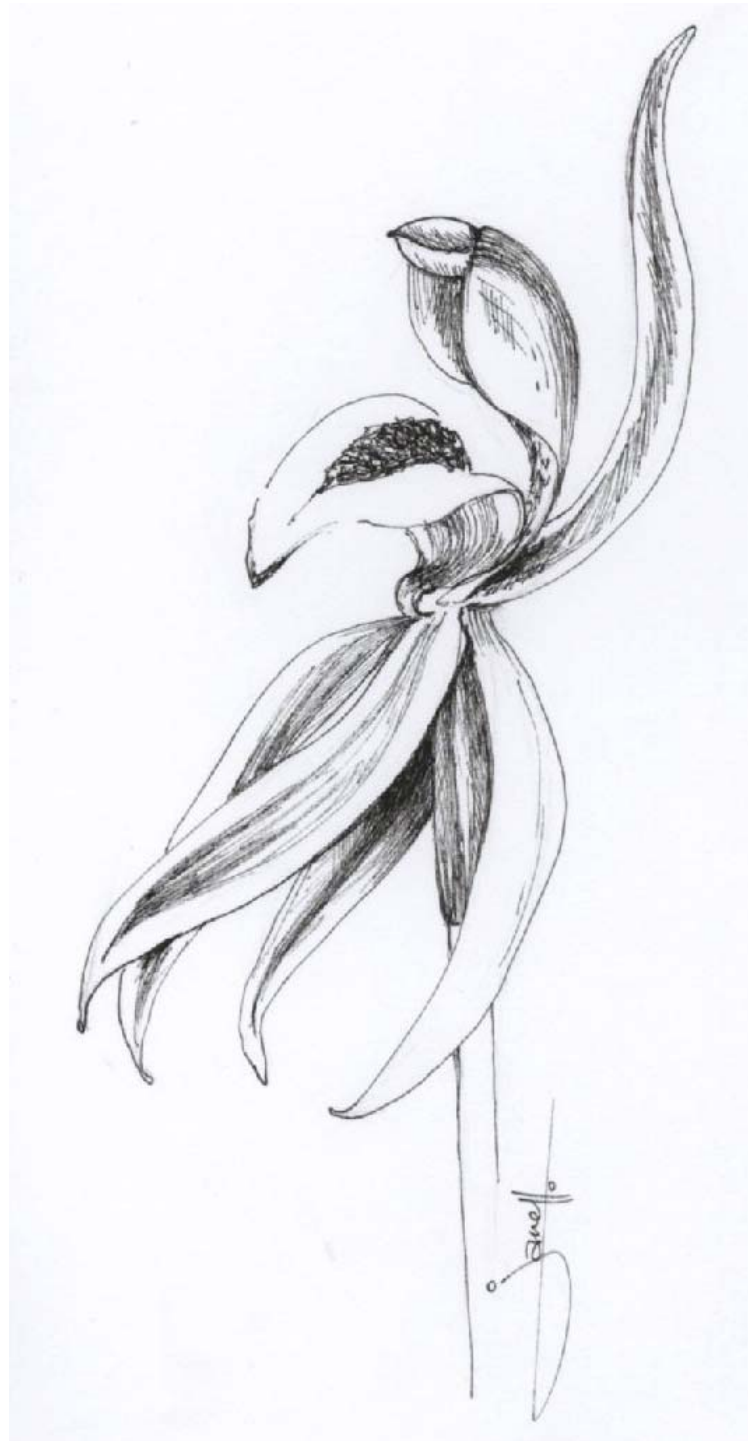


Journal  
of the  
**Native Orchid Society**  
of  
**South Australia Inc**



*Arachnorchis cardiochila*

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

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

*The Native Orchid Society of South Australia promotes the conservation of orchids through the preservation of natural habitat and through cultivation. Except with the documented official representation of the management committee, no person may represent the Society on any matter. All native orchids are protected in the wild; their collection without written Government permit is illegal.*

**PRESIDENT**

Bill Dear:  
Telephone 8296 2111

**SECRETARY**

Cathy Houston  
telephone 8356 7356  
Email: [cathyhn@tpg.com.au](mailto:cathyhn@tpg.com.au)

**VICE PRESIDENT**

Bodo Jensen

**COMMITTEE**

Bob Bates  
John Bartram

Thelma Bridle  
John Peace

**EDITOR**

David Hirst  
14 Beaverdale Avenue  
Windsor Gardens SA 5087  
Telephone 8261 7998  
Email [hirst.david@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:hirst.david@saugov.sa.gov.au)

**TREASURER**

vacant

**LIFE MEMBERS**

Mr R. Hargreaves†  
Mr H. Goldsack†  
Mr R. Robjohns†  
Mr J. Simmons†  
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Mr R Bates  
Mr R Shooter  
Mr W Dear

**Conservation Officer:** Thelma Bridle

**Registrar of Judges:** Les Nesbitt

**Field Trips Coordinator:** Susan Secomb

phone 0409 091 030

**Trading Table:** Judy Penney

**Tuber bank Coordinator:** Malcolm Guy telephone 8276 7350

**New Members Coordinator:** John Bartram ph: 8331 3541; email: [barjd@adam.com.au](mailto:barjd@adam.com.au)

**PATRON Mr L. Nesbitt**

*The Native Orchid Society of South Australia, while taking all due care, take no responsibility for loss or damage to any plants whether at shows, meetings or exhibits.*

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

**MAY 2007      VOL. 31 NO 4**

**CONTENTS THIS JOURNAL**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Page</b>
Diary Dates		26
April meeting		27
For Your Information – NOSSA News		28
How it is Done	Reg Shooter	28
Field Trips for 2007-2008		28
NOSSA 30 Years On - Where to Now?	Editor	30
3rd International Orchid Conservation Congress	Renate Faast	31
NOSSA Financial Report for 2006		33
2007 Orchid Events - What's on		34

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

**NEXT MEETING 22 MAY 2007**

**Tuesday, 22 May**, St Matthew's Hall, Bridge Street, Kensington. Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m. Doors to the hall will be open from 7:15 p.m. to allow Members access to the Library, trading table and to set up plants for show on the benches.  
The speaker for May is Paul Harvey with "Will the Murray dry up?"

**DIARY DATES**

<b>Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> July</b>	Warren and Hale Conservation Parks for <i>Diplodium</i> .
<b>Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> July</b>	Scott Creek
<b>22-23 September</b>	ANNUAL SHOW
<b>Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> December</b>	Xmas BBQ

**Next NOSSA Judges Meeting Date - Saturday June 2**

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Wed, 30<sup>th</sup> May** at the home of John Bartram. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

## APRIL MEETING

Plants Benched

### Epiphyte species

*Dendrobium lithocola* (11 plants); *Dendrobium schneiderae*; *Liparis reflexa*.

### Epiphyte hybrids

*Dendrobium* Annes Rainbow Surprise.

### Terrestrial species

*Diplodinium reflexum*; *Taurantha ophioglossa*

### Terrestrial hybrids

*Pterostylis* x *furcillata* [=X *Taurodium furcillatum*]

### Judging results

#### Epiphyte species

1st *Dendrobium lithocola* grown by Bodo Jensen

2nd *Liparis reflexa* grown by Jan Adams

3rd *Dendrobium lithocola* grown by David Cammack

#### Epiphyte hybrids

1st *Dendrobium* Annes Rainbow Surprise grown by David Cammack

No 2nd or 3rd

#### Terrestrial species

1st *Taurantha ophioglossa* grown by Malcolm Guy

2nd *Diplodinium reflexum* grown by Malcolm Guy

No 3rd

#### Terrestrial hybrids

1st *Pterostylis* x *furcillata* grown by Les Burgess

No 2nd or 3rd

### Popular vote results

#### Terrestrial species

*Taurantha ophioglossa* grown by Malcolm Guy

#### Terrestrial hybrid

*Pterostylis* x *furcillata* grown by Les Burgess

#### Epiphyte species

*Dendrobium lithocola* grown by Bodo Jensen

#### Epiphyte hybrid

*Dendrobium* Annes Rainbow Surprise grown by David Cammack

Commentary provided by Noel Oliver (Epiphytes) and Les Nesbitt (Terrestrials)

### April Speakers

Lachlan Farrington and Renate Faast each gave a talk and power-point presentation on their studies on *Caladenia*. Lachlan concentrated on the genetic variations between fragmented populations which generally was found to increase with greater distance between populations though that of *C. rigida* was relatively more stable while Renate was looking at the pollination and reproductive success rates of *Caladenia tentaculata* and *C. rigida* monitoring 11 sites at Millbrook, Mt Crawford, Sth Para and Scott Creek. Their work will be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the *Caladenia* in South Australia and towards the conservation of these species.

## **New Treasurer needed.**

**WITH SOME URGENCY**

### **HOW IT IS DONE**

**Reg Shooter**

There were very few plants benched at the April meeting which is to be expected at this time of the year.

To brighten up the meeting there were several plants of *Dendrobium lithocola* syn *Den bigibbum* var *compactum* benched. This is a much smaller plant than *Den. bigibbum* var *bigibbum* in all parts. The pseudobulbs are short and plump, the flowers are smaller and it is much more cold tolerant. Unlike *Den. bigibbum* var *bigibbum* that requires to be grown, with any success, in a glasshouse with a little heat (10-12°C) during the winter months *Den. lithocola* can be grown in a shade house with plenty of air movement, humidity & watering during the warmer months, (October to April,) then, when flower spikes start to appear (late March/April) brought indoors & placed on a window sill out of direct sunlight until flowering has finished. If you are really serious a mesh frame can be made and placed in a kitchen, bathroom or spare room that provides plenty of light during the colder days & nights where these plants can be hung then taken out to a sheltered spot during the warmer periods of the day. This may seem like a lot of work but when these little beauties flower you will agree it is worth the effort.

A plant that is quite different and very easy to grow is *Liparis reflexa*. A first time exhibitor benched a nice large specimen at the meeting & received second place.

This orchid receives very bad press being variously referred to as; Wet Dog orchid or Tom Cats in reference to the sharp odour that resembles animal urine or Onion orchid in view of the shape of the pseudobulbs. In fact, apart from the smell it is a very attractive orchid having small, round, crowded dark green pseudobulbs topped by one to three strap-like leaves which, even when not in flower, makes an attractive pot plant. The small, 10mm greenish yellow flowers are carried on semi arching racemes bearing 5 to 30 spidery flowers. They are best grown in a pot of coarse free draining compost in an airy bright shadehouse. They like to be kept moist throughout the year and respond to occasional weak fertiliser. If protection from slugs and snails can be guaranteed (they just love them) they can be grown as garden plants in a protected area of the garden.

*Liparis reflexa* is one of about 250 species found around the world in Asia, Africa & the Americas. 10 species occur in Australia and with the exception of one are endemic (found only in Australia) to this continent.

### **FIELD TRIPS**

#### **Final revised edition of Field trips for 2007 and until April 2008**

Given the number of members who are unable to attend trips on Saturdays, this table has been altered after some discussion, to include some Sundays and one more mid week date in School holidays.

I hope we have helped to make it possible for more people to get out into the field and see our native orchids where God planted them.

NOSSA Field Trips –generally meet in time to head off by 10am. There will be confirmation of all trips closer to the time. Contact Susan Secomb 08 85246248 or 0409 091030 with any queries. Most trips are full days.

The Park of the Year for study is Gawler Ranges Regional Park with a camping trip for the grey haired nomads planned for mid August.

Date and time	Place	Details
Saturday 7 <sup>th</sup> July (first weekend of school holidays)	Warren and Hale Conservation Parks – meet opposite the Williamstown oval where left leads to Springton / right to Birdwood	Diplodium
mid July	South East	Un-named Diplodiums - contact Bob Bates who will lead this trip
Sunday 22 <sup>nd</sup> July (last weekend of school holidays)	Scott Creek, (Frith Road) – meet at the corner of Dorsett Vale and Cherry Gardens Roads	Greenhoods & Diplodiums
Saturday 4 <sup>th</sup> August	Jenkins Scrub and Cromer Conservation Park	Helmet orchids
From approximately Sunday 12 <sup>th</sup> August / mid August	Gawler Ranges	Park of the year study – contact Peter McCauley
Sunday 26 <sup>th</sup> August	Totness Conservation Park and Mt Barker summit	Helmet and “Swan” orchids
Tuesday 4 <sup>th</sup> , Wednesday 5 <sup>th</sup> September (leading to optional survey/monitoring with Lofty Block Threatened Orchid Recovery Project)	Warren Gorge, Alligator Gorge, Mount Remarkable	Caladenia gladiolata, C. woolcockiorum & new Arachnorchis species - Contact Bob Bates
Saturday 8 <sup>th</sup> September	Placid Estates, Monarto, Hartley Hill	Spider orchids – from Tailem Bend, turn onto Meningie road, meet on road to Carawatha Nursery
Sunday 16 <sup>th</sup> September	Meet at Clarendon am - Hardy’s Scrub (Chapel Hill Rd) before Kangarilla; pm - Onkaparinga	
September 15 <sup>th</sup> / 16 <sup>th</sup>	Western Victoria – fire area searches	Contact Peter McCauley 83376181
September 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup>	Western Victoria – fire area searches	Contact Peter McCauley 83376181
Wednesday 3 <sup>rd</sup> October (1 <sup>st</sup> week school holidays)	Kyeema and Mt Magnificent – meet at Kuitpo forest Headquarters	
Wednesday 10 <sup>th</sup> October (2 <sup>nd</sup> week school holidays)	Altona Scrub and Kaiserstuhl Native Forest Reserve – meet 25 Whiteman Rd Williamstown	
Saturday 13 <sup>th</sup> October (last weekend of school holidays)	Scott Creek (Frith Road) – see previous meeting details	Spider orchids
November 3 <sup>rd</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup>	Eastern Victoria – fire area searches	Contact Peter McCauley 83376181
Saturday 3 <sup>rd</sup> November	Cox’s Scrub – southern end – from the lower carpark	This area was burnt in 06/07 T benthamiana, P. australe
Friday 28 <sup>th</sup> December (our alternative to Summer sales)	Deviation Road, Carey Gully – meet at Uraidla	Dipodiums
<b>2008</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> week in February 2008	South East	Corunastylis despectans
Late February	Mount compass swamps – Glen Shera, Brawleys	Spiranthes
Saturday 12 <sup>th</sup> April	Halbury Parklands and Zachers scrub	Genoplesiums (Corunastylis)

The following is just a rambling of thoughts, an overview, as many of the topics mentioned below if discussed fully would amount to pages on their own.

What has NOSSA achieved in its 30 years as a Society? Since the inception of N.O.S.S.A. in 1977 there have been many changes relating to Native Terrestrial Orchids. During this period there have been substantial increases in the area of land set aside as Conservation Parks and Reserves and NOSSA has submitted ideas towards the management of these. Orchids have recently been included in endangered plant species programs by DEH and in pollination studies. Surveys have been conducted to record the occurrence and distribution. Weeding activities with other groups such as Friends of Parks has not only helped to conserve our orchids but to educate other groups. Notable is *Oligochaetochilus arenicola* at Grange Golf Course.

The part that NOSSA has played in the success of these activities has been substantial with lobbying of agencies, initiating rescue digs and the dispersal of those plants through sales and the Tuber-Bank. There has been considerable success with flasking techniques and recently Les Nesbitt has been propagating *Caladenia tentaculata* with remarkable success. While many new species have been described in recent years it is known that many more still remain unnamed. NOSSA members have been instrumental in discovering these new species and the recording of a number of species previously considered extinct in SA. In the past the NOSSA Journal, along with the annual Spring Show, has played a large part in disseminating knowledge of our Orchids. Now advances in computer technology have resulted in the setting up a web-site and production of a CD on South Australian Orchids which together should attract a larger audience. Education of the public with shows and displays and the involvement of such as Upper Sturt Primary School and liaison with Councils and landowners has been a priority with some of our members. It goes without saying that South Australian Native Orchids would not be as abundant as they are now without direct involvement from NOSSA members.

However many factors still threaten our Orchids. The most recent threat is that of Global Warming with predictions of more dry years ahead. Even if the coming years are not 'dry' the winter rain pattern may be becoming of shorter duration or less intense. Declining insect populations in some areas due to predation by the European wasp and by use of insecticides ultimately will affect pollination rates. Rats and mice are known to devour orchids, usually the flowers, but is it coincidence that during the driest winter on record mice or rats seemed to find many of my terrestrial orchid leaves palatable, not just the flowers, eating bare one pot after another when I had never experienced this problem in previous years? As these rodents are very numerous in the bush just what part do they play in the destruction of our orchids? Land clearance though not on large scale still goes on. The high demand for subdivision of land particularly in the Mount Lofty Ranges needs to be monitored closely. Translocation of orchids (see the February 2007 Journal article by Joe Quarmby) to more secure sites, to bolster chances of pollination, may be part of the answer but this may challenge our current way of thinking, which is basically to fence an area and hope for the best. Our population is ageing so with an increase in the number of retirees looking for a way to occupy themselves could orchids be promoted as a plant for the water-wise gardener? Recent housing developments are resulting in smaller gardens so orchids, especially epiphytes, may be ideally suited to those residents. Orchids for courtyards instead of the shade-house?

NOSSA members include country, interstate and some overseas residents. A core group of local members have been integral in the success of the Society but due to age and other reasons these members are surely dropping out. We are ever reliant on some of our newer members taking their place. We must continue to be proactive in attracting such members to the Society if as much progress is to be made in the next 30 years as has been made in the last 30 years.

Lachlan Farrington and I were fortunate to receive funding to attend a two-day workshop held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in March in conjunction with the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Orchid Conservation Congress (IOCC). The workshop (Population Dynamics applied to Orchid Conservation) focussed on recent methodology to determine the probability of persistence or extinction of a species or population in its natural habitat. The instructors were Professor Raymond Tremblay (University of Puerto Rico) and Professor Pavel Kindlmann (University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic), both with extensive experience in the study of population dynamics of terrestrial orchids.

Following an introduction and historical perspective, we were taught how to collect and analyse demographic data using life cycle diagrams and matrix population models. Use of such models allow calculations of population growth rates as well as predictions of stable stage distribution, reproductive value (contribution of life stages to the next generation) and sensitivities (impact of each life stage on population growth rate) and as such provide an important tool for making conservation and management decisions. The importance of considering variation due to demography (differences between individual plants), spatial separation (differences between populations) and time (differences between months or years) was also highlighted. Theory was reinforced and consolidated by providing an opportunity for each of us to analyse data sets from real orchid populations. Aspects of population dynamics at the landscape level were discussed including metapopulations and island biogeography theory highlighting the importance of migration, fragment size and isolation. Hopefully some of the techniques we learned can be applied to the monitoring data that has been collected in South Australia over the years.

Whilst the workshop was quite intense, we did get the opportunity to wander around the lush grounds of the University of Costa Rica. Obviously we hadn't yet realised where in the world we were because it took us a little while to notice that the Eucalyptus, Callistemon and Casuarinas were actually a long way from home. In our defence though, we weren't used to seeing trunks and branches of Casuarinas totally adorned by epiphytic orchids and bromeliads! It was here that we saw the floral emblem of Costa Rica, the stunning *Cattleya skinneri*. Just some brief statistics on Costa Rica – a country of 51,100 square kilometers with a population of about 4.5 million people, it contains 4% of the world's biodiversity (equivalent to that of entire North America). Over 25% of the country is protected in forests and reserves and no less than 1400 species of orchids can be found here! Two field trips organised by the conference gave us a wonderful taste of the Costa Rican countryside and rainforests. Tapanti National Park and Bosque de Paz, a privately owned reserve, are both lush rainforests brimming with epiphytes. Although we didn't see many orchids in flower (apart from the tiny *Lepanthes*, thankfully pointed out to us!), we were more than rewarded by the stunning displays in the Bosque de Paz orchid garden and the Lankaster Botanical Gardens. The six species of hummingbirds (one not much bigger than a bumblebee) busily extracting sugar from the feeders also kept me mesmerised for some time.

Now, back to the congress. The scientific presentations at the IOCC included those directly relevant to Lachlan's and my research projects as well as providing an excellent overview of global orchid research and conservation challenges. Equally as valuable was the opportunity to network with experts in the field from all around the world. It was great to see so many Australians (about 15) present although we found it a bit ironic that we'd travelled to the other side of the world to meet them! I will briefly summarise some of the presentations I found particularly interesting.

Belinda Newman, a PhD student at Western Australia's Murdoch University, has been evaluating the use of terrestrial orchids as indicators of ecosystem health in remnants of bushland in and around Perth. She assessed the vegetation condition of five urban bushland sites ranging from poor, highly disturbed fragments to healthy, relatively intact fragments. Belinda's results suggest that the presence of orchids at a site is not a good indicator of the health of the ecosystem. She also found that pollination success was not affected by the condition of the vegetation, however for two orchid species, seedling survival was higher at healthier sites.

Kelli Gowland, a PhD student at Australian National University, Canberra, is apparently the only



researcher currently studying Australian epiphytic orchids. Kelli has shown that the three species of epiphytic orchids she studied have quite different patterns of distribution across woody plants. Whilst one was randomly distributed, the others showed some preference or even avoidance of particular tree species. Surprisingly this did not seem to correlate with the distribution of mycorrhizal fungi. Potentially the most exciting outcome of Kelli's research is an experiment showing that orchid mycorrhizal fungi are actively attracted towards viable orchid seed.

Marilyn Light from Quebec, Canada, carried out quite a detailed experiment to examine the effects of trampling on the terrestrial orchid environment. Marilyn showed that effects of soil compaction as a result of trampling (standing in the same spot for five minutes per day for 10 days), are still evident four months later. Furthermore, she found that trampled areas had changes to the abundance, taxa and trophic groups of soil nematodes (used as indicators of soil condition) and suggested that this may lead to changes in the composition and abundance of mycorrhizal fungi.

Carol Wake from the University of Dakota is studying the effect of competing foliage on the pollination of the White Lady's Slipper terrestrial prairie orchid. Pollination success at an open (mowed) site was double (44%) that found in dense (22%) and medium dense (18%) sites. However, plants at the open site appeared to suffer a trade-off in that sun damage to foliage resulted in a reduction in tuber development.

Perhaps somewhat of a controversial theme at an orchid conservation conference was Professor James Ackerman's talk (University of Puerto Rico) on the potential invasiveness of many orchids. There are currently 90 species of orchids listed as invasive and Prof. Ackerman's interests lie in trying to understand what characteristics make some orchids invasive while others are rare. So far it has been difficult to find a common thread amongst invasive species. He finished his presentation with an interesting dilemma: are invasive orchids bad? We don't know - they could potentially be carriers of plant pests and diseases or compete with native species, they may be poor competitors and hence not pose a problem, or they may even be beneficial by increasing biodiversity or accelerating successional processes.

Back to Australian research, Nigel Swarts is exploring the feasibility of an integrated approach towards the recovery of the nationally endangered *Caladenia huegelii*, as part of his PhD studies at the University of Western Australia. His studies investigated population genetics, pollination biology, fungal associations, propagation and transplanting as well as the *ex situ* conservation of seeds and fungal isolates. Ryan Phillips, also at the University of Western Australia, has been looking at factors that influence rarity in orchids. His results indicate that sexually deceptive species have higher incidences of rarity, compared to their food deceptive or food rewarding counterparts, and that species in naturally fragmented habitats such as swamps, salt lakes or granite outcrops have the highest incidence of rarity. Magali Wright is in the final stages of her PhD at the University of Melbourne and talked about her experiments showing that soil disturbance is the most effective at improving *in situ* seedling recruitment and survival of *Caladenia tentaculata*. Zoe Smith spoke about the work she carried out as part of her PhD studies at the University of Melbourne, looking at the reintroduction of the threatened *Diuris fragrantissima*. Gary Backhouse (DSE, Victoria) presented a detailed national assessment of Australia's orchids highlighting the discrepancies in the processes used for listing threatened species at the regional and national level, resulting in huge underestimations of the actual number of threatened orchids.

Perhaps one of the most significant outcomes of the Congress came about when Kingsley Dixon (WA) and Gary Backhouse pointed out that a large proportion of the research being carried out in Australia is on species belonging to *Caladenia*. It was suggested that we hold a national workshop bringing together people working on this genus to summarise current studies and identify knowledge gaps for future research. It was decided to hold this workshop in Adelaide later this year, and Lachlan has been busy applying for funding to make it happen. I think it is an exciting opportunity not only for orchid research but also for integrating science with the on-ground management and conservation of orchid species.

Well, that was a very quick sprint around the IOCC – if you'd like more information about any of the presentations, please feel free to contact me ([renate.faast@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:renate.faast@adelaide.edu.au)). It was a great privilege to be immersed into such a wealth of orchid information, highlighting not only the huge amount of work that is being done all around the world to study and conserve our orchids, but also the great number of questions that are still waiting to be answered.

I wish to thank: Environmental Futures Network (Early Career Researcher Scheme); Research Abroad Travel Scholarship and the Department of Environmental Biology, University of Adelaide for funding this trip.

## NOSSA FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2006

Receipts		Expenses	
Membership	1794	Australia Post ( Mail Box renewal )	60
Tuber Bank	293.4	Insurance( Aon Risk Services Australia Ltd )	717.33
Raffle ( Club Meetings )	378.9	Kabi Group ( Conference Donation)	500
David Jones Book	2595	Magazine Printing	1562
Native Orchid Hybrid Lists	275	Magazine Postage	700
Orchids of S.A. C.D.'s	70	Secretary Expenses	111.73
Trading Table	110.25	Editor Expenses	360
Club Dinner	455	Buckingham Arms Hotel ( Annual Dinner Deposit )	125
Auction ( Flask )	16	Buckingham Arms Hotel ( Annual Dinner Final Payment )	330
Donations	12.1	St Matthews Homes Inc ( Hall Hire )	451
Poster	5	Australia Native Orchid Society ( Hybrid Lists )	247.8
Plant Sales ( NOSSA Show )	4493.5	Purchase of Acer Projector	1219
Raffle ( NOSSA Show )	125.5	St Mary's Parish ( Hall Deposit )	100
Plant Sales ( SAP Show )	1760	St Mary's Parish( Hall Hire )	230
Plant Sales ( Belair )	50.25	Show Float ( N.O.S.S.A.)	300
Annual Auction Night	420.7	APS S.A. Inc ( Show Stall & Tressel )	30
Xmas BBQ	46	Australian Orchid Foundation ( D Jones Books )	2700
Xmas Raffle	154	Australian Orchid Nursery ( Turville Talk )	250
Show Floats	600	Pan Print ( Popular Vote Cards )	319
		Show Float ( S.A.P. )	300
Sub Total	13654.6	Advertiser Newspapers ( Spring Show Advertising )	44.7
		PanPrint ( Aug,Sept Newsletters, Sales Tags, Cultural Notes	455.5
Bequest ( Noel Lothian	1500	Ira butler/ Bill Murdoch Awards	30
		Xmas BBQ food	80.65
Term Deposits ( BSA )	1052	Trophy Engraving	250
Bank Interest ( BSA )	18.66	Trophy Engraving	60
Term Deposits ( BSA )	544.44	Trophy Storage Cases	50
		Plant Sales Reimbursement ( N.O.S.S.A. Show )	3369.63
		Plant Sales Reimbursement ( S.A.P. Show)	852
<b>Total</b>	<b>16769.7</b>	Cultural Products	19.35
		Stationary	18.65
		Orchadian Subscription	50
		S.A.P. Stall Rental	20
W Walloscheck	-474		
Postal ( R Gunn )	-79		
Stationary ( M Guy )	-13.7		
	<b>-566.7</b>		
<b>Actual Banked</b>	<b>16203</b>	<b>Outgoing Cheques</b>	<b>15913.34</b>
<b>From Bank Statements</b>	<b>16203</b>	<b>From Bank Statements</b>	<b>15913.34</b>
		<i>Club gain for 2006 \$ 289.66</i>	
<b>Opening Bank Balance</b> <b>26/12/2005</b>	<b>3900.42</b>	<b>Closing Bank Balance 25/12/2006</b>	<b>4190.08</b>

**ARTICLES/ITEMS FOR THE JOURNAL**  
Closing date is Friday 1<sup>st</sup> June for the June Journal

## 2007 ORCHID EVENTS – WHAT’S ON!

7-9 June 2007 – STOC (Qld) Orchid Expo – Bribie Island, Qld  
8 July 2007 – Tinonee Orchids Open Day & Show, Tinonee, NSW  
17-19 August 2007 – St Ives Orchid Fair, St Ives, NSW  
17-19 August 2007 – Melbourne International Orchid Spectacular, Keysborough Vic.  
6-9 September 2007 – Australian Springtime Flora Festival, Mt Penang, NSW  
29-30 September 2007 – Orchid Heaven 2007, Bega, NSW  
7 October 2007 – **Hills District Orchids Spring Open Day**, Northmead, NSW  
12-14 October 2007 – Southern Orchid Spectacular, Cronulla, NSW  
2 December 2007 – **Dark Star Orchids Open Day**, Northmead, NSW

APRIL JOURNAL

Ed.

Recipients of the April Journal hard copy may have received this late and with a white cover instead of the usual green. There has been a change of printer and it is anticipated the resulting teething problems will be rectified this month.



Above: *Dendrobium* Annes Rainbow Surprise



Below: *Dendrobium* *schneiderae*



Above and below: *Dendrobium* *lithocola*





Above: *Liparis reflexa*



Above: *Diplodium reflexum*



Above and centre: *Taurantha ophioglossa*

Above: *X Taurodium furcillatum*



*Diuris brevifolia*

Photos taken by Robert Lawrence  
29 Oct 2005 at **Kuitpo Forest**

See the Field Trip Report in the  
Dec 2005 Journal

*Caleana major*

