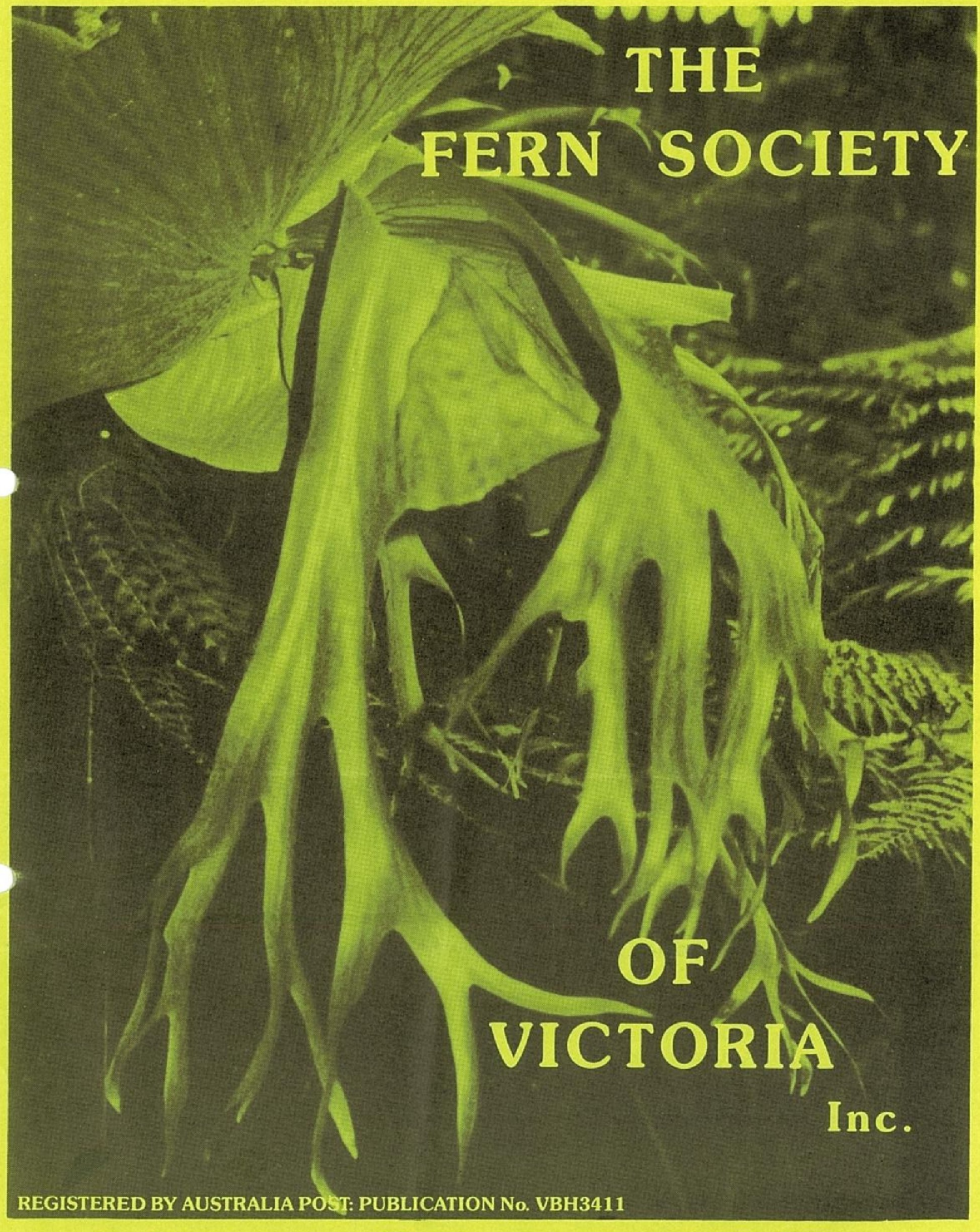


THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

REGISTERED BY AUSTRALIA POST: PUBLICATION No. VBH3411

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 11, Number 10, October 1989

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

Postal Address: P.O. Box 45,
Heidelberg West, Victoria, Australia, 3081

Office Bearers:

President:	Robert Lee	Ph. -	836 1528
Immed. Past Pres.:	Keith Hutchinson	-	45 2997
Vice-Presidents:	John Oliver	-	879 1976
	Terry Turney	-	211 8169
Treasurer:	Albert Ward	-	459 4392
Secretary:	Bernadette Blackstock	-	391 5517
Spore Bank Manager:	Barry White	-	337 9793
Membership Secretary:	John Oliver	-	879 1976
Editor:	Terry Turney	-	211 8169
Book Sales:	Derek Griffiths	-	336 3157
	8 Susan Court, East Keilor, Vic., 3033		

Subscriptions: **Single** - $13.00 (Pensioner/Student -$9.00);
Family - $16.00 (Pensioners - $11.00);
Overseas - A$30.00 (by Airmail).
(Subscriptions fall due on 1st July each year)

President's Message:

Jean Rohde has accepted an invitation to join the Committee of Management as a co-opted member and will be a welcome addition to our resources. Iam not able to make an announcement yet about a new Secretary to replace Bernadette Blackstock; nominations are still sought and will be most welcome.

New members will now be identified at monthly meetings by red spots on their name tags. Please help to make then feel welcome.

As announced in the July Newsletter, Bill Taylor will be organising our display in the Stringybark Festival at the Ferntree Gully Community Centre on the weekend of 14-15th October. Please contact Bill on 754 8275 if you can help with setting up (3:30pm on Friday, 13th), staffing the stall at the weekend or lending hardy ferns for the display, which will be outdoors but under cover.

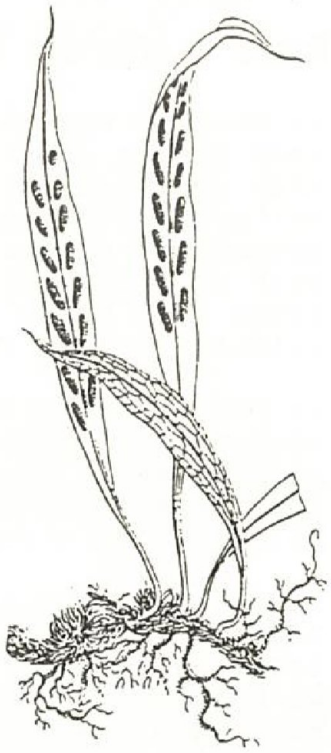
Our October meeting will feature a showing of slides taken on recent Society excursions (Wilson's Promontory, Kinglake National Park and the Goudeys' fern nursery) and our last Fern Show. We decided to defer until early next year the fern study evening planned for this meeting to allow more time for proper preparation.

Best regards
Bob Lee

NEXT MEETING

at 7.30 p.m., Thursday, 12th October
at the Herbarium, Botanic Gardens
Birdwood Ave, South Yarra

Slide Presentation of Recent Society Excursions by Keith Hutchinson



Program:

7.30 p.m.	- Fern and Book Sales, Spore Bank, Library Loans, Special Effort Ticket Sales
8.00 p.m.	- October General Meeting
8.30 p.m.	- Slide Presentation by Keith Hutchinson
9.30 p.m.	- Fern Pathology and Identification Table. Special Effort.
9.45 p.m.	- Supper.
10.00 p.m.	- Close

OUTING TO GARFIELD NORTH

Ian and Dorothy Forte have invited all members to their property "Fern Glen", Garfield Nth Rd., on Sunday October 29, From 10:00am onwards, The fernery being open early.

Since last hosting a visit in 1983, they have more buildings and outdoor area, with more than 500 different ferns, including many excellent mature specimens. Plants will also be on sale.

The R.C.A. had us in mind and has extended the Four Lane Freeway past their turnoff, "Fern Glen" being at the end of Garfield Nth Rd., 6 kms from the Princess Highway. On the right along their road are public toilets in Mount Cannibal Reserve, not Cannibal Park Reserve.

The Society will provide tea, coffee, milk and sugar and a large BBQ will be available, members to bring their own food, cups, plates and cutlery.

As they run stud sheep, Ian and Dorothy have one request :-
NO DOGS

Hoping for good weather, and to see you there,

Bye fern-ow JH

SPEAKER REPORT - September General Meeting

Topic - Ferns Through the Ages

Dr Douglas set the scene for his talk by describing and naming the land masses and rock formations existing throughout the world. He also provided information relating to the ages of the periods when certain rocks were either deposited or formed by mass movements of sediments. He said that one of the most interesting features of his work as a Geologist is the discovery of fossils. Fossils may be found most often in sedimentary rocks and these can represent animals, animal footprints, insects and plants.

Dr Douglas provided a chart which listed the periods of Geological ages and in commenting on these said that scientists have not been able to agree that the world began 2600 million years ago. Through the present-day discovery of fossils, ferns did not appear until the Silurian age - 435 million years ago.

In referring to the composition of the Australian land mass, Dr Douglas said that we should be aware that the countryside we see today is totally different to that of the Silurian period. There were huge mountains in that age which over such a massive period of time simply eroded away to fill valleys and form plains. He said that a geological structure known as the Otway Basin stretches from Robe in South Australia to the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria. In the region of Apollo Bay this basin is four kilometres thick and is mostly submerged by the sea. It is an example of the depositing of sediments eroded from high mountains which were once further inland. It is thought that these mountains were once part of the land mass we know as Antarctica and that this erosion could have begun while Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America were part of Antarctica. The concept is that Australia, complete with the Otway Basin, drifted into it's present position.

Fossilized land plants similar to a Lycopodium have been found at Yea in Victoria. These specimens are of a well developed plant and represent the first appearance of land plants in this State (Silurian Period 438-435 million years old). It is thought that during the Silurian period much marine activity took place.

Evidence of forests and forest plants appear in rocks of the Devonian period. These are thought to be plants which arose from the sea and grew as fringeing sea plants. The first forests to colonise the land contained trees fifty to sixty feet high.

In the Devonian-Carboniferous period, (350 million years ago), fossils indicate that the first ferns had emerged. An example was shown of a fossil specimen names Archaeopteris and Dr Douglas said that in overseas continents similar finds confirm that ferns came into prominence during the Devonian age. At about this period a fern like plant called Pteridus also emerged. However the Ptersus differed from true ferns in the respect that it reproduced by means of seeds, i.e. a Gymnosperm. A pine tree is a Gymnosperm but the

Pteridus differed from that too by being canals. Conifer trees had not yet emerged.

In the period from Silurian through to Devonian, (435-400 million years) the landscape were dominated by ferns large and small and despite the fact that very little fern activity is evident in Victorian Carboniferous rocks, most of the coal deposits throughout the world were laid down in this age, The material which we see as black coal today was once ferns and fern like plants of massive proportions. Hence the name Carboniferous perfectly describes the period.

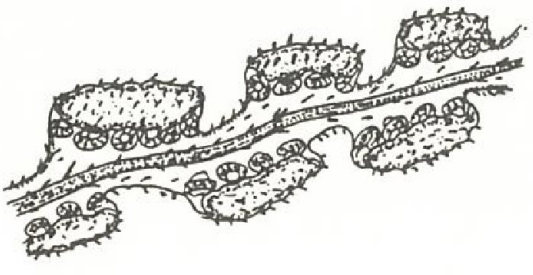
Dr Douglas briefly referred to the Permian age (290 million years) as being the ice age, a time of heavy glacial activity when some species of plants would have been totally destroyed. Conversely there would have been other species which had been protected in some way from the glaciers who became survivors. The era from Cambrian through to Permian (550-290 million years) is known as the Palaeozoic era.

Dr Douglas discussed the beginning of the Mesozoic era (240-140 million years) and explained that he had not mentioned igneous rocks because these are pushed up from the bowels of the earth and do not contain fossils. Periods in the Mesozoic era, which can be over-looked for this study - Triassic and Jurasic (240-205 million years) because there are very few deposits of such rocks in Victoria. However the Cretaceous age is a period in which fern families were established and it is from Cretaceous rock that not only fossilized fern spore can be found but also the pollens of flowering plants. The presence of this criteria provides scientific data which assists in oil drilling exploration.

Dr Douglas referred to the periods which brought his study up to the present day in Victoria. The Tertiary period of one million years is notable for the Miocene rocks at Port Campbell and finally, the present day period is known as the Quarternary.

Through a screening of slide photographs, Dr Douglas showed fossil ferns which had been found in rocks in various locations in Victoria. He pointed out salient characteristics such as fertile fronds, sori, indusium, pinnule and some highly magnified photographs of 140 million year old spores. He advise Members that should they feel stimulated to search for plant fossils, the most likely rocks in which they may occur would be mudstone. Sandstone is not as suitable because of it's tendency to break and crumble easily.

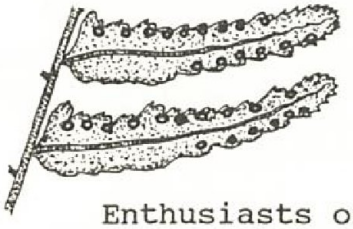
Keith Hutchinson ably moved a vote of thanks to Dr Douglas on behalf of Members. His remarks were supported by the audience.



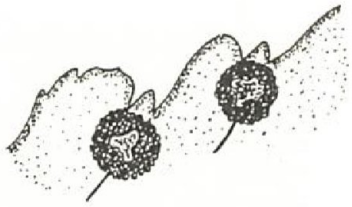
written by Doug Thomas

THE PROPAGATION OF FERNS

[Ed. - the following is the first of a series of articles on growing ferns and fern allies, to appear at regular intervals in future issues of the Newsletter. They will include details of Sexual Propagation: from spore - (i) collection, storage and lifetime; from spore - (ii) sowing techniques, types of medium and sterility; from spore - (iii) pricking out; hybridization methods; Vegetative Propagation by division - of crowns, rhizomes, "pups" in Platycerum, bulbils, stolons, auricles and tubers; by layering or by stipe cutting; by tissue culture. Propagation of fern allies.]



Part 1 - Collecting Spore



by Joel Macher

Enthusiasts of all plant varieties, whether they be Azaleas, lilies, trees etc., propagate their own plants. Yet many, who claim to be fern enthusiasts, have not tried to propagate even the easiest grown ferns from spore. In part, this is due to an incorrect perception that growing from spore is difficult or complex. In fact propagating ferns from spore is easier done than described! Once successfully achieves you're hooked for life.

Fern spore is available from most fern society spore banks, including our own, at little or no cost. fresh spore is, however, preferable as it is more likely to be viable and will, in general, develop more quickly than when sowing old spore. The faster the growing process, the less likelihood of fungal attack or other problems arising. Collecting your own spore has the added advantage of being able to see the parent and enables you to 'pick-a-bit', when strolling through Nature's own or somebody else's garden.

Beginners should start with a fern whose ripe spore is obvious and which grows rapidly with a hardy habit. An ideal fern is Rumohra adiantiformis, the Leathery Shield Fern. In mature specimens most fronds will be fertile, the undersurface showing many round sori. The immature sori will be round and doughnut-shaped. They then develop a brown, flat protective lid (the indusium). mature sori completely or partly shed their indusia, exposing a cluster of glistening, black, grape-like sporangia; the sori are now ripe. The frond can be picked and placed on a clean sheet of paper, the nature of which is of little consequence; the one you are reading now will do just fine. Another sheet placed on top reduces the draught and the whole lot is placed in a dry still place indoors. Inspecting the goods the following day will show the underside of the frond to be a glistening brown where the glistening sporangia used to be. This is the appearance of the spent sori; had the frond been picked at this stage no spore would have been obtained. On the paper there will be black dust and some roughage from the frond. Holding on a 45^{o} angle and tapping the underside will send the roughage

cascading down the page, leaving behind the fine black spore. Performing this action in several different directions eventually removes all the roughage, leaving the pure spore still adhering to the page. Folding the paper in half and holding each end of the crease with paper vertical, tap the crease firmly on the table. You will be pleasantly surprised how much spore has gathered in the crease and can now be poured into a small folded paper envelope. Spore tends to adhere to plastic, so never use plastic bags for this purpose. Always label with the name of the fern and date collected.

Once you have mastered the art with the above or some other easy fern and having witnessed the appearance of ripe spore, graduating to other varieties is easy. Not all sori look the same; in maidenhairs the sorus is marginal, reniform (i.e. "kidney-shaped") and has no indusium. The sori of Dicksonia sp. (e.g., Soft Treefern) have cup-shaped indusia, which open up to expose brown, glistening sporangia, each one on a tiny stalk. The spore is brown or yellow, not black [more details of the type of sori encountered may be found in Barry White's article in this Newsletter, Vol. 11, 78-9 (1989)]. Regardless of format, the appearance of ripe spores becomes easily discerned. A magnifying glass is an invaluable aid.

Some other easy ferns to collect spore from include: Cyathea, Dryopteris and Polystichum species. Polypodium and Davallia species prove more difficult. Microsorium sp. and Phlebodium aureum appear to have lovely brown bundles of ripe sporangia, but when picked, often produce nothing but roughage. Some of these ferns, for all of their obvious sori, seem to produce little spore. One means of combating this problem is to pick a single pinnule and treat as described. If this proves successful, go back for more; if not, pick another pinnule at a different level of maturation. Although most fronds spit their spore within several hours after picking, some may take a 'cuppla days'. Another method involves placing the entire living frond in a paper bag (dry weather and indoor only), tie at the base and wait until spore is shed.

Some Davallia and occasionally Adiantum species aren't always obliging when it comes to spitting; the sporangia ripen nicely but then don't appear to shed their spore. It may be necessary the areas appearing ripe and sow from the scrapings. Some ferns, notably Todea barbara, Grammitis and Osmunda sp. spit green spore. The remaining spent sporangia then appearing a more normal yellow-brown colour. The spore produced contains chlorophyll and is short lived. It should be sown as soon as possible. The Sensitive Fern, Onoclea sensibilis, sheds its spore, sporangia and all; one has to sow this rather 'lumpy litter' rather than the pure dust-like spore. Angiopteris evecta is believed by some to require a fungus, associated with its roots, to be cultured with its spore. Elk and staghorn ferns, in particular, produce a spore pad which needs to be scraped, then becoming rough and fluffy. This fibrous material can be sown as is, but some growers prefer to gently sterilize with dilute bleach to reduce contamination or even sieve through a stocking.

When collecting spore from many cultivars of species, such

as of Nephrolepis, remember that the resulting sporelings will more than likely revert to the 'au naturale' ordinary form. In the case of hybrids - they are almost always sterile and so cannot be propagated from spore.

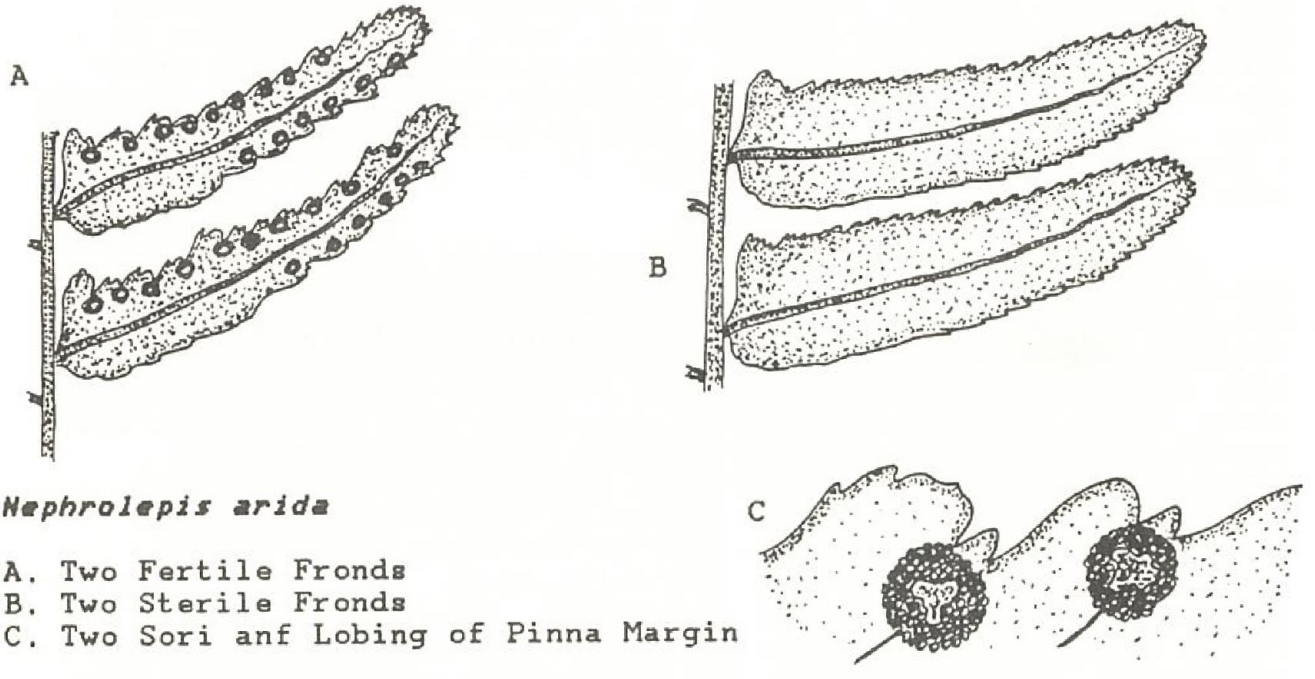
If collecting spore proves too difficult (but it shouldn't), let Nature do it for you. Place a mature fern in an aquarium - this can be a bit of a challenge with Cyathea cooperi! -with crushed, dead elk fibre on the floor and keep moist. If this doesn't produce what are referred to as 'volunteer sporelings', then do as I do - give up! Best of luck!

New Fern Species from Australia - Part 5

Nephrolepis arida (D.Jones):

This fishbone fern superficially resembles N. cordifolia, but is more robust, with longer broader fronds and very differently shaped pinnae. These have crenate (round and scalloped) to lobed margins and a broad and blunt ends. The fertile pinnae also have small blunt teeth between most of the lobes.

This species has been found both in the Kimberley region of W.A. and in the N.T., in wet crevices and ledges in protected sandstone gorges. Although widespread, it is nowhere very common. The name "arida" is a reference to the prevailing dry macroclimate where this fern grows.

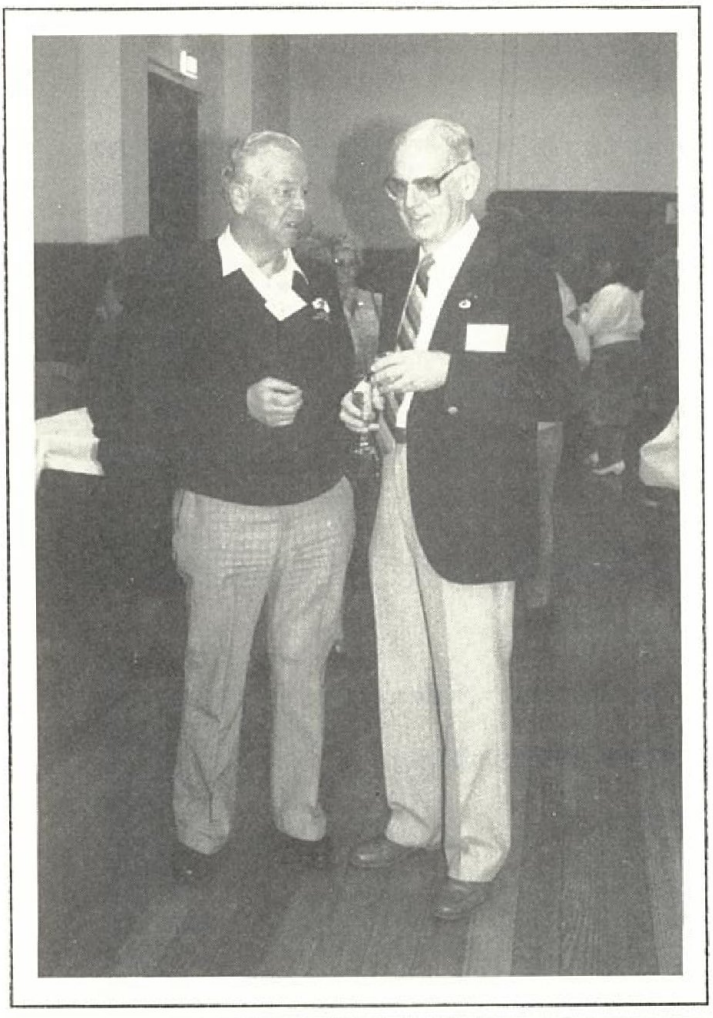


Nephrolepis arida

A. Two Fertile Fronds
B. Two Sterile Fronds
C. Two Sori anf Lobing of Pinna Margin

Thanks are extended to David Jones for permission to reproduce details from his publication in Austrobaileya, 2(5), 469-480 (1988).

MEMBERS ENJOYING OUR 10th BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS



Our President
Bob Lee
talking with
Rod McConchie.

Our Vice-President
John Oliver
discussing the
success or our
celebrations with
Beth Ward and
Lorraine Goudey.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1988/89

THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INCORPORATED

RECEITS		
Membership	2,284.67	3,555.34
Spore Bank	220.30	91.20
Commission on plant sales	319.50	398.56
Interest - Current Account	91.13	72.21
- Investment Account	980.38	982.79
Special efforts	440.05	418.00
Advertising - Newsletter	240.00	45.00
Glass sales	350.00	78.00
Tea money	40.00	50.00
Journal sales	114.00	90.00
Show proceeds	0.00	2200.00
TOTAL RECEIPS	5,080.03	7,982.10
PAYMENTS		
Library books	0.00	143.04
Publication "What To Do With Ferns"	395.00	450.00
Newsletter	2,331.00	2,319.41
Postal P.O. Box rental & Printing	860.26	854.14
Audit Fees	300.00	300.00
Special effort tickets	20.74	0.00
Corporate Affairs	22.00	23.00
Badges && Name Tags	50.00	0.00
Meeting hall rental	220.00	240.00
Honourariums _ Newsletter	400.00	300.00
Rental - Herbarium	0.00	140.00
Slide bank	0.00	49.65
Speaker gratuities & tapes	117.88	70.00
Secretary & executive expenses	249.94	291.02
Spagnum moss - (plant sales)	50.00	53.00
Show Ground rental	80.00	0.00
Glasses	360.65	194.72
Subscription R.H.S. & L.A.T.F.S.	37.14	65.20
Federal & State Duties & Bank Fees	43.51	44.57
Repairs & Maintenance	0.00	21.45
Depreciation on assets	439.00	355.00
Donations	0.00	430.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,977.12	6,344.90
SURPLUS ON DEFICIT	$897.09	$1,637.90
DONATIONS		
World Vision	0.00	$30.00
National Trust	0.00	$400.00

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1989

	1988	1989
Members Funds		
As at 1st July, 1988 & 1989	16461.08	15577.69
Add Surplus for 1989 (less Deficit 1988)	(883.39)	1637.90
TOTAL MEMBERS FUNDS	15577.69	17215.59
Represented by:-		
Current Asssets		
Cash at Bank	2,028.84	338.95
Cash on Deposit - Investment Account	11,500.85	11,483.64
Cash on Hand - Fern sales ans Stock	100.00	100.00
Show Subcommittee Debtor	0.00	3,700.00
	13,629.69	15,622.59
Fixed Assets		
Library - Less Depreciation	343.00	309.00
Plant & equipment - Less Depreciation	1,605.00	1,284.00
	1,948.00	1,593.00
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$15,577.69	$17,215.59

FERN SHOW TRADING STATEMENT

RECEITS	1988	1989
Door	0.00	1,611.70
Plant sales commission	0.00	2,377.60
Refreashments	0.00	35.22
Interest	3.07	2.10
Total Receits	3.07	4,026.62
EXPENSES		
Bank charges & taxes	1.98	48.03
Show expenses	0.00	984.97
Total Expenses	1.98	1,033.00
	1.09	2,993.62
Less cash float	0.00	750.00
Net proceeds from show	1.09	$2,243.62
Bank Balance 1/7/88	90.64	90.64
Add advance from F.S.V.		1,500.00
Add net proceeds		2,243.62
		3,834.26
Less Remittance to F.S.V.		0.00
Bank Balance 30/6/89		3,834.26
Less Amount to be tranfered to General Account		3,700.00
Balance of Funds at 30/06/89 in Fern Show Account		$134.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1988/89 (con't)

BOOK SALE BALANCE SHEET

	1988	1989
ASSETS		
Cash at hand	21.20	260.95
Cash at bank	1,772.13	2,402.44
Stock on hand	1,468.28	1,323.43
	3,261.61	3,986.82
LIABILITIES		
Creditors	0.00	0.00
TOTAL NET ASSETS	3,261.61	3.986.82
CAPITAL		
Accumulated funds 1/7/88 %& 30/6/89	3,058.44	3,261.61
Add net proceeds	203.17	725.21
Total accum'd funds 30/6/88 & 30/6/89	$3,261.61	$3,986.82

BOOK SALES TRADING ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 th JUNE, 1989

	1988	1989
Sales	1,386.70	2,243.48
Cost of sales		
Stock 1/7/87 & 1/7/88	1,548.54	1,468.23
Purchases	1,105.54	1,428.17
	2,654.08	2,896.40
Less Stock 30/6/88 & 30/6/89	1.468.28	1,323.43
	1,185.80	1,572.97
Gross proceeds	200.90	670.51
Less - Federal & State Taxes	29.05	45.27
- Postage	81.15	58.25
	110.20	103.52
Interest received	112.47	158.22
NET SURPLUS	$203.17	$725.21

THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INCORPORATED

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1989

Summary of significant Accounting Policies.

The financial Statements prepared in accordance with historical costs convention. The Accounting policies adopted are consistant with those of the previous year.

(a) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight time basis so as to write off the net cost of each fixed asset during its expected life.

(b) Income Tax

The society is a non profit organisation and is exempt from Income Tax under section 23(H) of the Income Tax Assessment Act.

AUDIT REPORT

The attached statements are drawn up to show the financial position of the Fern Society of Victoria Incorporated according to the information at our disposal and as shown by the books of account and vouchers of the Society.

McDONALD CARTER

W. Keenan

W.C. KEENAN F.C.A.

SOCIETY NEWS:

From the September Meeting:

Highlights of the ferns offered for sale at the September meeting were:

Adiantum Raddianum cv. Lady Supreme, A. Raddianum cv. Micropinnulum, A. Reniforme, Aglaomorpha "Roberts" Angiopteris evecta, Asplenium Bulbiferum var. Tripinnatum, A. Chathamense, A. Flaccium, A. Rutifolium, A. Terrestre, Athyrium Drepinopteris Beluisia Mucronata, Blechnum Punctulatum, B. Spicant cv. Cristatum, Cheilantites Myriophylla, Cyathea Kermadecensis, C. Smithii, C. Tomentossima, Davallia Canariensis, Lygodium Japonicum, Polystichum Aculeatum, P. cv. Grandiceps, P. Vestitum, Pseudodrynaria Coronans and Selaginalla "Snowdust".

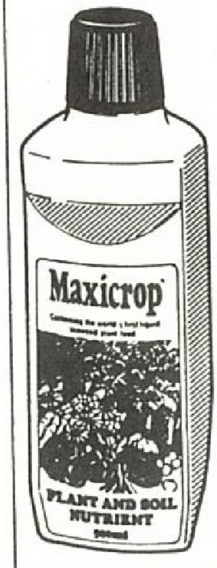
New Members:

A warm welcome is extended to the following new members to the Society:

Mr & Mrs G Carpenter	Mt Eliza	Mr J Monaghan	Kempsey
Mrs E Crupi	Seville	Mrs N McDonald	Ringwood
Mr D Doherty	Packenham	Mr & Mrs B Nicholls	Surrey Hills
Denise Drysdale	Eagle Heights	Mr K Ross	Kallista
Marie Fenton	Watsonia	A J Saw	Toora
Mr a Francis	Tallygaroopna	C A Silverster	Fairlight
Mr & Mrs A Griffin	Upr Beaconsfield	Mr & Mrs M Simpson	Tyndale
Mr & Mrs D Griffiths	East Bentleigh	Mr M Thomson	Upr Beaconsfield
Mr. P Hamling	Kinglake West	Miss B Varge	Warrington
Mr J Lawrence	Balnarring	Sue Walls	Vermont Sth.

Special Effort Winners

1. George Start
2. Dawn Jackson
3. Mavis Potter
4. Thelma Knight
5. Marg Radley
6. Fran Harrison
7. Jean Rodhe



Maxicrop

"Goodness from the sea"

* Contains over 60 elements and minerals
* Safe and easy to use.
* Made from fresh growing seaweed.
* Ideally suited for ferns
* Maxicrop is available from nurseries and other places where garden products are sold.

Maxicrop

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

BUYERS' GUIDE TO NURSERIES

Victoria:

* Allans Flat Plant Farm - Retail.
  Tomkins Lane, Allans Flat, 3691, Ph:(060) 27 1375.
  (25Km south of Wodonga on the Yackandandah Road)
  Specializing in ferns and indoor plants. Open daily, except Wednesdays, and all public holidays.

* Andrew's Fern Nursery - Retail
  Cosgrove Road, Invergordon, 3636, Ph:(058) 65 5369.
  Large range of ferns for beginners and collectors. Open daily, inculding public holidays, except Saturdays.

* Austral Ferns - Wholesale Propagators. Ph:(052) 82 3084.
  Specializing in supplying retail nurseries with a wide range of hardy ferns - no tubes.

* Beasley's Nursery - Retail.
  195 Warrandyte Road, Doncaster East, 3109.
  Ph:(03) 844 3355.

* Cool Waters Fern Nursery - Wholesale Fern Propagators.
  Beech Forest, 3237, Ph:(052) 37 3283.
  Specializing in cool climate native ferns.

* Fern Acres Nursery - Retail.
  Kinglake West, 3757, Ph:(057) 86 5481.
  (On main road, opposite Kinglake West Primary School).
  Specializing in stags, elks and birdsnest ferns.

* "Fern Glen" - Wholesale and Retail. Visitors welcome.
  Garfield North, 3814, Ph:(056) 29 2375.

* R. & M. Fletcher's Fern Nursery - Retail.
  62 Walker Road, Seville, 3139, Ph:(059) 64 4680.
  (Look for sign on Warburton Highway, 300m east of Seville Shopping Centre. Closed Tues. except on public holidays).

* Mt Evelyn Fern Centre - Retail.
  63 York Road, Mt. Evelyn, 3796, Ph:(03) 736 1729.
  Mail orders welcome.

* Ridge Road Fernery - Wholesale and Retail.
  Weeaproinah, 3237, Ph:(052) 35 9383.
  Specializing in Otway native ferns.

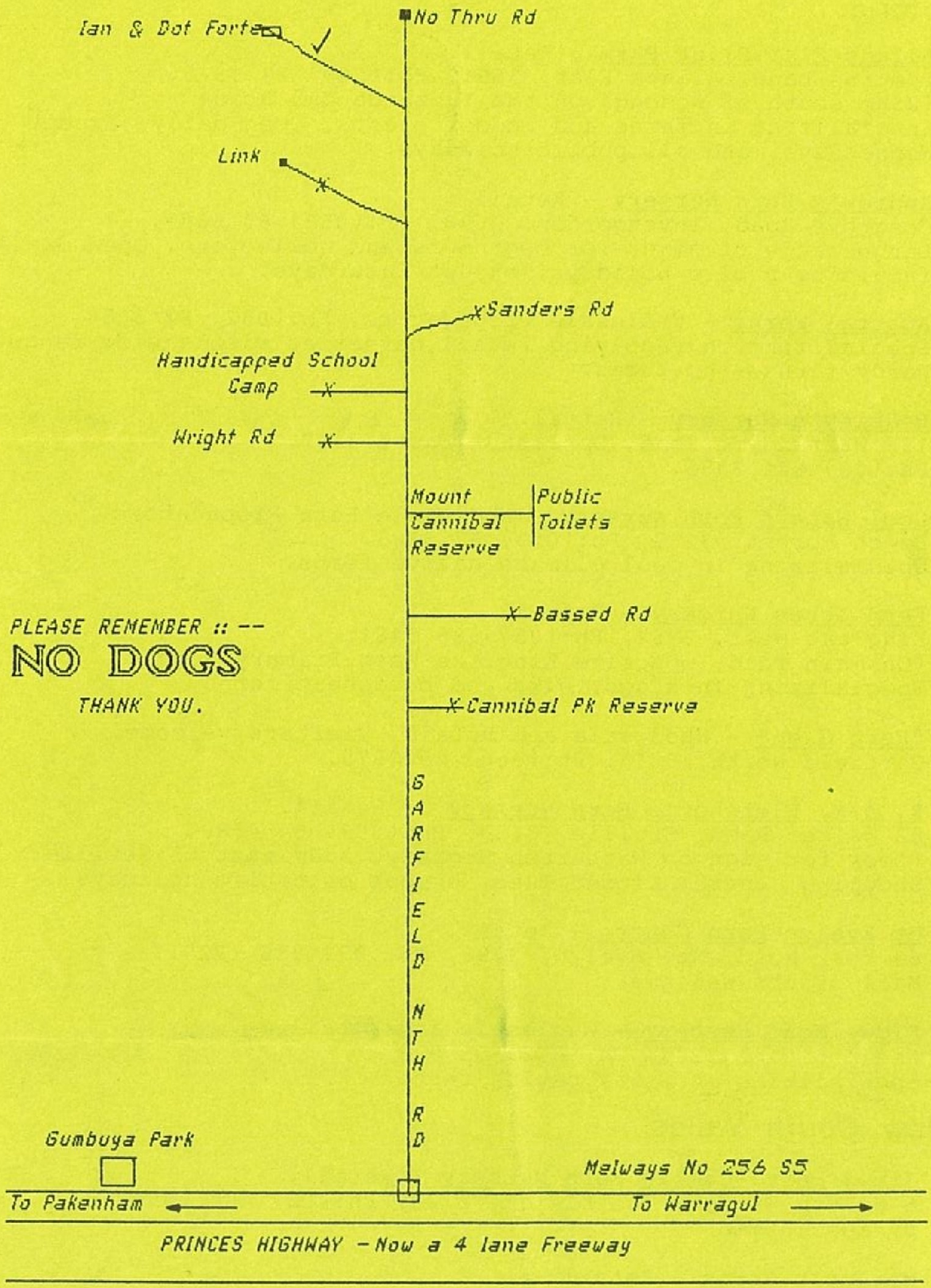
New South Wales:

* Jim & Beryl Geekie Fern Nursery - Retail.
  6 Nelson Street, Thornleigh, 2120, Ph:(02) 484 2684.
  By appointment.

* Marley's Ferns - Retail.
  5 Seaview Street, Mt. Kuring-gai, 2080, Ph:(02) 457 9168.

Queensland:

* Moran's Highway Nursery - Wholesale and Retail.
  P.O. Box 467, Woombye, 4559, Ph:(071) 42 1613.
  (1Km north of Big Pinapple. Turn right into Kell Road).



OUTING MAP TO IAN & DOROTHY FORTES' 'FERN GLEN'
10:00am On Sunday th 29th October....