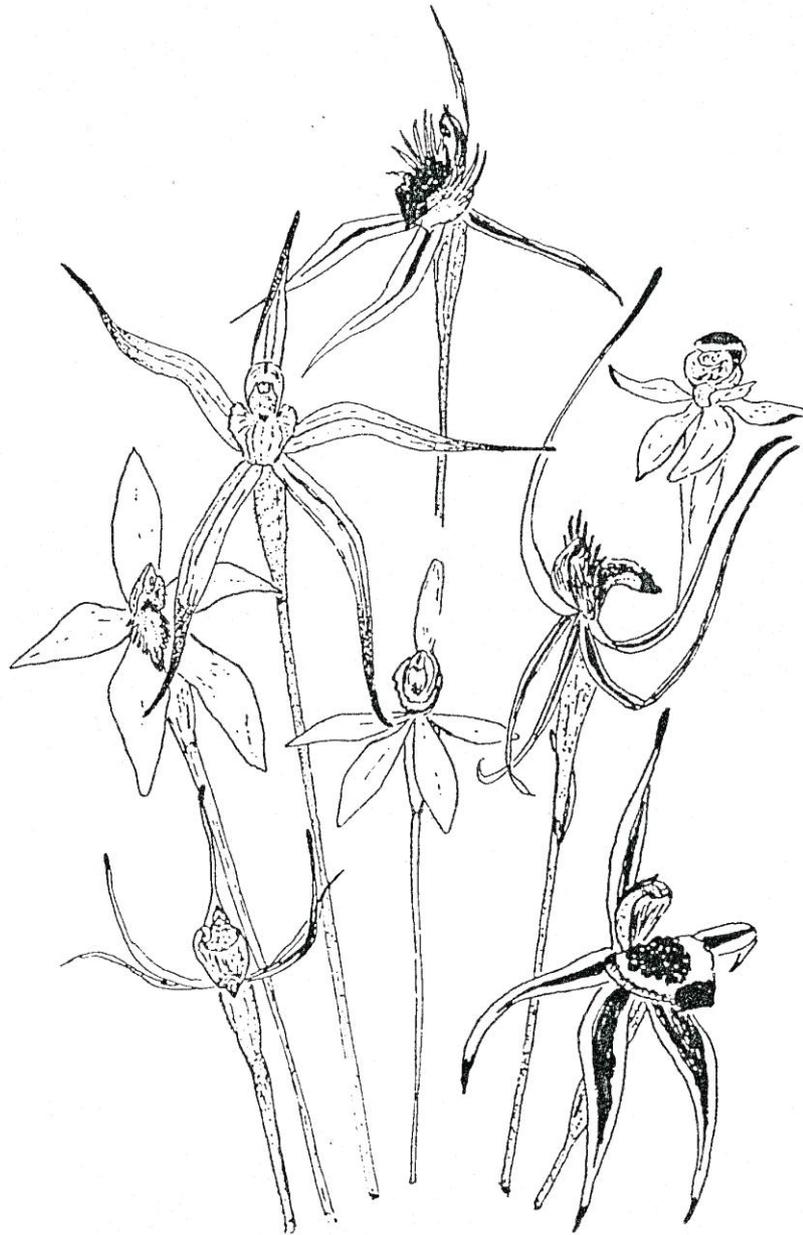




Journal of the  
**Native Orchid Society**  
of  
**South Australia Inc.**



# NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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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 from the Management Committee no person is authorised to represent the society on any matter. All native orchids are protected plants in the wild. Their collection without written Government permit is illegal.

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

**JULY 2000**

**Vol. 24 No. 6**

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**July Meeting**

Tuesday, 25 July, 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. Guest speaker will be Andrew Allanson of Bush Care. Bring lots of orchids to the meeting!!

**DIARY DATES**

23 July Corybas sp. at Macclesfield  
 30 July Mount Bryan Conservation Trip  
 5 August Hale Conservation Park Field Trip  
 6 August Ferries McDonald Conservation Park Field Trip  
 6 August Shade-house Visit  
 13 August Belair National Park Field Trip  
 19-20 August Yorke Peninsula Field Trip  
 2-3 September Mount Remarkable Field Trip  
 16- 17 September N.O.S.S.A. Spring Show at St Peters Town Hall  
 5-8 October 4th Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show, Melbourne  
 5-6 November Wetland Conservation Awareness — Mount Compass (details in later Journal)  
 24-28 September 2001 First International Orchid Conservation Congress, Perth, WA

**Fourth Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show**

Melbourne 5-9 October 2000  
 "Native Orchids — Our Natural Heritage"  
 Only two **Months to go!!!!** -

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING**

Wednesday 2 August at the home of Reg Shooter. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

## JUNE MEETING

Colin Jennings spoke about orchids of Papua New Guinea, concentrating on the Mime Bay area on the easternmost tip of PNG. Cohn showed slides of the terrain and habitats and then the orchids that he and the group he was with had seen and/or collected. Cohn showed slides of a large range of Dendrobiums, the flowers of some being one day wonders, as well as numerous other orchids, including a number that Cohn has been unable to identify to date. He concluded with some slides of cultivated plants, some of which have been awarded, and compared these with those he had photographed in their natural habitat. A most interesting and informative meeting, very much enjoyed by all.

### Plants Benched



Terrestrial Species: *Pterostylis smaragdina*, *Pterostylis robusta*, *Pterostylis sanguinea*, *Pterostylis vittata*, *Pterostylis nutans*, *Pterostylis nutans* (Wensley Dale), *Pterostylis hians*, *Pterostylis concinna* (tall form), *Corybas fimbriata*

Terrestrial Hybrids:

*Pterostylis x conoglossa*, *Pterostylis* Nodding Grace

Epiphyte Species: *Bulbophyllum schillerianum*, *Bulbophyllum macphersonii*, *Bulbophyllum weinthalii*, *Dendrobium rigidum*, *Dendrobium* Kim Heinz, *Dendrobium*

Epiphyte Hybrids:

Hilda Poxon, *Dendrobium* Aussie Angel x Lorikeet, *Dendrobium* Gai-Ellen, *Dendrobium* Allyn Star, *Dendrobium*

Ku-rin-gai, *Dendrobium* Aussie Ira x Mem Ray Hill, *Dendrobium* Edda Lloyd x *Dendrobium speciosum*, *Dendrobium* Elegant Autumn, *Dendrobium* Briniwa x Sunglow, *Dendrobium* Jesmond Glitter, *Dendrobium* Aussie Green x *jonessii* var. *magnificum*, *Dendrobium* Sunstar.

(Drawing of *Pterostylis robusta* by Lisa Carne)

### Popular Voting

Best Terrestrial: *Pterostylis robusta* grown by Wally Walloscheck

Best Epiphyte: *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon grown by John and Beverley Gay

### Judges' Choices

Best Epiphyte Species:

1st *Bulbophyllum macphersonii* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

2nd *Bulbophyllum weinthalii* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

3rd *Dendrobium rigidum* grown by Graham and Jan Burford

Best Epiphyte Hybrid:

1st *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon grown by John and Beverley Gay

2nd *Dendrobium* Sun Star grown by George Nieuwenhoven

3rd *Dendrobium* Jesmond Glitter grown by Russel Job

Best Terrestrial Hybrid:

1st *Pterostylis smaragdina* grown by George Nieuwenhoven

2nd *Pterostylis robusta* grown by Wally Walloscheck

3rd *Pterostylis sanguinea* grown by Wally Walloscheck

Best Terrestrial Species:

1st *Pterostylis x conoglossa* grown by Les Nesbitt

### Judges' Plant of the Night

*Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon grown by John and Beverley Gay

The commentary for the epiphyte orchids was provided by Noel Oliver, commentary for the terrestrial orchids was provided by George Nieuwenhoven

## FIELD TRIPS FOR AUGUST

Sat Aug 5th Hale Conservation Park, in particular for an undescribed *Pterostylis nana* species.

Meet: 10am at the riverside carpark, Williamstown.

Sun Aug 6: Ferries McDonald Conservation Park, again for an undescribed *Pterostylis nana* species. Meet: 10am at the Strathalbyn turn-off from the freeway, up on the bridge.

Sun Aug 13th: Belair National for winter-flowering orchid species. Meet: 10am at the main entrance to the park.

Aug 19th/20th: Yorke Peninsular weekend, combining both field trips and weeding. Meet: 10am opposite the petrol station on the Stansbury road at Ardrossan.

Sept 2nd/3: Mount Remarkable Conservation Park. This is the 2000 orchid survey area for NOSSA. Limited accommodation is available at the former rangers residence in the park and will be on a first come, first served basis. Therefore I must have names of members wishing to be accommodated by the August general meeting, so that final arrangements can be made. We have permission to travel within the park (in 4WD vehicles) to access more remote areas. Accommodation can also be obtained at the Wilmington Hotel or Caravan Park. Meet: Alligator Gorge entrance to the park via Wilmington at 9am.

## CONSERVATION GROUP REPORT: weeding of bridal creeper at Halbury Scrub

12 volunteers assisted with the continued weeding of bridal creeper at Halbury Scrub. Swabbing has proved very successful here, although areas where the weed has smothered vegetation had to be sprayed.

*Pterostylis robusta* was in flower and there were many orchid leaves and rosettes in evidence throughout the scrub. Spring should be an excellent season here, due to the amount of rainfall in the area through summer and autumn, evidenced by the degree of local inundation and the greenness of the vegetation.

The Conservation Group was alerted to a proposed dumping site to be set up at Tailem Bend both on cleared land and a bush site. On further enquiry, local opposition to the proposal may see the Council backing down on the idea. We propose to visit the site, already well known for its 53 species of mallee plants, to check for orchid species during our mallee visit on July 16<sup>th</sup>. Several landowners in the region have orchids on their properties, so we may be able to offer advice on their protection as many of the locals realise the importance and rarity of native malice vegetation.

## FOR YOUR ATTENTION - N.O.S.S.A. NEWS

Trading Table. Items are needed for the trading table. Items don't have to be orchids.

Journal Articles are sought (from you the reader). Make 2000 your year to contribute.

### Queens Birthday Honours to Barry Collins

Barry Collins, President of the Australasian Native Orchid Society (ANOS), was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) for his contribution to Native Orchids and to Sport. Barry has been involved as a player, coach, administrator, referee and patron with the City of Sydney, Eastern Suburbs (NSW) and Wyvern amateur basketball associations and has also held executive positions with local tennis associations. Barry has held various executive positions with a number of orchid and horticultural societies at local, state, national and international levels over the past 30 years — a well-deserved award. NOSSA extends congratulations to Barry and thanks him for the significant contributions he has made to the culture and conservation of Australasian native orchids.

### SHADEHOUSE VISITS By Reg Shooter

During the coming orchid flowering season a number of grower's shade houses will be open for members to visit. The first one will be on Sunday 6th of August at Noel & Melva Oliver's collection.

Noel is a very good grower of Australian epiphytes; he also has quite a collection of exotic orchids which win him many prizes at shows. Noel is agent for Wayne Turville Orchids and will have plants for sale on the day.

After looking at the orchids Noel & Melva invite you to join them in a cup of tea or coffee and ask any questions you may have. Meet at 2pm Sunday 6th of August in Pizza Hut car park on the corner of Marion and Henley Beach Rd. Torrensville. Any queries contact Reg Shooter either at NOSSA meeting or on 8235 2323.

COMMENT: *Dendrobium wassellii* By Geoff Edwards

One of the joys, or challenges, when growing our Aussie Native Orchids is coming to terms with one's own growing environment and aligning that to all of the literature read, "expert" and other advice being offered, and observations made of how others go about it.

Hence I read with interest Gerry Carne's June 2000 Journal article on *Dendrobium wassellii* and his comments on growing conditions for this species. I have seen a specimen size plant attached to a large piece of cork, growing in a bush-house, under 50% shade cloth, open to all of the elements, in a suburb of Brisbane (in the eastern states). This was indeed a well grown, healthy plant that exhibited a considerable number of pre-flowered spikes. Gerry comments that in South Australia, 'it may need to be grown in glasshouse conditions over the winter period'. This may be so and this may provide a humidity factor like that in Brisbane. So what happens when one's growing does not incorporate a glass house? I have four pieces of *D. wassellii*. Two plants come from the same nursery and are *D. wassellii* x self (that's what one gets when you cannot remember what plants — or how many of a plant — you have). The other two plants are pieces obtained from larger specimens (one from Brisbane) and I have mounted one on a piece of old wooden fence paling and the other on some paper bark. All have sphagnum moss over the top of the root system (so that the roots are against the host) and are tied on with fishing line. The point of my comments is that all are grown outside in the shade house, in an area that has no shade except that thrown by the overhead gum trees, and subject to the full winter elements (and we all know how wet and cold it has been — especially at Bellevue Heights). All hang high on a wire trellis, basically facing north and getting the direct winter sun. They certainly get plenty of air movement, along with watering from the natural rainfall, but very little humidity. Three of the plants were in the same aspect during the last summer however I placed them a little lower down. Although none have flowered as yet they all have attached well to their hosts, have sent out good root growth and look in good condition. All have grown new leaves. I am hoping for good flowering as two pieces of *Dendrobium* Virginia Jupp, that are similarly mounted and are growing under identical conditions, flowered well during the last flowering season.

At the end of the day, each grower must know his/her own conditions, adapt what has been written and read to those conditions, and then be prepared to experiment and learn from the experience of others. Perhaps my comments on my environment will add a little more knowledge for others to consider when growing this lovely Aussie species.

FROM YOUR LIBRARY By Geoff Edwards

I brought home three books to comment upon this month only to find that one, 'Orchids for the Outdoor Garden' was featured in the May edition of the Journal. (That has caused me to commence to make a listing of the books that I have covered over the past few years — something I meant to start some time ago).

The March 2000 Orchadian is up to its usual high standard covering a variety of topics. The 1999 Ira Butler Awards are featured. Vale Ralph Crane is presented, as is his last article, 'Orchids of Fraser Island.' Also featured is the description of a new *Genoplesium* species name in his honour.

The second publication is the March 2000 issue of the New Zealand Native Orchid Group Journal. The cover has on it a drawing taken from a slide owned by our own Thelma O'Neil (*Caleana Minor*). In similar style to our Journal there are articles covering numerous field trips, some lovely colour plates of orchids. Bob Bates gets a mention and his escorting of Ian St. George, NZ Journal Editor to sites in the Adelaide Hills is featured. An interesting question and answer segment covers a lot of ground. This is a very good little publication to read.

Rainfall. I realise that this has nothing to do with the library, but it is a follow-up from last month's comments about Adelaide's weather and may show a little about my growing environment. Since 1986 I have kept a record of the rainfall at our Bellevue Heights home — in a gauge won in a NOSSA raffle (I can hear your groans, etc). The gauge is not scientifically set up, but it does give an idea of how wet it gets. It is placed on one end of the shade house so that the top is above the roofline. In June 2000 we had *159mm* of rain bringing the year's total to 477mm. This was the wettest June since 1991 (*245mm*), and the wettest half-year total since 1992 (*527mm*). My April, May, June 2000 reading has been 333mm. I don't keep a record of the temperature and can only say that it has been b.... cold.

ORCHIDS DANCING IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA      By Edda Viskic  
travelling with Russell Job in Sept. 1990. Written in 1998.      Part 1 of 2

### Preface

Many people who grow native orchids do not consider that they are Australasian. A Natural History of New Guinea is appropriate as we preface some articles about our travels to see the relationships between the plants and biology of this region.

Last century, many people thought that orchids evolved recently, and that most new species invaded from the north after "the" *iceage*. Now we know that there have been many ice ages in the last 2 million years. Eight genera of orchids occur both in South America and Australia and there is much circumstantial evidence of ancient links.

The southern side of the New Guinea Highlands are made from very old rocks similar to some formations in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. The plants, trees and animals of North Cape York are more similar to the Huon Peninsula biology of SE. Papua than the ones south of Princess Charlotte Bay (north of Cooktown). The flat wetlands of Lakefield (inland from Princess Charlotte Bay) have acted more as a barrier to migration than Torres Strait. And the migration both north and south has been often repeated. When ocean levels were hundreds of metres lower than today's unusually high levels, Lake Carpentaria drained via a river that joined the Fly River of New Guinea before they emptied into the East Coral Sea.

As Australia slowly moved North during the last 60 million years, the Pacific Ocean floor buckled up into volcanic island arcs and mountainous Ranges a little way to the south. This generation of new landforms and mountains of New Guinea provided a large number of habitats that allowed the survival and adaptation of a vast variety of wildlife.

During the 1980's we mounted 2 expeditions to North Cape York to become familiar with the astonishing biology. To end the decade and go beyond civilisation where the orchid diversity reaches its extremes, we prepared for the mysterious Enga Province north of Mt. Hagen, originally German New Guinea.

### Orchids Dancing in Papua New Guinea

Port Moresby airport was colourful with local costumed characters welcoming travellers to the tropical, cultural and natural Papua New Guinea. We had flown in from Australia to investigate the flora and fauna, particularly orchid habitats of this land of the Birds of Paradise. We drove through the capital city admiring the Houses of Parliament with spectacular wood carving and decorations. Along the bay, we noticed that most of the houses were protected by security fences and some had an armed guard at

the gate. Past the open market to Guria House, the earthquake measuring centre, where we stayed as we planned further explorations of the Highlands.

On the top of the escarpment, near the city, the edges of remnant dry forests were visibly yellow. Flushed with golden flowers arranged in platforms, *Deplanche tetraphylla* trees studded the landscape. Their fire resistant timber had been used for light construction. *Antidesma ghaesebila* trees hosted *Coelogyne asperata* grew interspersed with *Cycas circinalis*. *Melaleuca* trees hosting *Dendrobium johannis*, *Casuarina* sp. and *Banksia dentata* grew in poorly drained soils areas nearer the coast and reminded us of their Australian relatives. While tropical pitcher plants, *Nepenthes inirabilis*, sprawled through the high grass and *Nauclea* trees.



Introduced plants, including crotons, hibiscus, frangipani, bouganvillia, poinciana and canna lillies decorated local gardens. We visited an arts and crafts gallery where *Dendrobium lasianthera* 'Sepik Blue' grew in the carpark garden. Local orchid growers had fine collections of endemic *Dendrobium* spp. from many different sections. *Dendrobium sylvanium* was an attractive yellow antelope, and specimens of some of the 20 PNG species of *Spathoglottis* and *Phaius* sp. grew in pots. *Grammatophyllum papuanum* made a massive specimen in a *Ficus* tree in the backyard of the

kindergarden director's house. Palms were hosts to some epiphytic ferns and aroids.

The Botanic Gardens orchid collection established in 1972 by Andre Millar was a pleasant mixture of natives and exotics planted in garden beds, on trees, teak posts or mounted on tree fern fibre in the shade houses. Exotic plantings of *Schomburgkia undulata* had been established in coconut fibre and were now flowering profusely with twisted maroon petals and sepals. *Arundina bambusfolia* and *Epidendrum Obrienianum* were flowering clumps in full sun. Exquisite examples of endemic orchids included the delicate *Bulbophyllum masdevallianum*, *Dendrobium musciferum*, *D. johnsoniae*, *D. spectabile*, *D. mirbellianum*, *D. stratiotes*, *D. antennatum* which were all flowering. *Phalaenopsis amabilis* and *Vanda tricolor* were specimens mounted on teak posts as were *Vandopsis warocqueana*, *Sarcochilus moorei* and *Sarcanthus robustus*. -

Another section held the transitional flora of Australia, Torres Strait and P.N.G. including *Robequetia gracilistipes*, *Dendrobium insigne*, *D. littorale*, *D. smilliae*, *D. bfalce*, *D. rigidum*, *D. discolor*, a magnificent flowering *D. nindii* and *Eria floribunda*. *Eucalyptus novaguinensis* and *Tristaniopsis suavolens* were examples of the larger trees of the notophyll vine-forest hosting *Oberonia pachyglossa* and *Dipodium pictum*. *Schefflera actinophylla*, *Syzygium branderhorstii* were tree hosts to epiphytic ferns *Davahlia* sp. *Asplenium* sp. and *Drynaria quercifolia* as well as *Podochilus australiensis*, *Pholidota imbricata* and *Vanda hindsii*. *Bambusa forbesii* groves and stands of palms, *Arenga australasiaca* and *Licuala ramseyi* palms were decorated with *Platyserium* stag and elkhorn ferns and woodcarved totem poles, sculptural features of the diverse artists of the country.

Flying over the south western highlands to Enga Province was unbelievably exciting. Mt. Hagen the highland provincial capital was named after the assassinated first governor of German New Guinea. It has received some rare news worthiness in the Australian press, but Enga was beyond all... the highland beyond frontiers, the raw unknown. We saw the lushness of the green rainforest take over from the dry brown lowlands. In the montane cloud forests, the Wapenamanda landing strip suddenly appeared below us and we landed in a melee of local tribespeople. Some still wore their traditional lap-laps, grass skirts, leafy armbands and headdress of cuscus fur and bird of Paradise feathers.

Our guide Andrew and 4WD driver Ronnie awaited and we drove along the mountain roads towards Wabag at 2,500 metres. above sea level. People had cut gardens into the forest by the roadside and many women worked tilling and planting, cropping sweet yams, peanuts, coffee and corn. *Nothofagus carri*, Southern Beech and *Auracaria cunninghamii*, Hoop Pine were dominant trees in the montane forest hosting *Dockrilla nothofageti* and *D. delicata*. On the ridges *Ternstroemia* trees hosted *D. hepatica* and on the rainforest margins *Castanopsis acuminatissima* held *Cymbidium acuminatum* and *C. papuanum* which are endemic to Enga Province. In the Museum of Culture in Wabag, we noticed the strange custom of displaying tribal ancestral skulls on the floor and inspected numerous artifacts on the walls.

Continuing on our way up the mountain road to Kiap Orchid Lodge, we came across a fight line of forty men dressed and armed for trouble. Luckily our guide knew the correct procedure to avoid confrontation and stopped the vehicle to let the line pass. We kept a low profile and watched as they marched onto the next village to payback an injustice. The view from the lodge at 2,800m. was breathtaking over vast vistas, across wide valleys with the Lai River far below and emerald forests across the horizon. It felt fantastic to be at a higher altitude than we had ever been on the “Australasian Plate” and the plants were in heaven.

Gardens surrounding the buildings were studded with endemic orchid jewels like *Dendrobium cuthbertsonii* in two tone orange and yellow as well as pure colour varieties collected from nearby forest fellings. Yellow *D. phlox*, white *D. kauldourumi* and *D. terrestre* were mounted on the *Cyathea* ferns. Creamy flowers of *D. convolutum* hung downwards, *Bulbophyllum trachyanthum* and *Epiblastis sp.* matted on the sphagnum moss laden branches of huge Hoop pines. Podocarps and Celery top pines were hosts to numerous epiphytes including *Vanilla hirsuta* and climbing pandanus.

Large clumps of tall caned *Dendrobium engae* with fat seed pods and creamy flowers simultaneously grew in the forks of the *Nothofagus* rainforest trees. *D. theionanthum*, *D. crispilinguum* and *D. subcaule.* were found in the most exposed conditions subject to extremes of temperature and wind. Pure, white, crystalline flowers of *Gloscorhyncha sp.* grew on the mossy, vertical, tree trunks.

Tree ferns, *Dicksonia tomentosa*, *Albizia* trees and *Draceana* shrubs surrounded the cookhouse, from which a constant stream of smoke emerged as either meals were prepared or water was heated for showers. The bedrooms were set apart in the top floor of another wooden building with showers and amenities below. The abundance of orchids in the owner’s collection was impressive and indicative of the logging occurring in primary forests from which they had been rescued. We tried to collect some seed pods for future growth trials.

There were more than 50 species of orchids here, with *Dendrobium oxyglossum* the most diverse section. Some fine examples included *D. delicatulum*, *D. heliwigianum*, *D. masarangense* var. *theionanthum*, bright orange *D. vexillarius*. Native bees worked flowers of *D. vexillarius* var. *retroflexum* and *D. violaceum*. Also there was an eye-watering thirteen Vireya section Rhododendron species, the best collection we had ever seen. Tall caned, white antelope, *Dendrobium hamferum*, *D. aemulans*, and *D. acuminatum* grew on a cluster fig. They displayed the variety of forms as some were grass mimics among the *Cadetia ionantha*.

Eager to experience a Sing-Sing, (Melanesian word for Corroboree) we were driven to a muddy market area where the decorated dancers were lining up in their finery. Shiny, black cassowary and paradise bird feathers shimmered in exquisite head dresses as the dancers jumped up and down in a line dance sequence. Face-painted, tall men danced, dressed in slinky grass skirts with large kina shells, denoting wealth, around their necks and spreading on their chests. Their long straight line faced the appreciative audience who cheered every time the short, animated sequence was over. Some of the dancers beat slim waisted wooden kudu drums and blew whistles. White pyrethrum flowers grew in old garden plots on the hills and patches of pit-pit grass were commonly harvested for roofing materials.

We were delighted to see the Laiagam Orchid Collection set up by Tom Reeve with identified, labelled, cloud forest endemics of these Highlands. Many had been collected from the nearby Mt. Scratchley.

Some had been mounted on treefern fibre like *Mediocalcar* sp., *Phreatia* sp. and *Dendrobium simplex*. Others were in wooden slat baskets and hung under shadecloth roofs. Many were flowering including *D. guttatum*, *D. polysema*, *D. armeniacum* and *D. macrophyllum*. *Vireya* rhododendrons large orange flowers were delightful growing in pots along the edges of the shadehouses. Red tubular clusters and yellow trumpet masses hung from others in the edging pots.

*Diplocalobium tipula* and *D. chrysotropsis* were beautifully flowering masses. Antplants, *Myrmecodia* species with prickly, swollen stems were growing epiphytically. *Cadetia* sp. and *Calanthe* sp. specimens were relatives of Australian orchids but many had lost their labels as informed supervision became scarce. The friendly locals working for the Dept. of Primary Industry were tending the orchids but were unable to communicate culture due to our lack of common language skills. However we were enchanted by a mass of creamy, starry flowers that had been misnamed *Dendrobium rarum* when it had been a major prizewinner at the Goroka Show. Small growths with a terminal leaf projected comparatively large, white, narrow flowers that had crossed ventral sepals. This was unbelievably exciting to see because the flowers appeared to be like a *Latourea-Dendrocoryne* hybrid. Subsequent investigation has shown us a resemblance to *D. rariflorum* which has only been reported from West Irian.

We walked down from Kiap through terraced gardens, past mud huts with smoke streaming from the thatch roofs. People and pigs sleep inside for protection from the cold, mountain night air. Important wealth symbols, pigs were kept by the women, who nursed them and were responsible for raising them as well as their children. Men were responsible for clearing original garden plots and assisted in the digging and erection of pig-proof fencing. This was sometimes *Cordylines* with red berries but often *Datura* sp. growing in a thicket from sticks put into the soil on the plot verges. Poison fencing is a novel idea that makes an impression on pigs !!!

During our guided tour through a nearby rainforest, we entered by a village where the children followed us up to the edge of the trees and then returned home to direct rascals after us. Blissfully unaware of our pending peril, we proceeded to climb enjoying the altitudinal changes in vegetation from treefern glades, palm and pandanus groves to bamboo thickets. *Usnea* lichens, *Taeniophyllum* sp. *Glomera* sp. and many matting *Bulbophyllum* sp. were noticed and a single delicate red bloom was discovered. While resting at the mossy, humid, epiphytically rich level of the mountain, we suddenly realised that strange eyes were watching us from the shrubbery. They emerged as six well fern crowned axemen insisting on taking all valuables including video camera, cash and Russell's spectacles.

A horrible, empty feeling spread through us as we argued for the five robbers to return the spectacles. Belligerently throwing them at us, we were released to make our way through the failing light up the slippery track to the main path through the 2500 metres high, cold jungle that would take us 10 kms. to our hopefully waiting vehicle. We met many groups of walkers along the main trail in the darkness and they sang as they walked between villages. They were amazed to see the walking ghosts of the dead and came right up close for a good look. Stunned by our close encounter, we made a report to the local police, who tried to retrieve what they could, by locating and threatening to burn the village the robbers came from, if they did not give us back our goods. Now we were on the payback trail!!!

Driving towards Mt. Hagen, with a well-armed policeman we crossed the realm of frost tolerant plants like *Cyathea ferox* growing among the alpine grass tussocks. The Kunai grass, *Imperata cylindrica*, was harvested for thatching and we met several mobile grass bundles moving along the road with only two legs showing below the grass. Few villages had been built above this frost line, as reliable food cropping was impossible. A variety of moorland plants with relatives on moors in Asia, Africa, Australia and Europe grew in the marshy area. Gentian, *Viola*, *Hypericum*, *Lobelia* and *Ranunculus* interspersed the upland alpine lichens, mosses and grasses.

Written by Edda Viskic in 1998, travelling with Russell Job in Sept.1990. P.O. Box 10 Forest Range. S.A. 5139. <http://welcome.to/montemazula>

To be continued (Part 2 of 2) in next month's Journal.

**THE NATIVE ORCHID SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC  
2000 SPRING SHOW SCHEDULE AND CONDITIONS OF ENTRY**

**Champions**

**Grand Champion Native Orchid of the Show**  
(Trophy donated by NOSSA)

**Champion Terrestrial Species** The Roy Hargreaves Prize  
(donated by Roy Hargreaves)

**Champion Terrestrial Hybrid** The Kay Nesbitt Trophy  
(donated by Les Nesbitt)

**Champion Epiphytic Species** The Well's Trophy  
(donated by Bub and Don Wells)

**Champion Epiphytic Hybrid**

**Champion Floral Art Exhibit**

**Entry for the Bill Murdoch Trophy -Best Australian Species**  
(donated by the Ira Butler Trophy Committee)

**Entry for the Ira Butler Trophy -Best Australian Hybrid**  
(donated by the Ira Butler Trophy Committee)

**Displays**

A card will be presented to the best display in each Section.

Section 1 - Floor Display

Section 2 - Tabletop Display

Section 36 - Display by another Society

**Orchid Classes**

All Orchids for judging must be nominated. Nomination is free. Forms will be available on set up day. Orchids for judging may be staged in displays or as individual plants on the benches provided. First and second prize cards will be awarded

**Australian Species**

- 101 Dendrobium falcostrum
- 102 Dendrobium gracilicaule
- 103 Dendrobium kingianum
- 104 Dendrobium speciosum complex
- 105 Dendrobium tetragonum complex
- 106 Other Dendrobium Species - Section Dendrocoryne
- 107 Dockrillia Species
- 108 Other Dendrobium Species
- 109 Sarcocochilus falcatus
- 110 Sarcocochilus hartmannii
- 111 Other Sarcocochilus Species
- 112 Other Sarcanthinae Species
- 113 Bulbophyllum Species
- 114 Cymbidium Species
- 115 Other Epiphytic Species
- 116 Seedling Epiphyte - First Flowering
- 117 Specimen Epiphytic Species

- 120 Acianthus
- 121 Cyrtostylis
- 122 Chiloglottis
- 123 Caladenia
- 124 Diuris
- 125 Glossodia
- 126 Multiflowered Pterostylis Species

- 127 Other Pterostylis Species
- 128 Thelymitra
- 129 Evergreen Terrestrial Species
- 130 Other Terrestrial Species
- 131 Seedling Terrestrial - First flowering
- 132 Specimen Terrestrial

**Australian Hybrids**

Hybrids with non-Australian parentage, either wholly or partly, are not eligible for entry in these classes

- 201 Dendrobium Primary Hybrid - Section Dendrocoryne
- 202 Dendrobium Hybrid - Section Dendrocoryne - white/cream
- 203 Dendrobium Hybrid - Section Dendrocoryne - yellow/orange
- 204 Dendrobium Hybrid - Section Dendrocoryne - pink/red/purple
- 205 Dendrobium Hybrid - Section Dendrocoryne - any other colour
- 206 Dendrobium Hybrid - Section Spatulata
- 207 Dendrobium Hybrid - Cold - Hot type parentage
- 208 Other Dendrobium Hybrid
- 209 Sarcanthinae Hybrid - white
- 210 Sarcanthinae Hybrid - pink or red
- 211 Sarcanthinae Hybrid any other colour
- 212 Seedling Epiphyte Hybrid - First flowering
- 213 Specimen Hybrid Epiphyte
- 220 Caladenia Hybrid
- 221 Diuris Hybrid
- 222 Pterostylis Hybrid
- 223 Thelymitra Hybrid
- 224 Other Terrestrial Hybrid
- 225 Seedling Terrestrial Hybrid
- 226 Specimen Terrestrial Hybrid

**Australasian Species**

Includes species from within the ANOS defined Australasian Region, with the exception of Australia

- 301 Dendrobium Species
- 302 Other Australasian Species

**Australasian Hybrids**

Hybrids between Australasian parents only or hybrids with mixed Australasian and Australian parentage

- 401 Australasian Hybrid

**Floral Art Arrangements**

- 501 Shoulder Spray of Native Orchids
- 502 Restaurant Table centrepiece featuring Native Orchids; to fit inside imaginary cylinder 300mm tall x 100 mm diameter
- 503 Vase of Native Orchids

*Special Conditions on Back of Sheet*

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Entries of exhibits are free and open to all Societies and their members. Registrations for the display sections must be arranged with the Show Marshal before Setup Day.
2. Set-up day will be Friday 15th September 2000 between 2.00 pm and 8.30 pm in St Peters Town Hall. Judging will commence at 8.00 am on Saturday 16th September. The Show will be open to the General public from 10.00 am on Saturday 16th September.
3. All sections and classes cover Australasian Native Orchids only. Australasian means the Commonwealth of Australia and Territories, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, New Caledonia, Irian Jaya, Timor, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.
4. Plants competing for prizes shall have been owned and in the possession of the exhibitor for the preceding six (6) months. This does not apply to ferns and foliage.
5. Plants exhibited in displays will be eligible for prizes
6. All entries exhibited in classes 101 - 401 are eligible for Champion Prizes.
7. Nominations are not required. To be eligible for prizes, plants must have a label attached showing the plant name and exhibitor's number and be exhibited by the time judging commences.
8. There is no restriction on the number of separate entries by an exhibitor in any one class or classes. Entries in joint names will be accepted.
9. ANOS Judging Standards apply. Judges' decisions shall be final and binding.
10. No prize shall be given if in the opinion of the Judges a prize is not warranted.
11. Exhibits must not be removed from the display before the termination of the show, unless exceptional circumstances are involved and then only with the approval of the Show Marshal.
12. NOSSA will not be held responsible for any loss, destruction or damage to plants or other items on display and no exhibitor and/or seller of plants or other items shall have any claim against the Society and/or Show Officials.
13. Definition of a seedling. A seedling shall mean the complete plant grown from seed (not a mericlone) flowering for the first time. The status of a seedling shall be retained throughout the flowering season in which it first flowers.
14. Australian *Dendrobium* species\* included in:
  - a) *Dendrobium* section *Dendrocoryne* are: *adae*, *aernulum*, *falcorostrum*, *fleckeri*, *jonesii*, sp. aff. *jonesii* (*ruppianum*), *kingianum*, *gracilicaule* (*mecropus*), *moorii*, *speciosum* complex, and *tetragonum* complex
  - b) *Dendrobium* section *Monophyllaea* are: *carrii*, *monophyllum* and *schneiderae*.
  - c) *Dendrobium* section *Phalaenanthe* are: *afJmne* and *bigibbum*.
  - d) *Dendrobium* section *Spatulata* are: *antennatum*, *carronii*, *canaliculatum* complex. *discolour*, *johannis*, *mirbelianum*, *nindii* and *trilarnellatum*.
  - e) *Dockrillia* section are: *bowmanii*, *calamiforme*, *cucurnerinum*, *fairfaxii*, sp. aff. *fairfaxii*, (*teretifolium* complex), *linguiforme*, *lichenastrum*, *mortii*, (*tennuissirnurn*), *prenticei*, *pugioniforme*, *rigidum*, *racemosum*, *striolatum*, *shoeninum* (*beckleril*), *torressae*, *teretifolium* and *wassellii*.
  - f) Hybrids benched in classes 201 -209 may include *Monophyllaea* in their parentage.
15. The staging of exhibits in all classes shall be entirely under the control and direction of the Show Marshal or his/her deputy.
16. The Society reserves the exclusive rights to photograph for its own purposes any exhibits in the show.
17. Water must not be used in any display. Early morning misting may be allowed under the authority of the Show Marshal.
18. The Show Marshal or his/her deputy reserve the right to reject, remove or rearrange any exhibit.
19. Exhibitors may use ferns and/or native foliage to embellish exhibits. Such plants will not be taken into consideration when judging except for decorative effect in display classes.
20. No flowers or fruit other than orchids may be used in any display.
21. When displays are being judged for arrangement and display, recognition will be given to displays which are uncluttered and spaced to best advantage. As a guide approximately 20% of the floor area should be open to allow access by judges.
22. In the Floral Art Classes, fresh Australasian native orchids and plant material must be used in all classes. Any Australasian embellishment may be used. There are no ownership restrictions.
23. Staging must be completed for the Floral Art Sections by 10.00 am on Saturday 15th September 2000.
24. Major prizes and trophies will be presented to winners at the Monthly Meeting on Tuesday 24th October 2000.
25. The Show will close at 4.45 pm on Sunday 17th September 2000 and all plants are to be removed by 6:30 pm.

\* It is the policy of NOSSA to neither accept nor reject the proposed name changes discussed in Australian Orchid Research Vol. 1(1989), Vol. 2 (1991), and Volume 3 (1998).