The Australasian Native Orchid Society
The Warringah Group Inc.

Patron:
Mick Korzenowski

ABN: 84 245 695 380

PRESIDENT:	Bill Dobson	0409 545 955	bdobson@optusnet.com.au
VICE-PRESIDENT:	Trish Peterson	0412 568 985	trishpet@hotmail.com
SECRETARY:			
TREASURER:	Ela Kielich	0434 843 037	kielichela@gmail.com
Co-EDITORS:	Bill Dobson & Trish Peterson		
COMMITTEE:	Judith Barry (Librarian), Jane D'Olier, Peter D'Olier, Cary Polis.		
Web Administrator:	Jane D'Olier **Website:** https://www.anoswarringah.org.au/		**Facebook:** ANOS - The Warringah Group Inc
CORRESPONDENCE:	PO Box 421, Forestville NSW 2087		
Monthly Meetings:	3rd Tuesday each month at 8:00 pm - Senior Citizens Hall, Starkey Street, Forestville. NSW 2087		

January 2025

Cadetia taylori Bill Dobson

Cadetia taylori Bill Dobson

Next Meeting Night
Tuesday 21st January
Cultural Night

Monthly Meeting of the ANOS Warringah Group
Held on Tuesday 17th December 2024

The December/Christmas Party meeting was held at the Senior Citizens' Hall, Starkey Street, Forestville on Tuesday 17th December 2024. It was also the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of ANOS Warringah which was also celebrated.
The meeting was opened at around 8pm by President Bill Dobson, who welcomed members, visitors and guests.

Committee Members Present: President Bill Dobson, Vice-President Trish Peterson, Treasurer Ela Kielich, Librarian/Recorder Judith Barry, Web-Admin/Photographer Jane D'Olier, Peter D'Olier, Cary Polis, Chris Murray

Special guests included Patron Mick Korzenowski; Frederick Gorginian, President NSOS, Clover Bradley, President Berowra OS and members of the St Ives Orchid Fair Committee: Chairman Cary Polis & Jill, Treasurer Kevin Crocker & Helen; Trevor & Pauline Onslow, Secretary Bill Dobson & Lorraine, Richard Blaxland (President Eastwood OS)
Visitor Maryanne was also welcomed as were our judges and guest speakers**.**

Apologies were received from Barry Moore, John & Cathy McAuley, Erik Lielkajis, Lina Huang, Irene & Ian Chalmers, Robyn Harrison.

Patron's Address: Mick Korzenowski welcomed everyone and on the occasion of our 60th Anniversary, he gave a brief summary of the history of ANOS Warringah.
All attendees were given an engraved pen in commemoration of the Anniversary.

Prize Giving was then conducted by Mick and Bill who distributed awards, trophies and plants to members.

Life Membership was given by Patron Mick to **Judith Barry**, Librarian who has been recording results at monthly meetings for around 10 years. A Life Membership was also given to **George Hardy** for his reliable support and assistance over many years.
Both were congratulated for their outstanding service to the society.
Everyone was then invited to enjoy the party.
Following supper, the Monster Raffle was conducted.
As a grand finale, the delicious 60th Anniversary Cake was cut and shared by all.
At the conclusion of the evening, Bill thanked everyone who had contributed to a most enjoyable party. He thanked those who had made donations to the raffle and the supper table, and a special thanks to Ros Mathews and those who helped in the kitchen and setting up the hall.

Bill wished everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The meeting closed at around 10.30pm

Dockrillia hepatica Bill Dobson

60 years of ANOS Warringah Group as I recollect

ANOS was formed in July 1963 by a group of native orchid lovers /enthusiasts who were disillusioned by the lack of respect our native orchids and hybrids received from the then orchid societies, so they decided to form an organisation purely for Australasian orchids, no exotics orchids allowed and called it the Australasian Native Orchid Society, ANOS, not incorporated at that time.

In September 1963 the Newcastle group was formed, the first ANOS Group in Australia beating the Sydney Group, which was formed in October. Later that year ANOS received notification of the application to form a Group on the Northern Beaches to be called the Warringah Group. Upon hearing of this the then president of Sydney Group objected stating that two groups in Sydney would not survive. How wrong was he. Both groups are going strong.

In august 1964 the Warringah Group of ANOS held the formation meeting at Stoney Range Dee Why. Congratulations to Newcastle and Sydney groups for their 60th anniversaries last year, and congratulations to Warringah Group for our 60th anniversary this year. Congratulations to the Central Coast Group for their 45 anniversary this year.

A good friend Rick Matthews introduced me to native orchids and many years later urged on by Murray Corrigan I attended my first meeting in about 1978 I did not bother to write down the exact date. I had no idea my association with the Warringah Group was going to last this long. Stoney range was a charming venue for the meetings. Set in bush land which was and still is looked after by a great bunch of volunteers. The range is a credit to them. I still enjoy a stroll through the gardens especially the *Den. speciosums* which bring back memories of planting them. They have been there a long time.

The meeting room was packed with native orchid enthusiasts, and I was made most welcome. It was the start of longtime relationship which I don't regret and look upon with great fondness. I joined that night. Looking back at that meeting with orchids on benches on both sides of the room and members and guests packed in the centre I was most impressed being in the company of people with the same interest.

I must admit, being a species only grower, I was to become unfaithful and fell for two lovely ladies in the room. The beautiful Bardo Rose and the charming Hilda Poxon they changed my opinion of native orchids and hybrids.

We have come a long way with our membership and greater benching we are lucky to have Forestville as our venue, and I am sure we will be around for many years to come. My only regret is the passing of so many good friends. Even though we came from different backgrounds of politics and professions friendships were founded in our interest in native orchids. We enjoyed going into the bush to see our native orchids and, companions who looked after each other. 45 years on and with different companions I still enjoy going bush.

Your proud patron of ANOS Warringah Group. Mireck G. Korzenowski. (Mick)

Dockrillia rigida Bill Dobson

I've Always Wondered:
Is rain better than tap water for plants?

The following opinion piece co-authored by Dr Ian Wright and Dr Jason Reynolds from the School of Science and Health, Univercity of Western Sydney

You might have noticed how bright green your plants look after rain. Or you may have been watering your garden this summer, over many hot days and weeks. So, which water is best for your plants? The stuff that falls out of the sky or the water that comes out of the tap? You might be surprised to find that rain, especially during a thunderstorm, has special qualities that can give your plants a boost.

Lightning can be a tonic

This summer, much of the east coast of Australia has been affected by a series of intense summer thunder storms. A rare combination of events saw thunderstorms stretch from North Queensland to Tasmania. Tropical cyclone Penny also caused very heavy rain in far north Queensland.

Although winds and hail can damage a garden, rain during thunder storms can be particularly special for plants. That's because lightning helps add nitrogen to your garden.

It's about the nitrogen

Australian soils are notoriously poor in nutrients and nitrogen is no exception. Plants crave nitrogen for a range of reasons, in particular to produce chlorophyll, the green photosynthetic pigment. If plants are deficient in nitrogen, they might look yellowish. If the nitrogen levels are very low for extended periods of time plants might be stunted, get sick or die.

Nitrogen makes up about 78% of the atmosphere but plants cannot access it directly from the sky as it takes too much energy to turn it into a form they can actually use.

Instead, plants can get their nitrogen from other sources, in processes scientists broadly refer to as nitrogen fixation.

Nitrogen can come from added fertilisers, the decomposition of organic matter in the soil, and organisms that can break down atmospheric nitrogen into something usable.

Plants can also get their nitrogen from high-energy processes in the atmosphere, like solar radiation and lightning, which is where summer storms come in.

The enormous heat and pressure that lightning generates provides enough energy to break down and convert atmospheric nitrogen into a number of reactive nitrogen species. When mixed with oxygen and water in the atmosphere the resulting rainfall will contain greater levels of nitrates and ammonium.

For over a billion lightning flashes around the globe each year, 2 billion kilograms of reactive nitrogen is produced.

The total amount of nitrogen in rainfall varies depending on where you live and the season. A coastal region that is subject to industrial activity may have greater nitrogen deposition.

Once the rain drops reach the ground they deposit ammonium and nitrates that can be used by plants, whilst bacteria and fungi in the soil can further transform the available nitrogen in a process known as nitrification.

So, if you have had wet summer thunderstorms roll over your property, not only will your plants have had a good watering, they will have had a top up of nitrogen.

How about other factors?

Comparing tap water, that is supplied as treated drinking water, with rainwater that falls outside of summer storms can be tricky. That's because some tap water is more alkaline (a higher pH) or saltier (have a higher ionic strength) than others. Prolonged watering with water that has a higher levels of chloride (and to a lesser extent, fluoride) can also stop the plant from taking up available nitrate. Plants can also be harmed by the surprisingly high levels of sodium in some drinking water supplies.

Processed drinking water is almost always a poor source of nitrate. There is a very good reason for this. Water authorities all seek to minimise the nitrate content of drinking water, because high concentrations can be dangerous for babies and trigger blue baby syndrome.

Most gardeners want a slightly acidic pH because it makes nutrients more available for plants and is better for overall soil health. Here, rainwater might be your friend (pH 5.6). Tap water is more alkaline (between pH 6-8.5) depending on where your drinking water is sourced. So certain tap waters can work against you and your plants.

In a nutshell:

So what kind of water should you use on your plants, if you have the choice? Here's the order, in best to worst:

- rainwater following a thunderstorm,
- clean rainwater,
- river water,
- low-ionic tap water,
- high-ionic tap water, and bore water (can be salty).

There are also other reasons why plants sometimes look greener after rain. It can also be from the rain washing dust from plants.

ANOS Warringah Monthly Benching Results December 2024

1. **Dockrillia species**
2. **Dendrobium species**
3. **Sarcanthinae species**
4. **Bulbophyllum species**
5. **Miscellaneous species**
6. **Dendrobium Hybrids**
7. **Sarcanthinae Hybrids**
8. **Miscellaneous Hybrids**
9. **Australasian species**
10. **Australasian Hybrids**
11. **Novice & Junior**
12. **Pterostylis species**
13. **Other terrestrials**
14. **Terrestrial hybrids**
15. **Best specimen**
16. **Best First Flowering seedling**

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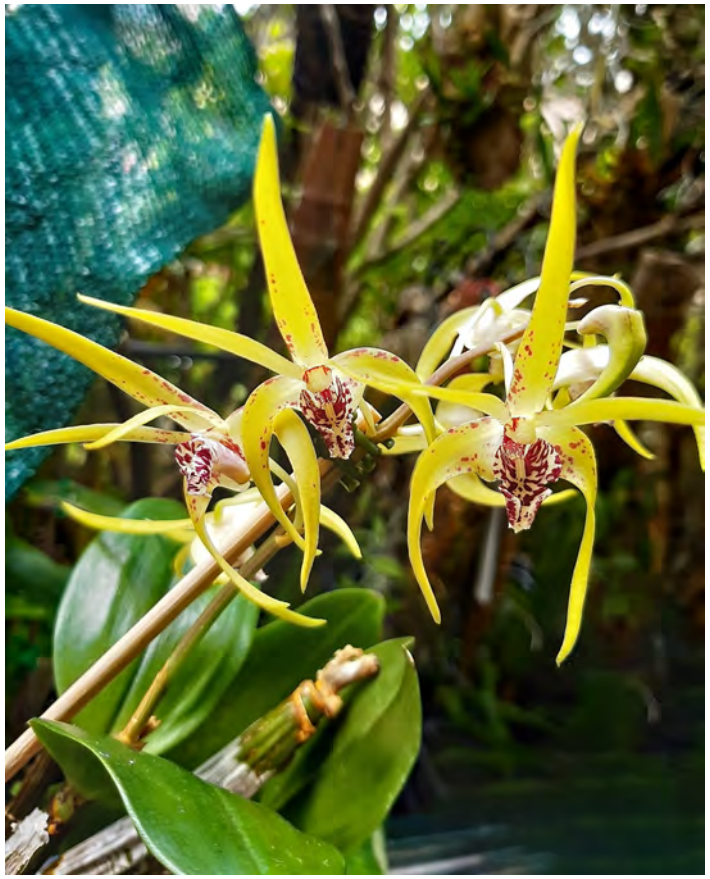
For those interested in stamps the Australian Post Office releasing soon
https://auspost.com.au/shop/product/native-orchids-stamp-pack-2263126?fm=recommendations:shop:1

GARDENA Pump Sprayer EasyPump 1L

Available from:
Amazon Australia and Mitre 10 for $46.30

Some of you may remember this from October Bulletin 2023 that I have been using nearly every day since then and I have only just changed the batteries for the first time as they were down to 10%.

So I thought that I would check to see if they had gone up and I was **SURPRISED** to find that both Mitre 10 and Amazon have it marked down to **$25.00**



Dendrobium Hilda Poxon Trish Peterson

Cadetia taylori

Cadetia taylori

Cadetia taylori (*Dendrobium taylorii*), commonly known as the smooth burr orchid, is an epiphytic or lithophytic orchid and is endemic to tropical North Queensland, Australia. It has a single leathery, dark green leaf on a cylindrical stem and one or two small white flowers. Unlike other burr orchids, this species is insect-pollinated. It grows in rainforest, mangroves and sheltered forests.

Taxonomy and naming

The smooth burr orchid was first formally described in 1874 by Ferdinand von Mueller who gave it the name *Bulbophyllum taylori*. He published the description in Fragmenta phytographiae Australiae from a specimen collected near the Bloomfield River by Norman Taylor. In 1885 Frederick Manson Bailey changed the name to *Dendrobium taylorii*. The specific epithet (*taylorii*) honours the collector of the type specimen. *Cadetia taylori* Schlechter 1912 *SECTION Cadetia* Flowering occurs between November and May, the flowers insect-pollinated and remain open for many weeks.

Distribution and habitat

Cadetia taylori grow on trees, vines and rocks in rainforest, mangroves and sheltered forests between the Iron Range and Townsville in North Queensland from 10 to 1200m.

Sarcochilus setosus

D. L. Jones, M. A. Clem. & D. P. Banks

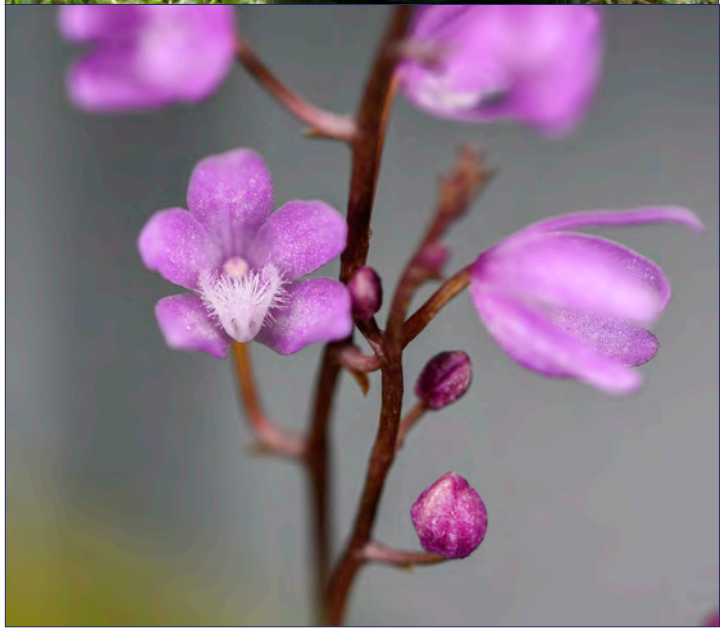
A recently described (2018) north-east Queensland species that is a member of the *Sarcochilus ceciliae* complex. This new species was discovered by David Banks and Michael Harrison on 19th September 2009, growing on granite. Together, they had been looking for *Sarcochilus roseus*, in one of the locations mentioned by Steve Clemesha in his 1969 description and discussion of this species.

As the plants were not in flower at the time, Banks and Harrison assumed they had indeed found *Sarcochilus roseus*, particularly in light of the stiffly erect plant habit and unspotted. leaves. The following day they took local naturalist James Walker to the site and more plants of this lithophyte were located. All noted the unusual number of aerial plantlets on the previous season's spent inflorescences, a feature not mentioned in Clemesha's original descriptions in 1967 (as *Sarcochilus ceciliae* subsp. *roseus*) and 1969 (as *Sarcochilus roseus*). When this species was first observed in bloom, it was clear that this was not *Sarcochilus roseus*, but something new. I then contacted Steve Clemesha and sent him images of the flowers. He agreed that it was a distinctive *Sarcochilus* that he had not seen before.

Apparently Clemesha had collected plants from Tully Falls in the late 1960s, but they died without blooming, and he assumed they were *Sarcochilus roseus*, purely on the growth habit and unspotted leaves. It took over 50 years before the real status of this *Sarcochilus* was unravelled. Only a few bright pink distinctive flowers are open at once, others opening as the inflorescence extends, producing up to 20 flowers sporadically over a short period. The shortly crenulate/dentate distal margins of the petals are also noteworthy. Each flower lasts 5-7 days. The labellum is white, densely covered with long white needle-like hairs. Aerial growths often form at the end of the inflorescence after blooming but initiating whilst the distal flowers are still fresh. Flowers December to March.

The Latin setosus, bristly like a beard, referring to the mass of long thin acicular white hairs which adorn the ventral surface, lateral lobes and midlobe of the labellum.

David P. Banks
Australian Orchid Review



Sarcochilus setosus Bill Dobson

Sarcochilus setosus Bill Dobson

Peron's Tree Frog Trish Peterson

Liparis nugentiae Trish Peterson

Water Dragon - Ball's Head Trish Peterson

Trish Peterson

Plectorrhiza brevilabris

Plectorrhiza brevilabris, commonly known as the small tangle orchid, is an epiphytic or lithophytic orchid endemic to Australia. It has many coarse, wiry roots, between three and nine bright green leaves and up to twenty green, star-shaped flowers with reddish brown markings and a white patch on the labellum. It grows in rainforest on trees, shrubs and occasionally on rocks and occurs on the near coastal ranges of eastern Queensland.

Taxonomy and naming

The small tangle orchid was first formally described in 1880 by Ferdinand von Mueller who gave it the name *Cleisostoma brevilabre* and published the description in Fragmenta phytographiae Australiae. In 1967 Alick Dockrill changed the name to *Plectorrhiza brevilabris*. The specific epithet (brevilabris) is derived from the Latin words brevis meaning "short" and labrum meaning "lip".

Distribution and habitat

Plectorrhiza brevilabris grows in rainforest on small trees, shrubs and the thinner branches of larger trees. It is found in the McIlwraith Range and in near coastal ranges and tableland south to the Noosa River.

ANOS Warringah Group 2024 Points Score
Final Results

1. Dockrillia species

1st	David Hemmings	36
2nd	Erik Lielkajis	14
3rd	Jim Hemmings	12

2. Dendrobium species

1st	Erik Lielkajis	37
2nd	David Hemmings	18
3rd	Cary Polis	13

3. Sarcanthinae species

1st	Erik Lielkajis	38
2nd	Cary Polis	9
3rd	Trish Peterson	8

4. Bulbophyllum species

1st	Erik Lielkajis	28
2nd	David Hemmings	17
3rd	Trish Peterson	10

5. Miscellaneous species

1st	Erik Lielkajis	48
2nd	Trish Peterson	11
2nd	David Hemmings	11

6. Dendrobium Hybrids

1st	David Hemmings	39
2nd	Ela Kielich	28
3rd	Li Shan	12

7. Sarcanthinae Hybrids

1st	David Hemmings	8
2nd	Li Shan	3
3rd	Trish Peterson	2

8. Miscellaneous Hybrids

1st	David Hemmings	15
2nd	Martin Davies	5
3rd	Li Shan	4

9. Australasian species

1st	Cary Polis	23
2nd	Li Shan	19
3rd	R. G. Blaxland	13

10. Australasian Hybrids

1st	Li Shan	33
2nd	David Hemmings	26
3rd	Ela Kielich	16

11. Novice & Junior

1st	Roslyn Mathews	18
2nd	Chris Murray	9
3rd	Katherine Hsiao	6

12. Pterostylis species

1st	R.G. Blaxland	26
2nd	Judith Barry	20
3rd	Trish Peterson	10

13. Other terrestrials

1st	Judith Barry	14
2nd	Rev. Peter Dunstan	4
3rd	Erik Lielkajis	2

14. Terrestrial hybrids

1st	R.G. Blaxland	22
2nd	Nil	
3rd	Nil	

15. Best specimen

1st	David Hemmings	31
2nd	Nil	
3rd	Nil	

16. Best First Flowering seedling

1st	David Hemmings	36
2nd	Martin Davies	4
3rd	Ela Kielich	4

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Final Results - Open Class

1st	David Hemmings	238
2nd	Erik Lielkajis	167
3rd	R.G. Blaxland	89
4th	Li Shan	75
5th	Trish Peterson	64
6th	Cary Polis	63
7th	Ela Kielich	54
8th	Judith Barry	47
9th	Jim Hemmings (passed Sept'24)	44
10th	L & B Dobson	39
11th	Martin Davies	26
12th	Guy Cantor	19
13th	P & J D'Olier	17
14th	Ian Tanner	15
15th	I & I Chalmers	14
16th	G & S Russel	14
17th	Mark Asbury	8
18th	Rev. Peter Dunstan	4
19th	David A Stiles	3
19th	Steve Dunstan	3
19th	Clover Bradley	3
22nd	Bruce potter	2
22nd	Ron Howlett	2
22nd	Joy Gouvenssis	2

Final Results - Novice Class

1ST	Roslyn Mathews	18
2nd	Chris Murray	9
3rd	Katherine Hsiao	6
4th	Mel James	1

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