



Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc. Journal



Diuris calcicola One of new orchid species named in 2015 Photo: R. Bates

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Native Orchid Society of South Australia

June 2016 Vol. 40 No. 5



President

Vacant

Vice President

Robert Lawrence

Email: nossa.membership@gmail.com

Secretary

Rosalie Lawrence

Email: nossaorchids@hotmail.com

Treasurer

Christine Robertson

Email: nossa.treasurer@gmail.com

Editor

Lorraine Badger

Assistant Editor - Rob Soergel

Email: nossa.editor@gmail.com

Committee

Michael Clark

Bob Bates

Kris Kopicki

Other Positions

Membership Liaison Officer

Robert Lawrence

Ph: 8294 8014

Email: nossa.membership@gmail.com

Botanical Advisor

Bob Bates

Conservation Officer

Thelma Bridle Ph: 8384 4174

Field Trips Coordinator

Michael Clark

nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com

Librarian

Pauline Meyers

Registrar of Judges

Les Nesbitt

Show Marshall

Vacant

Trading Table

Vacant

Tuber Bank Coordinator

Jane Higgs

Ph: 8558 6247

Email: jhiggs@activ8.net.au

Website Manager

Rosalie Lawrence

Email: nossa.enquiries@gmail.com

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

Except with the documented official representation of the management committee, no person may represent the Society on any matter. All native orchids are protected in the wild; their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

Contents

Title	Author	Page
Bulletin Board		54
Vice President's Report	Robert Lawrence	55
May Field Trip – From a newbie	Vicki Morris	56
NOSSA Seed Kits 2016	Les Nesbitt	57
The Orchid & Mycorrhiza Fungus...	Rob Soergel	57
Growing Exercise Recall	Les Nesbitt	58
Diuris Project Report	Les Nesbitt	58
May Meeting Review	Rob Soergel	58
Pterostylis -	Reprint	59
Letters to the editor		60
May Orchid Pictures Competition	Rosalie Lawrence	62
April Benched Orchids Results	Les Nesbitt	63
April Benched Orchids Photos	Judy & Greg Sara	64

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Front cover - photo Robert Bates, Dec. 2015 A newly named species.

Diuris calcicola (R.J. Bates)

This new species was named in the October issue of the Orchid Review 2015 and reported in NOSSA's December journal. "It is a mallee species, growing across the limestone plains and rises from Victorian border as far as western Eyre Peninsula, often locally common. This bright yellow donkey orchid was previously included under *D. pardina*, a species restricted to the mountains from near Jamestown south to the Adelaide Hills. It was previously included under *Diuris* sp. Short Tails (NOSSA Journal Vol 39:11 p 128)

Bulletin Board

The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every fourth Tuesday of the months February to November at St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall open from 7:15 pm to allow Members access to the Library, Trading Table and Grower's Forum.

March	Event
June 25 th Sat	Weeding at Brentwood -
June 28 th Tues	General Meeting - Speaker: Philip Cramond – Biological Control of Weeds
July 2 nd Sat	Field Trip - winter orchids – location to be advised
July 5 th Tues s	Committee Meeting at Rosalie and Robert Lawrence's place – Anyone welcome.
July 8 th Fri	Last day for journal articles
July 26 th Tues	General Meeting – Speaker: Kris Kopicki – Growing Orchids in Dry Climate
Jul 30 th Sat	Field Trip Aldinga – <i>Corysanthes despectans</i>

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

- Olwyn Leaman of Prospect
- Rosalind & Tony Miller of Bellevue Heights

NEXT MEETING 2016 – JUN 28

Speaker: Philip Cramond *Biological Control of Weeds*

FIELD TRIPS Michael Clark field trip co-ordinator

- **2nd July-** location TBA - *winter orchids*
- **July 30** – Aldinga – *Corysanthes despectans*
- **Aug 27** – Murray Bridge

Remember bookings are essential contact through nossa.fieldtrips@gmail.com

2016 WEEDING DATES – volunteers needed

- Sat 25th June 10 am **Brentwood Cemetery**
Caladenia intuta If attending or wish to know further details contact Erica Rees: ericar@treesforlife.org.au OR ph. 0408 812 677
 - Wed 14th Sept 9.30 am **Grange Golf Club**
Pterostylis arenicola weeding & monitoring
 - Sat 8th Oct 9.30 am **Belair NP**
Pterostylis cucullata weeding in Long Gully.
- For further details about weeding at Belair or Grange contact Tim Jury 7127 4166



"A little gem found in Tomaree National Park, NSW" (Editor)

Acianthus fornicates
(Pixie Caps)

Found in moist eucalypt forest & drier scrub of coastal NSW & SE Qld.

ARTICLES FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles need to reach the Editor *no later* than Friday 8th July 2016. Thank you

Remember: There is no guarantee that articles received after this date will go into the journal.

While travelling we stay in the one place over the weekend the articles are due. Once on the road again there is little time for completing a journal so promptness is appreciated. Thanks to those who send articles in promptly or even early.

DIARY DATES FOR 2016

***** VOLUNTEERS NEEDED *****

- NOSSA Spring Show – September 17th & 18th
 - APS Spring Show – October 8th & 9th
- No prior experience necessary*

Sturt Upper Reaches Landcare Group –

Friday June 24 7.30 pm talk;
Saturday June 25 three workshops

FUTURE MEETINGS

2016

- June 28:** Philip Cramond – Biological Control of Weeds
- July 26:** Kris Kopicki – Growing Orchids in Dry Climate
- August 23:** Andrew Lowe – Impact of Climate change on South Australia's Flora and What Should We Do?
- September 27:** Les Nesbitt – Secret Life of Seed Kit
- October 25:** **Sarcochilus Show**
- November 22:** Members Talks/ Christmas breakup

2017 February 28: Mark Bachmann – *Stipiturus* restoration (tentative)

From the Vice President

Robert Lawrence

Introducing people to orchids

It has been a joy to lead the last two field trips and introduce people to native orchids who had not seen them before. There is an article in this Journal and one in the last written by beginners telling of their pleasant introduction to orchids. If you have not been on a NOSSA Field Trip, please make the effort to come along. You could be surprised by what you see and learn.



at Kildare College can isolate fungi needed for the healthy growth of these orchids. I appreciate the ideas that Kris has contributed and his offer of seed for NOSSA.

Thelma Bridle has offered to make available patterns for cross stitch portraying Australian native orchids.

Southern Lofty Block Threatened Orchid Recovery Team meeting

Ten members represented NOSSA at the recent meeting for an update and planning. Kirsten Abley from the Department for Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) spoke about fire management and the use of prescribed burns. Kirsten stressed the importance of having data on orchid locations for fire management. Incident controllers need all the information they can get.

We also learnt about new approaches to fire management with DEWNR focusing on risk management rather than a 5% annual target for bushland area. This target was developed in Victoria and has the perverse outcome of burning remote areas of low risk just to meet the annual target. The new approach is to aim at 5% of high risk areas near assets. The amount of high risk areas has been reduced by recent major fires. In March we heard at our general meeting, from Renate Faast, how autumn burns were detrimental to orchids but Kirsten said that those interested in birds thought spring burns were unthinkable.

Ongoing monitoring of orchids was planned for the coming year. Issues involved in the conservation of selected species were discussed and actions were determined. It was a great time for getting an insight into what is happening in conservation.

Strategic use of NOSSA funds

The funds managed by NOSSA have been steadily increasing since the end of 2010 when there was \$40,686 to \$55,227 at the end of May this year. The committee has made available \$2,000 of these funds for development of an interactive website for orchid identification. The last meeting approved up to \$7,000 for conservation of an orchid species, possibly *Caladenia gladiolata*, through the Orchid Conservation Program run by Noushka Reiter at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. NOSSA plans to make use of the remaining funds to publish a field guide to the orchids of South Australia.

New approaches

NOSSA is also looking for new ways to obtain an income for conservation and recovery of threatened orchids. In particular, we are looking to expand the sale of seed kits for propagation. The sale of seed internationally is being considered which will require buyers to be NOSSA members. This could change the profile of membership significantly.

Kris Kopicki is offering to provide seed from Western Australian species that he is growing. We are hoping that students from the Orchids in Schools program

May Field Trip Report: *Words from a Newbie*

Vicki Morris

So what do you expect when you get out of bed bright and early, ready and chipper for the day to begin? No wait, that's not what really happened. Hmm. How about we just say got out of bed. Yes, that is more like it.

The weather was threatening rain and winds, but that did not stop those of us foolhardy enough to brave that and South Road construction to meet at an old building in Myponga on Saturday morning. From there we went to Nixon-Skinner Conservation Park.

We started walking as orchid hunters do- eyes down and scanning in all directions. First there were leaves, yes, we got excited over the many orchid leaves we found, and there were plenty to get excited about. Then we found the *Acianthus pusillus*- (Mosquito Orchids) in flower which had everyone getting down on their knees to admire and take photos of this Orchid. If a stranger passed by I know they would wonder what exactly was being worshipped, but one also wonders what look would be on their face if they knew it was a tiny orchid?



Moving on, we found the dainty and lovely *Leporella fimbriata*-Hare Orchid. What a find! Two different orchids in one cold, damp and supposed to be raining morning! Can it get any better? Well, it did.

While continuing our "not-as aimless as it looked" walk through the bush (thank you Robert and Rosalie for GPS) we got to find *Pterostylis sanguinea*- (Blood Greenhood Orchid). That made 3 flowering types of orchids. We were back down on our knees and into the worshipful position again, cameras going accompanied by a chorus of "oos" and "aws".

There were a few added benefits to this orchid hunting trip. The first being, and what a treat it is, that there is always much knowledge and

opportunity to learn. It is truly an eyes on classroom. Furthermore, it is always good to have all those extra eyes to see what one set of eyes would probably miss and the company of fellow orchid worshippers. Then there is the benefit of a jolly good work out for the knees. Ah, it was nice to be in a group of fellow dirty-knees.

By now it was lunch time. With our jackets wrapped around our waists and our knees wet and dirty, we no longer needed to worry about strangers and what they might have thought about us. No, indeed, they would be long gone by now. We grabbed lunch and headed off for Mt. Billy Conservation Park. It is hard to satisfy an orchid addiction. The rain held off and we were ready wearing our dirty knee pants anyway.



Thanks to the expert guidance and Marg Paech, we found yet another surprise! The rare and treasured *Pterostylis bryophila* (Hindmarsh Valley Greenhood). Taking reverent care to walk worthy of being in the presence of this beautiful orchid, we were given the honour of a few photos. That makes 4 flowering species in one late autumn Saturday and in spite of the fact that it has been so dry. We were truly spoiled by nature's gifts to us.

So if I were to be asked, "was it worth getting out of a warm bed on a supposed wet and cold morning to track around in the bush for orchids?" I would definitely say "Yes, it was". Does that make me an orchid worshipper? Perhaps, but I wasn't alone.

Editor's Comment:

Thank you Vicki for your delightfully graphic description of the day. It is always interesting to read field trip reports; especially from a newbie. They bring a new perspective and attitude; reminding some of us what our first field trip was like..

NOSSA Seed Kits Jun 2016

Les Nesbitt

Eighty kits were produced in total. All thirty kits of *Pterostylis nana* and forty three kits of *Ptst. sanguinea* were sold. The remaining seven kits were planted out by Kildare College students on the day after the May NOSSA meeting as it was a rainy day and an indoor activity was called for. The seven pots are now in my shadehouse in the Hills alongside the other NOSSA orchids I am looking after. If you wanted a kit you have missed out for this year.

No leaves have been reported by growers yet. At Kildare, the viability trial protocorms were forming tiny green leaves in the petri dishes at mid-May. Protocorms in pots would probably be a month or two behind the lab seedlings. I do not expect to see any leaves in pots before August, although I keep looking. Please be very patient and resist the urge to poke a finger into the sheoak needles looking for signs of life.

In one of my pots at home, along the shaded side, there are very tiny white spheres less than a

millimetre in diameter on top of the needles. They appeared about a week after the heavy rain in early May. Fungal threads could be seen growing up the side of the black plastic pot with more minute white dots at the leading edge. I have not heard of orchid fungi forming toadstools before. Are they from the *Pterostylis* fungus? The fungus must reproduce somehow to spread to new areas. Surely it is not one clone spread by animals or dust.

Next year the kit could be split into two parts. Part A consisting of the seed & fungal vials and the sowing instructions. Part A is sufficient for sowing into bush gardens and could be mailed to the Eastern States. Part B would contain the pot, potting mix and sheoak needles for local growers who do not have these materials and want to grow seedlings in pots. Part B is time consuming to produce. Provided the seed is available, greatly increased numbers of Part A kits could be produced and sold.

The Orchid and Mycorrhiza Fungus Relationship

Rob Soergel

We all know that Orchids have a symbiotic relationship with certain types of fungi but what is the reason for this?

As a seed the orchid consumes the fungus to initiate growth. For some species this is all that's required but for the fungi dependant orchids it then becomes a give and take relationship.

Take *Diplodium punctatum* for example this South Aussie completely relies on its associated fungi to supply it with nutrients for its entire life. In return the orchid supplies the fungus with the elements it requires for continued growth. To complicate matters even more some species of fungus rely on a particular type of tree to supply it with one missing element and its orchid to supply the other.

Thankfully it uses the decaying bark and leaves to supply the nutrient but cultivating these orchids are considerably harder if not impossible.

There are four main genera of fungi associated with orchids in S. A.: *Thanatephorus*, *Ceratobasidium*, *Tulasnella* and *Sebacina* with the species in each genera being specific to certain orchids species or groups. For example *Acianthus caudatus* (orchid)

relies solely on *Tulasnella cruciate* (fungus) for its existence whereas *Microtis unifolia* will grow, and flourish, with almost all of the fungal genera mentioned.

One particularly nasty fungus *Rhizoctonia solani* is associated with plant pathogens and often causes damping off and root rot of a wide range of plants. Yet, some species of *Pterostylis* have formed a *Mycorrhizal* relationship with it and these orchids have brown roots instead of the usual white. While I have concentrated on South Australian orchids the same basic principles apply to all orchids but going into specifics for each individual species would fill volumes.

This has been summarised from Bates and Weber *Orchids of South Australia* and reviewed by Thelma Bridle.

References:

Bates, R.J & Weber, J.Z. (1990) *Orchids of South Australia*, Government Printer, Adelaide.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The above mentioned book is available for borrowing from the NOSSA library.*

Growing Exercise Plant Recall May 2016

Les Nesbitt

2012 *Dendrobium teretifolium*

Only one plant mounted on cork bark was brought in by Les Nesbitt. Some growers said their seedlings had died. Mounted plants need daily misting in summer so growers have to be dedicated.

2013 *Dendrobium linguiforme*

Two plants were brought in growing in tubes and pots. The seedlings were still small although the largest was growing in several directions. There were none on mounts which is the usual way of growing this creeping species.

2014 *Dendrobium comptonii*

Four plants in tubes were healthy but still small. Pseudo-bulbs had reached mature diameter but were still short. They will grow to over 300 mm before flowering regularly. This hardy species has been the most successful seedling so far.

2015 *Sarcochilus hartmannii*

Two plants were brought to the meeting. The largest in a 80 mm tube had several offsets developing at the base of the original growth. I grow this plant in a glasshouse. Others growing in my shadehouse are smaller. This species will probably be the first of all the seedlings to flower.

So what have we learnt? We learnt that orchid seedlings are slow growing under shadehouse conditions. Many of the seedlings have either died or have become part of grower's collections and the link to the NOSSA growing exercise has been lost. Maybe people do not read the journal.

Whatever the reason, I had hoped to see more plants brought in. The exercise for 2016 is the seed kit.

NOSSA *Diuris behrii* Project May 2016

Les Nesbitt

An environmental contractor for Hillgrove Resources picked up 95 *Diuris behrii* daughter plants from my shadehouse at the end of May together with a tray of lilies, *Microtis* and rock ferns. The plants will go back into rehabilitation areas within the Kanmantoo Mine site. Previous plantings are doing well and some have flowered in previous years. Kangaroos are becoming a problem at the mine site as they are eating the native plant and grass seedlings that had been nursery raised and planted out.

The orchids have individual tree guards. I understand the kangaroo threat as any orchid on my bush block taller than 50 mm gets eaten off if not inside a roo proof enclosure. In three years 185 *Diuris* plants have gone back to the mine site along with about 100 *Microtis* orchids. With good management of the remaining *diuris* plants this rate of reintroductions is sustainable and can probably be increased in future years as the many small tubers grow larger.

May Meeting Review

Rob Soergel (Assistant Editor)

The guest speaker for the night was Helen Vonow of *The Adelaide Herbarium* gave us an insight to the history and function of the Adelaide Herbarium. Some of the history included mentioning how there were several Herbariums in Adelaide and they have now amalgamated in to one located at Tram Barn 1 in Hackney.

Some of the functions of the herbarium



included the collection of type plants, DNA testing and microscopic inspections of the specimens. There are over 1 million specimens in the Herbarium with around 30,000 of them being Orchids. The talk concluded with Helen passing around several specimens including *Pterostylis arenicola*

Pterostylis



It is that time of the year when the winter orchids begin to appear. Amongst my favourites are the greenhoods, now often mistakenly lumped under the name, *Pterostylis*. An understandable mistake as Bates (2011) points out, "For nearly two centuries greenhood orchids' taxonomy had remained stable, with all species treated as *Pterostylis*."⁽¹⁾ However, in the last decade or so an increase in taxonomical nomenclature revisions have occurred for whatever reason, and the *Pterostylis* species has not escaped nomenclature changes. For example – see also *Bunochilus*, *Diplodium*, *Hymenochilus*, *Linguella*, *Oligochaetochilus*, *Plumatichilos*, *Speculantha*, *Taurantha*, *Urochilus*, amongst other names.

The article below, is from an era before such changes and makes interesting reading.

⁽¹⁾ Bates, R.J. (2011). South Australia's Native Orchids. DVD-ROM. Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc., Adelaide. Page 1018

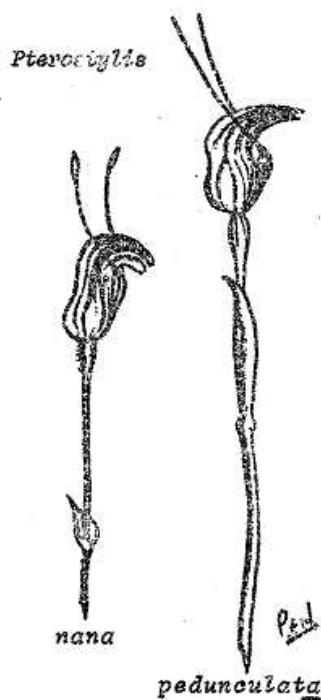
Reprint from NOSSA Journal Volume 3, No. 5 June, 1979

This month's cover features two examples of the genus "*Pterostylis*". (*Pterostylis pedunculata* and *Pterostylis nana*)

Like several of the other orchid genera, the name is a combination of two Greek words. In this instance; the prefix is quite a common one, coming from the word "Pteron" (meaning a wing). Several Australian plants have this prefix, the same as the pterodactyl, the extinct flying reptile. Not surprisingly pterography is the collective word for "the description of feathers", though this is a paradox as the Greek for feather is in fact "Ptilon"!

The second part of the name comes from the Greek "stylos" (column or style), hence *Pterostylis* - winged column - a reference to the lateral lobes, or column wings, to be seen at the top of the column inside the hood of these "greenhood" orchids.

The smaller of the two shown on the cover, *P. nana*, has a species title readily befitting it, with the name coming from the Latin "nanus" (dwarf). The relevance of its name can be accepted readily, giving rise as it does to its common name of Dwarf Greenhood! In fact so many of our greenhoods have such easily discernible characteristics that many



have common names directly interpretable from their scientific names. Other examples are *P. longifolia*, the Longleaf Greenhood; *P. mutica*, the Blunt Greenhood ("muticus" Latin for blunt); *P. nutans*, the Nodding Greenhood ("nutans" Latin for nodding); *P. cyconocephala*, the Swan or Swan-headed Greenhood. In this instance the species name is a combination of the Latin "cygness" (a swan) and the Greek "kephale" (a head).

One species where the common name is not related to its scientific name is *P. pedunculata*, the other orchid shown on the cover. As in *Diuris pedunculata*, the species epithet refers to the long slender stem - a characteristic particularly noticeable in specimens growing in shady areas among long-leaved grasses: for example in the Belair Recreation Park just east of Echo Tunnel. Also to be found in the Belair Park is *P. curta*, another orchid like the former, which responds readily to cultivation! The species name comes from the Latin "curtus" (shortened)-a reference to the absence of the elongation of the lateral sepals that characterises so many examples of this genus. In this respect, the appearance is similar to that of *P.*

cucullata, whose species name comes from the Latin *P. obtusa*, our most recent orchid "find", has a name derived from the Latin "obtusus" (to blunt); itself a combination of "ob" (meaning against) and "tunders" (to beat). Thus the species epithet is a reference to the blunt shape of the labellum" All the *Pterostylis* mentioned so far, except *P. cycnocephala*, were named (as was the genus) by Robert Brown. Some of them occur on Mt Brown itself, though as Brown visited the area in March it is highly unlikely that he came across any of them in flower. The exception, *P. cycnocephala* was named by Fitzgerald, who established it as a separate species from *P. mutica*, though he had reservations on this point, and there is no doubt that the distributions for the two species are remarkably similar. (Fitzgerald also mentioned in Volume I of "Australian Orchids" that he successfully fertilised *P. obtusa* with pollen from *P. longifolia*. The result must be quite interesting.) Another hybrid to which Fitzgerald refers is one we could well look out for; namely the crossing between *P. curta* and *P. pedunculata*. He found both species flowering together at Pittwater, New South Wales, together with what he believed to be intermediate forms. We also found both flowering together in Belair Recreation Park last September (see the Field Trip Report in the October 1978 Journal, pp 7-9), but the thought of looking closely with the idea of finding hybrids did not occur to us at the time. Fitzgerald also crossed *P. curta* with *P. nutans* - the

"*cucullatus*", or "*cucullus*" (hood).

latter being the only orchid species he ever succeeded in raising from seed.

P. vittata is attributable to Lindley, and here the species name comes from the Latin "vittatus" (band or garland) - hence the Banded Greenhood, a reference to the pronounced stripes on the hood. Erickson refers to this as the commonest greenhood in Western Australia! Finally come two greenhoods that have been subjected to name changes. The first is *P. plumosa*, from the Latin "pluma" (a soft feather). It was given this name by Cady (1969) to distinguish it from *P. barbata*, by which name it had been known in South Australia; *P. barbata* remaining the name for the Western Australian species. In both instances, the specie epithet refers to the highly developed and characteristic labellum.

Lastly there is *P. alata* var *robusta*. Here *alata* comes from the Latin "alatus" (a wing), while *robusta* is the Latin "robustus" (robust) - a derivation from "robur" (oak): this latter also occurs in its basic form as in *Banksia robur* the swamp banksia from coastal New South Wales and Queensland. In the present instance, the least contentious part of the name, *robustus*, is presumably an allusion to the erect appearance of flowering specimens, surrounded as they usually are by numerous non-flowering basal rosettes.



Letters to the Editor

"Thanks to the editorial team. I did enjoy this issue as usual. Had to laugh at "Jeff Jeanes papers" on his 20 years of work with *Thelymitra* being called articles." RB

Corrections

March Meeting Review - April 2016 Vol 40 No 3 P 29

"Hello Lorraine, I hope it's not too late to add this to the next edition, but I was wondering whether you could mention a small error in the last April Journal, on p 29, regarding the presentation I gave in March. The species should read "Caladenia rigida" and *Glossodia major*, both using a wide range of pollinators. Thank you very much," Renate Faast.

Ed - Sorry Renate that it did not make it in to last month's journal but I hope this sets things straight at last.

New Orchid Species for SA - May 2016 Vol 40 No 4

"... the collage photo used for Bob's article in the current Journal should have been attributed to June Niejalke. The photo Bob put in was the one taken by him, a number of years ago." ..TB

Remember anyone is welcome to make comments either positive, share a complaint, an error or ideas for improvement. Articles are always very welcome and a great way to learn more about orchids.

May 2016 Orchid Picture Competition

Rosalie Lawrence

There were four entries this month with two from Western Australia; Pauline Meyers's *Caladenia flava* and Ros Miller's *Caladenia longicauda subsp. eminens*; one local, Greg Sara's *Pheladenia deformis*; and one from the ACT, Lorraine Badger's *Cyanicula caerulea*. The winner was the *Caladenia flava*.

With its long flowering season (July to December) it is Western Australia's most common and widespread species; being found in the south west triangle of the state from Kalbarri to Israelite Bay; in habitat as variable as the coastal heathlands through to inland rocky outcrops; from forests to swamp margins. Being so prevalent, it is not surprising that it was amongst one of the first Western Australian orchids collected in September–October, 1791 by ship-surgeon and naturalist, Archibald Menzies. It was subsequently named in 1810 by Scottish botanist Robert Brown.

C. flava is one of the five species belonging to the subgenus *Elevatae*. The other four being *C. marginata*, *C. nana*, *C. reptans* (all WA endemics) and *C. latifolia* which is widespread across southern Australia. All five species have the same characteristic feature of the calli joined together on a raised plate near the base of the labellum. *C. flava* is distinctively and predominately yellow whereas the others are pink or white. *C. flava* has two pollinators, native bees which are lured deceitfully



to the non-existent nectar and scarab beetles (*Neophyllotocus* sp.). As they share the same pollinators, *C. flava* often hybridizes with *C. reptans* and *C. latifolia*, producing very colourful offspring.

Observations have led orchidologists to further divide *C. flava* into 3 subspecies – subsp. *flava*, subsp. *maculata* and subsp. *sylvestris*. These differences are based upon floral morphology.

References

- Brown A, et al, 2013 Field Guide to the Orchids of Western Australia
 Hopper, SD & Brown, AP 2001b Contributions to Western Australian Orchidology: 2, New taxa and circumscriptions in *Caladenia* (Spider, Fairy and Dragon Orchids of Western Australia), *Nuytsia* 14: 27–314.



C. longicauda subsp. eminens –
Ros Miller

Thanks to Andrew Brown of
WA for reviewing this article



Pheladenia deformis - Greg Sara



Cyanicula caerulea - L. Badger

April 2016 Benched Orchids

Epiphytes: Open Division

Species:

- 1st *Dendrobium biggibum* 'superbum' Steve Howard
- 2nd *Dendrobium lithicola* 'tembenten' Steve Howard
- 3rd *Sarcochilus hirticalcar* Kris Kopicki

Hybrid

- 1st *Den.* 'Colonial Kim' Don & Jane Higgs.
- 2nd *Den.* 'Candy Mornington' Les Nesbitt
- 3rd Nil

Epiphytes: Second Division

Hybrid

- 1st *Den* Anthedon puglioforme Janet Adams
- 2nd *Dendrobium* Avril's Gold Janet Adams
- 3rd *Dendrobium* Eclipse Janet Adams

Terrestrials: Open Division

Species:

- 1st *Diplodium (Pterostylis) robustum* Les Nesbitt
- 2nd *Diplodium (Pterostylis) robustum* D & J Higgs
- 3rd *Tauranthus (Pterostylis) collina* D & J Higgs

Popular Vote:

OPEN DIVISION Epiphytes:

- Species : *Sarcochilus hirticalcar* Kris Kopicki
- Hybrid: *Den.* 'Colonial Kim' Don & Jane Higgs

2nd DIVISION Epiphytes

- Hybrid: *Dendrobium* Eclipse Janet Adams

OPEN DIVISION Terrestrials

- Species *Diplodium (Pterostylis) robustum* Les Nesbitt



Robert presented Jane Higgs with certificate for Iris Butler Trophy award for best hybrid

Best Orchid for Night

- Diplodium robustum* Steve Howard

Photos courtesy of Judy & Greg Sara



April 2016 Benched Orchids

Photos Courtesy of Judy & Greg Sara

Dendrobium lithocola Timberlea



Tauranthus (Pterostylis) collina



Dendrobium bigibbum 'Green'



Dendrobium anhedon x pugioniforme



Dendrobium biggibbum superbum



Dendrobium Awesome



Dendrobium Colonial Kym