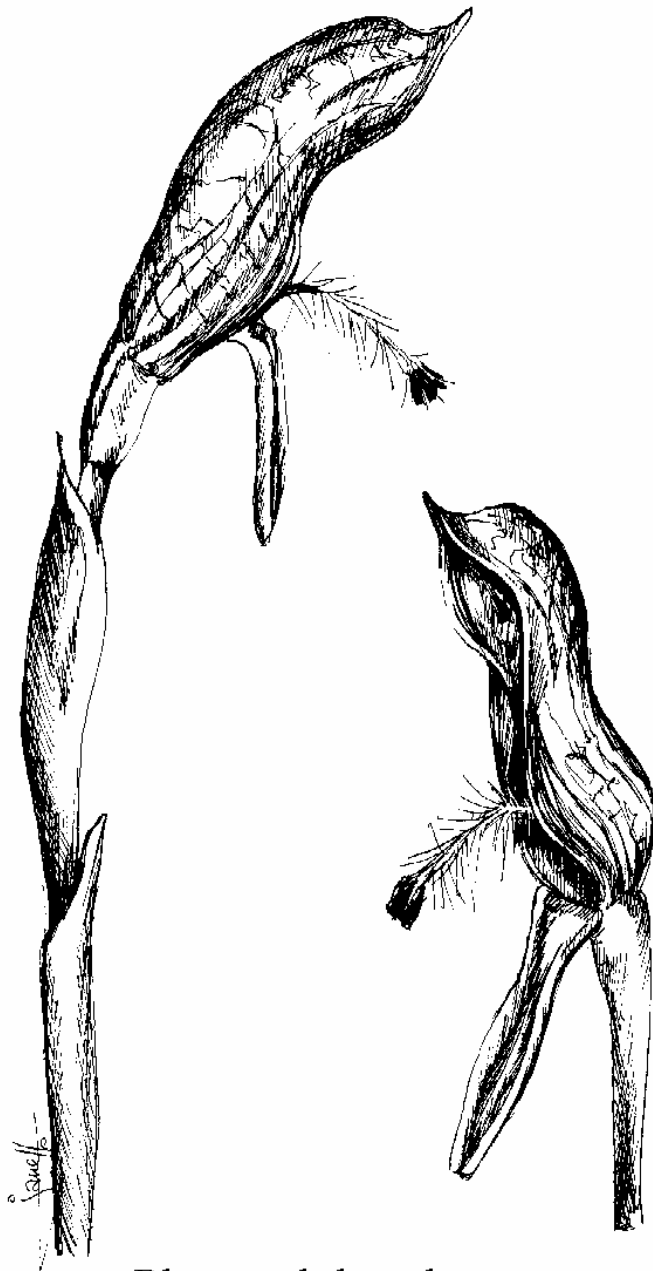




Journal  
of the  
Native Orchid Society  
of  
South Australia Inc



*Plumaticilos plumosum*

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

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

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

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

**SEPTEMBER 2006      VOL. 30 NO 8**

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**NEXT MEETING 26 SEPTEMBER 2006**

**Tuesday, 26 September**, 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 speakers for the meeting are Leslie and Rob Gunn

**DIARY DATES**

<b>21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of October</b>	Pewsey Vale / Kaiser Stuhl, Lobethal
<b>4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> November</b>	Grampians with ANOS
<b>Sunday 26<sup>th</sup> November</b>	Xmas BBQ

**AUGUST SPEAKER**

**Wayne Turville's** dedication and enthusiasm towards growing native orchids was felt by all present as he gave a talk and electronic slide show on how he started his orchid nursery and the hurdles that had to be overcome. His prosperous business has risen from a block covered in tall grass, blackberry plants growing over a shed and volumes of rubbish to long rows of shade houses full of flowering orchids and rack after rack of young plants some of which he had at the meeting available for sale. An inspiring evening!

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING**

**Wed, 4<sup>th</sup> October** at the home of **Bodo Jensen**. Meeting commences at 7:30 p.m.

## AUGUST MEETING

### Plants Benched

**Epiphyte species:** *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Alba'; *Den. speciosum* (3 plants); *Dockrillia teretifolia*; *Sarcochilus falcatus* (2 plants)

### Epiphyte hybrids

*Dendrobium* Anne's Rainbow Surprise (2 plants); *Den.* Aussie Angel x Lorikeet; *Den.* Aussie Starlight; *Den.* Avril's Gold (3 plants); *Den.* Bardo Rose; *Den.* Brinawa Charm; *Den.* Brinawa Sunset; *Den.* Candy (Lustrous x Candice); *Den.* Colonial Campio; *Den.* Crooky; *Den.* Dreamtime; *Den.* Elegant Heart; *Den.* Ellen; *Den.* Glamour x Bicentennial; *Den.* Graham Banks; *Den.* Hamilton 'Max'; *Den.* Hilda Poxon; *Den.* Jesmond Dazzler; *Den.* Jesmond Glitter; *Den.* Jesmond Treasure; *Den.* Joyful; *Den.* Kathryn Banks; *Den.* Nugget x *speciosum*; *Den.* Pee Wee; *Den.* Star of Gold; *Den.* Star of Gold x Bright Spark; *Den.* Star of Riverdene; *Den.* Sunterry; *Den.* Superb Twist; *Den.* Victoria Regency; *Den.* Warrior; *Dockrillia* Stephen x *fuliganosa* (an Australasian hybrid)

### Terrestrial species

*Acianthus caudatus* (3 plants); *Acianthus fornicatus*; *Caladenia latifolia* (white); *Cyrtostylis reniformis*; *Chiloglottis truncata*; *Corybas diemenicus*; *Diuris conspicuata* (WA); *Diuris orientis*; *Diuris palustris*; *Diuris pardina* (NSW); *Glossodia major*; *Linguella nana*; *Lyperanthus sauvolens* (green); *Pterostylis baptistii*; *Pterostylis curta*; *Pterostylis nutans* (two plants, one white, one variegated); *Pterostylis pedunculata*; *Taurantha concinna* (two plants, one from Vic); *Thelymitra antennifera*; *Thelymitra x macmillanii*; *Thelymitra nuda*.

### Terrestrial hybrids

*Caladenia* Fairy floss (2 plants); *Diuris* Earwig (2 plants); *Pterostylis* Bantam; *Pterostylis* Cutie 'Harolds Pride'; *Pterostylis* Joseph Arthur.

### Judging results

#### Epiphyte species

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Dockrillia teretifolia* grown by Steve Howard
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Alba' grown by Russel Job & Edda Viskic
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Dendrobium speciosum* var *capricornium* grower Not Known (no label on plant)

#### Epiphyte hybrid

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Dendrobium* Avril's Gold 'Thomas' grown by Brendan Killen
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Dendrobium* Aussie Starlight grown by John & Bev Gay
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Dendrobium* *Dockrillia* Stephen x *fuliganosa* grown by John & Bev Gay

#### Terrestrial species

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Acianthus caudatus* grown by Malcolm Guy
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Acianthus fornicatus* grown by Les Nesbitt
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Taurantha concinna* grown by Malcolm Guy

#### Terrestrial hybrids

- 1<sup>st</sup> *Pterostylis* Cutie 'Harold's Pride' grown by Les Nesbitt
- 2<sup>nd</sup> *Caladenia* Fairy Floss grown by Les Nesbitt
- 3<sup>rd</sup> *Pterostylis* Bantam grown by Les Nesbitt

#### Plant of the night

*Acianthus caudatus* grown by Malcolm Guy

#### Popular vote results

##### Terrestrial species

*Pterostylis baptistii* grown by Les Nesbitt

##### Terrestrial hybrid

*Pterostylis* Cutie 'Harold's Pride' grown by Les Nesbitt

##### Epiphyte species

1<sup>st</sup> *Dockrillia teretifolia* grown by Steve Howard

##### Epiphyte hybrid

*Dendrobium* Avril's Gold 'Thomas' grown by Brendan Killen

Commentary provided by Reg Shooter (Epiphytes) and Les Nesbitt (Terrestrials)

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION - NOSSA NEWS

### Field trips for October and the beginning of November – Susan Secomb

Whether we go searching for Sun Orchids on the Saturday or Sunday of the weekend of the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of October will depend entirely on the weather, so the decision will be made very close to the weekend. If the sun is kind, I can promise a dazzling display, which I was privileged to see last year – God's own Wirra. The terrain is reasonably steep, but good walking. Pack a picnic lunch and the usual thermos as after viewing the sites in **Pewsey Vale / Kaiser Stuhl**, we will head for **Lobethal**.

I am inviting all attendees to meet at my place at 25, Whiteman Road (off Yettie Road and still in the town), Williamstown at 8am for breakfast or by 9am just for coffee with the aim of being on our way before 9:30am as *Thelymitra*'s start to open about 10am on a good day and close up again by lunchtime. I will have maps to hand out at the next meeting.

Ring me at home 85246248 or on the mobile 0409 091030 close to the day to confirm which day and to help with catering.

I am not able to attend the trip to the Grampians with ANOS from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> November. If you wish to attend, ring me on the above numbers and I will make sure I have a contact person for you.

### ORCHID OPPORTUNITIES

The Lofty Block Threatened Orchid Project would like the assistance of members who are keen to search for orchids and assist with some weeding and caging activities.

**Sep 22<sup>nd</sup> Fri.** *Pt. cucullata*, Second Valley

For details and more specific information about these dates contact **Cathy Houston**, Ph: 83567356.

### TUBER BANK – 2006-2007

This is a reminder to Terrestrial growers to check your pots to see what tubers you can donate to the tuber bank.

Please remember to include locality data with the tubers. The tuber bank depends on growers supplying tubers for the younger or new growers and to ensure a good stock of plants is widely available.

**Please advise Malcolm Guy – by 3<sup>rd</sup> December**

15 Naomi Tce, Pasadena, SA 5042

Phone: 8276 7350

### How it is Done

**Reg Shooter**

There was a magnificent display of epiphytes at the August meeting, a total of 34 orchids giving the judges a workout to find the best.

There was a particularly fine example of *Dendrobium* Avril's Gold benched by Brendan Killen. *Den.* Avril's Gold is a hybrid between *Den.* Aussie Child and *speciosum*. It is a 4<sup>th</sup> generation hybrid having *Den. tetragonum*, *D. falcorostrum* & *D. fleckeri* in its background. These are all vigorous colourful species and the resultant progeny has the best of all these features. The plant shown by Brendan was only a small plant but the flower shape and colour were one of the best I have seen. This was not only my impression but also that of

the guest speaker for the night, Wayne Turville, who has seen many hundreds of this crossing and stated it was one of the best he has seen. It an easy orchid to flower requiring only shade house conditions of 50% shade, plenty of water when growing during spring and summer and a little less in the cooler months of the year. Like most Australian Native Orchids it does not require heavy feeding but does benefit from the occasional application of a general fertiliser every two or three weeks. Because of the influence of the *Den. speciosum* it does take rather a long time to grow to flowering size from a seedling, anything up to 5 or 6 years, but once it reaches maturity it flowers regularly with more spikes each year and after 8 or 9 years reaches specimen size that is a sight to behold.

Quite a different orchid was *Dockrillia* Stephen x *fuliginosa*. This is a 'rats tail' orchid having pendulous, terete leaves and like all the *Dockrillia*'s will only grow satisfactorily when mounted on a piece of cork or branch as the plant shown by Noel Oliver was rather than in a pot. One of its parents is the New Guinea species *Dock. fuliginosa* previously known as *Den. teretifolium* var Black Pam and has been available in Australia for a number of years but it is only relatively recently that it has been used in hybridising producing some very interesting progeny. *Dock. Stephen* is *Dock. schoeninum* x *striolatum* the resultant hybrid between all these species give an attractive hybrid that was registered in 1998 as *Dockrillia* Catherine.

Thank you to all who brought their orchids in for us to enjoy.

## Gawler Ranges August Excursion Report

R. Bates

Officially this NOSSA excursion was cancelled due to supposed dry the conditions on northern EP., however two separate groups did travel to the area in early August spurred on by reports of others who had visited in July and seen orchids already in flower!

Three of us surveyed the Kondoolka- Hiltaba area at the very western end of the Ranges as this area had received the best rains in March-June,

We started at Mount Wallaby, a rocky hill near the homestead and found lots of colonies of an undescribed *Linguella* in late flower. This species occurs right across into WA. Growing with it were *Hymenochilus* spp. in full flower. We don't know what they are exactly as David Jones in his recent book does not record any named *Hymenochilus* from SA.

There were numerous rosettes of *Oligochaetochilus* in early bud and *Microtis* leaves, as well as a *Thelymitra* of the 'nuda complex' in bud; probably *T. aff. alcockiae*.

Our next stop was on the sand plain south of Mount Hiltaba where we located the blue fairies *Pheladenia* in full bloom along with an unknown *Arachnorchis* in bud and remains of *Corunastylis tepperi* (or *fuscoviride* if you like). It was very dry here but wildflowers were abundant due to good autumn rains. On the nearby Mount Friday, at the base of large rocks both the newly described tall comb spider *Arachnorchis interanea* and the small desert spider orchid *Arachnorchis toxochila* were in early flower. Orchids seemed well advanced presumably because of the many sunny days and the excellent early rainfall, indeed it was still damp at the base of the rocks. Further east around Mount Granite conditions were even better with lots of greenhood rosettes, *Prasophyllum* leaves more *Arachnorchis interanea* and a few *Arachnorchis aurulenta* just starting. A dwarf form of *Jonesiopsis capillata* was in full flower on a large granite apron with the ubiquitous *Linguella*.

The next day found us east of Mount Granite toward Scrubby Peak and a 4 hour walk up through scrubby sandhills with outcropping granite revealed miniature *Urochilus sanguineus*, remains of *Diplodium ?dolichocheilum*, a blue sun orchid in early flower as well as a patch of *Thelymitra antennifera* in bud with scattered *Pheladenia deformis* and a cluster of *Hymenochilus aff. cycnocephalus* with tiny flowers. The further east we went the drier conditions became and the poorer the orchids became were. Admittedly we had bypassed the frequently visited Scrubby Peak which was probably okay. By the time we were back to Port Augusta the next day every thing was quite barren.

Altogether we had recognised at least 15 different orchid species of which eight were in flower. There are at least 20 species of orchid known from the western Gawler Ranges and I suspect a few more could be found if young fit botanists really get stuck into the area.

Over the past six years I've been a resident at Vivonne Bay, on the south central coast of Kangaroo Island. K.I is famous as one of the few areas in the south of our state that has relatively large areas of native vegetation still existing. During the time I have been a resident at Vivonne I have explored the area, looking for orchids and other interesting and rare plants, as well as investigating the distribution and life histories of the butterflies and moths of the area. As one would expect, I have made some interesting finds and have now compiled an extensive species list from the Vivonne region alone. Some areas I would direct fellow orchid enthusiasts to include the Vivonne Bay golf course: The golf course is a wonderful place to look for orchid and other smaller flowering species of plant, with late August through to the end of November generally being the best times of year. At the southern end of the course, numerous species of spider orchids can be observed in the sandy margins to the fairways, which themselves are carpeted with the blue-purple blooms of *Pheladenia deformis* in vast numbers during the flowering season. By searching diligently, such species as *Caladenia cardiochila*, *C. reticulata*, *C. (aff.) pusilla*, *C. carnea*, *C. tensa* and *C. longifolia* can be found in numbers. One of our "hallmark" orchids of the south coast of Kangaroo Island, *Caladenia valida*, is sometimes spotted in amongst the swarms. Over the flowering season, many other species of orchid can be noted by searching around the high cut rough at the edges of the fairways, which the owners of the golf club deliberately leave high to promote the stunning display of wildflowers that ensues. *Prasophyllum* species and *Thelymitra* species, including *T. x macmillanii* (which appears to be a cross between *T. luteocilium* and *T. antennifera* at this site, even though the plants are small and *T. carnea* grows in the area) can be noted in season. The shows of *T. azurea* in the adjacent heath/Mallee are also worth looking for. All in all, Vivonne Bay golf course is worth a visit in late winter and throughout spring for the wildflowers alone- and if you fancy a round of golf as you stroll around the course, the green-fees of a dollar a day shouldn't break the bank!

The areas along the Harriet River, both north and south of the bridge, can reveal some interesting finds. These spots, while certainly not "heavy" enough country to be off-putting for a seasoned enthusiast, are a little more demanding than the open spaces of the golf course. Species likely to be encountered are the handsome *Caladenia valida*- sometimes in quite good numbers, and *Orthroceras strictum* at the end of the season, though these are very local and seem to have culinary appeal to the local wallaby population, who munch large numbers of the plants in the mid-growth phase. I have also found a small patch of golden-yellow *Diuris corymbosa* in the heathy areas, amongst swarms of the more conventional orange and purple-red variety. Many of the other plants mentioned as being found on the golf course will also be found tucked away in the undergrowth throughout this area. I have found several plants of the relatively rare *Prasophyllum* species, *P. occultans*, growing alongside the bike track which parallels Knophell Drive, the major road to the Vivonne Bay subdivision. The *Eucalyptus diversifolia*/*E. rugosa* open woodland is a good environment to look for orchids as well. In winter many *Pterostylis* Green-hood species can be found, along with *Corybas* species and others, including *Cyrtostylis robusta*. I have found one small patch of *Pterostylis erythroconcha*, so the real enthusiast could set their sights on attempting to locate this species- which is most elusive in this area. In the sandhill system in spring, the limestone loving orchids, *Prasophyllum calcicola* and *Caladenia bicalliata*, can be found in discrete areas, along with swarms of the commoner species. The ephemeral lagoon at the corner of Jetty road and the South Coast Road is a great spot to view the rare water onion-orchid, *Hydrorchis orbicularis*.

All in all, the bush areas bordering the road edges and in adjacent areas throughout the Island, will often be found to have good populations of orchids present. The roadsides just south of the centrally located township of Parndana are another good spot to go looking in season. I would recommend a trip to K.I to be on the agenda of any South Australian orchid lover and encourage all N.O.S.S.A members to advocate for the protection of this important refuge for so many of our threatened plant and animal species.

[Some of Andy's photos of KI orchids are included in the electronic journal. Ed.]

Gabriel took us on the Canopy walkway and we found a flowering *Heliconia* near the first bridge and several flowering orchids along the supporting trees. Pigeons and parrots called in the dawn. The Brazilian cedar hosted the fragrant *Encyclia radiata*, *Maxillaria camardii* and *Trigonidium obtusum*. A *Vanilla* sp. was seen creeping up a trunk on the walk back to Atta Campsite, where several orchids had been mounted on the sunny exposed tree trunks. Some of these were *Epidendrum* sp., *Maxillaria* sp., *Elleanthus* sp. and *Pleurothallus* sp. The twisting monkey ladder lianes filled the spaces between the leaves with places for the lizards to chase and parade.

Overnight we shared the hammock camp with fireflies and a group of British tourists and next morning set off before dawn through the forest to see two sloths fighting throwing branches at each other as they descended the trees. We were also lucky to spy a pair of white faced Saki monkeys, long tails dangling as they climbed through the canopy. They had been eating the rich endosperm seed of the famed Greenheart Tree. Deeply grooved Petroglyphs on a massive granite boulder along the way up created great interest in interpretation.

Birds, Toco Toucans and red and yellow macaws harsh loud calls rang in the early morning air from their nests in holes in the trunks of the highest palm trees. They were soon foraging on ripe berries and fruits in the treetops. Giant Heliconias, *Phenakospermum guyannense*, spent fruits were towering overhead. Butterflies flitted among the climbing ferns and dragonflies preyed from the leaf margins as the fallen forest flowers carpeted our walk with mauve, yellow, white and red petals. We chanced upon a coral snake on its slither through the leaf litter, admiring its colourful banded body. Woodpeckers knock knocked, as they tested the trunks for food or shelter possibilities.

Too soon we off to Rockview Lodge sharing lunch and road building history in their garden room. At Annai airstip, the old homestead had a granite garden growing *Ananas cosmos* pineapples, a multitrunked *Cecropia palmata* useful for flutemaking, crafts and beverages and home for ants in its node secretion points. The plane from Karanambu landed to take us all off to Georgetown again. Flying into the capital city set on the Demerara River, displayed many layers of agriculture and urbanization. The city was full of vitality and development as old wooden architecture blended with new concrete multilevel housing and residential estates.

The special flight to Kaieteur Falls was in a small plane flown from Ogle airstrip over sugarcane and rice farms and across the Essequibo River's wide expanse towards the rainforest and escarpments of the Guyanan Shield and the National Park. We landed at Menzies airstrip and were guided to view where the Potaro River has carved a cavern that falls 251 metres to the rocky bottom of the lush gorge. Rainbows form in the mists from the 130 kilolitres per second cascade, long drop into a magnificent mossy green haven for swifts that fly overhead calling and behind the waterfall to nest.

The Potaro River high Plateau Cloud-Forest to the wide shrub herb savannah, has few trees on pink sands supporting scattered shrubs and a dense mat of herbaceous plants appear in wet seasons. Lichens, terrestrial bladderworts, sundews and bromeliads grow bigger as they approach the rainforest mist layers. Golden frogs call from their homes in the giant tank bromeliads, *Brocchinia micrantha*, protective watery havens for these tiny amphibians. Rainbows appear as the mists rise from the falls and *Navia sandwithii*, a primitive species of Bromeliad grows on the moist, shaded boulders. The elfin forest was astounding and emphasised the value of at least looking at drawings before departure to orient the researcher mind before being misled by the over lumping tendencies of the lowland specialists!

Cool mossy trails lead through rocky caverns past branches covered with mosses, orchids, ferns and aroids into other fern gullies containing *Blechnum serrulatum*, tree-fern *Cyathea macrocarpa*, *Grammitis mollissima* grew on the rocks and trunks like a filmy fern. Soft leaves of Gesneriads filled the rockface. *Jaquiniella globosa* grew as a tiny rock hugging orchid right at the falls. *Elleanthus caravata*, *Octomeria* sps., *Dichea trulla* and *Batemannia colleyi* were all small epiphytic orchids that enjoyed the misty atmosphere around the falls as did the slender fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*.



Then for a grand finale we flew to the highland Ireng River where it becomes the Orinduik Falls over stairs of rocks and growing *Phragmipedium kaieteurum* (affin) in clumps on sand islands. The water cascades over series of rocky tiers polished by water wear. The riparian forests along the banks were thinner. Being on the Brazilian border makes for greater access and greater exploitation but the beauty of the cataracts and their refreshing showers of water remain unspoilt.

Too soon was the flight back to the Georgetown for frantic preparations of the rarest chance samples that favoured their survival into the future. Some by painting, some by photography, others by seed. Then to meet some Smithsonian Institute workers Carol Kelloff and Margaret was another surprise and a reminder of unfinished business between the Kanuku and the Pakaraima Mountains

**Appendix. Geo Overview of South American drainage systematics. by Russell Job.**

The separation of the Niger River into two westerly flowing systems began 150 MYA with the first breakup of Gondwana Land into a Sth. American mega block and Africa. The early Andean uplift from the South still drained Eastern watersheds through proto Ecuador until as recently as 15 Million Years Ago. The uplift of The Avenida de Volcanos between 1 and 2 degrees South caused amazing floods and avalanches until the flat eroded old continental shield country was almost completely flooded in a fresh water desert sea. This broke through Belem in the East and sediments carried this way made the river flats even flatter, and then tilt the other way to average 1 metre per hundred. This explains how a river 2500 km. from the source can be still be more than 10 km wide with lots of islands and their own internal lakes with mighty lilies.

Uneroded outcrops ( Laterite capped Tepuis) of ancient surviving land forms became the Rimas Mts. Also known as the Guianas, separating the watersheds of Orinoco R.(Venez), Rio Negro (Amazonas) and Essiquibo in Guyana. These are the chief attractions of this northern drainage system. The recent 12 ice ages in 4MY has separated the plants into isolated refugia from which they have recolonised, sometimes evolving with opportunistic novel pollinators as conditions warmed up and thus new species arose.

The *Victoria amazonica* lilly ponds came from this dynamic of the largest backward flowing biological system the world has ever known. [It flows 6437 km from Maranon R. Peru to Belem in E. Brazil. 30 percent of all plant species are here, 25 percent of all birds, 8000 new animal species, 9999 species of epiphytes. 3000 plant species are active against cancer cells. The average river flow is 180,000 litres a second. The Advertiser]

**Edda Viskic**

**SCOTLAND - SCONE PALACE AND ORCHIDS**

During a trip to the U.K. in 2004 John and I came upon orchids in a most unusual setting. Scone Palace is poised above the River Tay, and overlooks the routes north to the Highlands and east to the coast. The Grampian Mountains form a distant backdrop, and across the river stands the city of Perth. In 1803, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Mansfield began rebuilding the medieval house as a gothic palace and a magnificent palace it is.

We could not help but notice the magnificent orchids displayed in the State Rooms. On questioning the receptionist we were informed that the present Earl of Mansfield has the largest private orchid collection in the country. Plants from Scone have won international awards and in 1990 an orchid was named *Phalaenopsis* "*Earl of Mansfield*." The orchids are grown in a purpose-built orchid house. Since January 1986 there have been orchids in flower displayed every day in Scone Palace. With the glorious sunny weather that accompanied us throughout Scotland however, they didn't seem out of place.

Faye Eaton

## HIDDEN ORCHID WORDS

P	E	T	A	L	S	T	I	G	M	A
L	D	L	L	A	B	E	L	L	U	M
A	O	E	A	I	P	P	L	A	T	C
M	O	O	S	R	C	I	I	P	E	A
I	H	N	R	T	R	P	P	E	A	P
N	A	M	O	S	S	H	M	S	E	S
A	N	U	D	E	X	Y	L	A	C	U
S	T	L	A	R	E	T	A	L	A	L
D	H	O	N	R	L	E	A	F	L	E
U	E	C	Z	E	I	S	E	S	L	I
B	R	A	C	T	E	B	O	L	I	I

Circle the words which could be found upwards, downwards, backwards or forwards

### WORDS:

**ANTHER:** the part of the stamen containing the pollen; the end of the column.

**BRACT:** a leaf-like structure being a modified leaf.

**BUDS:** immature unopened flowers.

**CALLI:** waxy or fleshy hard protuberances or thickenings as found on a labellum (*sing callus*).

**CALYX:** collectively the sepals which enclose & protect the developing bud (*kalux* = shell).

**CAPSULE:** fruit of the orchid, containing seed (*capsa* = box).

**COLUMN:** mainly found in orchids, makes up the male (anther) and female (style) reproductive parts of the plant.

**DORSAL:** refers to the upper side of the flower, but some orchid flowers twist in bud so that the dorsal sepal may be underneath! (*Dorsal* = back).

**EPIPHYTES:** plants which naturally grow naturally on another plant but are not a parasite.

**HOOD:** seen in greenhoods; otherwise known as a galea.

**LABELLUM:** a modified third petal, often called the 'lip' or even 'tongue' in orchids; (*labia* = lip).

**LAMINA:** a flat surface such as a horizontal leaf or labellum surface.

**LATERAL:** side of a flower (*lateral* = side).

**LEAF:** an outgrowth of a stem.

**LIP:** another name for the labellum – a modified third petal.

**LOBE:** a partially divided segment.

**PETAL:** one of the three inner segments of the flower, one of which is modified to become the labellum.

**SEPAL:** one of the three outer segments of the flower, which enclose the flower in bud (*skepe* = covering).

**STIGMA:** part of the column, usually sticky, which receives the pollen.

**TERRESTRIAL:** growing in the ground; (*terra* = earth).

The remaining letters will reveal something that all NOSSA members should recognise.

Rosalie Lawrence

Feel free to bring to my attention any mistakes you may notice in the journals including spelling of plant names in the photographs included with the electronic version as occasionally mistakes can be carried through to subsequent journals. Ed.

1	P	R	O	O	2		3	S	P	I	D	E	R		4	L			
	O			L			P									A			
	D		5	R	O	S	E	T	T	E						B			
6	S	U	N		W		C					7	F	I	V	E			
				E			I									L			
8	S			9	G	R	E	E	N	10	H	O	O	D		L			
	A			N			S			E						U			
11	N	A	N	A						L			12	O		M			
	G			13	T	H	E	L	Y	M	I	T	R	A	S				
	U									E					C				
	I		14	M	O	15	R	I	A	L	T	16	A		17	H	O	18	T
	N		E			U							R		I				R
	E		G			S							C		D				I
19	A	R	A	C	H	N	O	R	C	H	I	S							P

Solution to Crossword in August Journal



1



2



3



4



5



6



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8



9

PLANTS BENCHED August 2006 1: TERRESTRIALS

1: *Corysanthes incurvus*. 2: *Diuris conspicillata*. 3: *Diuris pardina*. 4: *Diuris orientis*. 5: *Diuris* Earwig.  
6: *Pterostylis* Cutie 'Harolds Pride'. 7: *Caladenia latifolia*. 8: *Thelymitra antennifera*. 9: *Thelymitra macmillanii*.  
Photos; 1, 3, 8 & 9 by R Lawrence. Photos; 2, 4, 5-7 by D Hirst





10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17

PLANTS BENCHED August 2006

2: EPIPHYTES

10: *Dendrobium* Avrils Gold 'Thomas'. 11: *Den.* Avrils Gold 'Jesse'. 12: *Den.* Avrils Gold 'Keesha'. 13: *Den.* Bardo Rose. 14: *Den.* Glamour x Bicentennial. 15: *Den.* Hamilton 'Max'. 16: *Den.* Brinawa Charm 'Anne'. 17: *Den.* Jesmond Treasure x Sunglow. Photos by D Hirst





18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25

PLANTS BENCHED August 2006 3: EPIPHYTES

18: *Dendrobium* Peewee. 19: *Den.* Nugget x *speciosum*. 20: *Den.* *speciosum*. 21: *Den.* Graham Banks. 22: *Den.* Crooky. 23: *Den.* Star of Gold x Bright Spark. 24: *Dockrillia* Stephen x *fuliginosa*. 25: *Sarcochilus.* *falcatus*.  
Photos by D Hirst





*Pterostylis erythroconcha*

photo: Andy Young



*Caladenia reticulata*

photo: Andy Young



*Caladenia cardiochila*

photo: Andy Young



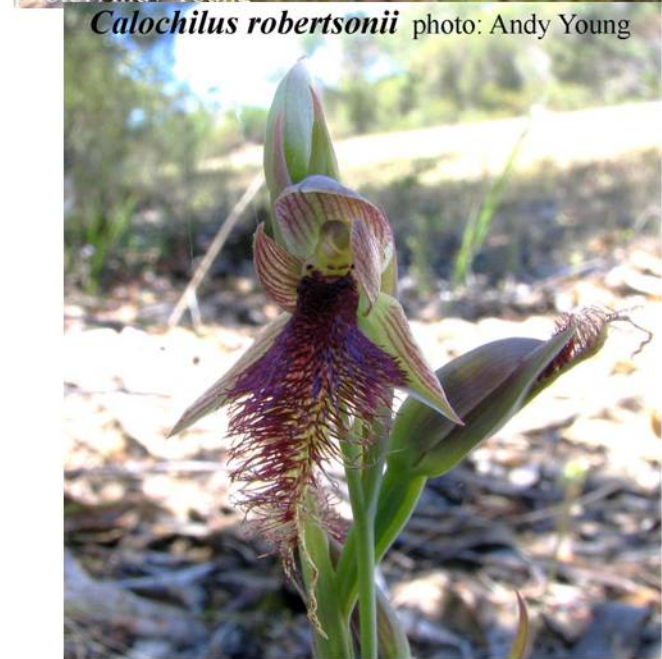
*Thelymitra benthamiana*

photo: Andy Young



*Thelymitra azurea*

photo: Andy Young



*Calochilus robertsonii* photo: Andy Young