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NEWSLETTER



VOL. 29, NUMBER 5
**SEPTEMBER/
OCTOBER 2007**

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	9844 1558	mirra@iimetro.com.au
Imm. Past President			
Vice President	Don Fuller	9306 5570	
Secretary	Barry White	9740 2724	
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EMAIL:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Jack Barrett 9375 3670, Gay Stagoll 9844 1558,
Norma Hodges 9878 9584. Brenda Girdlestone 9390 7073 and 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.)				

***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.

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.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2007

SEPTEMBER MEETING

Thursday the 20th, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre Wetherby Road, Doncaster.

Will be our annual General Meeting followed by a presentation of slides by Keith Hutchison of early Fern Society Events.

The night is also incorporating a members fern sale night for more information please see page 70.

Competition category: Any good looking fern.

OCTOBER MEETING

Friday 5th - Sunday 7th

are the dates of Gardening Australia expo at Caulfield race course more information on pages 53 and 57 of the last newsletter.

Thursday the 19th, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre Wetherby Rd, Doncaster.

We are pleased to say that our long time South Australian member is coming across the boarder and giving us his time and expertise to talk about Platycerium, Drynaria and Tassel Ferns. Ron is an avid grower of these ferns and the night should prove to be informative and spell binding.

Competition Fern:

Platycerium, Drynaria, or Tassel Ferns

PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

Just when we were beginning to get more comfortable - after reasonable rains in June and July - about the theory that the long dry might break in 2007, August has turned pretty dry. As I write, generally dry weather is expected up until late in the month. We'll be getting to work to install more drippers before the warm weather arrives, hoping that we'll be allowed to use mains water to water this way if the current watering regime is continued. We think it's going to be important to try to boost the vigour of our plants also before it warms up too much, so we expect to be doing plenty of fertilising.

In the outdoors the weeds are growing nicely as usual, and the more of these we can remove, the less they use up the moisture and nutrients otherwise available for the ferns and their companions in the garden. And the more attentive we can be in ensuring things are well mulched the better.

Our two meetings since the last Newsletter were most enjoyable and informative. Barry White covered the genus *Polypodium*/*Phlebodium* very capably at the July meeting, and at the August meeting Chris Goudey took us through a very extensive pictorial coverage of a trip he and Lorraine made to Zimbabwe in 1991 to visit fern enthusiasts there (with whom they had been corresponding for some years) and to photograph and collect ferns. We're most appreciative of the efforts of both speakers (each of whom is a past FSV President).

Also this month, I'd like to record - on the Society's behalf - thanks for some other recent 'services rendered' to the Society. First, thank you to Mirini Lang and husband Russell for creating - very professionally - a DVD covering the information sessions on ferns which were captured on video by Don Fuller over the past several years, so that we may now be able to offer these for sale to a wider audience.

Second, our thanks to Warren and Carolyn Simpson, who kindly donated copies of two books to our Library: "Ferns in Peel Forest" (NZ) and "Ferns" (Time-Life Books).

Hope to see you at our meetings in the spring. And please don't forget to let us know if you may be able to spare some time to act as a "steward" at the Society's exhibit at the Gardening Australia Expo in October (or to offer ferns for the display) - please see the details in the July/August Newsletter. Bear in mind that assisting as steward will gain you a free pass to the Expo for the day concerned. Phone any Committee member to contact us on this.

Barry Stagoll

Fern Society DVD available for sale

The series of videos about ferns made by Don Fuller over recent years, and featuring FSV members, will soon be available on DVD. The accompanying illustration of the DVD label lists the various information segments covered.

The price to members will be \$10 including postage. Non-members will be able to purchase at \$15 including postage within Australia. Overseas postage will incur an extra charge.

Orders should be placed with the Secretary Barry White

PO Box 45 Heidelberg West Victoria 3081
Phone 03 9740 2724

Email barry_white1@msn.com.au

Ferns



DVD

1. Propagating By Division
2. Growing Ferns From Spore
3. Mounting Platyceriums
4. Ferns of Byaduk Caves
5. Tree Ferns
6. Aspleniums

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SPEAKER REPORT

October Meetin Speaker

Ross Hall

Topic - "Soils and Growing Media".

Ross Hall is senior Lecturer in the Nursery Dept. at the Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Burnley. He specializes in plant propagation and soil science.

Until about 30 years ago there was a considerable mystique about the formulation of potting mixes and nurserymen would rarely reveal details of the mixes they had developed. Since the late 1950's, the formulation of these mixes has been put on a much more scientific basis. A driving force for this was the commercial need to reduce variations in nursery stocks. A mix, which was reproducible between batches, was an obvious step in achieving this.

In Australia, development work was driven by a shortage of good quality local peat and by the high cost of imported material. Traditional potting mixes used mixtures of soil, washed river sand and peat moss. Suitably treated pine bark was found to be an effective substitute for peat, but it did not combine well with the soil. With high quality soil also being in short supply, the logical trend was towards soilless potting mixes, which predominate today. For environmental reasons it was also desirable to find replacements for river sand, fern fibre etc. Most modern potting mixes are based on materials which are potentially waste, such as pine bark and sawdust. For these reasons, Australian nurserymen and research organizations have been in the forefront of developing soilless potting mixes. A recent overseas trip convinced Ross that the quality of plant production, using these mixes, was equal

to the best elsewhere in the world.

Ross stressed that the requirements for growing media are quite different from those of soils, where plants are grown in the ground. In a pot there is only a limited volume of media available, and the artificial barrier imposed by the pot changes the drainage characteristics, when compared with soil in the ground.

Physical Characteristics of Potting Media.

The main requirements in a potting medium are moisture holding capacity, coupled with good drainage to prevent water logging and sufficient porosity to allow good aeration. Much more porosity is needed in a potting mix than soil in a garden, where there is generally good movement of air and water through the continuous mass of soil.

Leading on from the main requirement for good drainage, Ross argued strongly against the use of crocking in pots, irrespective of size. Tests have shown that the bottom 20-30 mm of mix in a pot remain saturated with water after the pot has drained off excess; in this zone little root growth occurs. Because the voids in the crocking are much larger than in the mix, there is no capillary action from the mix into the crocking. The result is to move the water saturation zone upwards by the height of the crocking, decreasing the volume of the pot available for root growth.

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REMINDER **MEMBERSHIPS ARE** **NOW DUE**

Membership renewal fees for the year 2007/8 are now due and prompt payment would be appreciated. Our financial year commences on the 1st July. Please use the enclosed renewal form located in last months newsletter.

Request from our October **Guest speaker Ron Robbins**

Our October meeting speaker, Ron Robbins of South Australia, who will be covering *Drynaria*, *Platycerium* and *Lycopodium*, would be especially interested to see any example of *Drynaria vidgenii* which might be brought along to the meeting. (There's some controversy about whether a plant in his own collection which he believes is this one, and he'd like the opportunity to compare his plant with another).

FERN SALES NIGHT

At the next meeting on **Thursday 21st September**, as part of the evenings activities, there will be the opportunity for members to both **buy and sell** ferns, especially if you have any surplus rare and/or unusual ferns.

The normal 15% commission, payable to the society, will apply to all sales on this night. As all sales will be grouped together, those wishing to sell will need to complete a sales form which groups your fern by price.

Fern Society Annual General **Meeting 2007**

Our Thursday 20 September meeting will incorporate our 2007 AGM. Office bearers and present Committee members have agreed to stand again for election.

There are places available for additional Committee members, and financial members are invited to offer themselves for election. Milton Edwards has already kindly agreed to do so. Other members interested should contact the Secretary Barry White (phone 9740 2724).

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Soils and Growing Media

Similarly, it is not a good idea to place coarse gravel around soil drainage pipes in the garden as there is no movement of water from the soil to the gravel until the soil is saturated. Terra-cotta pots are also inferior in drainage to good modern plastic pots.

Other requirements for a good commercial mix are that it should be light in weight and dark in colour □ people prefer potting media to look like soil! Fortunately, pine bark, scoria, brown coal and peat moss give a colour like soil. The medium should not shrink on drying out (sawdust shrinks badly on drying and is very difficult to rewet) and should be free of weed seeds and disease organisms. The last two can be major problems in soil based mixes and sterilizing may be necessary. Sterilization can be done in a domestic oven (conventional or microwave) or by watering with dilute household bleach (at about 0.2% chlorine level - bleach is sold at about 4% chlorine concentration).

Chemical Characteristics **of Potting Media**

Chief requirements here include:

continued on page 74

JULY MEETING

Polypodium Genus

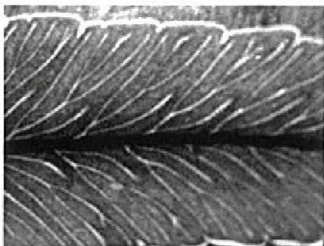
By Barry White

The genus *Polypodium* is a member of the family Polypodiaceae along with an ill-defined number of other genera. The "Flora of Australia" states that there are between 20 and 50 genera (indicating the degree of uncertainty in the groupings in this family) with about 1000 species. In Australia there are 11 genera with 28 or 29 species with 8 endemic.

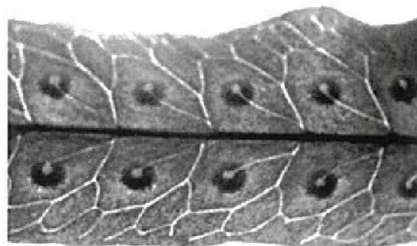
Polypodium means many footed in reference to the wandering nature of the rhizome. Originally Polypodium included all ferns with a round naked sorus. It became obvious that this was too simplistic including some ferns which did not belong but excluding some which should be included. As knowledge developed many ferns were split off into other genera in the family. Others were re-classified into their correct family. This sorting out is still a work in progress.

Members of the family Polypodiaceae most of which were once included in the genus *Polypodium*, include the following genera—*Belvisia*, *Campyloneuron*, *Colysis*, *Crypsinus*, *Dictymia*, *Drynaria*, *Goniophlebium*, *Lecanopteris*, *Lepisorus*, *Lemmaphyllum*, *Microgramma*, *Microsorium*, *Niphidium*, *Pechuma*, *Phlebodium*, *Platycerium*, *Pleopeltis*, *Pyrosia* and *Selligua*. The underlined genera occur in Australia.

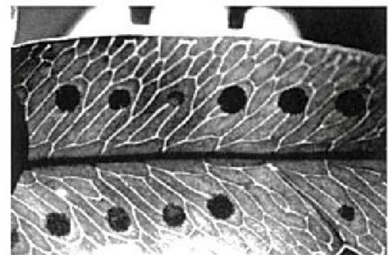
There are now no members of the genus *Polypodium* in Australia. Many of the genera are very similar. The pattern of the veins is an important feature in distinguishing the different genera.



P. vulgare (sterile pinna)



P. formosanum



Phlebodium aureum

The genus *Polypodium*

There are about 125 species, mainly in American tropics. They are mostly epiphytes and grow best in hanging baskets; the fibre lined ones being often better. Good drainage is necessary and over watering should be avoided.

The rhizomes are long creeping with two ranks of fronds on the dorsal surface. The fronds are jointed onto the rhizome and fall away cleanly to leave a low elevated base, the phyllopodium. The fronds are usually nearly pinnate with the pinnae continuous with the rachis (not jointed), large round sori without indusia, fertile and non-fertile fronds similar (monomorphic).

The spores are yellow, and it can be difficult to get the timing of collection correct. *Polypodiums* can be readily propagated from pieces of rhizome, preferably with a bit of frond and some roots attached. Good hygiene is advisable in cutting off a section of rhizome and antifungal treatment of the cut end is useful.

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Calendar of events

October:

5th - 7th are the dates of Gardening Australia expo at Caulfield race course more information on pages 53 and 57 of the last newsletter.

Thursday 18th will be a visit from our South Australia member Ron Robbins who will be talking about platycerium, Drynaria, and Lycopodium.

November:

Thursday 15th a presentation by Barry White on some ferns and gardens of the United Kingdom

December:

We will finish off the year with our annual get gathering for lunch at the Kevin Heinze Centre, date and more information will be in the next newsletter.

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The Polpodiums may be divided into three groups

1. Vulgare Group free veins pinnatifid blades with scaleless surface; sori in one row

2. Loricium Group pinnatifid to pinnate rarely simple, scaleless blades. Veins form at least one row of areoles along the midrib. Each areole contains a veinlet pointing towards the blade margin; pinnae continuous with the rachis; sori in one to several rows

3. Scaly-Polypody Group blades are scaly especially on the lower surface; veins free or netted often hard to see because of thick tissue or scale.

The vulgare group includes the three species native to Europe. They are vulgare, australe and interjectum. All three species can hybridise with each other. The individual species are difficult to separate from each other, but they do have different pH requirements as listed below. *P.australe* has the basic two sets of chromosomes (AA), *P.vulgare* is a fertile hybrid and has four sets of chromosomes (BBCC) from parent s not present in Europe. *P.interjectum* is also a fertile hybrid between the previous two ferns and has six sets of chromosomes (AABBCC).

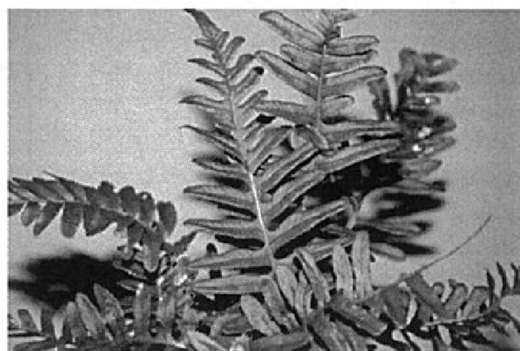
P. vulgare (Common Polypody) fronds are leathery, nearly pinnate, with the pinnae attached by a broad base. Pinnae are mostly of the same length. *P.vulgare* prefers a PH on the acid side. There are several varieties including

'Cornubiense' and 'Elegantissimum

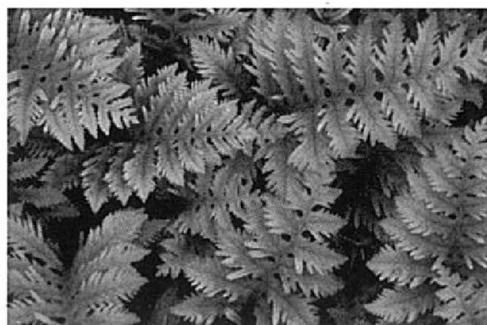
P. australe (Southern Polypody). The latest information indicates that the name should be *P.cambricum* because of precedence. It has broader, less leathery fronds than *P.vulgare*

P.australe likes some lime in the mixture. There are a number of varieties of which 'Cambricum' is an attractive and commonly grown form. Other varieties include

'Pulcherrimum', 'Richard Kaye' and 'Semilacerum'



P.vulgare



P.australe

P.interjectum (Intermediate Polypody is intermediate

'Richard Kaye' in form and likes a neutral mix

Other members of the vulgare group are *P.scouler* (Leathery Polypody) *P.californicum*

(*Californian Polypody*) and *P.glycyrrhiza*

(Licorice Fern). The last one receives its common name from the licorice like taste of the rhizomes.

Loricium group includes *P.formosum* and *P.fauriei*

P.formosanum (Green Grub Fern, Caterpillar Fern) is found in Japan, China and Formosa. It is commonly grown and forms a very attractive basket fern. The fronds tend to grow around the base of the basket leaving the top bare. New fronds are produced in mid to late summer.

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Soils and Growing Media

i) an appropriate level of acidity. This is generally expressed on a pH scale, where a pH of 7.0 is neutral and an increase of one pH unit represents a ten fold decrease in acidity. With soils, a pH around 6.0-7.0 (i.e. slightly acid) suits many plants. Particular plants, such as most ferns, rhododendrons and azaleas, require either a lower pH (more acid) or others, such as many Aust. natives, a higher pH (more alkaline). A soilless mix needs to be slightly more acidic than a soil. It is found that the level at which most nutrients are readily available is about pH of 5.5.

ii) the ability to hold nutrients and release them to the plant. This is related to the "ion-exchange capacity" of the medium. Soilless mixes are usually inferior to soils in nutrient holding ability, and normal fertilizers leach out too quickly, leaving little available for the plant. Initially, this problem caused a lot of resistance from nurserymen to the use of soilless potting media. However, it is no longer a problem with the advent of slow-release fertilizers, such as Osmocote. The components of soilless mixes vary in their ability to hold nutrients: peat moss and brown coal are very good, pine bark and scoria less so, sand is poor and sawdust is worse.

iii) not too high a concentration of dissolved salts. The initial level of salts in a medium should be reasonably low or it will become a too high when fertilizers are added. Plants will be damaged in the same way as when they are over-fertilized. Problems with over-fertilizing tend to be more prevalent in Spring, when cold spells after the fertilizer is added tend to decrease the frequency of watering, but the Osmocote continues to release. Too high a concentration of nutrients can

build up. Soils have a greater ability to buffer the effects of over-fertilization than soilless mixes.

Components in Soilless Potting Media

Peat moss has many desirable features - it holds water well, provides good aeration, has good nutrient exchange capacity and is slightly acid.

Composted pine bark has quite good water holding capacity. It does not shrink in the pot when it dries out, but does break down after a time. Both pine bark and sawdust must be composted before use, to break down toxic phenols and prevent ammonia toxicity, which develops when fresh materials are used, and composting takes place in the pot. To compost, add approx. 1 kg of urea per cubic metre of material, hose it in, turn the heap over a few times and leave it for 6-8 weeks. The pile gets hot enough to burn the skin, so be careful if testing its activity.

Brown coal is sometimes used to improve the water holding capacity of a mix, but its main virtue is in its capacity to hold nutrients and release them slowly. Its much better than pine bark in this regard and even superior to peat.

Other nutrients used regularly in potting media include: scoria, vermiculite, perlite, polystyrene peanut shells, sunflower husks, old mushroom compost, coffee grounds and even shredded rubber. Most contribute little to the physical and chemical properties of the media.

Plant Nutrition:

The elements required for plant growth can be divided into three groups:

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JULY RAFFLE WINNERS:

Brenda Girdlestone
Margaret Ridley x 2
Warren Simpson x 2

COMPETITION WINNERS:

1st John Hodges
Polypodium formosanum 'cristatum'



2nd Don Fuller
Phlebodium aureum



3rd Brenda Girdlestone
Polypodium Fauriei
Polypodium australe



Continued from page 74

Soils and Growing Media

i) Carbon(C), hydrogen(H) and oxygen(O) are obtained from the air and water.

ii) The main nutritional elements, nitrogen(N), phosphorus(P), sulphur(S), calcium(Ca) and magnesium(Mg), which have to be supplied by the grower. N, P and K as a fertilizer, Ca and Mg can be got from dolomitic lime used to adjust the pH.

iii) The trace elements iron(Fe), manganese(Mn), zinc(Zn), copper(Cu), boron(B), molybdenum(Mo), chlorine(Cl), cobalt(Co) and nickel(Ni), which are generally present in sufficient quantities in the mix. Sometimes Fe, Mn and Zn do need to be supplied.

After an active question period, Ross showed some slides taken on his recent overseas trip. At the conclusion of his presentation, Albert Ward moved a vote of thanks to Ross, which was passed with enthusiastic acclamation by all.



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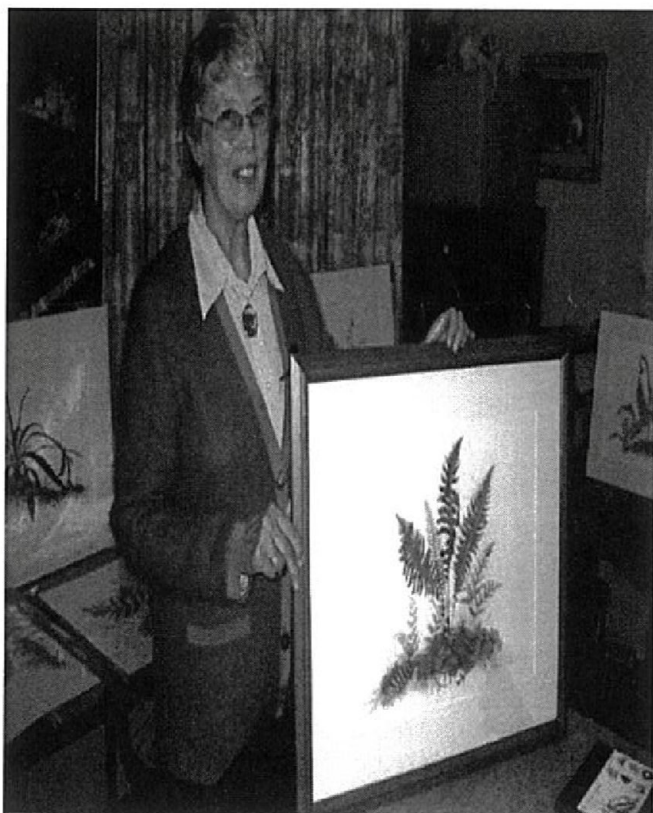
Forthcoming Exhibition

Last year we were fortunate enough to have the very talented and notable fern painter and drawer Laurie Andrews come to our meeting and entertained us with her painting and drawing which she had done. The interest in the night by those that attended was such that some members requested Laurie to let us know when her next exhibition was on.

The exhibition is titled "Profile of a Gippsland Fern Gully" and will cover a number of trees, shrubs and creepers as well as ferns, mosses and lichens. I am trying to put the ferns in context. The series "Ferns of South Gippsland" is of course included as well as other paintings, drawings and etchings of ferns and the other plants of the cool temperate rain forest.

The exhibition will be held at the Gippsland Art Gallery - Sale from Oct 13 till Nov 11. The gallery is at the Port of Sale Civic Centre, 68-70 Foster St. Sale and is open Mon- Fri 10 am - 5 pm and 12 pm - 4pm on Saturdays and Sundays.

At the same time, the Sale Gallery is showing a travelling exhibition from the Royal Botanic Gardens which is titled "Hidden in Plain View - the forgotten flora" depicting fungi, lichens and mosses and other non-vascular plants. The two exhibitions compliment each other and I am liaising with the herbarium staff.



Reprinted from Newsletter April 1982

CYRTOMIUM FALCATUM

by CHRIS GOUDEY

The Genus *Cyrtomium* consists of approximately 20 species which range from Japan to South Africa, Arizona to Venezuela.

Quite a number of species are in cultivation the most common of which is *C. falcatum* and its cultivars. Commonly known as the Japanese Holly Fern, this fern is native to the warmer regions such as China, Japan, South Africa, The Sandwich Islands and Madagascar. It has also escaped from cultivation and has naturalised in Florida U.S.A. and on coastal cliffs in central New South Wales. This fern is simply pinnate, the pinnal closely resemble the leaves of Holly which accounts for the common name.

The fronds of this fern can grow up to 90 cm with dark green glossy leaves, the sori are scattered in the back of the leaves.

C. falcatum is a hardy fern for growing in a fernery or garden situation; it seems to prefer being planted in a well drained slightly alkaline medium.

It is an easy *quick* growing fern to raise from spore in a cool situation away from the direct rays of the sun.

The cultivars 'Rochfordianum' and 'Butterfieldii' are commonly cultivated as well as a crested form known as a 'mayl'.

LITERATURE CITED

Ferns of Florida	Lakela & Long	1976
Australian Ferns & Fern Allies	Jones & Clemesta	1976
Exotic Ferns in Australia	Jones & Goudey	1981
Ferns to Know & Grow	R.G. Foster	1976
Hardy Ferns	Reginald Kaye	1968
Handbook to the Ferns of British India	R.H. Beddome	1976
Ferns	Philip Perl	1979

Drawing on following page



CYRTOMIUM
FALCATUM

by BARRY STAGOLL

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. 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 pedatum 2/07
Adiantum radd. 'Fragrans' 3/05
Amphineuron opulentum 2/05
Anemia phyllitides 6/06
Anemia tomentosa 6/06
Anogramma leptophylla 11/06
Arachniodes aristata 11/06
Arachniodes webbianum /05
Asplenium aethiopicum 6/05
Asplenium flabellifolium 11/06
Athyrium filix femina 07/06
Athyrium filix femina (red stipe) 12/06
Athyrium filix femina 'Victoriae' 12/06
Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum' 3/07
Athyrium otophorum 12/04
Blechnum cartilagineum 2/07
Blechnum chambersh 4/06
Blechnum discolor 08/06
Blechnum fluviatile 4/06
Blechnum minus 5/05
Blechnum moorei 10/06
Blechnum novae zelandiae 1/05
Blechnum procerum
Blechnum spicant 12/06
Blechnum spicant 'lobatum' 12/04
Blechnum waitsii 4/06
Bolbilis quayana 7/06
Cheilanthes alabamensis /06
Cheilanthes kuhnii 1/06
Cheilanthes tomentosa 1/05
Christella dentata 3/06
Cibotium schiedei
Cryptogram crispa /05
Cyathea australis 4/05
Cyathea baileyana 8/06
Cyathea brownii 2/04
Cyathea comaminahs 1/07
Cyathea cooperi 1/07
Cyathea cooperi (blue stipe) 1/07
Cyathea cooperi 'Cinnamon' 3/07
Cyathea cunninghamii 11/06
Cyathea dealbata 1/05
Cyatheaefelina 2/07
Cyathea gleichenioides 2/07
Cyathea intermedia 2/07
Cyathea medullaris 7/05

Cyahtea myosuroides /07
Cyathea robusta 3/06
Cyrtomium caryondeum 5/06
Cyrtomium macrophyllum 5/05
Dennstaedna davallioides 2/04
Dicksonia antarctica 2/07
Dicksonja younguze 7/07
Diplazium australe 2/07
Diplazium dilatatum 8/06
Diplazium queenslandicum 7/06
Doodia dives 3/07
Dryppieris affinis 'Cristata' 12/06
Dryppieris athamantica 4/05
Dryopteris cycadina 12/05
Dryopteris dilatata 'Crispa Whiteside' 12/05
Dryopteris erythrosora 6/07
Dryopteris filix-mas 11/06
Dryopteris guanchica 12/05
Dryopteris sieboldii 12/06
Dryopteris tokyoensis 12/04
Dryopteris wallichiana 4/07
Histiopteris incisa 1/07
Hypolepis glandulifera 1/05
Hypolepis rugosula 2/07
Lastreopsis hispida 4/06
Lastreopsis decomposita 12/06
Lastreopsis glabella 4/07
Lastreopsis hispida 11/06
Lastreopsis marginans 1/07
Lastreopsis windsorensis 8/06
Matteuccia orrentalis /06

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AUSTRAL FERNS

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Oreopteris limbosperma 08/06
Pellaea sagittata 3/07
Pellaea viridis 2/05
Phlebodium aureum /06
Pialycerium superbum 8/04
Platycerium hillfi 12/06
Pneumatopteris pennigera (N2) 12/05
Pneumatopteris sogerensis 7/06
Polystichum aculeatum 06/06
Polystichum australiense 12/06
Polystichum formosum 12/06
Polystichum onocolobatum 4/05
Polystichum polyblepharum 8/06
Polystichum proliferum 4/06
Polystichum retroso-paleacum 10/06
Polystichum setiferum 07/06
Polystichum setiferum 'Congesium' 12/06
Polystichum isus-simense 3/06
Polystichum vestitum 2/07
Polystichum xiphophyllum 12/06
Pronephrium asperum 2/07
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 3/07
Pteris sp. (Nepal) 3/0 7
Pteris umbrosa 3/04
Pteris vittata 6/05
Pyrrosia lingua 'Variegata' 5/06
Revwattsia fragile 2/06
Rumohra adiantiformis (Capeform) 12/06
Rumohra adiantiformis (Native) 4/06
Sadleria pallida 6/05
Stenochlaena palustris 2/0 7
Thelypteris navarrensensis 1/07

Thank you to the following spore donors:
Don Fuller, Frank Hardung, Kylie Stocks, Neville Crawford, Richard Britickmann, Wendy Johnston, Claire Shackel and Crosby Chase.

the bush house nursery
Wholesale and retail

Visitors welcome

Lorraine Deppler
Phone (03) 5565 1665
18 Hermitage Drive,
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Polypodium Genus

There is a variety with crested rhizomes and with shorter fronds.

P. fauriei (Japan, Korea) is similar to *P. formosanum* but with a more slender scaly rhizome. It has attractive pendulous arching fronds which make a beautiful hanging basket.

Scaly Polypody Group includes about 40 species all native to tropical America. One interesting species is *P. polypodioides* (Resurrection Fern) which is a small fern and difficult to establish. It is densely scaly on the underside of the fronds. In dry weather the fronds can curl up and lose up to 97% of their moisture content. They can remain like this for months and recover in a few hours after rain.

August Meeting Competition winners

1st *Blechnum gigantium*
Barry and Gaye Stagoll



2nd *Asplenium varians*
Barry White

3rd *Adiantum aethiopicum*
Don Fuller

NEWSLETTER

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