

OFFICE-BEARERS

PRESIDENT: Doug Thomas, 17 Knaith Road, Ringwood East, 3135 Tel. 870 7229 VICE-PRESIDENTS: Albert Jenkins, 11 Morwell Avenue, Watsonia, 3087 Tel. 435 3863 Bill Taylor, 1 Princetown Road, Mt. Waverley, 3149 Tel. 277 4310

TREASURER: Jean Trudgeon, 13 Eden Street, West Heidelberg, 3081 Tel. 459 4859 SECRETARY: Keith Stubbs, 14 Afton Street, Essendon, 3040 Tel. 337 8284 EDITOR: Keith Hutchinson, 17 Grandview Grove, Rosanna, 3084 Tel. 45 2997 SPORE BANK MANAGER: Rod Hill, 41 Kareela Road, Frankston, 3199 LIBRARIAN: Bernadette Blackstock, 65 Hobson Street, Newport, 3015 Tel. 391 5517 PUBLICITY OFFICER: Geoff Echberg, 1 Railway Parade, Highett, 3190 Tel. 555 5155

tá às 26 às 26 às 26 às 26

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Member,

For the Society, and in particular the one hundred and forty members who attended our February meeting, 1983 got away to an excellent start. The meeting was highlighted by a first class talk on the "family Davalliaceae" by our immediate past President, Chris Chris supplemented his Goudey. talk with a display of outstanding specimens of the genera selected from his own collection. The thoroughness of Chris' preparation ensured that the large audience was both informed and entertained throughout.

Our Annual Public Fern Show: Exhibition will be presented at the National Herbarium on the weekend of 26th March next. I urge every member to give as much support, assistance and involvement as they possibly can to the Show Sub-Committee. Bill Taylor has appealed for fern specimens for the display, for sporelings in small tubes for distribution to children, and for people to sell raffle tickets for a fine Victa lawnmower. Rod Hill has appealed to members to collect spore from their ferns and to forward it to him for packaging and distribution at the Show. Let us all make sure that our Sub-Committee is not left unsupported in staging an exhibition which after all is a matter for the total Fern Society.

"The Things we do for Ferns" is the title of the talk for next months meeting (March 10, 1983). In it I propose to use colour slide photographs to illustrate some of the activities which Ella and I employ in the management of our fern collection. The presentation is basic and practical and covers such facets as; ferns in their natural habitats in three eastern states, establishing an outdoor fern garden, potting mixtures, repotting, fern baskets, fern species to grow outdoors, etc.

Establishing an Outdoor Fern Garden (Continued from February, 1983 issue)

5. PLANTING

Native and introduced trees and shrubs for overhead cover.

At the time of choosing these trees and shrubs, we opted for large plants; those that were available in large tubes and standing at least 1.5m (5 feet) high. The advanced condition of these plants no doubt helped to provide that natural canopy fairly quickly.

Species that were planted initially and have done well for several years are Melaeuca Armillaris Callistemon Citrinus, both of which produce beautiful bottle brush flowers in the Spring. Other species added in subsequent extensions to the fern garden are:



OUR SPEAKER FOR OUR MARCH 10TH MEETING IS OUR PRESIDENT:

DOUG THOMAS

Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak), Frangipani (Aust.), Eucalyptus Ficifolia (brick red flowers), Eucalyptus Leucoxylon Rosea (pink flowers) and Lily Pilly (cream flowers). A melaleaca which we have not tried but which appear eminently suitable is M. Linarifolia whose common name is "Snow in Summer".

The first M. Armillaris which we planted is today a fine spreading specimen standing some 6m (20 feet) high. In its top-most foliage, a large nest of dried grasses has been built. It is the home of a resident ring-tail possum.

Introduced shrubs such as variegated Pittosporum and Photinea have served usefully as wind breaks whilst Aralia, Rhododendrons and various palms have provided variety and have produced a rain forest effect.

6. FERN SPECIES

The success of our first fern garden plot filled us with enthusiasm and confidence and we were soon casting about for other situations in the back yard where we could "do it all again". To resume one such area, a twenty two metre privet hedge had to be cleared; in another the rotary clothes line fell to the march of progress.

When cleared the new plots were prepared in exactly the same way as the first, with the exception that tropical, sub-tropical and overseas species were tried. These included Australian native epiphytes such as Platyceriums, Davallias, Microsoriums and Aspleniums. The tree fern collection has increased from the original two species to present day fifteen. Overseas countries whose ferns have adapted to the garden are England, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, South Africa, Japan, Malaya and America. The survival rate of these species surprised us; many have relished garden conditions and have delighted us with their ability to acclimatize and to flourish.

(To be continued)

with kindest regards Doug Thomas

There is no Treasurer's Report in this issue of the Newsletter, as our Treasurer is away on holiday.

We give a special welcome to our newest family member:

MATTHEW JAMES BRYANT

Born 11th January, 1983

We are almost out of all back issues of our Newsletter now, so if you want 1979, 1980 and 1981, please inquire before sending a cheque. We have plenty of 1982, all months, still at 50 cents each. EDITOR THE VICTORIAN FERN SOCIETY'S



3RD ANNUAL DISPLAY OF FERNS

at The Herbarium Royal Botanical Gardens

10.00 am - 6.00 pm Saturday, 26th March, 1983 10.00 am - 5.00 pm Sunday, 27th March, 1983

SO... HELP!...HELP!....HELP!

Please assist our efforts to make this our best Show yet by volunteering for at least one of the following:

- Assist in the work of setting up our Show and running the program during the weekend.
- (2) Bring in ferns for display or sale preferably on Friday (all day and evening) or Saturday morning 8.00 am - 10.00 pm
- (3) Offer to assist in the transportation of members' ferns for display on Friday 25th and return Sunday evening or Monday 28th.
- (4) Take and sell at least one book of raffle tickets for the fabulous Victa lawnmower.
- (5) Promote our Show in every way possible, as this will be one of the most comprehensive displays of ferns ever seen in Victoria and should be seen by all garden lovers.

Kevin Heinze has offered some time on his Garden Program, on Friday, March 18th on Channel 2 to promote our Show.

APPEAL FROM THE SPORE BANK:

In preparation for the coming Fern Show, I am attempting to collect spore to once again set up "Beginners Kits". So far I only have plentiful supplies of spore of the common treeferns and also:

	Diplazium australe
	Pteris tremula
	Pteris vittata
and	Todea barbara

If any members can supply reasonably large quantities of spore of fairly hardy species that are easy to grow from spore (and will add a little more variety to the above list) then these will be most welcome.

ROD HILL

Over 140 members attended our first meeting for 1983 to hear Chris Goudey give a very informative talk on:

THE FAMILY DAVALLIACEAE

It has always amazed me how many families of ferns are not evenly distributed throughout the world, or throughout the tropics or subtropics as one would expect. They have their largest concentrations in once particular area, for example: the largest concentration of Adiantums by far occur in tropical America, the largest concentration of Cyathea are in Malaysia and New Guinea, the same with Leptopteris in the South Pacific, Doryopteris in the American tropics, Platycerium in Malaysia and Australia and Davallia in Asia and Malaysia to Australia. It is interesting to note that the only members of this family that occur in the whole of America are Nephrolepis and their inclusion within this family is only one of convenience. The family occurs over a wide area, from South Western Europe, Asia, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and Polynesia, with its largest concentration in Asia and Malaysia.

In early fern classifications, botanists mostly placed the genus Davallia in the family Polypodium. With the exception of a few authors, this continued right up to 1940 when the Chinese Pteridologist, Ren-Chan Ching placed Davallia in a family of its own, Davalliaceae.

The family today consists of 10 different genera, these include, Davallia, Davallodes, Humata, Scyphularia, Araiostegia, Leucostegia, Trogostolen, Parasonis, Gymnogrammitis and Nephrolepis. With the exception of Nephrolepis, these ferns are characterised usually by their finely divided fronds, which are of a <u>sub-leathery</u> texture, the long-creeping, scaly rhizome and the cup-shaped or cylindrical <u>indusium</u>, which is attached by either the sides and base, or just the base.

Three other genera have been placed in and out of this family in recent times, they include Rumohra, Oleandra and Arthopteris, all of which are mostly epiphytic, growing on long creeping rhizomes the same as Davallia.

RUMOHRA

The genus Rumohra is still placed in this family by some authors today. Taking into account the <u>sorus</u>, indusium and <u>petiole</u> anatomy, this fern is more closely related to the Dryopteridaceae family and has therefore been placed within the family in up-to-date literature.

The genus Rumohra consists of from two to six species which occur right around the world in the Southern Hemisphere. Rumohra adiantiformis is <u>circum-austral</u> in its distribution and quite variable throughout its range. There are three forms of this fern cultivated in this country. The large growing forms are believed to have come from the Cape of Good Hope region in South Africa.

OLEANDRA

The genus Oleandra have a long creeping rhizomes, and <u>reniform</u> to cup-shaped sori. Because of these affinities with Davallia it was formerly placed within that group, in fact, in recent classification by Crabble, Jermy and Mickel, published in the British Fern Gazette in 1975 Oleandra was placed back in Davalliaceae.

Oleandra is a <u>pantropical</u> genus of approximately forty species with one occurring in North eastern Queensland (Oleandra neriiformis). Members of this genus are quite distinct, they have long creeping rhizomes that are neatly patterned with overlapping scales. The rhizome usually grows vertical and is supported by long stilt-like wiry roots. The fronds are simple and lanceolate with a single row of sori each side of the mid vein.

ARTHROPTERIS

The genus Arthropteris has been placed in the Davalliaceae family in the past because of its affinity with Nephrdipis. The sori are reniform shaped, and attached at the base somewhat similar to Humata. It has since been placed in the Oleandreaceae faimly. There are 15 species of Arthropteris which are widely distributed throughout the tropics, four of which occur in Australia (A. submarginalis, A. tenella, A. palisotii and A. beckleri). Arthropteris are small rainforest ferns that usually scramble over logs, rocks and the bases of trees.

NEPHROLEPIS

The genus Nephrolepis is placed in this group, but its position within the family is doubtful; it is mostly placed here on the basis of its spore characteristics, which are much the same as Arthropteris.

The genus Nephrolepis is pantropical in its distribution, with about 20 species, four of which are native to Australia.

It is a highly distinctive genus characterised by an abundance of stolens.

The remaining nine genera all belong to Davalliaceae. I have not discussed <u>Gymnogrammitis</u> and <u>Parasorus</u> as they are not cultivated in this country.

ARAIOSTEGIA

This genus differs considerably from all other members of the family in having delicate finely divided fronds. The sori are cup-shaped much the same as Davallia, but are attached at the base and not the sides, similar to Humata. The rhizome is densely covered with scales.

There are approximately 12 species which are mostly native to the Eastern Himalayas and China as well as Malaysia and the Philippines. The genus is terrestrial, one species is cultivated although very rare in Australia A. hymenophylloides.

LEUCOSTEGIA

Leucostegia is a genus of only two species which occur from India throughout south east Asia, Malaysia and the Philippines. They are large terrestrial ferns with fronds a metre or more in length. The sori are reniform to cup-shaped and attached at the base. Both Leucostegia immersa and L. pallida are cultivated in Australia, and are much the same in appearance, differing only in the shape of the indusium.

DAVALLODES

There are eleven species in this genus. Ranging from New Guinea to the Philippines, they have long, lanceolate fronds which are usually covered with pale articulate hairs. The sori are mostly cup-shaped to <u>ob-ovate</u> and attached at the base. The rhizome is quite thick and densely covered with blackish needle-like hairs. One species is cultivated in Australia (Davallodes hirsutum) which is native to the Philippines. Davallodes species are all epiphytic.

TROGOSTOLEN

Trogostolen is a genus of only one species, it is a small epiphytic and most attractive species which is <u>endemic</u> to the Philippines. Trogostolen falcinellus has a slender rhizome which is covered with fine reddish-black scales. The fronds are seldom more than 10cm long, broadly triangular in outline and finely dissected. The sori are reniform to cup-shaped and attached at the base and the sides. In a recent monograph by B.J. Hushizaki on the Genus Davalliacaea in cultivation in California, she places this fern in Humata.

SCYPHULARIA

Scyphularia is a small genus of only 8 species which range from Malaya to Fiji. They have long creeping rhizomes which are densely covered with dark bristle-like hairs; the blade is not finely cut as in Davallia. The sori are mostly long and cylindrical facing out, along the margin of the leaf. Scyphularia pentaphylla is widely cultivated in Australia and S. pynocarpa was introduced in 1981. A third unnamed species is cultivated, and is usually confused with S. pentaphylla. These ferns are epiphytic and quite often grow in exposed situations.

HUMATA

This genus is large and consists of approximately 50 species, mostly from Malaysia to Polynesia, with one species extending to Africa and Madagascar. Two species are native to north eastern Australia, (Humata repens and H. pectinata) the latter species is rare in cultivation. One exotic species is widely cultivated, (H. tyerma nii). A form of this species with forked fronds is also cultivated. The fern known as H. griffithiara is wrongly named and does not belong here. Humata and Davallia are closely related, the most noticable difference being the size of the fern. Humata species are smaller in size than Davallia. The sporangia are cup-shaped much the same as in Davallia but differ slightly. In Davallia the sporangia are attached at the sides and the base, whereas in Humata the sporangia are attached at the base only. Humata species are mostly epiphytic ferns and quite often grow in exposed situations.

DAVALLIA

The genus Davallia consists of about 40 species ranging from south west Europe through India, Asia, Malaysia, to Polynesia, with four species in Australia and one in New Zealand. They are mostly epiphytes, however several species can be either epiphytic or terrestrial ie. D. denticulata and D. tasmanii. Members of this family are drought tolerant ferns. The fronds are articulated to the rhizome and are deciduous when old or under conditions of drought. Several species are deciduous in their natural habitats ie. D. solida, D. fejaensis and D. denticulata. Quite a number of species are cultivated in Australia, they include three of the native species, D. denticulata from north east Queensland and Asia (this species has a sub terranium rhizome) D.-pyxidata which is endemic to Australia and is the only species native to this state, and D. solida and its cultivars 'Lucida' and 'Ruffled Ornata'. Davallia pyxidata is hardy in cultivation requiring very little protection from adverse conditions, whereas D. denticulata and D. solida are tropical ferns, although they can tolerate some degree of cold.

/CONTINUED ON PAGE NO. 9

<u>Davallia fejeensis</u> is regarded by some authors as being a variety of D. solida. It is endemic to Fiji where it is more common than the species (D. solida). Quite a number of varients of this fern are cultivated, some of which occur in the wild, but the majority are of horticultural origin. Approximately five different cultivars are grown in Australia with more than ten cultivated in the U.S.A.

<u>D. fejeensis cv. 'Major'</u> is commonly cultivated in Queensland as a garden plant, it has large fronds with medium to finely dissected fronds, this cultivar is semi-hardy and can be grown in an unheated glasshouse in Victoria.

<u>D. fejeensis cv. 'Plumosa'</u> is a most attractive fern, it is the same as cultivar 'Major' except that the pinnae are extremely, finely dissected, this cultivar is a little more tender in its cultivation requirements than cv. 'Major'.

<u>D. fejeensis cv. 'Minor'</u> is a dwarf form of cv. 'Plumosa', it has the same thick rhizome, but the fronds are usually no more than 25cm ong. An apparently unnamed cultivar is commonly grown in this country, it has small, finely divided fronds much the same as cv 'Minor' and is often confused with that fern, it differs in having a more slender rhizome. D. fejeensis and its cultivars are semihardy, they will survive without heat in a glasshouse in Victoria if watering is kept to an absolute minimum.

Davallia canariensis is a hardy species, it is native to Spain, Portugal, the Madeira and Canary Islands where is mostly grows on rocks and old walls. This species varies considerably in cultivation, some forms have long finely divided fronds up to 60cm where as others are more dwarfed and less divided. This species can easily be distinguished by its thick rhizome, (up to 2cm) and bi-coloured scales. It is closely allied to D. tasmanii from New Zealand. The new growth on D. canariensis is attractively coloured.

Davallia Tasmanii is a hardy small growing species which occurs on the 3 Kings Islands, it is reported as being an abundant fern that grows on the ground in light scrub, and around the basis of Palms and large trees.

Three tropical species from Malaysia are cultivated, they include D. divaricata from Asia and Malaysia, D. embolostegia from the Philippines and Borneo, and D. epiphylla from New Guinea and the Pacific Islands.

All three species have thick woolly rhizomes and large erect fronds. They require the protection of a heated glasshouse in cool temperate climates. Davallia griffithiana is a most attractive species, it is native to northern India, China, and Taiwan. This fern is commonly cultivated under the name of Humata griffithiara. It has medium sized finely cut fronds up to 30cm long and a slender rhizome which is densely covered with whitish yellow scales, much the same as H. tyermanii. D. griffithiara differs from H. tyermanii in having larger fronds and the sori are attached at the sides, whereas in H. tyermanii the sori are attached at the base only. Both species are semi-hardy and will grow in a glasshouse without heat in Victoria if watering is kept to a minimum throughout the winter months.

The most confusing group of all are the D. mariesii, D. tricholmanoides and D. bullata group. They are all similar in appearance, with each species beig quite variable which adds further to the confusion.

The most commonly cultivated Davallia in this country is <u>D. mariesii var. stenolepis</u>. It has been extensively tissue cultured and sold under a variety of names including D. fejeensis. This fern is quick growing and differs from other members of this group in having pale green rhizome scales on the actively growing tip of each rhizome.

Davallia trichomanoides is similar except that the rhizome has a shaggy appearance to it, and is not green at the tip. The fronds are deciduous or semi-deciduous but are replaced quickly once shed, with new fronds. This species is native to New Guinea and Java.

Davallia mariesii is native to Korea and Japan, it is the same as the var. stenolepis except that the fronds are slightly smaller and more broad with finer divisions. The var. stenolepis is native to South Korea, Taiwan and China.

Davallia trichomanoides var. lorrainii has just been introduced into this country, it is close to the species but differs mostly in the shape of the rhizome scales, which are very narrow and almost black.

CULTURAL CONDITIONS

The members of this family are mostly epiphytic and grow best of all in an open well drained medium, which is mostly organic. They are well suited to treefern logs, and hanging baskets.

These ferns can be propagated by spore or alternatively by cuttings which are best taken in the spring. The tropical species require bottom heat to get them started. An open mix containing plenty of coarse sand and either peat moss or chopped up spagnum moss is suitable as a medium for cuttings. Removing cuttings from mature plants will encourage lateral branches, and this together with regular applications of fertilizer will keep plants compact and healthy.

The following species are hardy and can be grown in a protected area, ie. a glasshouse, sun room, or sheltered veranda, in cool temperature areas, D. pyxidata, D. tasmanii, D. trichomanoides and its cultivars, D. mariesii and its cultivars, and D. canariensis.

Quite a number of species are semi-hardy and will survive under the same conditions with care and attention. These include: D. fejeensis, D. solida, D. embolestegia, D. griffithiana, H. tyermanii and S. pentaphylla. These species are mostly from the tropics and will grow to perfection in a moderately heated glasshouse.

Trogostolen, Araiostegia, Leucostegia and Davallodes are all tropical genera, together with the species Davallia divaricata and Depiphylla, they require the protection of a heated glasshouse with a minimum temperature of 15°C, outside their natural environment.



Maxicrop

The world's first 100% organic liquid seaweed plant food.

MAXICROP IS USED AND RECOMMENDED BY PRESTON GARDEN CLUB.

Seaweed contains over sixty different trace elements and numerous naturally-occurring growth factors, many of which are known to be important for plant growth and development.

> VICTORIA: 4/375 Bayswater Rd., Bayswater, Vic. 3153, Tel. Melb. (03) 720 2200 P.O. BOX 302 Bayswater Vic. 3153.

BOOK SALES					
Name of Book	Author	*Price	Postage & Packaging	Total	
Australian Ferns & Fern Allies	D.L. Jones & S. Clemesha	\$15.40	\$2.55	\$17.95	
Exotic Ferns In Australia	D.L. Jones & C.J. Goudey	\$11.50	\$2.55	\$14.05	
Fern Growers Manual	B.J. Hoshizaki	\$9.00	\$2.55	\$11.55	
Flora N.E. N.S.W.	Armadale	\$ <mark>3.50</mark>	\$1.10	\$4.60	
Growing Ferns	Ray Best	\$3.20	\$1.50	\$4.70	
Ferns of Victoria & Tasmania	N.A. Wakefield	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$4.50	
Ferns for Modern Living	E. Davenport	\$3.00	\$1.10	\$4.10	
What Pest is That?	F. Hutchison	\$10.00	\$2.55	\$12.55	
Ferns To Know & Grow	F. Gordon Foster	\$8.00	\$2.50	\$10.50	
Ferns For The Home Garden	Gillean Dunk	\$8.00	\$2.55	\$10.55	

PLEASE NOTE - These prices apply for Victoria only,

interstate orders are welcome. Please write to Lorraine Goudey, Lot 8, Cozens Road, LARA Victoria, 3212, for interstate prices.

THE POWELLTOWN TRAMWAYS:

In the earlier part of this century, an extensive timber industry operated in the Powelltown area and tramways were constructed to haul the logs to the numerous mills in the area. Most of these mills were closed after the 1939 bushfires and the tramways abandoned.

However, the Forests Commission has now cleared a number of these old tramways as walking tracks. These tracks pass through some beautiful mountain ash forests and Nothofagas gullies. Ferns are abundant in the area with most tracks being lined with treeferns, numerous Blechnums and many others. Sticherus tener and S. lobatus form extensive patches on many of the cuttings and the rare Hypolepis australia may also be seen in one or two places.

The tracks also abound in history, and walkers will frequently encounter relics from the logging era such as old timber sleepers, often with "dog-spikes" still in place, metal rails (though <u>most</u> of the rails were in fact wooden), trestle bridges and the occasional mill site with rusted and overgrown machinery or huge sawdust mounds.

/CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

A number of tracks lead off from the Noojee Road east of Powelltown. About 6-1/2 km east of Powelltown at the Big Creek Road junction, tracks on both sides of the main road lead to the collapsed remains of a long tram tunnel which once passed right under the road to the logging settlement of Nayook west on the south side of the road. From Starling Gap, 11 km along Big Creek Road, good tracks lead east and west to a number of old mill sites and Dowey Spur Road gives a shorter access route to some of these.

Maps of the tracks are displayed in the picnic ground at Powelltown and a number of the walks are described in Sandra Bardwell's "50 Day Walks Near Melbourne". Apart from occasional rough creek crossings, these tracks are usually very well graded and the area is well signposted.

Thank you, Rod Hill, for this excellent story.

EDITOR

<u>Spore samples</u> may be purchased at monthly meetings, or by sending a list of your requirements with 20 cents for each species requested plus 40 cents for packaging and postage to Mr. R. Hill, 41 Kareela Road, Frankston, 3199.

Payment for orders may be made by postage stamp (27 cent stamps preferred where possible) or by cheque to "Fern Society of Victoria").

Many species are still available from the list published in the November Newsletter, but if ordering from this list, please include a supplementary list in case supplies of some species are depleted. Very limited supplies of the following are also available.

> ARAIOSTEGIA HYMENOPHYLLOIDES (2-83) DAVALLODES HIRSUTUM (2-83) DAVALLIA FIJIENSIS 'MAJOR' (2-83) DAVALLIA GRIFFITHIANA (2-83) DOODIA CAUDATA (2-83) LEPTOPTERIS FRASERI (1-83) SCYPHULARIA PENTAPHYLLA (2-83) SCYPHULARIA SP. (2-83)

REGULAR SPORE LIST - MARCH

```
ADIANTUM AETHIOPICUM (1-83)
  CAPILLUS-VENERIS (8-82)
   FORMOSUM (5-82)
   RADDIANUM 'GRACILLIMUM' (3-82)
   SP. (S.E. QLD) (10-82)
AMPHINEURON TERMINANS (2-82)
ARACHNIODES STANDISHII (12-81)
ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA 'CRISTATA' (8-81)
   THELYPTEROIDES (7-81)
BLECHNUM AMBIGUUM (1-83)
   CARTILAGINEUM (2-83)
   FLUVIATILE (9-82)
   GIBBUM (4-81)
  GREGSONII (1-83)
  NUDUM (3-82)
   VULCANICUM (4-82)
   WATTSII (5-82)
CHRISTELLA DENTATA (3-82)
CYATHEA AUSTRALIS (3-82)
  BROWNII (2-82)
   CELEBICA (8-81)
  COOPERI (1-82)
  DEALBATA (1-82)
  LEICHHARDTIANA (9-82)
  REBECCAE (8-81)
  ROBERTSIANA (2-83)
  SP. (LARGE/MALAYSIA) (10-82)
   SP. (NEW GUINEA) (1-82)
   SP. (PRICKLY/MALAYSIA) (10-82)
   SP. (SLENDER/SINGAPORE) (10-82)
CYSTOPTERIS FILIX-FRAGILIS (2-83)
DENNSTAEDTIA DAVALLIOIDES (12-81)
DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA (3-82)
   FIBROSA (5-82)
   YOUNGIAE (N. QLD FORM) (8-81)
   YOUNGIAE (S. QLD FORM) (8-81)
DIPLAZIUM AUSTRALIE (2-83)
DOODIA ASPERA (3-82)
   MEDIA (2-83)
DRYOPTERIS CARTHUSIANA (7-82)
   MARGINALIS (7-81)
   SP. (BLACK KOREAN CROWN-FERN) (3-82)
   SP. (FILIX-MAS?) (8-82)
GLEICHENIA DICARPA (9-82)
   MICROPHYLLA (3-82)
   RUPESTRIS (8-81)
LASTREOPSIS HISPIDA (10-81)
   WALLERI (8-81)
   SP. (RUFESCENS?) (8-81)
   SP. (TENERA?) (8-81)
LEPTOPTERIS FRASERI (1-83)
LINDSAEA MICROPHYLLA (1-82)
LUNATHYRIUM JAPONICUM (2-83)
```

```
LYGODIUM S. A (MALAYSIA) (10-80)
   SP. B (CIRCINNATUM?/MALAYSIA) (10-82)
MICROLEPIA SP. (N. QLD) (8-81)
ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS (8-81)
OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA (24-5-82)
PELLAEA FALCATA (3-82)
   FALCATA NANA (12-81)
   PARADOXA (12-81)
PITYROGRAMMA CALOMELANOS (8-81)
PLATYCERIUM SUPERBUM (6-81)
POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES (7-81)
   FORMOSUM (5-82)
   LENTUM (3-82)
   PROLIFERUM (1-82)
PSILOTUM NUDUM (7-82)
PTERIS PACIFICA (8-81)
   TRENULA (2-83)
   UMBROSA (1-82)
   VITTATA (2-83)
RUMOHRA ADIANTIFORMIS (CAPE FORM) (2-82)
   ADIANTIFORMIS (NATIVE) (3-82)
   SP. (ADIANTIFORMIS-RARE FORM) (2-83)
SPHAEROSTEPHANOS HETEROCARPUS (8-81)
STENOCHLAENA PALUSTRIS (10-82)
STICHERUS FLABELLATUS (1-83)
TAENITIS BLECHNOIDES (10-82)
THELYPTERIS SPP. (CANADA) (8-81)
TODEA BARBARA (2-83)
```

BUSHFIRES

The Committee and members of the Fern Society of Victoria would like to express their concern and sympathy for those who were affected by the recent dreadful bushfires, which ravaged large areas in both Victoria and South Australia.

We are offering one LYCOPODION CARINATOM for sale by tender. Information and photograph enclosed.

Number of fronds - fifty (50) Number of tips - eight hundred (800) Length of longest frond - 29 inches (74cm) Grown in nursery for three years. Written tenders must be submitted and close with the undersigned at 12 noon on Friday, May 27, 1983. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C.R. & D.M. Barlett 40 Angus Street BABINDA NTH. QLD 4861 Telephone: (070) 67 1265

We are offering one LYCOPODICM DALBOGSIANCDM (Blue Tassle fern) for sale by tender. Information and photograph enclosed.

Number of fronds - sixteen (16) Number of tips - thirty-eight (38) Length of longest frond 47 inches (120cm) Grown in nursery for three years. Writh the undersigned at 12 noon on Friday, May 27, 1983. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C.R. & D.M. Bartlett, 40 Angus Street, BABINDA NTD. QLD 4861

Telephone: (070) 67 1265





DIARY	DATES
THURSDAY APRIL 14TH:	RAY BEST General Fern Growing
THURSDAY MAY 12TH:	NEW MEMBERS Beginners and Gadget Night
THURSDAY JUNE 9TH:	MARY FFROST Native Ferns of North East Victoria

NOTE: In the event of a power strike on the evening of any meeting, we regret that the meeting must be cancelled.

VENUE OF MEETINGS: Burnley Horticultural School Hall, Burnley

TIME OF MEETINGS: 8 p.m.

PREPARED AND PRINTED FOR THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA



JUDY BIELICKI'S EXECUTIVE SERVICES

Box 100, Ivanhoe, Victoria 3079

First Floor 153 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe, Victoria 3079

Telephone 4971913 492937

