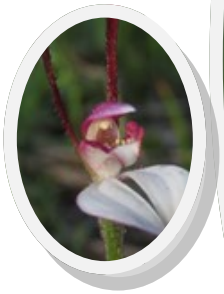
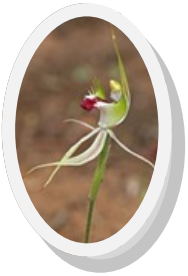
NOSSA

Native Orchid Society *of* South Australia







Eyre Peninsula's hidden treasures

To burn or not to burn

Identifying orchids

JOURNAL

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Eyre Peninsula hidden treasures

This year we had a field trip with a difference; a week-long field trip from 5th-13th September on Eyre Peninsula! A group of 13 NOSSA members attended, with locals popping in for a day or two during the week. We used Cleve, Port Lincoln and Elliston as our bases and travelled daily from them to different locations. We were well looked after and guided by our leaders: Andrew Primer (Cleve area), Wendy Newbury and Pam Hewstone (Port Lincoln area) and Shane Graves (Elliston area). Attendees were John and Lorraine Badger, Michael Clark and Margaret Stone, John and Leoni Fennell, Fred and Pauline Meyers, Greg and Judy Sara, Mark and Karin Sefton and Lisa Incoll.

Cleve Area - Day 1 Sunday 5th September *Karin Sefton*

Arachnorchis zephyr
Photos: Lisa Incoll

Our field trip officially began with dinner at the Cleve Hotel, where we met Andrew Primer, our trip leader for the Cleve area. The next day we headed first to Yeldulknie Conservation Park, where we got off to a really good start, seeing 17 different orchid species, a highlight being the large numbers of Eyre Peninsula comb spider orchid (*Arachnorchis septuosa*). Just as exciting, but in quite a different way, were the large black scorpion and the death adder which Greg found! Our next stop was at the junction of the Cleve-Kimba road and Carappee Hill Rd, where we had a picnic lunch by the roadside, and even before lunch was finished, we were finding orchids right next to us. At this roadside stop we saw some more of the same species (but no life-threatening fauna!), as well as another four species. From here we went to Carappee Hill Conservation Park, where we met local orchid enthusiast Paula and her young daughter Shaylee, who was an excellent orchid spotter. Here, as before, there was a good selection of orchids to please the photographers. There then followed an exciting 4WD journey to Darke Peak Conservation Park, where the highlight was the west wind spider orchid (*Arachnorchis zephyra*). All in all, it was a fantastic start to the trip, with about twenty species spotted in flower, and other species in leaf, bud and seed.

Day 2 Monday 6th September *Lisa Incoll*

The forecast for Monday was 30+ degrees and 48km/h winds, so the planned itinerary was changed. We still visited Verran Tanks Conservation Park but in the afternoon, we visited Wharminda Soaks CP instead of going to Hinks CP, so we could finish earlier. John and Lorraine opted to take their caravan directly to Port Lincoln due to the windy weather. At Verran Tanks CP, everyone spread out to start exploring. We saw *Thelymitra antennifera* starting to open with the warmth, *Diuris pardina*, *Microtis sp*, and *Arachnorchis septuosa.* The shout went up that flowering *Thelymitra* were found and the line ups began so everyone could take their photos. There was some excitement when Andrew showed us some fire orchids (*Pyrorchis nigricans*). A couple of patches of these with a few more discovered allowed us to all spread out. The heat was opening up the sun orchids and both *Theylmitra antennifera* and *luteocilium* were now open.

We then continued down the rough dirt track to the tanks which gave Verran Tanks CP its name. We wandered around the tanks (now unused) and admired the beautiful view. At our next stop, Wharminda Soaks Conservation Park, we found some shade and enjoyed our lunch. After lunch, Andrew suggested a few areas to explore on our own. It was very windy and hot and we all spread out to see what we could find. The highlight was *Thelymitra alcockiae* flowering, all the flowers waving around in the wind, making it a challenge for photographing. At the end of our time there, Andrew found some *Plumatochilus*. It was time to draw the exploring to a close, make our way to Port Lincoln and freshen up for our night out at Marina Hotel, aptly named for its location at the picturesque Marina! We enjoyed a lovely meal and met our leaders Pam Hewstone and Wendy Newbury. Wayne Weber, who was joining us for the next two days, was also there.

Front cover main photo - *Thelymitra luteocilum* Photo: John Badger
Taken in September on the Eyre Peninsula field trip. See above and on the pages that follow for more photos and findings.

Other photos are from top left to bottom:
Thelymitra antennifera at Mt Hope Photo: Karin Sefton
Diuris orientis at Wanilla Photo: Andrew Primer
Leptoceras menzeii Photo: Andrew Primer
Nemacianthus caudatus at Port Lincoln Photo: Lisa Incoll
Caladenia fuscata at Yeldulknie Photo: Karin Sefton

From top right to bottom:
Oligochaetochilus boormanii at Mt Wedge Photo: Karin Sefton
Pyrorchis nigricans at Wanilla CP Photo: Leoni Fennell
Arachnorchis campestris at Bascombe Wells Photo: L. Fennell
Caladenia latifolia at Wanilla Photo Leonie Fennell
Arachnorchis bruniella at Pt Lincoln Photo: Leoni Fennell

Port Lincoln Area - Day 3 Tuesday 7th September *Michael Clark and Lisa Incoll*

A. brumalis Photo: Leoni Fennell

On the first day of our Port Lincoln leg, we visited part of the Parnkalla trail (along the coast of Port Lincoln) where we saw the Port Lincoln spider, *Arachnorchis bruniella* (brown bayonets), some *Diuris* and one *Oligochaetochilus pusillus* (meaning there was a line up for photography!). We also saw the nationally vulnerable *Prasophyllum goldsackii* which has small brown flowers that appear to be dead when they are actually as open as they ever get! We also visited Tulka where we saw a stately *Prasophyllum elatum* in bud. At Mikkira Lane, we were teased by *Thelymitra flexuosa and Thelymitra luteocilium* that were in bud but due to the cool weather were refusing to open. Here we also saw buds of the Leopard sun orchid (*Thelymitra benthamiana*). Our last stop for the day was Graphite Road, where we saw a wonderful display of *Petalochilus carneus* and *Leptocer-as menziesii.*

Day 4 Wednesday 9th September *Greg Sara*

P. nigricans Photo: Leoni Fennell

We all gathered at Mundy's Mooring at 9.30 am and made our way to Wanilla Settlement Reserve along the Todd Highway on the way to Cummins. This reserve was covered in a carpet of pink and white *Calytrix tetragona* and havng recovered well from the Black Tuesday Bushfire of 13th Jan 2005. The Eyre Peninsula comb spiders (*Arachnorchis septuosa*) were some of the first orchids seen. There was a colony of pink fairies (*Caladenia latifolia*) next to the blackened stem of a grass tree which gave a great photographic opportunity. Two species of *Diuris*, the wallflower (*D. orientis*) and the spotted donkey orchid (*D. pardina*) were also easy to locate. There were also a few fire orchids (*Pyrorchis nigricans*). Our target species was the white spider orchid (*Arachnorchis brumalis*) which Wayne said were usually close to Eucalypts. It took a while, but a small colony was located and everyone was able to get photos. Once we saw our first onion orchids, their green spikes were easier to find. Back over the fence and closer to the road we walked through a wonderland of pink *Calytrix* and had lots of green comb spiders to pick from, often in groups of 4 or more to get the perfect photo. It was a bright sunny day, perhaps too bright for photography but that didn't seem to encourage the sun orchids to bloom. There were a few *Thelymitra antennifera* almost ready to open but the rest were tight yellow buds. There were also lots of early pink sun orchids (*Thelymitra luteocilium*) but they were only in bud. A persistent wind made photographing a bit difficult, but the two hours to lunchtime went quickly.

A. species Photo: Judy Sara

After lunch we visited Wanilla Conservation Park. Wanilla CP is at a higher elevation, more sandy and rocky and looked to be drier than Wanilla Settlement Reserve. We were all hoping that the metallic sun orchid (*Theylmitra epipactoides*) would be flowering, but it wasn't warm enough. There was one plant that had already finished flowering. *Thelymitra antennifera and Theylmitra luteocilium* were both in bud with some trying hard to open! We saw dried specimens of maroon banded greenhood *(Urochilus sanguineus)*, but no fresh flowers. There were also lots of fringed hare orchid *(Leporella fimbriata)* leaves but the flowers had long since finished. Donkey orchids, EP comb spiders and pink fairies were here too. The stars of the afternoon were the fire orchids - their flat orbicular leaves were everywhere once you started to look with many flowering groups of 5 or 6 . The biggest group of flowers was in the centre of the track and made it easy to lie down to get some great photos. Several plants had 5 flowers on the one stem. Pam and Wendy said fire orchids have been flowering more than normal this season and were speculating that the smoke from the Kangaroo Island fires in January this year may have helped stimulate them to flower.

A. Septuosa Photo: Leoni Fennell

Near the road where we parked, there was a nice Bearded Greenhood (*Plumatochilus*) with two flowers on the one stem. We finished earlier than the first two days of this field trip and thanked Pam Hewstone and Wendy Newbury for making sure we saw lots of their local orchids.

Elliston Area - Day 5 Thursday 10th September

Lisa Incoll

We met at Mundy's mooring for the last time, at an early 8.30 am and travelled to Mount Hope where we met our leader for the Elliston leg of our trip, one of our *Dorchid Hunters, Shane Graves. We parked in an old quarry which had plenty of room for all our vehicles and also John and Lorraine's caravan. We were advised to spread out and go up the hill or alongside the quarry and roadside. There were a few spiders (*Arachnorchis septuosa*) found and also *Petalochilus* sp., various *Theylmitra* and some *Caladenia latifolia*. It was decided to round everyone up earlier than planned as Shane had done a scout down the road and had found a patch that he wanted to show us. We jumped in our cars and headed south for 5 km and stopped on the side of the road where there was a wonderful patch of various flowering *Thelymitra*, including *glaucophylla, alcockiae, antennifera* and *luteocilium.* There were plenty of plants with numerous flowers up the stems, enabling everyone to find their own plant to photograph - the day's highlight!

Photos: Lisa Incoll

We stopped at two more roadside stops finding some *Prasophyllum* buds including *nitidum, goldsackii* and *occultans* and some *Thelymitra benthamiana* buds which urgently needed some rain to flower. There were also a few *Prasophyllum* flowers just starting to open. We then made our way to Elliston, a beautiful coastal town and our accommodation for the next few days.

* Our Cleve leader, Andrew, has been affectionately (!) nicknamed a 'Dorchid Hunter' by his kids and Shane decided to get t-shirts made up for himself and Andrew for the trip. (Shane's wife Armind also sported a lovely pink version when she joined us on day 7). Andrew's t-shirt labels him as the 'original' Dorchid Hunter!

Day 6 Friday 11th September *John Fennell and Lisa Incoll*

Fred was the first to arrive at the Elliston Bakery which was the meeting place to start the day's activities. We will credit him with enthusiasm for the orchid hunt ahead but it may also have had something to do with the bag of cakes that he had when the rest of us turned up.

Our study area was Mount Wedge which is 50 kms to the east of Elliston and the reason for its name became obvious as we approached it. Mount Wedge has a significant geology and boasts a rare form of granite that is only found at one other location – in Russia! The relatively low mountain is capped by limestone. The property, including Mt Wedge, is owned by Ian, Dianne, Craig and Jo Penna who are the sixth generation to have ownership. Dianne joined us for the day's activities.

Above; *O boormanii Photo: Lisa Incoll*
Left bottom*: *O. pusillus*
Next photo up:
*Mount Wedge *Arachnorchis* sp.
* both photos by Leoni Fennell

Our first stop was to search amongst scrub in the limestone area. The only orchid found here was the Rufous hood, *Oligochaetochilus pusillus*.

Our second stop took us to a steep-sided ravine which we descended then walked along the creek bed. This section sorted out the hares from the tortoises but was well worth the visit for us to see the unique *Arachnorchis "Mount Wedge"* that occurs in good numbers there. I am proud to be one of the "shellbacks" because as everyone else moved on up the stream bed, Andrew Primer stayed with the slower ones and we were rewarded when Andrew spotted a beautiful clump of 20 *Arachnorchis* in full flower.

At this point, the tortoises were wilting under the 35 degree temperatures and returned to the cars. The hares continued to a couple more sites on the Mount before ending the day.

Continuation of the day, by one of the hares! *Lisa Incoll*

Two varieties growing together ….
O. excels & *O. boormanii*
Photo: Shane Graves

We continued up the stream bed then headed up the mountain, coming out onto a rocky area where Shane said there should be some rufous hoods. Very soon, there was some excitement! Shane had found both *Oligochaetochilus boormanii* and *Oligochaetochilus excelsa* in flower and in one case both species were flowering right next to each other, which was pretty special. Shane explained that this was unusual as the *O. excelsa* normally flowers in October and not at the same time as *O. boormanii*. Shane said that the dry weather had accelerated the flowering process for the *O. excelsa*. An interesting feature of this species is that the rosettes are withered when they are flowering.

After this, most others made their way back to their cars and Elliston to rest before the big night out at the Elliston pub! The only ones left for a further walk on the mountain were Andrew, Shane and Lisa. Andrew and Shane promised Lisa that she would be back in time for a shower and scrub up before dinner! The main finds on this last exclusive exploration were some flowering *Prasophyllum fecundum* and *Prasophyllum goldsackii.*

Day 7 Saturday 12th September *Karin Sefton*

A. campestris Photo: Shane Graves

Despite a gloomy weather forecast, it was warm and sunny as we met at the bakery for the last day of a most enjoyable week of orchid hunting. Our location for the day's hunt was Bascombe Well Conservation Park, which we entered from an unsealed road on the eastern side of the park.

This day we were joined by Shane's wife Armind, also a keen orchid spotter. But it wasn't just orchids we saw today: in the course of the drive, we spotted emus, a wombat, a snake and a couple of shingleback lizards, and at our various stops we found lizards, beetles and, of course, a profusion of wildflowers. As for our main interest, we saw three different species of Spider orchid, various sun orchids and some rufous hoods.

We had lunch in the grounds of an abandoned homestead, Corunna Wells, and here we saw about ten tiny shell orchids. At this same location, Margaret found a spider orchid which looked rather different from the rest; it turned out to be *Arachnorchis campestris*. By now, though, there was definitely some rain in the air and the sun orchids had all tucked themselves up against the inclement weather, so we headed back to Elliston and by the time we got there it was a wet and windy 13 degrees, a far cry from the 30+ degrees we had a couple of days ago!

All in all it was a very successful week, and many thanks are due to Lisa for her organisation of the event and for keeping us all ticked off (on her lists, that is!) and to our guides Andrew, Pam, Wendy, and Shane who so generously shared their knowledge with us and looked after us so well. Thanks also to Wayne Weber who assisted and guided us in the Port Lincoln section of our trip.

See Page 120a for the extensive species list. More photos p120b

Thelymitra glaucophylla
Photo: L. Fennell

A. Mt Wedge Photo: Leoni Fennell

Thelymitra alcockiae Photo: L. Fennell


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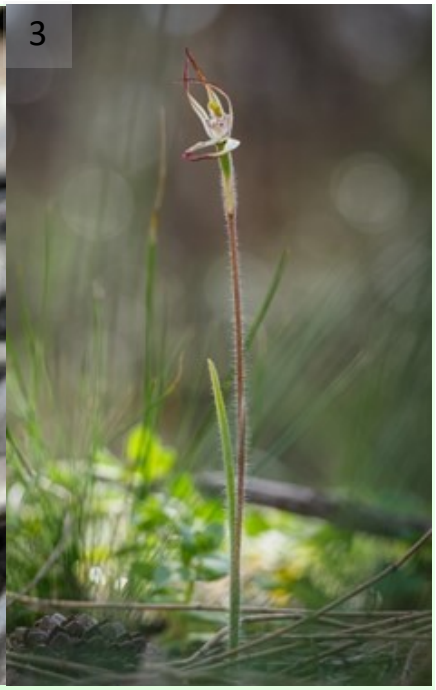
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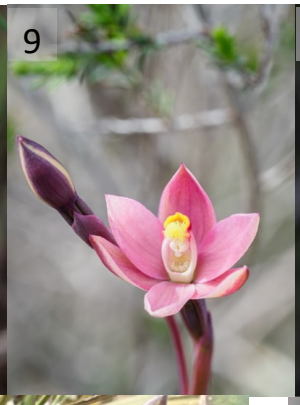
6

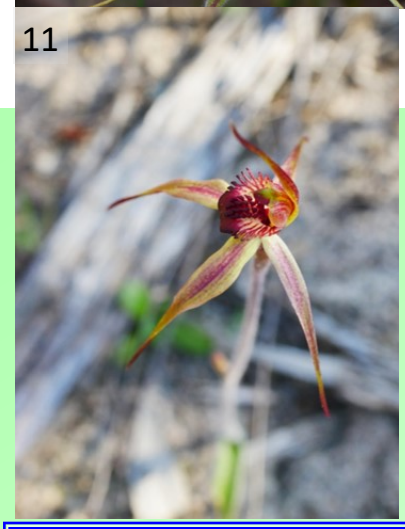
Photo Competition

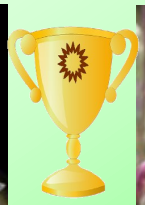
Send in your
Entries for
November Competition
by 5 pm, 26th October
If you know where it was taken and the month, that will be used. To be eligible for the end of year competition to go into the calendar, orchids must be varieties which are found in SA.


7

Please send **votes** for the October Photo Competition to the Editor by 5 pm, 26th October.
nossa.editor@gmail.com , SMS to 0427 440 316







Thelymitra alcockiea taken at Padthaway by John Fennell
Thelymitra luteocillium X - Lorraine Badger at Macclesfield

1 *Diuris pardina,* Mylor
2 *Diplodium sp.*
3 *Arachnorchil brumalis,* Yeldunknie NP Sept 2020
4 Jonesiopsis (pale form), Ferries McDonald
5 Rufa sp.
6 *Pheladenia deformis*
7 *Arachnorchis cardiochila,* Aug 2020
8 *Arachnorchis venusta x A. villossisima,* Nangwarry Oct. 2019
9 *Thelymitra luteocilium,* Yeldunknie NP Sept 2020
10 *Diuris behrii x orientis,* Belair Sept 2020
11 Arachnorchis cardiochila x A. stellata, August 2020
12 Thelymitra sp., October 2019
13 Thelymitra rubra, September 2020

And the winning photo for this month was not one but two. Two Thelymitra - John Fennell's *Thelymitra alcockiae* and Lorraine Badger's *T luteocilium* - or is it a hybrid with a *T luteocilium* parent?

There are about 130 with the vast majority occuring in the south west and south east of Australia, some in New Zealand and a few in New Guinea, New Caledonia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Identifying Thelymitra can be problematic and not only because of their tendency to readily hybridise.

Authors have classified the sun orchids based upon different characteristics. For instance David Jones has 15 groups, Andrew Brown has four groups mainly based upon leaf while Gary Backhouse's four groups are based on the column characteristics. Previously I have written on column features and it may be worthwhile referring back to those articles.

https://nossa.org.au/2018/10/12/thelymitra-column-features-part-one/

https://nossa.org.au/2019/05/05/thelymitra-column-features-part-two/

As South Australia shares many similar species with Victoria, it might be helpful also to look at Backhouse's grouping and the Victorian species. Species marked with an asterisk (*) are my own conclusions using the 2011 South Australia's Native Orchids DVD Thelymitra list to classify according to Backhouse's grouping. It would be interesting to see whether others agree or disagree with my conclusions. See chart page 120d.

Popular Vote Plant of the Night - Sept.

Les Nesbitt

Popular vote results—the winners

(All benched orchid photos by David Hirst)

About the Plant of the Night.

Dendrobium kingianum was grown and exhibited by Les Nesbitt who says he has had this plant for many years.

Every year it provides him with flowers, making it a very reliable flowerer.

During the winter it grows under 50% shade-cloth which is increased to 75% during summer months in his shade-house. It's reward? Every month Les feeds it with a weak dose of fertiliser. "Easy to grow," says Les.

Sarcochilus Show CANCELLED

The sarcochilus show, normally held at our October general meeting, has been cancelled. There will be no judging of plants. However, please bring along your sarcs for us all to see and partake in the popular vote.

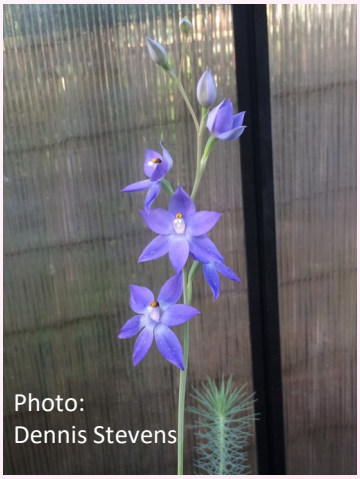


Photo:
Dennis Stevens

Thelymitra nuda

Dennis grew this in his shade-house and sent in this photo.

Dennis is one of our country growers.

Beautiful, Dennis!

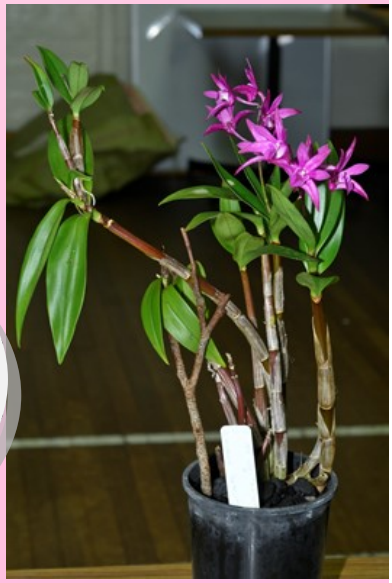
Epiphitic species
Sarc. aequalis

Terrestrial hybrid
Chiloglottis X pescottiana

Terrestrial species
Diuris sulphurea

Popular vote winners in the classes

Epiphitic hybrid
Den. peewee x *kingianum*



kingianum or *Delicatum*?

Rosalie Lawrence

The most common orchid type sold at plant sales are the epiphytes. Two very popular epiphytes that are relatively easy to grow, are used to create a multitude of cultivars. It was therefore not surprising that there was an abundance of both of them at the last show - *Dendrobium kingianum and D. Delicatum, a hybrid of D. kingianum and D speciosum.*

At the start of the sale, to my eyes, both plants seemed so similar that I could not pick the difference but thanks to Les Nesbitt I think that I now can. Picking the difference requires looking not just at the flower, but at the whole plant. The chart below is a summary of Les' comments.

	D kingianum	***Den Delicatum***
Growth habit	Dense, prone to producing lots of keikis*	Tall thin canes, open growth
Leaves	Soft (pliable)	Firm (almost stiff)
Flowers		
- Raceme	Multiple flowers	Multiple flowers
- Segments	Thick triangular shape, giving a rounded appearance	Thin, narrow triangular, a more open appearance
- Colour	Mainly pinks but can be white	Mainly white with pink suffusion
- Size	A small flower	Generally larger than *D kingianum*
Labellum	Broad	Narrower then *D kingianum*
Flower stem	Thin stem	Thicker stem than *D kingianum*

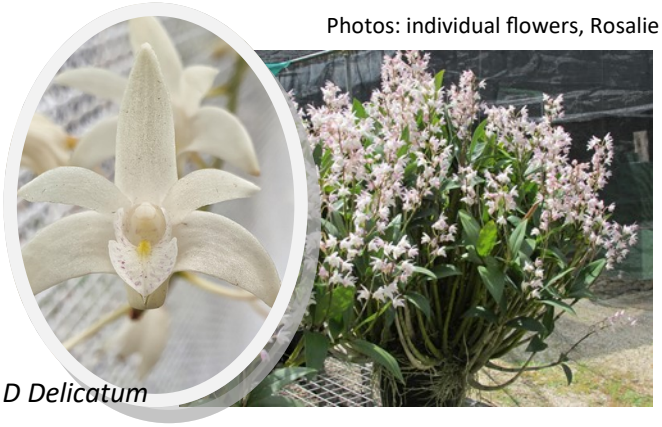
*Hawaiian for babies -these are the new plants forming on the canes.

Immature *D. Delicatum* can be mistaken for *D. kingianum* but the leaves, canes and the flower stems help to distinguish the difference without the flowers.

And finally a bonus point learnt from Les was that if the aerial roots of a *Dendrobium speciosum are pointing upright then it is likely to be D. speciosum var hillii and that they would have a white flower instead of the yellow creamy colour.*

As these three*, D. speciosum, D. kingianum a*nd *D. Delicatum* are the easiest of the epiphytes to grow, these are great for the novice grower.

Photos: individual flowers, Rosalie Lawrence Plants: Les Nesbitt



D Delicatum

D kingianum

ForestrySA teams with NOSSA and WOW

Rosalie Lawrence

A big thank you to Jackie Crampton and Forestry SA for inviting NOSSA and Wild Orchid Watch (WOW) to host two orchid identification workshops in the month of September.

The first day involved a group of year 8 to year 12 students and their teachers from Oakbank Area School - a very enthusiastic group who were excited by what they found.

On the second day, the participants ranged from the novices to those with considerable knowledge of the plants. Regardless of their prior knowledge, or otherwise, they were all eager to learn how to use the WOW app!

To burn or not to burn

adapted by Marg Paech from John Eaton's article

Dr Rick Davies spoke on the vexed question of *whether or not* to burn, *when* to burn and *how frequently* - when using control burns in preparing for the 'summer' fire season.

Aboriginal planners say that the bush 'needs to burn'. Traditionally, Fire plays an important role in environmental ecology, and is needed to trigger natural processes such as stimulating seed germination and bringing benefits to biodiversity. The Australian bush is recovering from the bushfires of the Summer of 2020 which destroyed a fifth of our forests – they may never be the same again.

Rick outlined seven principles to guide environmental managers in deciding whether or not to burn in advance of the fire season, the underlying aim being to maximise biodiversity in our remaining forests and natural bushland and to preserve those species threatened by bushfires.

Principle 1: Different vegetation types respond differently to fire

Most Australian native vegetation species are pyrogenic - adapted to regenerating after fire but not all. The 125,000 square kilometres of native vegetation burnt by wildfires in 2019-2020, in SE Australia, included the Gondwana rainforest containing *Nightcap Oaks* - living fossils dating back 90 million years. Only 125 adult plants survived in the world - all in one area of rainforest. Ten percent of these few remaining Nightcap Oaks were destroyed this year. Some species do well out of fire e.g. fire management is critical for the survival of Sunshine Duiris (*Diuris fragrantissima*).

Principle 2: Fire response varies according to how often an area is burnt

On KI, Flinders Chase burnt in 1931, 1958, 1962, 1970, 1985, 1997, 2007, 2019. However an area West of the Bay of Shoals near Kingscote had been unburnt for over 90 years.

Principle 3: Fire response varies between species:

440 hectares of unique sub-tropical rainforest burnt in Lamington National Park, Southern Queensland – where the King Orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*) was killed by fire.

Observation from Victorian Black Saturday Bushfire, February 2019 showed four categories of response by orchids:

- Fire sensitive Orchids (e.g. *Genoplesium despectans*)
- Fire neutral orchids (e.g. *Pterostylis nana*)
- Fire stipulated orchids (e.g. *Prasophyllum elatum*)
- Fire dependent orchids(e.g. *Pyrorchis nigricans*

Closer to home;

In the Southern Mt Lofty Ranges, the swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula Ecological Community contain the critically endangered Moose Orchid (*Cryptostylis subulate*), listed as *critically endangered*. Because these swamps rarely burn naturally the native Coral Fern and other plants out-compete and smother rare species. Timing of the burn can be critical.

Principle 4: Fire response is affected by how hot the fire is.

The example given by Rick was the effect of the Cudlee Creek fire of 20 December 2019 on *Pterostylis cucullata.* Sadly, no plants were recorded in September 2020 after an encouraging bounce-back in the population that had been recorded in the years: 2012-2017.

Principle 5: Recovery can be affected by competition from other native plant species & weeds

Dense post-fire regrowth of Eucalyptus and Acacia have suppressed the regeneration of *Caladenia behrii* at Roachdale. After sizable populations were recorded in 2004, 2007 and 2014, very low numbers have been recorded in the years 2015-2020.

Continued on P120d

A recording of the Zoom meeting will be made available to those who missed Rick and Alexandra's presentations. John's more complete article will be on our NOSSA.org.au website.

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 7.30 pm Doors to the hall open from 7:15 pm to allow Members access to the Library and Trading Table.

CALENDAR

DATE	EVENT
October	
5th	Mt Lofty Botanic Gdns Walk
10th	Propagation Workshop 2-4pm
13th	Committee Meeting
26th	5 pm Votes and Nov. entries
27th	General Meeting
31st	Field Trip
Nov	
5th	Mt Lofty Botanic Gdns Walk
13th	Committee Meeting
14th	Propagation Workshop 2-4pm
26th	5 pm Votes and Nov. entries
27th	General Meeting
31st	Field Trip

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MOUNT LOFTY BOTANIC GARDENS WALKS

The Mt Lofty Orchid Walks provide a good opportunity to introduce family and friends to our lovely orchids whilst having a leisurely stroll and then enjoy a picnic together afterwards. Suitable for pushers, wheelchairs and walkers. Just two dates left!! Mon 5th Oct, Sat 7th Nov. Beginning at 11 am from the lower carpark on Lampert Road. Allow 1.5 hours.

MEMBERS ONLY NOSSA PASSWORD

If you have lost your password or didn't receive it, please contact NOSSA Enquiries. In this section of the website all the journals including the present ones can be found. It is also the place to find the Photo Competition photos. They look really good on the website. Just go to the tab "BLOGS", along the top . You'll be asked to enter your password then you will see the current photos.

FIELD TRIPS

Field Trips are held on the Saturday following the General Meeting. Next one will be on 31st October.

If you wish to be part of the next Field Trip, please make contact with our Field Trip coordinator on nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com

If you have suggestions for places to go, contact Lisa at the above email. She is always looking for new places.

GENERAL MEETING 27th Oct. 7.30 pm

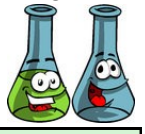
See calendar above left. Remember to book in at nossa.secretary@gmail.com if attending in person, and also if you want to join via ZOOM.

PROPAGATION DAY

Propagation days will be held at the APS clubrooms on Saturday October 10 & Saturday November 14 from 2-4.

All members welcome.

Remember to book in—COVID rules apply.



ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / Reports must reach the Editor ***no later than*** ***Wed 4th November***

Early-bird articles - so appreciated! ☺

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

COVID REMINDER

Any events staged by NOSSA need to follow guidelines for social distancing and complete wellness.

For this reason most events require prior booking, e.g. meetings.

The Committee

President
Gordon Ninnes

Vice President
Robert Lawrence

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

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

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Bob Bates
Rosalie Lawrence
Tony Miller

Editor
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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

Trading Table - Craig Humfrey

Tuber Bank Coordinator
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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

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

Patron: Mr L. Nesbitt

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.

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.

MOBILE PHONE

0439 214 106

Leave a message and someone will return your call.

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 14
KENSINGTON PARK SA 5068

WEBSITE:

NOSSA.org.au

Field Trip species list

Lisa Incoll

Scientific Name	Common Name	Locations see below for Legend						
Acianthus pusillus (pods)	Mosquito	VT	BAW	MTW				
Arachnorchis "Mount Wedge"	Mount Wedge spider	MTW						
Arachnorchis brumalis	Winter spider	WSR						
Arachnorchis bruniella (brown bayonets)	Port Lincoln spider	PL						
Arachnorchis cardiochila	Thick-lip spider	CKC	CH					
Arachnorchis septuosa	Eyre Peninsula comb spider	YEL	VT	MIK	WSR	WAN	MTH	BAW
Arachnorchis stricta	Stiff spider	YEL	CKC	BAW	MTH			
Arachnorchis viriosa	Robust green-comb	YEL	DP	MTW				
Arachnorchis zephyra	West Wind spider	DP						
Arochnorchis campestris	Plains green-comb	BAW						
Caladenia latifolia	Painted Ladies or Fairies	MIK	GRA	WSR	WAN	MTH		
Corunastylis sp.(pods)	Midge	CKC	MTW	MTH				
Cyrtostylis robusta	Winter gnat	YEL	BAW					
Cyrtostylus robusta (pods)	Winter gnat	WHS	MTW					
Diplodium robustum (leaves)	Robust Green Shell	YEL						
Diuirus pardina	Donkey or Leopard	VT	PL	MTH	WAN			
Diuirus sp	Donkey	WHS						
Diuris calcicola	Plains Leopard	MTH	VT					
Diuris calcicola (buds)	Plains Leopard	BAW						
Diuris orientis	Wallflower	PL	TUL	WAN	MTH			
Diuris pallustris	Little Donkey	BAW						
Eriochilus sp. (leaves)	Parson's Bands	YEL	BAW	MTW				
Hymenochilus cymbellus	Eyre Peninsula Tiny Shell	BAW						
Hymenochilus nemoralis	Swan Headed Tiny Shell	CH						
Hymenochilus pisinus	Tiny Shell	VT	MTW	BAW				
Hymenochilus sp.	Tiny shell	YEL	CKC	CH	DP	MTW		
Jonesiopsis bicalliata	Limestone spider	YEL	MTW	MTH				
Jonesiopsis capillata	Pale Wispy spider	YEL	CKC	CH	TUL	MTW		
Jonesiopsis mirochila (pods)	Wispy spider	VT	MTW	MTH				
Leporella fimbriata (leaves)	Fringed Hare	WAN						
Leptoceras menziesii	Hare	GRA						
Lingeulla sp.(pod)	Snail	CKC						
Linguella sp.	Snail	PL						
Microtis frutetorum (buds)	Common Woodland Onion	YEL	TUL	PL	MTH	MTW	BAW	
Microtis sp.	Onion	VT	WSR	BAW				
Nemacianthus Caudatius	Mayfly	MIK						
Oligochaetochilus boormanii	Sikhs Whiskers Rufous hood	MTW						
Oligochaetochilus excelsa	Tall Rufous hood	MTW						
Oligochaetochilus excelsa (buds)	Tall Rufous hood	BAW						
Oligochaetochilus sp. (buds)	Rufous hood	CKC	CH	DP				
Oligochaettochilus pusillus	Tiny Rusty hood	PL	MTW	BAW				
Petalochilus fuscatus	Dusty Pink Fingers	YEL						
Petochilus carneus	Pink Fingers	TUL	GRA	MTH				
Pheladenia deformis	Bluebeard	YEL						
Plumatochilus multisignatus	Mallee Plumed	PL						
Plumatochilus petiolatus	Eyre Peninsula Plumed	MTW	MTH					
Plumatochilus sp	Bearded Greenhood	VT	WHS	TUL	GRA	WAN	MTH	
Plumatochilus sp (rare un-named species)	Bearded Greenhood	MTW						
Prasophyllum fecundum	Fertile Leek	YEL	MTW					
Prasophyllum goldsackii	Goldsack's Leek	PL	MTW	BAW	MTH			
Prasophyllum goldsackii (buds)	Goldsack's Leek	MTH						
Prasophyllum nitidum (buds)	Shiny Leek	MTH						
Prasophyllum odoratum	Scented Leek	BAW	MTW					
Prasophyllum possibly occultans (buds)	Cryptic	MTH						
Prasophyllum sp. (leaves)	Leek	BAW						
Prasophyllum sp. verran tanks	Eyre Peninsula Leek	YEL	VT	MTW				
Prasophylum elatum (buds)	Tall Leek	TUL						
Pterostylis nutans	Nodding Greenhood	PL						
Pyrorchis nigricans	Fire or Undertaker	VT	WSR	WAN				
Thelymitra alcockiae	Coastal Sun-orchid Alcock's Sun	VT	WHS	MTH	BAW	MTW		

Species List continued...

Scientific Name	Common Name	Locations see below for Legend						
Thelymitra antennifera	Rabbit Ears or Lemon Sun	DP	MTH	BAW				
Thelymitra benthaniana (buds)	Leopard Sun	MIK	MTH					
Thelymitra epipactoides (buds)	Metallic Sun	WAN						
Thelymitra glaucophylla	Glaucous Leaf Sun or Perfumed sun	MTH						
Thelymitra luteocilium	Early pink sun	YEL	DP	VT	MTH	MTW		
Thelymitra megcalyptra	Scented or Dryland	VT	MTW					
Thelymitra sp.	Sun (purple)	YEL						
Theylmitra antennifera (buds)	Rabbit Ears or Lemon Sun	WSR						
Theylmitra flexuosa (buds)	Small yellow or Zig-Zag	MIK						
Thyelmitra luteocilium (buds)	Early pink sun	WSR						
Urochilus (pods)	Maroon Banded hood	VT	WAN	MTW	MTH			
Urochilus arbusculus (pods)	Mallee banded hood	MTW	MTH	BAW				
Urochilus sanguineus	Maroon Banded hood	CKC						

Legend for location

YEL=Yeldulknie Conservation Park
CKC=Cnr Cleve-Kimba Rd & Carappee Hill Rd
CH=Carappee Hill Conservation Park
DP=Darke Peak Conservation Park
VT=Verran Tanks Conservation Park
WHS=Wharminda Soaks CP
PL=Port Lincoln
TUL= Tulka
MIK=Mikkira Lane
GRA=Graphite Road
WAN=Wanilla Conservation Park
WSR=Wanilla Settlement Reserve
MTH=Mount Hope
MTW=Mount Wedge
BAW=Bascombe Well Conservation Park

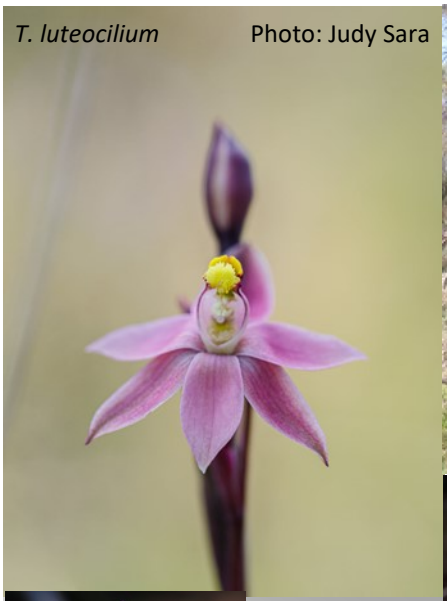
Field Trip Photos

Jonesiopsis bicapillata Photo: L. Incoll

Photo: Karin Sefton

P. Goldsackii Photo: Andrew Primer

T. luteocilium Photo: Judy Sara



Mt Wedge Photo: Lisa Incoll

Photo: Karin Sefton

Left: *Petalochilus*
Photo:
Shane Graves

Right: *Pyrorchis nigricans* at Wanilla
Photo: Wendy Newbury

Andrew Primer Photo: Lisa Incoll

Photos from NOSSA September Meeting

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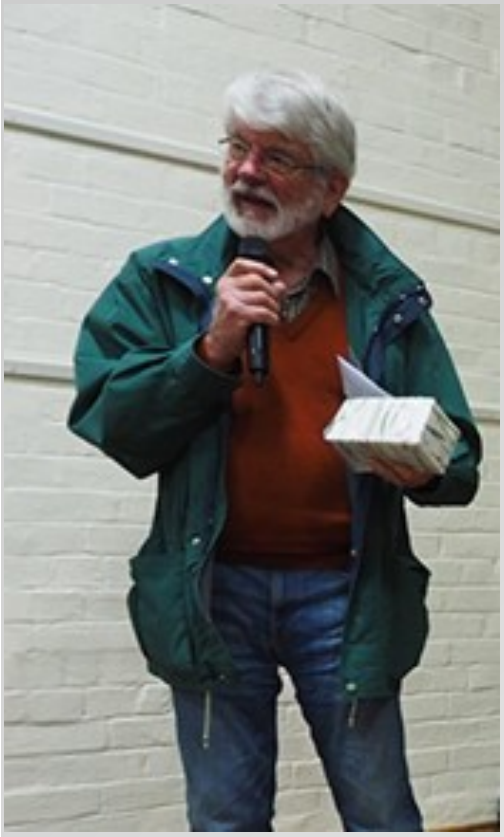

John Eaton thanks the guest speaker.

Selecting the winning orchids created discussion and deliberation!

Rick Davies, guest speaker.

"To burn or not to burn."

Report page 118

Photos by Leo Davis.

From last month....

1 *Corysanthes diemenica* pale form	*Kate Czban*
3 *Diplodium sp.*	*Wayne Weber*
4 *Glossodia major*	*Vicki Morris*
5 *Corysanthes diemenica*	*Kathy Chester*
7 *Pyrorchis nigricans*	*Marg Paech*
8 *Pheladenia deformis* white	*Wayne Weber*
9 *Thelymitra sp.*	*Vicki Morris*
10 *Jonesiopsis capilliata*	*Rosalie Lawrence*
11 *Pheladenia deformis*	*Rosalie Lawrence*

To burn or not to burn *Contd. from P118*

Principle 6: Grazing by feral and native animals can prevent regeneration.

After burns, plants can be more vulnerable so other means of protecting them need to be devised. Cages & exclosures, slashing and fencing can help to protect *Prasophyllum murfetii* from predators. Birds have been known to eat orchid flowers after burns when the plants have no camouflage and food supply is lacking for birds and animals.

Principle 7: The effect depends on time of year of burn.

For the endangered orchid *Caladenia rigida*, Autumn burns significantly decreased post-fire emergence when compared with Spring burns, (Faast 2015) Caution is needed with the timing of the burn.

In closing Rick acknowledged and thanked our NOSSA volunteers, especially Leo Davis, Ed Lowrey, Helen McKerral, Thelma Bridle, Robert and Rosalie Lawrence and Malcolm Houston (deceased).
He also acknowledged the work of the TPAG volunteers - especially Tim Jury, Clive Chesson and Tim Reynolds and the DEW Fire Management Unit staff especially Andrew Sheath, Kirstin Abley, Tim Groves and Ian Tanner.

Winning Photo - September *Contd. from P115* *Rosalie Lawrence*

Group	Column Characteristics	Other Characteristics
1	**Post anther lobe**: dense, very short hairs; fleshy supra anther lobe over the post anther lobe **Lateral lobes**: deeply fringed as are the column wings **Species:** *T benthamiana*	Ovate Leaf Multiple Flowers
2	**Post anther lobe**: lacks hair **Lateral lobes**: lacks hair tufts; either smooth, shallowly toothed or fringed with finger-like calli **Species:** *T antennifera, T flexuosa, T carnea, T rubra, T mackibbinii, T matthewsii, T carnea T x macmillanii**	Elongate Leaf
3	**Post anther lobe**: lacks hair prominent with irregular toothed or crest of warty to finger-like calli **Lateral lobes**: hair tufts **Auxillary lobes**: a clearly visible pair on the column **Species:** *T hiemalis, T juncifolia, T ixioides, T circumsepta, T epipactoides, T aristata, T azurea T grandiflora*, T x merraniae*, T occidentalis*, T polychroma**	Elongate leaf
4	**Post anther lobe**: lacks hair usually thickened into an incomplete circle or oval **Lateral lobes**: hair tufts **Auxillary lobes**: lacking or, if present - tiny and not clearly visible **Species:** *T luteocilium, T Malvina, T mucida, T inflate, T lucida, T holmesii, T peniculata, T brevifolia, T pauciflora, T exigua, T bracteata, T nuda, T arenaria, T alcockiae, T megcalyptra, T x irregularis, T x truncata* *T albiflora*, T batesii*, T x chasmogama*, T crenulata*, T hygrophila*, T latifolia*, T glaucophylla*, T odora*, T orientalis*, T pallidifructus*, T rubricaulis**	Elongate leaf

References:

Backhouse G, Bush Gems: A Guide to the Wild Orchids of Victoria, 2016
Bates R, South Australia's Native Orchids, 2011
Brown A, Orchids of South-west Australia, 2019
Jones D, A Complete Guide to Native Orchids of Australia including the Island Territories, 2006
Taxonomy of Thelymitra https://www.rbg.vic.gov.au/science/projects/taxonomy/taxonomy-of-thelymitra Accessed 30 September 2020