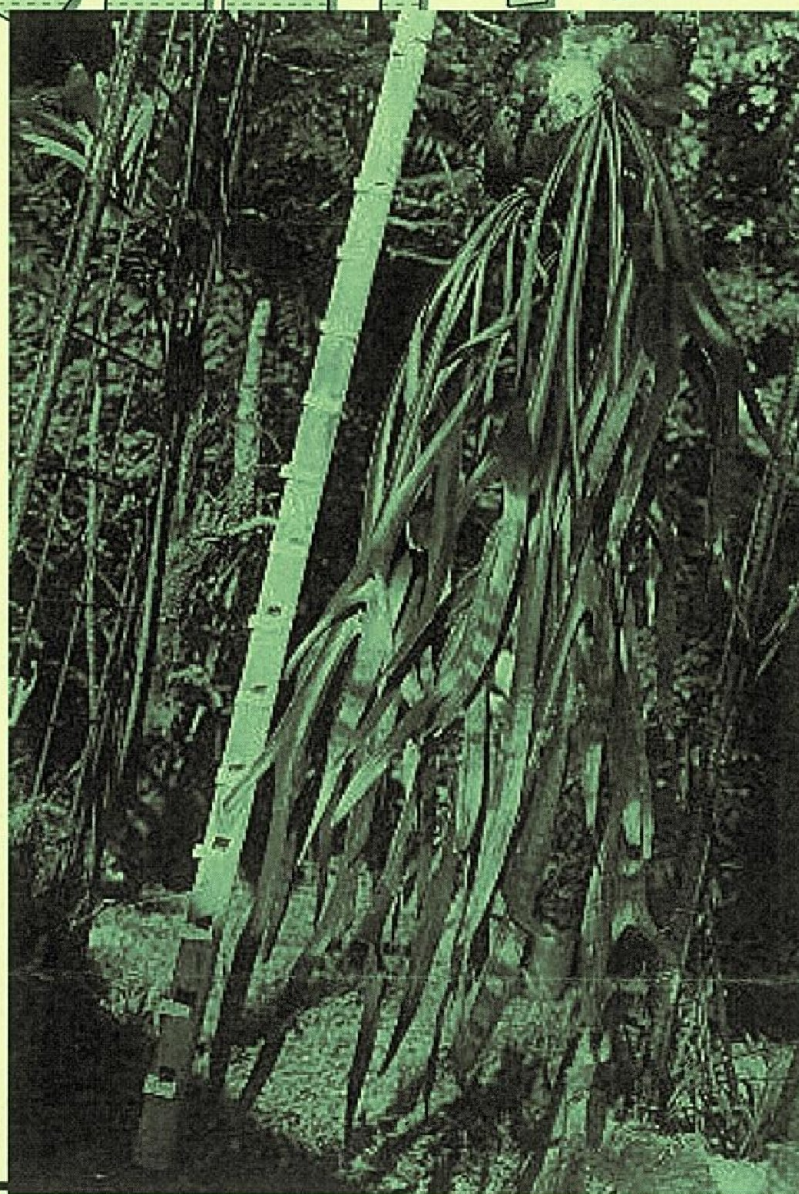


ABN 85 086 216 704

NEWSLETTER



VOL. 30, NUMBER 1
**JANUARY/
FEBRUARY 2008**

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. Box 45, Heidelberg West, Victoria, 3081
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Web: http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/

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			
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Secretary	Barry White	9740 2724	
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Milton Edwards 9655 5335, Robin Wilson 9597 0742.

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 2008

FEBRUARY MEETING

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

Our guest speakers for this month will be Robin & Eddie Sabljak, from Fern Acres Nursery, Kinglake. Robin and Eddie will be talking about growing treeferns and ground ferns.

Robin and Eddie grow many species of treeferns at their nursery which many of our members have visited over the years, their treeferns are grown in protected open spaces, so they are well acclimatized to the home grower.

Competition category: Treefern and Ground Ferns.

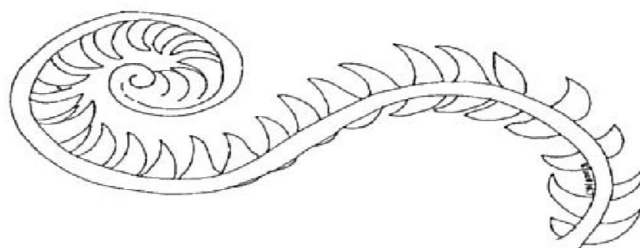
MARCH MEETING

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

At the time of this newsletter going to print I am still waiting for confirmation of having someone from one of the irrigation companies to speak to our meeting about establishing and a watering system in our ferneries.

So as not to delay the newsletter this speaker will be confirmed in the next newsletter prior the next meeting.

Up and coming dates and meeting planner can be found on page 8 of this newsletter.



PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

On your behalf, I'd like to start this month by congratulating Mavis Potter on the achievement of her 90th birthday in October. Mavis has for many years been an enthusiastic Fern Society member and has made many a contribution to the life of the Society - especially with the home-baked Christmas cakes she has generously donated year after year. Mavis' birthday was celebrated in style at a function held at the Kevin Heinze Centre, with Diana Mayne on keyboard providing music to complement the occasion.

We had two successful Fern Society gatherings to end 2007. Barry White treated us at our November meeting to a very entertaining presentation of photos of British gardens and ferns taken on the trip he and Judy made in mid-year, and then we had our now traditional Christmas party at the Kevin Heinze Centre early in December to round out the year. Again, Diana Mayne was kind enough to accept our invitation to provide Christmas music to accompany the festivities, for which we thank her sincerely. We also had Ron Robbins, with his wife Margaret and daughter Joanne visiting with us from South Australia for the occasion, and of course we made them very welcome - Ron also brought some nice ferns along for the sale table. It was also nice to see that Margaret Radley made it along to the party following her bout of illness and consequent hospitalisation. Special thanks again to Norma and John Hodges for organising the party (and we should record that Mavis came forth with her christmas cake as usual - it was one of the prizes for our raffle, along with other items generously donated by members. First prize was another of Reg Orr's fabulous handcrafted timber boxes).

We look forward to another year of interesting activities and fellowship in 2008.

Most of the subject matter and speakers for meetings scheduled for the first half of the year have been settled already, and details appear elsewhere in this Newsletter. Please get the ones that interest you into your diary, so we can look forward to you coming along. We'll also be trying to settle arrangements for excursions - one in autumn and one in the spring. Again this year, we have decided that it would be unwise to attempt to stage a full-scale Fern Show, but we expect that the Society will participate again in the Gardening Australia Expo in the spring.

We hope that you can make it to the February 21 meeting, when Robyn and Eddy Sabljak will be speaking about their methods of growing treeferns and ground ferns.

In the meantime, I hope that that you don't find the summer weather too trying in your efforts to maintain your fern collection. We've certainly experienced a robust summer so far!

Barry Stagoll

Front cover:

Platycerium bifurcatum: found on the North Coast of N.S.W. Fronds over 5 ft (1500mm) long, each section of ladder 100mm.

Photo supplied by member Bert Kinch.

GIPPSLAND EXCURSION

By Barry Stagoll

All of us who went on the September excursion got to see lots of ferns, which we all enjoyed greatly.

But it was also very pleasurable to get re-acquainted with the feel of our beautiful southern rainforest and appreciate its marvellous and wide range of plants, from the large trees including various eucalyptus species, headed by the Mountain Ash (*E. regnans*), and the now rare remnant stands of Nothofagus (Southern Beeches) and Sassafras, and going on through the Acacias and a profusion of others. At the other end of the scale, plenty for the sharp-eyed to see also in the realm of tiny flowering plants including terrestrial orchids and even epiphytic orchids, rare amongst Victorian native plants, as well as miniature ferns, mosses, lichens and fungi.

We also had opportunities to spot and to hear lots of the many native birds found in the parts we visited. The list for the Tarra Bulga National Park (including some migratory and "vagrant" or occasional visiting species) runs to over 100 native bird species.

For those making a private trip into the parks in this part of Gippsland, a visit to the excellent Visitor Centre at the Tarra Bulga Park would be an excellent place to start, by making use of the information available there.

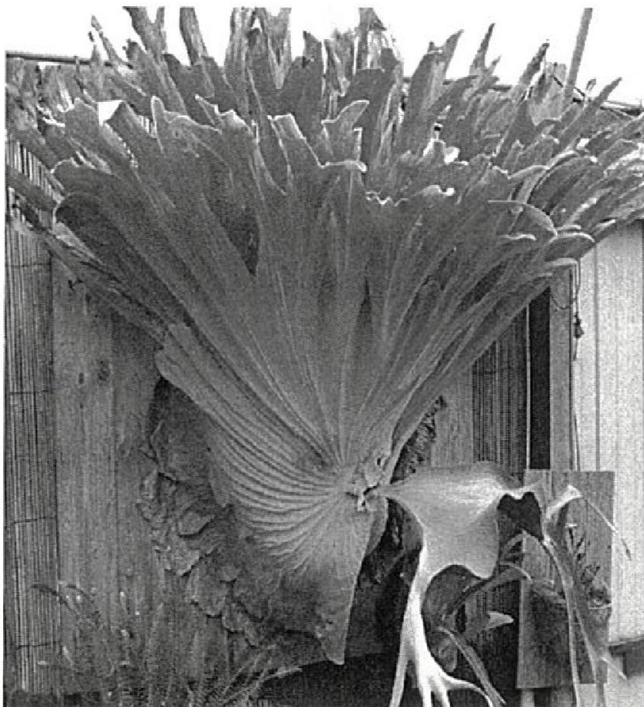


C. Cunninghamii

Many thanks to Barry White for his organisation, and to Warren and Carolyn Simpson who provided lots of support and researched up-to-date information to assist in choosing locations to visit. Also for putting us in touch with Ken Harris, President of the Friends of Morwell National Park, who guided us there and at Tarra Bulga/Tarra Valley NP.

Flowers and Ferns of Morwell National Park

Ken Harris wrote and illustrated a very fine booklet on the *Flowers and Ferns of Morwell National Park*. We obtained a copy for the FSV Library, and this is now available for loan to members.



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PHLEBODIUM AUREUM

Until recently classified as one of the Polypodium family.

Phlebodium aureum is grown as a house plant (cooler temperatures) or outdoors in warmer regions. It will tolerate minimum night temperatures of 10 - 13 C (50 - 55 F). It likes medium light; bright diffused sunlight to partial shade. Benefits from winter sun and try to grow in humid atmosphere. Watering should be to keep the plant uniformly moist but not wet. Will tolerate drier soil in winter provided the rhizome is misted daily with tepid water. Well drained soil is essential.

Two cultivars well known to us are Phlebodium aureum cultivar "Glaucum" (from Florida, the West Indies and Mexico south to Argentina) and Phlebodium aureum cultivar "Mandaianum" (also from Central America).

Rhizomes are large, fleshy, long and surface creeping. In a large, mature specimen, the large fronds are 1 □ 2 metres long. The rhizomes should not be covered but should be given free space to grow along the surface.

The Bears Foot Fern is often quoted to be the most beautiful of the Phlebodium aureum.

Publications cited:

Fern Growers Manual
Growing Ferns
Ferns for Modern Living

Barbara Joe Hoshizaki
Ray Best
Elaine Davenport

CHRISTMAS LUNCH

On Sunday the 3rd of December we again had our Christmas break up at the Kevin Heinze Centre, with a hot day forecasted it was decided that the day would be spent inside with the air conditioner on (other years the weather has been pleasant outside under the shade sails), this proved to be a great idea.

We had a good turn up with many non regular members, and many regulars attending. We were treated to some fine Christmas music by Diana Mayne, which was accompanied by good food that Norma and John Hodges catered (they certainly have



the catering down pat), "thank you".

After we were feed and feeling relaxed Barry Stagoll with assistance from Norma began our auction, this was in the form of a blind auction (items wrapped where possible), bidding was fierce with friendly rivalry on some items. Many bargains were had, and with half the money raised donated to the Kevin Heinze Centre there was no complaining when the bargain turned out not to be a bargain after all.

continued on page 12



FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2008

April : 17th will be a discussion of ferns for the drier conditions.

May : 15th **Ron Neyenhuis, horticulturalist with Casetech Horticulture Pty Ltd** will be discussing the use of coir peat in growing mediums and for mulching, and also in preparing propagation medium for growing ferns from spore.

EXCURSIONS: It is hoped that we will organize a weekend excursion to Marysville area in the first half of the year possibly around April/May.

The later part of the year will possibly be an excursion around Gippsland and into New South Wales region, around September/October.

The above is only proposed and is subject to change, all changes and confirmation will be printed in forthcoming newsletters as they become available.

JOBS FOR JANUARY AND EARLY FEBRUARY

By Keith Hutchison

At this time of the year Polypodiums particularly *Austrolecambricum* and *formosanum* can look rather scruffy. I will groom them or repot, even divide if necessary ready for the new growth in March, any rhizomes that are cut should be dusted with sulphur or a good fungicide. They like a good open mixture with some peat and cow manure added. Be sure to keep them well shaded for a few weeks also water with a little plant starter or maxicrop.

As the drought continues I use wettasoil every two weeks. I also like to stand my best ferns in a bucket of water for about 10 minutes to be sure all the potting mix becomes wet about once a month.

Early December I repotted my *Drynaria rigidula whitei* in the mixture Ron Robbins gave me at his very informative talk in October. It is now in the best condition it has been in for years. I will include his mix with these notes as I have also repotted my Japanese felt fern *Pyrossia lingua ba* in it and it is looking good.

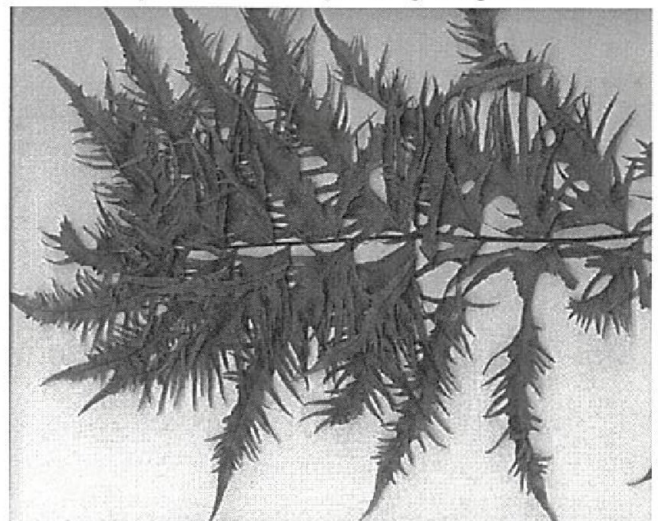
What a great fond of knowledge Ron Robbins has. He claims its trial and error but his methods of growing *Drynarias*, *Platyceriums*, and Tassel Ferns is quite unique. Many thanks Ron.

Finally watch out for mealy bug on *Adiantums* and spray with Confidor as these bugs thrive on ferns that are stressed.

Ron's mix for *drynaria*

2 parts small orchid bark (10ml)
1 part Peanut shells
1 part composted Oak leaves
1 part composted tree fern fibre
1 part Diatomite (2-7 ml)
1 part Diatomite (7-15 ml)
with some sphagnum moss and mashed elk peat.

Note: Diatomite is a organic product of fossilized skeletons of aquatic plants of fresh water origin. It will absorb up to 150% of its own weight in fluids then slowly releases as required by the plant.



Drynaria rigidula 'whitei'

Favourite Fern

Drynaria rigidula cv 'Whitei'

Author unknown

This is an exceptionally beautiful cultivar of the popular and common *Drynaria rigidula*. Ten years ago this plant was very exclusive and an expensive addition to one's collection; largely due to the fact that it is sterile and fairly slow growing. You only gained the chance to own one when you knew someone who owned a fully grown specimen who felt brave enough to hack their prize pet to pieces.

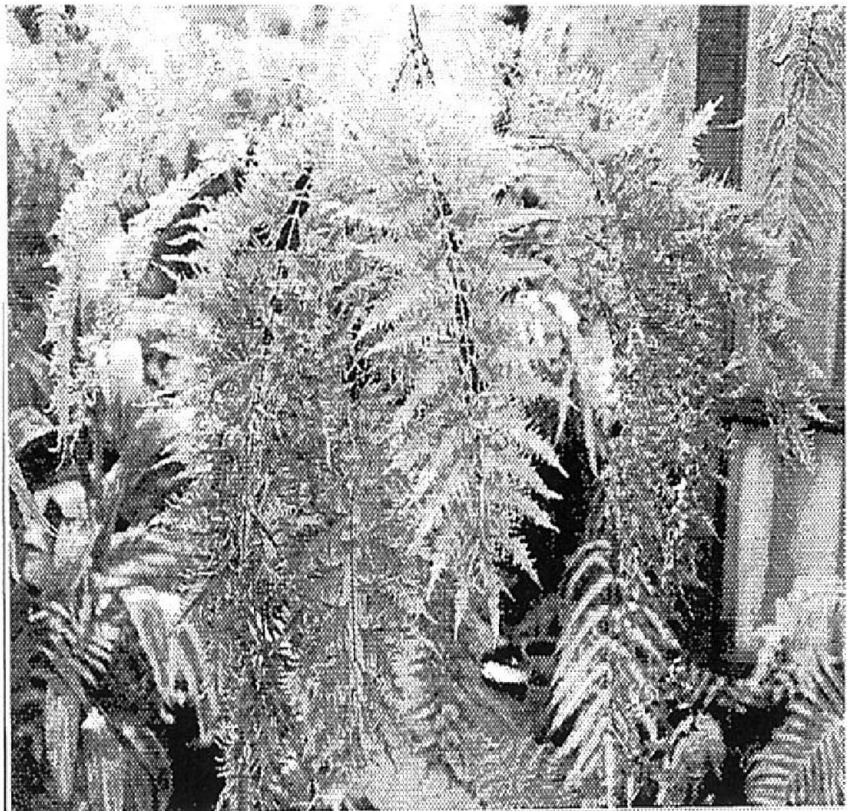
This sort of propagation was never a commercial interest. Today however, the advent of tissue culture has changed all that. As soon as the commercial nurseries found they could produce hundreds of plants from a small segment of an existing plant, and that these plants could reach a saleable stage much faster than most fertile species could be propagated from spore (and tended to grow faster than plants propagated from traditional division), they went from exclusive to available.

I bought my two plants a few years ago from a non specialist suburban nursery for the same price as they charged for the most common of ferns.

The Whitei was labelled with the same common name given to the standard *Drynaria rigidula* 'Basket Fern'. I expect the name was meant to reflect the basket like appearance produced by the dry shield fronds of a fully mature specimen, rather than the aptness of the plant for hanging basket situations. While the latter interpretation of the name lacks a lot of imagination, it is still suits the plant. *Drynarias* are an epiphytic species and tend to grow from tree trunks and branches in their natural habitat (they're native to the tropical islands and countries between Malasia and N. Australia). They require a light, airy situation with some humidity well the light, airy bit really says "give me a hanging basket with a coarse, well drained potting mix" (what, you've never heard one talk before? ... you can make a mix that way by adding some vermiculite and river sand). Since we don't live in the tropics, the humidity bit means that they'd prefer a spot under a fibre glass cover and near a fish pond (or at least with lots of other plants). Given this sort of situation, they grow slowly, but strongly and

unlike most other ferns, don't seem to mind if they miss being watered for few days. They tend to like an occasional feeding, but because of the coarse basket mix, you really need to soak the entire basket in a tub of weak liquid fertiliser so the plant has a chance to suck some of it up before it all runs away.

Continued page 11



Drynaria rigidula cv. Whitei

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THE FERN COMMUNITY AT MOUNT DROMEDARY, SOUTH COAST, NEW SOUTH WALES

By Barry Stagoll

Whilst staying on the South Coast in May (1983!), Gay and I took the opportunity to climb Mount Dromedary, a more-or-less solitary peak of a little over 2,500 feet inland from the small township of Central Tilba (you may know it for its National Trust classification as an historic town, or for the fact that you pass through it around mid-point on probably the worst remaining section of the highway as it winds through sharply undulating country).

The mount is within a NSW Department of Forests preserve, being part of the Bodalla State Forest. You can approach it from several directions. We used the most-usual entry from the north along Dromedary Creek, off the unsealed road which connects Tilba with the "scenic drive" around the inland foreshores of Wahgonga Inlet. However, we wasted a little time finding the correct turn-off. In contrast to the "commercial" attractions in the vicinity those run by public authorities are not always well signposted.

In reasonably dry weather, from this direction you can drive down a track virtually to the start of the slope. The track beyond this point continues wide enough to accommodate vehicles, but the gradients and surface conditions demand four-wheel drive. Not being so equipped, we climbed on foot. In any case, it is fairly difficult to pick out small plants from a bucking seat! not to mention the advantage of enjoying the exercise, including jumping out of the way of the many "hikers" who were doing the mount on wheels.

The walk up and back from our set-off point is put at four hours. We dawdled a bit over our discoveries, and took a little over five.

The first ferns to be encountered on the mount proper, apart from the ubiquitous bracken (*Pteridium*), were a small *Pyrrosia* (I think *rupestris*) and necklace fern (*Asplenium flabellifolium*), growing on the lower trunk of a large deciduous tree, one of a variety growing together in what was obviously once a fairly-isolated farm on the lower slope. Both ferns are quite common elsewhere in the region, in some places close to the coast.

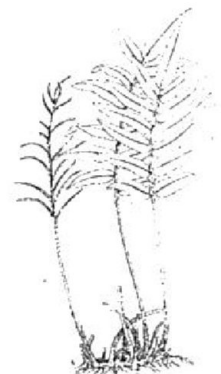
Keeping a keen eye peeled on the lower slopes one also comes across patches of common maidenhair (*Adiantum aethiopicum*), and both Dick-

sonia antarctica and *Cyathea australis* tree-ferns are abundant

Other types of ferns are not much in evidence on the track up the north side until the ridge is reached. The track then follows a reasonably flat course under a medium tree cover for around a sixth of a mile, at a height perhaps a bit less than two-thirds that of the summit. Along this section, apart from plentiful bracken again, good stands of lacy-ground fern (*Dennstaedtia davalliodes*), rainbow fern (*Culcita dubia*), common rasp fern (*Doodia aspera*), and sickle fern (*Pallaea falcata*) occur.

As the track begins to rise sharply again into a rocky, comparatively dry section of the terrain, we came across two varieties of *Lindsaea* on the embankment, neither of which we could name with certainty. Both small and frail, as usual with this species, but managing in a harsh, thin soil layer on partially-exposed rocks.

The track then ascends fairly sharply to a small parking area for vehicles, and from this a circular walking trail leads to the summit. Those wishing only to visit the latter as quickly as possible take the "short" leg, those who are interested in the surroundings the "rain forest" leg. This works its way around the mount, mainly on the southern and south westerly aspects until quite close to the summit.



(*Blechnum wattsi*)

Hard water fern (*Blechnum wattsi*) and more *Doodia* and *Pellaea* are soon encountered. Then an interesting natural grotto, under a rock ledge about 8 feet high and 20 feet or so off the trail, which is heavily populated with strap water fern (*Blechnum patersonii*), fishbone water fern (*Blechnum nudum*), kangaroo and fragrant fern (*Microsorium diversifolium* and *scandens* respectively).

continued page 13

Favourite Fern for March *Drynaria rigidula* cv. 'Whitei'

Drynaria rigidula grows from a lumpy, greenish mass of a rhizome which protrudes from the soil and spreads slowly at small, furry protrusions. The plant is dimorphic, having two quite different frond types: shield or *nest* fronds, and full or *fertile* fronds (in the case of cv. *Whitei*, the fertile fronds aren't fertile at all and never develop sporangia). The shield fronds appear to be a sort of water catchment mechanism: decrease the amount of watering and the plant produces more shields and less of the full fronds. The plant looks best with a nice balance of both frond types.



New growing fronds have felt like fur covering which gives them a light white/green colour; shield fronds look brilliant at this stage, being wide enough to really show off the felty appearance and contrast with the old dry shield fronds. The full fronds begin as stalks protruding from between the shield fronds without much in the way of leaflets or pinnules to mention. As the fronds develop, the little pinnules on these stalks fan out into broad, dark green, frilly segments which overlap to produce a ruffled (perhaps even 'bushy') appearance and the frond becomes heavy and pendant, hanging down nearly a metre at this point you see the other reason why they need to be in a basket with plenty of clearance below.

As winter sets in, the full fronds start to drop all their ruffled pinnules (we need more stuff to sweep up, don't we) and you eventually decide it's time to chop them off ready for next spring's flush. By this time all the shield fronds have turned dry and brown and add to the previous years collection, but that's not bad, it's still has quite a regal appearance and is one of the neater, garden decorations you'll have for the winter months.

There doesn't appear to be a lot that can go wrong with this plant: seems fairly free from pests in our climate (apart from the occasional visitation from a mealy bug or two), however it's a little difficult to get it full and symmetrical so it's probably not the ultimate competition plant, but for anyone interested in keeping a collection of the most stunning ferns our climate will allow, this is one you shouldn't miss.

As an added incentive, I've read that *Drynaria rigidula* fronds are eaten in some countries I expect that cv. *Whitei* is similarly edible, so you may be in the right place for a quick snack while labouring away in the fern house. Stunning, yes, but they don't look all that appetising to me and if you read the article on Burke & Wills' exploits in this newsletter, you'll probably agree there are variations on the meaning of 'edible'... still, if you're the type who likes to give everything a try, and you're still able to communicate afterwards, let us know what it's like.



Fig 154. *DRYNARIA RIGIDULA* X2
a) Section of fertile pinna x2

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November Competition Winners:

1st *Dryopteris dilatata* 'Crispa Whiteside'
Don Fuller

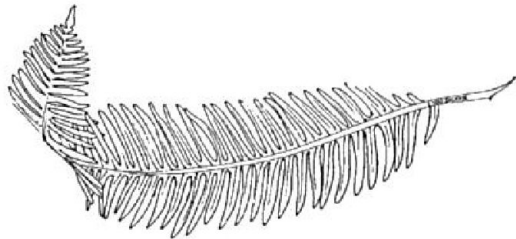
2nd *Dropteris Filix-mas*
Don Fuller

3rd *Polystichum setiferum*
Don Fuller



November Raffle Winners:

Gay Stagoll x 2
Diana Mayne x 2
Reg Orr x 2
Lyle Timms



Continued from page 7

CHRISTMAS LUNCH

Our raffle proved to be popular with the inclusion of a handcrafted wooden box from Reg Orr, and a Christmas cake made by Mavis Potter thank you to you both and all other members who donated to the raffle and auction, without your assistance these occasions would not be possible.

This year we decided to hold a fern sale in conjunction with the afternoon, this is the first time since I have been a member that we have done this. Sales were good and it was good to hear the positive feedback from members, especially those who can't always get to meetings during the year, missing many opportunities to purchase new plants.

The afternoon was finished off with afternoon tea and a chance to catch up with a chat to many members. To all those who attended the day thank you for your company and participation, for those who couldn't make it maybe we will see you this year at a meeting or on an excursion.



Reprinted from San Francisco Fern Society

A Clever Solution

It seems the more ferns we add to our collection, available hanging space just seems to disappear, almost like magic. However, one member was able to suggest a different way of displaying hanging plants.

Ted Smits, our good friend from Key West, was able to rescue several old clothing racks that a retail clothing store was discarding. Smits being ever resourceful when it comes to the subject of ferns, was able to bring several of these very sturdy and workable clothing racks to our January meeting and included them in our monthly raffle.

continued page 15

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THE FERN COMMUNITY AT MOUNT DROMEDARY

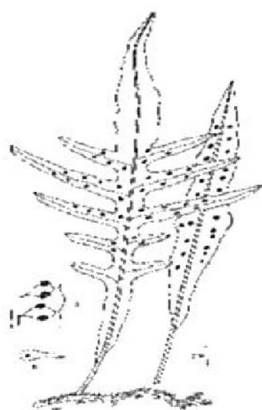
It was at this stage that we began to regret the fact that we had not loaded the camera with a fast slide film and brought flash gear along, as this presented an interesting

picture subject but the natural light level was very low even at mid-afternoon on a bright day.



(*Blechnum patersonii*)

A few feet further on was a luxuriant growth of scrambling coral fern (*Gleichenia microphylla*), and a patch of oak-leaf fern (*Histiopteris incisa*), growing as usual in a fairly well-lit area, quite close to one of the more important "finds" - a well-developed specimen of king fern (*Todea barbara*). Numbers of shiny shield ferns (*Lastreopsis shepherdii*) began to appear (*Microsorium scandens*) in this vicinity, and we also came across what seemed to be (as far as we could see) a solitary specimen of a quite different *Lastreopsis*, which we could not name (and felt too diffident to take a frond specimen of in the circumstances).



There follows a fascinating area, quite large in extent, of fairly gently-sloping ground, with a good depth of soil and well populated with mature trees. This enjoys sufficient shade to assist ferns and other shade-tolerant plants to exist at the expense of other flora, and in this area fragrant fern grows in profusion, both on trees/treeferns and rooted in the soil, together with some kangaroo fern, finger fern (*Grammitis billardieri*), shield hare's foot (*Rumohra adiantiformis*), and various filmy ferns.

It took a while to tear ourselves away from this area, but striking out then through the thinning tree cover to the summit there was plenty of rainbow fern and Doodia again in open patches in that stretch.



Todea barbara

The final fern encountered

turned out to be a largish colony of silky fan fern (*Sticherus tener*) occupying an open situation virtually at the summit.

All in all we counted over 25 varieties, and of interest was the fact that we found some growing in situations we had not previously associated them with. Other members may well find it worth a few hours of their time to look in at Mount Dromedary if they are in its vicinity in agreeable weather. Perhaps they might go equipped to take the photographs we missed.

.....
ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED 1983 IN THE NEWS-
LETTER OF THE FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA
INC.

Culcita dubia (False bracken) is now *Calochlaena dubia*

Microsorium diversifolium (Kangaroo fern) is now
Microsorium pustulatum ssp *pustulatum*

The fern cited as *Lastreopsis shepherdii* should have
been described as *L. acuminata*

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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.

Adiantum concinnum 1/05
Adiantum cunninghamii 1/05
Adiantum formosum 6/05
Adiantum pedatum 2/07
Adiantum radd. 'Fragrans' 3/05
Anemia phyllitides 6/06
Anemia tomentosa 6/06
Anogramma leptophylla 12/06
Arachniodes aristata 11/06
Arachniodes webbianum /05

Asplenium flabellifolium 11/06
Athyrium filix-femina 07/06
Athyrium filix-femina 'Victoriae' 1/07
Athyrium filix-femina (red stipe) 12/06
Athyrium niponicum "Pictum," 3/07
Blechnum cartilagineum 2/07
Blechnum chambersii 9/07
Blechnum discolor 08/06
Blechnum fluviatile 9/07
Blechnum minus 5/05

Blechnum moorei 10/06
Blechnum novae-zelandiae 1/05
Blechnum procerum 3/07
Blechnum spicant 12/06
Blechnum wattsii 4/06
Bolbitis quoyana 7/06
Cheilanthes alabamensis /06
Cheilanthes kuhnii 1/06
Cheilanthes tomentosa 1/05
Christella dentata 3/06
Cibotium schiedeii 1/07
Cryptogramma crispa /05
Cyathea australis 2/07
Cyathea baileyana 8/06
Cyathea contaminans 1/07
Cyathea cooperi 05/06
Cyathea cooperi 'Cinnamon' 3/07
Cyathea cooperi (blue stipe) 1/07
Cyathea cunninghamii 1/07
Cyathea dealbata 1/05
Cyathea felina 2/07
Cyathea gleichenioides 2/07
Cyathea intermedia 2/07
Cyathea medullaris 7/05
Cyathea myosuroides /07
Cyathea robusta 3/06
Cyrtomium caryotideum 5/06
Cyrtomium macrophyllum 5/05
Dicksonia antarctica 2/07
Diplazium australe 2/07
Diplazium dilatatum 8/06
Doodia dives 3/07
Dryopteris affinis 'cristata' 4/07
Dryopteris 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 wallichiana 4/07
Hypolepis glandulifera 1/05
Hypolepis rugosula 2/07
Lastreopsis decomposita 12/06
Lastreopsis glabella 4/07
Lastreopsis hispida 11/06
Lastreopsis marginans 1/07
Lygodium japonicum 9/07
Matteuccia orientalis /06
Oreopteris limbosperma 08/06
Pellaea sagittata 3/07
Pellaea viridis 2/05
Phlebodium aureum /06
Platynerium hillii 12/06
Pneumatopteris pennigera NZ 12/05
Polystichum aculeatum 06/06
Polystichum australiense 12/06
Polystichum formosum 1/07
Polystichum onocolobatum 4/05
Polystichum polyblepharum 8/06

Polystichum proliferum 4/06
Polystichum retroso-paleacum 10/06
Polystichum setiferum 07/06
Polystichum setiferum 'Congested' 12/06
Polystichum tsus-simense 3/07
Polystichum vestitum 2/07
Polystichum xiphophyllum 12/05
Pronephrum 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) 3/07
Pteris vittata 6/05
Pyrrosia lingua 'variegata' 5/06
Revwattsia fragile 2/06
Rumohra adiantiformis (native) 4/06
Rumohra adiantiformis (S.Africa) 12/06
Sadleria pallida 6/05
Stenochlaena palustris 2/07
Thelypteris navarrensii 1/07

Thank you to the following spore donors: Don Fuller, Frank Hardung, Kylie Stocks, Neville Crawford, Richard Brinckmann, Wendy Johnston, Claire Shackel, Crosby Chase and John & Judy Marley

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A Clever Solution

The racks have a square base with four stems coming up from the base. Attached to the stems are arms which branch outwards. The stems can be arranged in different levels from approximately four to eight feet high. This plant stand is also ideally suited for six or eight inch hanging baskets or pots. Wire hooks of various lengths can also be used on the racks to give a tiered appearance when arranging plants. The best part about the whole plant stand is that it is completely movable. The square base has four sturdy casters which makes moving your plants from "here to there a breeze.

Who says recycling doesn't work!!



NEWSLETTER

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

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