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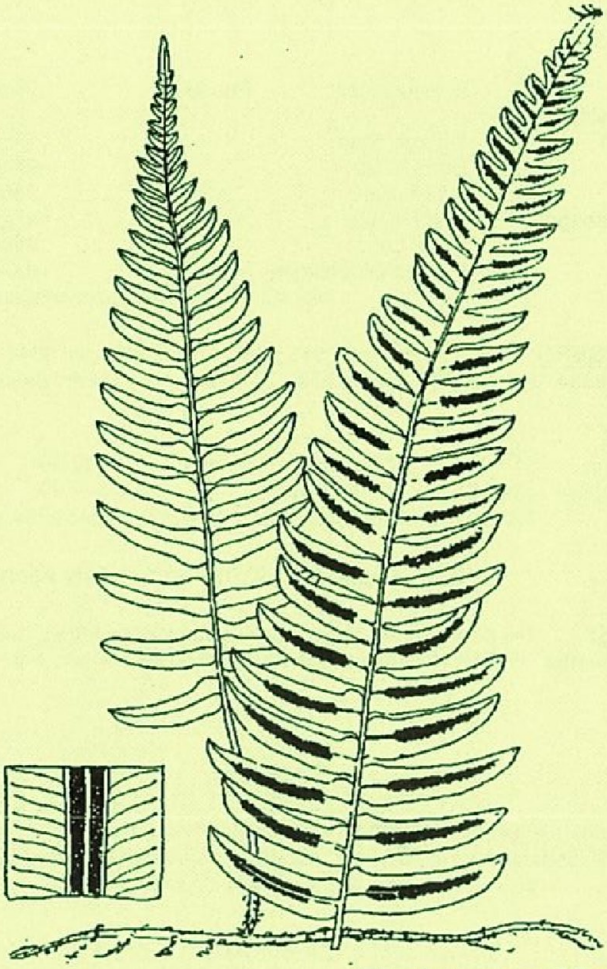
NEWSLETTER

THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.



Blechnum occidentale

VOL. 28, NUMBER 5
SEPTEMBER/
OCTOBER 2006

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

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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:	Barry Stagoll	Phone	9844 1558
Imm. Past President			
Vice-President	George Start		5962 5059
Secretary	Barry White		9740 2724
Treasurer	Don Fuller		9306 5570
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COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Jack Barrett 9375 3670, Gay Stagoll 9844 1558, Norma Hodges 9878 9584. Brenda Girdlestone 9390 7073 and Mirini Lang 9886 6109.

SUBSCRI1PTIONS:

*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.)				

***Subscriptions fall due on 1st July each year.**

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

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.

CALENDER OF EVENTS 2006

SEPTEMBER MEETING

Thursday the 21st September, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre Wetherby Road, Doncaster.

Annual General Meeting

And election of office bearers

Followed by a talk by Barry White on Pteris Ferns

Competition category: Pteris Ferns

OCTOBER MEETING

Sunday the 22nd, October, 2006, excursion to Forest Gallery and Live Exhibits, Melbourne Museum.

For all information on this excursion please refer to page 63 of the last issue of the newsletter.

Numbers are limited but there are still a few places available so if you are planning on going and as yet have not notified anyone please call Barry Stagoll on 98841558 to confirm your place.

There will be no Thursday night meeting this month.

PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

We've had two interesting meetings since the last Newsletter. The Maxicrop garden products information session at the July meeting introduced many of us to newer products, some of which may be quite useful to fern growers. And at the August meeting our founding President Chris Goudey gave a very detailed review of the genus Adiantum (as expected in light of his long fascination with this group of ferns and his extensive experience at cultivating a wide selection of them) - illustrated not only by slides but also by many living examples from his collection.

It's been encouraging to see some of our newer members at recent meetings, and I'm sure that they would have taken useful information away from both of these latest two meetings. We can all get extra information about ferns and how to grow them from printed sources (not always up-to-date, of course), internet sources (if we're equipped to use these) and the occasional coverage of ferns on TVand radio gardening shows. But there's nothing like getting first-hand information from experienced growers, and being able to ask questions of them at close quarters. Yes, you're right - this is a "plug" for those members who don't often make it along to meetings to take more frequent advantage of these occasions.

Barry White will talk on Pteris at the September meeting, when he and wife Judy will be back in Melbourne fresh from several weeks touring Britain. Barry planned to call on at least one British Pteriological Society Committee-person whilst there, and it will be interesting also to hear the outcome of this meeting. Gay & I are off to WA in the meantime, and may just make it back in time to be at the September meeting.

There are still a small number of places left for the visit to the Melbourne Museum on Sunday 22nd October as we go to press. Full information on this visit was covered in the last Newsletter - let us know if you're interested to join it.

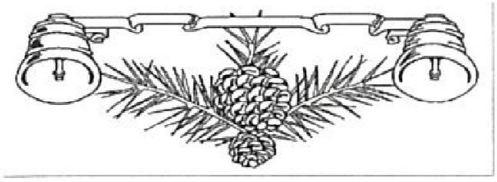
We've still been having a pretty dry time of it, and some of you who (like us) grow ferns in the ground as well as in pots may be finding them looking pretty resentful, unless your location is favourable. It may be time to review the practicality of putting in some drip watering, unless you've done so already, as this can improve the effectiveness of irrigation. If you have drippers already installed, then it's coming up to the time of year when it's a must to check that the drippers are still in the most appropriate locations (some ferns just don't stay put) and to give them a clean-out to ensure that they will be delivering properly when the moisture is needed. When it comes to ferns in pots, Chris Goudey in his talk on Adiantum mentioned that drippers have proved most effective at keeping moisture up to these ferns (particularly as they really resent spray irrigation) and easing the workload of caring for them in drier weather.

Barry Stagoll

FUTURE DATES AND MEETINGS

Thursday the 16th November, 2006
Guest speaker: Bruce Fuhrer
Subject: Mosses and Lichens

Sunday the 3rd December, 2006
Christmas Break up
Lunch will be at the Kevin Heinze Centre, more information on page number 78.



January there is no meeting

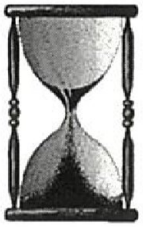
Thursday the 15th February, 2007
Speakers: Eddie and Robyn Sabljak

Subject: Growing tree Ferns and Ground Ferns

Membership Reminder

For those members who have not as yet paid their annual membership, could you please do so by using the form located in last issue's newsletter.

If you missed the membership form then please ring
Don Fuller on 9306 5570



Reprinted with thanks Los Angeles April 2003

Creating a Microclimate

by Windy Aubrey

No matter where you live, many ferns will do better with a microclimate. Such an oasis allows sub-tropical and even tropical ferns to flourish in areas that would otherwise be too harsh for them.

Shade, moisture, humidity and wind protection are all factors to be considered when creating a micro-climate. Shade is necessary, but must not block out all light from above. A solid roofing material can cause plants to stretch for light, and some ferns, like platyceriums, do not do well under a solid roof. An existing tree, lath panels or shade cloth can be used to create shade that is not too dense. A framed shade area can be set up quite easily using a pipe and metal corner arrangement often used by those who sell at swap meets. Such a framework also allows for expanding the shaded area when it becomes necessary. The roof can be covered in lath, bamboo, large skylights, clear fiberglass panels or shade cloth. The new "knitted" shade cloth is best because it can be cut into any shape and won't unravel. If you make sure to have a couple of supported roof bars across the top of the structure, sun-loving plants like bromeliads, especially tillandsias, hoyas, epiphyllums, orchids, and rhipsalis and can be hung from those supports so that they can interrupt the sunlight and provide mottled light for the plants beneath. Just be sure that some light still comes through the roof.

Wind protection must be considered very early in the construction. Fresh, moving air is very important but wind is very hard on ferns. By blocking or channeling the wind, the fiddleheads and tender new growth will be protected. Tall plants like bamboo palms and dracenas can be placed in the ground or in sturdy pots in the path of the prevailing winds. A lath "wall" can also be constructed on the windward side, providing a place to hang staghorn ferns and orchids as well as breaking up the air flow. Study your area to learn the direction of the prevailing winds. By determining the wind patterns, it will be possible to protect the more delicate plants and allow others to get enough air circulation to dry out between waterings.

The next thing is to figure out the floor plan. Allow at least 18" for the walkways. Give yourself enough room so that you can move easily when caring for or inspecting your plants. Benches can be constructed from various materials. Coated wire racks designed for closets can serve as bench tops, by placing them on top of cinder blocks. These shelves come with a nice lip that helps keep small pots from being knocked off of them. The shelves are also easy to re-size since they can be cut with wire cutters.

Continued page 70

Lycopodium squarrosum (Tassel ferns) for sale - a correction

In the item we ran in the last Newsletter about Geoff Howe offering plants of this species for sale, the address details given for him were mis-stated. The correct address is:

765 Beechwood Road, BEECHWOOD NSW 2446 (not Beechmont).

By way of reminder, he is prepared to mail plants growing in 5-6inch pot size for $25.00 including postage and packing, & smaller plants (4 inch pot size, a couple of years old) for $12.50 incl. p & p. , and it's suggested that it would be best to phone him on (02) 65856150 if you're interested in purchasing.

Continued from page 69

Creating a microclimate

They are also very convenient for multi-level constructions since they can be easily connected using plastic cable ties. An old wooden picnic table and benches can also be used; the bench can also be placed on top of the table to make another level for placing the plants.

The ground under the benches must be able to handle water - it should be well drained and not puddle. Walkways should be cement, gravel, bark, or anything that doesn't get muddy or stick to your shoes.

Now you can begin to place your plants. Keep them close together and at as many levels as possible. You can get as fancy or simple as you want, but the idea is to keep the plants grouped closely together. Grouping is needed to achieve the microclimate. Keeping the plants close together keeps everything moist and raises the humidity, which is needed for the best fronds. A hanging chain provides space for a surprising number of plants, especially small orchids and ferns. Just remember to place the sun lovers at the top of the chain and the moisture lovers at the bottom. And try to position the chain away from benches or potted plants that could get drenched when you water it. Ferns placed in baskets lined with sphagnum moss provide additional humidity, and the baskets can be useds to hang other pots from. Spanish moss adds a nice touch and can be easily added to the baskets. Tiered benches are another way to display a lot of plants in close array. Container plants that are at "ground level" should be placed on a low bench or bricks so that the roots don't wander into the ground.

A simple misting system can be installed to add to the specialness of the area. It provides a cooling mist that is useful in summer and can be used whenever drying winds occur. A misting also helps keep the sphagnum moss more evenly moist and, since the plants dry out less in the higher humidity it provides, it cuts down on the watering needed. A simple battery operated timer can be added to the misting system, providing protection for the plants even when you are away.

Watering the plants can be done with a hose, using a soft spray head. Water often, especially if the area has no misting system, but keep the watering light for 2 out of 3 times, and try not to water every day. Almost all plants enjoy a slight drying out between waterings, so try not to keep them soggy wet. Drip irrigation systems can also be useful for plants that are hard to reach.

Ferns that are grown in protected microclimates tend to have very large, full fronds and become darker green. And some will develop a distinct bluish cast to the green. If the fern is a crested variety, the tips of the crest will become more pronounced or exagerated, adding to their beauty. Be aware that many ferns change their appearance and growth pattern depending on the amount of light they get. For example, if the shield frond on your platycerium does not increase in size each year, the plant needs more light. In habitat, these plants grow high up in the trees, so light and air circulation are necessary.

A good fertilizing program is needed in a microclimate just as it is in a garden. If a regular program of fertilizing is not your style, a pellet type fertilizer can be used. It need only be applied once a year, usually in spring. Another way is with a foliar feeder that feeds as you water.

With your microclimate you will find that even the more delicate ferns will flourish, giving you the ability to grow the more tropical species successfully.

July 2006 Meeting - Maxicrop Garden Products

Brenda Girdlestone

Our guest speaker was Mathew Hughes of Multicrop Brunnings (maker of Maxicrop products). He spoke about the products, their uses and suitability on ferns.
The company was founded in 1970 starting as a backyard business; in 1990 the name changed to Multicrop Brunnings and became a household name.
Some of the products that Mathew talked about were:

> *Multiple Concentrate Liquid Seaweed is pure, concentrated seaweed extract in a water base. It contains 24% w/w total solids as soluble seaweed extract. There are no added fertiliser ingredients making it a completely organic product. It is certified by NASAA as suitable for use in organic farming.
>
> *Maxicrop Multiple Concentrate seaweed liquid fertiliser is a complex mix of minerals, growth factors (betains, cytokinins, auxins, etc.) and other organic compounds that stimulate root and shoot growth, increase leaf chlorophyll levels as well as plant health, resulting in more productive plants.
>
> *These items are taken directly from the web site of Maxicrop/Brunnings

Ecofish: a fish-based fertiliser; certified organic - contains no added npk.
Multiguard: a pelletised certified organic slug and snail bait which is OK for use around pets, as it contains a pet repelling odour .
Scat: a spray used for deterring possums.
Keep Off: a spray used to deter cats and dogs from using area for toilet.
Skedaddle: a granulated deterrent for cats and dogs
Bug Guard: a systemic insecticide product that works for 6-12 months. Packaging states not recommended for ferns, this disclaimer is for the protection of the company and for this reason care, or non use should be the norm.
Eco Pest oil: is a certified organic liquid used for scale and other sap-sucking pests - not recommended for ferns because oil-based products damage the tissues of delicate plants.
Eco Wet: a wetting agent.
Feed and mulch block: retains 2-3 times its weight in water and lasts up to 5 years before breaking down.

> Potting mix:coir block - just add water and the block expands to about 60 litres of potting mix.

Mathew stressed to the meeting how important it is to read the labels before using a new product, ensuring the correct outcome is achieved. In turn, our experienced growers pointed out that in the case of ferns it's always a good practice not to use any fertiliser or pesticide on ferns at full recommended strength (half-strength is preferred) as experience demonstrates that full strength application can be too aggressive for them.
If you have used any of these products (or others) with either successes or failures on ferns, please let me know and we will cover this information in future newsletters so that members can get the benefit of learning about your experiences.

Reprinted with thanks from A>S>G>A>P> Fern Study Group
Newsletter November 2005

RECENT FERN LITERATURE

Peter Hovenkamp & F. Miyamoto have published a revision of Nephrolepis. Nineteen species are recognised for the world, plus 7 confirmed or suspected hybrids. This paper recognises a new species for Australia - Nephrolepis brownii - based on a Robert Brown specimen collected from North Queensland in the early 1800s. This new species had previously been misidentified as N. hirsutula. It is widespread in tropical Asia, and also occurs in northern Queensland. N. brownii has minute brownish hairs on the upper surface of the pinna midribs, while N. hirsutula has only scurfy scales. Peter Hovenkamp (via email) offered the following guide to distinguishing N. hirsutula from N. brownii: "there are three distinctive characters which usually occur together in N. hirsutula - the dense brown rachis scales with dentate acumen (pointed apex of the scales), the sori set a little way in from the pinna margins, and the absence of hairs on the upper pinna midribs. N. brownii always has the midrib hairs, and has less dense rachis scales with their acumen ciliate or entire".

Hovenkamp and Miyamoto have retained the broad circumscription of Nephrolepis biserrata and N. obliterata, and have provided some useful diagnostic characteristics to separate these often very similar species. In particular, N. obliterata seems to have (on first glance) smooth and glabrous rachises, but under a magnifying glass, the rachises can be seen to have very flat, almost circular scales about 1 to 3 mm in diameter. N. biserrata on the other hand, has quite obvious spreading scales with pointed apices on the rachis surfaces.

Reprinted from unknown source

ADIANTACEAE

Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia

H. Quirk & T.C. Chambers
Rock Fern - Name in Willis - cheilanthes tenuifolia

CENERAL APPERANCE

A delicate tufted or shortly rhizomesatous fern with pale green, erect, triangular fronds to 30x15cm

FRONDS

Bipinnate to quadripinnate. Fertile and sterile fronds similar. Pinnules ovate to oblong, to 5 x 3mm, convex, glabrous, attached by midvein only;margins crenate or lobed (recurved on fertile segments); venation inconspicuous. Rachis and stipe dark brown and shining, glabrous or with a few narrow triangular scales near stipe base.

RHIZOMES

Very short and branched, often buried deep in substrate, to 3mm diameter, brown, oftern covered by papery, narrow-triangular scales.

SORI

Interrupted (or sometimes continuous) marginal bands, about 1mm diameter; protected, when young, by recurved margin of segment. Indusium absent. Sporangia brown.

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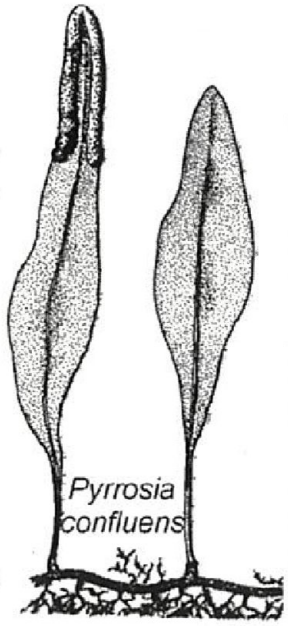
Pyrrosia

By Barry White

Pyrrosias were the competition category for the July meeting and were represented by an excellent selection in hanging baskets and pots; and on tree-fern slabs and logs.

Pyrrosias are members of the Polypodiaceae family and are named after the Greek *pyrros* (flame coloured) from the reddish colour on the back of the fronds of some species. Most have simple fronds which are thick and leathery, and which when young are clothed in stellate hairs. The stipes are articulated onto small feet (phyllopodia) along the rhizome. The rhizome is generally slender, long creeping and covered with papery scales. There can be great variation in frond shape within a species and also in an individual plant grown under different conditions.
The non-tropical species are very hardy in cultivation in Victoria.



The genus has about 50 species with four in Australia and just one in Victoria.

<u>*Pyrrosia rupestris*</u> (Rock Felt Fern) occurs in East Gippsland, NSW, Queensland and PNG. Fronds are dimorphic; sterile fronds are up to about 4 cm long whereas the fertile ones are up to about 15 cm. long. It is very easy to grow on slabs or in baskets.

<u>*Pyrrosia confluens*</u> occurs in NSW Queensland and a number of Pacific Islands. Sori are restricted to the apex of the frond and tend to join together i.e. become confluent. Lamina 6 -24 cm long and about 2 cm wide. An easily grown species, it is very hardy and grows well on slabs or in baskets. There are two varieties of *confluens*: var. *confluens* and var. *dielsii* based mainly on the location of hydathodes (mineral or water excreting pores at the end of some veins)
Both *P.rupestris* and *P.confluens* can be used to adorn the trunks of the soft tree-fern *Dicksonia antarctica.*

<u>*Pyrrosia longifolia*</u> occurs in N.E. Queensland PNG, Pacific Islands. The fronds are up to over half a metre long. It is very frost tender requiring a minimum temperature of 10° Celsius.

<u>*Pyrrosia lanceolata*</u> occurs in North Queensland, Polynesia and India. Fronds taper to a narrower fertile upper portion.

<u>*Pyrrosia eleagnifolia*</u> This is the only *Pyrrosia* to occur in New Zealand and it is endemic to that country. It is a very similar fern to *P. rupestris*

<u>*Pyrrosia hastata*</u> This species comes from Japan and Korea, and has fronds which are divided into three or sometimes five lobes with the outer lobes much reduced. It is quite hardy in cultivation.

<u>*Pyrrosia polydactyla*</u> This species comes from Taiwan and is another one which does not have a simple frond. It is sometimes confused with *P.hastata* but it has six to eight deeply divided lobes. Also the veins at the base of the frond are black compared with pale green in *P.hastata.* Coming from a warmer area the fern does need some protection in winter.

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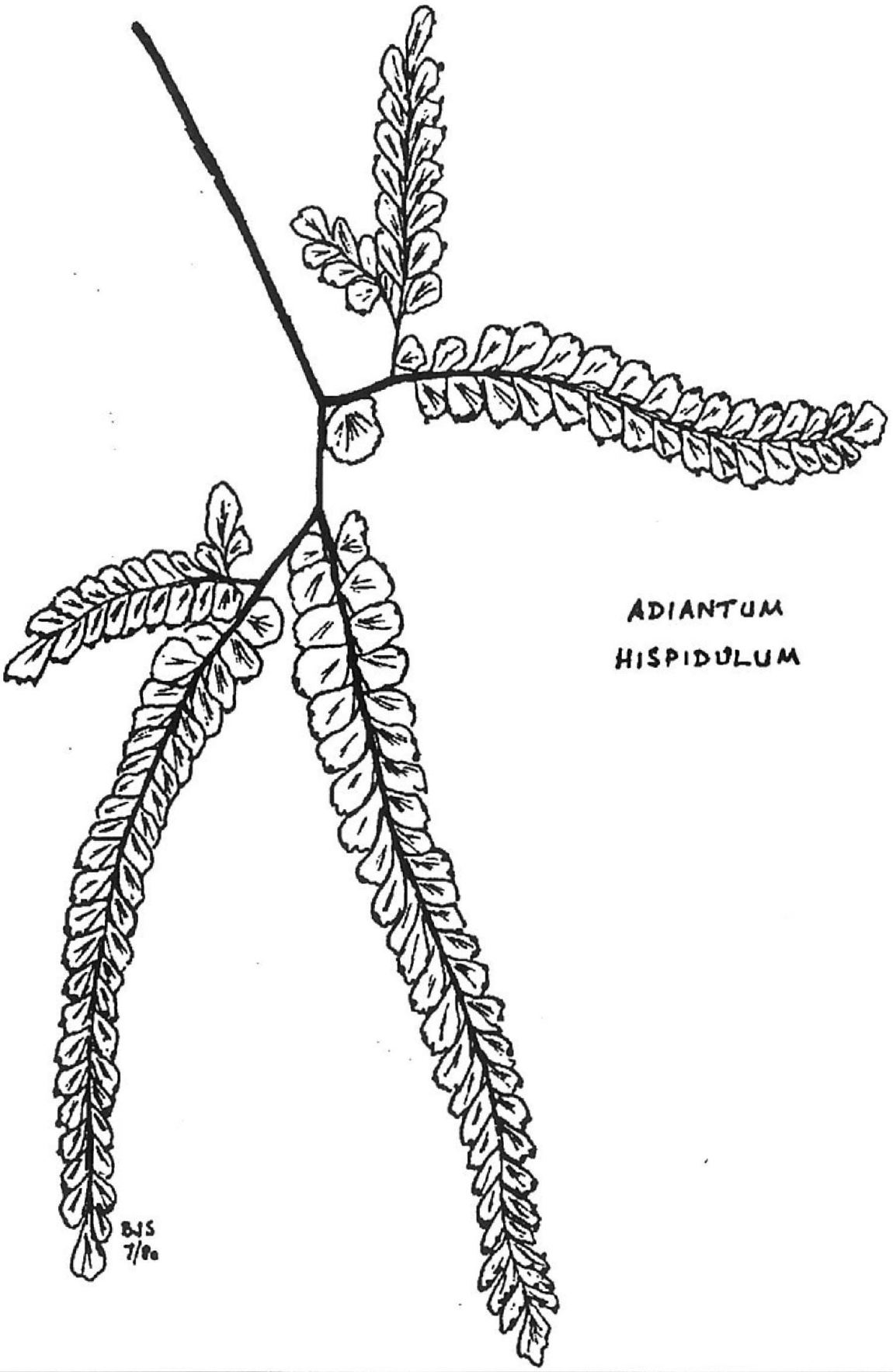
ADIANTUM
HISPIDULUM
BJS
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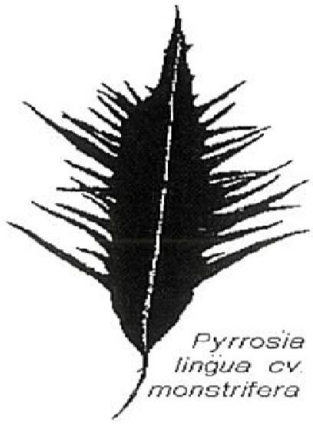
Pyrrosia lingua (Japanese felt fern, tongue fern) Occurs in Japan, China and Indo-china.
The fronds are simple, 25 to 50 cm long and 5 cm wide. The plant is quite hardy in Victoria and there are many cultivars. Two commonly grown ones are cv. *Monstrifera* which has lacerated margins; and cv. *Nokogiri-ba* which has serrated margins. There is also a variegated cultivar which needs good light for the variegation to be produced to best effect.



ADIANTUM HISPIDULUM SWARTZ

Reprinted from Fern Society newsletter September, 1981

The Rough Maidenhair Fern is almost cosmopolitan in its distribution. It ranges from South Africa through India, Malaya and Indonesia to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, and has also become naturalised in the south eastern United States of America.

In Australia, it occurs in the three eastern states as well as Central Australia. Adiantum hispidulum is a very hardy and extremely variable fern throughout its range. Some forms are tall and straggly in appearance. Where as others often have compact fronds with large overlapping pinnae; one such form has been named Adiantum tenue.

The species Adiantum whitei which occurs throughout Queensland is thought to be a hybrid between Adiantum hispidulum and A. formosum.

Adiantum hispidulum also displays quite a considerable variation in the colour of new frond growth, ranging from an attractive red through various shades of bronze to a pale green.

This fern is often sold in the trade as Adientum pubescens and is easy to cultivate. It will tolerate more exposure than most other species of Maiden Hair and makes an attractive specimen in any fernery.

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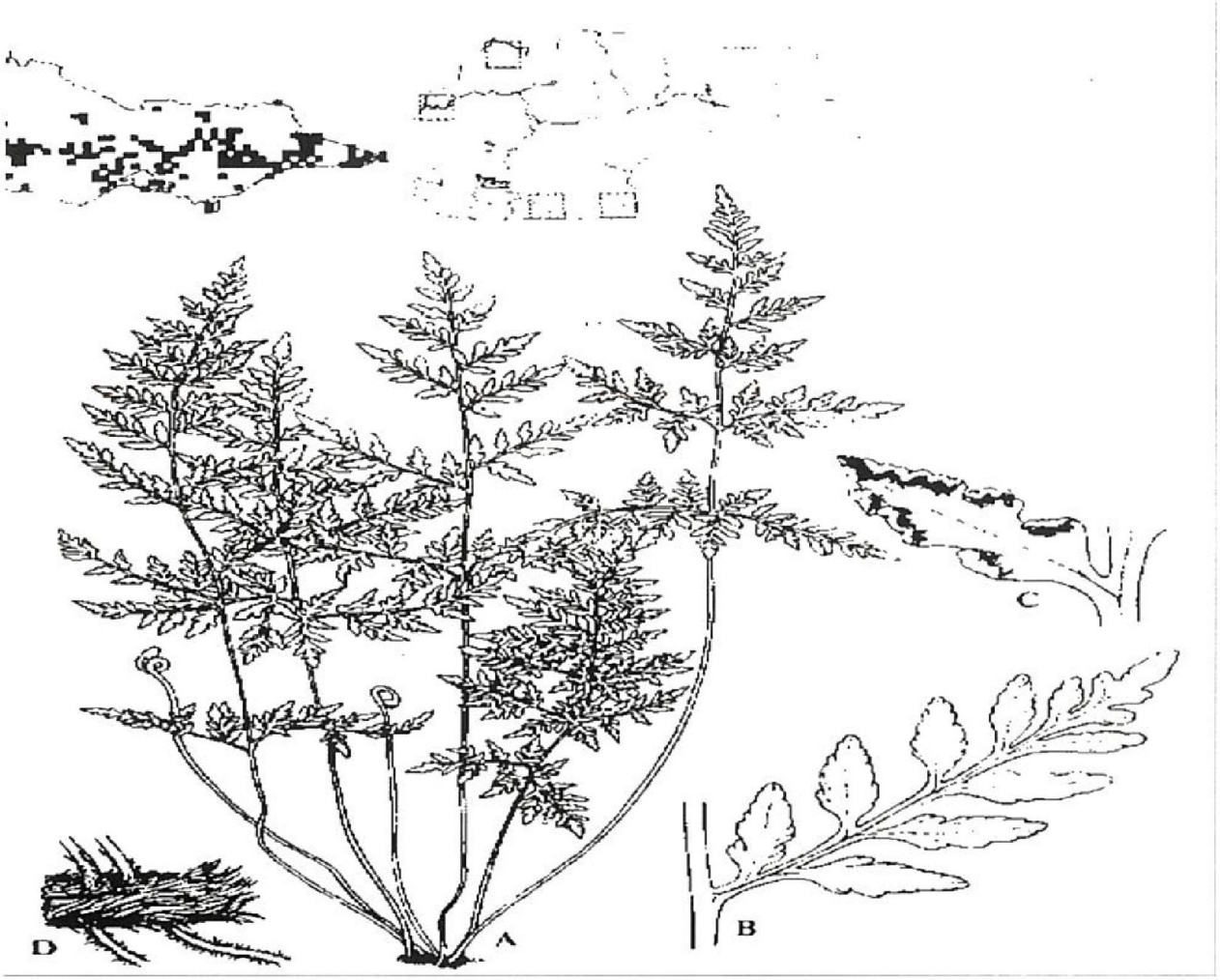

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Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia

DISTRIBUTION

Rare in the region and restricted to lowland sites in the north west near Lilydale, and Cannibal Hill in the south.

ENVIROMENT

Rocky soils, rock crevices and mossy mats on large boulders in exposed, often dry lowland sites. Altitude 100 – 300m.

VEGETATION

Dry Scierophyll Forest.

NOTES

One of a group of unrelated drought-resistant species called resurrection plants. Most live in seasonally dry regions and are able to dry out almost completely, becoming brown and brittle, and then turn green and photosynthetic after rain.

The genus has about 180 species worldwide, 10 in Australia and 3 in Victoria. The name is of Greek derivation and means lip-flower, referring to the lipped, indusium. C. austrotenuifolia is the only

ILLUSTRATION

(A) Habit, height 15cm
(B) Pinna x4
(C) /fertile pinnule x6
(D) Section of rhizome

Reprinted from an unknown source

Shopping for Ferns

So many times we purchase ferns and wonder if they will be good for our collections. We buy ferns for a variety of reasons and we want them to survive. Sometimes we buy ferns because we are looking to work on a specific family of ferns such as Davallias. So, the best place to start is finding a plant shop that has just what you're looking for.

Though many plant shops, this includes major hardware stores, which at times carry various ferns, these stores are primarily going to stock plants that are considered easy to grow. Generally, most people who are looking to purchase plants want something that is pretty and non-fussy. Usually at a plant sale, one of the most common questions I hear is "How much care does it need?"

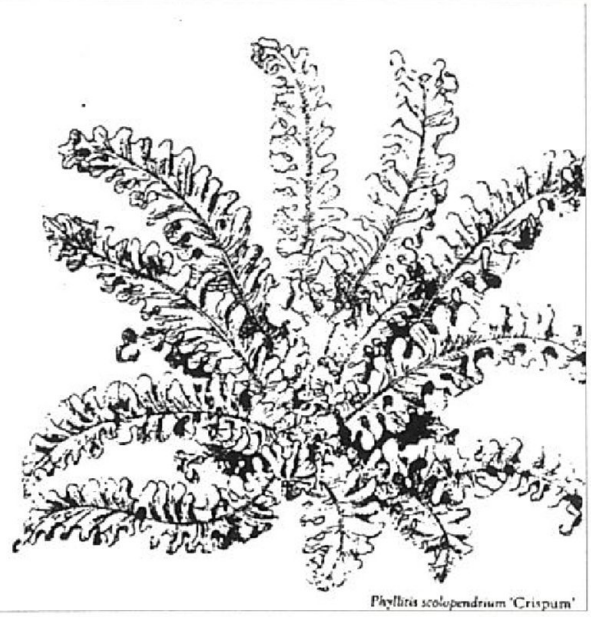
There does not seem to be a shortage of sources to purchase ferns today. There are nurseries that are devoting themselves to growing ferns that are considered non-temperamental, such as many of the Boston Ferns.

But getting beyond this group, there are Davallias (Rabbit foot ferns) that are quite popular and are easy to grow. Then there are many in the Pteris family that are of great commercial appeal and sought after. Recently, Platycerium ferns (staghorns) have found their way into commercial production. But not all staghorns are popular and easy to cultivate. The staghorn that has lent itself rather easily to mass appeal is Platvcerium bifurcatum 'Netherlands.' This fern has been quite successfully tissue cultured and can be found in almost any nursery.

These are only a few of the ferns that are standard and can be purchased quite easily. But, what about trying to find some of the more exotic ferns such as Pyrrosias or Drynarias or even some of the more difficult staghorns such as P. grande or P. ridleyi? This is where fern sales sponsored by clubs or individuals comes into play.

Many of these ferns are slow to cultivate and sometimes are considered problematic because of special care that they may need. But many fern enthusiasts are willing to find the time to adequately care for a desirable plant.

Fern people who grow specialty plants are always a good source to acquire rare ferns. If you want to know how best to grow a tree fern, check with a person who has good luck growing them. If you're interested in maiden hair ferns, see who has had success. When shopping for ferns remember, get all of the information that you can, so that you too can be a successful grower.



Phyllitis scolopendrium 'Crispum'

CHRISTMAS BREAK UP

Sunday 3rd December, 2006

The venue for our Christmas function will again be at the Kevin Heinze Centre, Wetherby Rd, Doncaster.

Lunch will again be catered by Norma and her band of helpers, you will need to bring with you cutlery, crockery, and drinks other than tea/coffee.

Full details and request for numbers will be in the next issue of newsletter.

July competition winners:

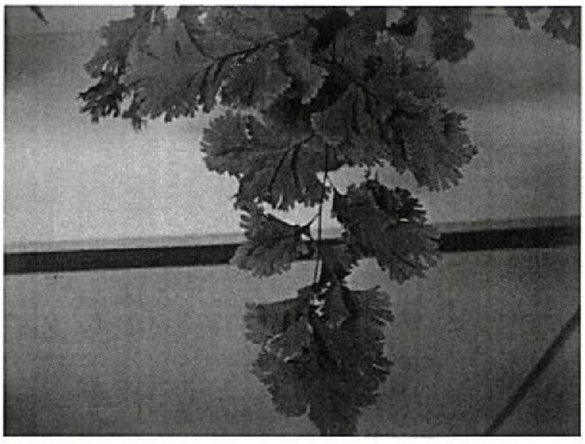
1st. Pyrrosia serrated
Don Fuller
2nd. Pyrrosia lingua
Gay Stagoll
3rd. Pyrrosia nokogiri "ba"
Don Fuller

Raffle winners:

Gay Stagoll
Margaret Radley x 2
Reg Orr
Carolyn Simpson

August competition winners:

1st. Adiantum gloriosum roseum
John Hodges
2nd. Adiantum marsha pride
John Hodges
3rd. Adiantum bridal veil
John Hodges



Raffle winners:

Don Fuller x 2
Bernadette Thomson
Ken Hall x 2

SPORE LIST

Fern spore is free to members of the Fern Society of Victoria who donate spore. Otherwise the cost is 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, 34 Noble Way, Sunbury, Vic. 3429 Australia, Ph. (03) 9740 2724.
There is no charge for spore for overseas members, however to cover postage two International Reply Coupons would be appreciated; or alternatively spore may be exchanged.
International Reply Coupons can be purchased at most Post Offices.
Overseas non-members may purchase spore at three packets for each International Reply Coupon, plus two coupons per order to cover postage and handling. Alternatively spore exchange can be considered.
There is a limit of 20 packets per order. As some spores are in short supply please include alternatives.

Acrostichum sp. 6/04
Adiantum concinnum 1/05
Adiantum cunninghamii 1/05
Adiantum formosum 6/05
Adiantum radd. 'Fragrans' 3/05
Amphineuron opulentum 2/05
Anemia phyllitides 6/06
Anemia tomentosa 6/06
Angiopteris evecta 7/05
Arachniodes aristata 12/05
Arachniodes webbianum /05
Asplenium aethiopicum 6/05
Athyrium filix-femina 12/05
Athyrium filix-femina (red stipe) 12/05
Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum' 5/06
Athyrium otophorum 12/04
Blechnum cartilagineum 2/06
Blechnum chambersii 4/06
Blechnum fluviatile 4/06
Blechnum magellanicum 4/06
Blechnum minus 5/05
Blechnum novae-zelandiae 1/05
Blechnum spicant /06
Blechnum spicant 'lobatum' 12/04
Blechnum wattsii 4/06
Cheilanthes kuhnii 1/06
Cheilanthes tomentosa 1/05
Christella dentata 3/06
Cyathea australis 4/05
Cyathea brownii 2/04
Cyathea cooperi 1/04
Cyathea cooperi (blue stipe) 12/05
Cyathea dealbata 1/05
Cyathea medullaris 7/05
Cyathea robusta 3/06
Cyathea smithii 5/06
Cyrtomium caryotideum 5/06
Cyrtomium macrophyllum 5/05
Dennstaedtia davallioides 2/04
Dicksonia antarctica 2/04
Diplazium australe 4/06
Doodia australis 12/04
Doodia dissecta 6/05
Dryopteris affinis 'Cristata' 12/04
Dryopteris athamantica 4/05
Dryopteris cycadina 12/05
Dryopteris dilatata 'crispa whiteside' 12/05
Dryopteris erythrosora 2/04
Dryopteris guanchica 12/05
Dryopteris sieboldii 12/05
Dryopteris tokyoensis 12/04
Histiopteris incisa 12/05
Hypolepis amaurorachis 4/06
Hypolepis glandulifera 1/05
Lastreopsis acuminata 4/06
Lastreopsis hispida 4/06
Pellaea viridis 2/05
Phlebodium aureum /06
Platycerium superbum 8/04
Pneumatopteris pennigera NZ 12/05
Polystichum australiense 12/05
Polystichum onocolobatum 4/05
Polystichum proliferum 4/06
Polystichum setiferum 12/05
Polystichum setiferum 'Congestum' 12/05
Polystichum tsus-simense 3/06
Polystichum xiphophyllum 12/05
Pronephrium asperum 5/06
Pteris biaurita 2/06
Pteris cretica 12/05
Pteris cretica 'albo-lineata' 1/05
Pteris cretica 'Wimsettii' 1/06
Pteris dentata 12/05
Pteris hendersonii /06
Pteris macilenta 12/05
Pteris quadriaurita 4/05
Pteris sp. (Nepal) 1/06
Pteris stenophylla 4/06
Pteris tremula 1/05
Pteris umbrosa 3/04
Pteris vittata 6/05
Pyrrosia lingua 'variegata' 5/06
Revwattsia fragile 2/06
Rumohra adiantiformis (Cape form) 3/05
Rumohra adiantiformis (native) 4/06
Sadleria pallida 6/05

Thankyou to the following spore donors Don Fuller, Brenda Girdlestone, Crosby Chase. MarcoCalvimonte, Arlen Hill, Ton de Waard, Nada Sankowsky and Sheila Tiffin

NEWSLETTER
If undeliverable return to:
FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.
P 0 Box 45, Heidelberg West, 3081
Victoria Australia.
print post approved PP334633/0002

SURFACE MAIL

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