

ABN 85 086 216 704

NEWSLETTER



VOL. 30, NUMBER 4
JULY / AUGUST
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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| Imm. Past President | | | |
| Vice President | Don Fuller | 9306 5570 | |
| Secretary | Barry White | 9740 2724 | |
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Gay Stagoll 9844 1558, Norma Hodges 9878 9584, Brenda Girdlestone 9390 7073, Mirini Lang 9886 6109
Milton Edwards 9655 5335, Robin Wilson 9597 0742.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| *Single | \$17.00 | *Pensioner/student | \$14.00 | *Family | \$19.00 |
| *Pensioner Family | \$16.00 | *Organisation | \$19.00 | | |
| *Overseas | \$25.00 (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

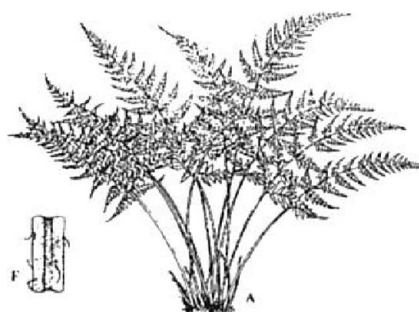
JULY MEETING

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

Our guest speaker for the night is Dr Terry Turney. Terry's topic for the night is

"An Armchair Safari: The Ferns of Africa".

Competition category: Lastreopsis & Microlepia



AUGUST MEETING

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

Our speakers for the night will be 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.

Competition category: Davallia and related genera



PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

Gay & I arrived back in early June from an enjoyable and rewarding time on our botanical expedition to Yunnan, China. Our group was mostly there with the intention of finding in the wild as many as possible of the huge and diverse range of fine flowering plants endemic to that part of China. Due to a combination of generally fine weather and an extremely well qualified tour leader (head of the Kunming Institute of Botany Professor Guan Kaiyun) we were successful in finding very many of these. However, we were alert to the fact that there is also a very diverse population of ferns and allied plants in the region, and with some indulgence on the part of the rest of the group we also had the excitement of locating and photographing many of these - some in the wild and others in the Kunming Botanical Garden. They included many particularly handsome species. We'll look forward to sharing our photos and experiences hunting plants in Yunnan with Fern Society members at a future meeting.

We were also very fortunate to meet the authors of a new book on the ferns of Yunnan published last year, Professor Cheng Xiao and his collaborator Ms. Jiao Yu. As a result of this meeting, we have offered to provide the Kunming Institute of Botany with spore of fern species of interest to them, and they in turn intend to favour our Society with spore of selected Chinese species. We can expect that many of these will not have been grown previously in Australia.

We owe thanks to our long-standing member, and former Committee Member Jack Barrett for his recent gift of two very nice fern books to the Society's Library - thanks Jack!

As I write we're close to the end of another financial year for our Society. When your Committee reviewed the finances it was decided that a small increase in membership subscriptions should be implemented for next year, to help cover the cost increases which have taken place (for instance in publishing the Newsletter) since subscriptions were last changed some years ago. The new amounts are set out below, and on the subscription notices. We look forward to continuing to provide you with real value for your membership, and remind all members that their comments and suggestions about FSV activities are welcome, as also are articles (or questions) about ferns and matters relevant to them for publication in the Newsletter.

Some of the talks at upcoming meetings will be on plants other than ferns (but there'll be plenty of ferns at those meetings to view and discuss, as usual). In planning the programme, we decided that many of our members will be interested in native orchids which can be used as very compatible "companion plants" for ferns, and the same could be said of cymbidium orchids (some of these are "natives" as well), so we've included talks on these. And Terry Turney will be the presenter (on a fern subject) at the July meeting. Hope to see you there.

Barry Staggall

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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.

EXCURSION:

September/October will be an excursion to West Gippsland, further information will be in the next newsletter.

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

Saturday 1st November starting at 1.30 pm, will be a visit to Chris and Lorraine Goudey's place at 25 Cozens Rd Lara; Melways 423 G10

Chris will give a talk on Maidenhairs. Please bring along a plate for afternoon tea.

December

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS NOW DUE

Membership renewal fees for the year 2008/9 are now due and prompt payment would be appreciated. Our financial year commences on the 1st July. **Please use the enclosed renewal form.**

Please note that due to increasing costs it is necessary to increase membership fees in all categories by at least \$2.00. It is 6 years since the last increase.

There are a number of members who for various reasons have already paid their membership for 2008/9 (these include those who have recently joined the society). These can be identified by a small bright blue dot on the address label. **If your newsletter has a blue dot on the address label please ignore any renewal for that may be included.**

Goods for sale to members

The fern society has bulk purchased the following items for resale to members.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Maxicrop | \$8.00 per litre |
| Labels 90m | \$3.00 for 50 |
| Labels 135m | \$2.00 for 25 |
| Pilot pens fine | \$3.00 each |
| Pilot pens ultra fine | \$3.40 each |
| Pencils (stable for labels) | \$2.60 each |

Available at each meeting or by contacting
Don Fuller on 9306 5570.

Library Books

Our library is a rather useful resource centre. We have many fern books which are all available to members at all meetings to be borrowed.

As new books are available on the market or as members donate some of their own books our list changes from time to time. When you are next at a meeting try to find some time to browse through our collection.

Mirini is in charge of our library so if you require assistance don't hesitate to ask her or one of the other committee members.

We do ask those members borrowing books to please return the books in a timely manner so that others may have the chance to do the same

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MAY MEETING

CASETECH HORTICULTURE Pty Ltd

COIR PEAT

Guest speaker: Ron Neyenhuis

Coir peat is now used in a wide range of plant culture and this would be the first time Casetech have spoken to a fern group or society, normally we have spoken to orchid clubs and general garden clubs. The reason we have not been talking to fern people is that no one is using it in the fern areas. Although it is not completely new in fern growing as 1 particular grower is using coir peat extensively in their wholesale/retailer nursery.

The product comes from the husk or shell of the coconut which was normally a throw away product. The coconut industry is very wide and old especially in the southern Asian area, these coconuts are in piles and piles in fields throughout those Asian countries practically Sri Lanka, India and Vietnam are the main three countries for the coconut areas. There are areas in Papua New Guinea, Brazil, Malaysia, and Philippines just to name a few. Sri Lanka and India markets are the ones that have been quite strong not just for the coconut product but also the fiber that's removed out of the shell for the coconut fiber making the coconut fiber hanging basket liners, and doormats which come from the fiber that's extracted out of the shells. From this process what is left is what is called the pith, which is then chopped or crushed to create coir peat or coir chips. Coir chips are used for epiphytic type plants like orchids and such, the finer products are used also to mix back with the chips then makes a nice potting medium.

There are logistic problems with bring it into Australia because everything that comes into Australia has to be quarantined or AQIS checked. To make sure there is no foreign material in there casetech and other suppliers need to put in place some standard procedures so these blocks don't arrive with any foreign material. As soon as it gets onto the wharf at AQIS and checked, if they find a leaf a stick or any other foreign matter the whole shipment is sent back, so many of the quarantine and standards are put in place overseas before it is sent here. However sometimes, some things do get through. On the odd occasion we have had seed, foreign seed germinate in coir. AQIS can't check every block although they do check it, its still up to us as the company bringing products into Australia to make sure that these things are absolutely clean and we are not bringing any of those things in which could have the potential of becoming a weed.

Coir mulch has been on the market for some-time probably better than most products on the market for water retention whenever the garden is mulched you are helping to retain moisture in the soil what coir does is it holds moisture in it self with in it's own cell structure bark holds 15% of it's moisture on the inside with 85% on the outside coir is the opposite 85% inside and 15% outside well as stopping evaporation from the soil.

Question
Is it packed here?

No their all packaged overseas because it compressed it is the most economical way of brining the product in because they are dehydrated and compressed into 4.5 kg blocks 1 block equates to about 60 liters of potting media.

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Crested brake
Pteris cretica (L.) Presl

AQUATIC FERNS

By Don Keller

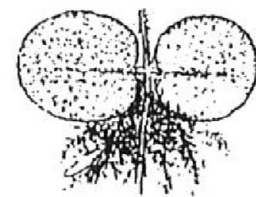
Ceratopteris: Two species in Florida. Neither of which is common in our area. Both are found in shallow, still or barely moving water. *C.pteridoides* has grossly inflated, tapering stipes with sterile fronds floating laterally on surface only fertile fronds are erect.

C.thalictroides has slender, erect stipes. Both have thin, lacy, lettuce green leaves. New plantlets are produced on the sterile fronds and they float off to find a place in the mud. *Ceratopteris* is said to sink to the bottom to pass the winter and then float back to the surface in summer.



This may be true as I never could find one in Black Creek Canal in winter. A third, oriental species *C. deltoidia* is in the aquarium trade and has been found in Louisiana. Reports of this third species in Florida are in error.

Salvinia minima: Water spangles growing on the surface of still waters, usually in canals and ditches. The leaves are only about five - sixteenths of an inch long, crowded together and densely covered by silvery hairs. This species has no roots. What appears to be roots dangling under the plants are really the



dimorphic fertile fronds. The spores are shed under water. Some local collections contain a larger, African species (by way of South America) called *S.oblongifolia* with leaves nearly 2 inches long. We had better hope that this one never escapes into Dade waters as it grows so quickly and densely as to shut off all light and oxygen to the organisms below.

Azolla caroliniana: The mosquito fern, so called because their crowded growth on the water's surface precludes mosquitoes from depositing eggs. Found mostly in drainage ditches around farm fields where water flow is sluggish. Bluish-green in shade and reddish-purple in sun. The blue-green color is from an integral symbiotic cyanobacteria (formerly known as blue-green algae). If you bring this plant into cultivation, do not place in it chlorinated tap water as the bacteria will be killed and so will the Azolla.



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Continued page 58

DIARY NOTE

2008 Gardening Australia Expo will provide an inspirational experience for Victorians

The **Gardening Australia Expo** will be held at Caulfield Racecourse, Caulfield over three days from October 3-5, 2008.

This spectacular gardening expo brings ABC TV's popular *Gardening Australia* to life as its presenters appear on stage to provide advice and answer questions. Other horticultural and landscape industry experts will also be on hand to help create a dynamic, informative and inspirational event for all gardeners, from beginners to seasoned enthusiasts. There will be thousands of products to see and buy and non-stop practical gardening demonstrations and talks from several stages.

Don't miss your chance to experience the exciting and inspirational **Gardening Australia Expo**.

Where & When: **Caulfield Racecourse, Caulfield**

October 3-5, 2008

Open: **9.30am – 4.30pm daily**

Tickets: **Tickets available at the door or online at www.abcgardeningexpo.com.au**

Groups: **Pre-booked tickets are available for groups of a minimum of 10 people at a discounted rate.**

To arrange a group call (02) 9452 7545.

Information: **Visit www.abcgardeningexpo.com.au or call 02 9452 7575.**

Nothing about ferns in this !

BARRY STAGOLL

Alan Bone, one of our longtime FSV members, is a man with a lot of interests. Alan has not been able to get along to evening meetings for some time, but comes along to daytime gatherings such as the Christmas lunch when he can, assisted by his son Warwick. The last time we saw Alan he was enthusiastically promoting the Murtoa "Stick Shed" as a piece of Victorian history worth seeing.

There's no ferns to be seen there (the 1.25 hectares shed was built to store wheat, and is therefore meant to be anything but damp). It was built at Murtoa, in the Wimmera District, during World War 2 for emergency wheat storage. The roof is a marvel of timber engineering, supported by about 560 unmilled mountain ash poles up to 60 feet high. It's recognised as a significant heritage structure by the National Estate Register, the National Trust and Heritage Victoria. Alan suggests that if anyone is visiting the region, it's very much worth a look.

As we said, Alan's a man of many interests (ferns still figure amongst them, by the way).

Ferns:

Ancient plants but their reproduction was long a mystery

BARRY STAGOLL

Ferns as a group evolved long before the majority of other plants, but the means whereby more recently evolved plant forms reproduce (from seed) was well understood by science long before an accurate understanding developed of how ferns reproduce.

At the end of the 17th Century, the conventional view was still that all plants must have seeds. The main controversy about ferns seemingly was whether the observed spots or lines on ferns were seeds or something akin to the pollen of flowering plants - but, if the latter, where was the actual seed?

At that time Marcelo Malpighi, an Italian anatomist, was first to investigate "fern dust" scientifically with a microscope. He observed and described the characteristics and structure of fern sori, down to the fact that the "dust" was thrown out by catapult-like action of the annulus. But he could not tell whether it was "pollen" or "seed".

In the mid-18th Century, Carl Linnaeus ultimately plumped for the "dust" being seed, but could offer no proofs.

It was not until 1794 that John Lindsay, a British surgeon, proved ferns reproduced from their "dust".

And it was the middle of the 19th Century before Karl von Nägeli, a Swiss botanist, and then Michael Jérôme Leszczyc-Suminski, a Polish Count, made successive observations from which the latter was finally able to fully explain fern reproduction. As we know today, no pollen or seed being involved.

Reference: 'A Natural History of Ferns',
Robbin C. Moran, Timber Press 2004.

Continued from page 56

Aquatic ferns

In China, another species is carefully cultured in rice paddies as the cyan bacteria is able to fix nitrogen and vastly increase the rice yield.

Extirpated species: Two plants formerly in Dade but presumed extirpated are *Marsilea vestita*, the water clover and *Isoetes flaccida* quillwort.

Marsilea resembles 4 leaf clover and *Oxalis* while *Isoetes* resembles a small sedge. Both plants can grow submerged in shallow water or on very wet mud. *Isoetes* produces two different types of spores. The large macrospores produce female gametophytes while the tiny microspores produce the male gametophytes.



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Waterwise ferns - is there such a thing?

Now that scheme water users are restricted to watering on only two days per week on a permanent basis, we have discovered how the many ferns listed can survive in these conditions.

Many on the list were on display at the meeting, and their requirements were discussed.

The salient question at the meeting was: Will these ferns survive on only two days' watering per week? The answer is: Yes, provided that some preparation is done beforehand. As most ferns are shallow and surface rooted, it is very important that they are planted in the situation best suited to their needs. Firstly, they need a good quality potting mix added at planting. Secondly, the use of a wetting agent (granular or liquid), particularly in sandy soil, will benefit plants and usually will last for about six months. The third vital ingredient is the use of compost and mulches, preferably ones which have been decomposed for some time. Straw or legume mulches are also excellent. Always ensure that you use sufficient mulch and do not allow it to cover the crown area of the plants. The use of animal manures (sheep, cow, horse), blood and bone, Dynamic Lifter, liquid fertilisers, and the odd drenching with Seasol, will naturally keep your plants healthy.

The type of watering system to install makes for a very complex issue, and the grower must choose from the great range now available a system which will suit both him or her and the plants best. The only general recommendations we can make in this respect is that you ensure that your plants receive sufficient water on those days on which they are allowed to, and that fronds or other plants are not blocking the sprays.

The following list contains just some of the harder ferns recommended for WA conditions, and their basic requirements.

Adiantum aethiopicum (Common Maidenhair)
Hardy fern which will tolerate sun and cold conditions. Does best in bright light, protected from wind.

Adiantum hispidulum (Rosy Maidenhair) A cold hardy, variable fern. Will grow in good to poor soils, providing drainage is adequate. Shady to exposed

situations. New fronds are rosy pink.

Asplenium australasicum (Bird Nest Fern) Very robust, very hardy fern which will tolerate deep shade but does best in dappled shade.

Asplenium bulbiferum (Hen & Chicken, Mother of Millions) A tough, very adaptable fern easily propagated from plantlets which form on the fronds.

Asplenium cv Maori Hardy, attractive fern for shady, protected positions.

Asplenium cv Pacific Princess As above.

Blechnum cv Silver Lady Beautiful, very hardy, fast growing fern which will tolerate bright light to some sun, provided it is not allowed to dry out.

Blechnum occidentale (Hammock Fern) Small, spreading fern for bright light areas. Particularly useful for edging. New fronds are pink or salmon coloured. Can become deciduous.

Cyathea cooperi (Lacy Tree Fern) A very popular, common tree fern for sun to partial shade. Hardy. Must be kept moist.

Cyrtomium falcatum (Japanese Holly Fern) An extremely adaptable, a hardy fern that will grow in acidic or alkaline soils. It will grow in sun to deep shade. A good fern for coastal areas.

Davallia - various species (Rabbit or Hares Foot Ferns) Although best suited to basket culture, these ferns will do well in the ground, provided they are in protected, semi shaded positions. Use added pine bark chips, Vermiculite or Perlite and peat to improve drainage. They will happily grow over rockeries, decaying tree trunks and logs. They may become deciduous.

Diplazium, esculentum (Edible Fern) Hardy, spreading fern for semi shade. Can be invasive if not kept in check.

Doodia aspera (Prickly Rasp Fern) Hardy. Prefers bright light, even some sun. Must have good drainage.

Doodia media (Common Rasp Fern) As above.

Continued page 62

DAVALLIA DIVARACATA

Davallia divaracata is a tropical highland species distributed from Malaysia to Southern China. This hart's-foot is found between 2,000 and 5,000 feet altitude in primitive temperature. It is quite common on the Main Ridge of Peninsular Malaysia growing on tree stumps and rotting logs, usually in well lit situations.

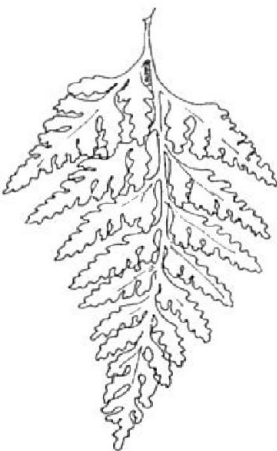
It is rather an attractive plant bearing numerous fronds. The young fronds range in colour from pink to maroon depending on light. The rhizome is approximately 1cm thick covered with chocolate brown hairs bearing fronds a couple of centimetres apart. It can grow rather large in its natural habitat; fronds (including stipe) over 1 metre long are quite common.

It seems easy to cultivate and does well in a large basket. Hothouse conditions are preferred but it would tolerate shade cloth temperatures provided it was kept frost free.

In Australia, this species is subject to a lot of confusion. It bears a close resemblance to *Davallia embolostegia* which is common in fern collections in Australia (especially Queensland). It can be distinguished from that species by larger sort and darker, less rhizome scales; the fronds may be slightly coarser. To further confuse the issue, the Botanical Gardens in Melbourne have a specimen of *Davallia solida* cv named as this species. Young plants incorrectly named have been sold by various nurseries.

Further reading: Flora of Malaya Vol II Hol Hum

Thanks to Richard Hartland for this excellent drawing. (On opposite page)



May Competition Winners:

1st *Pteris tremula*
Diana Mayne

2nd *Pteris cretica* cv. *Winstlei*
Don Fuller

3rd *Pteris dentata*
Don Fuller

May Raffle Winners:

Don Fuller
Ron Neyenhuis
Margaret Radley x 3

June Competition Winners:

1st Gay Stagoll *Asplenium oblongifolium*

2nd *Asplenium* x '*Austral Gem*'
(*A. difforme* x *A. dimorphum*)
Don Fuller

3rd *Asplenium polyodon*
John Hodges

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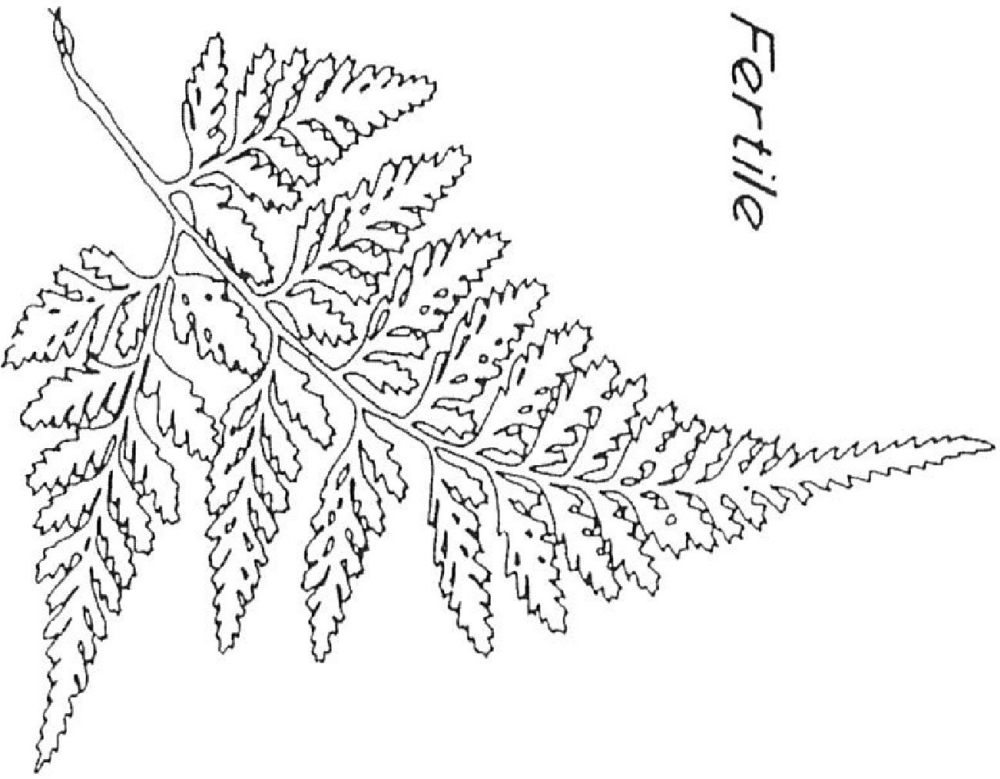


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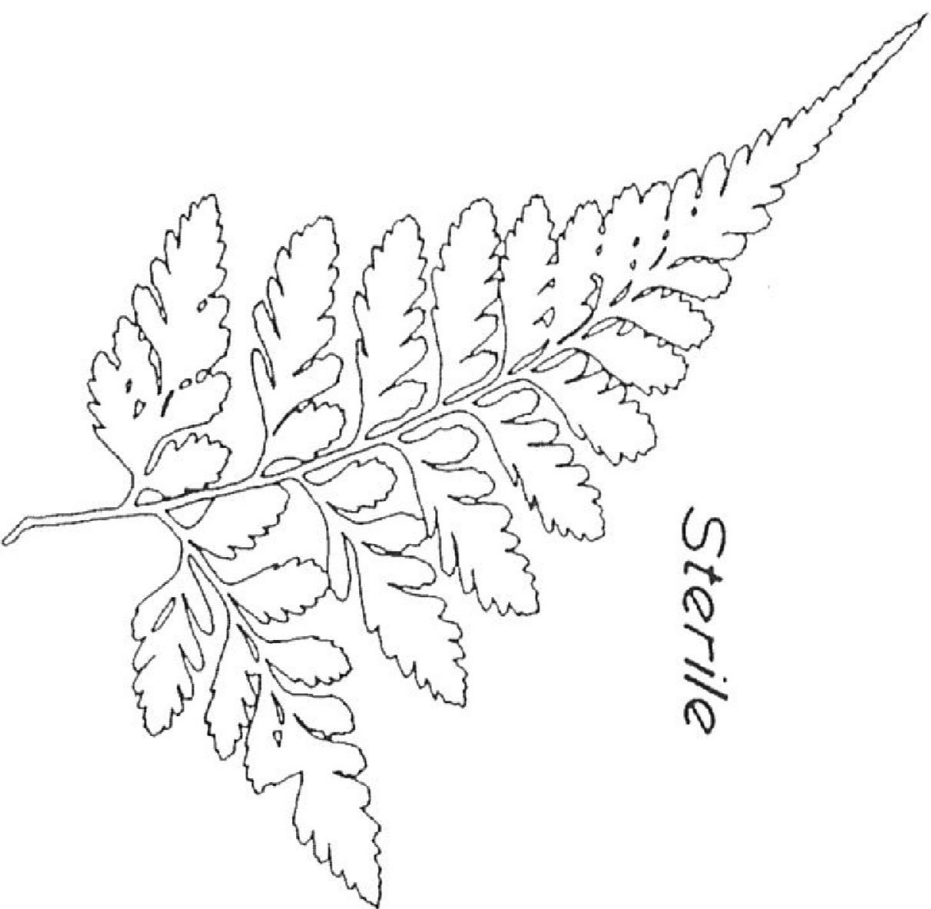
www.geocities.com/bushhouse nursery

DAVALLIA DIVARICATA
Richard Hartland

Fertile



Sterile



Rhizome

Waterwise ferns

Dryopteris erythrosora (Autumn Fern) Beautiful, hardy fern for shade or partial sun. New fronds have a copper to red colouring. May be deciduous in cooler months.

Hypocepis incisa (Bat Wing Fern) A hardy fern for sun to shade, but fronds are brittle in winds. Can be invasive.

Lastreopsis microsora (Creeping Shield Fern) Attractive, soft, lacy creeping fern, easily contained and never a nuisance. It prefers shady conditions.

Macrothelypteris torresiana A lacy fern that will tolerate sun to partial sun, providing soil is kept moist.

Microlepia sphegodes Clumping fern with beautiful, lime green fronds. It will tolerate some lime in the soil. Can become deciduous.

Microlepia strigosa Slow growing, spreading and clumping fern for moist, sheltered positions.

Microlepia strigosa Slow growing, spreading and clumping fern for moist, sheltered positions.

Microsorium scandens (Fragrant Fern) Hardy, clumping fern. Will tolerate some sun to partial shade. Prefers bright conditions. Will grow up tree trunks.

Nephrolepis cordifolia (Fishbone Fern) Very hardy, indestructable fern which will grow in almost any situation. Can be invasive if not kept in check.

Nephrolepis cordifolia cv duffii A small, dwarf variety of Fishbone Fern. Hardy and can be invasive but is easily kept in check.

Osmunda regalis

(Royal Fern) Lime green fronds. This fern loves to be kept very damp to wet, especially in warmer months. Protect from wind. Will become deciduous in colder months.



Pellaea falcata (Sickle Fern) A variable and very hardy clumping fern. It will tolerate lengthy peri-

ods of sun, providing the soil is kept moist.

Platycerium, bifurcatum (Elkhorn Fern) Grows well on tree trunks, preferring dappled shade to bright light.

Platycerium superbum, (Staghorn Fern) Grows well on tree trunks. Requires protection from wind and prefers a shady situation.

Polypodium aureum (Rabbit Foot Fern, Golden Polypody) Very hardy fern with variable form grey-coloured fronds. It enjoys bright light with protection from wind. Will become deciduous in winter.

Polystichum proliferum (Mother Shield Fern) Semi shaded position.

Polystichum retroso-paleaceum A very hardy fern for semi shade. Can be partly deciduous during winter, depending on climate.

Pyrossia Lingua

(Tongue Fern, Japanese Felt Fern) Although this fern makes an excellent basket specimen, it will also do well in a semi-shaded garden, but must have good drainage. The addition of pine bark nuggets and mulch will be beneficial.



Rumohra adiantiformis (Leathery Shield Fern) Very hardy fern with leathery fronds for shady to semi-shady situations. Cut fronds will keep in a vase or as floral art for long periods.

Todea barbara (Austral King Fern) Very hardy fern with leathery-looking fronds for semi shade. Can become deciduous.

Woodwardia orientalis (Oriental Chain Fern) Hardy fern for partial sun and shade.

Woodwardia radicans (European Chain Fern) Conditions as for W. orientalis.

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 kuhnii 1/06
Christella dentata 3/06
Cibotium schiedei 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 navarrensensis 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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