



**THE
FERN SOCIETY
OF
VICTORIA**

Inc.

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NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 17, Number 4 June, 1995

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

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(19 Alta Street, Canterbury, VIC, 3126)

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Bill Gouge, Simon Hardin, John Hodges, Norma Hodges, Margaret Radley, George Start, Bernadette Thomson.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Single - \$15.00 (Pensioner/Student - \$11.00)
 Family - \$18.00 (Pensioners - \$13.00)
 Overseas - A\$30.00 (by Airmail)
 Subscriptions fall due on 1st July each year.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The late arrival of the Newsletter last month was disappointing and may have contributed to the low turnout at the May meeting. The Newsletter was posted out the Friday morning prior to the meeting but industrial problems within the Post Office caused a delay in delivery. The delay in delivery was doubly disappointing as the Newsletter also contained information about the visit to Marysville on Sunday, 21st May.

The relatively small number at the May meeting enjoyed a good general discussion on caring for ferns and provided much useful information. I thank Bill Taylor for leading the meeting so capably, and also the members who participated well in the discussion.

The Marysville excursion was blessed with excellent weather, most unusual for a Fern Society excursion. We teamed up with members of the Marysville Garden Club to explore some of the fern areas of the Lady Talbot Drive. About 20 species of ferns were noted and the day culminated with a visit to Mary and Reg Kenealy's home in Marysville. Their home, on a one-acre block, has a beautiful natural fern area behind the

house, set out in Mary's words with "a touch of whimsy". I thank Mary and Reg for arranging the visit and for their hospitality and excellent afternoon tea.

Meeting Location: Your Committee is looking for possible alternative locations for the monthly meetings. We have had two sharp increases in rent (the latest rent is \$92 a night) and we will in future only be able to book the Herbarium hall for a maximum of three months in advance. We have been kicked out in the past for special events, but with this new formula it looks as though it may happen much more often in the future, and we would have no ability to plan ahead with surety. We are looking for a venue with reasonable rent, parking capacity, central location and holding at least 60 people. If any member has any suggestion please let the Committee know, preferably with some details, including if possible a phone number.

June Meeting: Jane Edmanson of TV fame will be talking on "Landscaping with Ferns". The fern competition category will be a "Fern and Container",

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FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

(1) THURSDAY - 15th JUNE, 1995

Topic: LANDSCAPING WITH FERNS

Speaker: JANE EDMANSON

(2) THURSDAY - 20th JULY, 1995

Topic: NORFOLK ISLAND and TASMANIA

Speaker: KEITH HUTCHINSON

VENUE: The National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens
Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra. (Melway Ref. 2L A1)

MEETING TIMETABLE:

7.30 p.m.	Pre-meeting Activities:- Sales of Ferns, Spore, Books and Special Effort Tickets. Library Loans.
8.00 p.m.	General Meeting
8.20 p.m.	Topic of the Evening
9.30 p.m.	Fern Competition Judging Fern Identification and Pathology Special Effort Draw
9.45 p.m.	Supper
10.00 p.m.	Close

FERN COMPETITIONS

- (1) June - Fern and Container (judged as an entity)
- (2) July - A Fern Ally

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

Membership subscriptions for 1995/96 fall due on 1st July. Rates will be the same as for the current year.

An application form for renewal of membership is included with this Newsletter. Prompt payment of your subscription is requested as late renewals cause extra administrative work.

Your cooperation is particularly sought in advising your telephone number, so that our records do not become outdated during the progressive change to eight-digit telephone numbers throughout Australia.

CLOSURE OF NURSERY

Bob Fletcher has decided to close his nursery at Seville (address on back cover) and will be selling all his retail stock at 25% discount as well as selling many of his stock plants. Bob's ferns are of prime quality and a visit to acquire some will be well worth while.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Fern Society of Victoria Inc. will be held at 8.00 p.m. on Thursday, 17th August, 1995 at the National Herbarium, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra.

Business to be transacted will be:

1. Receive and deal with the President's Report on behalf of the Committee of Management.
2. Receive and deal with the Treasurer's report.
3. Election of Office Bearers and Committee Members of the Committee of Management for 1995-96.
4. General Business.

Nominations for Committee of Management

Nominations are now called for the positions of Office Bearers and Committee Members for the year July, 1995 to June, 1996. Nominations should be in writing, signed by the proposer and seconder, and include the written consent of the nominee. They must be received by the Secretary not less than seven days prior to the Annual General Meeting. Nominations may be called at the Annual General Meeting only if insufficient have been received previously to fill all vacancies.

General Business

Items to be discussed and voted on under General Business at the Annual General Meeting must be notified to the Secretary in writing not less than 21 days prior to the Meeting, so that details may be included in the August Newsletter, which will be posted to all Members seven days before the Meeting in accordance with the rules of the Society.

Beverley Gouge
Hon. Secretary

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(continued)

with the appearance of the container, and its appropriateness to the fern, being considered in the judging.

Judging of Fern Competition: We have relied on Chris too long for this work. One alternative system of judging suggested was for a vote by members present at the meeting. However, the Committee considered that this would be awkward to operate and instead has decided to use a panel of four judges who will take turns in judging. This month Keith Hutchinson will be the judge and Keith will also bring along the ferns for the Special Effort and for the raffle for the competitors in the fern competition.

July Meeting: The speaker will be Keith Hutchinson who will be covering two of our off-shore islands,

namely Norfolk Island and Tasmania. Keith was recently in Norfolk, and the Tasmanian segment will be a review of the visit by the Society. The fern competition category for July will be a Fern Ally.

As Chris Goudey will be away in July, it might be a good opportunity for other members, if they have any ferns for sale, to bring them along. There is a 15% commission to the Society on sales. Members are welcome to bring along ferns for sale to any meeting, but in the absence of Chris they are doubly welcome. We may have a general sale night later in the year.

Barry White
Acting President

MY FAVOURITE FERNS

Keith Hutchinson

No.3 - *POLYPODIUM AUSTRALE* 'CAMBRICUM' (Welsh Polypody)

This attractive fern was first recorded growing on rocks in a wood near Dinas Powis Castle in Wales in 1690.

It is a sterile form of *Polypodium australe* with pinnae much broader, deeply lobed and divided, tending to overlap each other. I am amazed that such a unique fern could grow in the bleak, rocky Cambrian Mountains of Wales. I feel the name may have derived from the word "cambric" - a fine cotton or linen cloth manufactured in Wales - as the new fronds unfold with the texture resembling a delicate fabric.

A semi-shaded, well-drained position with loamy soil and plenty of humus will see it growing to perfection.

One unusual feature is that new fronds do not appear until late summer and autumn. At this stage I trim away any fronds that look tatty.

It also grows well in a hanging basket or a terracotta pot and I find that it will tolerate indoor conditions if given a well-lit position.

Spring seems to be the best time for any dividing or repotting. I find a monthly watering of Maxicrop is all the feeding needed.

This is a fern that any collector would find a joy to grow.



Polypodium australe 'Cambricum'

The following article is taken, with thanks, from "Pteridologist" 2, 5 (1994), a publication of the British Pteridological Society.

HOW DO YOUR SPORELINGS GROW?

Peter Hainsworth

A number of members tell me they have problems after transplanting their sporelings. So did I at one time, but I seem to be getting better at it now. Perhaps others will find my experiences useful.

We have to face it, many kinds of fern are delicate at this early stage. Our native *Athyrium* and *Dryopteris* are pretty resilient and are good material to start on - then the goodies of the spore exchange beckon us on. Some of them turn out to be less co-operative. Having spent a lot of time over the years dabbling with seeds and seedlings of the more obscure flowering plants, it seemed that some of this acquired expertise was worth trying out on ferns. Experimenting fairly intensively over the past seven years has brought worthwhile results. As usual, a study of the plant's life history and physiology gives the best clues.

The reasons for failure must be numerous, but here are a few of them, starting with the most obvious:

1. Too little water (watering or kind of compost).
2. Too much water (watering or kind of compost).
3. Damage to tissues during transplanting - and subsequent fungal infection.
4. Airless compost - usually associated with too wet compost.
5. Too hot or too cold.
6. Lack of light, especially in winter.
7. pH wrong.
8. Change of regime after transplanting (temperature and humidity).

Watering, or lack of it, must be the usual cause of major disasters; it is for me. It's easy to forget, even when you are around all day, for there are plenty of diversions going on, especially in spring and summer. I try to have a look around my propagating case and greenhouse every evening to top up anything near gasping, and then give an overall watering each morning. Most higher plants give clear signals of water stress by drooping. Ferns seldom do, except for young growing fronds, and quickly pass the point of no return. Worse still, even with the growing point dead, the fronds may take months to die, and we hang on to them in hope - seldom justified. Most ferns don't seem to have developed the knack of forming

adventitious buds or coping with airlocks in their plumbing.

There are ways of extending the period without watering, for plastic seed trays without holes may be obtained. I line these with capillary matting, the thicker the better. A tray takes 20 x 2" or 15 x 2 1/2" pots or 5 bedding plant strips. A full soak will last 2-3 days, even in summer. The water is also evened out if you have different sized pots in one tray. There is a risk of too much water collecting - check by lifting out a pot now and again, and pour out any surplus. Leave them to dry off for a couple of days.

You can extend the period without watering even longer if you want to go away but it is risky, even with some of the sophisticated equipment available nowadays. The simplest and, perhaps, the most reliable is to have shallow containers of water close by your trays with a 1" wide wick of capillary matting leading into them. The water level needs to be an inch or so below the bottom of the trays or they will waterlog. Two-litre ice-cream containers are ideal. Even your willing but horticulturally clueless neighbour can manage to maintain a water level. To be on the safe side a 1/2" x 1/8" bit of matting half poked into the bottom of the pot will ensure moisture flow. Some ferns, most *Polystichum* for instance, are sensitive to overwatering so, as a precaution, I put in enough 3/8" gravel to cover the bottom of the pot so that there is always some air, even if they get waterlogged.

The compost for pricking out and potting sporelings is closely tied up with watering. It needs to be water-retentive certainly, but what is underappreciated is that it needs to be well-aerated as well. In my experience the popular peat composts tend to finish up as an airless lump, and they contain fertilisers which sporelings cannot tolerate. I make up my own from equal parts of good garden soil (veg. garden), garden compost for nourishment, peat to hold water and coarse concreting sand to hold the constituents apart. I put this through a relatively coarse 1/2" sieve - finer compost holds less air. I find that the "Vapo" peat in orange bags is by far the best; pure sphagnum.

At this stage you should think of the pH too. If sporelings are pale without good reason (starved or waterlogged) it usually means that the compost is too acid or too alkaline. A pH of 6-7 will accommodate most, but be prepared for surprises. My indicator solution is in constant use. Checking newly-made compost is not reliable, for it changes over a few months with watering. Peat is very acid, but this may be countered by your soil or sand if they are alkaline. If they are acid too, fine limestone grit or ground limestone needs to be added, up to a level desertspspoonful in a black plastic bucketful. Check some from a pot after about three months and make a note of it for next time. If the soil mix is very acid, sprinkle some ground limestone over the surface in the pots and water it in. But don't let me put you off. pH is not usually vital, it's just better if you get it right. You should finish up with a compost that is just moist, but not sticking together. It is easier to use in that condition but, again, not vital.

When it comes to pricking out from a potful of prothalli, loose compost at sowing time is advantageous. It is easier to separate plants without root damage. You can do this when they have one, two or three leaves but, as with most seedlings, the longer you leave them, the more root damage will occur. This is something that young ferns find particularly hard to recover from. Young plant tissues are delicate. A root is no more than several strands of very thin cellulose bubbles end to end, and relies on the surrounding earth to keep its shape. Without its support at transplanting they bend, kink, squash or break and become useless to the plant. Those who are familiar with these things under the microscope will know what I mean.

If your potful is large and sporelings well spaced, it may be best to dig out deeply with the thin end of the gardener's "widger" or the round end of a table knife, leaving remaining prothalli to grow on. If thick in a small pot as mine usually are, turn out the pot and pull the cluster apart into progressively smaller pieces, eventually into single plants. It helps to have the potful rather dry so that the compost falls away easily. Any worthwhile clusters of prothalli can be put back with the old compost and will soon settle down after an overhead spraying. Keep your removed sporelings from drying out too. It only takes a few minutes for exposed roots to dry out and become damaged.

For these very tiny plants a pot is a waste of space and compost. I use "Plantpak" bedding strips which hold a dozen or more sporelings and fit five to a tray, a lot

more convenient for small quantities than pots or whole seed trays. Don't forget to have lots of little labels ready. There may be only a few of some kinds of sporeling, and some sorts look very much alike as babies. To plant without kinking the roots use a widger to make a slit about 1 1/2" deep and lower the roots in gently. They may be far longer than 1", in which case let them fold over in a figure of eight to avoid kinks, and then close the slit. Don't firm. Put these back in the same place that they came from, spray lightly and cover with polythene, but don't water. After 2-3 days give a light watering but keep the polythene on for about 10 days. The reasoning here is that some root damage is inevitable and wet conditions (i.e. watering) are likely to encourage pathogens to develop on the damaged parts. Give a day or two to heal and watering may be resumed. There is another reason: all fern roots, as far as we know, are mycorrhizal, i.e. they have a symbiotic relationship with soil fungi, a device for enhancing nutrient uptake from the soil. These fungi develop best under well-aerated conditions. If your compost is sterile it will not contain any mycorrhizal fungal inoculum. The addition of 10% live garden soil (or soil from where your fern naturally grows) should supply a diversity of suitable fungal propagules to encourage mycorrhiza formation.

After a month or two the sporelings will have 5-7 leaves and will want moving into 2" or 2 1/2" pots before their roots get tangled. I turn the strip on its side, gripping the leaves gently, and ease the block out. The plants usually separate easily. Scoop out half a potful of compost, give it a little shake whilst at 45° and it will form a flat face on which to lay the roots. Fill up loosely without firming, spray mist gently and cover with polythene again. Water after 2 or 3 days as before.

Once the pot is filled with roots it can be treated as a normal plant and potted up in whatever you fancy. I use the standard soil-based John Innes style of compost. Straight fertilisers seem to damage tiny plants, and I find the slow-release (6 month) granule fertilisers good, keeping a fern going far longer than old-style ones. A level desertspspoonful in half a bucket of compost seems right.

There are still a few other pitfalls. Even a well-shaded greenhouse can overheat in summer. 90°F (32°C) is about as much as sporelings can stand, and not too often. A cold frame in a shady place with a temperature of 60-70°F (15-21°C) is about right in summer. At the other extreme, in autumn and winter,

cold and decreasing light will send hardy ferns into "hibernation". Subtropical kinds will develop brown patches on their leaves and quietly give up, so don't try transplanting between the end of September and end of March unless you can give them a good deal of strong artificial light and a little heat to keep them growing.

Most prothalli are in the same compost for 6 months or more and it is difficult to devise a compost that can supply plant nutrients over so long a period in the very small quantities needed. As the fronds appear the demand becomes greater and available food decreases. A very weak cucumber feed (high nitrogen) at about a quarter strength will keep them green and growing. For transplanted babies, use a stronger mix. I use a

small pipette and apply directly to a sprouting prothallus.

Another problem, which affects plants generally in a damp, still atmosphere is grey mould (*Botrytis*) which spreads fast. The safest fungicide I have found, even for prothalli, is "Benlate", but it loses its potency after a few days and has to be made up fresh when required. Tipping the packet into a small test-tube and marking it with graduations so that one can remove enough for half a pint at a time is useful. "Cheshunt" compound does not seem to have the slightest effect on damping off of sporelings. The commercial preparation "Elvaron" worked, but the foliage browning, which appeared about two weeks later, took quite a bit of working out! Oh, why do we bother?

ENVY - A PROVEN ANTI-TRANSPIRANT

Wal Murphy

The April, 1993 Newsletter reproduced an article by Debbie Lamb of the San Diego Fern Society in which she gave an account of her success in reducing losses of transplanted sporelings from dehydration by spraying them with a product called 'Cloud Cover'. A similar product is marketed in Australia by Fertool under the trade name 'ENVY'. No local reports of its use with fern sporelings are yet to hand, but the following report on its application to orchid culture will be of interest. The article is reproduced, with thanks, from the Australasian Native Orchid Society Victorian Group Inc. Bulletin, 27, 7, (Feb. 1995), the original source being The Gold Coast Orchid Society Bulletin, June, 1994.

I am being continually asked by growers how to successfully deflask orchids; most of these growers have tried deflasking without much success and the majority lose their seedlings within the first three to six weeks out of flask.

Orchids (grown from seed on a gel) in a flask enjoy an almost 100% humidity environment - protected from all the elements, pests and diseases, whilst feeding and growing happily on the nutrients provided in the flasking medium.

The act of deflasking immediately exposes them to the elements, fungi, bacteria and pests and some care must be taken to protect them and to try to maintain a high relative humidity about them during the transition period (approximately 21 days) without damping-off, etc.

During this critical period the stomata must learn to open and close to control the transpiration of moisture from the plants and the plants must learn - in the simplest of terms - to feed itself by the process of photosynthesis - instead of being "spoon-fed" from the nutrients in the flask.

During this transition period, the plant is subject to problems of "damping-off" and defenceless against attacks by fungi and bacteria. Most growers will be well aware that plants from flask require a well-drained moisture retentive medium such as sphagnum moss or a peat-based or similar moisture-retentive ingredient in your mix.

These problems can be greatly reduced by spraying or dipping the plants in a solution of "ENVY" - 1 part ENVY / 10 parts water. ENVY

has been shown to effectively reduce moisture loss from plants by as much as 50%.

Let me explain a little about the product, how it works and how it can be utilised in orchid growing.

ENVY is formulated as a hydrophilic polymer and contains an ultra-violet filter. Unlike some other anti-transpirants, it can be used on ALL plants with complete safety. Translated into plain English, it is a water-based formulation which dries to a semi-permeable membrane over the plant. The membrane allows the plant to "breathe", but at the same time it effectively slows down the loss of water and water vapour from the leaf surfaces. This reduces moisture loss and:

- better ensures recovery and survival.
- assists plants to resist low winter temperatures.
- assists plant survival in periods of insufficient water.
- reduces labour requirements to maintain relative humidity and watering.
- minimises exposure to disease infection.
- prevents windburn and sun-scald and provides frost-protection.

After mixing, application can be made with all types of spraying equipment, including high-pressure mist blowers, pump-type garden sprayers and hand-held trigger-type sprayers. Alternatively, plants may be dipped in the solution to ensure thorough surface coverage.

ENVY does not clog the leaf stomata, nor does it retard growth or cause phytotoxicity. Plant photosynthesis is kept at a maximum and oxygen/carbon dioxide exchange is not effected.

It dries to a natural, clear, non-sticky finish in around 15 minutes - it does not add an artificial sheen to the leaves and will not cause a chemical burn or injury to the plants even if mixed at twice

the recommended dosage.

ENVY has excellent wetting and spreading characteristics and NO added wetting or spreading agents are required. It is non-toxic and completely safe to use as directed. Being water-based and with a neutral pH it is non-corrosive and non-inflammable. It is recommended that any spraying equipment be flushed out with clean water after use and that the mixture not be left in spray equipment overnight. If spilt on any surface - or if it is left in equipment overnight - it can be quickly cleaned off by using a little sudsy ammonia and a rag. The sudsy ammonia rinses off with clean water.

The uses of ENVY go far beyond its use in deflasking orchids and some of these uses should be of interest to growers. It is used also to:

- prevent moisture loss and conserve water in times of drought and reduce stress.
- give full season protection against frost, salt burn, sun-scald and wind burn for trees, shrubs and ornamentals (including orchids), with one application.
- protect orchids from shipping and transplanting shock by reducing water-loss injuries.
- protect cooler-growing plants from transpiration and stress in time of excessive (above recommended) temperatures and low humidity.
- extend the life of cut flowers.

ENVY has been thoroughly tested both in Australia and overseas since 1982. Results of these tests have shown that, even where intermittent misting of plants was carried out, a specific survival percentage gain of 9.2% was achieved, proving it is both effective and economical.

Editors Note: ENVY is available at Dingley Fern Market, Old Dandenong Road, Dingley, 3172.

Would any Fern Society members who decide to try "ENVY" when transplanting sporelings please inform the Editor of their results so they can be passed on to the rest of the Society.

The following further snippet from the ANOS Bulletin (June, 1995) should be of interest to all fern growers.

SLUG AND SNAIL BAIT

.....has a cheap, effective method of dealing with this ever-present problem. "At last I have discovered a very simple method of eliminating slugs and snails. With this bait they are brought into the open, and a visit night and morning is necessary to collect and dispatch them. I have killed many of all sizes with this method, including large and small slugs, and many small snails.

All that is needed is to slice up a raw potato or two into pieces about 3cm square and 5mm thick and place the pieces at the front of the benching. Slugs seem to prefer raw potato above all other food and can

be easily removed and despatched.

During the daytime I found the slugs take shelter in the bottoms of the pots, so I now move the pots so they can easily emerge at night for their midnight feast. Incidentally, the pieces of potato should be changed every two or three days as they are not so appetising when dried out.

It's a cheap and effective method of eradication, and any squeamishness one may have is quickly counteracted by the thought of the damage they do to new root tips."

COMPETITION RESULTS

Congratulations to the following winners of the Fern Competition and the Special Effort draw for the May meeting:

FERN COMPETITION: (Category - An *Adiantum*)

First:	John Hodges	<i>Adiantum raddianum</i>	'Micropinnulum'
Second:	Bill Taylor	" "	'Crested Micropinnulum'
Third:	Don Fuller	" "	'Grandiceps'
	John Hodges	" "	'Fritz Luth'
Competitor's Draw:	John Hodges		

SPECIAL EFFORT:

Na ncy Perry, Keith Hutchinson, Bill Taylor, Simon Hardin, Joy Horman.



Dryopteris diffracta

SPORE LIST

Ordering: The following spore is now available - free to those who donate spore, otherwise 20 cents each sample for members and 50 cents for non-members, plus \$1.00 to cover packing and postage. Available at meetings or by mail from Barry White, 24 Ruby St., West Essendon, VIC. 3040 - Phone (03) 337 9793. There is no charge for overseas members, but to cover postage two International Reply Coupons would be appreciated. A booklet on spore collection and cultivation is available for 40 cents (free to spore donors).

ADIANTUM concinnum 4/95	DRYOPTERIS atrata 4/95
ADIANTUM hispidulum 4/95	DRYOPTERIS dilatata 10/94
ANEMIA mexicana 7/94	DRYOPTERIS erythrosora 4/95
ANEMIA phyllitidis 08/94	DRYOPTERIS filix-mas 'Barnesii' 7/94
ARACHNIOIDES simplicior 05/94	DRYOPTERIS sieboldii 4/95
ASPLENIUM bulbiferum ssp. gracillimum 2/94	DRYOPTERIS wallichiana 1/94
ASPLENIUM flabellifolium, lge pinnae 09/94	FADYENIA hookeri 4/94
ASPLENIUM milnei 7/94	GLEICHENIA dicarpa 5/95
ASPLENIUM oblongifolium 7/94	GLEICHENIA microphylla 5/95
ASPLENIUM scleroprium 1/94	GYMNOCARPIUM oyense 7/94
ASPLENIUM scolopendrium 4/95	HEMIONITIS arifolia 08/94
ASPLENIUM varians 7/94	LASTREOPSIS acuminata 4/95
ATHYRIUM filix-femina 4/95	LASTREOPSIS microsora 09/94
ATHYRIUM niponicum var. pictum 4/94	LLAVEA cordifolia 4/94
BLECHNUM chambersii 5/95	LYGODIUM japonicum 11/94
BLECHNUM fluviatile 5/95	MICROSORUM diversifolium 7/94
BLECHNUM minus 5/95	MICROSORUM parksii 7/94
BLECHNUM occidentale 4/95	PELLAEA cordifolia (Texas) 4/94
BLECHNUM sp. (West of Newcastle) 9/94	PELLAEA falcata 08/94
BLECHNUM wattsii 5/95	PELLAEA falcata nana 4/95
CAMPYLONEURON angustifolium 1/94	PELLAEA intramarginalis 4/95
CHEILANTHES austrotenuifolia 4/95	PELLAEA quadripinnata 4/95
CHRISTELLA parasitica 1/94	PELLAEA rotundifolia 08/94
CHRISTELLA subpubescens 11/94	PELLAEA viridis macrophylla 4/95
CIBOTIUM regale 4/94	PLATYCERIUM bifurcatum 4/95
CIBOTIUM scheidii 09/94	PLATYCERIUM superbum 12/94
CONIOGRAMME intermedia 5/95	POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides 5/95
CULCITA dubia 09/94	POLYSTICHUM australiense 4/95
CYATHEA albifrons 3/95	POLYSTICHUM lentum 4/95
CYATHEA australis 4/95	POLYSTICHUM tsus-simense 4/95
CYATHEA brownii 4/95	PTERIS argyraea 8/94
CYATHEA cooperi 'Brentwood' 11/94	PTERIS baurita 5/94
CYATHEA cooperi (Blue form) 11/94	PTERIS comans 09/94
CYATHEA cooperi 4/95	PTERIS cretica 'Parkeri' 1/94
CYATHEA felina 11/94	PTERIS macilenta 7/94
CYATHEA robertsiana 11/94	PTERIS sp. (Nepal) 3/94
CYCLOSORUS interruptus 4/95	PTERIS tremula 1/94
DICKSONIA antarctica 5/95	PTERIS umbrosa 4/94
DIPLAZIUM australe 5/95	PYRROSIA angustata 05/94
DOODIA aspera 4/95	RUMOHRA adiantiformis 4/95
DOODIA caudata 4/95	STENOCHLAENA tenuifolia 7/94
DOODIA maxima 1/94	STICHERUS tener 5/95
DRYOPTERIS affinis 'cristata' 1/94	THELYPTERIS navarrensis 4/95

SPORE DONATIONS

Thank you to the following who have contributed spore: Don Fuller, Cheryl Shelton, Tony Gulliver and John Hooper.

BUYERS' GUIDE TO NURSERIES

VICTORIA:

Andrew's Fern Nursery / Castle Creek Orchids - Retail. Phone (058) 26 7285

Goulburn Valley Highway, Arcadia, 3613 (20 km south of Shepparton).

Large range of ferns and orchids for beginners and collectors. Open daily 10am - 5pm except Christmas Day.

Austral Ferns - Wholesale Propagators. Phone (052) 82 3084.

Specialising in supplying retail nurseries with a wide range of hardy ferns; no tubes.

Coach Road Ferns - Wholesale. Phone (03) 756 6676. Monbulk 3793.

Retail each Saturday and Sunday at Upper Ferntree Gully Market (railway station car park), Melway Ref. 74 F5.

Wide selection of native and other ferns. Fern potting mix also for sale.

Fern Acres Nursery - Retail. Phone (057) 86 5481. Kinglake West, 3757.

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Fern Glen - Wholesale and Retail. Phone (056) 29 2375.

D. & I. Forte, Garfield North, 3814. Visitors welcome.

R. & M. Fletcher's Fern Nursery - Retail. Phone (059) 64 4680.

62 Walker Road, Seville, 3139. (Look for sign on Warburton Highway, 300m east of Seville shopping centre).

Closed Tuesday, except on public holidays.

Kawarren Fernery - Wholesale and Retail. Phone (052) 35 8444.

Situated on the Colac - Gellibrand Road, Kawarren (20 km south of Colac).

The Bush-House Nursery - Wholesale and Retail. Phone (055) 66 2331

Cobden Road, Naringal (35 km east of Warrnambool). Ferns - trays to advanced. Visitors welcome.

NEW SOUTH WALES:

Jim & Beryl Geekie Fern Nursery - Retail. Phone (02) 484 2684.

6 Nelson Street, Thornleigh, 2120. By appointment.

Kanerley Fern Exhibition and Nursery - Wholesale and Retail. Phone (049) 87 2781.

204 Hinton Road, Osterley, via Raymond Terrace, 2324.

Closed Thursdays and Saturdays. Groups of more than 10 must book in advance, please.

Marley's Ferns - Wholesale.

Phone (02) 457 9168.

5 Seaview Street, Mt. Kuring-Gai, 2080.

All Fern Society members welcome. By appointment.

QUEENSLAND:

Moran's Highway Nursery -

Wholesale and Retail.

Phone (074) 42 1613.

Bruce Highway, Woombye (1 km north of Big Pineapple; turn right into Kiel Mountain Road).

P.O. Box 47, Woombye, 4559.



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