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### Next General Meeting:

Wednesday, 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2021  
7:30-9:30PM

### NOTE A NEW VENUE FOR JUNE MEETING ONLY:

G33 Bayliss Lecture Theatre, Crawley  
Campus, UWA. Turn right into **Fairway**  
**Entrance 4**, Car Park P43.

[Click here for a map](#)

### The Committee:

**President** – Jon Warren  
**1<sup>st</sup> Vice President** – Ramón Newmann  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President** – Andrew Brown  
**Secretary** – Pat Richards  
**Treasurer** – Jay Steer  
**Committee Members** – Kevin Uhe,  
Debbie Proudfoot, Bill Gaynor,  
Graeme Walker

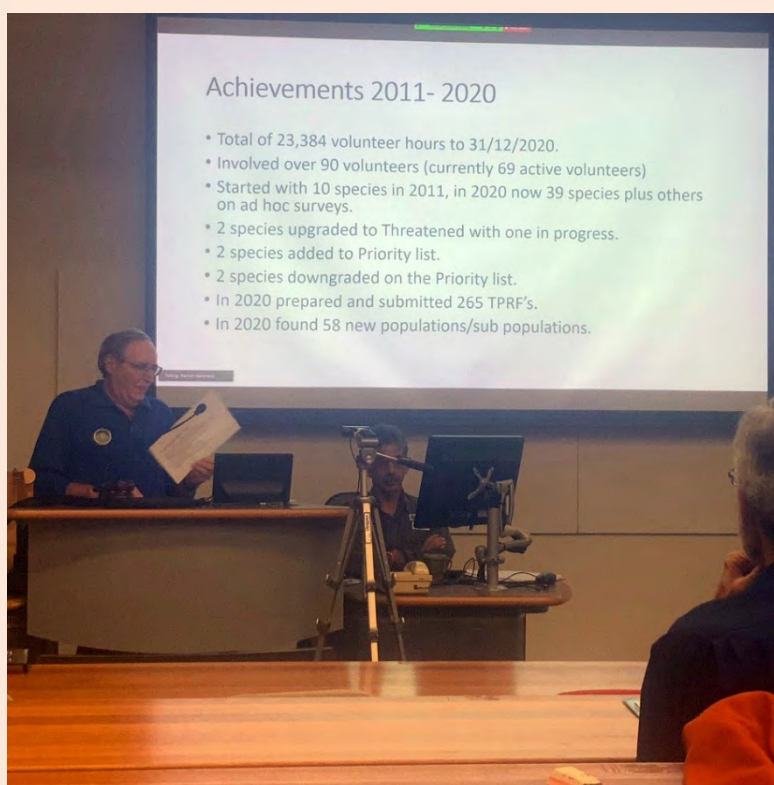
**Bulletin Editor** – Ian Puddey

## ADORP – The First 10 Years

Covid19 put any celebrations during 2020 of the first 10 years of the Adopt an Orchid Research Project Program (ADORP) on hold, but Kevin Uhe more than compensated for this unexpected interruption in a presentation at the WANOSCG May General Meeting (see next page) where he provided an erudite overview of the many achievements of the program from 2011 to 2020.

The Adopt an Orchid idea arose from WANOSCG's desire to obtain up to date population, threat and survey information for Priority orchid species. The object was to enable the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions to be more certain of the conservation status of these orchids, including threats and necessary recovery actions, so they could be better managed and protected.

The achievements of the program to date have been nothing short of outstanding, both in terms of extending the known range of priority taxa under survey, as well as identifying and mitigating any risks to their future conservation.



Kevin Uhe presenting at the WANOSCG April General Meeting at the Fox Lecture Theatre, The University of Western Australia.

## ADORP – 2011-2020

Kevin Uhe

### The beginning

- Kim & Thea Hanson were the architects of ADORP in 2010 with their wish that WANOSCG became involved with the conservation of orchids. They spent considerable time from 2010 to the launch of ADORP in 2011 to set up the project in collaboration with Andrew Brown who took on the role of DBCA coordinator until his retirement.
- DBCA did not and still do not have the resources to devote to surveying priority orchids and it was this void that ADORP was formed to fill.
- ADORP's mission statement is to obtain better knowledge of the ecology, biology and status of Priority orchid flora in order to gain information needed to improve their conservation in the wild.
- ADORP has grown from this small beginning to involve many members including many regional members with teams based in Albany, Bunbury, the Capes region, Narrogin and until recently Kalbarri.



***Caladenia abbreviata***

**Team leaders:** Graeme Walker (South Coast)  
Brian Trainer (Cape to Cape)

Found 13 new populations.  
Currently over 25 populations.  
Most populations small.

Two very large populations on private property found since 2018.

Could be downgraded to Priority 4 in the future if more locations found.

Large areas of suitable habitat remain.

### How does ADORP work?

- Teams of up to six people select a priority orchid to "adopt" and are supplied with an information pack which includes location information, habitat information, species descriptions with photographs and reporting sheets.
- Teams monitor known populations and after learning the habitats try and locate new populations.
- Threatened and Priority Flora reports (TPRF's) are filled out including location description, GPS readings, plant numbers, threats and habitat information. These are forwarded to the WANOSCG co-ordinator for checking prior to sending to the DBCA co-ordinator for entering into their corporate database.
- All ADORP members are registered DBCA volunteers which covers them under the DBCA volunteer insurance.



***Caladenia cristata***

**Team leader:** Margaret Petridis

One new population found  
3 new sub populations found

Populations N of Ballidu very small and affected by salinity  
Main Nature Reserve population declining due to salinity  
Northern population expanding into new areas and greater numbers

Possible future upgrade to Threatened





### ***Thelymitra variegata***

**Team Leaders:** Graeme Walker (Bunbury)  
Maggie Whittle (Albany)

Bunbury population very low numbers and declining

Albany numbers in contrast are increasing

Over visitation at both Bunbury and Albany sites

Old populations along west coast either extinct or not seen  
for many years

Work being done to propagate seeds from both populations  
by Kings Park

Are Bunbury and Albany populations the same?



### ***Caladenia postea***

**Team Leader:** Andrew Simpson

4 new populations found

Restricted habitat in Wandoo NP

Severe damage to area by pigs in 2019 and 2020 to a number  
of populations

Other threats – off road vehicles, over visitation,  
inappropriate fire practices.

Possible upgrade to Threatened in future

### **Current taxa under survey**

- *Caladenia abbreviata*
- *Caladenia ambusta*
- *Caladenia applanata* subsp. *erubescens*
- *Caladenia bigeminata*
- *Caladenia caesarea* subsp. *maritima*
- *Caladenia caesarea* subsp. *transiens*
- *Caladenia cristata*
- *Caladenia denticulata* subsp. *albicans*
- *Caladenia dundasiae*
- *Caladenia erythrochila*
- *Caladenia exilis* subsp. *vanleeuwenii*
- *Caladenia granitora*
- *Caladenia luteola*
- *Caladenia nivalis*
- *Caladenia pholcoidea* subsp. *augustensis*
- *Caladenia postea*
- *Caladenia startiorum*
- *Caladenia swartsiorum*
- *Caladenia uliginosa* subsp. *patulens*
- *Caladenia validinervia*
  
- *Diuris brevis*
- *Diuris eburnea*
- *Diuris oraria*
- *Diuris heberlei*
  
- *Drakaea elastica*
  
- *Paracaleana alcockii*
- *Paracaleana gracilicordata*
- *Paracaleana granitica*
  
- *Prasophyllum paulinae*
  
- *Pterostylis frenchii*
- *Pterostylis hadra*
- *Pterostylis heberlei*
  
- *Thelymitra dedmaniarum*
- *Thelymitra jacksonii*
- *Thelymitra magnifica*
- *Thelymitra* sp. 'Ongerup'
- *Thelymitra stellata*
- *Thelymitra variegata*
- *Thelymitra yorkensis*

### **Ad hoc Surveys**

- *Caladenia integra*
- *Corybas limpidus*
- *Diuris recurva*
- *Thelymitra apiculata*
- *Thelymitra pulcherrima*
- Remote country taxa



***Caladenia startiorum***

**Team Leader: Eddy Wajon**

3 new populations found  
 Limited distribution and small number of populations  
 Despite extensive searches no new populations found  
 outside the current known locations  
 Flowers in greater number after fire  
 Possible upgrade to Threatened with more data



***Caladenia uliginosa subsp. patulens***

**Team Leaders: Urszula Kokosinska (Harvey)  
 Graeme Walker (Bunbury Sth)**

3 new populations found  
 Most populations very small  
 Most populations under threat from fires and weed  
 incursion.  
 One population now secured behind fencing which has  
 stopped rubbish dumping in the area  
 Should be considered for Threatened going forward



***Caladenia swartsiorum***

**Team Leaders: Eric Swarts (Peel)  
 Graeme Walker (Bunbury)**

4 new populations found  
 Downgraded to Priority 2  
 Secure tenure, one on shire land, one on a DBCA Reserve  
 and three populations on DBCA managed lands  
 Threats includes weed competition and off road activities at  
 two of the larger sites plus prescribed burning activities



***Thelymitra yorkensis***

**Team Leader: Andrew Simpson**

5 new populations found  
 Most populations are small in number and quite isolated  
 from each other  
 Threats include over enthusiastic orchid hunters, habitat  
 incursion by pigs, inappropriate fire regimes and low  
 pollination rates  
 Limited habitat restricted to the Wandoo NP  
 Possible upgrade to Threatened as further data is gathered



## Achievements 2011- 2020

- Total of 23,384 volunteer hours to 31/12/2020.
- Involved over 90 volunteers (currently 69 active volunteers)
- Started with 10 species in 2011, in 2020 now 39 species plus others on ad hoc surveys.
- 2 species upgraded to Threatened with one in progress.
- 2 species added to Priority list.
- 2 species downgraded on the Priority list.
- In 2020 prepared and submitted 265 TPRF's.
- In 2020 found 58 new populations/sub populations.

## Where to from here?

- Important to keep monitoring going forward in case population dynamics change. A number of populations having ongoing threatening processes
- Ongoing data will assist in preparation of future Threatened nominations and Priority listing changes
- Species will continue to be added to Priority list which will require surveys to ascertain population sizes/ threats.
- Important to record other Priority species that are not currently under active survey – mainly Priority 4 to ascertain current status
- Investigating orchid populations that could be added to Priority lists

## Acknowledgments

- To all the current and past ADORP members who have participated to making ADORP the successful project it has become.
- To Kim Hanson and Andrew Brown for their work in setting up the project.
- To the many officers from DBCA who have supported ADORP and have provided extra information and helpful advice
- To the Species and Communities Branch of DBCA who have provided the use of a computer and resources to allow the input of the ADORP data



***Thelymitra* sp. 'Ongerup'**

**Team Leader: Kevin Uhe**

22 new populations/sub populations found  
Downgraded to Priority 3 from Priority 2  
Mixture of road reserves and nature reserves  
Expansion of flowering areas outside of Ongerup  
Flowering heavily dependent on good spring rainfall. Some areas suffering from recent drought in the Jerramungup area  
Resolution of taxonomy to enable species to be formally described



***Thelymitra jacksonii***

**Team Leader: Kevin Uhe**

14 new populations/sub populations found plus relocating 2 of Bill Jacksons old locations.  
Mixture of road reserves and National Parks  
Individual population numbers in most cases very low (less than 5 plants)  
4 largest populations have 64% of the plants  
Fragmented populations and low total overall plant numbers (less than 250)  
Resolution of habitat preferences  
Possible nomination for Threatened once further surveys undertaken

## Conservation Update - Ron Fauntleroy and Eddy Wajon

### Orchid Photo Prints

If you cast your memory back to a couple of meetings ago, Ron Fauntleroy mentioned he was developing a project involving getting 100 top class 300mm x 200mm x 3mm foam sandwich backed photo prints so they could be used at major orchid shows in W.A. manned by WANOSCG volunteers. Mark Brundrett has very kindly been able to assist and has donated more than enough of his superb photo library (113 shots in total). These are currently being produced at a commercial print business in Rockingham. The idea is help educate the general public just how precarious some of our W.A. orchids are and also the very large fines that apply for illegally removing any parts of the plants. Also the associations the plants have with fungi and pollinators, so it can be further entrenched into minds that these plants will not survive for long without this combined scenario.

### Diuris drummondii near Peel Inlet

On another note of late, Ron Fauntleroy and Eddy Wajon are involved in site discussion with the Shire of Murray concerning the potential disturbance of the most westerly patch of *Diuris drummondii* near the Peel Inlet. They met together with Brett Loney (Chair of the Wildflower Society's Conservation sub-committee) on site on the 17th May. They are negotiating a variation to the road design with them, so that the 11 trees near the orchids that they were proposing (and had approval) to remove are left in place because of their critical role in protecting (shading) the habitat of the Threatened *Diuris drummondii*. This variation, in lieu of each of our organisations lodging an Appeal which would delay the project by 6 months, even if not successful, will require the road to be moved away from the trees and the orchids. This will in turn require some private land to be purchased on the other side of the road bend.

If this occurs (and the Shire of Murray are negotiating with the land owner to try and arrange it), it would be a big win. As it was, DWER only allowed the Clearing Permit on condition that the Threatened *Diuris drummondii* was not removed or cleared (except possibly inadvertently). Significantly, the proponent (the Shire of Murray) was required to install a temporary fence to ensure that the Threatened *Diuris drummondii* were not removed (a condition that has never appeared on a Clearing Permit before). Further, and again a first, the Shire of Murray was then required to install a permanent fence to protect the Threatened *Diuris drummondii*. And in a further requirement, the Shire of Murray were required to plant 34 trees (Flooded Gum) to replace the 11 (plus 6 others) trees that DWER were allowing them to remove.



*Diuris drummondii* near Peel Inlet -  
image by Ian Puddey

### Proposed Burning - Island Point NR

On another issue with Mandurah City Council, over the proposed burning of Island Point NR, the friends of Island Point (of which Eric Swarts and Ron Fauntleroy are members) managed to arrange a site meeting on the 12th May. The outcome was fairly positive with the council stating the reserve was no longer targeted for burning. They agreed the group and the council had many common synergies and should work together in the future. They liked the idea of not having to pay us as we were volunteers.

## Speakers for June and July General Meetings

June	16/06/21	Bayliss LT, UWA	Belinda Davis: Orchid translocations: giving rare species a helping hand
July	21/07/21	Fox LT, UWA	Alex George: Orchid studies from 1950-80



## Introducing Our Committee Members

– Debbie Proudfoot



### ***Can you give us a few insights into your background?***

I was born and grew up in Goomalling. Left school at 15 and commenced Nurses training at the Swan District Hospital in Midland. Upon graduating I was transferred to Merredin where I met my dear husband Peter. We were married in 1977 and lived and worked throughout our respective careers at many locations including Merredin, Bunbury, Goomalling, Northam, Perth, Merredin, Perth, Bunbury, and Perth before retiring to Roleystone in 2005.

### ***How many years have you been a member of WANOSCG? What led to you becoming a member?***

We joined WANOSCG in July 2010 so have been members for eleven years. We became members after having chance meetings with Ross and Margaret Fox and Christine Lock whilst wandering the bush around Roleystone. Once they each learned that we were looking for orchids both were happy to tell us about WANOSCG and suggested that we attend a meeting to find out what it was about. The rest is history.

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

I became interested in orchids at a very young age. I grew up and went to school in Goomalling. Getting to school involved walking through a large area of bushland where orchids flourished. My friends and I would look out for all the different orchids each season. This great spot is now visited by many WANOSCG members each year. Sadly the large numbers of white spiders that flourished back then have gone and I have not seen one in the area for many years.

### ***Which orchid is your favorite?***

It is difficult to choose a favourite as I like them all, especially the Thelymitra species and also enjoy finding hybrids of any species.

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

I have many orchids left to see on my bucket list but two that I would like to find are the Outback Spider orchid and the Ruby Spider orchid. Just because.

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

I have particularly enjoyed the camping trips that Peter and I have been on as they involve the exploration of areas we have never been to before. Also the camaraderie that exists within the group's members makes for a fun time with many fond memories.

### ***As a member of the WANOSCG committee, what's your ultimate goal for the organization? Is there anything in particular you hope to see achieved over time?***

I have been a member of the committee now for three years. I hope to provide measured guidance to ensure that the ideals and objectives of WANOSCG are achieved whilst we embrace the impact and restrictions imposed upon us by the Covid pandemic.



Munglinup Field Trip - Terry Wilson

(Editorial note – *R. johnstonii* was originally thought to be a southern form of *R. gardneri* but was named as a new species in 2018)

## A black and white photograph showing several people lying on their backs in a field of tall grass or brush, appearing to be dead or unconscious. The scene is outdoors, with dense vegetation surrounding the individuals. The image has a grainy, historical quality.

Alison Harrington  
Annette Wilson  
Fay Gordon

Our thanks also to Dave Sexton the Manager for The Esperance Land and Development Co. who allowed us the use of the shearers' quarters.



# My ADORP Orchid

## *Caladenia dundasiae*

David Lawson

This year marks the 10th year that Stuart Harris, John Ewing and myself have monitored *Caladenia dundasiae* as part of the *Adopt An Orchid* Project, established in conjunction with the Western Australian Native Orchid Study and Conservation Group and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

This beautiful orchid was named in 2001 in honour of Patricia Dundas, a past member of WANOSCG - an active member when I first joined the club over 30 years ago. Pat is a very talented botanical artist who has painted all of our states beautiful orchids.

*Caladenia dundasiae* is a red coloured filamentosa type spider orchid growing in the Watheroo/ Moora area, in well drained clay-loam soils under Wandoo and York gums. They are often found on the slopes of small creek lines as single flowering plants or in good rainfall years, flowering in large clumps of up to 20 plus plants.

I remember when Kim Hanson, the first WANOSCG Coordinator of the project, listed the orchids available for club members to nominate as the orchid they would like to adopt, my eyes settled on *Caladenia dundasiae*, for three reasons. Firstly, I had never seen this orchid in the wild, secondly, the orchid was found growing not far from Perth and so I could visit locations quite easily in a day trip, and thirdly, the orchid flowered early in the season, so I could do the monitoring in early August and still have the rest of the main orchid season free for other field trips. I am not sure why both Stuart and John also chose this orchid, but I was delighted to see their names next to mine when Kim informed us of the orchid we were now the proud adopters of. Stuart has been a long time member of this club and his broad knowledge of orchids, their locations and skills in finding new orchid sites would be invaluable. While John has the patience and endurance to measure, compare and make scientific judgements on many of the difficult to identify orchids that we often encounter.

Armed with our information pack, we began our role as adopted parents of *Caladenia dundasiae* on Saturday the 6th of August 2011. The first few years were a little disappointing and we as parents did not really contribute much to the wellbeing and protection of our new 'children'. In that first year we only spent 1 day looking at the 3 different sites we had been given. All sites were on private property and we found only plants at the type location site. Our information pack informed







us that the orchid grew 50 m from the farmhouse at Yo-Espro, a large wheat farm on the outskirts of the town-site of Watheroo. Our searches found nothing but Stuart, who was an old hand at tracking down locations, returned to the area several times and eventually through conversations with the farm manger, found the orchids growing some 10km away in the centre of the farm, in a fenced wandoo woodland, surrounded by a sea of wheat. Once again Stuart had come through: he knows how to find orchids. 2012 was not a good year. We only had one day available, so we left Perth at around 6:00am in the morning and headed up to the usual sites and a new site that John had found a red flowering spider orchid at the previous year and he had been reliably informed that *Caladenia dundasiae* also grew there. As we travelled up to the Watheroo area it began raining and it did not stop raining all day. We quickly visited sites, but the rain was so intense we could not do much surveying. It was only on the way home back to Perth that the rain stopped at about 3.00pm in the afternoon. That year we saw only about 9 plants. Things were not looking good, however they were about to change.

In 2014 the area around Watheroo had above average rainfall in April, May and June and as a result we began to see more plants flowering. In fact, we counted over 1100 plants that year and over the next 4 years we were delighted to find 1000's in flower. In 2016 we counted 1680 plants and then in 2018 we had our best count ever with over 2000 plants. From our observations and records, it appears that good rainfall in April, May and June ensures good flowering. Last year rainfall in one area during those months was well below average, as a result we saw 12 orchids flowering, when in previous years we had counted over 600 flowering plants.

In 2018, Stuart the orchid hunter made contact with a relative who has property close to the type location and after searching a fenced off bush area in the middle of the property, we were delighted to find several hundred plants. An additional location provided to us through Andrew Brown from a member of the public, resulted in us surveying a site east of Watheroo where we were also delighted to find a new population of around 60 plants.

Over the years there has always been some discussion and questioning in relation to whether we were looking at *Caladenia dundasiae* or whether some of the plants may have been *Caladenia filifera*. In order to resolve this issue, Andrew Brown attended the survey with us in 2019 and keyed out the orchids at each site. He was confident that the plants counted were true *Caladenia dundasiae*.

As can be seen in the attached photos, *Caladenia dundasiae* is a beautiful orchid that appears to come in a range of colours from red, pink and even white. While land clearing has resulted in the destruction and decline of this orchid, remaining sites seem well protected by



being in reserves and on private land, that land owners are happy to set aside for the protection of this orchid. Rainfall at the appropriate time in the year seems to be the determining factor as to how many plants flower each year. It is noted especially at the private property of Yo-Espro, the more rain, the more weeds, the result - more beautiful clumps of flowering plants.

In the coming years, we plan to visit more private properties in the area, as crown land and nature reserves are now scarce. While areas one year may reveal little, these areas will need revisiting in times of good rainfall at the appropriate time of the year, as plants may only appear in relation to such rainfall. While in the past land clearing has been this orchid's greatest threat, it has now become obvious that a warming environment with altered rainfall patterns, are and will become this orchid's greatest enemy.

Ten years have gone very fast and we are still new parents with these adopted infants. It has been such a delight to have been part of this exciting project and to have worked with two wonderful friends like Stuart and John. We have had a great time over those years, having many club members join us on our camping and survey trips to this beautiful area of the state. If you were one of those participants, we thank you for your time and skills in finding and counting these special orchids. We look forward to the next 10 years of surveying and we hope that this delightful orchid outlives us all and continues to flourish. We hope that our humble efforts in monitoring *Caladenia dundasiae* will help contribute to its future survival.





## Red Wispy Spiders

John Ewing

The *Caladenia* orchid season is soon to be upon us. For some of us part of the fun is working out which one is which. This little study is to help those who find a red one (or a reddish one, but not a pink one – Oh! But when is red not red but pink – Andrew Brown’s answer is “you just get to know – you learn by experience!!!”).

This study deals with the 14 that I have decided fit into the ‘red’ category. Unfortunately for you some of these ‘red’ ones come with colour variations from yellow, white and greenish tinges. However we are going to begin by assuming that you have found a POPULATION of red spider orchids AND that you are so keen to know which is which that you are prepared to make some effort to determine which species of red wispy spider orchid this is.

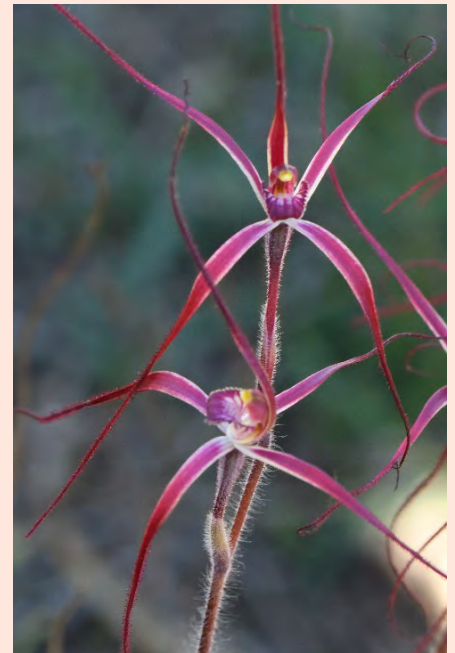
I am also going to assume that you have the spreadsheet published with this article. The aim of the spreadsheet is to demonstrate that by using a range of specifics you can define with reasonable certainty which of the 14 species you have found. To have some degree of certainty, you need a ‘population’ (about 10 or so). If all you have is a single flower then the task is generally somewhere between difficult and impossible, unless as someone once said “you just get to know by learnt experience”. If you find a really ‘odd’ one that doesn’t seem to fit anywhere, there is very little chance of determining which species it is. Maybe it is a NEW one!!!!

To use the spreadsheet you need to be prepared to have a ruler and/or a tape measure. All measurements are (of course) in millimetres (mm). You also need to know what are: calli; labellum; petals; lateral sepals; the dorsal sepal; and the column. If you don’t know then look at either of Andrew Brown’s books where all this is explained in the introductory part of the book with diagrams. I’ll assume everyone knows about leaf L (length), Leaf W (width) etc. I’ll leave you to work out the rest of the abbreviations in the table. Feel free to contact me by phone or email if it doesn’t make sense to you.

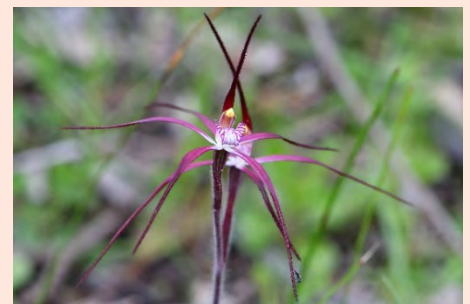
Now to start. If you find a population of red wispy spiders that are on average 350mm tall then it is REALLY EASY. This is because there is only one possible species it can be, *namely C. chapmanii*. This can be confirmed by measuring leaf length and dorsal sepal length. The next relatively easy one is if you find a red wispy spider orchid in June. In this case it is almost certainly *C. exilis* subsp. *vanleeuwenii* as it is the only species flowering in June, UNLESS it is late June and there might be an early one of the July flowering species (*C. dundasiae*, *C. dimidia* or *C. footeana*). Partly, this can be gauged if there are only a few plants in flower and most are in bud. The July ones will have mostly buds, but to confirm properly, check the measurements. In the case of height of the POPULATION, *C. footeana* is smaller than the other 3 and the length of the dorsal sepal of all 3 are smaller on the average than that of *C. exilis* subsp. *vanleeuwenii*.

Now for the three July flowering species. We have already noted that *C. footeana* has a very much smaller dorsal sepal length and it also more stiffly held than the other two. *C. Dimidia* is generally spreading in the way the flower holds itself whereas *C. dundasiae*, while spreading is rather more pendulous. Generally the column of *C. dundasiae* is quite reddish with a distinct white base of the column while *C. dimidia* tends to be mostly whitish. The other key difference is the intensity of the colour which is a strong red in *C. dundasiae*, especially the striping on the labellum, whereas the colour of *C. dimidia* is generally less intense. How can you be REALLY sure – mostly by experience but also by measuring petal width because *C. dundasiae* is distinctly narrower (see the table below).

So now we are now up to August and of the 14 species there are now 11 possibilities. With so many the level of overlap between different species makes the task much more difficult. There are a number of ways to start. One is to look at petal width. With experience you will be able to recognise the narrow petals (and sepals). There are 4 where petals are 2mm or less. If your population has many flowers with petal width over 2mm then it won’t be one of these 5. Assuming you have already looked at *dundasiae* (one of the 5) you will have



*Caladenia pulchra* - Jerramungup



*Caladenia footeana* - Westdale



*Caladenia filifera* - Westdale



## Identification Key for Red Wispy Spider Orchids

RED WISPY SPIDERS	H	Leaf L	Leaf W	petals held	petal L	petal W	sepal L	Dor Sep L	lab W	lab colour	Lab teeth	calli R	Lab calli	calli to tip	column	TIME	LOC
<i>C. chapmanii</i>	200-450	150-200	2 to 5	pend	55-130	2 to 4	75-140	75-150	broad	wh red str	ser/den	2	red tip	long	cream/pink	S-mid O	sw inland
<i>C. denticulata rubella</i>	150-300	60-180	2 to 4	arching	40-65	1.5 to 3	40-70	40-70	narrow	red stripes	narr/dent	2	red tip	half	red/wh	Aug-late S	sw to Kojonup
<i>C. dimidia</i>	150-300	70-150	2 to 7	spreading	45-65	2 to 3	50-75	45-70	mod narr	red stripes	dent	2	red/wh	long	cream/red	July late S	wheatbelt
<i>C. dundasiae</i>	150-300	50-150	2 to 4	spr/pend	40-50	1.5 to 2	55-65	55-65	small	dk red str	serr	2	red/wh	long	red/wh base	July/Aug	Watheroo
<i>C. erythrochila</i>	200-250	70-90	2 to 4	spr/pend	30-35	1 to 1.5	45-50	35-40	v small	red	ser/dent	2	red	half	red	S - early O	Lake Muir
<i>C. exilis vanleeuwenii</i>	150-250	60-120	3 to 5	spr (near pen)	50-70	1.5 to 2	50-90	50-90	mod	wh (red str)	ser/dent	2	wh	hlf/lo	cream (pink?)	late June-A	Moorra
<i>C. filifera</i>	200-350+	60-150	2 to 4	pend	50-100	2 to 3	50-100	50-100	narrow	red	ser/dent	2	red	half	red	A - early O	wheatbelt
<i>C. footeana</i>	100-220	60-150	2 to 4	spr/stiff	25-40	2 to 2.5	30-40	25-40	narrow	wh(red str)	ser/dent	2	red tip	half	pink/pale R	July-early O	wheatbelt
<i>C. occidentalis</i>	150-300	100-150	3 to 4	spr/stiff	35-50	2 to 2.5	40-60	40-60	med	red stripes	ser/dent	2	wh(red?)	half	cream/pink	Aug-midS	coast both N&S
<i>C. pendens talbotii</i>	150-250+	80-120	3 to 5	spr/pend	55-90	3 to 4	60-120	60-120	broad	wh red st	ser/dent	2	wh	long	pink	Sept mid O	Beverley to Watheroo
<i>C. polychroma</i>	200-350	70-150	3 to 5	spreading	45-90	2 to 3	45-100	45-100	broad	wh red str	ser/dent	2	wh (red?)	v long	wh (pink?)	sept Oct	SE Albany & E
<i>C. pulchra</i>	200-350+	60-150	3 to 4	pend	60-100	2 to 3	60-100	60-100	v small	red stripes	ser/dent	2	wh (red?)	v long	pink/red	Aug early O	wheatbelt & E
<i>C. gracilipetala</i>	170-370	50-160	3 to 5	pend	50-70	1 to 1.5	60-80	60-80	sml	red & red str	ser	2	wh (red?)	half	red	Aug early O	Collie to Frankland
<i>C. erythronema</i>	200-300	60-80	2 to 3	pend	40-70	1 to 2	50-90	50-90	sml	red stripes	ser/dent	2	wh	< half	red/wh base	Aug early O	Nyabing to Mukinbudin

developed a sense of 'feel' for what is 'narrow'. Until you get to that level of experience you need to do measuring. Since you are looking at a population you will quickly develop this experience. One or 2 that are VERY SLIGHTLY larger may be just the 'odd ones' and does not mean that it isn't a population of the 5 narrower ones. Nature hasn't always read the book.

*C. erythrochila*, one of these 5 species, is very unlikely to be in flower as it does not usually begin until September. In contrast, by August many of the *C. exilis* subsp. *vanleeuwenii* plants will have fading flowers, some in seed and probably no buds. *C. dundasiae* may also be on the wane, but its petals tend to be more spreading than the remaining two species. So now we are down to 2, but the leaf length of *C. gracilipetala* averages over 100mm whereas the leaf length of *C. erythronema* is almost never over 80mm and averages about 70mm.

Another starting point for the August species is how the petals are held. It is necessary to know what pendulous means. You could look at photos on the Orchid Group website and get the concept as clear in your head as possible. The table shows that there are 9 species with the pendulous or near pendulous petals. Three of these are not yet in flower (*C. chapmanii*, *C. erythrochila* and *C. pendens* subsp. *talbotii*). As stated before *C. exilis* subsp. *vanleeuwenii* and *C. dundasiae* will be right at the end of their flowering period and will no longer have any buds. Of the other 4, both *C. gracilipetala* and *C. erythronema* have very narrow petals compared to the other two. So now we are down to *C. filifera* and *C. pulchra*. Distinctions here are not quite so easy but generally *C. filifera* is a darker red and more pendulous. Neither of these is very helpful until you have seen lots and come to be able to make the comparisons. What is clearly different in most cases is the column which is solid red for *C. filifera* but sometimes just white or reddish striped for *C. pulchra*. Furthermore the labellum for *C. filifera* is also solid red (hence the common name of the Blood Spider) whereas *C. pulchra* has a striped labellum. [Note also that *C. pulchra* can be almost pure white or yellow]

This leaves us with four other August species. Again how petals are held is a distinguishing feature. *C. denticulata* subsp. *rubella* has 'arching petals'. This means they rise up from near the column before spreading and descending.

*C. dimidia* generally does not show this 'arch' but just spreads before descending. The other features that require detailed observations are the labellum width (narrower for *C. denticulata* subsp. *rubella*) and a bit more distinctively is how far the calli on the labellum extend towards the tip of the labellum. For *C. denticulata* subsp. *rubella* the calli extend just half way down the labellum, but in *C. dimidia* they extend two thirds or more towards the tip. The remaining two,

*C. footeana* and *C. occidentalis*, have petals described as spreading but stiff. In both cases as you might expect, these petals are shorter than the above 2 species (see table). Also the dorsal sepal length is shorter for both. Height is the clear separation between them with *C. footeana* being much shorter. The other element is that *C. occidentalis* does tend to be more of a pink rather than a true rich red.



*Caladenia polychroma* - Kojonup



*Caladenia denticulata* subsp. *rubella* – Wongan Hills



*Caladenia dimidia* - Manmanning

By September there are 4 species that are now just beginning to flower. *C. chapmanii*, the tallest species is one. *C. erythrochila* is one of the 'narrow petal' group but has the shortest petals and the shortest dorsal sepal (see table). It is also only found in the Lake Muir area. So if you find a red wispy spider in September in the Lake Muir area, do some measuring (there are other red spiders in the area) and you can be sure of what you have found. *C. erythrochila* is also a very deep red. This finally leaves *C. pendens* subsp. *talbotii* and *C. polychroma*, both of which belong to the spreading petal form. Both, along with *C. chapmanii*, are distinctive in having a broad labellum. This separates these 3 from all the other red wispy spiders. *C. pendens* subsp. *talbotii* and *C. polychroma* differ in height (*C. polychroma* taller) lateral sepals and the dorsal sepal lengths (*C. polychroma* smaller) and in location (*C. polychroma* to the south in the general vicinity of the Albany region while *C. pendens* subsp. *talbotii* is further north in the central wheatbelt).

I wish you all success in sorting one from another. It can't be done without quite some effort. Nor are you likely to be able to make much more than a 'best guess' for a single flower. Best of luck for 2021.

John



*Caladenia chapmanii* – Carburnup

All images in this article by Ian Puddey

## Field Trips - Graham Warren

John Ewing has volunteered to do 1 day field trips around Perth and within about 100k, beginning in July and continuing through to November. They will be 'study group' trips rather than just site seeing trips (eg red spider orchids, white spider orchids, early greenhood species, prasophylum ovale complex etc.

Please contact him [\[redacted\]](#) with any requests or suggestions.

## President's Report - Jon Warren

Some of you may have been wondering why the low Presidential profile and I can assure you it wasn't from choice.

A couple of weeks after taking on the role of President a routine check-up found I had a small abdominal tumour. Major surgery was required with an expected recovery of 4-6 weeks. Surgery was a success with no need for chemo and I was feeling really good and thinking I was going to be back into action sooner rather than later.

Unfortunately after a couple of days there were infection complications and it was back to hospital. I am currently out of hospital and the infection seems to be under control but is still being monitored.

The infection has knocked me around quite a bit but I am hoping I am back on the recovery pathway. However at this stage I am making no predictions on a return to everyday life but just hope it is sooner rather than later and I am doing everything possible to make it sooner.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the committee for carrying on the management roles in my absence especially Ramon and Pat who were probably expecting an easier life after years of Presidential and Secretarial service to the group.

Finally to those who can, enjoy your orchid hunting, share you photos for us who cannot, and watch your step.

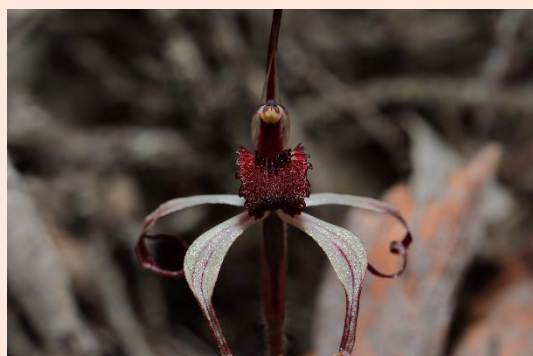
Jon



# WA Native Orchids Flowering in June

From the WANOSCG database – from our registrar, Ramón Newmann, detailing where members have reported orchids flowering for the month of June

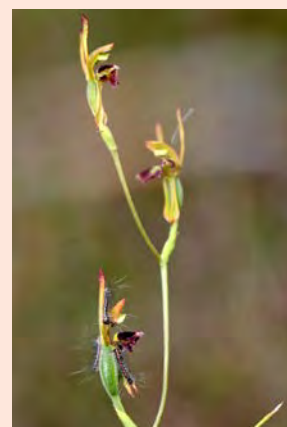
North South WA	Cons Status	Common Name	Species	Flowering Start	Flowering Finish	May	Jun	Distribution
S		Winter Spider Orchid	<i>Caladenia drummondii</i>	30-Apr	30-Jun	Y	Y	Lake King to Nerren Nerren Station
S		Dwarf Common Spider Orchid	<i>Caladenia hiemalis</i>	15-Jun	15-Aug	Y	Y	Jurien Bay to Tenterden
S		Pink Candy Orchid	<i>Caladenia hirta</i> subsp. <i>rosea</i>	30-Jun	30-Sep	Y	Y	Kalbarri to Israelite Bay
S		Common Helmet Orchid	<i>Corybas recurvus</i>	01-Jun	01-Sep	Y	Y	Gingin to Albany
S		Slipper Orchid	<i>Cryptostylis ovata</i>	30-Sep	15-Jun	Y	Y	Perth to Albany with isolated populations east of Esperance
S		Mosquito Orchid	<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	15-Jun	31-Aug	Y	Y	Perth to Israelite Bay, also north of Esperance
N		Native dendrobium	<i>Dendrobium dicuphum</i>	01-Jun	31-Aug	Y	Y	Liverpool River in NT to Kimberley region, WA
S		South Coast Donkey Orchid	<i>Diuris brockmanii</i>	15-Jun	01-Aug	Y	Y	Munglinup to Denmark
S		Winter Donkey Orchid	<i>Diuris brumalis</i>	15-Jun	31-Aug	Y	Y	Perth to Collier
S		Early Donkey Orchid	<i>Diuris perialla</i>	15-Jun	31-Jul	Y	Y	Catby to Northampton
S		Blunt-leaf Bunny Orchid	<i>Eriochilus dilatatus</i> subsp. <i>brevifolius</i>	15-Apr	15-Jun	Y	Y	Catby to Murchison River
S		Swamp Bunny Orchid	<i>Eriochilus helonomos</i>	01-Apr	01-Jun	Y	Y	Catby to Cape Riche
S		Hare Orchid	<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	15-Mar	15-Jun	Y	Y	Kalbarri (North of) to Israelite Bay
S		Blue Fairy Orchid	<i>Pheladenia deformis</i>	31-May	31-Oct	Y	Y	Murchison River to Israelite bay
S		Fringed Leek Orchid	<i>Prasophyllum fimbria</i>	01-Jun	30-Sep	Y	Y	Kalbarri to Esperance
S		Autumn Leek Orchid	<i>Prasophyllum parvifolium</i>	01-Jun	15-Aug	Y	Y	Eneabba to Manjimup, also scattered populations to Mt Ragged
S		Scented Autumn Leek Orchid	<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. 'early'	15-Apr	30-Jun	Y	Y	Bunbury to Israelite Bay
S		Narrow Hooded Shell Orchid	<i>Pterostylis angusta</i>	15-May	31-Jul	Y	Y	Stirling Range to Brookton
S		Varicoloured Banded Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis arbuscula</i>	01-Jun	31-Aug	Y	Y	Ravensthorpe, Brookton to north of Merredin with a disjunct population at Toolina Cove
S		Brown-veined Shell Orchid	<i>Pterostylis aspera</i>	15-May	31-Jul	Y	Y	Dongara to Jerramungup
S		Crowded Banded Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis atosanguinea</i>	01-Jun	30-Sep	Y	Y	Katanning to Wongan Hills
S		Cupped Banded Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis concava</i>	01-Jun	31-Aug	Y	Y	Bindoon to Mt Barker, also near Thomas River east of Esperance
S		Robust Snail Orchid	<i>Pterostylis dilatata</i>	15-May	31-Aug	Y	Y	Geraldton to Toolina Cove
S	P3	Hairy-leafed Snail Orchid	<i>Pterostylis echinulata</i>	01-Jun	31-Jul	Y	Y	York to east of Hyden and south to Lake Grace
S		Red-veined Shell Orchid	<i>Pterostylis hamiltonii</i>	15-May	15-Aug	Y	Y	Toodyay to Stirling Range
S		Kalbarri Shell Orchid	<i>Pterostylis microglossa</i>	01-Jun	31-Jul	Y	Y	Shark Bay to Moore River
S		Round Sepalled Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis orbiculata</i>	15-Jun	31-Aug	Y	Y	N of Geraldton to Bunbury, 150 kms inland; scattered between Mt Barker and Ravensthorpe
S		Broad-petalled Snail Orchid	<i>Pterostylis platypetala</i>	15-Jun	15-Aug	Y	Y	Kalbarri to Brookton
S		Curled-tongue Shell Orchid	<i>Pterostylis rogersii</i>	01-Jun	31-Aug	Y	Y	Binningup to Esperance, narrow coastal band
S		Dark Banded Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	01-Jun	30-Sep	Y	Y	Mullewa to Toolinna Cove
S		Green-veined Shell Orchid	<i>Pterostylis scabra</i>	01-May	31-Aug	Y	Y	Kalbarri to Esperance
S		Northern Banded Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. 'northern'	31-May	31-Jul	Y	Y	Catby to Binnu
S		Banded Greenhood	<i>Pterostylis vittata</i>	15-Apr	30-Sep	Y	Y	Perth to Balladonia
S	T	Underground Orchid	<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>	15-May	15-Jun	Y	Y	Babakin to Corrigin, Central Wheatbelt
S	T	South Coast Underground Orchid	<i>Rhizanthella johnstonii</i>	15-Jun	31-Jul	Y	Y	Munglinup area east of Ravensthorpe
N	P1		<i>Spiculaea ciliata</i>	15-Jun	15-Jul	Y	Y	Single plant found in the Kimberley
S	P4	Cleopatra's Needles	<i>Thelymitra apiculata</i>	31-May	31-Jul	Y	Y	Mogumber to Eneabba
S	P2	Northern Queen of Sheba	<i>Thelymitra pulcherrima</i>	30-Jun	01-Sep	Y	Y	Lancelin to Dongara
S		Eastern Queen of Sheba	<i>Thelymitra speciosa</i>	30-Jun	30-Sep	Y	Y	Stirling Range to Condigup and north to Hyden and east of



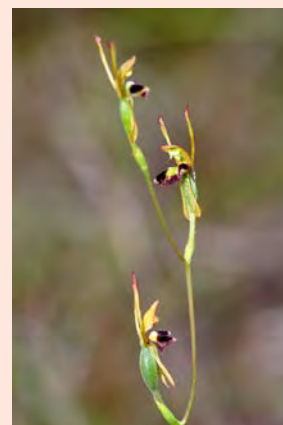
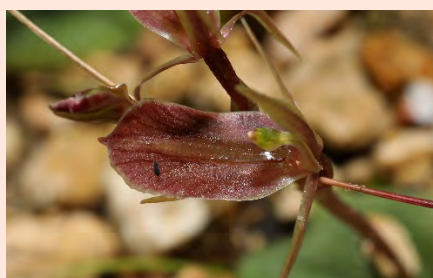
*Caladenia drummondii* (1<sup>st</sup> June 2021)  
– images by Mick Hurdus



*Cyrtostylis robusta* (1<sup>st</sup> June 2021)  
– images by Mick Hurdus



*Leporella fimbriata* - Before (29<sup>th</sup> April 2021) and  
After (4<sup>th</sup> May 2021) - images by Geoff Foley



## ADORP News – Kevin Uhe

All the 2020 ADORP data has now been entered in the DBCA system and thanks go to DBCA for making this possible with the use of a computer and access to the system to allow this to occur. Having up to date information in their system allows better decisions to be made for Threatened and Priority orchids.

I have had a number of enquiries from members thinking of joining ADORP and new participants are always welcome as there are a few teams that could use some extra help due to team members being unavailable for a number of reasons.

A number of the early season surveys are due to commence in July onwards and it will be of interest to see how the good opening rain will affect flowering numbers this year. Many of the early season orchids rely on good early and consistent rain to flower in good numbers.

## Supper Roster and Raffle Prize

A table of who has volunteered to provide Supper or organize the Raffle Prize at our future general meetings is attached below. If you are able to volunteer to fill in the still available yellow spots it would be much appreciated. Please let our secretary, Pat Richards, know if you can help by emailing her at [wanoscg@gmail.com](mailto:wanoscg@gmail.com).

Month	Meeting Due	Meeting	Speaker	SUPPER ROSTER	RAFFLE PRIZE
March	17/03/21	Fox LT, UWA	Cttee Slides, Photo Com details, Bulletin Back issues	TN	BG
April	21/04/21	Fox LT, UWA	Kevin Uhe: ADORP - 10 years	Robyn Foley	Sarah Atkinson
May	19/05/21	Fox LT, UWA	Jay Steer: The Thelymitra Fuscolutea complex	John Ewing	Pat Richards
June	16/06/21	Bayliss LT, UWA	Belinda Davis: Orchid translocations: giving rare species a helping hand	Jeanette Wheatley	Peter & Debbie P.
July	21/07/21	Fox LT, UWA	Alex George: Orchid studies from 1950-80		Kevin Uhe
August	18/08/21				
September	15/09/21				Graham Warren
October	20/10/21		Andrew Brown		Jay Steer
November	17/11/21	AGM & GM	Photo Comp		Jon Warren

## Bulletin Articles

Please send Bulletin contributions to the editor – Ian Puddey – at [Wanoscg.newsletter@gmail.com](mailto:Wanoscg.newsletter@gmail.com). Due date for articles for the next issue will be Monday, 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2021.

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