been held on first weekend in June the annual SAROC Fair has reluctantly been cancelled due to uncertainty about restrictions. It is hoped that next year it can go ahead. Stay tuned!

The Committee

President
Gordon Ninnes

Vice President
Robert Lawrence

Secretary
Lindy McCallum
Email: nossa.secretary@gmail.com

Treasurer
Tony & Ros Miller
Email: nossa.treasurer@gmail.com

Ordinary Committee Members
Craig Humfrey Rosalie Lawrence
Bob Bates

Editor
Marg Paech
Email: 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

Botanical Advisor
Bob Bates

Librarian
Pauline Meyers

Show Marshall
Craig Humfrey

Speaker Coordinator
John Eaton

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Tuber Bank Coordinator
Jane Higgs Ph: 8558 6247
Email: jhiggs@activ8.net.au

Website Manager
Rosalie Lawrence
Email:nossa.enquiries@gmail.com

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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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 to join.

BANKING DETAILS

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

INFORMATION AND MAKING CONTACT

All contact details including who to contact in our NOSSA team are in the panel on the left. If you don't know who to direct your enquiry to, send it to the Secretary who will re-direct it if necessary.

NOSSA
0439 214 106

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 14
KENSINGTON PARK SA 5068

WEBSITE:

NOSSA.org.au

More observations

Smallest Corunostylis leaf. Ref. p 56
Photo: Robert Lawrence


Photo: Lindsay Ames

Urochilus at Lobethal Bushland Park on April 28th


Photo: Lisa Incoll

Diplodium on 2nd May at Ansteys


Photo: Lisa Incoll

Linguella on 1st May at Ansteys


Photo: Marg Paech

Arachnorchis leptochila leaf

Urochilus on 3rd May at Ansteys below


Photo: Lisa Incoll

In our scrub north of Victor Harbor:

- *Bunochilus* shoots are well advanced,
- the first *Acianthus* (Mosquito Orchid) flowers were found on 19th April
- Cyrtostylis reniformis leaves are up
- *Thelymitra* leaves are up to 10 cm long.
- *Arachnorchis leptochila* (Queen Spider Orchid) leaf was 1 cm long on 29th April (photo above)
- Microtis (Onion Orchid) leaves are up
- Leptoceras (Rabbit Orchid) leaves also are coming up.
- *Pterostylis nutans (Nodding Greenhoods)* and *P. pedunculata (Maroon-hood)* rosettes are thick in places

Word Search

NOSSA Propagation Lab Species

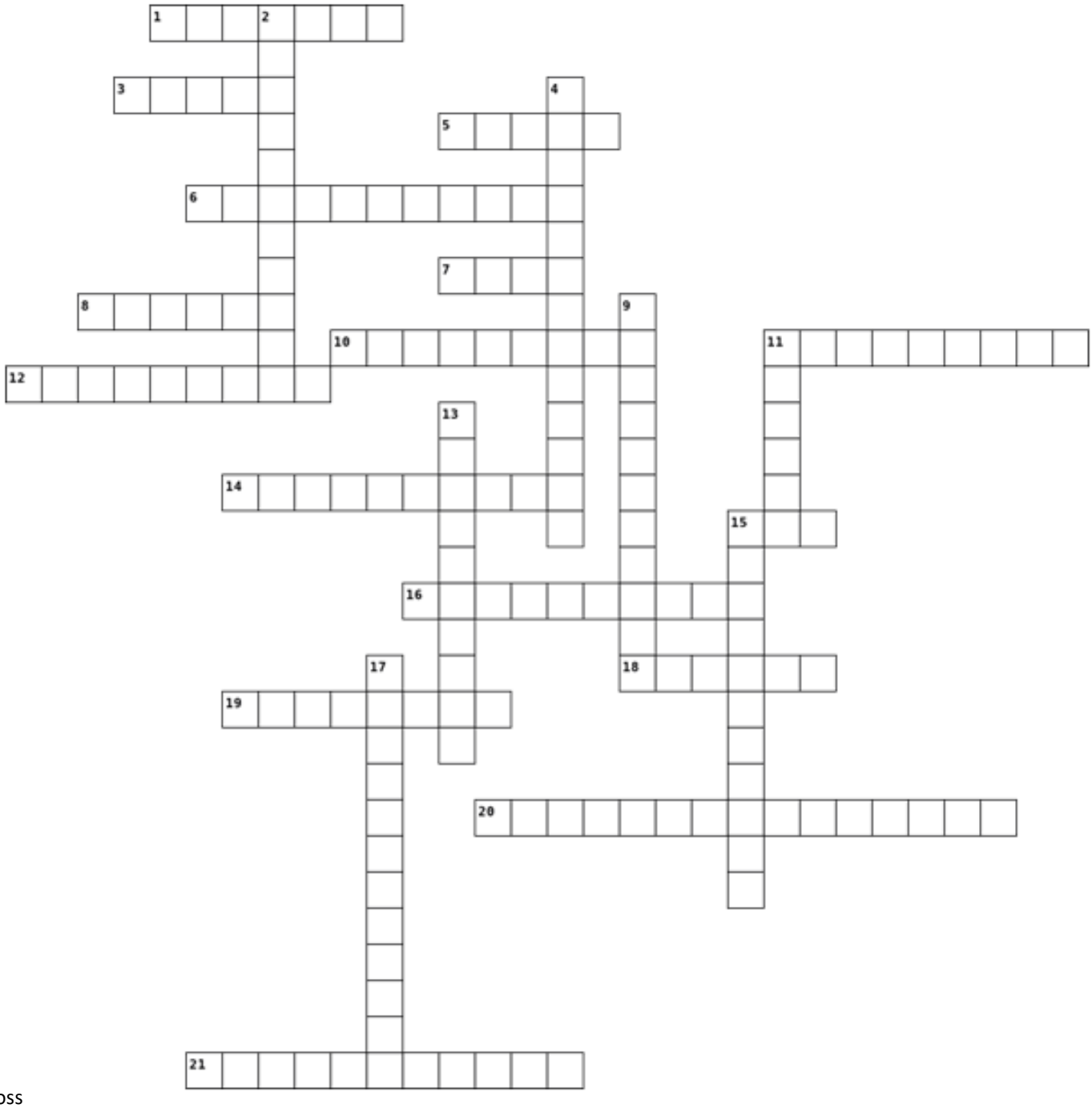
e k y g i b d n i m a y d c c d x l e y
p m s j w u m j u i a k e s n c a u d t
b g r z v h n i l q i w n k o t r l w r
w o t o q i d o d i n j d b i p i n m v
d q p i f i f n j b e k r f i z o d o c
t a w v b i a c x v d u o q i c w i u k
f o g m t p u z k r a l b t m n z r r z
d v y e r z i j s p l o i v a u c j z z
b c r s d x w o n i a i u l d a s e i p
z e y p n v h a a i c r m s i r u i d v
t a d r u a h v u g l d b i d j z r o x
m y r y t n t i q t o e i l u e o a b i
n n j o d o c u a z z k e y m b c n n s
f i x k l u t t n o j x y t u r u q y e
y j n p r f o y a y o i i s q j h o a y
r y c b k v i l l t j z t o z m x t t r
q e u c e g q b s i a a w r t u p p r r
w z r z o g a r l l s s p e c i o s u m
b r e v i f o l i a a v b t d p i g c y
a r t i m y l e h t n w w p j n j g d r

albiflora
brevifolia
caladenia
curta
cymbidium
cyrtotylis
dendrobium
diuris
latifollia
linjuiforme
madidum
nutans
pterostylis
punctata
robusta
speciosum
teretifolia
Thelymitra

If you have some time, why not play around and create an authentic Orchid word search, or orchid crossword puzzle for readers, and email it to the editor.

Photo: Lisa Incoll

Crossword Reference 44 No.3



Across

1 from Greek for lip
3 native orchid society of South Australia
5 From Greek meaning wool
6 COVID-19
7 Hours the members contribute to NOSSA
8 *Diuris* species for revegetation of mine site
10 small white Sun Orchid
11 Mr Gordon Ninnes
12 Latin for fringe
14 species of the Sun Orchids
15 Pollinator of *Leporella fimbriata*
16 *Sun Orchids*
18 Greek word for flower
19 Adelaide Hills banded Greenhood *Bunochilus* ……
20 WOW
21 Species propagated in NOSSA Lab

Down

2 global social biodiversity platform
4 website for NOSSA
9 thick-lipped spider
11 Mr Les Nesbitt
13 from Greek words for wool and lip
15 spider orchids
17 Hills Common Midge Orchids

Thanks to Lindy McCallum, our secretary, a suggestion from a reader has come to fruition—your very first Orchid crossword and word search. Your feedback is welcome!

Clues for the crossword were derived from March 2020 journal.