Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc.

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N A T I V E O R C H I D S O C I E T Y
O F S O U T H A U S T R A L I A I N C .

P.O Box 565,
UNLEY S.A 5061

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of native orchids through cultivation of native orchids, through preservation of naturally-occurring orchid plants and natural habitat.

Except with the documented official representation from the Management Committee of the native orchid society of South Australia, no person is authorised to represent the society on any matter.

All native orchids are protected plants in the wild. Their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

Price: ONE DOLLAR

NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC

MAY 1993 VOL. 17 NO. 4 JOURNAL

MAY MEETING
Tuesday 25th May, 1993 8.00 pm; at St Matthews Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Mr. Tim Newbery, AFIAF ARPS HON EFIAP HON FAPS, who judged our 1992 Photographic Competition, will show us how to take better photographs. Tim is a well known and highly sought after lecturer and teacher of photography and his results, as we saw last August, are exceptional. Tim will show us some basic and some not so basic photographic techniques and may even reveal some of his closest kept secrets. Hopefully, we will get a chance to see some more of Tim's work. Tim is planning to spend a couple of hours with us and therefore the meeting will be longer than usual. There will be an opportunity for those who wish to leave at the normal time to do so and the meeting will be organised with two 'audiences' in mind.

OPEN DAY - NEW MEMBERS GROUP
Shadehouse/glasshouse Visit. Meet at the St. Agnes Shopping Centre, corner of North East Road and Hancock Road at 1.50 p.m. on Sunday 30th May.

MAY COMMITTEE MEETING
To be held at the home of Karen and Hugh Possingham, 62 Salop Avenue, Beulah Park, on Friday, 28th May at 7.30 p.m.

DIARY DATES
July 11: Field Tripto Warren Conservation Park - details will be in June Journal
September 18th and 19th: Our Annual Spring Show
October 17: Echunga Social - Picnic and Field Excursion

CONTENTS

NEW MEMBERS The Committee and Members of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia take great pleasure in welcoming Bill Fisher of Reynella, Elizabeth and John Bartram of Magill, Sylvie Creed of Unley and Thelma and Philip Bridle of Morphettville as New Members.

APRIL MEETING

PLANTS BENCHED AT APRIL MEETING

Terrestrials: *Eriochilus cucullatus, Eriochilus dilatatus, Eriochilus helonomos, Pterostylis abrupta, Pterostylis fischii, Pterostylis x furcillata, Pterostylis revoluta, Pterostylis truncata, Pterostylis truncata x Pterostylis fischii* (*Pterostylis* Trunkfisch), *Pterostylis truncata x Pterostylis furcillata, Diuris corymbosa* (in glass frame; brought in by Roy to show tuber, root and early stem development)

Epiphytes: *Dendrobium bigibbum, Dendrobium fleckeri x Dendrobium speciosum* (*Dendrobium* Sunglow),*Dendrobium fleckerii* x *Dendrobium tetragonum* var. *giganteum* (*Dendrobium* Golden Glory), *Dendrobium* Kathryn Banks, *Dendrobium* Peewee x *Dendrobium tetragonum* var. *giganteum* (*Dendrobium* Rosella).

Plant Commentary on the Terrestrials was provided by Les Nesbitt

Plant Commentary on the Epiphytes was provided by Les Burgess

POPULAR VOTE
Terrestrial: *Pterostylis revoluta* grown by Les Nesbitt
Epiphyte: *Dendrobium* Sunglow grown by Don Wells.

COMMENTATOR'S CHOICE
Terrestrial Species: *Eriochilus dilatatus* grown by Black Hill Flora Centre (Roy Hargreaves;
Terrestrial Hybrid: *Pterostylis truncata* x *Pterostylis fischii* grown by Les Nesbitt.

Epiphyte Species: *Dendrobium bigibbum* grown by Brendon Killen
Epiphyte Hybrid: *Dendrobium* Sunglow grown by Don Wells

Lets collectively try to fill the front table with orchids at each of our monthly meetings. What may seem common and of little interest to you, the grower, may be of particular interest to others. There is nothing wrong with having numerous plants of the same species on the table, as all will be at least a little unique in character and it is both interesting and fun to compare plants and growing conditions. We are an Orchid Society so lets see lots of orchids! ! ED.

GUEST SPEAKER FOR APRIL
The Society was privileged to have as our guest speaker for the evening, Mr Paul Reece, a well known and respected former member of N.O.S.S.A. Paul showed us 35 mm slides of some of the orchids he has photographed during numerous trips made to the eastern States of Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and the ACT. As normal and expected from Paul, the photography was exceptional and Paul's comments on habitat and the characteristics of the orchid species projected and his considerable discussion on photographic techniques were appreciated by all. A most enjoyable and informative evening. Thank you Paul.

CONSERVATION NEWS by Bob Bates

Tothill Range Reserve
For ten years or so N.O.S.S.A., the South Australian Field Naturalists and other groups have pushed to have the whole of this range in the Mid North near Black Springs turned into a National Park, but the National Parks & Wildlife Service have done nothing about it. Fortunately a private consortium of South Australian business people have got together to buy the area for conservation purposes. The north and south blocks have already been acquired, the centre will soon to be added. This is a wonderful area for orchids and we may anticipate a N.O.S.S.A. visit in 1994!

Mt Ive Station: Gawler Ranges
This pastoral property on the south shores of Lake Gairdner is now a regional reserve under control of National Parks & Wildlife and the sheep have largely been removed. Regeneration has been phenomenal after 1992's wet spring and the survival of the endemic Gawler Range greenhood *Pterostylis ovata* is ensured. Also common on Mt Ive is an unnamed Pterostylis similar to *Pterostylis nana*.

NEW RECORDS FOR ORCHIDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA : 1992 by Bob Bates

Recently Peter Penney of Mt Gambier sent me some photographs of species he had photographed on Honans Wildlife and Flora reserve near Glencoe in 1992. Amongst his beautiful photographs were *Calochilus imberbis* and *Thelymitra x merranae* both new records for the SE region and *Thelymitra malvina*! This was the first record for this beautiful sun orchid in South Australia.

Amongst a collection of rufa group *Pterostylis* from near the old township of Radium Hill toward the NSW border was a plant of *Pterostylis cobarensis*, a species suspected of occurring in South Australia but verified in 1992. In addition, some new unnamed species of *Pterostylis* were collected in South Australia for the first time last year.

THE ORCHID FLORA OF SALT LAKE ISLANDS by Bob Bates

Some 10 percent of the surface of South Australia is covered with dry salt lakes or "playas".

The longest and best known of those are Lakes Eyre, Torrens, Frome, Gairdner, Everard and Callebunna, but altogether there are over 1000 salt lakes of a size larger than our deepest freshwater lake, - The Blue Lake at Mt Gambier.

Most of these lakes are in arid lands devoid of orchids and although some such as Lake Carrabarawirracanna are made to sound attractive in song of legend, in truth they are desolate, waterless and so glary that one can only see on their surface when wearing sunglasses.

At the top of Eyre Peninsula there is a particular concentration of these lakes between the 200 - 300 mm isohyets and orchids are quite common in the hills of the Gawler Ranges which straddle these salt lakes. About 5 years ago, aware that there are many "islands" on the surface of these salt lakes, I set out to find if there were any orchids present.

My first survey was of the salt lakes south of Mt Sturt and Scrubby Peak in the southern Gawler Ranges. First stop was made at the little lake adjacent to Scrubby Peak Homestead. Some 10 orchids were found on the shore here including an amazing occurrence of the coastal *Caladenia latifolia* as well as *Caladenia* aff. *septuosa*, a species yet to be named, *Thelymitra nuda*, and several *Pterostylis* spp. There is only one island in this lake and no orchids were present so we headed west toward Wirrula; 87 salt lakes according to my map but very few islands and definitely less orchids on their shore, but eventually we found one island with a sandridge covered with native pines and yes, a clump of *Caladenia cardiochila* and several *Pterostylis mutica*. Several lakes had gypsum mounds on their surfaces but orchids don't like gypsum.

Next day we headed back east to Mt Sturt. There are no real islands on the surface of the lakes near here but on a large quartz rock we found a single plant of *Pterostylis ovata*, the Gawler Ranges greenhood.

A year later we were back in the area and headed for the large circular Lake Acraman which is really a huge meteorite crater formed millions of years ago. There are about 30 islands on Lake Acraman, some of them quite large but all of them are made of gypsum and the only orchid found was a single plant of the dwarf limestone form of *Pterostylis mutica*.

The following year we set out to be the first "whites" to walk around Lake Gilles, north of Kimba. Again most of the islands turned out to be mounds of gypsum sand but the smallest island of all was a 20 metre long lump of quartz and on it a neat colony of the little arid land *Pterostylis* aff. *nana*.

From there we headed north to Lake Gairdner, north of the Gawler Ranges. There are islands in Lake Gairdner which are several kilometres long and which have granite hills 100 metres high but generally they ----------

receive less than 200 mm of rain a year and some winters practically no rain at all. We headed out to East Mt Harper Island about 10 kilometres from shore but like all of these islands it had been devastated by rabbits. We hiked to the summit and there in a tumble of shattered granite rocks we found a colony of an undescribed rufa group *Pterostylis* related to *Pterostylis xerophila* as well as the ubiquitous *Pterostylis* aff. *nana*.

The islands in Lake Gairdner are quite fascinating as they are large enough to have a mixed topography of rock hills, sand dunes, and gypsum breakaways. Several of the islands even have their own small salt lakes. We are yet to find an island on a lake on an island in the lake however!

There are probably other orchids present but it would take a long time to survey these hundreds of islands!

Orchids seen on salt lake islands in semi arid South Australia

Caladenia cardiochila, Pterostylis aff. *nana, Pterostylis mutica, Pterostylis ovata Pterostylis* aff. *xenophila*

N.O.S.S.A OPEN DAY By Graham Burford
Visit to home of Joan and John Peace

This was our second visit to Joan and John's and I was looking forward to seeing his new glass house, and the progress of his orchids in the shade house. Members attending these Open Day Visits are encouraged to bring a plant from their own collection so that collectively we can have a variety of plants as talking points. Those can be plants that members are having problems growing or they can be plants that members are particularly pleased with. Either way the sharing of growing ideas, and helping each other, is what this group is all about.

Roy Hargreaves had a plant of *Dendrobium linguiforme* which had made better root growth than Roy had been able to achieve before. He had soaked the plant in a weak fertilizer made from dissolving a small amount of Dynamic Lifter in hot water and adding it to a bucket of water.

I had a *Dendrobium linguiforme* which had been mounted on a slab of composite cork. Unfortunately the mount was not disintegrating and the plant would have to be removed and transposed onto a new mount. Care needs to be taken when selecting a mount for an Epiphyte as one too small or one unsuitable will mean more work and a set back for the plant later.

John Peace had two *Sarcochilus* plants that when planted were of similar size, were planted in similar mixes, and grew along side each other. One was in a plastic pot and one in a clay pot, and the one in the clay pot was three times the size of the plant in the plastic pot. The 'sarcs' do seem to have a preference for clay pots or dishes.

In January when Jan repots her Terrestrials, any of the more common tubers that she has in excess are potted up for members of this group. *Pterostylis* Nodding Grace and *Pterostylis curta* were available to introduce some members to Terrestrials.

On our first visit I noticed John had mounted a few Epiphytes in the forks of a Jacaranda tree growing in the back lawn but they had not become established. Since then he has added more and *Dendrobium kingianum, D. delicatum, D. gracillicaule,* and *D. speciosum* with the help of some sphagnum moss had taken off and were doing really well. The Jacaranda provides a light canopy of leaves above the plants in the summer, and of course is bare in the winter when the plants catch the full winter light. Some of these plants should flower this year. The roots were travelling along the black furrowed bark and seemed quite happy on this host. Of course they needed watering each day during the warm months.

We split the group, some headed for the glass house and some for the shade house. The glass house I believe John had won in a raffle draw. Many glass house structures are built on low brick walls to about bench height but John had sat his on a timber frame clad with hardiflex. He still has the heating to complete and some changes to the bench width are still being considered but when finished this house will give him an addition to broaden his scope.

I was really impressed with the growing of his plants in the shade house. He must be doing a lot of things right. I was envious of the vigour of his *Sarcochilus* (again in clay pots). The healthy growths on his Epiphytes mounted on the Spanish Cork slabs show this to be an ideal material. It provides an ideal mount that does not break down and drains freely. Two large green tree frogs had permanent home among his orchids. Joan served afternoon tea and we looked at the changes to the garden since the earlier visit.

On behalf of the Open Day Group I continue to thank the people of the Society who make us welcome in their homes as venues for these visits.

GERALD McCRAITH A.M. by Helen Richards and Ron Kerr
From ANOS VICTORIAN GROUP BULLETIN - MARCH, 1993

In the 1993 Australia Day Honour, Gerald McCraith was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for service to horticulture, particularly orchids. Gerald's contribution to orchids has been outstanding, and the Award is well deserved.

Gerald was first introduced to orchids 70 years ago when, at the age of 14, he went on a bicycle expedition to Eltham to study orchids with field naturalist Charles Barrett. He purchased his first orchid plant in 1931 and, soon after, joined the Victorian Orchid Club. He quickly became involved in the club's activities and it was not long before he was elected to the V.O.C. Committee. The war years intervened and Gerald went away on war service.

Gerald was President of the V.O.C. from 1959 - 1962, a period of major expansion, spectacular public orchid displays and charity projects and he assisted in the formation of many new suburban and country societies.

In 1960, Gerald assisted Sir John Hall-Best to form the Australian Orchid Council as the co-ordinating federal body for all Australian States. He became its first Vice-President and, in 1963, its second President. The Council gave Australia an official voice overseas. During Gerald's term as President, the arrangements were made for the sixth World Orchid Conference, held in Sydney in 1969. Gerald initiated the A.O.C.'s slide program library, most of their 103 programs having been compiled or edited by him. He is currently the Program Director of the A.O.C.

Gerald is on many international committees, including the Research Committee of the American Orchid Society. He is the President of the recently formed Odontoglossum and Allied Genera Society; and is a Foundation Member of A.N.O.S. Victorian Group Inc., and was made a Life Member of this Society in 1981.

As a grower, Gerald has made popular the growing of Odontoglossums and their intergeneric hybrids in this country and flasks of more than 100 crosses he has made and registered have been made available; he introduced the cultivation of the genus *Disa* and rare species in unusual genera. He is a noted winner of awards and championships; grows many Australian natives to perfection; and his collection of highland New Guinea miniature species is well known.

The most important work that Gerald has done has been the establishment, with Hermon Slade, of the Australian Orchid Foundation to support orchid research and assist all aspects of orchid growing in Australia. Gerald has been its Chairman of Directors since its inception in 1970 and continues to be its driving force.

Since 1970, the A.O.F. has financed projects approved by its Research Committee and Directors, funds mainly coming from interest from its Trust Fund into which all donations are placed. Gerald has personally raised thousands of dollars for the Foundation through cultivation of *Odontoglossum* seedlings, *Disa* seedlings and book sales. Projects supported by the Foundation have included research into taxonomy, pests, diseases, publishing of orchid literature, funding expeditions into remote areas of Australia to study poorly known flora, fencing of orchid reserves, and supplying plants to the Botanical Gardens and the Butterfly House at the Melbourne Zoo; to name a few.

Gerald acts as a catalyst, gets things going, thinks of new ideas, chases them up, and never stops working for the Foundation. He has demonstrated expertise in management and leadership, concern for the environment, skill in plant breeding, performed strongly as a writer and lecturer, and proved an active patron of plant science. His dedication to orchidology has not been for personal gain other than self satisfaction and mental growth, but in order to increase the enjoyment and aesthetic appreciation of beautiful plants by those who grow them and the public who admire them.

Gerald, you are one in a million. Congratulations! And Nell - thank you for your support of Gerald over the years.

NOTE: Donations to the Australian Orchid Foundation are tax-deductible. Send your cheque to: Australian Orchid Foundation, 107 Roberts Street, Essendon 3040.

A Testimonial Dinner to Honour Mr. Gerald McCraith A. M. will be held at Chaucer's Canterbury, 190 Canterbury Road, Canterbury, Victoria 3126, on Saturday 4th September, 1993 at 7.00 p.m. for 7.30 p.m. Donation $55.00 single all inclusive; Dress Lounge Suit. For tickets and information, contact Mrs. Helen Richards, 39 Ryland Avenue, Croydon, Victoria 3136. Telephone: (03) 723-5073 Fax: (03) 879-7075.

SHADECLOTH FOR THE NINETIES - Colour creates a new dimension

Shadecloth was originally black and was used by commercial plant growers to protect their plants. Because of the high shade factor it created, some believe that many plants were over protected. In 1978 green cloth was introduced to the market by Gale Australia, and orchid growers in Victoria and New South Wales changed quickly to gain this most significant advantage. Commercial growers can now also buy white cloth, which although treated sceptically at first, has now proven to yield magical results.

When green was introduced in 1978, it wasn't really understood why orchid growers were claiming such exceptional results such as 50 percent to 100 percent more budding, etc. We now know, however, that green gave more light, as opposed to black cloth with which there is no light scatter or glow of the yarn reflecting or transmitting. Black absorbs all colours that make up green, hence those plants which receive more light grow better.

Then with the introduction of white these benefits were doubled for white, it seems, is the light that plants like best. Black absorbs all colours and white reflects all colours, so in a black shadehouse the sun's U.V. rays are only filtered in accordance with the number of holes in the cloth. So if, for example, you have a 50 percent cloth (half fabric and half holes) then 50 percent of the sun's U.V. rays pass through and 50 percent of the U.V. rays are stopped and absorbed by the black cloth. Thus only 50 percent of the available light passes through. But if the same cloth of the same dimensions and the same size holes is manufactured in white, then 50 percent of the sun's rays will still get through, but white yarn glows and scatters the light in all directions giving the plants a much higher degree of reflected light. Growers have also found that white cloth does not seem to let frost in. Because home gardeners and handymen do not have the same needs as commercial growers, white cloth is not sold at retail stores, but one of the new colours available, sandstone, has half of its colours woven of white, hence it glows and reflects. In fact many nurseries are now replacing their traditional green with sandstone.

For further information and a copy of the Weathashade Home Improvers handy hints booklet, send your name, address and telephone number to Weathashade Plus Category Manager, 270-276 Bay Road, Cheltenham VIC 3192. Ph: 583 3333. (I copied this from the Journal of one of our affiliated Society's Bulletins but have misplaced which Society -Ed.)

TERRESTRIAL ORCHID CULTIVATION By Les Burgess

By now winter should be well on its way and therefore watering should be kept to an absolute minimum. Once the pots become wet they do not tend to dry out quickly. Unless we have an unusually prolonged dry spell, I do not water my orchids during the winter.

Too much water now, especially Adelaide tap water, can lead to root rot which can spread quickly to other pots if they are left close by as the rain splashes distribute the fungus. I have found that the fungus seems to

die if I place the infected pots under cover and dry out the plants completely, as soon as I see the spots on the leaves. If caught in time, there may be no real lasting effect on the tubers except that they do not mature as large as others not affected.

I find that with a more open mixture, I do not seem to have as much of this problem now as I did before.

Diuris should be making an appearance by now. These have occasional problems such as a rust in the leaves. It seems to occur more readily in Hybrids than in Species, but again, can be overcome by completely drying the pot out.

Caladenia latifolia is a peculiar type of orchid in cultivation I have found that in my growing conditions, they like to be kept wet and shaded throughout the summer months, thus putting the theory of "drying-out" pots during the summer to the test. I water this species right through summer.

CONSERVATION GROUP - BELAIR SURVEY

By Karen Possingham,
Conservation Officer

The Conservation Group has recently received permission from Mal Hansen, Department of Environment and Land Management, to begin a long term monitoring project at Belair National Park. The primary purpose of the survey is to follow the response of orchid populations to the removal of boneseed.

We have selected three sites. The first survey site is untouched scrub, the second is one of the sites that we weeded last year and the third is in a boneseed infested site. Each site has 2 permanent stakes 20 metres apart. We attach a rope between the two stakes and place a 1 m^2 grid every metre on alternate sides of the rope. Each month we record the number and state (eg. flowering, fruiting, bud, leaf) of every orchid in each of the twenty 1 m^2 grids. We also record orchids of special interest outside the survey area as well as other understorey plants and trees.

On Sunday 25 April, members of the Conservation Group met with Anthony, a ranger, and marked out our sites with stakes (to be replaced by permanent droppers). We photographed the transects from each stake and began our first survey. There were many seed-heads of *Thelymitra* species and *Orthoceras strictum* to be found and *Genoplesium rufum* was in flower.

The survey will give data in year to year fluctuations in orchid populations, something which we know very little about. If anyone is interested in joining our survey team, please let me know.

ANNUAL SPRING SHOW - NOTES:

The year is moving quickly and our Annual Spring Show will be fast upon us. Now is the time to start thinking about your display and the plants that you would like to contribute to the trading table. We are anticipating - no!- we will have the best Show yet!! There will be considerable more room to stage the Show than previously and we are looking forward to some very innovative displays this year. I would like to see a strong showing of South Australian terrestrial species this year as last year proved to be a poor year for terrestrials. The following should be noted regarding the trading table.

Plant Stall

When selling plants please clean them up and present them well - a lot of plants are bought by very new growers - so please give them a reasonable chance with the plant.
A scrappy plant is not a good advertisement for our Society - a good rule of thumb is to ask yourself whether you would buy that plant in that condition or size and at that price?

Accessories

Orchid growing accessories (eg. Pots, Mounts, etc) may be sold by members through the plant stall - Society to take 10 percent on these items.

Members who have plants for sale at the trading table (plant stall) are expected to help man the trading table if not on other duties at the show.

N.O.S.S.A. NEWS AND NOTICES

DEBCO BARK

Members who have ordered Debco Bark from the Society should be prepared to pick up their ordered volumes at the May general meeting. Bill Dear has ordered a very few extra bags and anyone who would like some of this should contact Bill.

ROGERS SHADE HOUSE

The article published in the April issue of this Journal on the R. S. Rogers Orchid House mentioned that the AUSTRALIAN ORCHID FOUNDATION contributed $1000.00 towards the Project. The article failed to mention that N.O.S.S.A. wished to fund a large part of the project ourselves and we did not expect the A.O.F. to provide a particularly large cash sum - they had and would continue to have, many other projects to support. Accordingly, we returned $500.00 to the A.O.F.

1993 PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Details of this year's Competition will be announced in next month's Journal. The Competition will be limited to photographs not previously submitted for a N.O.S.S.A. Competition.

CARAFES AND GLASSES

Carafes and glasses featuring the N.O.S.S.A. logo are again available. Cost: $5.00 and $4.00 respectively.

TRADING TABLE

All plants for the trading table must be in by no later than 7.30 p.m. There will be NO sales after 8.00 p.m.

ORCHIDS OF SOUTH - WEST AUSTRALIA

Members who have not picked up their ordered volumes should do so by the May general meeting or if unable to attend, please contact Ron Robjohns.

RHIZANTHELLA GARDNERI

Hopefully, by mid June, almost everyone in South Australia, will have heard and learned about the 'Underground Orchid'. 35 mm Slides of the orchid growing in situ in Western Australia (photos by Andrew Brown) are being copied for distribution to the media and articles detailing our search for this remarkable orchid in South Australia are being prepared.

JOURNAL ARTICLES NEEDED!!!

THREATENED ORCHID SPECIES IN CONSERVATION AREAS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The following has been compiled by Hugh Possingham, Karen Possingham and Bob Bates: Species are numbered according to Orchids of South Australia by Bates and Weber 1990.

Threat Codes:	Regions:
1	SE - South East (1- lower, u- upper)
2	KI - Kangaroo Island
3	MLR - Mount Lofty Ranges
	(s - southern, c - central, n - northern)
E Endangered	EP - Eyre Peninsula
V Vulnerable	YP - York Peninsula
R Rare	MM - Murray Mallee
c found in conservation park	FR - Flinders Ranges

Comments focus on management actions Compiled by the N.O.S.S.A. Conservation Committee 6 May 1993

THREATENED ORCHID SPECIES IN CONSERVATION AREAS IN SA

No.	Status	Genus	Species	REGIONS	Parks
5	3 E c	Caladenia	argocalla	MLRn	Spring Gully
6	3 E c	Caladenia	behrii	MLRc	Parra Wirra, Warren, Scott Creek, Deep Creek
	Hand pollination of small populations may be necessary.				
8	3 E c	Caladenia	brumalis	EP	Wanilla
	All other populations are on private property. All populations should be heritage listed and further clearing stopped.				
16	3 E c	Caladenia	colorata	SEu, MM	Mt. Boothby, Messent
	Populations near Milang and Hartley need to be heritage listed and stock removed.				
23	3 E c	Caladenia	floribunda	SEI	Big Heath
	Requires fire to flower. A control burning regime needs to be established together with some mowing to ensure open habitat.				
24	3 E c	Caladenia	gladiolata	MLRc, FR	Alligator Gorge, Scott Creek
	Mowing of shrub overgrowth about the AG sites will ensure suitable habitat survives.				
31	3 V c	Caladenia	necrophylla	SE	Desert Camp, Big Heath
	Regular mowing of wide firebreaks				
32	2 E c	Caladenia	ovata	KI, MLRs	Deep Creek, American River, Taylor
39	2 E c	Caladenia	richardsiorum	SE	Little Dip
	The area of coastal scrub S of Little Dip to Beachport not already cleared needs to be reserved.				
38	2 E c	Caladenia	rigida	MLRc	Scott Creek, Warren
45	3 V c	Caladenia	valida	KI, MLRs	Newland Head, Kelly Hill, Flinders Chase
	Feral pigs in Flinders Chase must eradicated.				
48	2 E c	Caladenia	xantholeuca	FR	Mambray Ck, Telowie Gorge
	Populations not recently located and may be close to extinction. Any surviving plants need to be found and protection afforded from rabbits.				
51	3 V c	Caleana	major	MLRs	Cox's Scrub, Mt. Magnificent
	Mowing, burning and grading of tracks affords ideal habitat.				
52	3 R c	Calochilus	campestris	MM, EP	
	Mowing, burning and ploughing of wide firebreaks in mallee sandhills provides ideal habitat				
59	2 E c	Corybas	dentatus	MLRc	Sandy creek
	Control of bridle creeper which is threatening to smother all populations.				
62	3 V c	Cryptostylis	subulata	Kl, MLRs, SEI	Cox's scrub, Picaninnie ponds, Flinders chase
	Suggest it be illegal to further clear swamps in SA				
72	3 V c	Diuris	behrii	MLRc	Belair
	All populations need to be recorded and monitored and wide mown fire breaks provided.				
73	3 V c	Diuris	brevifolia	KI, MLRs	Deep Creek, Cox's scrub, Flinders Chase, Mt. Magnificent
	Small autumn burns, and mown firebreaks needed.				
77	3 E c	Diuris	lanceolata	MLRc	Scott Creek
82	2 R c	Diuris	sulphurea	SE	Big Heath, Mary Seymour, Piccaninnie Ponds
	Mown firebreaks provide ideal habitat				
85	3 R c	Gastrodia	sesamoides	KI, MLRs	Spring Mount, Flinders Chase
88	3 E c	Genoplesium	ciliatum	SE	Bool Lagoon
	Mown firebreaks provide ideal habitat				
97	3 R c	Microtis	atrata	KI, MLRs, SE	Cox's scrub, Flinders Chase, Big Heath
	Mown edges to swamps and small bums provide ideal habitat.				

98 3 R c Microtis fragrans MLRc Scott creek
Mown edges to swamps and small burns provide ideal habitat.

99 2 V c Microtis gracilis SE Piccaninnie Ponds
Needs good management to ensure survival ie. no herbicides.

101 3 R c Microtis orbicularis KI, SE Flinders Chase, Mary Seymour, Bangham Forest
Mowing swamp margins

103 3 V c Microtis rara MLR, SEI Filsell Hill, Scott Creek, Cleland, Piccaninnie Ponds
No more swamps should be destroyed

114 3 V c Prasophyllum frenchii MLRs, SEI Bonython CP
Mowing to ensure areas are not threatened by overgrowth

117 1 E c Prasophyllum Morale SEI Piccaninnie Ponds
Known from this single location, requires mowing on an irregular basis.

121 3 V c Prasophyllum palidum MLR, SEI Mt. Remarkable, Telowie Gorge, Sandy Creek, Belair, Scott Creek, Onkaparinga

122 2 E C Prasophyllum pruinosum MLRc Sandy Creek, Black Hill, Belair
Burning of small areas on an irregular basis as this species is fire stimulated.

124 2 V c Prasophyllum validum FR Mt. Remarkable
Addition of all adjacent scrub would help to prevent weed invasion and loss of plants through grazing.

131 2 E c Pterostylis aff. biseta MLRc Sandy Creek
All populations need to be known to park staff to prevent accidental destruction by use of herbicides

136 3 E c Pterostylis cucullata LRc Belair
Rangers need to locate all populations to monitor

143 3 E c Pterostylis furcata Kl linders Chase

150 3 R c Pterostylis nana red MLRc Hale CP

154 1 E c Pterostylis aff. parviflora SEI Piccaninnie Ponds
Mowing curved breaks through dense growth will help

159 Pterostylis aff. rufa MLRc Scott Creek, Sandy Creek

162 1 V c Pterostylis tenuissima SEI Piccaninnie Ponds
Populations of native mammals need to be kept up to ensure the runways along which these grow are kept open

164 3 R c Spiranthes sinensis KI, SEI Flinders Chase, Piccaninnie ponds
Mowing along firebreaks would be helpful

169 3 V C Thelymitra carnea KI, MLR, EP Scott creek, Deep Creek, Wanilla, Flinders chase
Requires disturbed ground le the edges of graded tracks where they regenerate

173 3 E c Thelymitra epipactoides SEu, MM, EP Wanilla, Mt. Boothby, Desert camp, Gum Lagoon, Messent
Needs to have all populations closely monitored.

182 3 E Thelymitra matthewsii SEu Messent
Needs disturbed ground so graded tracks through heathland and scrub could reveal plants.

184 3 R c Thelymitra mucida KI, MLR Flinders Chase, Deep creek, Scott Creek, Cleland, Kaiser Stuhil
Requires occasional bums and does best on edges of tracks and on mown areas.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

7 3 E c Caladenia brumalis EP, YP Wanilla

The best population is on private property near Port Vincent and a few plants occur in a heritage reserve near Port Julia. All other plants are on private property. All populations should be heritage listed and further clearing stopped.

17 3 E C Caladenia conferta YP Port Julia
The largest population is on private property near Port Vincent. This site which also has C. brumalis needs to be made a reserve.

21 3 V c Caladenia fragrantissima YP Innes, Kellidie Bay
The best populations are on private property at Foul bay which need to be reserved.

29 3 E Caladenia macroclavia FR Telowie Gorge
Apart from a single plant seen here known only from tiny patches of mallee-heath in paddocks and roadsides. All populations need to be heritage listed.

47 3 E C Caladenia woolcockiorum FR Mt. Remarkable
The only known populations are in the Mt. Remarkable parks system. The area between Mt. Remarkable and Mammbray Creek needs to be added to the reserves system and weeds gradually controlled.

63 1 E Corybas fordhamii MLRs
Close to extinction in SA. The last known colony of any ,size was at Yundi where the swamp was dug up and sold for peat. Yundi swamp would have to be fenced and mowed every 2 years but this is not feasible.

97 1 E Paracaleana aff. nigrita KI
Now known from Heath's property via Vivonne bay. This area should be heritage listed. Management should include: no fertiliser in paddocks upstream, monitoring of weeds likely to enter from adjacent pasture and mowing to prevent overcrowding by shrubs.

115 Pterostylis alata complex SE Little Dip
Several taxa to be sorted out in SE, one endangered species from private property S of Little Dip occurs with other endangered species. There is a strong need to add this area to the reserve system.

118 2 E c Pterostylis arenaria MLRs, MM
A few plants are to be found in Eckerts heritage area near Langhome creek and Potters Scrub heritage area near Narrung. Control of Bridle Creeper Collection for scientific study is a threat.

135 2 E c Pterostylis aff. despectans EP
Endemic to central EP where additional reserves required to ensure survival ie Mt. Olinthhus, Coolanie Valley.

142 Pterostylis aff. excelsa Olary spur
Several undescribed species have been recognised and occur in the Plumbago-Billeroo-Old Boolcoomatta area. A reserve system is needed to protect these as some are close to extinction due to overgrazing.