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NEWSLETTER



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2008

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:

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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

CHANGE OF DATE ACCOUNT EASTER

MARCH MEETING

**Thursday the 27th, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre
Wetherby Road, Doncaster.**

Note the change of date for this meeting to Thursday after Easter.

Our topic for the night will be a discussion of ferns for the drier conditions. This will take the form of a panel with Barry White and Barry Stagoll.

Competition category: Ant fern that is surviving with little water.

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

APRIL

Saturday 12th Excursion to Marysville.
Further details on page 21.

**Thursday the 17th, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre
Wetherby Road, Doncaster.**

This will be our normal monthly meeting and it is hoped that we will have a speaker from nylex to talk about irrigation systems.

Competition category: Any Fern

Saturday the 19th we will be participating in the
Kevin Heinze Centre Autumn Fair.
Further details on page 21.

PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

The spring and summer were pretty trying again - what with runs of hot days occurring much earlier than in the past, the watering restrictions, and little rain - what a contrast to the experience up north!

In our garden, ferns (not to mention other plants) took a battering. It didn't help that the rapid warming in spring brought on some tissue damage from recent fertiliser applications. It's probably going to be advisable in light of the general rise in temperatures for us to concentrate spring fertilising in future more into the early part of the season. But you have to admire the determination of some plants to "carry on regardless" - despite the weather, and our far-from-benign growing conditions, self-propagated blechnums were showing through in the spring. No fronds being visible now, we'll have to wait and see whether they've survived the summer.

Finally it looks as though we all may get some relief from the prolonged dry conditions in our region, with seemingly increasing confidence that we've entered the 'La Nina' phase of the southern hemisphere weather cycle. Let's hope this prevails for a while now.

At the well-attended February Meeting, Robyn and Eddy Sabljak gave us a very interesting presentation on their Fern Acres Nursery. The discussion session afterward covered a lot of aspects of fern growing, including planting and caring for treeferns and ground ferns, and their techniques for mounting (and remounting) platyceriums and caring for them. We had to wait quite a while for the pleasure of Robyn and Eddy doing this presentation (it wasn't possible for them to take up an invitation around a year earlier) but it was worth waiting for.

Members acquainted with Doug and Ella Thomas (Doug is a past President of the Society) will be pleased to learn that they're both well and still keep a large collection of ferns at their Ringwood East residence. Doug had his 90th birthday in October. I contacted them to see how they're getting on, and to let them know that the Committee have decided to produce a new FSV booklet on growing ferns, and it's likely that we'll be attracted to the idea of incorporating some of the material Doug authored for the previous one "What to do about Ferns". They were pleased to hear of this decision, and indicated they will be entirely agreeable to us using whatever material we consider appropriate.

We'll let you know more about the booklet project as preparation proceeds, but the general concept is for a format incorporating a full colour cover and selected colour illustrations, and concentrating on distilling into print practical information on growing ferns. With the right product, we'll have opportunities to seek sales through outlets such as Botanic Gardens bookshops - and in this way get "public relations" benefit for ferns and our Society.

Barry Stagoll

Front cover:

Adiantum pedatum (American maidenhair, five finger fern)

A small to medium to 60cm. Fronds grow in clusters from a clump forming rhizome.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2008

April :

Saturday the 12th:

will be an excursion to Marysville, it is planned to meet at the park in the Centre of Marysville at 09.30am. Here we will be met by Mary Kenealy who knows where all the good fern places are. If you are interested in going and need transport let one of the committee members know.



Thursday the 17th:

this will be our normal meeting night details on page 19.

Saturday the 19th:

the Kevin Heinze Garden Centre will hold their annual Autumn Fair, and the Fern Society has the opportunity to participate in it. As this event is very well supported by the public we propose to take this opportunity to promote ferns and the Fern Society. This will take the form of a small display of ferns and an information table. There may also be the opportunity to sell a few ferns.

The fair will be at the Kevin Heinze Garden Centre and will open at 09.00am and close at 1.00pm. Admission is free.

We will need 3 people to staff the stand, further details will be available at the March Meeting or by contacting Don Fuller, John or Norma Hodges.



May

Thursday the 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:

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.

February Meeting

FERN ACRES NURSERY

Talk by Robyn and Eddie Sabljak

I would like to start with an apology first off by saying that we don't normally do talks and are therefore quite inexperienced. We aren't going to lecture to you about growing ferns as this will vary according to your locality and conditions and access to water. However if you have any specific questions after the presentation we would be happy to assist if we can.

Our talk tonight will be to present our business to you; what we do, where we are and so on. Fern Acres is located in the Kinglake Ranges 65km north east of Melbourne. The nursery was established approximately 25 years ago in Kinglake West by the Tinker family. The property is 5 acres of which 2 acres are dedicated to the nursery, gardens and growing areas. This also encompasses the surrounds of the house and carport which at any given time hosts a number of epiphytic ferns and orchids in the process of being put on mounts.

Ed and I took over the nursery on 1 July 1996. The nursery was quite run down when we took over and overgrown with blackberries. We started the process of cleaning up and that involved many long hours of weed pulling, trimming, burning off, tidying up and rearranging. All done in the of winter with cold wet and frozen numb fingers. We also learned that Kinglake winters are not very kind to plants in an unprotected igloo; loosing hundreds dollars worth of stags and elks to severe frost and cold. A lesson learned!

In the early years of our business, apart from trying to get 2 young children to and from school and kindergarten, Ed worked at his trade as a tool maker/fitter and was travelling to and from work. At this time we were buying the majority of our stock from other growers and on selling.

In 1999 Ed quit outside work and we were able to start growing our own stock in a major way. We have developed our own potting mix which

always proves quite popular at the Fern Show); a combination of composted pine bark river pebbles and tree fern fibre and slow release fertilizer. The proportions of each changing slightly as we pot from tubes to larger stock. We grow our tube stock in a poly house (igloo) that is in an **open paddock** and so can become super heated in the summer and freezing in the winter. We cool during summer by short bursts of watering. We do not heat during winter but do protect young stock with the use of Marix frost protection cloth. When plants are progressed through to 140mm pot size they go into the growing area adjacent to the nursery. This area is protected by a large tree canopy. From here they go into the nursery.

We grow a number of tree fern varieties that provide small, large and intermediate growing tree ferns, suitable for deep shade or more exposed positions. We pride ourselves on cold hardy grown stock that will not turn up its toes in the home garden environment. We also grow a wide range of ground ferns that are easy to grow in the home environment. While grown cold hardy these plants will thrive in the warmer conditions of suburbia.

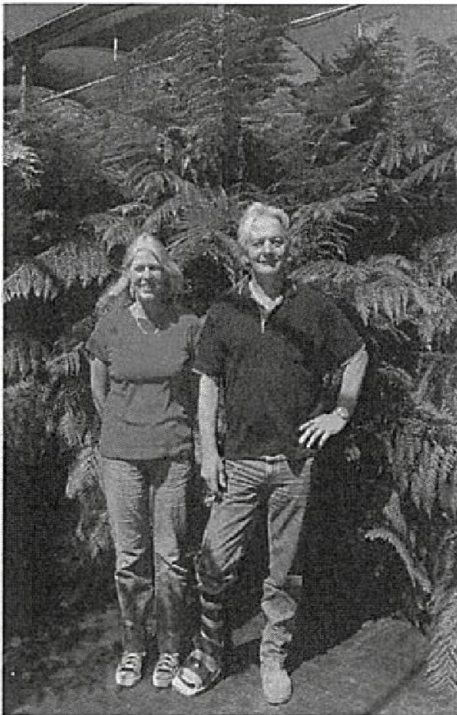
We have over recent years been supplying the Victorian museum with fern stock for their atrium. We also supply a number of government bodies such as Melbourne Botanic Gardens (Cranbourne), Melbourne Aquarium, Melbourne University (School of Forest and Ecosystem Science) and Canberra National Botanic Gardens. We have also supplied specialty plants to Better Homes & Gardens (Ch 7) and Paul Thompson a native plant landscape consultant.

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Reprinted with the permission of the Nursery and Garden Industry Victoria, article which appeared in Groundswell publication February 2008, author Genevieve McCaskill.

Unfurling MR FERN



AS A DESCENDENT FROM SOME OF THE OLDEST PLANTS IN EARTH'S HISTORY, THE HUMBLE FERN HAS CERTAINLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME AND ENDURED ELEMENTS OF ALL SEASONS AND AGES. DEFYING THE CHALLENGES OF DROUGHT, FIRE AND FROST, CURLED UP FRONDS CONTINUE TO SPROUT AND EXPAND AS DOES MR FERN, THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS TRADING IN THE PRODUCTION OF THESE AMAZING PLANTS. GENEVIEVE MCCASKILL SPOKE TO BUSINESS OWNERS LES AND ROSIE VULCZ ABOUT THEIR PASSION FOR ALL THINGS FERNY.

Set in the heart of the lush environs of the Otways Ranges in Victoria, it is easy to see why nature thrives in this rain blessed part of the woods. Fungi in all colours and shapes cling to shady trunks and moss smothered rocks and bracken thrive in the sub tropical climate. Vaulting spectacularly towards the light are the tree ferns with their lacey emerald wings fanning the dappled sunlight. As we zig zag down overgrown pathways on a four wheel drive motor bike, one would be forgiven for thinking we were in a long forgotten rainforest, but we are in fact at the production fern nursery of 'Mr Fern' and I am clinging to dear life on the back of a motor cycle as Les Vulcz excitedly points out the amazing results of the collaboration of his hard work and mother nature, whilst I juggle his crutches. Les recently sustained a broken ankle which has not impeded his enthusiasm or ability to do anything!

After working for Parks Victoria, Les initially began growing potatoes on his property while supplying tree ferns to Melbourne nurseries part-time. Rosie then started growing ferns after Les built a shade house. The ferns started to thrive and Rosie soon requested another shade house to occupy her time whilst pregnant with their first child. The production nursery was built in 1985 and Mr Fern subsequently began trading. By 1987, there were six shade houses on the farm!

A business idea was soon conceived to create a sustainable tree fern plantation based on the principles of ecosystem mimicry, which began in 1996.

In 1990 it was decided to only sell propagated stock in line with the "Going Green" campaign of the nursery industry

.This represented a unique challenge due to it being the first tree fern farm of its kind. Seeking advice from the Otway Agroforestry



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Vale, Betty Duncan

Sadly, Betty passed away on 31st January, after a short illness at Waverley Valley Aged Care.

Betty has been a long time member of the Fern Society.

Our condolences go to the family.

Reprinted with thanks from Fern Society of South Australia February, 2008.

What is a Treefern

By Keith Rogers

Some years ago I asked Peter Bostock from the Queensland Herbarium, if there was any definite descriptive answer to "What is a real Treefern".

The prompt reply was from Flora of Aust vol 48, "Treeferns" also Per Professor Peter Bostock also from a manuscript by Professor R.E.Hoittum

Botanical Description

"Rhizome erect or prostrate or rarely epiphytic on rainforest trees with vascular tissue forming a vascular bundle with thickened walls. Base covered with adventitious roots.

Stipes in tight spiral at rhizome, apex, with lateral

pneumathodes forming discontinuous lines on stipe and rachis.

A small pneumathode is present at the base of every pinna".

The rest was very complex and uninteresting.

So Keith's simplified version came about below.

Keith's simplified version

The following is an interpreted into simpler terms and forms the basic key for the lay person to "what is a treefern".

- Rhizome is the trunk like growth point, erect, short to huge, or flat on the ground, sometimes on other trees.
- The frond emerges from the growth point in an unfurling spiral or crozier.
- The frond has lengthwise broken stripes called Pneumathodes or "air breathing sacs" along each side of the frond.
- Frond mostly hairy, or scaly, shorter to the end on pinnules or leaves.
- Spore patch on or near the veins of pinnules or leaves in a +/- circle.
- The fronds consisting of vascular bundles forming strengthening support tissue with a thick tissue skin cover. Somewhat like a bunch of spaghetti with plastic wrapping.
- A small stripe at the join of every branch.
- Base and lower trunk covered with matted roots forming a buttress for support.

continued on page 26

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Fern Acres Nursery

Apart from pot stock we import Tasmanian soft tree fern and butts. The butts are used for a number of products that we sell, such as tree fern fibre, which is a by product of the cutting of boards and carvings. Ed produces tree fern head carvings, boards, planter tubs, baskets and half baskets. The tree fern head carvings are extremely popular and have proven to be a popular choice when purchasing a gift for the enthusiastic gardener.



We also grow elk and stag horn ferns and a small variety of other epiphytic ferns.

Some years ago we were invited to contribute to the Fern Show display and sales. We found this challenging, not only from the perspective of distance, but also coming up with new presentations each year so that we created a different focal point. These were rewarding both financially and creatively.

These days we have taken up a new challenge. Opportunity arose to fully landscape a large suburban property from scratch. This has broadened our focus from just ferns to other complimentary plants as well as finding suitable plants for areas where it would be too dry or too exposed for ferns.

As a result we now stock Xanthorrhoea and Cycads.

During Question time a member asked what fertilising they are using. The answer was a handful of dynamic lifter (depending on the size of the pot) is put in on top of some potting mix with the fern's roots sitting on the dynamic lifter then filled with potting mix. This allows the roots to get the benefit of the slow release dynamic lifter where it is needed the most. Potting is done about every six months in the nursery when this procedure is repeated.

In our own gardens it was recommended that dynamic lifter should be added to the pots every six months as repotting is not undertaken on such a regular basis, this will also stop the fronds from yellowing off.

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Continued from page 24.

What is a Treefern

How many

All up there are nearly 1,000 species, they are grouped into many Genus, with Subgenus, Sections and Subsections. Then species, subspecies, varieties & hybrids as well.

They consist of

Cyathea	Alsophylla	Gymnosphaera
Sphaeropteris	Forniera	Amphicosmia
Sarcopholis	Schizocaena	

A few more are

Cibotium	Dicksonia	Lophosora
Metaxya	Nephelia	Trichipteris

And maybe a few others too.

(Image: base of *Cyathea neocaledonica* from new Caledonia by Brian Laughland New Zealand.)

Some generic names which have commonly been misapplied to the genus *Cyathea* in the past, so catching up botanically will take many decades.



Sometimes plant people are scared off by Latin botanical names and terms, not being able to cope with words they do not understand and often can pronounce, therefore the simple terms.



(Image: *Cyathea cooperi* Vascular Bundles in stipe by Keith Rogers)

Location area

Africa, Asia, Central and South America, Malaysia & the Pacific, including Australasia.

Elevation

These ferns occur from sea level to sub alpine grasslands of PNG at 3,800 metres, mostly occurring in humid mountain forests in the tropics and

subtropics and the warm temperate forests of the Southern Hemisphere.

Endangered

Some species are so unique that there is only handful in existence. Two that come to mind are:

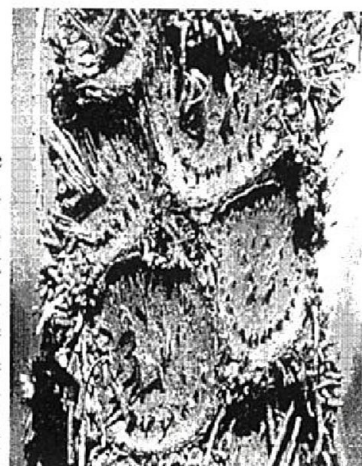
C. exilis in Far North Queensland. There were only a few species and in the 1990s the area was devastated by fire.

C. brevipinnae on Lord Howe Island are guarded very well by the 870 metre high mountain. It is for the very fit and relatively hard to climb.

(Image: Coin spotted with remnants of Vascular Bundles by Keith Rogers)

Age

Tree fern species are successful survivors from the distant past, with forms dating back 300 million years ago. Over these millions of years the tides rose and fell by many metres, the treefern acclimatized to these differing climatic conditions. This then gave us many species that are very similar, visually.



Life Span

Treeferns some are well over 200 years old. In home cultivation, many years.

Article will be continued in the next issue of Newsletter.

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Unfurling Mr Fern

Group, Environment Australia (DEW) and the Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), the tree fern farm was developed and has aroused interest both nationally and internationally for essentially replicating the rainforest floor by planting ferns and allowing nature to take its course.

"Over the years we have attempted to diversify, but we end up going back to the core and if that works then why not keep doing it?" Les says. Mr Fern's main specialist lines are truncated varieties such as *Dicksonia antarctica* (Soft tree fern) and *Cyathea australis* (Rough tree fern). They mainly produce local, Australian and New Zealand species of fern, in that order, as locally grown ferns are obviously "made for the area".

"Our philosophy is very yin and yang" Les says, "We are not depleting resources in any way and everything harvested is replanted in its most natural environment. The ecosystem remains undisturbed".

Whilst remaining resolutely humble, it is clear that what challenges have seemed insurmountable have been relished by Les and Rosie and prompted them to consistently upgrade, improve and finesse their business with clever logistics and sweeping simplicity. As they are currently exporting their ferns to seven countries, the business has had to comply with stringent quarantine and importing regulations.

"You need to be a risk taker in this business as it's risky and hard to get permits" Les says, "You basically have to go through four levels of government and the procedures are quite complicated in order to meet European Union standards". More importantly, you must be proficient in what you do and both the US and Canada are examples of this, where legislation is tightened and stringent. Les recounted various incidents where Australian exporters have come under fire for attempting to 'slip through the net' but Mr Fern was instead commended for their compliance with world wide standards

and as a benchmark, have established a Horticulture Export Program Approved Arrangement with the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AOIS).



It has taken a lot of trial and error in the production of the tree fern plants, especially to advance the plants to a quarantine passable product.

"This job is a combination of horticulture, agriculture and forestry~ and we are enjoying the challenges of breaking new ground", Les said.

In the earlier days of trials, the ferns were developed using both the Australian and Dutch methods, but the most successful result were achieved with the implementation of low input systems used in the Australian style trials.

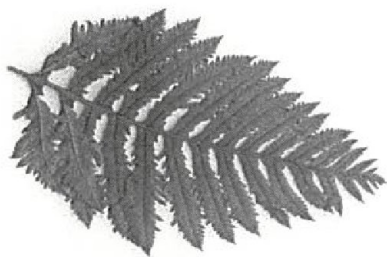
"We have tried growing the ferns underneath pines and also gum trees but the gums have an allelopathic effect which suppresses growth of plants underneath" Les said. "We discovered that the plantation really had to be self sustaining in order for them to flourish."

Interestingly, the harvesting of these ferns is done without disturbing the root stock (plants are taken from above the ground), and trunks are then treated and prepared for export and housed for 12 weeks in the shade house (for EU countries). Roots are then formed once the tree fern has been re-planted. As yet, no one has scientifically been able to explain the rare growth habit of the tree fern, which makes this plant all the more exceptional.

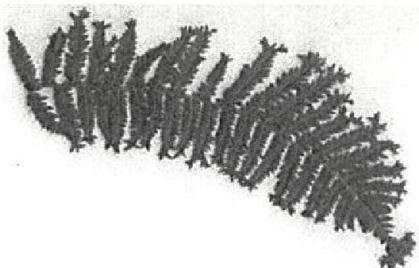
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February Competition Winners:

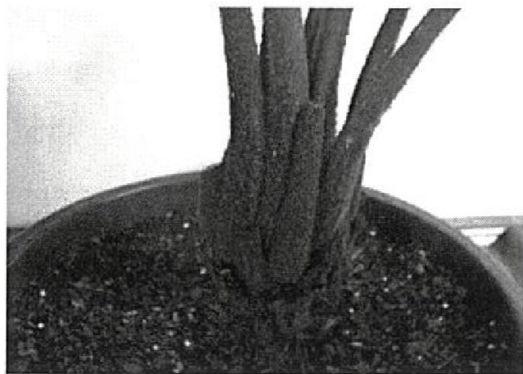
1st Polypodium australe
Keith Hutchison



2nd Cyathea cooperi "crested"
Brenda Girdlestone



3rd Cyathea cooperi cv "cinnamon"
Don Fuller



February Raffle Winners:

Mirini Lang
Ken Hall
Colin Cleat
Lyle Timms

Open Garden

As discussed by Robyn and Eddie Sabljak.
Robyn and Eddie will be participating in this
open Garden with a display of Ferns

details for the open garden display in strath creek
are:

From the 8th - 31st march 2008.

At King Parrot Valley Retreat
26 Wentworths Road
Strath Creek 3658

Phone 5797 0207
Mobile 0429 955 909

Contact Robert or Darryl.

Bookings essential for 15th for the launch of
"Autumn below the Ranges".
RSVP 11 March.

Bush tucker garden
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Cyrtomium falcatum

Reprinted from Newsletter December, 1982.

Drawing on page 29 by Barry Stagoll.



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CYRTOMIUM
FALCATUM

by BARRY STAGOLL

Unfurling Mr Fern

The unique nature of Mr Fern sparked the interest of Martin Rickard, the President of the British Pteridological Society and author of the 'Plant finders guide to garden ferns'. Rickard, who also exhibits an annual display stand at the Royal Horticultural Society's Chelsea Flower & Garden Show in the UK, sought the supply of mature tree ferns for his stand and together with Mr Fern won gold at Chelsea for seven years consecutively.

In 2002, Rickard approached Les to present at a symposium on 'Threats and Responses' at Surrey University in the UK. The symposium was attended by 26 countries and Les cites this as being one of the highlights of his occupation and wide spanning career. It was definitely very rewarding and a great experience", Les said, Rosie has also contributed to various International Journals which have been published and completed a Masters in Sustainable Development.

Mr Fern will soon play host to the world's fern enthusiasts as an annual tour led by the British Pteridological Society will take place in Victoria for the first time. "Yes, we will have fern fanatics from different countries descending on Mr Fern in twelve months and we are really looking forward to their visit as there are people coming that we haven't seen in a long time", Les said.

With the UK currently the biggest market for Mr Fern, there has been more recently a great interest from China, where they have recently commenced exporting to. Les and Rosie recently showcased their production nursery to prospective business partners from China and their entourage which also included two translators. "We gave them a true Australian experience in the four wheel drive and got bogged in the mud. My son had to come and tow us out" Les laughs, "But they loved it!"

Mr Fern is fortunate to be located in one of Victoria's highest rainfall pockets where they receive an annual accrual of 2000 mls per year, shared only by the Falls Creek area. Following drier than usual conditions, a new system for eco irrigation was designed (in line with industry advisors) to minimise water usage. "Despite having an allocation to utilise the river water, we don't need to rely on it, as the way our plantation has been designed is to be self watering", Rosie said "In fact one of our next projects will be looking at rainfall from the shade house and piping it up to the top of the plantation and so the water run off runs off on the ferns. The ferns actually act as natural filtration systems".

Historically, ferns have been the source of great fascination. Whilst most of the world's plants and land animals were killed in the great extinction of the late cretaceous era, life came back in the form of ferns. Captain Cook collected *Dicksonia antarctica* ferns (now extinct in the area) on one of his voyages to South Australia, and returned to England to propagate them in conservatories.

More recently Mr Fern has been involved in preservation, conservation and sustainability with their ferns. This includes the development of treatments to replace the use of Methyl Bromide in line with the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

What lies ahead for Mr Fern is 500 acres of land to be planted down. "We have at least ten years of work left! Our focus is on more plantations and more product" Les said. Rosie chimes in, "People are becoming more aware of nature and there is more demand for greener products and that's what we are aiming for. That's why we have gone to the trouble of writing an Environmental Management System (EMS) for the property. The industry is influencing accreditation, which seems to be a general trend, led by Europe".

The resilient tree ferns are seen as the true opportunists of the plant world which is something that Les and Rosie have capitalised on and become unforgivably passionate about. "We became accidental nurserymen and it's life's enterprise and we are evolving with it", Rosie says. "We learn so much from the industry, which is essential with a global market. We are happy to continue doing what we do", Les says with a huge and modest smile.



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 | Dryopteris dilatata 'crispa whiteside' 12/05 |
| Adiantum cunninghamii 1/05 | Dryopteris erythrosora 6/07 |
| Adiantum formosum 6/05 | Dryopteris filix-mas 11/06 |
| Adiantum pedatum 2/07 | Dryopteris guanchica 12/05 |
| Adiantum radd. 'Fragrans' 3/05 | Dryopteris sieboldii 12/06 |
| Anemia phyllitides 6/06 | Dryopteris wallichiana 4/07 |
| Anemia tomentosa 6/06 | Hypolepis glandulifera 1/05 |
| Anogramma leptophylla 12/06 | Hypolepis rugosula 2/07 |
| Arachniodes aristata 11/06 | Lastreopsis decomposita 12/06 |
| Arachniodes webbiana 1/05 | Lastreopsis glabella 4/07 |
| Asplenium flabellifolium 11/06 | Lastreopsis hispida 11/06 |
| Athyrium filix-femina 07/06 | Lastreopsis marginans 1/07 |
| Athyrium filix-femina 'Victoriae' 1/07 | Lygodium japonicum 9/07 |
| Athyrium filix-femina (red stipe) 12/06 | Matteuccia orientalis 1/06 |
| Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum,' 3/07 | Oreopteris limbosperma 08/06 |
| Blechnum cartilagineum 2/07 | Pellaea sagittata 3/07 |
| Blechnum chambersii 9/07 | Pellaea viridis 2/05 |
| Blechnum discolor 08/06 | Phlebodium aureum 1/06 |
| Blechnum fluviatile 9/07 | Platynerium hillii 12/06 |
| Blechnum minus 5/05 | Pneumatopteris pennigera NZ 12/05 |
| Blechnum moorei 10/06 | Polystichum aculeatum 06/06 |
| Blechnum novae-zelandiae 1/05 | Polystichum australiense 12/06 |
| Blechnum procerum 3/07 | Polystichum formosum 1/07 |
| Blechnum spicant 12/06 | Polystichum onocolobatum 4/05 |
| Blechnum watsii 4/06 | Polystichum polyblepharum 8/06 |
| Bolbitis quoyana 7/06 | Polystichum proliferum 4/06 |
| Cheilanthes alabamensis 1/06 | Polystichum retroso-paleacum 10/06 |
| Cheilanthes kuhnii 1/06 | Polystichum setiferum 07/06 |
| Cheilanthes tomentosa 1/05 | Polystichum setiferum 'Congested' 12/06 |
| Christella dentata 3/06 | Polystichum tsus-simense 3/07 |
| Cibotium schiedeii 1/07 | Polystichum vestitum 2/07 |
| Cryptogramma crispa 1/05 | Polystichum xiphophyllum 12/05 |
| Cyathea australis 2/07 | Pronephrum asperum 2/07 |
| Cyathea baileyana 8/06 | Pteris biaurita 2/06 |
| Cyathea contaminans 1/07 | Pteris cretica 12/05 |
| Cyathea cooperi 05/06 | Pteris cretica 'albo-lineata' 1/05 |
| Cyathea cooperi 'Cinnamon' 3/07 | Pteris cretica 'Wimsettii' 1/06 |
| Cyathea cooperi (blue stipe) 1/07 | Pteris dentata 12/05 |
| Cyathea cunninghamii 1/07 | Pteris hendersonii 1/06 |
| Cyathea dealbata 1/05 | Pteris macilenta 12/05 |
| Cyathea felina 2/07 | Pteris quadriaurita 3/07 |
| Cyathea gleichenioides 2/07 | Pteris sp. (Nepal) 3/07 |
| Cyathea intermedia 2/07 | Pteris vittata 6/05 |
| Cyathea medullaris 7/05 | Pyrrosia lingua 'variegata' 5/06 |
| Cyathea myosuroides 1/07 | Revwattsia fragile 2/06 |
| Cyathea robusta 3/06 | Rumohra adiantiformis (native) 4/06 |
| Cyrtomium caryotideum 5/06 | Rumohra adiantiformis (S.Africa) 12/06 |
| Cyrtomium macrophyllum 5/05 | Sadleria pallida 6/05 |
| Dicksonia antarctica 2/07 | Stenochlaena palustris 2/07 |
| Diplazium australe 2/07 | Thelypteris navarrensis 1/07 |
| Diplazium dilatatum 8/06 | |
| Doodia dives 3/07 | |
| Dryopteris affinis 'crisata' 4/07 | |
| Dryopteris athamantica 4/05 | |
| Dryopteris cycadina 12/05 | |

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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