



## It's hard being beautiful

With the changing of the season to the cold and wet of winter, along comes the much-anticipated development of richness in colour across the countryside. As the bush greenery deepens, little jewels of colour pop up around the ground cover and many of those not content with bunny and hare orchids consider the orchid season truly beginning. Cleopatra's Needles are one of these first signs of many beautiful things to come. However, being the first sun orchid of the season combined with their unique attractiveness may be detrimental to the survival of this rare flora with everyone hungry to see this exceptional treasure. We all know too well the many threats that exist to the survival of native flora and fauna however there is one pervasive danger to the orchids that surpasses all others and that is the interaction that humans have with the environment. Many will have seen on recent social media posts the stories of these orchids being damaged, littering at known sites and Margaret Petridis's disappointing report that the population at Badgingarra National Park may no longer exist after 15 plants reportedly being dug up last year.

*...Story continues over page*



*Thelymitra apiculata* (Cleopatra's Needles) around Cataby

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## Next General Meeting:

Kings Park Administration  
Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019

## The Committee:

President – Ramón Newmann  
Vice President 1 – Jon Warren  
Vice President 2 – Ian Puddey  
Secretary – Pat Richards  
Treasurer – Jay Steer  
Committee Members –  
Margaret Petridis, David  
Lawson, Kevin Uhe, Debbie  
Proudfoot, Andrew Brown



### Cover story continued...

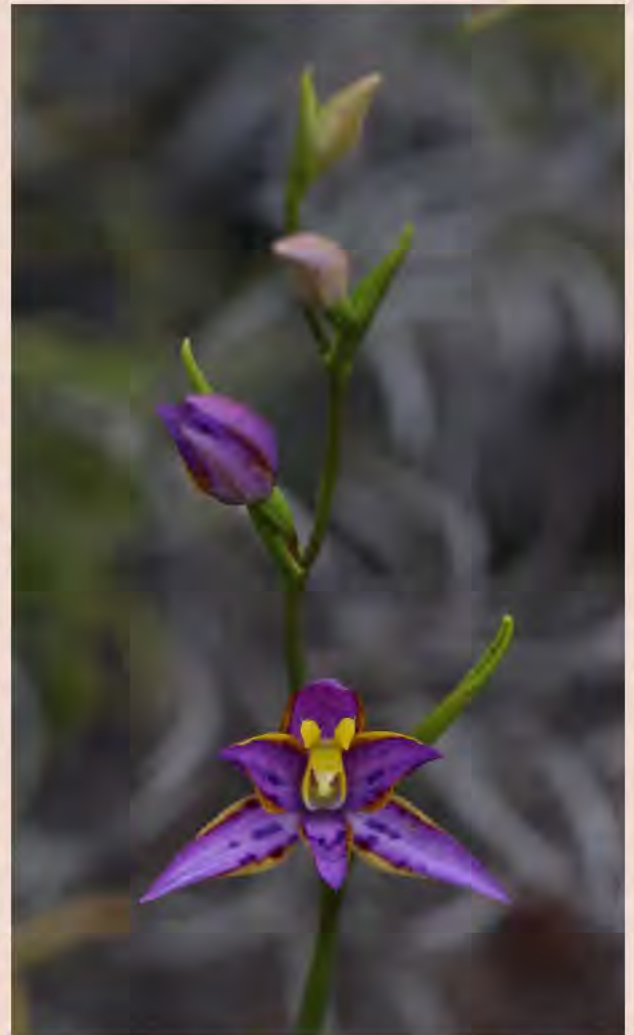
Although most visitors to frequent the known sites of these orchids are actually well meaning and intend no harm to the orchids but simply want to marvel at their beauty and merely take a photograph as a souvenir. Ecotourism however, can be a double-edged sword. On one side of the argument, if people do not know about the existence of orchids (rare or otherwise) then how will they know to conserve, protect and cherish them. On the other side of the argument, human presence can negatively impact on environments and threaten the longevity of a species by the simple misplacement of feet, grooming of surrounding habitat or handling of the flowers.

By flowering in Winter, Cleopatra's Needles may indeed be at more of a risk from human traffic due to the lack of other species around to attract the interest of orchid hunters and wildflower enthusiasts alike.

Many have pondered solutions to the survival of *Thelymitra apiculata* and other species. Some consider Mogumber to be a sacrificial site for viewers however with increasing publicizing of the location, this may lead to those with less honourable intentions to finding these flowers as occurred at Badgingarra.

As an organization we are trying to do our part by monitoring numbers of these flowers and conducting surveys of known and potential habitats that may need protection, but is this enough?

The simple fact is that social media is here to stay and people will share information, so maybe we need to shift our focus to education events / mentorship of the public (non-membership enthusiasts) and teach others how to safely traverse the bush, identify leaves and potential habitats. Food for thought in any case.



*Thelymitra apiculata* (Cleopatra's Needles)

## ADORP News by Kevin Uhe

Welcome to Varena Hardy who recently joined WANSOCG and has joined the ADORP program and will be assisting where required in target surveys.

Over the past few months a concerted effort has been made to enter all the ADORP reports from 2011 to present into the DBCA database. It is pleasing to report that this has now been achieved and thanks must go to DBCA for their assistance in this endeavour. The opportunity was also taken to update other Priority orchid taxa that are not currently part of the ADORP program.

A reminder to all the ADORP groups that any new populations found need to have good quality photographs included with the TPRF reports so they can be verified. DBCA need to have the identification of any new finds verified before they are accepted into their system.



*Pterostylis microglossa* (Kalbarri Shell Orchids)  
Image courtesy of Gail Reed



## **“Orchids on Roadsides. Opportunities for Better Roadside Vegetation Management” – By Dr Eddy Wajon**

*Those members that were fortunate enough to attend the last general meeting were able to hear first-hand from Dr Eddy Wajon about the intricacies of roadside vegetation clearing and how it threatens orchids and other flora. Eddy explained the multiple reasons for roadside clearing and provided alternative solutions for making roads safer. Below is a summary adapted from his presentation. Many thanks to Eddy for the time he dedicates to flora conservation and education of all stakeholders involved in roadside upgrades.*

### **Examples of orchids on roadsides:**



Caladenia corynephora (Club-lipped Spider Orchid) - South Coast Hwy, Hay River



Caladenia procera (Carbunup Spider Orchid) - Bussell Hwy



Thelymitra macrophylla (Scented Sun Orchid) - Toodyay Rd  
Photo by Elaine Hall



Thelymitra speciosa (Eastern Queen of Sheba Orchid) - South Coast Hwy, Jerramungup

Orchids can often grow by roadsides in healthy numbers and are subsequently subject to threats of clearing, pollution and vehicle damage. A number of threatened populations are known to grow on roadsides including Queen of Sheba Orchids, Carbunup King Spiders, Giant Spider orchids and Bussell's Spider Orchid.

(All photos by Dr Eddy Wajon unless otherwise stated)



## ***Orchids on Roadsides continued...***

### **Examples of roadside clearing:**



York -Quairading Road Before (Image by John Salmon) and After clearing photo



Unlawful roadside clearing at Boxwood Hill, Jerramungup

### **The main drivers for roadside vegetation clearing:**

- Tier 3 railway line closures and CBH Bin closures leading to heavy vehicle alternatives for transport
- Increased use of wide, large and heavy vehicles by farmers and contractors
- Multiple farming properties requiring transport of heavy equipment between sites
- Shires upgrading roads to cater for RAV4 and RAV7 (Restricted Access Vehicles)
- Rural road deaths: Wheatbelt has highest per capita rate in the world
- Increasing road safety requirements and implementation of AustRoads guidelines including a 6-8m recovery/clear zone on rural roads

### **The Safe System:**

- There are known physical limits to the amount of force our bodies can take before we are injured
- People will continue to make mistakes, and the transport system must accommodate these
- The transport system should not result in death or serious injury as a consequence of errors on the roads
- The Safe System requires - Safe drivers, Safe speeds, Safe vehicles and Safe roads and roadsides

### **Recent findings of most effective Safe System actions:**

- Road safety barriers along high-speed, high-volume roads are the most effective preventative measures
- Road safety barriers are more effective and less hazardous than recovery zones
- Road safety barriers are not likely or affordable along most low volume, rural roads
- Autonomous vehicles present a massive potential to reduce death and serious injury, but it will take time
- Driver-assist technologies in cars are likely to yield the most benefits in the short term
- Road edge identification is therefore very important
- Need innovative solutions for run-off road and head-on crashes along low volume, rural roads
- Speed reduction and vehicle-based speed management may offer the most feasible solutions in the short term



## ***Orchids on Roadsides continued...***

### **Principles in protecting roadside vegetation:**

- Roads with high quality native vegetation should be identified and reserved as flora roads.
- All roadworks should be carried out to avoid clearing of vegetation.
- Comprehensive flora and fauna surveys should be undertaken in road reserves during roadworks plan
- Legally required assessments of proposed roadworks should be applied to total project requirements not stage-by-stage requirements to avoid incremental loss of vegetation.
- At least 30 metres of good quality native vegetation should be maintained in all road reserves.
- Where a 30-metre-wide strip of good quality native vegetation does not exist in a road reserve, it should be acquired through land acquisition and revegetation if necessary.
- Where vegetation in a roadside is removed, the roadside should be widened by a width of 5 times that of the vegetation removed, and revegetated if necessary
- All public road managers should have a roadside vegetation management policy and strategy that recognises the value of, and conserves, roadside native vegetation.
- All operators and supervisory staff (public and private) should complete a formal accreditation in roadside conservation before working in road construction and maintenance.
- All road construction and maintenance works should include an identifiable budget for roadside conservation.
- All public road managers should undertake stakeholder engagement in the planning of roadworks.
- Any clearing of native vegetation in road reserves without, or prior to approval of, any required Clearing Permit should be prosecuted and the cleared area revegetated

### **Alternatives to roadside clearing:**

- Wider pavements
- Sealed shoulder
- Reduce speed limits
- Audible edge lining
- Guideposts (reflective delineation)
- Road safety barriers
- Place road into cleared paddocks
- Vary roadside environment - Stimulate the mind to avoid fatigue and drowsiness



### **Retaining vegetation alongside pavement:**

- Retain vegetation along back slope to reduce erosion
- Retain energy absorbing frangible trees and large shrubs
- Retain or revegetate low native shrubs, native grasses and groundcovers on the front and back slope/batters
- Steepen the batters
- Retain low shrubs at corners and curves that maintain sightlines
- Remove the weeds not the natives
- Realign the table drain around trees using excavators rather than graders
- Retain trees along roads to provide shade to protect motorist's vision from the sun at dawn and dusk
- Use and retain distant tall vegetation to increase sight distance on crests

### **What you can do:**

- Report suspected unlawful or excessive clearing - Call, email or use DWER report form
- Prepare a submission or appeal to Clearing Permits
- Post a comment on WANOSCG or Wildflower Society of WA Facebook
- Have a meeting to discuss plans/strategies with: local government, MRWA, Ministers
- Request site visit with the proponent to discuss alternatives
- Understand and document your special areas
- Complain to the media: newspapers, TV, your local government, your local member: local government, State, Federal, to the Ministers for Transport, Safety, Environment. Demonstrate and rally
- Encourage Tourism
- Plant vegetation on your farm or property



## **“Your Orchid Story” with Marina Karyagina**

***How many years have you been a member of WANOSCG?***

Since 2012

***How did you first become interested in orchids?***

I always liked looking at cultivated orchids (my husband does grow some) but I did not realise that there were ‘wild’ orchids in Australia. I thought orchids only grow in exotic places with rain forests. I lived in Australia for 17 years before I discovered orchids. It was only when we moved to Boddington in 2009 that I finally stumbled upon these beautiful plants. Once when we were collecting firewood, we saw some beautiful yellow flowers. I asked my husband what they were but he did not know. I said they looked suspiciously like miniature orchids (there were cowslips, of course). Several trips to Dryandra around the same time resulted in a number of ‘flowers’ we did not know the names of. I found it frustrating not to be able to name flowers we found. So, I bought a few books, one of which was Bob Liddlelow’s book on WA orchids and very soon became addicted.

***Which orchid is your favourite and why?***

Spider orchids, sun orchids and most of the leek orchids are all my favourites, but anything new or that I have not seen for a while is fun.

***Are there any orchids left on your bucket list to find and if so, which one(s) are you most interested in finding?***

I’ve ticked over 200 species but there is plenty more to go. I have not seen a *Caladenia huegelii* yet. I would also like to see spiders from the *Caladenia hoffmanii* complex and Pink salmon orchids (*Thelymitra antennifera* x *T. petrophila*).

***What’s the furthest distance you’ve driven in a day or on a trip to see a particular orchid?***

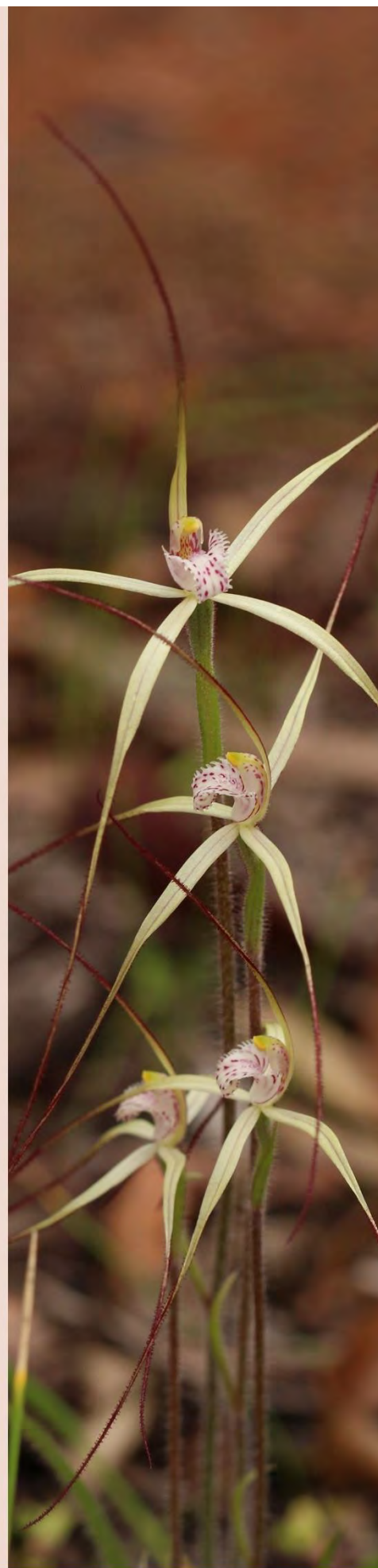
Ohh, I am not as crazy as some. I have a rule. If the round trip is longer than 300 km, I will stay overnight. If it is longer than 600 km, I will stay a couple of nights. This is because I like to wander around quite a bit, not just drive there, take a photo and go back.

***Do you have a favourite memory from any group or personal field trips that you would like to share?***

Finding my first spider orchid. I have been using Bob Liddlelow’s book to look for orchids for a couple of seasons and found a few but no spiders among them. I started to despair and think they were a myth. But then, on one of our trips to Dryandra, we stopped on the way to Congelin Dam and wandered around in a totally inhospitable habitat (this is what I thought, anyway, being used to lush European forests). There were a few blue fairies and a few sugar orchids and then finally there it was, my first spider orchid. It was a primrose spider (although I did not know that at the time). I stood on my knees next to it admiring it from all angles. My family was not impressed. I always wonder why these flowers have such a hold on some people but not others? Not everyone?

***As a member of WANOSCG, what’s your ultimate goal for the organization or is there anything in particular you hope to see achieved over time?***

I do hope we continue on the orchid conservation path. We are getting so much joy out of the orchids; we have to make sure they survive and are protected.





## Orchid Taxonomy – New Names by Kevin Uhe

Naming's continue apace with David Jones and Chris French formally describing a further five snail orchids in the latest Australian Orchid Review. These have been placed in the genus *Diplodium* which is not recognized by the WA Herbarium therefore a further paper will need to be published in order to recognize these in the *Pterostylis* genus. Until then they will be continued to be recognized under their current names.

*Diplodium tylosum* (*Pterostylis* sp. 'Chudalup') is named after the Greek *tylos* which means 'knot' in reference to the short strongly clubbed lateral sepal free points. Currently this taxon is only known from one granite rock south of Northcliffe where it grows in moss pockets and searches in the area have so far failed to find any further populations.

*Diplodium grossum* (*Pterostylis* sp. 'Ravensthorpe') is named after the Latin *grossus* which means 'big, coarse, gross'. This refers to the habit of the plant and the flower which is bloated. The range of this taxon extends from the Stirling Ranges to east of Esperance and can be found in eucalypt woodlands, shrublands and mallee woodlands.

*Diplodium actites* (*Pterostylis* sp. 'coastal clubbed sepals') is named after the Greek *aktites* which means 'shore dweller' as this taxon is found in near coastal areas. Distribution is from south of Perth along the coast to Israelite Bay and is found in coastal dunes and coastal peppermint woodlands.

*Diplodium brevisepalum* (*Pterostylis* sp. 'short sepals') is named after the Greek *brevi* (short) and *sepalum* (sepal) in reference to the short lateral sepal free points. Whilst similar to *Diplodium actites* this taxon is taller with larger flowers and thick squared off lateral sepal free points. Distribution is from Perth to Lancelin in near coastal areas and favours banksia woodland and margins of swamps. It has also colonized a number of pine plantations in the Yanchep and Wanneroo areas.



*Pterostylis* sp. 'Short sepals'

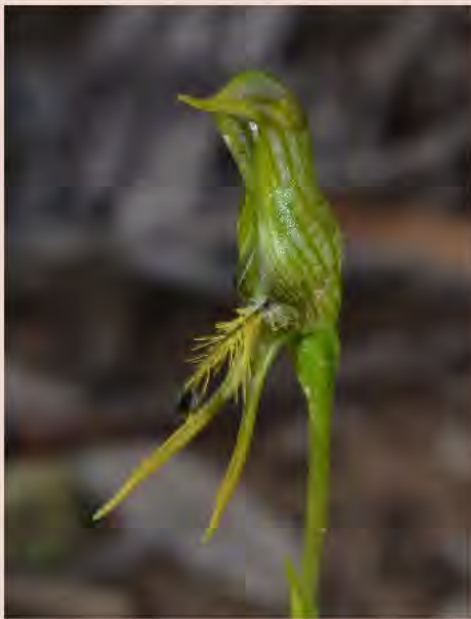


*Pterostylis* sp. 'coastal clubbed sepals'

*Diplodium polyphyllum* (not currently in any orchid publications) is named after the Latin *poly* (many) *phyllon* (leaf) which refers to the rosette which is multi-leaved. Currently this taxon has only been found at Mount Many Peaks near Albany where it grows in shallow soil pockets under shrubs. It has 7 to 9 dark green shiny rosette leaves which make it very distinctive. It flowers from August to early September. There are a number of other undescribed species in the nana complex that will possibly be named once further taxonomic studies are completed.



## Orchid taxonomy continued...



*Pterostylis faceta* (Plumed Bird Orchid)

### Changes to Priority status:

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions are constantly reviewing the status of priority listings and recent changes are:

*Pterostylis faceta* (Plumed Bird Orchid) has been upgraded to Priority 3 given it has only been recorded from a handful of locations. Given its remote habitat, is it likely to be more common but the lack of collections and/or sighting reports currently make it appear this taxon is uncommon.

*Eriochilus* sp. 'Roleystone' is an undescribed species that has been elevated to Priority 1. Currently this taxon appears to be related to the *Eriochilus dilatatus* complex and most closely related to the common bunny (*Eriochilus dilatatus* subsp. *multiflorus*) but grows later with only one or two flowers. It has only been collected in the Darling Range area and flowers from mid-June to August. Further taxonomic study is required before it can be formally described in the future.

## Question Time!

This is an open question section in the bulletin to allow members to ask any questions they have in regards to orchids and give an opportunity for anyone (expert or enthusiast) to provide a reply that will be published in the following issue. Hopefully this will facilitate sharing of knowledge and generate some member involvement throughout the year.

### Last month's question:

**Two new *Caladenia* species were described in the literature in early 2018** (K.W. Dixon, M. J. M. Christenhusz. *Endangered fairies: two new species of Caladenia, from the bauxite plateaux of southwestern Western Australia*. Phytotaxa). **Are these species yet recognised? What is the process in Australia that needs to be followed for a new species to become formally recognised?**

At this stage, the Western Australian Herbarium has not formally recognized *Caladenia lateritica* and *Caladenia rosea* as new species. The reason cited that they did not appear sufficiently different from the already named *Caladenia flava* subsp. *Sylvestris* and named hybrid *Caladenia* x *spectabilis*. Further field studies are currently being conducted to determine evidence of significant differences. In order to be formally recognized as a species, naming must follow conditions set out in the "International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN)". The aforementioned species were validly published so the decision by the WA Herbarium may or may not be universally accepted. If *Caladenia lateritica* and *C. rosea* are considered forms of *C. flava* subsp. *sylvestris* and *C. x spectabilis* they are reduced to synonymy under the latter names. This is because under the rules of botanical nomenclature *Caladenia flava* subsp. *sylvestris* and *C. x spectabilis* take precedence as they were named first. Those who are interested may read further information on Florabase by searching under the authored species names.

### This month's question:

**How do you tell the difference between *Pterostylis vittata* (Banded greenhood) and *Pterostylis orbiculata* (Small banded greenhood) when you are out in the bush? What are the obvious key differences and are there green to brown variants in both species?**

*Please send any questions / responses to [wanoscg.newsletter@gmail.com](mailto:wanoscg.newsletter@gmail.com). Looking forward to your contributions!*



## **“Orchids, boxes and *Pterostylis dilatata*” by Andrew Brown**

Humans like to put things into neat little boxes. However, nature does not always conform to our rules. An example is Robust Snail Orchid (*Pterostylis dilatata*). As its common name suggests, it is usually placed with the snail orchids and has flowers that are similar in morphology with members of that complex but, unlike snail orchids, flowering plants lack a rosette of ground hugging leaves placing it with the shell orchids. So, is it really a snail orchid or is it a shell orchid? Some would suggest it is a link between the two. It would be interesting to see where it fits genetically.

Robust Snail Orchid is one of the first of the greenhoods to appear each year. I have seen it in full flower in May growing under tall shrubs on a rocky hill near Corrigin and also in the same month some 800 kilometres to the east growing in soil pockets in near coastal limestone at Toolinna Cove. It is without a doubt one of our most widespread and adaptable orchids being found over a huge range from north of Kalbarri to Toolinna Cove, occupying habitats ranging from coastal heath and near coastal *Banksia* woodlands to shrublands on breakaways and rocky hills, Jarrah-Marri forest, Wandoo woodlands, Mallee-heath and shallow soil pockets on granite outcrops. In most places you will find it scattered or in small groups and only rarely in large numbers. It was once very abundant in the Gnaragara Pine Plantation but finding them in such large numbers is the exception rather than the rule.

So, when you next see this wonderful little orchid (in many places in full flower now) take a closer look at it and marvel at its unique floral and vegetative structure.





## **“The Winter Spiders” by Margaret Petridis**

### **FIELD TRIP REPORT: HYDEN - JUNE 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup>**



An enthusiastic group of members and one visitor gathered to explore from Corrigin to Hyden and beyond over the long weekend in early June. Our main target was *Caladenia drummondii*, the Winter spider, but we also recorded other orchids found.

In a departure from usual procedure, we had two meeting places and times: firstly, at Corrigin in the morning and secondly at Kondinin at lunch time. A small group met with Robin Campbell in Corrigin and explored the Kunjin NR, finding over 30 plants of the target orchid, then proceeding to Kondinin. A larger group chose to head to Hyden on the Friday and we had the opportunity to find and count 2 populations near Wave rock on Saturday morning (one of these was new to us) before heading to Kondinin. We were pleased to have Jan and Margaret Mohandas from Sydney, Krystyna Rees and Maggie Whittle from Albany and Jean Sloan (visitor) from Kondinin join other members on the trip.

On Saturday afternoon we visited four possible locations of suitable habitat but were unable to locate any of the target orchids. We did find and record *Corunastylis fuscoviridis* and *Eriochilus dilatatus* subsp. *undulatus* in flower and seed, plus *Pterostylis arbuscula* and *Pterostylis scabra* in bud in several places. Our last stop was in the Karlgarin NR where we saw over 20 flowers of *Caladenia drummondii* and planned to do an extensive survey of the area on the Monday.

On the Sunday morning we met in Karlgarin at Pamela Jays Gift Gallery where trinkets and lots of coffee were bought. Our first stop was near the town water supply rock where possible *Caladenia drummondii* habitat had been seen on an earlier visit. None were found but some *Eriochilus* and *Pterostylis* plants were seen.



New member and previous local resident of this area, Mel George then took us to the extraordinary Buckley's Breakaway further south where she had seen the target orchid in the past. None were seen this visit, but we did find some tiny shoots of *Pterostylis sargentii* and *P. recurva* amongst the bushes. Members marvelled at the fascinating breakaway with interesting erosion patterns and varying colours.

Images above – *Caladenia Drummondii* and habitat around Lovering Road

Image Left- Buckley's Breakaway

Images courtesy of Margaret Petridis



## Hyden Field Trip continued...

We next headed to the Pederah NR where Andrew Brown had found *C. drummondii* previously, and had lunch along the track near the railway line. Careful searching in the low bushes located buds of *Pterostylis sargentii* and *P. arbuscula*, leaves of *P. timothyi* and a *Diuris* sp., plus seeded plants of *Corunastylis fuscoviridis* and *E. dilatatus* subsp. *undulatus*.

On our way to this spot, several members including Krystyna, Maggie and myself, had noticed likely mallee habitat for the winter spider along Pederah Rd. After lunch we headed back there and pulled off where it was safe to park. It was not long before Yuko found the first flower of *Caladenia drummondii* in from the back of the convoy on the east side, followed by Robyn Foley and Ian Greeve. Interestingly, the flowers were found scattered up the slope and in the open.

Krystyna and Maggie had headed to the west side of the road and it was not long before they found a nice group of *C. drummondii* amongst leaf litter and bark, in a more sheltered location. Mel and Debbie added to the numbers nearby and everyone was excited to have located the target orchid in a new location for the group at last. We found 24 plants in total. We happily headed back to our accommodation and then 15 of us met and enjoyed a meal together that night at the Hyden hotel bistro.



*Caladenia Drummondii* – Wave Rock area

On the Monday morning, Mel led us along a dirt track off Lovering Rd where we stopped and searched amongst scattered gimlet and melaleuca. There we found another new population of *Caladenia drummondii*, with Pat and Dominic finding the first ones. Other members added to the tally and we found 27 plants. No doubt further exploration would have found more, but we were limited for time.

We headed to McCann Rock Rd (possible habitat) but did not find any target orchids, and then back to Karlgarin NR for the survey. With the group spread out in a line, a careful count was done of the population, recording 118 plants. We concluded the field trip at lunch time and all agreed it had been a fun and worthwhile trip. We had located three new populations for the WANOSCG database over the weekend and recorded 169 plants in total... a great result!

Thank you to all members for attending and enthusiastically searching for orchids. A special thanks to Mel for sharing locations and leading us around over the weekend.

Margaret Petridis (Field Trip Coordinator and Co-Leader for the trip)

## Membership with Jon Warren

### New Members!

A big welcome to three new members this month.

Our first is Annie Bowerman from down Cowaramup way, second is Malcolm Wells from Tasmania and thirdly is Varena Hardy who with her hubby is a professional grey nomad located wherever there is a place to camp or house to sit.

If you come across these folk in your orchid hunting travels please make sure you make them feel welcome and share a bit of orchid knowledge.



*Caladenia drummondii* – Image courtesy of Gail Reed



# **“The Elusive Cleopatra’s Needles”**

## **by Beth Teale and Margaret Petridis**

### **FIELD TRIP REPORT: CATABY TO BADGINGARRA - JUNE 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>**

**Day 1:** We all met at the Cataby gravel pit on a cold and overcast Saturday morning, 10 hopeful group members and 2 visitors. After an hour of fruitless searching for the target orchid, we moved on, but did find a couple of snails – *Pterostylis dilatata*, Robust Snail and *Pterostylis platypetala*, Broad-petalled Snail in flower as well as *Pterostylis orbiculata*, Small Banded Greenhood in flower, bud and leaf and *Prasophyllum parvifolium*, Autumn Leek in bud.

The next site was along Mullering Rd and we found 2 *Thelymitra apiculata* in flower. Much joy! (both found by Kevin!) Moving onto another site (Biddy Rd) for which we had rough GPS readings from a few years back, we were unable to locate any target orchids.

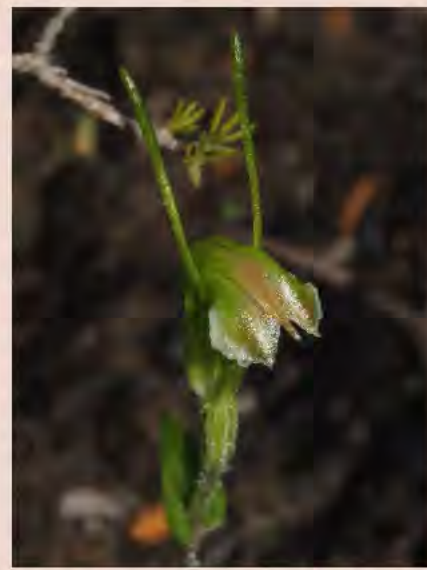
Last stop for the day was a known spot on Cadda Rd north of Badgingarra. After some time and when we were about to give up, the target orchid was finally found with one flower fully opened and another in bud. These were found by one of the visitors, Rachel’s friend Tanya and we were all very pleased she did. We called it a day and most went to accommodation at Badgingarra.

**Day 2:** It was an overcast and cold morning when a smaller group walked over to Badgingarra National Park and headed up the walk trail. We searched for 2 ½ hours but the target orchid was not to be found, which was very disappointing. Other orchids found were *Pterostylis orbiculata*, Small banded Greenhood and *Pterostylis dilatata*, Robust snail.

After a quick cuppa at the Roadhouse, (I recommend the meals there) we headed to McNamara Rd to look at likely spots. Cleopatra’s Needle tends to like gravelly clay in low open shrubland, although sometimes it grows in sand. We were unable to find any of the target orchids, but did find a flower and bud of the Robust snail, buds of banded greenhoods, Autumn leeks and *Caladenia reptans* subsp. *reptans*, Little Pink Fairy, and leaves of *Leporella fimbriata*, Hare and *Pyrorchis nigricans*, Red Beaks. We ended the official field trip here at lunch time.

After lunch we took a long drive up to Beros Rd, north of the Jurien Rd to check a reported site from a flora consultant. After a long search, and with the temperature dropping, a single half-opened flower was found ... by Kevin again! With this find, we were able to confirm this new location for *Thelymitra apiculata*.

The orchid has certainly proved to be very elusive this year in locations other than the one along Mogumber Rd, where even there, numbers were low and plants were widely scattered (From reports and a quick visit after the field trip). Over the weekend, we found only five plants, with four in flower and one in tight bud and were unable to locate it in four previously recorded sites.



*Pterostylis orbiculata* (Small banded Greenhood), *Thelymitra apiculata* (Cleopatra’s Needles), *Pterostylis platypetala* (Broad petaled Snail) – Images courtesy of Margaret Petridis and Rachel Halls



## FIELD TRIPS 2019 by Margaret Petridis

Proposed trips for the rest of the year are as follows:

(Please note you need to organize your own accommodation on weekend trips)

### JULY 27<sup>th</sup>: Proposed Field trip - Location to be advised

FTL: Margaret Petridis

Target orchid: *Thelymitra pulcherrima* early flowering form

### AUGUST 31<sup>st</sup>: New Norcia Day Trip

FTL: Mel George

Register from August 1<sup>st</sup>.

### SEPTEMBER 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>: Corrigin area

FTL: Robin Campbell and Ian Greeve

Register from 7th August to Ian Greeve: 0409 081 439 or

[iangreeve@iprimus.com.au](mailto:iangreeve@iprimus.com.au)

### SEPTEMBER 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> Long weekend: Dunsborough and the Capes

FTL: Margaret Petridis

### OCTOBER: Location suggestions from members welcome

FTL: Margaret Petridis

Register for field trips by text to Margaret:  or Email:



*Pterostylis angusta* (Narrow Hooded Shell) – Rachel Halls  
*Prasophyllum parvifolium* (Autumn Leek) - Joanne Harley  
*Pterostylis orbiculata* (Small banded Green hood) - Joanne Harley





## Proposed Metro Field Trips by Christine Lock

**\*\*NB This is a draft schedule and subject to updates. Dates and details to be advised.**

DATE (Week beginning)	LOCATION	FIELD TRIP LEADER
Monday 8 <sup>th</sup> July	Pomeroy Road (burn area from September 2018)	
Monday 22 <sup>nd</sup> July	Underwood Avenue and Shenton bushland – Lemnos Street	
Monday 5 <sup>th</sup> August	Kenwick Wetlands – Alton Street and Brixton Street	M. Roepin
Monday 12 <sup>th</sup> August		
Monday 19 <sup>th</sup> August	Inglewood Triangle – 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	
Monday 26 <sup>th</sup> August	Helena Valley – Hudman Quarries (burn area January 2019)	Pat Richards
Monday 2 <sup>nd</sup> September	Hepburn Heights Conservation Area, Pinaroo Bushland – Shepherds Bush Drive (burn Woodvale 2018)	
Monday 9 <sup>th</sup> September	Landsdale Bushland (burn Spring 2018)	
Monday 16 <sup>th</sup> September	Winthrop – Piney Lakes	
Monday 7 <sup>th</sup> October	Caladenia huegelii	John Ewing
Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> October		
Monday 22 <sup>nd</sup> October	Thelymitra campanulata species	
Monday 5 <sup>th</sup> November	Yardarino Bushland	
Monday 7 <sup>th</sup> December	Spiculaea, Paracaleana brockmanii	



*Diuris perialla* (Early Donkey) – Gail Reed



*Prasophyllum parvifolium* (Autumn Leek) and  
*Pterostylis rogersii* (Curled Tongue Shell) – Varena Hardy



## General Meeting Rosters

We are calling for volunteers to provide supper at our general meetings. If you feel you can help out in this regard, a sheet (a sample of which is shown below) will be tabled at each general meeting and you are encouraged to put your name down.

Meeting	SUPPER ROSTER	RAFFLE PRIZE	SPEAKERS
17-Jul-19	Margaret Fox	Debbie Proudfoot	Eric Swarts
21-Aug-19		Bob Steer	Belinda Davis – King's Park research
18-Sep-19	Varena Hardy	Jack Eborall	President of the French Orchid Society Jean-Michel Hervouet
16-Oct-19	David Lawson	David & Janeanne Cumming	Chris French - Title TBC
20-Nov-19		David Lawson	Photo Competition



## WANOSCG Garment Orders

WANOSCG is selling garments this year with the clubs embroidered logo. You have the opportunity to buy Polo Shirts (long sleeve, short sleeve, with or without a pocket), Polar Fleece Jacket, and Hi-Vis Safety Vests. With the Safety Vests your name will be embroidered on it, so you need to clearly print your first and last name on the order form.

Please see attachments "How to size your garment" and the "Garment Order Form" that were sent out last month with the bulletin. Fill out the bottom part of the order form and either mail it to Donna Wajon or leave it with the Treasurer for Donna to collect. Reminder that all orders are due before August.



*Pterostylis vittata* (Banded Greenhood) – Gail Reed



*Pterostylis vittata* subsp. Northern (Banded Greenhood) – Margaret Petridis

## Bulletin Articles

Please send Bulletin contributions to the Editor – Rachel Halls at [wanoscg.newsletter@gmail.com](mailto:wanoscg.newsletter@gmail.com)

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