NOSSA

Native Orchid Society *of* South Australia

Cloning in Orchids

The joys of Hale Conservation Park

Getting involved ... Science and Conservation

All about Fungi

JOURNAL

APRIL 2022

Volume 46 No.3

Hale and Hearty! Or the 'left-behind' trip!

Cindy Anderson

Our smallish group of eight met on a beautiful day in Williamstown on Saturday 26th March to go in search of the *Corunastylis sp* (Midge) orchid. We were all getting ready to drive to Hale Conservation Park in convoy when Rosalie discovered she had forgotten her socks! Then, when we arrived at Hale Conservation Park, Lisa discovered she had forgotten to bring water, which was more of a problem since it was a rather warm day.

The walk started with what was a fairly long climb up a gravelly track. Some of us pushed ahead too quickly not expecting to see the *Corunastylis* until we had reached the top of the hill but we were called back as the first discovery was made. Then the click of cameras started as the paparazzi started taking their photos of the very difficult *Corunastylis* subject.

There were plenty midge orchids to see all the way up the hill and along the hilltop, right next to the track. They were in different stages from a single leaf, to newly emerged buds and flowers and some were even starting to set seed.

On the way up the hill a skink lizard was seen and once again the cameras were out snapping photos, the skink very kindly posing for us on a small branch.

Later on top of the ridge, Robert spotted a large spider web above his head with a female spider in the centre surrounded by several smaller male spiders.

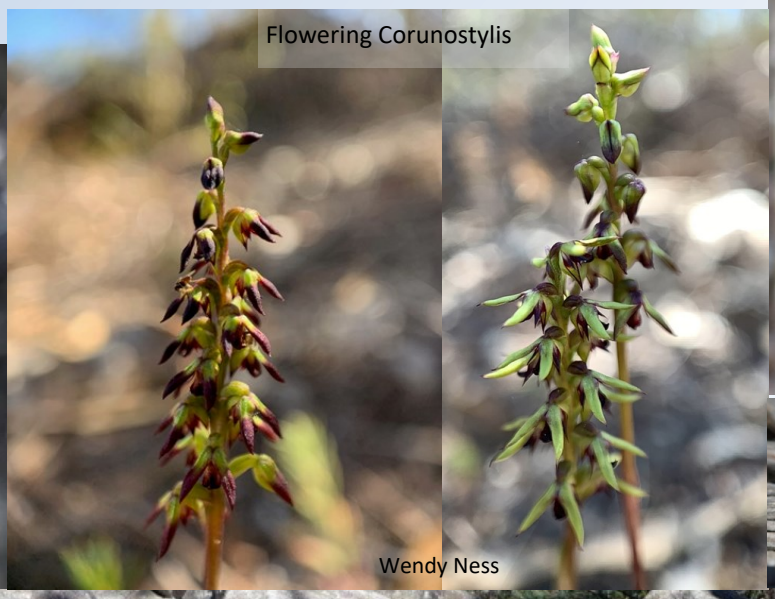
Along the way we also saw dehiscent seed pods of the *Orthoceras strictum* (horned orchid) and *Microtis* spp. (onion orchid) pods.

It was a very successful morning with plenty to see even though there was only the one orchid species (*Corunastylis*) flowering. Being my first visit to Hale Conservation Park , I found the native vegetation, rocky outcrops and surrounding bush very attractive and the view from the top of the ridge was beautiful.

We then retraced our steps back to the cars. This time Rosalie managed to get to the bottom of the long gravelly hill without her phone! Fortunately it was found by stragglers and returned to Rosalie who was waiting at the cars.

Most of us headed back to Williamstown where we had lunch in a small park.

Many thanks to Lisa for organising the field trip and anyone else who helped in any way and to those who shared their knowledge of native orchids with the group. I find these field trips an absolute treasure.



Front cover photo - *Corunostylis occidua* Photo: Leo Davis

This photo was taken on the recent field trip to Hale Conservation Park on Saturday 26th March. There were some very nice specimens found, with all stages of growth represented, and lots of them. More photos page 36a.

Check the front cover photo - you can just see the glands on the tips of the sepals of the *Corunostylis* flowers. Thank you Leo for pointing that out.

Facts from the Field Trip:

179 Corunostylis flowers were counted
150 Microtis plants with dry pods were counted
Other orchid species noted: *Orthoceras strictum*

Lindsay Ames

The Corunostylis clone.

Cindy Anderson

Wendy Ness

Wendy Ness

Between the two photographers, they have captured the entire *Orthoceras strictum* plant complete with its dehisced pods.

Cloning in Orchids

Robert Lawrence

Lindsay's photo (above left) and the one below were taken on the field trip at Hale CP.

Cloning is vegetative reproduction from existing plant parts, rather than sexual reproduction by growing seeds. Through cloning, one tends to get an exact replica of the parent plant.

When two or more plants emerge very close together, it is likely that they are clones. Presumably this happens when the old tuber survives together with the new one. The very similar flowers of clones confirms that they have the same genetic information.

Lisa Incoll

Incidentally, I have seen up to 5 leaves of *Corunastylis occidua* emerging in clumps that are presumably clonal. I have seen cloning with Thelymitra species. At one site there was only one plant for a couple of years, then there were two at the same spot one year and thereafter.

I have a record on iNaturalist of a hybrid sun orchid at Stonyfell. There are three plants as close as they could be. These can be seen in one of the photographs in this record: https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/106309773. There are no other orchids like this at the site, and none of the others opened as freely as this group.

The Editor's mind went to clumps she had seen and when questioned about this, Robert responded, "…. once there is more than one, they will continue to be there year after year. It is worth thinking about, and observing how often it happens."

I'd love to hear from readers what you have observed of what you think may be cloned orchids, particularly *Corunostylis* and *Thelymitra* species. It happens in the colony-forming species (e.g. Pterostylis, Acianthus, Corysanthes, but I am interested in the non-colonizing varieties.

Fungi: I have eaten it - is it poisonous?

John Eaton

MARCH Guest Speaker:

Dr Teresa Lebel
from the State Herbarium.

28 NOSSA members were privileged to hear Dr Teresa Lebel, Senior Botanist, Mycologist and Taxonomist at the State Herbarium speak to the gathering at the March general meeting. Teresa is the **Curator of *Cryptogams*** – plants with no true flowers or seeds. ***Cryptograms*** include ferns, mosses, liverworts, lichens, algae, and fungi, her focus at our meeting. They've been Teresa's passion for over 25 years.

Her talk began with the **nine most common questions** she is asked about fungi:-

- *Can I eat it?*
- *There is something white and weird smelling in my garden….. what is it and how do I get rid of it?!*
- *My child/dog/horse ate a mushroom. Is it poisonous?*
- *I have eaten it - is it poisonous?*
- *The people at the zoo told me to call you … what is it?*
- *There are puffballs coming up in the middle of my drive and 'orange crusty stuff' on my roof - how do I get rid of it?*
- *Weird Uncle Bill used to collect lichen and press plants. We still have his many notebooks in the shed - interested?*
- *Is it true 'pavement lichens' (Xanthoparmela scabrosa) - are umm….ahh….viagra like??* (https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/aug/15/new-zealanders-warned-about-the-consumption-of-sexy-pavement-lichen)
- *Can I smoke it?*

Teresa's curiosity and enthusiasm for Mycology is infectious - both in her presentation and in the way it drives her field observations and research. While she focuses her research on ***macrofungi*** - fungi that produce large fruitbodies, many of the issues and questions are similar for the microfungi that form mycorrhizal associations and are often so important for native orchid germination. Crucial to her research into *macrofungi* is their ecology - *the connections* between macro fungal DNA and the *associations* and interrelationships between fungi and other plant and animal species, ***including us.*** Nowhere is this more apparent than in *Mycorrhizae* which Teresa also included in her talk, especially for our benefit. Growers and orchid-lovers will know or will have heard of the importance of *Mycorrhizae* - not only for orchid germination but for all of nature.

Teresa's research focus is on Australasian *macro fungi* – especially the truffle-like fungi and groups such as lichen, mosses and liverworts - their taxonomy, systematics i.e. classification nomenclature and interrelationships with other plant and animal species through time. She also collaborates widely with other researchers around Australia.

The following are some of the areas of research covered in Teresa's presentation:

- the evolution of the truffle-like fruitbody form which is ephemeral (short-lived) compared with the long-lived *mycelium* (up to 100 years in an old, decayed log)
- DNA sampling methodologies leading to an understanding of genomes and the revision of taxonomy and systematics of *truffle-like genera* of Australia - of which there are now over 30 new genera and 90 new species. DNA has also been useful in understanding odd relationships e.g. between *Coprinopsis* and *Agrocybe*.
- Why mushroom rings expand outwards and then inwards again in response to the hidden root-tip competition and barrier zones between fungal colonies.
- In the absence of photosynthesis, saprophytic fungi which, living off dead organisms have an amazing array of enzymes that can break down just about anything, including rock, horn, feathers, lignin. Saprophytes secrete into the substrate and then absorb water and nutrients such as carbohydrates and sugars back across the *hyphal wall* from the cells of living or dead or organisms. Nitrogen-hungry, saprophytic fungi will fruit only near carcasses of dead animals.
  In one memorable study, a group divided into males and females to urinate in pre-designated places. A follow-up analysis of the soils revealed different fungal associations and structures within the two areas of male and female urine.
- Australian *mycorrhizal* fungi 's incredible diversity due to the high speciation of eucalypts, orchids, and potential hosts, co-evolution of fungi due to continental isolation, old, long eroded and leached soils, past climate changes and today's broad range of environments and the biogeographic affinities of fungi.

David Hirst

- Parasitic sliding where *ectomycorrhizal* and *lichen fungi* form very complex, specialised and symbiotic relationships.
- Dangers of misidentification leading to Australian fungi being assigned European names, based on similarities. The Australian version of an edible European species may be poisonous.
- The diversity of the estimated 250,000 species Australian fungi include about 5,000 mushrooms. Less than 5% of Australian fungi have been named. This is attributed to their symbiotic relationships with biodiverse natural eucalypt ecosystems. Many of our larger, more conspicuous macrofungi remain still to be described**.** Of the 441 larger fungi species surveyed at Two People's Bay Nature Reserve, WA – an estimated 365 probably remain undescribed including 71 mostly unnamed of the Mycorrhizal genus, *Amanita*. There's a lot of work still to be done!
- The loss of macro- and micro fungal biodiversity as native vegetation is cleared for grazing or agriculture leading to the fragmentation and degradation of vegetation and soils. In reafforestation and regeneration, fungal populations struggle to re-establish naturally. Less than 1% of *ectomycorrhizal* fungi in remnant bushland have returned to revegetated areas on wheatbelt farmland even after 20 years.
- The effect of accidental or deliberate introductions of invasive and weedy species on fruit-bodies at Philosophers Falls, Tas. When woody plants are revegetated, most native fungi were ***unable*** to colonize and thrive on the altered soil environment of former farmland.


David Hirst

Teresa finished her talk with an invitation to NOSSA members to become active as volunteers – and specially to help with the ***Warcup special collection*** (archived) in the State Herbarium. If you are interested in an absorbing project, she can be reached through the **State Herbarium office** - Tel. **08 8222 9226**.

Science and Conservation 2021

Robert Lawrence

It has been a quieter year in 2021 in terms of surveying and monitoring of rare orchids. Orchid club members have monitored orchids at certain locations, e.g. Thelma Bridle and Marg Paech checking for *Caladenia valida* on the southern Fleurieu Peninsula. We have also received reports of others doing their own monitoring.

NOSSA members have continued to assist Alex Thomsen on her PhD studies on the effect of controlled burns on orchids. The Cherry Gardens Fire on Australia Day caused a change in plans, particularly for sites at Mt Bold Reservoir, where only very limited controlled burns were conducted. All of the other planned burns were carried out and monitoring continued to be done by NOSSA volunteers. Monitoring this year should start to yield results about the effects of fire on a number of common orchid species.

The Management Committee would encourage members to inform them prior to commencing monitoring. This is important for insurance purposes. It could also be helpful for coordinating monitoring, by ensuring that visits to sensitive sites are kept to a minimum.

NOSSA recently received a friendly reminder that surveys and monitoring on protected sites requires a Scientific Research Permit. The SAWater reserves are included in the permit for the above-mentioned project on orchids and fire. "Research Permits allow us to keep track of the various science and monitoring projects across our parks and helps us ensure this activity does not impact on animal and plant populations, the environmental integrity of habitats or the conservation values of our protected areas. It also acts as a conduit to capture the biological data collected from monitoring on parks. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 and regulations require that any scientific research or monitoring on a reserve or involving protected species of flora and fauna is approved under a Scientific Research Permit."

Staff in National Parks are keen to better understand where and how NOSSA members are monitoring orchids within the parks. This will help build a better partnership between NOSSA and NPWS. Assistance in the process of applying for permits has been offered happily. I have been involved in negotiations involving two particularly rare species in the Adelaide hills. These discussions have already built a closer partnership between NOSSA and staff in the Department for Environment and Water, including NPWS staff.

The Management Committee has been considering establishing a Science and Conservation Group with the view of being more inclusive and having a more coordinated and directed approach. Concern about maintaining confidentiality of the locations of threatened orchids has hindered a more inclusive approach in the past. We hope that location data can be treated sensitively, rather than spread widely within the Group. Members are encouraged to record observations on Wild Orchid Watch app, which automatically obscures observations to other users. Another alternative is to use iNaturalist and manually obscure locations. Some members may have direct access to a government database.

If you are interested in getting involved in the Science and Conservation group, please send an email to nossa.conservation@gmail.com or telephone the NOSSA mobile on 0439 214 106.

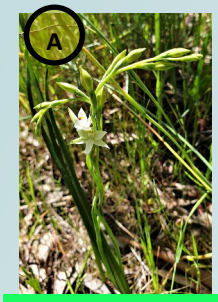
Lindsay Ames

Rosalie Lawrence

MARCH COMPETITION RESULTS

CAT 1 details

1. Paracaleana minor
2. Cryptostylis subulata



"Let's twist together like we did last summer."
Rosalie Lawrence

"Did you take my hat??"
Rosalie Lawrence

Congratulations to *Lyn Edwards* for this photo. She writes:
I saw the *Leporella fimbriata* (Fringed Hare orchid) out at Nangwarry NFR along the edge of a block of scrub.
As soon as I spotted the wasp on it I knew I really wanted to get a photo of it on the flower. I was not quite prepared to photograph it as I didn't have my camera on the tripod as yet. But as we all know, best to take what you can, when you can.

Lyn Edwards also submitted the CAT 2 winner. She writes:
This double headed *Pterostylis concinna* (Trim Greenhood) was actually a surprise find. Paula and I had looked in this block of scrub at Nangwarry for *concinna* previously without a lot of luck, but on this particular day we were a bit off course and came across a lovely patch of them, as well as a lot of *Linguella setulosa*, all happily residing together. This was just one I had decided to photograph and when I looked through the macro lens I could see it was a double header. Siamese twins for sure. This phenomenon is something I have seen a few times and it never fails to amaze me.

Siamese twins

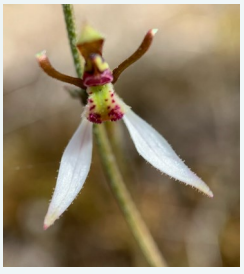
Orchid sightings…

Leo Davis photographed this early *Eriochilus*, one of three flowers in Morialta on 30th March.

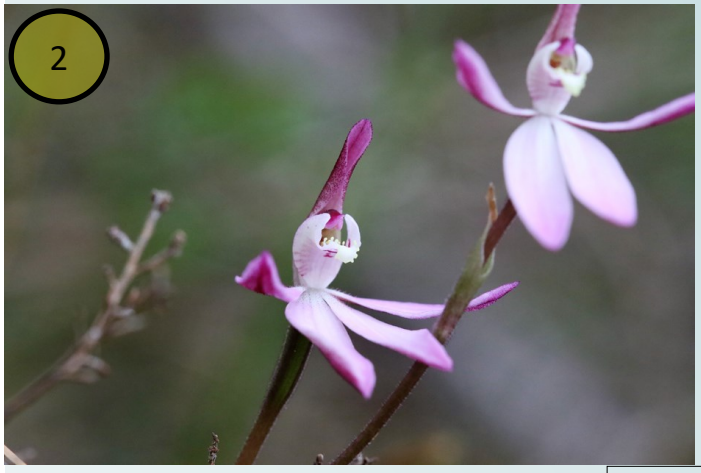
Wendy Ness photographed this unusually pointy *Corunostylis* at Scott CP on 31st March

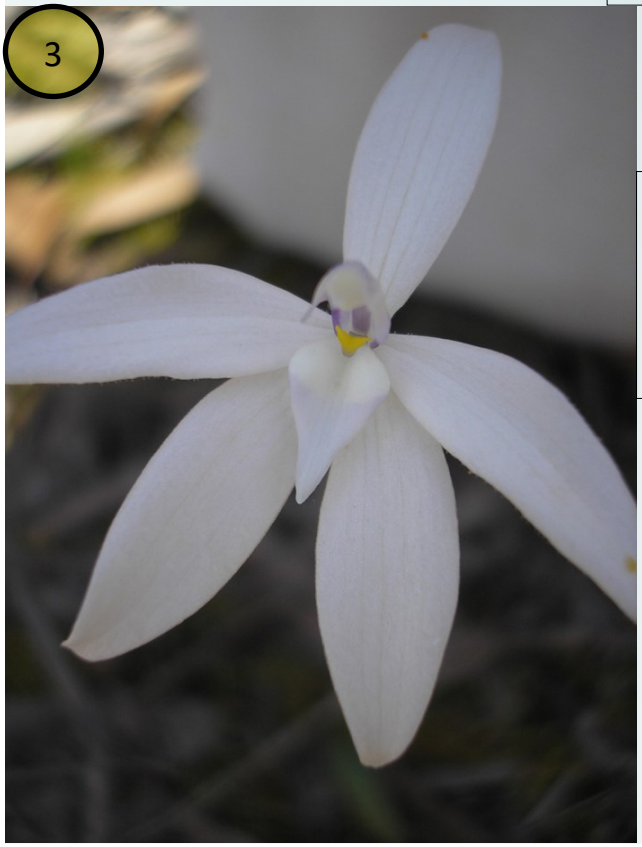
Diana Warwick saw this lone *Corunostylis* bud on 23rd March at Monarto.

Wendy saw a lot of *Corunostylis* flowers, only three *Eriochilus* and one double-headed *Leporella* bud. It seems the numbers of *Leporella* are down on last year, but it may just be early in the season.



April Photo Competition





VOTING for these photos

Please send your vote for each category to the Editor by **5 pm Monday 25th April.**

APRIL Photo Competition

CAT 1 details

1. *Chiloglottis* sp.
2. *Caladenia carnea*
3. *Glossodia major (white form)*
4. *Calochilus platychilus*
5. *Oligochaetochilus pusillus*

MAY PHOTO COMPETITION

Please send entries, noting which category to the Editor by

5 pm Monday 25th April.

Les' Orchid Food Trials 3

Les Nesbitt

My job for the next few years is to produce large numbers of orchid tubers for scientific testing and as starter stock for bush food growers. *Pterostylis nutans* is the most numerous at present with well over 1000 tubers planted for the 2022 growing season.

Foam boxes are getting rather heavy for me to lift these days so I have switched to plastic window boxes for the growing trials. I now have 12 window boxes planted out with about 50 tubers in each box.

The species being evaluated are *Acianthus pusillus*, *Pterostylis curta, nutans*, *pedunculata, robusta* and *Thelymitra graminea*. Several different potting mixes are being trialed using small *Ptst. curta* tubers to compare growth and multiplication rates. Next summer I plan to plant 100 tubers in each window box to see how they handle overcrowding. I will also start selecting plants and mix combinations that result in a higher proportion of large tubers.

Pterostylis nutans

On boxing Day 2021 I knocked out a foam box of *Pterostylis nutans*. The box had been planted with 150 small tubers in January 2019 some 3 years earlier. It had been crowded with plants in winter 2021 with many seedlings germinating. *Ptst. nutans* gets pollinated by insects readily so lots of large seed pods formed. Being busy I missed picking the pods and all the seed fell into the box.

It was quite a job to remove all the soil, put it through a sieve and pick out all the 830 tubers it contained. Most were very small with only 20 tubers of a size that I would call large and weighing half a gram each. That is just 2.5% large tubers, a poor result since I want at least 25% large tubers. Overcrowding and not repotting the fast multipliers annually always results in small tubers. *Pterostylis nutans* fits the bush food requirements for leaf area & multiplication rate. An improvement in the tuber size is required for serious consideration.

The photos below (all taken by Les Nesbitt) show the foam box in winter 2021 and 8 groups of 100 tubers in late 2021.

Pterostylis nutans box

800 *Ptst. nutans* tubers

Members' Update

Open Day at Oakden

An Open Day was planned for promotion and fund-raising, but had to be cancelled for a number of reasons. The end of May would be appropriate, but we are waiting to find out the date of the federal election and to plan around this.

John and Bev Gay

John and Bev Gay have been among some our greatest contributors when it comes to showing and selling of native orchids since NOSSA began. They have continued to travel from Murray Bridge to participate in meetings and shows, but the time for this has come to an end, sadly. We will miss their contribution and presence at our events. We wish them well for the future.

New Members

At the last committee meeting, Sean Lamonby and Charlotte Nitschke of Underdale were ratified as members. Welcome, Sean and Charlotte. We hope you will learn lots about native orchids and we in turn may learn from you.

Community consultation regarding Hindmarsh Valley National Park

Following purchase of land from SAWater, the State Government is establishing Hindmarsh Valley National Park, to the west of Mount Billy Conservation Park. The site is of particular interest to NOSSA due to the presence of the Hindmarsh Greenhood (*Pterostylis bryophila*). NOSSA members have been monitoring this species for years in Mount Billy CP. This park, with a bike trail network being planned, is not yet open to the public. Due to Matters of Environmental Significance (MES) involved with the parks, a referral was needed to the federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, for which community consultation is mandatory. Robert Lawrence was invited to participate on behalf of NOSSA. He wrote a separate submission taking in the concerns of other invited participants about the likely impact of proposed mountain bike tracks. We certainly hope plans do not proceed in this new national park.

Assistance for the Editor

Our Editor now has the help of Leo Davis in proof-reading the journal—a very suitable volunteer for the task.

Commission on sales at shows

For most of our society's history, NOSSA has received a 25% commission on the sale of plants by members at shows. This was reduced to 20% for a number of years, but will be returned to the 25% level ahead of the Spring Show this year. This brings NOSSA back in line with the commission charged by other orchid societies and clubs.

Orchid propagation facility– its beginnings to its projected future

The initial idea of setting up a laboratory for growing orchids was discussed at an informal meeting of twelve people at the home of Jane and Don Higgs on 1 April 2017. Since then, the vision, effort and devotion of volunteers working to make this facility a reality have been impressive. Two sites proved unsuitable, but significant progress is being made at the new site at Oakden since starting to develop the site in July 2021. We now have three laminar flow cabinets that have been checked and are ready for use. The autoclave has been adapted and is ready for testing. All other electrical cords have been replaced and tagged as required. A second, slightly smaller shadehouse has been delivered and construction is underway. Les has started putting plants in the greenhouse he has constructed.

Before starting work at the Oakden location, we had $66,000 in financial assets (at the end of June 2021). Of this, the management committee set aside $20,000 for rental, setup costs and additional equipment for the Oakden facility to be spent over twelve months. An assessment will be made at the end of this period. Separate to this, a grant of $4,400 was awarded by Friends of Parks, to enable additional supplies to be purchased. Thus, $24,400 is expected to be spent by the middle of this year. Other options for housing the facility are being investigated, as are various funding schemes, with the aim of making the facility sustainable.

The decision to proceed with the propagation facility has a been a strategic step toward the vision of rejuvenating NOSSA, consistent with our conservation mission. There are now hardly any growers and the income from sale of plants at events has been dropping alarmingly over the years. Funding for conservation via the *Diuris* Project has been the major source of funding for NOSSA over the last decade, but this has come to an end. The committee continually hears both from within and outside of NOSSA that there is interest in the commercial propagation of orchids for conservation.

President's Report

Gordon Ninnes

Of course, 2021 has been blighted by COVID yet again. None-the-less NOSSA has been able to achieve quite a bit during the year.

We were able to have our usual number of meetings during the year which were attended by a reasonable number of people. We experimented with Zoom but this has proved more difficult than it is worth so it has been discontinued. An interesting selection of speakers gave a variety of talks on orchids and things that in some way relate to orchids even if somewhat peripherally at times.

We ran our own orchid show in September at a new venue. All things considered it was a success. We will be running one again in September 2022. Volunteers are need for this event to make it happen. The alternative to this is to substantially raise the cost of membership more than anticipated.

Field trips were run in appropriate months. Because of COVID, place numbers on these trips were sometimes oversubscribed. Hopefully limitations will be lifted soon when COVID restrictions are raised.

There was only one Australian Plant Sale in 2021. We had a stall there which sold quite a number of plants, enough to make it worthwhile as a fundraiser. It also has a very important advertising function. We probably spent more time talking to people about orchids and NOSSA than we did selling them. A big thanks go to those who helped with this event.

Our annual Christmas BBQ was very well attended on a very pleasant day. This is a great chance to meet some members you may rarely see. Thanks to the Higgs family for the use of their place.

Our Propagation Facility at Oakden continues to develop. By the end of 2021 we had one shade house almost full of plants and Les Nesbitt had a second well on the way to being built. The preparation of the room was almost complete and most of the equipment had been electrically tested for safety. A big thankyou to Lindy and her team for all the time they have put in. Members should take the opportunity to become involved with this activity as it can contribute to the preservation of more species in the future.

A huge thankyou from me to the Committee and all volunteers. Their work in meetings and in so many ways beyond, are what keeps NOSSA running as smoothly as possible.

Meeting Orchids.....

During the early months of the year see very low numbers of flowering orchids. Well done, Janet Adams, for having an orchid in flower—*Sarcochilus Sundaanis Hart* . To add interest and education to the night, Les brought some pots of *Pterostylis* at the emerging leaves stage. Thank you to our photographer, David Hirst, who is always at the ready with his camera at the meetings.


Pterostylis baptistii "Gosford"


Pterostylis curta

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
April	
12	Committee Meeting
26	General Meeting
30	Field Trip
May	
10	Committee Meeting
24	General Meeting
28	Field Trip
29	**OAKDEN OPEN DAY**
June	SAROC Show in Burnside

Contents

MEMBERS ONLY WEBSITE PAGE

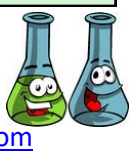
If you have lost your password or didn't receive it, please contact NOSSA Enquiries Email:nossa.enquiries@gmail.com or the editor nossa.editor@gmail.com
In the 'Members Only' section you will find the Photo Competition photos. Just go to the tab 'BLOGS', along the top . You'll be asked to enter your password then you will see the current competition photos.

FIELD TRIPS

If you want to find out further information about the next field trip and/or wish to be put on the field trip email list (so that you find out the location of the field trips once they are finalized), please contact Lisa on nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com.

Next trip 30th April

PROPAGATION DAY



Propagation day is held on the second Saturday and 4th Sunday of each month (COVID allowing!).
Contact John Agnew on nossa.seeds@gmail.com

All members welcome. **Remember to book in for the propagation workshop.**

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING March 22nd

Remember to book in at nossa.secretary@gmail.com if you intend coming in person. Remember your mask.

Peter Hunt: Member and Malacologist:
Talk: "***Slugs & snails - friends or Foe?***".

If you happen to have any orchids flowering in April, here's your chance to shine! There won't be much competition. Bring them along for all to see.

ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles/Reports must reach the Editor ***no later than***
Wed 4th May 2022

Thank you to all who sent in things quite early for this current journal. ☺
Please send all articles, photos etc 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, **usually with the secretary**.

The Committee

President
Gordon Ninnes
Email: nossa.president@gmail.com

Vice President
Robert Lawrence

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

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

Ordinary Committee Members
Craig Humfrey Rosalie Lawrence
Tony Miller

Editor
Marg Paech
Email: nossa.editor@gmail.com

Conservation Officers
Thelma Bridle Ph: 8557 6553
Email: nossa.conservation@gmail.com

Other Positions

Field Trips Coordinator –Lisa Incoll
Email: nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com

Librarian
Pauline Meyers

Show Marshall
Craig Humfrey

Speaker Coordinator
John Eaton

Trading Table - Craig Humfrey

Tuber Bank Coordinator
Les Nesbitt

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.

If you are collecting orchids it is a LEGAL REQUIREMENT: you MUST carry a paper copy of the permit, should you be asked to produce it. YOU also must be named as a collector on their permit.

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.

Just $20 for
12 month's 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

The joys of Hale Conservation park


Cindy Anderson


Wendy Ness


Lindsay Ames

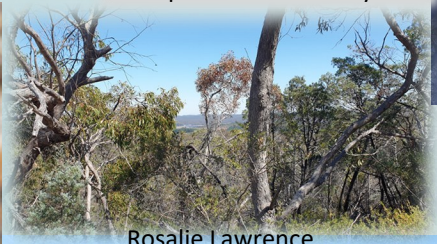
Note the much smaller male spiders around the large female.


Wendy Ness

Over 100 *Microtis* seed heads in this patch. Wendy Ness


Leo Davis


Corunostylis buds
Cindy Anderson


Rosalie Lawrence


Cindy Anderson

Cindy Anderson

Rosalie Lawrence