



Journal  
of the  
**Native Orchid Society**  
of  
**South Australia Inc**



*Arachnorchis cardiochila*

**NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**  
**POST OFFICE BOX 565 UNLEY SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5061**

[www.nossa.org.au](http://www.nossa.org.au).

*The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of orchids through the preservation of natural habitat and through 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.*

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**OCTOBER 2007      VOL. 31 NO 9**

**CONTENTS THIS JOURNAL**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Page</b>
Diary Dates		71
September meeting		72
For Your Information – NOSSA News		73
How it is Done	Reg Shooter	74
Flowering in the Orchid Grid September 07	Les Nesbitt	74
Orchid Research since 1978 in SA: a numerical study.	R Bates	74
NOSSA Spring Show 2007: Major prize winners		75
A new discovery of the rare Sun-orchid, <i>Thelymitra mathewsii</i> on K.I		
	Andy Young	76
Rescuing apparently 'dead' orchids. Part 2	Brendan Killen	77
Native Orchids-The Epiphytes.	Steve Howard	79
Cox Scrub Conservation Park - 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2007	Thelma Bridle	81
WA Orchid Spectacular		82

**The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every  
4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the months February -November**

**NEXT MEETING 23 OCTOBER 2007**

**Tuesday, 23 October**, St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall will be open from 7:15 p.m. to allow Members access to the Library, trading table and to set up plants for show on the benches. The meeting incorporates the Sarcanthinae Show. **The speaker for the meeting is Chris Cobb on Cymbidiums.**

**DIARY DATES**

<b>Sun 21<sup>st</sup> October</b>	Belair for monitoring
<b>Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> November</b>	Annual Auction & Christmas Supper
<b>Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> December</b>	Xmas BBQ
<b>Sun 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec (morning)</b>	Kuitpo Forest - duck orchids
<b>Sat 8<sup>th</sup> Dec</b>	Belair for monitoring
<b>25<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2008</b>	WA Orchid Spectacular - Details in November Journal

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Wed, 31<sup>st</sup> October** at the home of Bodo Jensen. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

## PLANTS BENCHED SEPTEMBER MEETING

### Epiphyte species

*Dendrobium comptonii*; *Den. jonesii*; *Den kingianum* (2 plants); *Den speciosum* (2 plants);  
*Dockrillia linguiformis*; *Dock. pugioniformis*; *Dock. schoenina*; *Dock. striolata* (3 plants);  
*Sarcochilus aequalis*

### Epiphyte hybrids

*Dendrobium aemulum* x *speciosum*; *Den. Anne's Rainbow Surprise*; *Den. Bardo Rose*; *Den. Ellen*;  
*Den. Gilliston Lustre*; *Den. Joy Wray*; *Den. Kenny Green*; *Den. Mini Spec*; *Den. Northmead* x *Zip*;  
*Den. Peewee* x *Colonial Bullion*; *Den. Star of Riverdene*; *Den. Yvonne Conway*

### Terrestrial species

*Caladenia latifolia*; *Chiloglottis formicifera*; *Diuris palustris*; *Pterostylis baptistii* 'Gosford';  
*Thelymitra flexuosa*; *Thelymitra nuda*.

### Terrestrial hybrids

*Caladenia Fairy Floss*; *Chiloglottis* x *Pescottiana*; *Diuris Pioneer* 'Big Ears'; *Pterostylis* x *Ingens*.

### Judging results

#### Epiphyte species

1<sup>st</sup> *Dockrillia mortii* grown by Steve Howard  
2<sup>nd</sup> *Dock linguiformis* grown by Noel Oliver  
3<sup>rd</sup> *Dock pugioniformis* grown by Peter Speer

#### Epiphyte hybrids

1<sup>st</sup> *Dendrobium* Mini-Spec grown by Bodo Jensen  
2<sup>nd</sup> *Dendrobium* Yvonne Conway grown by John & Bev Gay  
3<sup>rd</sup> *Dendrobium* Bardo Rose grown by John & Bev Gay

#### Terrestrial species

1<sup>st</sup> *Caladenia latifolia* grown by Les Nesbitt  
2<sup>nd</sup> *Pterostylis baptistii* grown by Jane & Don Higgs  
3<sup>rd</sup> *Diuris palustris* grown by Les Nesbitt

#### Terrestrial hybrids

1<sup>st</sup> *Chiloglottis* x *Pescottiana* grown by Les Nesbitt  
2<sup>nd</sup> *Diuris Pioneer* grown by Les Nesbitt  
3<sup>rd</sup> *Caladenia Fairy Floss* grown by Les Nesbitt

#### Orchid of the Night

*Chiloglottis* x *Pescottiana* grown by Les Nesbitt

#### Popular vote results

##### Terrestrial species

*Thelymitra nuda* grown by Les Nesbitt

##### Terrestrial hybrid

*Chiloglottis* x *Pescottiana* grown by Les Nesbitt.

##### Epiphyte species

*Dockrillia linguiformis* grown by Noel Oliver

##### Epiphyte hybrid

*Dendrobium* Bardo Rose grown by John & Bev Gay

Commentary on terrestrials given by Les Nesbitt & on epiphytes by Noel Oliver.

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOSSA NEWS

### Field Trips

**PLEASE NOTE: The field trip planned for Cox Scrub 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2007 has been cancelled due to drought.**

**Sun 21<sup>st</sup> October** (half day) - Belair for monitoring of orchids at the boneseed weeding sites. If you were involved in this conservation program in the mid 1990s, please come and see how orchids have progressed over the last 10 years. Meet 10am at Belair main entrance.

**Sun 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec** (morning trip) – Kuitpo Forest Prior to continuing on to the NOSSA BBQ we will have a look at the duck orchids. Meet 10am at the Kangarilla Oval on Kangarilla Road.

**Sat 8<sup>th</sup> Dec** (afternoon trip) – Belair for final monitoring of orchids at the boneseed weeding sites. *Orthoceras strictum* should be flowering at this time. Meet 2pm at Belair main entrance

### Christmas Raffle

Goods can be brought to the October meeting; you will see a container for the reception of goods alongside the raffle table. If bringing perishable goods ensure the "use by" date has not expired (will not expire) and that the goods are intact. The raffle will be drawn at the November meeting.

Faye Eaton

The November meeting is also the much anticipated Annual Auction which is followed by a Christmas Supper, being the last meeting for 2007.

By the end of Spring you may find you have acquired too many plants, so bring those along to the Auction. Now is also the time to start looking for those unwanted items that could be of value to another person and to begin putting them aside. More details will be in the November Journal.

### TUBER BANK

Tubers (or, at this stage, promise of prospective tubers) are urgently needed for the Tuber Bank. Could you please let me know if you will have any, and what they are, as soon as possible, so that I can compile a list before December. Thank you. Contact details are as follows:-

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P.O. Box 134  
MYPONGA. S.A. 5202  
email: [jhiggs@activ8.net.au](mailto:jhiggs@activ8.net.au)

### Christmas BBQ

Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> December

Details and a mud-map will be in the November Journal. A show of hands from those intending to attend may be looked for at the next meeting.

**ARTICLES/ITEMS FOR THE JOURNAL**  
**Closing date is Friday 9<sup>th</sup> November for that months Journal**

There were a nice selection of plants benched at the September meeting, both epiphytes & terrestrials.

One that caught my eye was *Dockrillia pugioniformis* a species we do not see very often on the bench for the simple reason that it is very difficult to grow let alone flower. Peter Speer has no problem growing it and told the members he has had it for many years growing in a shadehouse with a minimum of treatment. Like most orchids I suppose once they find a spot that suits them they will perform OK. The plant we saw on the night was mounted & was about one metre in length. The species in the wild can be found from south-eastern NSW to southeast Queensland often reaching lengths of 4mtrs on rocks or trees at an altitude up to 1300mtrs. It prefers heavily shaded areas in rainforests where it produces its fragrant, light green flowers with purple markings on a white labellum. The leaves are quite distinctive being thick & leathery ending in a sharp needle point giving rise to the common name of Dagger Orchid. In cultivation it must be grown on a mount in a shady area with plenty of gentle air movement & high humidity. Likes to be kept moist at all times and will tolerate temperatures down to 2°C.

A quite different orchid was the hybrid *Dendrobium* Minispec the result of a mating between *Den.* Rosy Tips & *speciosum*. This is a second generation hybrid having the species: *Den. canaliculatum*, *D. bigibbum* & *speciosum* in its background. It was not a large plant having pseudobulbs about 20cms long reminiscent of *bigibbum* and *canaliculatum* quite unlike *speciosum* which is interesting as 50% of Minispec is the very vigorous *Den. speciosum*. The flowers were a nice purple and were arranged prettily around the stem. The influence of *D. canaliculatum* was obvious with the distinctive antelope twisting of the segments presenting a very attractive Australian Native hybrid that will grow out in the shade-house providing a little protection is given in the cooler months.

## **Flowering in the Orchid Grid September 07**

**Les Nesbitt**

September is a busy month in the Adelaide Hills with the rapidly lengthening days causing growth to speed up. A few orchids in dry spots withered in the warm dry August weather. There was just enough rain in September to keep most orchids in good condition and promote flowering. Early in the month *Acianthus fornicatus* was seen followed by *Ptst. nutans*, *Ptst. plumosa* and *Diuris* Pioneer. *Diuris pardina* flowers were everywhere except in the grid. By the middle of the month one plant of the pale blue *Thelymitra nuda* stood out as did *Caladenia latifolia* 'Pink Show' and *Diuris behrii*. By the end of September flowers were out on *Thelymitra luteocilium*, *Caladenia carnea*, *Glossodia major* and *Diuris orientis*.

That's a total of 16 flowering this year out of more than 30 Adelaide Region species planted into the grid over the past five years. Not too bad I guess as some species flower only after a fire. Still to come are three *Thelymitra*'s and *Dipodium roseum* in December maybe.

## **Orchid Research since 1978 in SA: a numerical study.**

**R. Bates**

In the 1978 *South Australian Flora* edited by J. Jessop, the Orchidaceae were written by J. Weber and R. Bates and illustrated by L. Dutkiewicz. Weber was a keen lumpner of species (1) and consequently there were only 110 species listed by Weber and Bates. There were such unlikely combinations as *Caladenia huegelii* var *reticulata* and *Thelymitra carnea* var *rubra*. Weber had actually planned more of these 'lumpings' hoping to reduce the number of South Australian orchids to one hundred but was talked out of it by his junior partner.

By the time of the 1986 *Flora of South Australia* most of the lumping had been undone and the number of species rose to more than 130.

In 1990 Bates and Weber in *Orchids of South Australia* (the Pink Book) treated several undescribed orchids and took the number of species to more than 150. The illustrations in the pink book were done by amateur artist Erika Stonor and were therefore much improved on those of 1986.

In the 1993 census of South Australian plants Bates and Weber accepted 175 species and included such unlikely combinations as *Burnettia nigricans* for what had been *Lyperanthus* and is now *Pyrorchis*!

Bates in the 2005 census of South Australian Plants has 225 species of orchid including a few undescribed ones.

Since then twenty additional South Australian orchid species have been named by DL Jones and an additional fifty undescribed species have been recognised so that the latest CD of South Australian orchids put out by NOSSA in July 2007 has over 300 species.

1: footnote; a *lumper* is a taxonomist who reduces the number of species and a *splitter* is one who increases the number of species. Using this definition the author would have been denounced as a *lumper* in 1985 and as a *splitter* in 2005; however my concept of species has never changed so the fact that the number of orchid species in SA has risen from 110 to 310 is a result of research both in the field and in the laboratory, thereby taking us closer to the truth and that is what Science is all about!

### **NOSSA Spring Show 2007 MAJOR PRIZE WINNERS**

Champion Terrestrial Species (**Roy Hargreaves Trophy**)

*Pterostylis baptistii* 'Janney' Jane & Don Higgs

Champion Terrestrial Hybrid (**Kay Nesbitt Trophy**)

*Diuris* Earwig Les Burgess

Champion Epiphytic Species (**The Wells Trophy**)

*Dendrobium kingianum* Noel Oliver

Champion Epiphytic Hybrid (**AOC Trophy**)

*Dendrobium* Bardo Rose 'Pink Delight' John & Bev Gay

Champion Novice Epiphytic Species (**Margaret Fuller Trophy**)

No entries

Champion Novice Epiphytic Species (**Margaret Fuller Trophy**)

No entries

Grand Champion of the Show (**NOSSA Trophy**)

*Dendrobium kingianum* Noel Oliver

**Ira Butler Trophy Nomination** (Hybrid)

*Dendrobium* Bardo Rose 'Pink Delight' John & Bev Gay

**Bill Murdoch Trophy Nomination** (species)

*Dendrobium kingianum* Noel Oliver

**Les Nesbitt Award Nomination** (species)

*Dendrobium kingianum* Noel Oliver

**Reg Shooter Award Nomination** (hybrid)

*Dendrobium* Bardo Rose 'Pink Delight' John & Bev Gay

Champion Floral Art

Restaurant Table Centrepiece John Gay

**G. Herman Slade Award Nominations** (Australasian)

Species No entries

Hybrid No entries

Best Floor Display

Display 2 J. Higgs and L. Gunn

Best Tabletop Display

Display 5 Les Nesbitt

## **A new discovery of the rare Sun-orchid, *Thelymitra mathewsii* on Kangaroo Island:**

By D.A. (Andy) Young.

I have great pleasure in announcing to N.O.S.S.A members the discovery of the rare and enigmatic orchid, *Thelymitra mathewsii* or the spiral sun-orchid. More excitingly, perhaps, is the fact that the find is of what would appear to be a stable colony. The find was made by Kangaroo Island botanist Bev Overton and Trish Mooney, the Bush management adviser for the K.I. Department of Environment and Heritage. The location is being kept secret, to aid in the preservation of the colony, however it can be revealed that it lies within a conservation area on the north coast of the Island and the plants are growing along a cleared path within an area of Eucalyptus shrubland, on a lateritic soil.

Having previously been shown Trish's photo of the two plants in bud that Bev and her had initially noted, on Tuesday the fourth of September this year, I accompanied Trish and Dave Taylor, Threatened Species Officer for the K.I. Department of Environment and Heritage, along with Sarah Jones of DEH, to do a quick survey of this site for further plants. I was of the opinion that having two plants growing adjacent to each other of this rare species was exceptional. On arrival at the site I was hoping that a wallaby or goat hadn't decided to have a quick bite at our expense and have made the journey out to the location a waste of time. Sure enough, the plants were still present, though one had suffered a chewed bud. This allowed a peek at the beautiful mid purple colour exposed at the base of the chewed dorsal sepal. While photographs of the budding plants were being taken, Dave noted a small spiral leaf just adjacent to the plants we were looking at. Before long all members of the party were searching along either side of the path and over the next forty minutes twenty-two plants were found. Four plants, including the original two, were in bud. All of these plants were growing along a stretch of track about 30-40 meters long, within a shallow depression at the top of a hill. The specific bush block had not been burnt for some time, however it may be significant that a section of bush close to the site had burnt recently and the area would have been subjected to quite a considerable amount of smoke during this event. The burn area was uphill from the area, so water that would have gathered in the hollow would have been tainted by burn products. While paths in the general area were quickly surveyed, the soil type and character of the area where the plants were located was found to be quite distinctive and no further plants were observed.

As it has been noted, to avoid any interference of this exceptional site, the number of people "in the know" is being kept to a minimum. There has been a consensus that some D.N.A leaf clips will be taken from the flowering plants once seed has been successfully set, but that photographs should be sufficient to confirm the presence of this distinctive species, and therefore a voucher specimen is not necessary in this case. The possibility of attempting to actively restrict access to the site and of promoting further expansion of the colony is being explored. How exciting!!!

Your Editor will again produce a CD of photographs of all the awarded plants at the 2007 Spring Show. It is expected this will be available at the November Meeting.
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### PLANT #2 – *Dendrobium* Alick Dockrill “Pale Face”



The cane pieces of this plant were inserted into a bark mix at the same time as the canes of *Den. Jayden* ‘JANE’ [See the July Journal] were inserted into sphagnum moss. The outcome is three healthy growths.

Note the dried ends of the canes where they were cut into separate pieces. As you can see from the photograph, I used a green twisty to hold the canes in the bark as a fairly solid bunch – I find this is the best way to keep the canes still whilst they are developing sensitive new growths. I have found that no matter how bunched-up the canes are, the new growths always find a way to the surface.



Here is a different angle on the new growths with my fingers providing some perspective on the size of the growths.

Note that they are significantly larger than those on the *Den Jayden* ‘JANE’, with the same time in the pots.

*I do not consider this evidence of the worth of bark compared to sphagnum moss.*

I find that different hybrids and species behave quite differently in terms of their speed and timing of production of new growths. I believe that it is a function of what species are in the background of these plants and the time of year the rescue is undertaken.

Here is the same plant 5 weeks later. The new roots are protruding from the pot and the new growths are extending themselves – all of this at a time where severe water restrictions limit me to two waterings each week by watering can!



A further 4 weeks of cultivation and bright, warm weather has fully extended and hardened the new growths.

The larger growth should produce a flower spike this Spring.

**TO BE CONTINUED**

October still sees plenty of flowers out but the warming days will soon put an end to many. The key to any collection of orchids be it natives, cymbidiums or any other genera is to get a collection of plants that will flower over most of the year. This is not that easy with natives but nevertheless I can't think of any month that I won't have a flower or two out. Take for example *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon. Everyone should have a few, not just one. These can flower anytime throughout the year and some flower twice a year. I have one that flowers in summer with red spots. The same plant flowers clean yellow in winter. Summer flowers are not much chop though as by the time the end flowers open the first flowers have dropped off but at least its some colour in what is traditionally an orchid desert in the flowering stakes.

Culture wise I remove flower spikes as they begin to dry off. Remove spent flowers that have fallen on to plants leaves, especially soft immature growth from autumn and any new ones just moving. As they rot the spent flowers will get covered in fungus. A fine white/grey hairy fungus that will easily enter even the smallest wound on a plant and rapidly spread as a wet patch. New growths will rot off completely. I spray all my plants with a surface fungicide after flowering. Pots, benches and even the ground are sprayed especially if fungal problems have been severe which has been the case this year. This is testimony to a colder than normal winter that in turn has reduced the plants resistance to problems.

Soon we will enter maintenance time. Potting on is a straightforward exercise that can really be done anytime however I do prefer the warmer months. The key is don't over pot. That is put a small plant into a big pot. Natives resent this and more often than not the mix sours, the roots die and you end up with a pot full of keiki's. Enough room for 2 years growth is sufficient.

Check your potting mix as you re pot. If the old mix is ok transfer that to the new pot and top up. Make sure you work the mix amongst the roots and ensure there are no gaps in the mix and the plant is secure. An old cymbidium trick is that if the plant is secure you should be able to lift the plant, pot and all by its leaves and the pot won't fall off. This is not a recommendation but I do advise you feel the plant to make sure it is secure. Loose plants will have all new root growth tips bruised or broken as they rub against the particles in your mix. Good roots equal healthy plants and a one-inch long root system is not going to produce a worthy plant.

If the mix is in poor condition remove all of it from the roots and start with new mix. This is best done if you let the pot dry out before re potting as the old mix falls away easily. One thing you will notice with natives is that the majority of the plants roots are towards the outside of the pot and the centre is rather barren. I have my theories. Firstly it's warmer on the outside of the pots. In nature plants roots grow in between bark and cracks in the rocks so they like confined spaces as much as they do being exposed fully to the air. When you water much of the water and fertiliser runs down the inside of the pots so it's natural that's where the roots would go.

I like to re pot when the pots are really full and there is no room left for new growths. In fact many will not flower unless they are cramped. Kingianum hybrids have this trait. I also prefer to re pot when I can see new roots starting from the canes as these will grow straight

into the new mix and not set the plant back too much. Many of the old roots will die when re potted anyway. Same goes with aerial roots. Used to the light and air they die when confined to the depths of a pot.

I will also re pot when a plant deteriorates and this can be anytime. Deterioration takes many forms. Major leaf drop is the obvious sign and it happens quickly. More often than not it is a major rot and unless prompt action is taken its chances are slim. Smaller growths are a sign. Good culture results in growths getting bigger each year until they reach mature size. If your plants are getting smaller we have an issue. Probably the roots are dead or that far gone as to be almost useless and the plant is merely surviving on its previous growth reserves. These plants will need support in the new mix. Keiki's are also another sign but be aware some plants especially from the kingianum clan throw keiki's after keiki's. I know what my plants backgrounds are but when I have a plant that normally does not keiki then all of a sudden I have heaps I check the roots and the plants stability in the pot. Soft brown roots and a wobbly plant are clear signs. Over watering in winter is a culprit and is particularly common with the hot/colds.

Cane shrivel is another sign of a lost root system. I find the following happens with cane shrivel. The plants look thirsty so we water, and water, and water. If its thirst the canes fill up quickly. If not its root loss caused by too much water! The actual water does not kill the plant. The mix becomes waterlogged and breaks down. Air space is reduced and the mix sours (becomes acidic). The roots die because of lack of air, too much acid or both. Next month we will look at dividing.

This month's short topic is the terete group as mounted plants. I find *Dockrillia teretifolia*, *bowmanii*, *schoenia* and *mortii* are the easiest of the species to grow. There are numerous hybrids, in fact many are not true Australian natives as one or more of the parents come from foreign soils but all in all the culture is similar.

They prefer to be hung and I find 50 to 70% shade ideal with an eastward facing aspect. There is much benefit from the morning sun. Mounts must be long lasting and if it is a mount with bark make sure the bark is not readily shed. Natural cork, bottlebrush, paperbark, weathered hardwood slabs and black tree fern have been used with success. Watering is heavy in summer. You cannot over water a mount. In winter they get what falls from the sky. They can with stand long periods without water. The round cylindrical leaves provide small surface area to the sun is one of nature's ways of reducing transpiration. Feeding is weekly weakly during the growing season when the root tips are active. If they dry off quickly during the growing season it could be caused by heat, too strong in the fertiliser or maybe a hungry critter. They do seal off when resting. I use horticultural solutions native mix and powerfeed and occasionally miracle grow either as a drench or soak plants in a bucket for an hour or so. I hang old mans beard on and near the hosts for added humidity and my best ones are grown over water. Flowers are mostly in spring although *Dock. bowmanii* is an autumn flowering species with two flushes of flowers a couple of weeks apart.

In addition to the terete group described the thumb nail orchid, *Dock. linguiformis*, and the dagger orchid *pugioniformis* are grown in similar conditions. *Dock. aemulum* rounds off the collection. For the novice it's best to start with the pencil orchids as described above and *Dock. linguiformis*. Almost indestructible. *Dock. aemulum* and *pugioniformis* require a higher level of cultural skill and a knowledge of the plants natural habits is a great asset in growing these well.

## COX SCRUB CONSERVATION PARK - 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2007

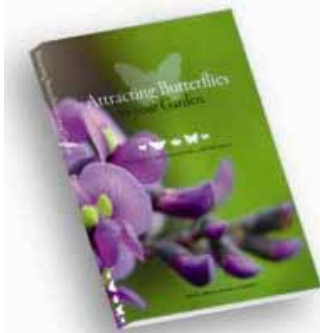
by **Thelma Bridle**

Cox Scrub Conservation Park has not frequently been visited by NOSSA, with only 6 reported trips since 1977. Following a summer bushfire in the southern region of the park, Phil and I went to check for fire-stimulated orchid species. We found a large number of *Pyrorchis nigricans* in flower. Due to drought conditions the plants were all short, but amongst the many red flowers we found 2 separate colonies of the creamy-coloured flowers of an albino form.

An impromptu field trip was organised to see these unusual flowers, so participating fathers had to swap a leisurely breakfast in bed on Father's Day for a bushwalk in the morning sunshine. The intervening 5 days since our previous visit had encouraged a number of further species to flower. *Thelymitra antennifera*, *Diuris orientis* brightly-coloured, as often happens after fire, but only on short stems as were the small flowers of *Caladenia leptochila*. *Prasophyllum elatum* leaves have been in evidence for a couple of months. Now many spikes, both green and black have emerged from the sheaths and are close to opening, with many more to come. Despite large colonies of *Cyrtostylis reniformis* leaves, flowers were few. *Glossodia major* flowers were scattered but leaves of *Thelymitra benthamiana* were plentiful, with a number of buds developing. Only one large, budding plant of *T. grandiflora* was located. *C. tentaculata* buds were still developing but *C. reticulata* will be in flower within a week as will *Leptoceras menziesii* with only about 1 in 50 of the numerous plants to flower. Many *Leporella fimbriata* leaves were seen, but no evidence of flowering, possibly due to the very dry autumn. *Nemacianthus caudatus* were in flower on the fringes of the burnt area.

*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* were majestically flowering on the pale sandy soil and brown stringybark and pink gums were re-sprouting after the devastating effects of the bushfire. Banksia species are killed by fire, but the cones had many open pods, so the seed should be well distributed in the area and will generate providing rainfall is adequate. Under the trees many herbs and lilies were making a colourful display, including *Thysanotus patersonii*, *Wurmbea dioica*, *Chamaescilla corymbosa* and many yellow stars of *Hypoxis* sps. in moist areas. We looked for, but were unable to find, any leaves for *Microtis atrata* in wet soil.

Although we added no new species to the records for Cox Scrub we could see that climate change is definitely bringing the season forward as orchids now flowering in early September had previously been recorded on NOSSA visits in October. Such a situation has the potential to detrimentally affect orchid pollination if the specific pollinator is not in flight at the same time as the orchid is flowering.



### **'Attracting Butterflies to your Garden, what to plant and conserve in the Adelaide Region'.**

The recommended retail price is \$29.95 and the book is available from the Museum Shop, Dymocks, State Flora Nursery and other retail outlets.

If ten or more people are interested in purchasing this book I can get them from Butterfly Conservation SA for \$25 per book. So let your Editor know if you are interested.

## WA ORCHID SPECTACULAR 2008

What is it?

A Conference and Showcase for all Western Australian Orchid Societies.

Where is it?

Belmont Oasis Leisure Centre on the corner of Abernathy & Alexander Rd, Belmont, WA.

When is it?

25<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2008. (Setup on the 25<sup>th</sup>, open to the public from 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>)

### Registration

**Early Bird Registration** Expires in **Jan 2008!!** And it is so cheap!! (Sorry, that should read **inexpensive**) A lousy \$70 gets you into **ALL the lectures!!** The Full Details of WAOS 2008 Registrations are now available as a printable form through the [WAOS Web Site](#)

### PRE-ORDERING

As we get closer to the WA Orchid Spectacular & Conference 2008, we will be asking our vendors to send us a catalogue of the orchids that they will be bringing from interstate and overseas. These catalogues will be disseminated via this Bulletin, the internet and through Club Newsletters so that all who may be interested will have the opportunity to get in on the ground floor. The plants or flasks can be ordered by you in advance and paid for at the Spectacular. This is a great way to do business!! The vendor knows that he has X number of sales before he even leaves home, and you know that your plants will be personally transported to you with great care by the vendor himself. We will have a secure central ordering system where you can place your order and have it passed on to the vendor. Your order will be received by our WAOS agent and passed on to the vendor and you will then receive notification of this. (**29 Vendors at last count. 12 from Overseas!!!**) See a full list of the Vendors [HERE](#)

**We have outgrown the venue already.** The **Conference Dinner** has been moved to the Queens Park Leisure Centre at Centre Street, Queens Park. I am told that it is only 8km from the Belmont venue and we expect to have our shuttle bus operating between the two venues on the night.

### Orchid Tours

*Places for the Four Day Tour are being gobbled up fast. Only **Two Seats** left!!! So be quick!! Don't miss out on this once in a lifetime opportunity to get a guided tour of the Orchids of the Southwest led by Andrew Brown. Andrew is the Guru who knows where the orchids are all hidden*  
Cost includes:-

As places are extremely limited we have decided that a deposit of A\$100 per person will be required to confirm your reservation for the Four Day Orchid Tour. Seats will be reserved on a 'first come, first served' basis, so please act now. \$550 Twin Share and Single supplement +\$165

Please confirm your reservation with [TONY](#) and do it quick!!

And send your deposit to:-

Secretary,  
PO Box 4076,  
Alexander Heights,  
Western Australia 6064

More information can be found [HERE](#)

**And don't forget The One Day Orchid Tour,** Will be run on either Saturday 27th or Sunday 28th Sept to see native Orchids growing in situ at various locations around the Perth metro area. A packed lunch is included.

Tour costs per person; A\$50 (It doesn't come any cheaper (I mean inexpensive) as that!!

No deposit is necessary for the One Day Orchid Tour at this time, but **please confirm your reservation** with [TONY](#)

For any queries or questions, please write to, the Secretary, PO Box 4076, Alexander Heights, WA 6064, or [EMAIL](#)

To be included on our emailing list for further Bulletins, please contact [TONY](#)



LEFT & ABOVE: *Caladenia* Fairy Floss



ABOVE & RIGHT:  
*Diuris* Pioneer 'Big Ears'



ABOVE: *Caladenia latifolia*



ABOVE: *Chiloglottis x Pescottiana*



*Thelymitra flexuosa*



*Thelymitra nuda*



*Diuris palustris*



*Pterostylis x Ingens*



*Dockrillia pugioniformis*



*Dendrobium jonesii*





*Dendrobium comptonii*



*Dendrobium Gilliston Lustre*



ABOVE: *Dendrobium Star of Riverdene*



*Sarcochilus aequalis*



*Dendrobium Peewee x Colonial Bullion*



PLANTS BENCHED  
SEPTEMBER 2007  
3

Photos: by D Hirst

LEFT & FAR LEFT:  
*Dendrobium Kenny Green*



LEFT & ABOVE: *Dendrobium* Yvonne Conway



LEFT & ABOVE: *Dendrobium* Minispec

ABOVE: *Dendrobium* Northmead x Zip



LEFT & ABOVE: *Dendrobium aemulum* x *speciosum*