



Journal
of the
Native Orchid Society
of
South Australia Inc



NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
PO BOX 565 UNLEY SA 5061

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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Journal Cost \$2. per issue. Family or Single Membership with subscription \$20.00*

*Postal Mail full year \$20.00. Email full year \$15.00.

Pro-rata rates for third quarter \$10.00 and last quarter \$5.00

Students \$10.00 per year. Juniors \$5.00

Front cover from an original drawing of *Prasophyllum elatum* by Robert Lawrence. Used with his kind permission.



**JOURNAL OF THE
NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.**

FEBRUARY 2013 VOL. 37 NO 1

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**The Native Orchid Society of South Australia meets every
4th Tuesday of the months February –November**

NEXT MEETING 26 FEBRUARY 2013

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, 26 February at 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 and trading table.

The speaker for the February meeting will be Bodo Jensen on the Botanic Gardens.

DIARY DATES

Sunday 24 March	Jupiter Creek CP	<i>Corunastylis</i>
Saturday 13 April	Belair NP	<i>Leporella, Eriochilus</i>

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

March 5th – Marj Sheppard, 50B Fuller Street, Walkerville

FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOSSA NEWS

Upcoming Field Trips

All field trips commence at 10:00 AM

Field Trip Co-ordinator, Wendy Hudson can be contacted on 8251 2762 or 0434 863 969.

Date	Site	Orchids	Meeting Place
Sunday 24 March	Jupitere Creek CP	Corunastylis	Cnr Strathalbyn & Shepperd Road, Echunga. Travel south from Mylor on the Strathalbyn Road towards Echunga. Do not go into Echunga.
1.30pm Saturday 13 April	Belair NP	Leporella, Eriochilus	Entrance at main gate Belair National Park. Members are invited to assist with a weeding program from 10am. The NOSSA field trip will commence 1.30pm.

NEXT JUDGES MEETING

Saturday 9th March at Les Nesbitt's, 18 Cambridge St Vale Park commencing at 9:30.

PLEASE NOTE

The Orchid Club of South Australia (OCSA) has their Festival of Flowers on 21-21 April 2013 and The Winter Show on 13-14 July 2013.

VALE

Betty Meszaros passed away on the 3rd January 2013 aged 82 years. Betty & her husband Steve will be remembered by all NOSSA's older members. Both were very keen growers and exhibitors who hardly ever missed a meeting in years gone by. They loved their orchids and grew them well.

Graham Burford passed away at the end of January.

Graham along with his wife Jan amassed a large collection of *Dendrobium speciosum*. He also grew Dockrillia's and won the judges trophy in 2012 with *Dockrillia (Den.) teretifolia*.

ARTICLES / ITEMS FOR NEXT JOURNAL

Articles / items for the March journal need to reach the Editor by Friday March 8th.

Tuber Bank Report

It appears that we have had another year when the tubers didn't perform very well, so thank you very much to the people who were able to supply tubers for the Tuber Bank. I did manage to supply the majority of the ones ordered, with substitutes for the rest. You will have noticed that there was a rise in the cost of postage and this is because Australia Post has cut out their rates for under 1 kg.

The response to the sale of tubers was not much different from previous years and I was able to raise \$127 for the Club. Thank you to all people who bought tubers this year and let's hope that we have lots more to offer next time. Jane Higgs

2013 MEMBERSHIP NOTICE

Members who wish to pay 2013 Membership Fees electronically should e-mail NOSSA Treasurer on nossatreasurer@hotmail.com

You will receive banking details so that you can complete your subscription. Please remember to include in your e-mail any change of address details.

Marj Sheppard, Treasurer

Terrestrials

Repotting should be completed by the end of February as many tubers have shoots developing. For local orchids adapted to a dry January-March, I water lightly in February and increase watering in March.

The cauline group of greenhoods (*Diplodium*) from the eastern states are the first to shoot and ideally should have been repotted in January with watering commencing at the end of January. There are some 38 species in this group. Some come from high altitudes in NSW/Vic and flower there in February. We flower them in March/April in Adelaide.

Points to note about *Diplodiums*:

- Flowering plants look different to non-flowering plants. Flowering plants have small pointed leaves on the flower stem. Nonflowering plants have a rosette of rounded leaves flat on the ground.
- They flower early in the growing season. Most flower in autumn with a few stragglers in winter. None flower in spring.
- The rosette plants multiply and are easy to grow in regular terrestrial mixes. Often there are only a small percentage of flowering plants.
- They are not easy to flower in Adelaide. Start watering the March flowerers at the end of January. Flowers abort if too hot and/or too dry. Keep pots out of the sun until March. The local species are easier to flower.
- Poor tuber development from flowering plants is common. These plants sometimes die after flowering.

By the end of February all pots should be in their growing area for the coming season. A new layer of chopped she-oak needles is put on top of terrestrial pots in summer so make sure all pots are replenished. If the names on labels are starting to fade rewrite them before the name is lost. Remember to pot up any spare tubers for raffles and stalls later in the year.

Terrestrial growers all have their favourite mix that works for them. They vary from premium potting mix, to sand, buzzer chip, mountain soil mix, to my mix of hills soil, sand & organic matter. The mix must be free draining in winter yet retain moisture in autumn and spring. Most growers reuse some of the old mix, (up to 50%) to which new ingredients are added including a little blood & bone fertiliser at repotting time in summer. Most of the orchids in cultivation prefer a slightly acid soil mix.

A terrestrial house should be sealed to keep out birds and animals and have shadecloth or wire mesh sides to allow the breeze to move through. I prefer a roof of angled 50% shadecloth. Other growers use a solid roof of plastic or fibreglass. A solid roof means you have to water your pots by hand, which is more work. It is very important that winter sun reaches your plants so site the shadehouse away from the winter shadows of buildings and evergreen trees. Galvanised mesh benching about 750mm high will deter slugs and snails and is a convenient height for observing the pots.

Epiphytes

Keep up the regular summer watering and fertilizing schedule this month. From mid-February the nights get noticeably longer so switch back to watering in the morning unless it is very hot. Some epiphytes make a burst of new growths in autumn. As the weather gets milder those pesky leaf eating and sucking pests breed up if not controlled. Keep a sharp eye out for evidence of damage or spray first if that is your style. I prefer to go out at night with a torch and catch the little blighters. Towards the end of the month potting-on can be done as root tips are still active. Dividing is best left until spring.

The first pod (Clone 76) was harvested on 2nd November because the plant leaves had died. This pod was not fully mature but should contain some viable seed. The remaining 8 fat healthy pods were harvested between 16th and 26th November. Each pod has been stored separately in a paper seed envelope indoors to dry out completely over summer.

The 125mm tuber removed pots were hand watered through October-November to maximise the growing time for extra small tubers. Watering ceased on 27th November for these pots. The 125mm pots were knocked out in December. There was a good increase in tubers with many plants producing 2 small additional new tubers. Only a few tubers were large enough for reintroduction. A tuber had to be as long as my thumbnail to be potted up singly in a 100mm pot. The small tubers were put back in clonal groups into the 125mm pots to grow on for another season. There are 35 pots containing from 1 to 10 small tubers.

The *Diuris* plants in bags went dormant in the last week of November as the bags dried out naturally. The 10 bags that bore seed pods were knocked out in December and the tubers repotted following the set procedure. The other 30 or so bags known to contain orchids were also repotted. The largest tuber was planted in a 150mm pot to carry on the clone. Any small tubers were also put into the 150mm pot to grow larger next year. From the 99 *diuris* clones originally collected in 2011 there remain 76 individual clones potted in 150mm pots including the *Pterostylis* although the tuber of one greenhood could not be found. Five small empty bags were knocked out but only one contained any *Diuris* tubers. The remaining empty bags will be left undisturbed for another season.

There are now 123 *Diuris* daughter tubers potted up separately in 100mm pots for reintroduction during the 2013 growing season. In addition there are 50-60 various sized pots of lilies, ferns and *Microtis* orchids for reintroduction. That is provided they all come up in the autumn.

The plants of *Diuris behrii* love growing in the heavy red clay from Kanmantoo. The stuff stains everything during repotting, hands, clothes and benches. I was surprised at how close to the surface the tubers were, just 1-2cm deep. They must bake in the open in summer. All of the tubers were fat and turgid when repotted. *Diuris behrii* tubers are unusual in that no dirt sticks to the smooth top half of the tuber but the bottom half has dirt stuck firmly as though bound by fungal threads.

The first year of NOSSA's involvement in this project is now history. Despite the slug damage at the start, final results have exceeded my expectations. The only downside was the loss of a quarter of the collected clones which did not emerge in 2012. Some may have been lilies that were collected. Thanks to Kris Kopicki, Bodo Jensen and John Crocker who helped with activities during the year.

In 2013 we can do it all again. I hope to see nearly 300 sets of *Diuris behrii* leaves emerge next April-May. The number of daughter tubers large enough for replanting is expected to be less in 2014. Provided the project continues and our growers can keep up with tuber removal and repotting, the number of very small tubers will just keep on increasing. Each year more tubers will grow large enough for reintroduction so that from about 2016 onwards there could be a yearly increase for replanting. If plants can be raised from seed successfully there is no limit to plant numbers.

NOSSA visit to Cox Scrub Conservation Park. Sunday, November 11, 2012. Leo Davis

We knew our outing would be a success because Ken and Barb Bayley had shown us, earlier in the year, how well they prepare and what deep knowledge they bring. They also have a knack of creating a welcoming and cooperative air about a group.

The party of about 20 persons, including Errol Shepherd, who'd left Pt. Pirie at 5:30 in the morning to join us, car pooled, to reduce impact on the park, and was able to drive deep into the park.

We were probably all disappointed that Parks authorities had asked Ken and Barb not to take us to the site where a very small number of *Paracaleana disjuncta* (Broad Leaf Duck Orchid) occur. Poor rainfall perhaps explains why so few flowers appeared this year and they were all finished, anyway, according to Barb. This is the only location where they occur, apart from KI. The site was discovered, some years ago, by Denzel Murfet and Rosemary Taplin. There must be some chance that there are other occurrences within the park and Ken suggested that a concerted search might be mounted, next season.

At three sites we found medium concentrations of *Caleana major* (Large Duck Orchid or Flying Ducks). At the third site we found a very few spent plants of *Paracaleana minor* (Small Duck Orchid). There we also found a single, rather tired, *Arachnorchis tentaculata* (King Spider Orchid or Large Comb Spider Orchid) flower and buds of Hyacinth orchids, probably *Dipodium roseum* (Common Hyacinth Orchid). This species is usually associated with stringy barks (*Eucalyptus baxteri* or *E. obliqua*) and that was evident today. At all sites we found numbers of Bearded Orchids, most likely *Calochilus robertsonii* (Southern Bearded Orchid), in healthy fruit.

David Mangelsdorf mentioned that he and Patsy had seen and photographed a Pygmy Copperhead Snake (*Austrelaps labialis*) in the park, some months ago, and showed around a photo he'd taken. Soon after, Clive, who is in the habit of picking up snakes by the tail, for photographic purposes, spotted a live specimen of this vulnerable species, which he told us is most easily seen in this park. The tail of another snake seen disappearing into ground cover may have been of the same species.

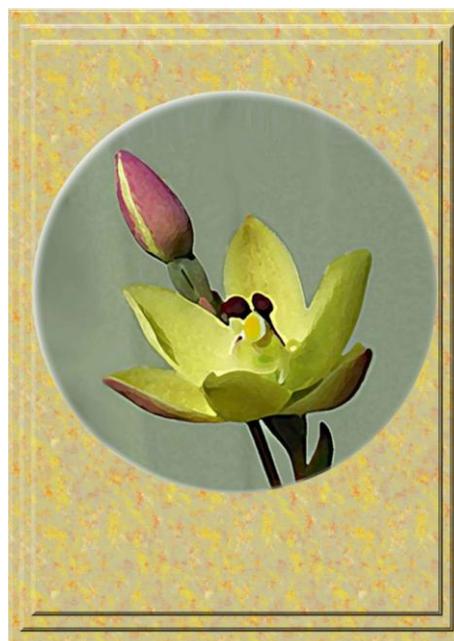
Leaving Clive and Clare to continue working on their botanical check list of the park, we moved on for a charming lunch break, at a spot that Barb and Ken had found, unbelievably, beside tranquil waters. The foray being over, people headed off, variously, home, or to check other orchid locations, one party of about 10 going to Chookaloo (*Gastrodia sesamoides*; Cinnamon Bells or Common Potato Orchid) and Knott Hill NFR, and a loner to Meadows Flat NFR and Knott Hill NFR. Thelma Bridle said that the *Diuris brevifolia* show at Knott Hill was the best for many years. As a beginner, first shown the Knott Hill site, by Thelma, in November 2010, I have to agree. Back then an area of a few square metres had about 10 plants in flower. Last year there was less. This year 74 flowering plants were counted (there must be more) in a strip, about 25 metres long, on the south side of the fire track. There was a single flowering plant on the opposite side of the track and 5 more about 120 metres north of the main site. It may be that the severe slashing, on both sides of the fire track, done in November 2011, that I was shocked by at the time, had an advantageous effect on the colony. At Meadows Flat NFR there were many hundreds, possibly thousands, of *D. brevifolia*, in a show that would have taken Bill Wordsworth's mind off daffodils.

Both *Caleana major* and *Paracaleana minor* were found in flower at Knott Hill. The plants in the woodland were larger than those on the margins of the fire track. One *P. minor*, in the woodland, had a 16 cm leaf, a 14 cm scape and a 19.5 cm overall height. At Cox Scrub the only *P. minor* plants seen were less than 10 cm high and had finished flowering, while at Knott Hill they were just beginning to flower. Another local difference was that the Knott Hill *Dipodium roseum* plants were less advanced than those at Cox Scrub.

Another Group of Entries from the 2012 Picture Competition

Rosalie Lawrence

In the December 2012 Journal, I featured some examples of entries from the picture competition. When the Education Subcommittee commenced the competition it was decided that it would be an Open Competition to see what people would enter. Another group of entries though a much smaller in number have been creatively different.



There is no limit – the *Sacrochilus* was photographed and digitally enhanced all on a mobile phone. The *Thelymitra* was converted to a watercolour and given a *marble* frame but the collage by Wendy Hudson reminds us that *Every Season Is Orchid Season*. A careful perusal of her picture will show that every season is represented as well as showcasing the marvellous variety of species that grow here in South Australia.



Remember the completion recommences with the February meeting – entries can be emailed to nossaorchids@hotmail.com or nossa.enquiries@gmail.com

New additions and extensions of known range in South Australian Orchids 2012

Bob Bates

Most of the 2012 additions were made through information in publications and observations made by interstate botanists with the exception of the genus *Oligochaetochilus*:

Four 'new' spider orchids were added by Gary Backhouse in his new book *Spider Orchids of Australia* where he treats the following:

1: *Arachnorchis (Caladenia) amplus* DL Jones; a species from SE and MU and Victoria previously included in *A. calcicola*.

2: *Arachnorchis* species Southern Flinders of Backhouse 2012, previously lumped under *A tensa* by myself but Backhouse and others use a much narrower concept of *A tensa* which they suggest is rare in SA.

3: *Arachnorchis* sp. 'Coonawarra' of Backhouse 2012 is a rare species in our South-East and west Victoria which was previously lumped under *A patersonii* or as *Arachnorchis* sp. aff *behrii*.

4: *Arachnorchis* sp aff *toxochila* as in Backhouse 2012 from our SE and western Vic. Probably best treated as a subspecies of *A. toxochila*. First found in SA by NOSSA members K a& B Bayley.

All the above species are illustrated and described in the latest Orchids of South Australia DVD.

In addition to these spider orchids we have added two new rufous hoods from the southern and central Flinders namely:

5: *Oligochaetochilus* species 'Halophilus', confined to samphire and saltbush flats on mallee edges on the coastal plain from Port Germein to Port Augusta. This salt and drought tolerant orchid has not been studied previously and is new to science although plants noted in the area before were thought to be *O. excelsa* because of their height and late flowering.

6: *Oligochaetochilus* sp. 'Southern Flinders' a short sepalled member of the *O. bisetus* complex with scalloped labellum edges which has long been talked about but never treated separately in earlier versions of OSA. This one is quite common in rocky ranges of the FR region and south to Gladstone.

7: while on the subject of rufous hoods two named species were found well outside their known range in SA in 2012, namely *Oligochaetochilus despectans* collected north of Wirrabara in the southern Flinders; the first FR record.

8: At the other end of the scale member June Niejalke showed me images of *O. linguus* from Ngarkat CP some hundred km south of the previous known range of this rare species.
See image opposite



Oligochaetochilus linguus, Ngarkat; JN.

Other range extensions and new hybrids include

9: a new hybrid spider orchid *Arachnorchis cardiochila* x *A. verrucosa* found in Sandy Creek CP on our NOSSA excursion in September.

10: the first record of the undescribed sun orchid *Thelymitra* sp. 'Choccy Top' in the SL region, also in Sandy Creek an extension of range by a hundred km.

11: another NOSSA find was *Arachnorchis* sp small brown bayonets at Nelshaby Gorge in the Flinders found by Errol Sheppard in August. This is not so much a new record as a correction as plants from Telowie nearby had previously been wrongly determined as *A macroclavia*.

12: first record of the sun orchid hybrid *T. crenulata* x *T. peniculata* was made by June Niejalke at Kangaroo Flat NFR in Nov 2012

As the growing season rainfall was below average thru most of South Australia in 2012 we are lucky to have found so much new, and no it was not just luck but experience and smarter thinking that enabled us to do so well. Just wait for the next above average season!



KB, *Arachnorchis ampla*, SE

*Please let me know of additional finds of significance. R Bates Dec 2012

Talisker - Raywood Nursery report

Leo Davis

Barb and Ken Bailey had planned such an interesting outing it was a pity that more did not attend but at this time of year many will have been on their regular skiing holiday in Japan. Though on this between Festivals weekend, a gathering of 12 was a pretty good turn out. In fact a party of that size is close to ideal, easy to keep together and offers no serious parking problems.

Typically of how well they plan trips, Barb started the day, at our initial gathering at Delamere, handing out a slip of paper showing images of the three *Dipodium* types we could expect to see. Starting on the edge of and along the road verging Talisker Conservation Park, we first saw the rare *Dipodium pardalinum* (Small Spotted Hyacinth Orchid), a new sighting for many of us. When we found *Dipodium roseum* (Common Hyacinth Orchid) they were less common but often grew immediately beside the other species, making comparison of the key diagnostic features easy. *D. roseum* usually has a pink background, to petals and sepals, with darker pink spots and the labellum has parallel pink stripes. *D. pardalinum* has a white background, to petals and sepals, with pink spots and pink spots replace the stripes on the labellum. Lorraine Badger found an example in which the labellum spots almost joined together to form stripes on the labellum. Bob pointed out that a photo of a *D. roseum* x *pardalinum* hybrid, at Talisker, appears in the latest edition of the **Orchids of South Australia DVD**.

Some of us thought we'd seen all we needed but we were wrong. At Raywood Nursery we had an enjoyable lunch break, during which cameras, mobile phones and other photographic devices seemed to be discussed more than orchids. Then Jenny Wollaston, co-owner of the nursery, led us on a really lovely walk, among Yaccas (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana*) and some of the oldest stringybarks (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) left in SA, during which we saw the same two orchids, with the Common Hyacinth perhaps more numerous. Wherever plants were at all exposed they almost always had their flower heads eaten off, presumably by kangaroos. Barb mentioned that Ken had counted about 60 plants eaten off, on a recent visit to Kuitpo C.P.

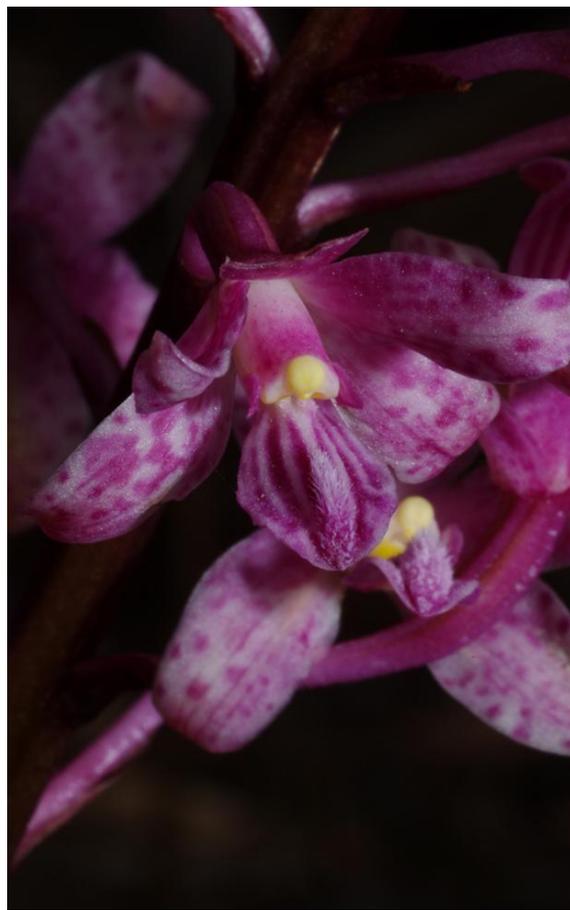
Bob Bates identified a late flowering *Microtis parviflora* (Slender Onion Orchid). He'd previously headed straight to a site he knew, once a swampy fern patch, looking for a *Cryptostylis* sp. Leo made a fool of himself, again, asking Bob "which species?" Silly boy! He was meant to know there is only ONE in SA; *C. subulata* (Moose Orchid or Larger Tongue Orchid). There were none to be seen and Bob suggested that the species, endangered in SA, is extinct at that location, because of Blackberry (*Rubis sp.*) crowding the site, a common threat to swamp sites. He says *Gastrodia sesamoides* (Cinnamon Bells or Common Potato Orchid) had been seen just a little further down the creek, but neither species has been sighted now for ten years.

After most people had left, Jenny hand fed cheese to Blue Wrens (*Malurus splendens*) and Scrub Wrens (*Sericornis frontalis*), in the presence of her dogs and the remaining four NOSSA folk (*Homo orchisophilens*), and you know how scary they can be. Then on to a dilapidated tennis court where we marvelled at a dozen *Dipodium* stalks, all headless, that had grown through the broken bitumen surface. Perhaps they were *D. pardalinum*, because one of those flowered handsomely, just off the bitumen.

And our last treat was a single plant, the third of the examples Barb had given us images of, an almost pure white *D. roseum*.



Dipodium pardalinum. Petals & sepals white with pink spots. Labellum with pink SPOTS.



Dipodium roseum. Petals & sepals pink with richer pink spots. Labellum with pink STRIPES.



Jenny Wollaston (red cardigan) showing us the Raywood Nursery.

Corrections to the December Article titled 'Other Entries in the 2012 Picture Competition'

On Page 117 of the December journal 2012 VOL. 36 NO 11 part of the text in the article **'Other Entries in the 2012 Picture Competition'** By **Rosalie Lawrence** was obscured by photographs shifting during the 'save' process. My apologies for this but I was unaware until it was pointed out to me.

The full text to these photos is below:

Top left hand corner; This *Diuris behrii* from Kaiser Stuhl was a scanned printed photograph.

Top right hand corner; This potted specimen was purchased from Tasmanian Native Plant Nursery as *Simpliglottis gunnii* but turned out to be a *S. triceratops*.

NOSSA QUESTIONNAIRE

The Management Committee of NOSSA are looking to the future, and seek your assistance in designing a program which will meet the expectations of all members into the year ahead and beyond.

Please take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, particularly letting the Committee know of your suggestions. Offers of help are very welcome.

MONTHLY MEETINGS OF NOSSA MEMBERS:

Suggestions for changes and/or additions to the format and content of Monthly meetings including speaker topics:

.....
.....
.....

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF NOSSA:

Please suggest any changes and/or additions which would enhance the monthly Journal:

.....
.....

PROJECTS:

NOSSA has accumulated funds as a result of the hard work of some members. Please circle/underline which of the following NOSSA should consider to support:

- Sponsoring conservation and scientific projects
- Making loans/grants (please choose) for orchid related projects
- Applying for grants, and completing survey work for e.g. Forestry SA

Suggestions for suitable projects please:.....

.....

NOSSA has had an excellent response to the DVD *South Australia's Native Orchids* produced in 2011. Should production of other publications be considered? Yes... No...

Suggestions please:.....

.....

Schools often have an enthusiastic teacher, willing to introduce students to the orchids of South Australia – their growing in the bush, their propagation, conservation and care of threatened species, etc. and run classes for students.

Should NOSSA seek a partnership to introduce and/or maintain a class? Yes...No...

Would you like to assist? Yes...No...

Have you heard of projects in Citizen Science e.g. current project in progress to count koalas in South Australia? If so:

- Would you like to hear more of the concept of Citizen Science?
- If a well constructed research project were developed by NOSSA, would you be interested in being part of it? Yes... No...

Suggestions please.....

Please add any other comments which may help the Committee make NOSSA the best possible:

.....
.....

How would you like to contribute to the activities of NOSSA?

.....
.....

When complete please send to the NOSSA web site, or post to Box 565, Unley PO 5061

Name:.....(OPTIONAL)

Management Committee THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA Inc.

Financial Statements of NOSSA for 2012

2012 NATIVE ORCHIDS SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2012

ITEM	RECEIPTS	EXPEND.	EXCESS RECEIPTS	EXCESS EXPENSES	Shows/Sales	EXCESS RECEIPTS	EXCESS EXPENSES
Memberships					Takings inc. Float	6324.15	
including	1912				GROWERS PAYMENTS		4125.6
Journal Printing		700.15			PRINTING & POSTAGE		75.15
Misc Printing		57.75			HALL HIRE		330
Journal Postage		365.6	788.5		Float		542.5
Meetings					Tea & Coffee etc.		189.55
General - Raffles	185	31.7			Gardening Expo.		32
Supper plants	129	150			APS SHOW SALES 1	400	434.6
Lottery Plants	59.6				APS SHOW SALES 2	936	815.5
Post Office Box Hire		93			TUBER BANK	242	
Hall Hire		442			AONF Donation Conference		750
General - Trading Tables	81				ANOS Donation		100
Speaker		307		262.1	AOF Donation		100
General Expenses					Grants		
Editor		415			Forestry SA	4500	2095.85
Secretary					NRM YORKE	3325	2139.05
Auditor		75			Hillgrove Resources	1545.65	1474.4
WEB SITE Reg		50		540	Sundries		
Products					Projector		1068.29
Vic. Calad	200		200		Interest Term Deposits	1379.59	
Bookbinding	156.75	240.9			Loan Repayment-Lawrences	8000	
Glasses	30		30	84.15	Bank SA (1) transfer		5000
NEW DVD SALES	3067.3		3067.3		Bank SA Cheque Interest	105.74	
Posters	14		14		TOTALS	32765.78	24124.99
Badges Engraving		73.4		73.4	STATEMENT OF ASSETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012		
Special Events					Computer (at cost)	728.95	
Annual Auction	173		173		Speaker System - cost	1534	
Christmas BBQ		130		130	Projector (at cost)	1068.9	
Special Items					Term Deposits BankSA	30000	
Insurance		1631		1631	Cheque A/c Bank SA	16950.03	
Computer Software		90		90			

AUDITED with books, vouchers & Bank Statements provided & I believe these to be a TRUE & CORRECT record of the working account of the Society for the year ended 31/12/2012.


 Murray P. Galt
 Hon. Auditor
 23/7/2013