

Fern Society of Victoria Inc.
NEWSLETTER



ABN 85 086 216 704

**Vol. 25, Number 3
May/June 2003**

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. Box 45, Heidelberg West, Victoria, 3081
E-mail: http://gardenbed.com/clubs/clubs_vicferns.cfm

OUR SOCIETY'S OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of the Society are;

- *to bring together persons interested in ferns and allied plants
- *to promote the gathering and dissemination of information about ferns
- *to stimulate public interest in ferns and
- *to promote the conservation of ferns and their habitats.

OFFICE BEARERS:

President:	Ian Broughton	Phone	(03) 5964 6402
Imm. Past President	Chris Goudey	"	5282 3084
Vice-President	George Start	"	5962 5059
Secretary	Barry White	"	9337 9793
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Membership Secretary	Rex Gresham	"	5796 2466
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Book Sales	Ivan Traverso	"	9836 4658
Editor	Lyn Gresham	Ph/Fax	5796 2466

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Jean Boucher 9707 1592, Jack Barrett 9375 3670,
 Gay Stagoll 9844 1558, Norma Hodges 9878 9584. Brenda Girdlestone 9390 7073
 Mirini Lang 9886 6109

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Single - \$15.00 Pensioner/student \$12.00
 Family - \$17.00 Pensioner Family \$14.00
 Organisation \$17.00

Overseas - \$22.00 - Payment by international bank cheque in \$A please. Sent by Airmail.

MEETING VENUES: The Kevin Heinze Garden Centre is at 39 Wetherby Road, Doncaster (Melway 47; H1).
 Others at members' gardens or as advertised on the following page.

Subscriptions fall due on 1st July each year.

 Opinions expressed in this newsletter are the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society, nor does mention of a product constitute its endorsement.

TIMETABLE for EVENING GENERAL MEETINGS:

- 7.30 Pre-meeting activities - Sale of ferns, spore, books, merchandise and Special Effort tickets. Also library loans and lots of conversation.
- 8.00 General Meeting.
- 8.15 workshops and demonstrations.
- 9.15 Fern identification and pathology, Special Effort draw.
- 9.45 Supper and another good yarn.
- 10.00 Close.

2003 Calendar of Monthly Events

MAY MEETING

Thursday 15th May 8.00pm at Kevin Heinze Garden Centre

My Favourite Ferns.

General discussion involving everyone present.

Bring your ferns and be ready to share their special-ness with us.
All the ferns will be eligible for judging in the night's competition.

JUNE MEETING

Saturday 14th June 10.30am at Toolangi General Store

Excursion

*We will meet at Toolangi General Store at 10.30 a.m. From there we will be led by George Start, one of our members and a 'local' up that way, on a fern-filled jaunt.

*Bring yourself, any guests you wish, lunch and maybe your "Ferns and Allied Plants" book. We are looking forward to your company on 14th



The President's "Goodbye, Farewell & Amen"

Meryl and I, with our daughter Talitha, have recently spent three weeks in Albany, WA. During our time there, we bought a property, organised a part-time job as a GP for Meryl and chose a school for our children. The house is three years old and solid brick, on 4 acres and has views of the Porongurup Ranges to the north of Albany from all of the living areas. Our address, from 20th June will be 72 Viscount Heights, Lower King WA 6330.

We expect to leave Victoria on 13th or 14th of June, so the May meeting will be my last. Rex Gresham will take over as interim President until the AGM in September - thank you very much for stepping into the breach Rex.

What can I say of my time as president? In each annual report, I have commented on the enjoyment of working with the committee and how much I have appreciated my renewed involvement in the Society. I have also expressed my gratitude for the support of the committee members and the way in which they have all undertaken their roles. All of those things from my annual reports could be repeated here, but I won't. What I would like to say from my heart, is that my involvement as President of our Society and my work with the committee have, I believe, made significant changes in my life and will go on impacting my life into the future. I will cherish the memories of this time and the people who have shared it with me. The excitement of our move to Albany is touched with many sad aspects for my family, for me one of the saddest is leaving my ferns and my fern friends.

When I took over as President, I wondered whether I might turn out to be the last. As I leave after nearly five years, I can see a renewed enthusiasm and, with some of our newer and younger members becoming actively involved, I am confident that there is an ongoing role for our Society in the future. In May next year the Society will celebrate its 25th an-

niversary. A small group has been put together to organise a special event to mark this milestone. If you have any suggestions, please contact one of the committee members. One suggestion being considered is to make a significant fern donation to the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne. The thought at the moment is to try to procure a mature specimen of one of our less common native tree ferns such as *Cyathea x marcescens*. Again, if you have a comment or suggestion to offer, please contact any of the committee, we would value your input.

I believe the March meeting led by Terry Turney was up to his usual inspiring standard of presentation - I was really disappointed to miss the night. The discussion in April on problem ferns had some interesting pest and disease samples to promote a healthy discussion (on unhealthy ferns.) My main delight that evening was to be able to award the exhibitor's prize for the most unhealthy fern to Barry White for a really scary specimen - ask him if you want to know more.

In May, we will be having a discussion evening about our favourite ferns, so make sure you bring yours and please be prepared to share a few words with us on why your fern is special to you. In June, we will be having an excursion; details can (I hope!) be found elsewhere in the newsletter.

By the time you read this, our show will be finished. A really big thank you to all who were involved, especially to Don Fuller who again has put in a lot of work in his role as chairman of the Show Subcommittee.

I would like to thank all of you for being a part of my life and business over the last 20 years. I bid you all a very fond farewell.

Ian Broughton

Dear Lord,

So far today I'm doing all right.

I have not gossiped, lost my temper, been greedy, grumpy, nasty, selfish or self-indulgent.

I have not whined, complained, cursed, or eaten any chocolate.

I have charged nothing on my credit card.

But I think I will be getting out of bed in a minute,

And I think I'll really need your help then.



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Propagating Platycerium by Root Tips

RON ROBBINS

How often have you tried growing Platyceriums, from spore, you will have found out that even though rewarding, it can be a very long, tedious and time consuming procedure that can take up to, perhaps years.

With the clumping or pupping varieties, of "elks" we are led to believe that if we are to cut a pup from a parent plant, it should be at least 20% in size of the parent plant for a quick and successful result.

These "Elks" normally produce the clumping effect by growing new eyes from root tips which come in contact with light and moisture.

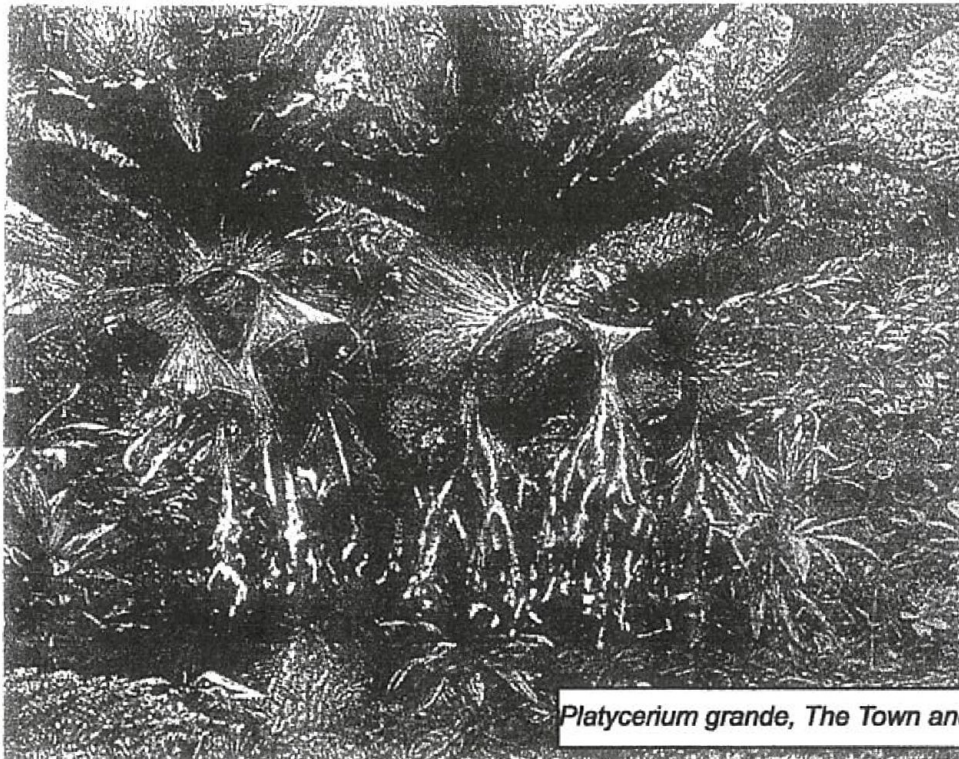
I found by accident a quicker and much easier way to grow these plants, as an alternative to growing from spore. This speedier procedure to propagate "elks" could be tried as follows.

Cut off a small, or smaller than usual pup, leaving on a healthy sized amount of pad, bed the pad into damp sphagnum moss and place in a sealed or semi sealed container, an excellent one is a Yates Mini Greenhouse, place in a well lit and warm position.

After a period of time not only will you have a healthy pup, well attached to the sphagnum moss with a good root system, but several small new growths, plantlets or pups on the outer edge of the cut pad. These are plantlets that have developed from the root tips.

This growth I find is considerably faster than the time taken with spore and can be equally as rewarding.

Please realize that although this has worked successfully for me, the procedure is open for discussion, but in my opinion it is certainly worth a try.



Platycerium grande, *The Town and Country Journal*, May 28 1892.

FERN COMPETITION and RAFFLE RESULTS

March 2003

Lady Ferns and Their Allies

First:	<i>Asplenium 'Austral Gem'</i>	Don Fuller
Second:	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	John Hodges
Third:	<i>Asplenium affin.flaccidum</i>	Ray Harrison

Raffle for competition entrants: Dianne Mayne

Main raffle: Dick Kissane, Margaret Radley, Dot Girdlestone, Fran Harrison.

April 2003

The most challenging problem

First:	Barry White's wonderful example of White louse scale
Second:	Brenda Girdlestone's fern which was planted too deeply
Third:	

Raffle for competition entrants: Brenda Girdlestone

Main raffle: Jean Boucher (2), Barry White, Rex Gresham.

*Thanks to Ian Broughton for scraping together some prizes even though his cupboard is almost bare!!

NEW SERVICE TO PROTECT THE BUSH

A new Parks Victoria telephone service will help guard against suspicious or destructive behaviour in the bush, the Minister for Environment and Water, John Thwaites, said last week.

"The new Bush Telegraph service will allow Victorians (to) keep watch on their local environment and help protect it," Mr Thwaites said.

"For the cost of a local call, Victorians can contact the Bush Telegraph to report suspicious or destructive behaviour that potentially places land, property or people at risk.

"These incidents aren't emergencies but they are serious enough for people to want to tell someone who can act on the information. This new service will address that need.

"The Bush Telegraph service is a significant initiative to protect the bush, ensure the safety of Victorians and support regional communities."

The new service is accessed through telephoning 13 2874 for the cost of a local call.

"The community's concern about the bush has been brought into sharp focus by the recent bushfires that burnt more than 1.3 million hectares of public land across the State."

Parks Victoria will provide the reporting facility through its Call Centre.

Further information about the Bush Telegraph service is available from the Parks Victoria Information Centre on 13 1963 or from www.parkweb.vic.gov.au



THE TEN MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT FOLIAGE PLANTS

This quiz is based on one from Rio Grande Nursery in Brownsville, Texas.

1. **How often should I water my plant?**
 - a) once per week
 - b) twice per week
 - c) three times per week
 - d) none of the above
2. **How much water should I apply?**
 - a) approximately two cups
 - b) enough to wet the upper 3 - 4 inches of media
 - c) enough to wet the entire volume of media
 - d) until water runs from the bottom of the container
3. **How often should I fertilize my plants?**
 - a) once per month
 - b) twice per month
 - c) three times per month
 - d) none of the above
4. **What is the best type of water to use?**
 - a) rain water
 - b) tap water
 - c) drinking water
 - d) distilled water
5. **Misting plants will help...**
 - a) increase humidity
 - b) spread disease
 - c) cause salt injury
 - d) all of the above
6. **When should I repot my plants?**
 - a) when the pot begins to crack
 - b) when the plant becomes wilted
 - c) when the roots begin to twine
 - d) at least once per year
7. **What is the best way to water my plants?**
 - a) misting the foliage
 - b) watering from the bottom up
 - c) watering with a hose
 - d) watering from the top down
8. **Why are the leaves of my plant going dry?**
 - a) it is becoming acclimatized to a new location
 - b) it has been subject to some form of stress
 - c) the plant has probably dried out
 - d) any of the above
9. **What causes leaf tips to look burned?**
 - a) diseases
 - b) insects
 - c) salts
 - d) low light
10. **Why does my plant look wilted even though I water it regularly?**
 - a) poor quality of water
 - b) poor growing media
 - c) root diseases
 - d) any of the above

Mark the answer you think is **most correct**. Write down your answers and bring them to the next meeting.

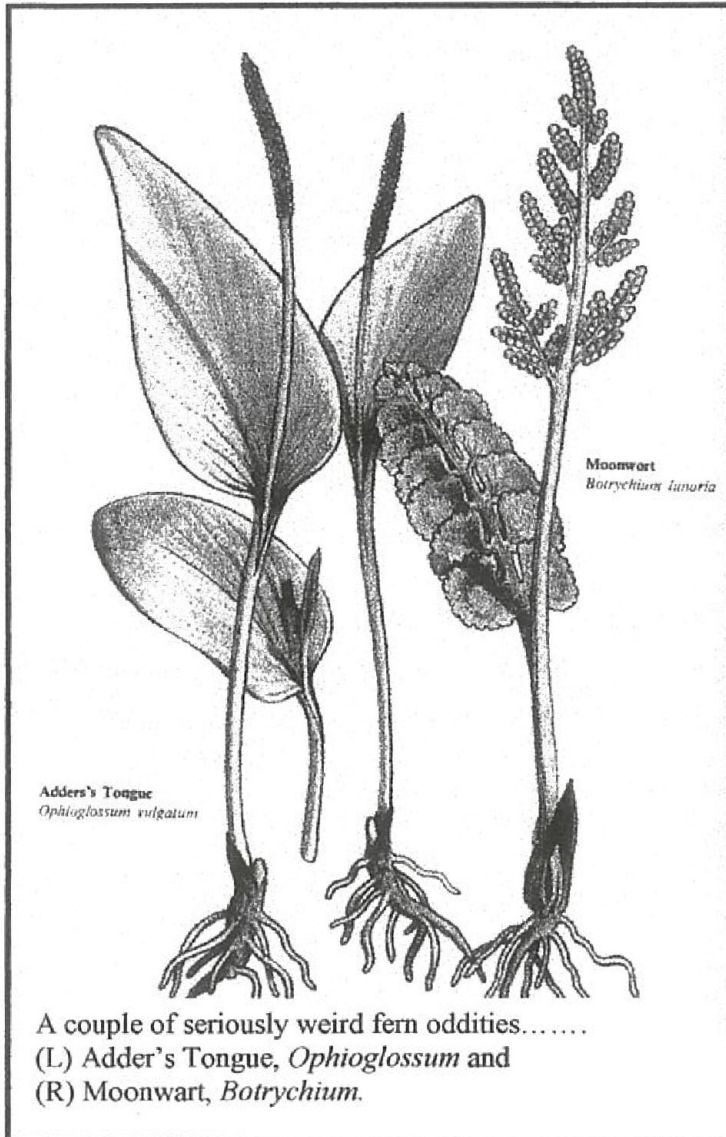
If you can't come to the next meeting, you will find them in July's FSV Newsletter.

Unfortunately I didn't find the follow-up article which contained the answers so have consulted an expert in our Society.



Odd Bods of the Fern World

Based on "Irish Ferns" by Donal Synnott and illustrated by Harold Bird. I borrowed it from the Fern Society's library.



Many of the ferns we grow and admire are quite primitive plants, in both their history and their morphology. Even more primitive than most are the Adder's Tongues and the Moonworts. They are tiny species which have a very strange appearance and are quite rarely found. The Common adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) has a green frond shaped like a spoon and growing from the base of it there is a spike carrying the spores. The spike has a double row of sporangia with 16-40 sporangia on each side. It grows in damp hollows in sand-dunes and in permanent pasture by lakes and rivers.

A closely related species found in the Azores is smaller than the common species, has a narrower frond and a shorter spike with only 6-14 sporangia along each side. It grows in sandy ground and short turf near the

sea where it is frequently wetted by sea spray and by rain.

The other strange, primitive fern is the Moonwort, *Botrychium lunaria*. It is rather like the Adder's tongue except that the spike carrying the sporangia is branched and the frond is lobed. It grows about 3-20cm. high and is found in drier places than the Adder's tongue.

There are some superstitions associated with the Moonwort. Scandinavian tradition held that locks could be opened by this plant. The frond does in fact look like an old form of key so the belief in the lock-opening ability of the plant probably arose as a result of the "doctrine of signatures"*. This view held that if a plant looked like some object it must have some similar use or if it looked like a part of the body then it must contain a cure for ailments affecting that part. Liverworts were believed to be good for the liver, lungwort for the lungs.

Moonworts and Adder's Tongues are closely related, being the two genus in the family Ophioglossaceae.

The aerial parts arise annually from the perennial underground portion. Each shaft carries an infertile leaf and continues upward to bear the fertile (spore-producing) portion.

They also reproduce from root-buds on thick, fleshy roots which spread horizontally through the soil. These root-buds form new plants (I guess a rough comparison would be the stolons of *Nephrolepis* spp.).

Plants lack the circinnate veneration (uncoiling crozier) characteristic of most other ferns.

It is suspected that Adder's Tongues and Moonworts are probably more common than we know because they are jolly hard to find. Some are detectable only by close examination of grass on hands and knees, even by experienced field naturalists. Indeed, this is the recommended method for finding any Adder's Tongues and Moonworts for the inexperienced seeker.

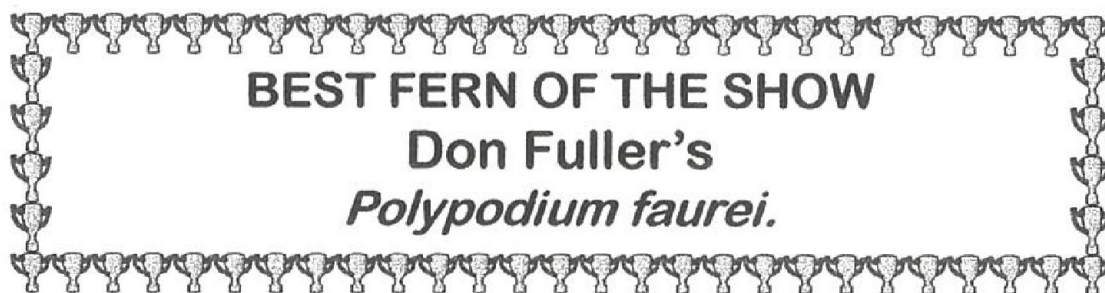
*Refer to your last Newsletter, p24.

-Lyn Gresham



THE RESULTS OF THE FERN SHOW 2003 COMPETITION.

SECTION	EXHIBITOR	NAME OF FERN
1. ADIANTUM		
1st	Diana Main	<i>Adiantum formosa</i>
2nd	Don Fuller	<i>Adiantum raddianum</i> cv. Fragrans
2. ASPLENIUM		
1st	Fran Harrison	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> × <i>surrogatum</i>
2nd	Chris & Lorraine Goudey	<i>Asplenium australasicum</i> cv. Cristatum
3. DAVALLIACEAE		
1st	Don Fuller	<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>
2nd	Barry White	<i>Davallia</i> sp. Tonga
4. VICTORIAN FERNS		
1st	Don Fuller	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>
2nd	Don Fuller	<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i>
5. POLYPODIACEAE		
1st	Don Fuller	<i>Polypodium faurei</i>
2nd	Jack Barrett	<i>Polypodium formosa</i> cv. Cristatum
6. FERN IN <150 mm CONTAINER		
1st	John Hodges	<i>Huperzia</i>
2nd	Barry White	<i>Adiantum raddianum</i>
7. ANY OTHER FERN		
1st	John Hodges	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>
2nd	Don Fuller	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>



Congratulations to Don and all the other winners. Well done!!

Show Statistics: 15 exhibitors submitted a total of 64 entries in the fern competition, and the very successful section #7 "Any Other Fern" attracted 16 entries. (This was down a bit from last year but considering the water restrictions, drought etc. I think participating members did very well.)



REPOTTING YOUR FERNS

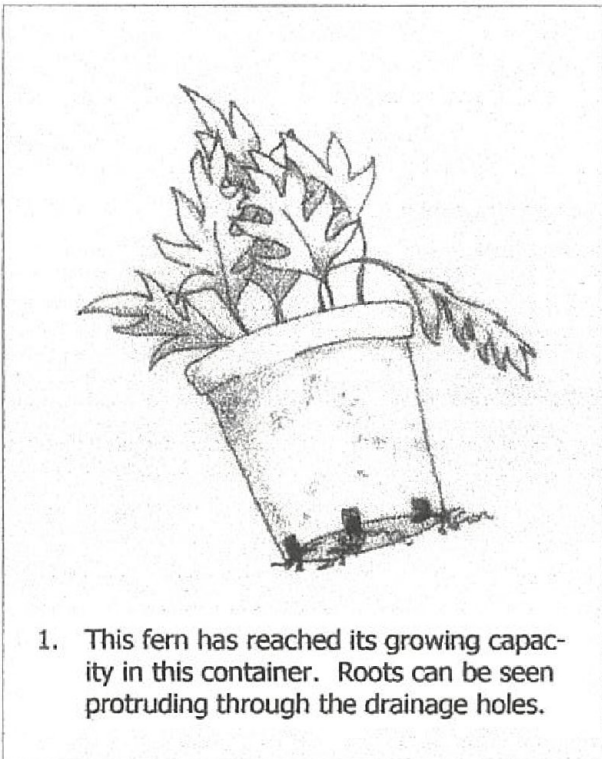
(I can't remember who passed this article to me, neither can I identify the newspaper in which it was published. Therefore I cannot give credit where it is due. If the donor is reading this; THANK YOU!)

I know that it is a bit early in the year for repotting, but reading it now gives you time to gather your leaf humus and other ingredients ready for August.)

August and September are traditional months to repot ferns, tubs, baskets and other container-grown plants.

Here are some guidelines to help you:

- 1) Are roots growing out of the bottom of the pot?

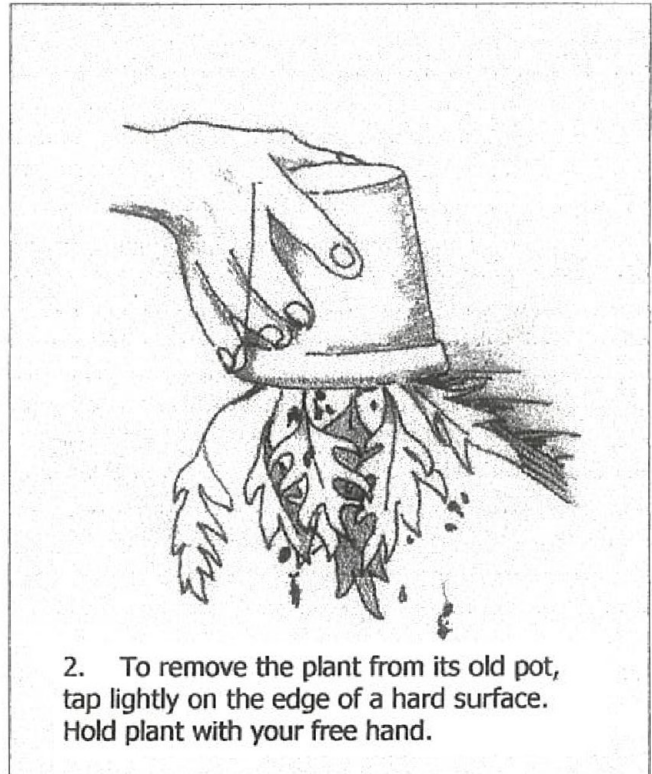


- 2) Are roots visible on the top layer of soil in the pot?
- 3) Does the plant dry out within one or two days after watering?
- 4) Has there been no noticeable new growth over the past few months?

If you can answer "yes" to any of these four questions, repotting is definitely necessary. Next you must be guided by the type of plant or plants in the container. For example, do you need to divide the plant or pot-on to a larger container? There are no hard and fast rules here, but many single plants just keep on enlarging, in which case you need a bigger container.

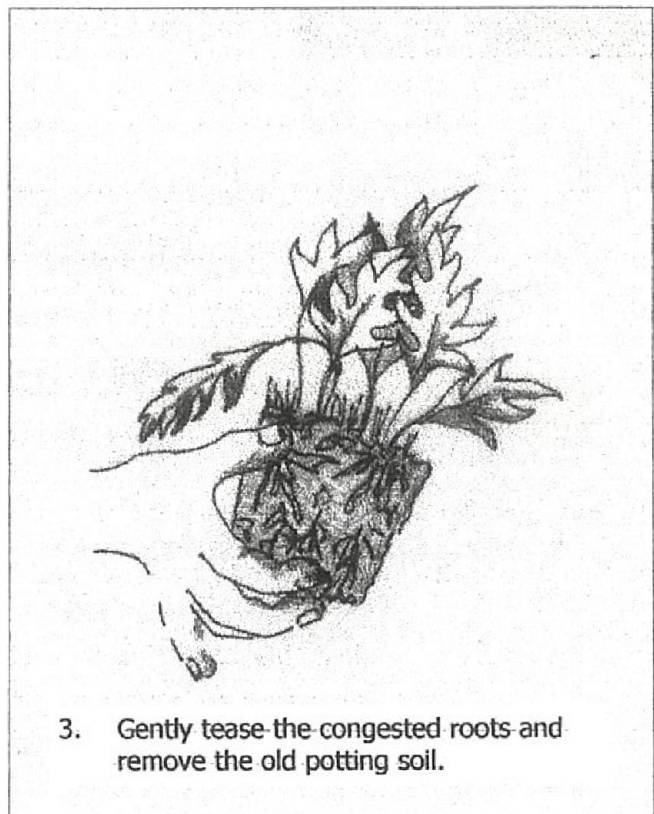
Always make sure there is a drainage hole or holes in the bottom because plants must have drainage.

If the pot has been used previously, scrub with a



brush and hot water. Many diseases and pests can be transferred from plant to plant by unhygienic practices.

Garden soil is generally too heavy for container plants. It packs down too firmly, and remains too wet for good indoor plant culture. It can be used, but should

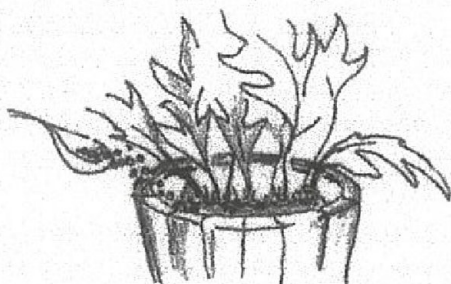


and absorb enough moisture while still enabling excess moisture to drain through.

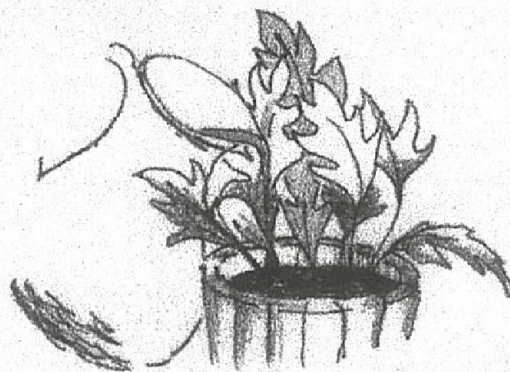
Drainage material is important. Use several pieces of crocking material; broken pots, screenings or some very coarse material to prevent the potting mix either washing out through the holes or blocking them up.*

Place some potting mix above the crocking and remove the plant from its existing pot. Shake off the spent soil into a spare container which can be tipped out into the garden or on to the compost heap.

Place the plant in the new pot so that the top of the root-ball sits several centimetres below the rim, to allow this room for watering. Centre the plant and then firmly



4. Place the fern on several inches of fresh potting mix. Add slow-release fertilizer and then top up with more potting mix.



5. Water thoroughly by filling the pot right up to the rim - twice.

settle the new potting mix around the plant. Push the mixture down to eliminate large air pockets. Adjust the soil so that it is level. Tap the pot several times firmly on the bench and then water well. Fill up the pot twice with water and then place in a sheltered place until the plant settles.

*The use of crocks is not now recommended as it was found to often harbour insect and other pests. I use pieces of jute (potato) bag or flywire to cover the drainage hole/s.

~ ~

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AWAY FROM FERNS - OR NEARLY.

Following a well presented and informative talk by Rex Gresham (our membership secretary and husband of our unreplaceable editor) I feel I must relate my success with dahlias. At our Christmas meeting in 2001, at our fun auction I bought a potted plant of "Avenel Fairy Floss" which in the front garden became a focal point and attracted much interest. On the night of the dahlia talk, Rex gave tubers to anyone interested, an offer too good to refuse. I obtained two of the waterlily type called "Pam Howden", and at our 2002 fun auction bought two small "Bishop of Llandoff", a very dark foliage variety with a lovely red single type flower. The two latter varieties were featured in the April issue of "Gardening Australia" magazine, the photos being nearly as good as the ones in our garden. I had to tell that before describing our short trip.

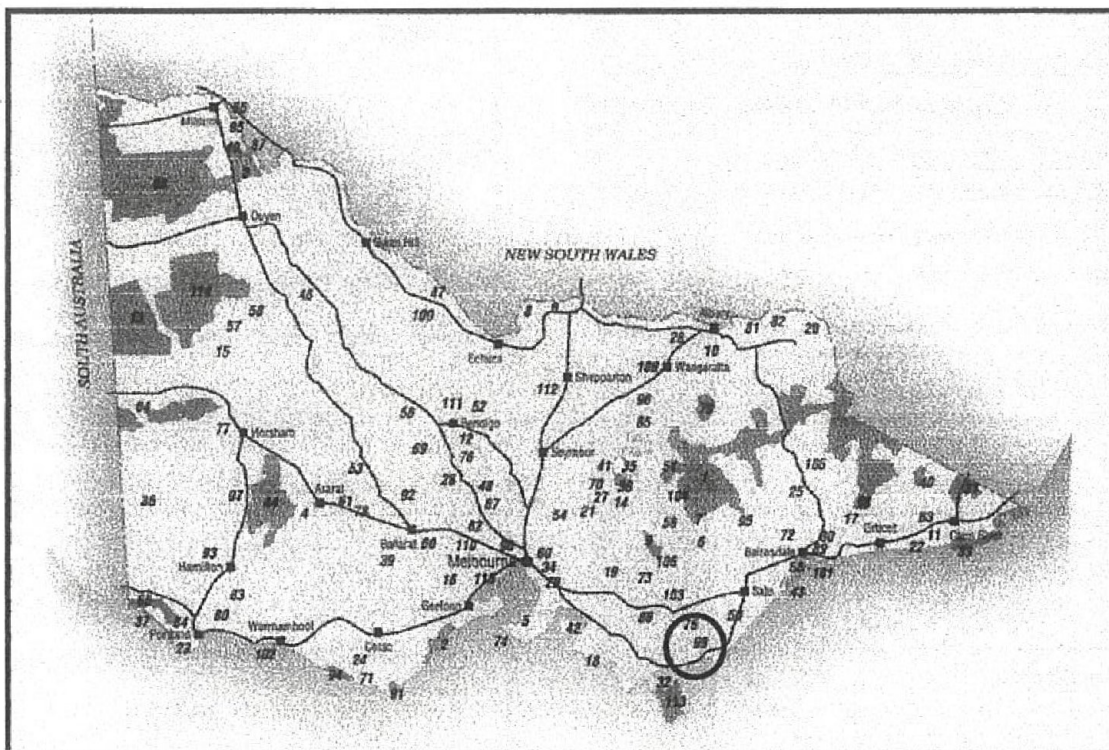
We try to get away for a few days twice a year between the extremes in the weather but it is not always easy to find a gap in the diary. We crossed off London and Alaska and debated Port Fairy or somewhere that the tragic bush fires had been. At a sub-committee meeting in bed, we put these on the discussion sheet or blanket and Norma suggested South Gippsland as an alternative. Looking at the map, I chose Yarram - and yes, I can hear you say "What the heck's at Yarram?"

On Friday March 14th we left early and after a couple of stops to admire scenery we arrived at Rosebank Caravan Park, Yarram, set up our little camper trailer and had lunch. We then checked out the town which was less than 1 km away and were pleasantly sur-

prised at the number of shops and small businesses. As always we did a tour of the back streets and found the standard of gardens very good, then visited the Info Centre where the volunteer on duty was very obliging and helpful.

Saturday morning we went to Woodside beach which was beautifully clean and is the start of the Ninety Mile Beach (They haven't gone metric yet). We walked along for awhile but decided not to go the whole way, as we only had five days. Left there and visited McLoughlin's beach and then on to Port Albert which in the early days was Gippsland's only port. The 250 metre jetty was jammed with sailing boats in those days but the area is now surrounded by 4WD and boat trailers. The port's importance declined in the 1870's with the arrival of the railway - little of which can be seen now. After a beautiful fish lunch at a small restaurant and take-away in the old Customs house there, we casually made our way back to Yarram for a quiet afternoon.

On Sunday we headed towards Foster, backtracking along the South Gippsland Highway. Approaching Toora from any direction, travellers can see some of the 12 recently installed wind turbines on the high hilltops just north of the town. We decided to drive up for a closer look and stopped at a carpark near the substation, which feeds into the electricity network owned by TXU. The total output of the Wind Farm is 21 megawatts, enough to power 6,600 homes and prevent the release of 48,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions per annum.



These towers are an impressive sight close up. Each is on a 14m square of concrete 1.75m thick, estimated to weigh 600 tonnes (the equivalent of 32 concrete trucks). Each footing was poured in a day from an on-site batch plant. Each tower is a tapered steel tube in three sections, with access by steel ladder inside. They are 67m to the turbine hub and weigh 117 tonnes. The three blades are each 33 metres long and with the hub weigh 23 tonnes, this with the 57 tonnes in the turbine puts a total of 80 tonnes on top of each tower.

Back on the lower level we went to the coastal park where there is a short boardwalk and bird hide in very good condition. Maintained by Parks Victoria, it is a very good spot to view migratory sea and wet-land birds.

Back to the main street where there is a plaque on the old Bank of Victoria, built in 1906 at a cost of £1,535. With rationalization of branches in 1942, it was closed and sold in 1947 for £750.

Going on, we left the highway to visit Turtons Creek and falls; a winding, climbing road where we sighted small wallabies and a deer crossing the road, returning to the highway via another road, like all the roads down from these coastal hills, you get magnificent views on the way. On to Foster for lunch which we had taken with us and had in a park area under great shade trees, opposite the original Post Office which is now a museum with adjoining old houses and school rooms etc. We found Foster a tidy town with excellent amenities.

Another place I wanted to see was Agnes Falls in the hills between Toora and Welshpool to compare the water flow with when we had seen them some years earlier. To my surprise there was quite a good flow although the area close by was very dry with no sign of the Common Maidenhair - but this will come back.

At Welshpool we turned off to visit Port Welshpool and were again amazed at the number of 4WD and boat trailers in the parking areas.

Before returning to our campsite, I thought I'd take Norma to visit Yarram Botanic Gardens. Highly recommended - to give it a miss!! It is allegedly maintained by a committee of management, which must have disbanded the day it was formed.

Monday we left early for Tarra Bulga National Park and after enjoying the lovely drive there, started at the Tarra Valley section. We had the whole area to ourselves and were able to enjoy the solitude of this beautiful oasis, walking to the falls and returning on the other side of the creek, with a diversion for the short walk and climb to Cyathea Falls, sighting along the way many Blechnums; *B. nudum*, *cartilagineum*, *chambersii*, *watt-sii*, *fluviatile*, *minus* and *patersonii*. Filmy ferns of various types and Grammitis were stunning in the morning sunshine along with Kangaroo Fern and many others clinging and climbing the tree ferns *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Cyathea australis* and *C. cunninghamii*. Among others, Norma spotted the Long Fork Fern *Tmesipteris billardieri*.

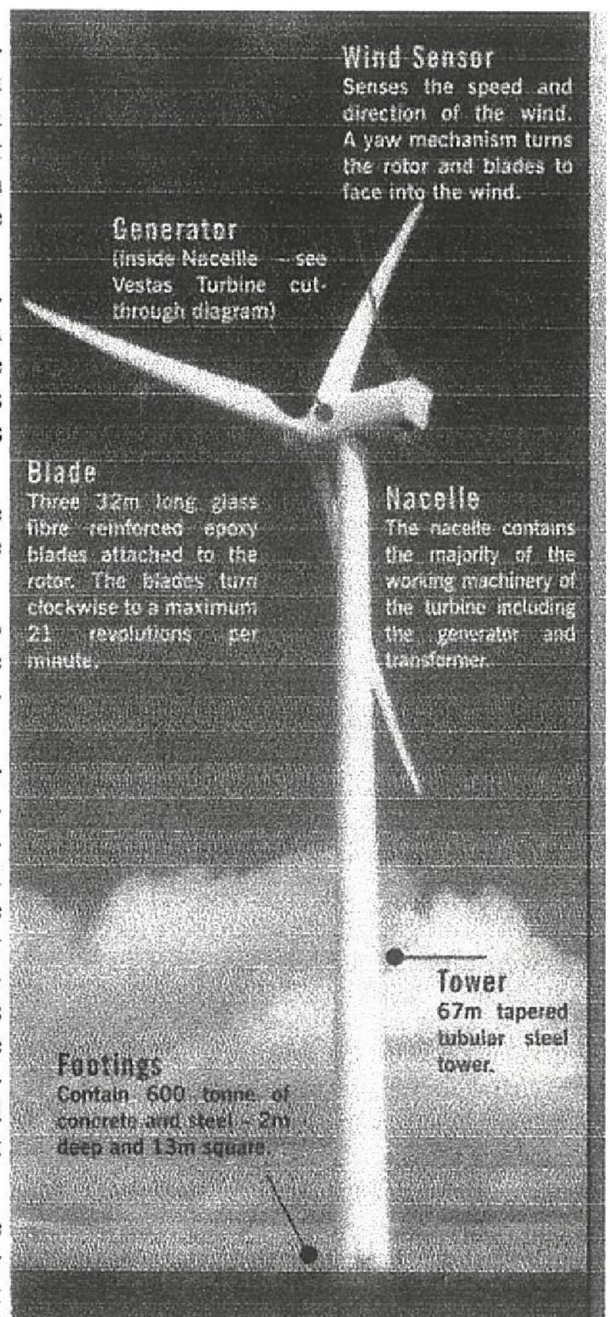
We then drove to the Visitor Centre at Balook and on to the Bulga area with the suspension bridge which gives a lovely view above the tree ferns in the gully. After another short walk we went to the picnic area for our thermos and sangas followed

by a leisurely drive back to Yarram.

On all our drives we were really impressed with the green pastures and dairy cattle in excellent condition, a contrast with most of the state at present. On lots of farms, lovely homes with well maintained gardens stood out in the rural surroundings.

With another hot day forecast, thinking of the garden at home we decided to return to Blackburn on Tuesday instead of Wednesday, having seen most of what we wanted to plus a few extras. Taking the very pleasant drive to Traralgon and back on the Princes Highway, we were home for lunch.

John Hodges



FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, SPORE LIST

ORDERING The following spore is free to members who donate spore. Otherwise members 20 cents per sample, non-members 50 cents, plus \$1.00 to cover postage and handling. Available at meetings or by mail from Barry White, 24 Ruby St. West Essendon Vic. 3040 Australia, Ph. (03) 9337 9793. There is no charge for overseas members however to cover postage two international coupons would be appreciated. Overseas non-members may purchase spore at three packets for one international reply coupon plus two coupons for postage and handling. There is a limit of 20 packets per order.

Adiantum concinnum 3/02	Dryopteris dilatata Crispa Whiteside' 3/03
Adiantum pedatum /02	Dryopteris erythrosora 3/03
Adiantum radd. 'Micropinnulum' 9/02	Dryopteris gymnosorus 4/02
Adiantum radd. 'Pacific Maid' 8/02	Dryopteris sieboldii 4/02
Adiantum raddianum 'Blue Moon' 3/02	Dryopteris wallichiana 4/02
Adiantum raddianum 'Dissected Leaflet' 7/00	Elaphoglossum sp. 1/02
Adiantum raddianum 'Legrand Morgan' 3/03	Gymnocarpium oyamense 4/02
Adiantum raddianum 'Pacific Maid' 8/02	Histiopteris incisa 5/02
Adiantum raddianum 'Pacottii' 7/00	Hypolepis glandulifera 1/02
Adiantum raddianum 'Victoria's Elegans' 7/00	Hypolepis rugosula 5/02
Anemia mexicana 2/02	Lastreopsis acuminata 10/02
Anemia tomentosa 7/02	Lastreopsis decomposita 12/00
Arachniodes aristata 5/00	Lastreopsis glabella 10/02
Asplenium australasicum 2/02	Lastreopsis microsora 12/00
Asplenium pycnocarpum /02	Lastreopsis munita 8/02
Athyrium filix-femina 'Victoriae' 3/03	Lastreopsis rufescens 12/00
Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum' 3/03	Lastreopsis tenera 12/00
Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum' large 3/03	Macrothelypteris polypodioides 4/01
Athyrium otophorum 1/02	Microgramma piloselloides 1/03
Blechnum articulatum 1/02	Microlepis platyphylla 2/02
Blechnum braziliense 7/02	Microsorium fortunei 10/01
Blechnum camfieldii 9/02	Microsorium pustulatum 1/02
Blechnum cartilagineum 2/02	Paesia scaberula 1/02
Blechnum gibbum 1/02	Pellaea falcata 3/03
Blechnum minus 5/02	Pellaea sagittata 3/03
Blechnum sp. (Philippines) 2/02	Pellaea viridis 1/03
Blechnum wattsii 5/02	Pityrogramma calomelanos v. austroamericana 8/02
Botrychium dissectum /01	Platycterium bifurc. cv German Hybrid 9/01
Coniogramme intermedia 3/03	Platycterium bifurc. cv Lemoinei 9/01
Coniogramme japonica variegated 3/03	Platycterium bifurc. cv Roberts 9/01
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Cyathea leichhardtiana 11/00	Platycterium bifurc. ssp. veitchii 9/01
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Cyathea tomentosissima 4/03	Platycterium superbum 5/02
Cyrtomium caryotideum 7/00	Pneumatopteris pennigera 11/01
Cystopteris filix-fragilis /00	Polypodium californicum 1/03
Dicksonia antarctica 5/02	Polypodium pellucidum 1/03
Dicksonia fibrosa 8/00	Polypodium phyllitidis 1/03
Diplazium australe 6/00	Polypodium scoleri 8/02
Doodia aspera 1/02	Polystichum australiense 3/03
Doodia media 4/03	Polystichum braunii 2/02
Dryopteris cycadina 3/03	Polystichum fallax 4/02
	Polystichum lonchitis 6/00
	Polystichum retroso-palaceum 10/01

Polystichum setiferum'cong.
 cristatum'3/02
 Polystichum tsus-simense 3/01
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 Pteris biaurita 2/02
 Pteris comans 10/00
 Pteris cretica 'Alexandrae' 3/03
 Pteris cretica 'Parkeri' 02/01
 Pteris dentata 1/02
 Pteris macilenta 1/02
 Pteris quadriaurita 4/03
 Pteris ryukyuensis 3/03
 Pteris stenophylla 3/03
 Pteris tremula 3/03
 Pteris umbrosa 1/02
 Pteris vittata 3/03

Pteris wallichiana 1/02
 Pteris zahlbruckneriana 4/01
 Rumohra adiantiformis (Cape form)
 3/03
 Sticherus urceolatus 5/02
 Thelypteris navarrensis 3/03
 Thelypteris patens 'Lepida' 4/02
 Woodwardia fimbriata 3/03
 Woodwardia orientalis 7/02
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Thank you to the following Spore
 donors: Don Fuller,
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Ferns of Ireland



NEWSLETTER

If undeliverable return to:
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