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NEWSLETTER



VOL. 30, NUMBER 3
MAY / JUNE
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:

President:	Barry Stagoll
Imm. Past President	
Vice President	Don Fuller
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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

MAY MEETING

**Thursday the 15th, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre
Wetherby Road, Doncaster.**

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.

If you've wanted to know what the uses and advantage of these newer products to us as fern growers then this is a must attend night. All your questions will be answered and this knowledge will hopefully assist in growing stronger and better ferns, possibly with less water.

Competition category: Pteris Ferns



Hen and chicken fern
Asplenium bulbiferum

JUNE MEETING

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

Our speakers will be Barry and Gay Stagoll **Ferns in Ireland and the UK**. This will take the form of a talk and slides from their last trip to the area. There is sure to be some interesting slides and information.

Competition category: Asplenium Ferns



Cretan brake
Asplenium adnigrum

PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

A good number of our members had a most interesting and enjoyable visit to the Marysville locality in early April. Members Mary and Reg Kenealy very kindly guided us around, so that we got to see lots of the scenery and the ferns, and also treated us to a visit to the Historical Association museum where they provided fascinating insights into the background of various items on display and an account of the foundation of Marysville and important aspects of its subsequent history. We are greatly indebted to them for going to so much trouble for us. It was also a pleasure to have Norma and John Hodges daughter Jill (who lives in Marysville) with us for the day, to help make us welcome.

The scenery and the ferns were both great to see, and many photos were taken (as well as some video) in very fine autumn light. There were plenty of species to be found (although it's fair to note that the diversity of species is somewhat less than that to be found in many of the other locations to which we've had excursions). However, there's no shortage of plants of most of the species located on the Marysville district roads and trails!

Warren Simpson took up a vacancy for a speaker at the April meeting, as the irrigation company speaker didn't materialise. Warren gave us a very entertaining look at the ferns to be found in various locations in Gippsland, which provided plenty of inspiration for places for us all to consider visiting for ourselves. His close-ups of filmy ferns and other small inhabitants of the fern gullies were very professionally photographed.

Gay & I are reviewing our many photos of ferns taken on our trip to Ireland and the UK in the middle of last year, and this brings to our attention again just how ubiquitous ferns are in gardens there. And they're pretty well respected and appreciated by many gardeners (and garden visitors). Of course, they're usually quite a lot easier to grow in their climate than in ours. When we're finished our editing, we'll have plenty of photos to share with you at the June meeting.

Barry Staggall

Reprint from Fern Society of South Australia February, 2008
Continuation from page 26 March/April Newsletter.

What is a Treefern

Growth Rate

Cyathea generally are quick growing, around 200mm to 2 metre +/- per year.

Dicksonia are slower growing, perhaps from 2/ 5mm to 200mm +/- per year.

Height

Not including the prostrate species, the shortest is about 1.5 metres tall, to the gigantic, *C. medularis* and *C. brownii* at around 20 metres.

Trunk

A few have trunks or caudex as small as 40mm diameter, others, to support their height, form huge base buttresses with their roots over 3 metres diameter.

Some have protective mechanisms like abundance of spore or adventitious shoots both on trunk and underground.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

July

Thursday the 17th:

Our guest speaker who we have the pleasure of acquiring a night each year is Dr Terry Turney. Terry's topic is yet to be confirmed, but it is sure to be an interesting night as he passes on some of his vast knowledge of fern life.

August

Thursday the 21st:

We have the pleasure of Warren Simpson and Gay Stagoll with the topic of Native Orchids. Both of these members are members of the Australian Native Orchid Society and their combined knowledge will ensure a wide ranging discussion.

September

Thursday the 18th:

This night we will be introduced to the captivating world of Succulents by Keith Hutchison. Keith is an avid grower of these plants for many years.

Saturday the 27th/ Sunday the 28th

Gay and Barry Stagoll are having an open garden weekend at their home. More information on this will be in the coming newsletters.

October

Thursday the 16th:

Will be our Annual General Meeting, followed by a talk by Colin Cleat on Cymbidium Orchids. Colin has a keen passion for cymbidium orchids as well as ferns. He has won many prizes for his specimens at shows.

November

The date for this meeting is still to be finalized with further information to be in the next newsletter.

December

This will be our annual last gathering for the year and will be a Christmas lunch, further information in following newsletters.

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.

NATIVE FERNS - DROUGHT TOLERANCE

Barry Stagoll

(Precis of a talk at the March 2008 FSV meeting)

When discussing the selection of ferns for growing in drier circumstances, it's appropriate to focus upon how they may be expected to perform in the ground (or at least in the outdoors). The results from growing them in the shelter of structures such as glasshouses or bush-houses can be discounted as not necessarily providing accurate indications of their drought tolerance.

In *Australian Ferns - Growing Them Successfully*, Calder Chaffey nominated the following as ferns for dry climates (page 234):

Cheilanthes (3 species: austrotenuifolia, distans, tenuifolia)

Doodia aspera & D. maxima

Drynaria (all species)

Lastreopsis decomposita & L. microsorica

Nephrolepis cordifolia

Pellea falcata, P. falcata nana & P. paradoxa

Pleurosorus rutifolius

Pteridium esculentum & P. revolutum

We've never had the two Lastreopsis species he mentioned, Pleurosorus rutifolius or Pteridium revolutum. But we agree with his other nominations. In the following, we go further, but our list is not compiled on the basis that the ferns will not need to rely entirely on natural rainfall.

Our experience

Our conditions for growing ferns in the outdoors are pretty demanding, with plenty of wind exposure to accentuate the problems of drought periods. The following notes summarize our experience with a range of native ferns. Note that we wouldn't expect many to survive throughout the warmer months in a dry year without at least some watering once or twice a week, to keep some moisture around their root zone.

Treeferns

Cythea australis

Cyetha cunninghamii

Cyathea cooperi

Other northern Cyathea species

Dicksonia antarctica

In the ground

reasonably OK

for a fern gully

most hardy

need favourable conditions

need very regular water

In containers

not happy long term

only when small - if pampered

fairly easy

OK when small

OK when small

Ground ferns

Most drought-tolerant

Adiantum aethiopicum *

Adiantum hispidulum

Asplenium bulbiferum *

Calochlaena dubia

Cheilanthes

Dichymia brownii

Doodias (esp. media)

Histiopteris hispida

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EXCURSION TO MARYSVILLE

By Don Fuller

On Saturday 15th April, 15 members of the Fern Society met at Marysville for an excursion. We were met at the Information Centre by local members Mary and Reg Kenealy who were to be our guides for the major part of the day. Despite a weather forecast of scattered showers the weather was excellent for the whole day.

Our first activity was to drive up the Marysville Cumberland Road and view the area around the Cora Lynn Falls. The short walk to the falls was through a stand of giant Eucalyptus regans and large areas of ferns, mainly *Blechnum wattsii*, *Dicksonia antarctica* and *Histiopteris incisa*. Although ferns were prolific in the area there was not as big a variety of genus/species as we might have expected. After visiting the falls Mary and Reg took us to the nearby site of the old timber settlement of Cambarville and told us some of the history of the place. We then went to look at an amazing old structure, built by the pioneers, called the Big Culvert. This great feat of construction is built of bluestone blocks and runs under the main road and is at least 2.5 - 3.0m wide and high. There were quite a number of ferns in this area including on the facings at either end of the culvert. The most numerous of these was *Asplenium bulbiferum*.



We returned to Marysville for lunch after which Mary and Reg took us to the Marysville Historical Museum. This cause is something they are both passionate about and largely responsible for its establishment. Mary is also the secretary. We enjoyed Mary's considerable talent as a tour guide as she (and Reg) explained the history and the significance of the many treasures housed in the building which was crammed full of historical items.



After the museum we went to Steavenson Falls which despite the lack of recent rain still had a reasonable flow of water over the falls. This area is generally drier than that visited in the morning but had a greater variety of ferns. This was especially evident to those fit members who climbed the track to the



top of the falls.

This was a very pleasant excursion enjoyed by all and our special thanks go to Mary and Reg Kenealy for their arrangement and guidance. It was great to meet with them again.

List of the ferns observed is continued page 41.

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Some notes taken on the talk by
Robin and Eddie Sabljak

from **Fern Acres Nursery**

By Mirini Lang

Mounting Elks

- Prefer to use weathered treated pine or hard wood board backing rather than tree fern fibre as the board can be extended when the elk grows too big. Don't use painted timber, MDF or chipboard.
- Use 3mm galvanised wire to attach the elk to the board.
- Don't use moss between elk and board as it prevents the roots adhering strongly to the board. Many beautifully big elks have fallen off boards because their root haven't been strongly attached to the board. The moss can also repel water when it's dry and when it's kept wet it can cause rotting.
- Cut roots to provide a flat surface to encourage better attachment to the board. Cutting the roots stimulates more root growth.

- Fertilizing with a handful of Dynamic Lifter every 3-4 months

Tree Ferns

Economic daily watering - use 2 litre soft drink plastic bottle with a pop top (from a kid's bottle). Invert and rest in crown of the tree fern with the pop top slightly open. Fertilizers like Dynamic Lifter can also be mixed in with the water in the bottle.

Pots

Fertilize with Osmocote or Dynamic Lifter mixed in with the potting mix every 6 months. When Robin repots her ferns, she puts a scoop of potting mix in the pot, then a scoop of Dynamic Lifter, then more potting mix. She doesn't fertilize them again until she repots.

Continued from page 36

What is a Treefern

Fronds

Some are to up to 6 metres long, a few have simple pinnules. The fronds have the broken stripes along the sides of the stipe or stem called pneumathodes or air breathing sacs.

They can be quite visible in some and in others not.

Reproduction

A Spore

Arrangement's and position of a cluster or group of sorus on the pinnule help identify the species Within the group are the sporangium or spore capsules, these capsules contain the spores and are visible to the naked eye whereas the spore is not.

B Adventitious shoots

Some species have adventitious growths on their trunk and or below ground. If the main trunk dies or the trunk fails over these growths take over and grow new fronds. With the underground growths they could form clumps, as in *D. youngiae* Au, *D. squarrosa* NZ.

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Excursion to Marysville

	Cora Lynn Area	Steavenson Falls Area
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	X	
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>		X
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>		X
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	X	
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	X	
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>		X
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	X	
<i>Cyathea australis</i>		X
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	X	X
<i>Gleichenia</i> ?(on face of falls		X
<i>Grammitis billardieri</i>	X	
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	X	
<i>Hymenophyllum australe</i>	X	
<i>Hymenophyllum Cupressifortn</i>	X	
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	X	
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>		X
<i>Polyphlebium venosum</i>	X	
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	X	X
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	X	X
<i>Sticherus urceolatus</i>		X
<i>Todea barbara</i>		X

Continued from page 40

What is a Treefern

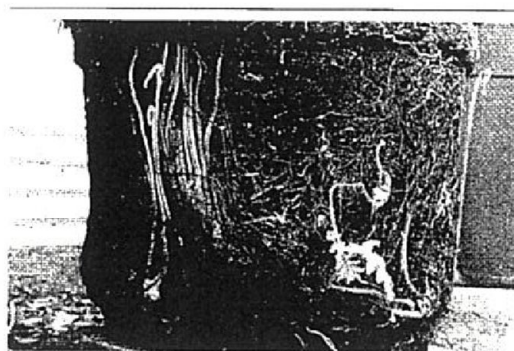


Images. *Dicksonia squarrosa* NZ. Another treefern to circumvent invasive roots seeking moisture through a split in the base of the pot caused by the expanding roots.

The 1.7 meter high trunk crown has died, the underground shoots have developed (below) which I will remove and try to grow on. There are 4 in the image.

The trunk adventitious shoot (left) has emerged and be reported to see the eventual outcome.

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What is a Treefern

Scales

The fern scales, some up to 40mm long, tapering to a point with various edges and colors, can be curly or straight and are complete with intriguing veins.

They perhaps deter animals and birds from chewing the treeferns tender bits, are irritating to the mouth and throat of humans as well.

With quite a few species, the scales have irritating saw tooth shaped edges and combined with the body moisture they writhe, causing severe uncomfortable-ness. So you need to be ready for a shower after working with them in the garden.

I read on the internet of a horrid and painful eye injury caused by treefern scale.

Hair

With in *Dicksonia* it has short and coarse hairs and with *Cibotium* they are very long and fine.

Cyathea cooperi is uniquely different, it has long white and short red/brown scales plus short hairs.

Unidentified species

There are many species still to be correctly identified. PNG has over 200 species and many of these are yet to be formally identified.

Fungal Reliance

Not known if they are really Micorrhizal fungal reliant, but many species have been noted as infected, have them growing on their roots.

This beneficial underground fungi picks up the minor nutrients the host plant can not and obtains starches and sugars from the host plant which, because it is underground, it can not.

Growth Comments

The frond emerges from the woody trunk which later dies back leaving a part funnel or a form of moisture collection area of the dead stipe, encouraging additional root growth on the trunk at that point.

After the old stipe falls off, the "coin spot" becomes visible with the raised points left by where the vascular bundles of the frond once connected.

Cultivation

They are commonly cultivated in warmer regions of the world, but various species do survive in cooler climates. *Dicksonia* trunks are exported worldwide.

Grow from spore

Most *Spheroptrix* species are easy from spore, *Aiso-phylla* and *Dicksonia* are slightly harder in the sporeling stage.

Uses

Trunks have been used as house supports, fence posts or planted in rows as fences.

Some fronds are eaten or used medicinally. Scale used as covering for wounds.

Cibotium, sp with large amounts of brown/ gold hairs covering the crown and used as bedding filler in the 1800s.

Dicksonia roots are used as a mulch for gardens. An additive for potting mixes, or used as a growing medium for Orchid, Fern or other epiphytes.

Incorrectly named as treeferns

Some other ferns develop short trunks with age, but do not conform to the key by Professor Holttum. *Angiopteris*, *Blechnum*, *Diplazium*, *Marattia* and *Todea* are a few.

Many nurseries have added a common name to plants over time. Perhaps the best is *Blechnum brazi-liense*, by calling it the "pink treefern".

In Adelaide

Many species are grown here and apart from our short intense heat and dry wind periods they often tip burn, but revive quickly.

Costal or hills are better areas to grow them. Shade and wind protection are imperative.

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Pteridium esculentum
Pteris tremula
Polystichum proliferum
Rumohra adiantiformis
Todea barbara *

*these are the ones which tend to go backwards most obviously (although surviving long dry periods provided they get some care and attention).

Lower tolerance

Adiantum formosum
Blechnum penna-marina
Blechnum nudum
Blechnum minus
Blechnum cartilagenum
Blechnum wattsii
Christella dentata
Pteris umbrosa

All of these will go backwards in the dry, but can hang on for a reasonably long while (if watered from time to time) without giving up.

Least-tolerant

Blechnum patersonii	very low tolerance
Blechnum chambersii	very low tolerance
Blechnum fluviatile	very low tolerance
Diplazium australe (Austral Lady-fern)	not very happy
Gleichenia	very low tolerance
Sticherus	very low tolerance

These ones are not at all suited to coping with drought - all need constant presence of ample moisture in the root zone.

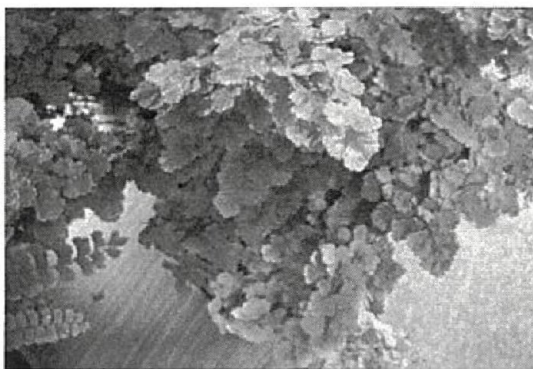
Epiphytes

All these generally fairly tolerant of dry periods

Asplenium australasicum
Davallia pyxidata
Dryaria (all species)
Microsorium pustulatum ssp pustulatum (M. scandens not drought tolerant)
Pyrosia (northern ones susceptible to frost)
Platynerium bifurcatum
Platynerium grande

April Competition Winners:

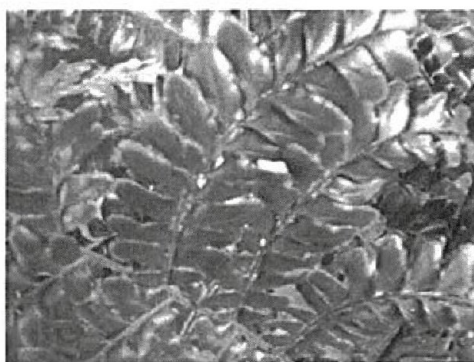
- 1st *Adiantum raddianum* 'pacific maid'
John Hodges



- 2nd *Pyrosia lingua*
Don Fuller



- 3rd *Didymochlaena truncatula*
John Hodges



April Raffle Winners:

- Norma Hodges x 2
Keith Hutchison x 2
Lyle Timms
Ray Turner
Barry White
Brenda Girdlestone

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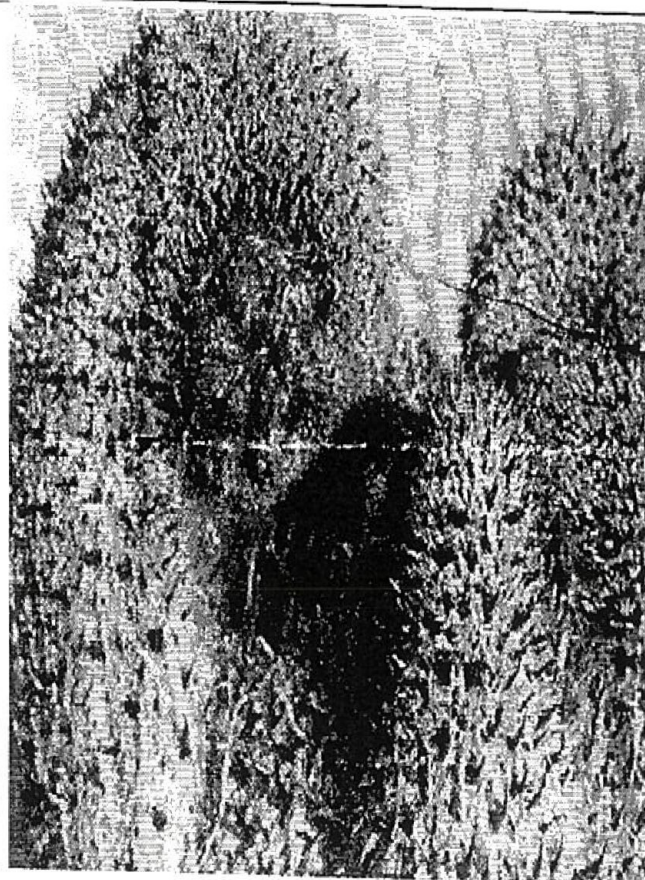
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Above:

Nephelea imrayana (South America) emerging cro-
siers adorned with sharp spines.

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What is a Treefern

Moisture requirements

Little bits and often because they have shallow roots. Some to the crown if possible, this encourages the buttress base, feeds the trunk roots, but mulched moist roots are needed.

Pots

Treeferns, despite their large size will survive in pots for many years. Some of mine are 25 years old in 600mm pots.

Increase their pot size progressively, especially after 200mm, every few years and not straight to a bigger one. This allows greater root growth.

Cut some of the roots in 3 places around the sides with a large knife and sever them at the upper rim, this will stop circular growth for a while.

Visually

Many treeferns are spectacular & visibly different, others need botanical trained eyes and a micro-scope to identify.

Very simply for beginners

A *Cyathea* have scales.

One, the *Spheropteris* group have soft and juicy stipes or fronds that are thumb thickness and quick growing.

Two, the *Alsophyllia* group have thin hard stipes or stems and are slow growing.

B *Dicksonia* have hairs.

Their stipes are hard and very slow growing.

Wobbly trunk at base.

Some, because of bird scratching or too much TLC in their protected environment, do not develop any buttress roots at the base.

To overcome this problem, pack some *Sphagnum* and Peat moss around the base, cover with a cloth or shade cloth and tie or clip down to stop the birds scratching. Over time this will encourage the roots to form and give greater support.

Other things about treeferns

- *Cyathea cooperi* Au with two types of scales plus hairs.
- *C. tomentosissima* PNG (tomentum = dense wooly or matted covering of hairs).
- Many species come adorned with spines, *C. latibrosa* India China (*Alsophylla* type) and

Nephelea imrayana South America. (right)

- *C. dealbata* NZ with a silver bloom under the fronds
- *C. medularis* NZ with black hairs
C. bailyana Au (previous page) and *C. capensis* (S Af) have wigs of fine hairs covering the crown.

Tale of woe!

Once there were over 300 species of treefern spore samples sown in my nursery. One particular rare species took years to fertilise and grow to 50mm. Then one day it reached 48C.

Later that night, the only one left after 7 years of trying, lay flat, limp and dead. I didn't even find out if it was true to label.

References

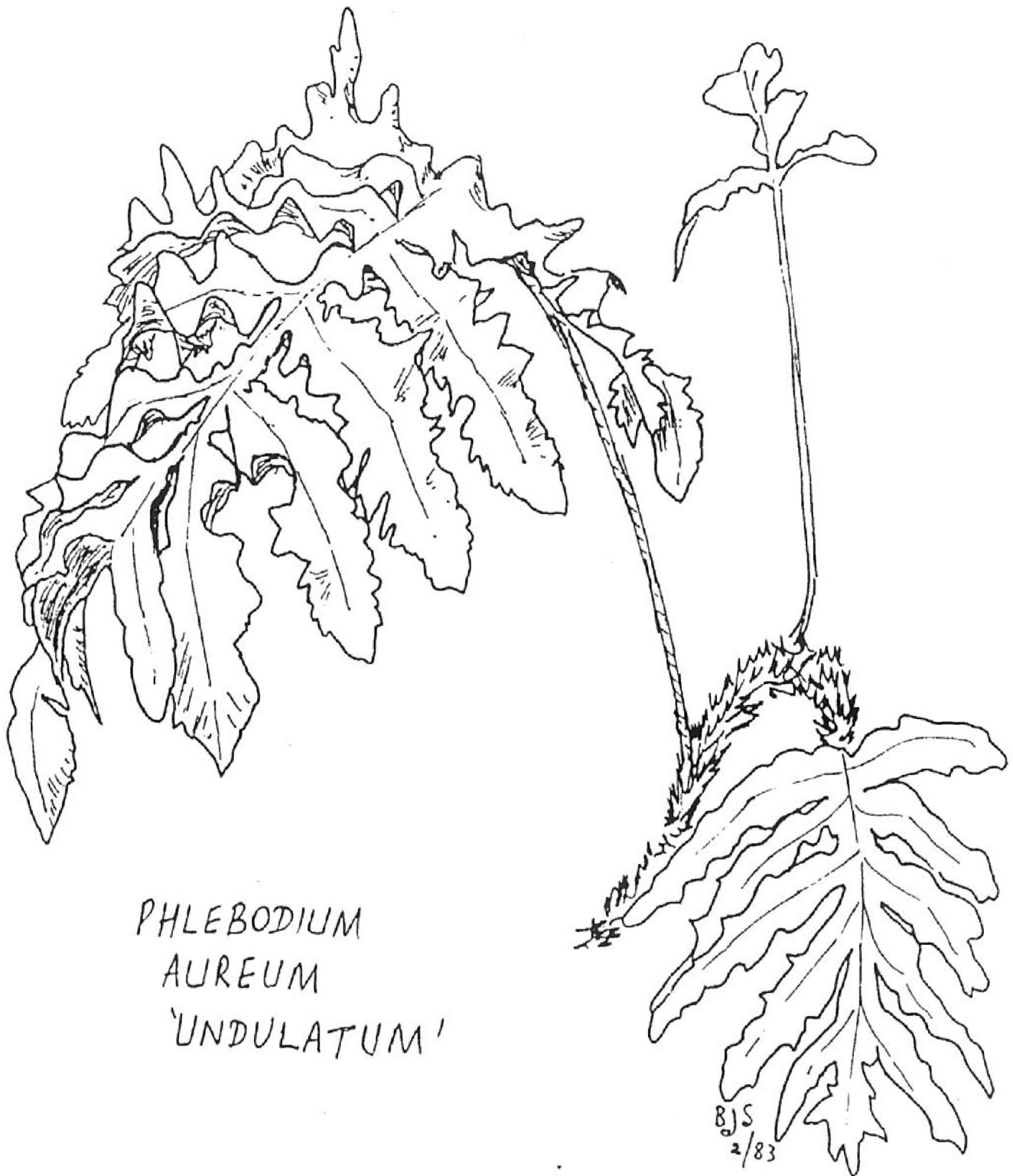
As written by Professor R. E. Holttum (mostly) in *Blumea* -Vol. XI, no 2, 1964, *Tree-ferns of the Genus Cyathea in Australia and the Pacific*.

Dr J Croft ANBG. Dr P Bostock Queensland Herbarium.

Below. *Nephelea imrayana* (South America) emerging croziers adorned with sharp spines.



Above. *Cyathea bailyana* AU. The Wig Treefern. The wig is small long intertwined growths from the base of stipe. *Ency of ferns* D L Jones



PHLEBODIUM
AUREUM
'UNDULATUM'

Reprinted from newsletter April, 1983

PHLEBODIUM AUREM 'UNDULATUM'

An epiphyte with large wavy pinnate fronds (35 - 50 cm) and stout brown scaly rhizomes. Prefers warm climate but will tolerate cooler conditions if given some protection during winter. Will grow in a pot but prefers a basket with a very well drained potting mixture. Does well indoors. Formerly known as Polypodium Aureum Undulation.

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 formosum 3/08
Adiantum pedatum 2/07
Amphineuron opulentum 3/08
Anemia phyllitides 6/06
Anemia tomentosa 6/06
Anogramma leptophylla 11/06
Arachniodes aristata 11/06
Asplenium aethiopicum 12/07
Asplenium flabellifolium 11/06
Athyrium filix-femina 07/06
Athyrium filix-femina (red stipe) 3/08
Athyrium filix-femina 'Victoriae' 12/06
Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum' 2/08
Athyrium otophorum 4/08
Blechnum braziliense 3/08
Blechnum cartilagineum 2/08
Blechnum chambersii 9/07
Blechnum discolor 08/06
Blechnum fluviatile 9/07
Blechnum procerum 2/07
Blechnum spicant 12/06
Blechnum wattsii 4/06
Bolbitis quoyana 7/06
Cheilanthes alabamensis /06
Cheilanthes kuhni 1/06
Christella dentata 3/06
Cibotium schiede 1/07
Cyathea baileyana 8/06
Cyathea cooperi 1/07
Cyathea cooperi (blue stipe) 1/07
Cyathea cooperi 'Brentwood' 3/08
Cyathea cunninghamii 11/06
Cyathea exilis 3/08
Cyathea felina 2/07
Cyathea gleichenioides 2/07
Cyathea intermedia 2/07
Cyathea meuleri 2/08
Cyathea robusta 3/06
Cyrtomium caryotideum 5/06
Cyrtomium falcatum 'Butterfieldii' 3/08
Dicksonia antarctica 2/08
Dicksonia fibrosa 10/07
Diplazium australe 2/07
Diplazium dilatatum 8/06
Doodia dives 3/07
Dryopteris affinis 'Cristata' 12/06
Dryopteris crassirhizoma 3/06
Dryopteris filix-mas 11/06
Dryopteris sieboldii 12/06
Dryopteris wallichiana 4/07
Hypolepis rugosula 2/07
Lastreopsis acuminata 3/08
Lastreopsis acuminata 3/08

Lastreopsis hispida 4/06
Lastreopsis decomposita 12/06
Lastreopsis glabella 4/07
Lastreopsis hispida 11/06
Lastreopsis marginans 1/07
Lygodium japonicum 9/07
Oreopteris limbosperma 08/06
Pellaea sagittata 3/07
Platynerium bifurcatum 'Fosters No 1' 10/07
Platynerium bifurcatum 'Hula Hands' 10/07
Platynerium bifurcatum 'Venosum' (Mt.Lewis) 10/07
Platynerium hillii 12/06
Platynerium veitchii 10/07
Pneumatopteris sogerensis 3/08
Polypodium formosum 10/07
Polystichum aculeatum 06/06
Polystichum australiense 3/08
Polystichum formosum 3/08
Polystichum proliferum 4/06
Polystichum retroso-paleacum 10/6
Polystichum setiferum 07/06
Polystichum setiferum 'Congestum' 12/06
Polystichum tsus-simense 3/06
Polystichum vestitum 2/07
Polystichum xiphophyllum 3/08
Pronephrium asperum 2/07
Polystichum setiferum 07/06
Polystichum setiferum 'Congestum' 12/06
Polystichum tsus-simense 3/06
Polystichum vestitum 2/07
Polystichum xiphophyllum 3/08
Pronephrium asperum 2/07
Pteris baurita 3/08
Pteris cretica 'Wimsettii' 1/06
Pteris hendersonii /06
Pteris quadriaurita 3/07
Pteris sp. (Nepal) 3/07
Pyrrosia lingua 'Variegata' 5/06
Revwattsia fragile 3/08
Rumohra adiantiformis(Cape form) 2/09
Rumohra adiantiformis(Native) 4/06
Stenochlaena palustris 2/07
Sphaerostephanos heterocarpus 3/08
Thelypteris navarrensis 1/07

Thank you to the following spore donors: Marco Calvimonte, Brenda Girdlestone, Don Fuller, Arlen Hill, Lorraine Deppeler, Nada Sankowsky, Sheila Tiffin, Ton de Waard, Amaury Graulich, Werner Neumeuller, Frank Hardung, Kylie Stocks, Neville Crawford, Richard Brinckmann, Wendy Johnston, Claire Schackel and Crosby Chase.

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