

THE FERN
SOCIETY OF
VICTORIA

NEWSLETTER

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

Dear Member,

Vice-President Albert Jenkins kept a large audience interested and entertained throughout his talk at the July meeting.

Albert used colour slides to illustrate the work necessary in preparing and establishing a mini-rain forest right in your own home garden. Soil preparation, light intensity, protection from winds and frosts, and the species of ferns to be planted initially were all covered. There was even a touch of nostalgia in Albert's presentation. His was a wholly enjoyable talk, much appreciated by members.

Thank you very much Albert.

Following Albert's talk we were treated to a showing of colour slides which described the highlights of the Society's recent excursion tour to East Gippsland. This tour was organized and led by Chris Goudey who also photographed the highlights. The slides described some magnificent fern specimens and enthralling rain forests.

Our sincere thanks are due to Chris for taking the trouble to present his slides to us.

The Winners:

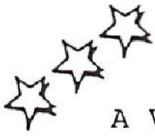
The following members were successful in winning prizes in the Special Effort Competition.

1. Albert Ward
2. Deborah Williams
3. Edna Fuhrmeister
4. B. Horsfall
5. Alf Wallbridge
6. Donald Campbell

The prizes were six potted ferns of different species. Congratulations winners.

Next Meeting: The meeting scheduled for Thursday, 9th August, 1984 will be the sixth Annual Meeting of this Society. The Annual Meeting enables us to take stock of the work and progress achieved in the preceding year and to set up the administrative organization necessary for sound management into the future.

Continued next page



A VERY IMPORTANT MEETING INDEED !

ON THURSDAY 9TH AUGUST, 1984, THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA WILL BE HELD, AT 8 P.M. IN THE BURNLEY HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE HALL, SWAN STREET, BURNLEY.

WE ARE HOPING FOR A LARGE ATTENDANCE - SO YOUR PRESENCE, UNLESS MADE IMPOSSIBLE BY DISTANCE, IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED.

AFTER THE FORMAL BUSINESS IS COMPLETED, THERE WILL BE THREE VERY INTERESTING SHORT TALKS - BY BARRY STAGOLL, BERNARD COLEMAN, AND BILL TAYLOR.

Continued from previous page

Briefly the meeting will deal with the Committee's report on activities of the past year; the Treasurer's Financial Statement, the Society's move towards Incorporation and an Election of Office Bearers.

With the formal business dispensed, we shall have a series of short talks by Society Members:

1. Society Artist, Barry Stagoll
(Tips on constructing glass-houses)

2. Slide Bank Convenor, Bernard Coleman, with a Slide Bank Presentation.

3. Vice President, Bill Taylor, Pre-sterilized soil for ferns.

The meeting will commence promptly at 8.00 p.m. in the Burnley Horticultural College Hall, Swan Street, Burnley.

With kindest regards,
DOUG THOMAS

The Fern Society of Victoria wishes to extend a warm welcome to those new members who have joined the ranks of the Society.

Mrs. L. Frost, 2 Lindsay Street, Mount Gambier 5290
 Bryne & Elizabeth Fowler, 17 Morris Road, Croydon 3136
 June & Gerry Leever, 81 Alexandra Street, Greensborough 3088
 E. Pickard, 62 Sanders Street, West Sunshine 3020
 Mr. A. Droscher, 19 Pitt Street, North Nowra 2541
 Tony Clarke, 9 Yvonne Close, Belmont North 2280
 Mrs. M. Cooper, 70 Gnasbo Avenue, Carss Park 2221
 Mrs. Peg Goodfellow, 7 Goodenough Street, Thebarton 5031
 Jo Sach, 40 Bulli Street, Moorabbin 3189
 Sue Wilson, 6 Madden Lane, Heatherton 3202

Single Membership : \$ 8.50
 Single Pensioner : \$ 5.50
 Overseas Membership : \$12.00

Family Membership : \$10.50
 Full-Time Student : \$ 5.50
 2 Married Pensioners : \$ 7.50

RAIN FORESTS AND FERN GULLIES

(Continued from the July issue)

The State border between New South Wales and Queensland passes through the McPherson mountain range near to its eastern end. At a point on the border some thirty kilometres due east from the N.S.W. township of Murwillimbah, two fine national parks meet. On the N.S.W. side of the border the spectacular Wiangaree National Park is secure. Directly adjoining but on the Queensland side of the border is the Lamington National Park, an equally magnificent mountain area complete with wilderness, wet forests and sub-tropical rain forests.

To explore the Wiangaree area, Kyogle is a great place to stay and use as a home base. The comforts of home are available in motel and hotel accommodation, in addition to which there is a well appointed caravan park.

The Wiangaree National Park is entered from a road which passes through the tiny township of Wiangaree.

There are many beautiful and fascinating walks to be taken in the National Park, but of these possibility the walks at Brindle Creek and Grady's Creek afford the most interest for fern enthusiasts.

Along the roadside approaching Brindle Creek the Stag Horn ferns (*Platynerium Superbum*) and Elks (*P. Bifurcatum*) are massive, abundant and magnificent. The walk at Brindle Creek is a circuit where amongst the multitude of fern species to be seen along the way, you will find the massive brake fern, (*Pteris Tripartita*), the hairy tree fern (*Dicksonia Youngiae*) and the soft, hairy *Lastriopsis Silvestris*.

Opposite the entrance to the Brindle Creek walk there is another walk which is short and well worth taking. At the end of it stands a magnificent specimen of the Red Cedar tree. This single tree has miraculously escaped the axeman of the past and is now protected and treasured by the National Parks Service. It gives people like us an opportunity to actually see one of nature's marvels growing in its natural habitat.

Move on now to the Grady's Creek Track; well signposted on the mountain road. This is a long walk which takes the visitor through differing vegetative areas including indescribably beautiful forest near to the Grady's Creek.

Outstanding ferns to be seen along the way are magnificent fingered maiden hair, (*Adiantum Silvaticum*) and the creeper *Arthropteris Palsottii*. In the deep mulch close to the creeks, two species of lady fern should be seen; one is *Diplazium Dilatatum*, a large fern which reproduces from spores as well as from vigorous suckers. The second lady fern is *Diplazium Assimile*, a smaller but exceedingly beautiful plant. Both species are adaptable to southern Australian conditions and can be grown well in protective garden situations.

Close to Grady's Creek you will find huge specimens of willow spleenwort (*Asplenium Polyodon*) growing as epiphytes on the trunks of rain forest trees. The pendant fronds measure up to 1.2m (4 feet) long.

The walk continues to the N.S.W. - Queensland border.

Next month: O'Reilly's Green Mountains.

DOUG THOMAS

FROST DAMAGE

Frosts have caused havoc among many ferns during the past two weeks and we may still have a few before the winter is over.

A horticultural specialist of the Victorian Department of Agriculture suggests the likelihood of frost damage was lower when there were no weeds, and when the soil was moist and compacted. These conditions let the sun's warmth penetrate the soil during the day. At night the heat is radiated back into the air.

Air temperature only needs to be raised one or two degrees to greatly lessen the effect of frost. Gardeners should waken early, if possible, and dry soil should not be worked if frosts are likely as this means the soil becomes an insulating layer and increases potential frost damage.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST

Most people who have tried to grow ferns from spore, have at some time had some problems with their mix (that includes me).

Over the last 5-6 months I have run some tests with a commercially available sterilized media mix with great success, the mix I have used is 'Idaho Nurseries' sterilized African Violet potting mix.

To date I have had no fungal or algae growth or any sign of damping off. But, READ THE MESSAGE ON THE BAG FIRST as this is very important.

I will purchase several bags for our August meeting.

If your mix works, don't change. Stick to it.

BILL TAYLOR

"FOR SALE"

AZALEAS - ALL SIZES
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SPORE LIST - AUGUST:

Spore samples may be purchased at monthly meetings, or by sending a list of your requirements with 20 cents for each species requested plus 50 cents for packaging and postage to Mr. W. Bright, 520 Burke Road, Camberwell 3124.

A cheque made payable to "The Fern Society of Victoria" is the preferred method of payment for spore. Postage stamps in 30, 10 and 5 cent denominations may also be forwarded for small orders. Please allow two to three weeks for postage.

Many species are still available from the list published in the newsletter, but if ordering from this list, please include a supplementary list in case of some species are depleted.

Instructions on propagation from spore are also available for an extra 10 cents.

AUGUST SPORE LIST

(*) INDICATES SPECIES IN SHORT SUPPLY
 (N) INDICATES NATIVE AUSTRALIAN SPECIES

N	ADIANTUM AETHIOPICUM(1-84)	COMMON MAIDENHAIR
N	CAPILLUS-VENERIS(12-83)	VENUS-HAIR FERN
*	CAUDATUM(3-84)	TRAILING MAIDENHAIR
*	CONCINNUM=EDWINII:(11-83)	
N*	DIAPHANUM(3-84)	FILMY MAIDENHAIR
N	FORMOSUM(3-84)	BLACK STEM
N*	HISPIDULUM(3-84)	ROUGH MAIDENHAIR
	PATENS(10-83)	
	PERUVIANUM(3-84)	SILVER DOLLAR
	RADDIANUM(3-83)	DELTA MAIDENHAIR
	RADDIANUM :CRESTED MAJUS:(6-84)	
	RADDIANUM :ELEGANS:(3-83)	
*	RADDIANUM :FRITZ LUTH:(6-84)	
	RADDIANUM :GRACILLIMUM:(3-84)	
	RADDIANUM :LEGRAND MORGAN:(12-83)	
	RADDIANUM :MICROPINNULUM:(3-84)	
*	RADDIANUM :OLD LACE:(2-84)	
	RADDIANUM :PACIFIC MAID:(2-84)	
	RADDIANUM :VICTORIA/S ELEGANS:(3-84)	
N*	SILVATICUM(10-83)	
*	TENERUM :PINK SLEEPING BEAUTY :(4-84)	
N	SP:(S:E:QLD)(3-84)	
N	AMPHINEURON OPULENTUM(2-84)	
	ANEMIA MEXICANA(12-83)	FLOWERING HOLLY-FERN
	PHYLLITIDIS(?)	
N	ARACHNIODES ARISTATA(3-83)	PRICKLY SHIELD-FERN
*	ARISTATA VARIEGATA(2-84)	
*	SIMPLICIOR(?)	
N*	ASPLENIUM BULBIFERUM(NATIVE)(3-84)	MOTHER SPLEENWORT
*	BULBIFERUM (NZ)(3-84)	MOTHER SPLEENWORT
	DIMORPHUM(10-83)	THREE IN ONE FERN
N*	FLABELLIFOLIUM(3-84)	NECKLACE FERN
N*	TRICHOMANES(3-83)	COMMON SPLEENWORT
	ATHYRUM FILIX-FEMINA(2-84)	
*	ATHYRUM NIPONICUM :PICTUM:(3-84)	JAPANESE PAINTED FERN
N*	BLECHNUM AMBIGUUM(1-83)	
N	CARTILAGINEUM(12-83)	GRISTLE FERN
N	CHAMBERSII(2-84)	LANCE WATER-FERN
	DISCOLOR(4-84)	CROWN FERN
N	FLUVIATILE(2-84)	RAY WATER-FERN
	GIBBUM(4-84)	DWARF TREE-FERN
N	GREGSONII(1-83)	
N	MINUS(2-84)	SOFT WATER-FERN
N	NUDUM(1-84)	FISHBONE WATER-FERN
N	NUDUM :FURCANS:(6-83)	
*	OCCIDENTALE(3-84)	HAMMOCK FERN
N*	PATERSONII(5-84)	STRAP WATER-FERN
N*	PENNA-MARINA(3-83)	ALPINE WATER-FERN
*	REVOLUTUM(?)	
*	TABULARE(?)	
N*	VULCANICUM(4-84)	WEDGE WATER-FERN
N	WATTII(2-84)	HARD WATER-FERN
N	CHEILANTHES TENUIFOLIA(3-83)	ROCK FERN
N	CHRISTELLA DENTATA(3-83)	BINUNG
N	PARASITICA(1-84)	
N*	COLYSIS SAYERI(2-84)	
	CONIOGRAMME INTERMEDIA(?)	
*	CONIDGRAMME FRAXINEA=MT SARAWAHET(?)	
*	CTENITIS SLOANEI(3-84)	FLORIDA TREE FERN
N	CULCITA DUBIA(3-83)	COMMON GROUND-FERN
N	CYATHEA AUSTRALIS(1-84)	ROUGH TREE-FERN
N*	BAILEYANA(8-83)	WIG TREE-FERN
	BROWNII(1-84)	
N	COOPERI(1-84)	COIN-SPOT TREE-FERN
N	COOPERI:BLACK SCALES:(2-84)	COIN-SPOT TREE-FERN
N	CUNNINGHAMII(2-84)	SLENDER TREE-FERN
	DEALBATA(1-84)	SILVER TREE-FERN
N	LEICHHARDTIANA(2-84)	PRICKLY TREE-FERN
N	MARCESCENS (CUNNINGHAMII-AUSTRALIS MIX)(3-84)	
	MEDULLARIS(3-84)	BLACK TREE-FERN
	SMITHII(4-84)	
*	SP:(LARGE/MALAYSIA)(10-82)	
	SP:(NEW GUINEA)(2-84)	
	CYCLOSORUS TRUNCATUS(3-84)	
	CYRTOMIUM FALCATUM(3-84)	HOLLY FERN
N*	CYSTOPTERIS FILIX-FRAGILIS(2-83)	BRITTLE BLADDER-FERN

N	DAVALLIA GRIFFITHIANA(5-84)	
N	PYXIDATA(2-84)	HARE/S FOOT FERN
*	SOLIDA :RUFFLED ORNATA:(3-84)	
N*	DENNSTAEDIA DAVALLIODES(3-84)	LACY GROUND-FERN
N	DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA(2-84)	SOFT TREE-FERN
	FIBROSA(11-83)	WHEKI-PONGA
	LANATA(10-83)	
	SQUARROSA(3-84)	WHEKI
N	YOUNGIAE(S:QLD FORM)(12-83)	BRISTLY TREE-FERN
N	DIPLAZIUM ASSIMILE(10-83)	
N	AUSTRALE(2-84)	AUSTRAL LADY-FERN
N*	DOODIA ASPERA(3-84)	PRICKLY RASP-FERN
N*	CAUDATA(2-83)	SMALL RASP-FERN
N	MAXIMA(5-84)	GIANT RASP FERN
N	MEDIA(3-84)	COMMON RASP-FERN
*	DORYOPTERIS PEDATA(10-83)	HAND FERN
*	DRYOPTERIS ATRATA(1-84)	SHAGGY SHIELD FERN
	CARTHUSIANA(7-82)	NARROW BUCKLER-FERN
	ERYTHROSORA(4-84)	AUTUMN FERN
	GYMNOSORUS(3-83)	
	SP:(FILIX-MAS)(3-84)	(MALE FERN)
	SP:(MIXED)(3-83)	
	SP(12-83)	
*	SP-2(2-84)	
N	HYPOLEPIS PUNCTATA(3-84)	DOWNY GROUND FERN
N	LASTREOPSIS ACUMINATA(2-84)	SHINY SHIELD-FERN
N	HISPIDA(4-84)	BRISTLY SHIELD-FERN
N*	MICROSORA(4-84)	CREeping SHIELD-FERN
N	MUNITA(8-83)	
N*	SMITHIANA(2-83)	
N	SP:(3 DIFFERENT SPECIES)(9-83)	
N	SR:(6-UNKNOWN SPECIES)(9-83)	
N	LUNATHYRIUM JAPONICUM(1-84)	JAPANESE LADY-FERN
N	LYGODIUM MICROPHYLLUM(5-84)	CLIMBING MAIDENHAIR
	SP:A(MALAYSIA)(10-82)	
	SP:B(CIRCINNATUM/MALAYSIA)(10-82)	
N*	MARATTIA SP:(SALICIFOLIA)(6-83)	
N*	MICROSORIUM DIVERSIFOLIUM(2-84)	KANGAROO FERN
*	PARKSII(2-84)	
	NEPHROLEPIS CORDIFOLIA :PLUMOSA?:(10-83)	
*	:EASTERN ZIMBABWE GIANT:(?)	
*	OSKUNDA CINNAMOMEA(12-6-83)	CINNAMON FERN
*	CLAYTONIANA(5-6-83)	INTERRUPTED FERN
N*	PELLAEA FALCATA(3-83)	SICKLE FERN
N	FALCATA NANA(11-83)	DWARF SICKLE-FERN
N	PARADOXA(11-83)	
*	ROTUNDIFOLIA(3-83)	BUTTON FERN
	VIRIDIS(8-82)	
*	PHYLLITIS SCOLOPENDRIUM(3-84)	HART/S-TONGUE FERN
N*	PLATYCERIUM SUPERBUM(2-84)	STAGHORN FERN
N	PLEUROSORUS RUTIFOLIUS(8-83)	BLANKET FERN
*	POLYPODIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM(4-84)	NARROW LEAF STRAP FERN
*	AUREUM(3-84)	GOLDEN POLYPODY
*	FORMOSANUM(12-83)	GRUB FERN
N	POLYSTICHUM AUSTRALIENSE(10-83)	
N	FORMOSUM(12-83)	BROAD SHIELD-FERN
N	PROLIFERUM(12-83)	MOTHER SHIELD-FERN
*	SETIFERUM:CULTIVAR:(2-84)	
*	TSUS-SIMENSE(4-84)	TSUS-SIMA HOLLY-FERN
N	PSILOTUM NUDUM(7-82)	SKELETON FORK-FERN
N	PTERIS COMANS(2-84)	NETTED BRAKE
	CRETICA :ALBOLINEATA:(12-83)	RIBBON BRAKE
N*	ENSIFORMIS(10-83)	SLENDER BRAKE
	HENDERSONII(2-84)	
	MACILENTA(4-84)	NEW ZEALAND BRAKE
*	MULTIFIDA(2-84)	SPIDER BRAKE
	SEMIPINNATA(2-84)	
N	TREMULA(2-84)	TENDER BRAKE
N	UMBROSA(10-83)	JUNGLE BRAKE
N	VITTATA(4-84)	CHINESE BRAKE
	RUMOHRA ADIANTIFORMIS(CAPE FORM)(2-84)	LEATHER FERN
N	ADIANTIFORMIS(NATIVE)(2-84)	LEATHERY SHIELD-FERN
*	SCYPHULARIA PENTAPHYLLA(4-84)	BLACK CATERPILLAR FERN
N	STENOCHLAENA PALUSTRIS(10-82)	CLIMBING SWAMP-FERN
N	TAENITIS BLECHNOIDES(10-82)	
*	THELYPTERIS PATENS :LEPIDA:(?)	
N	TODEA BARBARA(12-83)	KING FERN
	GROUND-FERN(LARGE/BIPINNATIFID/MALAYSIA)(10-82)	

(*) INDICATES SPECIES IN SHORT SUPPLY
 (N) INDICATES NATIVE AUSTRALIAN SPECIES

WAR ORDERS LED TO FERTILIZER

Reprint from article in 'Plantline News'

Maxicrop came into being as a direct result of orders by Sir Winston Churchill during the second world war, to investigate indigenous sources of rope for camouflage netting.

This had previously been supplied from the Indian sub-continent but shipping losses from Japanese attacks were making this source of supply unreliable.

Dr. R.F. Milton was assigned to this project and one of the resources investigated for this purpose was the large reserve of under-utilised seaweed around British shores.

He was successful in processing seaweed into rope but unfortunately it was soluble and the first rain dissolved this rope into slime, rendering it unsuitable as camouflage netting.

Dr. Milton, who had spend his childhood holidays in the Channel Islands and remembered seeing farmers gathering seaweed for spreading on the ground had himself become a keen horticulturalist and during his spare time experimented in the garden with residues from his daytime seaweed researches.

He was startled to find that rather than weeks or even months passing before benefits were shown, improvements in plant color and growth were visible within a day or two.

Dr. Milton had stumbled across a process for rendering immediately available to plants the beneficial properties for which seaweed has been renowned throughout history.

At the end of the war Dr. Milton came into contact with Mr. W.A. Stephenson and between them they set up a business to market this processed form of seaweed under the product name of Maxicrop.

Maxicrop is a natural product - it is the whole content of seaweed in a fully soluble form. It is produced by a carefully designed process which breaks down the plant tissue by hydrolysis, supplying all the nutrient and therapeutic properties contained in the seaweed in a safe, easily absorbable liquid.

Maxicrop has the distinction of being the first foliar nutrient ever commercially marketed.

Maxicrop is totally non-toxic and will not harm plants, animals or man.

At first this product was sold for glasshouse and market garden crops for watering into the root systems.

The general consensus at that time was that plants could absorb nutrients only through their roots.

Continued from previous page

What Maxicrop Is

It was several years later that a member of the Maxicrop staff discovered, again by chance, that when sprayed onto the foliage of plants they responded to Maxicrop even more quickly than when simply watered into their roots.

Although the finding was at first doubted by many authorities subsequent experimentation verified the finding and this eliminated all the barriers to selling Maxicrop for spraying onto crops.

It was during the early 1950s that many tests were carried out on the effect of soluble seaweed on plant growth and much of the work was on propagation.

This firmly established the effect of Maxicrop in stimulating the fundamental processes of plant growth, including germination of seedlings and sturdy, vigorous root and shoot development.

These benefits can be seen at all stages of plant development and on all types of commercially grown crop.

This is demonstrated by the fact that Maxicrop is now used by thousands of horticultural and agricultural producers in the U.K. and in more than 30 countries around the world.

Foliar Nutrition

Foliar feeding is a method by which nutrients are supplied to the plant via the leaves rather than the roots.

It was originally observed as early as the 1880s that plant metabolites could be leached from the leaves by rain.

So it was proposed that if plant substances could move out of the leaf they could equally move in the reverse direction.

Foliar nutrient spraying was introduced commercially over 30 years ago with the advent of Maxicrop.

Foliar spraying with Maxicrop has never been intended to replace the established methods of applying nutrients to the soil but is complementary to that system.

Plants cannot absorb adequate quantities of the major nutrients, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, through their leaves; however they are capable of absorbing sufficient quantities of certain trace minerals and growth-promoting hormones through their foliage.

This stimulates their metabolism and increases the further absorption of nutrients through their roots.

This is how Maxicrop can bring about changes in plant growth far in excess of its low NPK analysis and is also why it is unnecessary to enrich Maxicrop with NPK. For this reason Maxicrop is not classified as a fertiliser but as a plant growth activator.

Continued overleaf

Continued from previous page

Studies with fluorescent dyes, added to Maxicrop and sprayed on the foliage of mature apple trees, revealed that absorption by the foliage and movement through the plant to the root-tips had taken place within one hour of application.

It is thought that metabolites can enter the leaf through the imperforated cuticle by absorption or diffusion through the cell wall and also through the pores or stomata.

The absorption of mineral elements by plant tissue, including foliage, is enhanced considerably when in the presence of natural sprays such as occur in Maxicrop.

A major advantage of applying foliar sprays of Maxicrop is that significant absorption takes place within one hour of application whereas soil dressing of nutrients can take days or even weeks to be absorbed.

Thus if a plant is suffering some deficiency or stress condition, such as drought, the problem can be alleviated immediately with Maxicrop.

Where water-logging or soil-borne disease has caused severe root loss, foliar spraying with Maxicrop will help by supplying nutrients for immediate absorption but will also promote active regeneration of roots giving the crop a chance for long-term recovery.

Content

Maxicrop contains over 60 different minerals. These are present in a naturally balanced form, having been absorbed into the seaweed plant for its own use. Many of these have known functions in plant physiology.

Trace elements can compete with each other for absorption into plants if they are administered in the wrong proportions but by using a plant material as the source of Maxicrop, we ensure that the trace elements present are in an ideally balanced proportion.

Plant Growth Regulators

These substances, which are often referred to as hormones, are synthesised by all plants to control their entire range of growth activities. Seaweed is no exception and these are retained in significant quantities in Maxicrop.

MORANS HIGHWAY NURSERY FERN SPECIALISTS

Wholesale and Retail - Catering for popular and specialist fern collectors, mature plants and tubes, lists available, plants forwarded anywhere in Australia.

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Closed Mondays - except public holidays or by appointment.

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Ringwood, Victoria
Retail

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Phone: (057) 269 287

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Phone: (054) 478 807

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Sale, Victoria.
Wholesale.
Phone: (051) 49 2231

BEASLEY'S NURSERY
195 Warrandyte Road
Doncaster East.
Phone: 844 3335

WAYNE LONG FERN NURSERY
63 Athol Road, Noble Park
Phone: 546 5383

VALENTINES FERNERY
80 - 81 Wells Road,
Seaford.
Map Reference: Melway 99H1
Please enter Wells Road
through Patterson Lakes

NORMA'S FERNERY
Carbour, via Milawa

QUEENSLAND

MORANS HIGHWAY NURSERY
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1 km north of Big Pineapple
Turn right into Kell Road,
Woombye. Wholesale & Retail
Phone: (071) 42 1613

NEW SOUTH WALES

FERN NURSERY
6 Nelson Street,
Thornleigh 2120
Wholesale & Retail
Phone: 84 2684

GREEN FROND NURSERY
39 Fisher Road
Maraylya N.S.W. 2765
Near Windsor, N.S.W.
Wholesale Propagation Sporelings
Phone: (045) 73 6207

EAST COAST FERNS
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30 km north of Grafton, N.S.W.
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Ferns and other indoor plants
Phone: (066) 47 6415

NORTH COAST FERN NURSERY
Evans Head Road
4 km from Woodburn on right
Caters for specialist fern
collectors.

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DIARY DATES

Thursday AUGUST 9th	Annual General Meeting and demonstrations
Thursday SEPTEMBER 13th	Photography night hosted by Keith Hutchinson
Thursday OCTOBER 11th	Rod Hill - "Spores"
Thursday NOVEMBER 8th	Chris Goudey "Diversity of Fern Habitats"
Thursday DECEMBER 13th	Fern Forum and Christmas Meeting

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
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OF VICTORIA



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