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# NEWSLETTER

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**VOL. 30, NUMBER 5**  
**SEPTEMBER /**  
**OCTOBER 2008**

# FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

**POSTAL ADDRESS:** P.O. Box 45, Heidelberg West, Victoria, 3081  
**Email:** [barry\\_white1@msn.com.au](mailto:barry_white1@msn.com.au)  
**Web:** <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/>

## *Our Society's Objectives.*

*The objectives of the Society are:*

- \*to bring together persons interested in ferns and allied plants*
- \*to promote the gathering and dissemination of information about ferns*
- \*to stimulate public interest in ferns and*
- \*to promote the conservation of ferns and their habitats.*

### OFFICE BEARERS:

		<u>PHONE:</u>	<u>EMAIL:</u>
President:	Barry Stagoll	9844 1558	mirra@iimetro.com.au
Imm. Past President			
Vice President	Don Fuller	9306 5570	
Secretary	Barry White	9740 2724	
Treasurer	Don Fuller	9306 5570	
Spore Bank Manager	Barry White	9740 2724	
Librarian	Mirini Lang	9886 6109	
Editor	Brenda Girdlestone	9390 7073	macstone@hotmail.net.au

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

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

## SEPTEMBER MEETING

**Thursday the 18th, 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre  
Wetherby Road, Doncaster.**

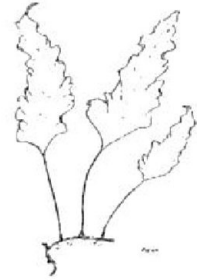
Our guest speaker for the night will be:- **Keith Hutchison**

Topic for the night we will be

**“introduction to the captivating world of Succulents”.**

Keith has been an avid grower of these plants for many years.

Competition category: Pyrrosia




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## OCTOBER MEETING

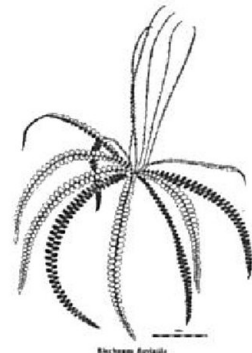
**Thursday the 16th, 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre  
Wetherby Road, Doncaster.**

The night will start with 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 orchid specimens at shows, which he has been showing in.

Competition category: Blechnum



# **PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION**

I expect that all of us will have been pleased to experience some real southern winter conditions in the last few weeks, despite the more immediate effects of cold weather on our personal comfort. By now the rains have improved ground moisture content and made some positive impact on water storage levels, beginning to ease concerns that watering restrictions may need further tightening. Let's all hope that regular rains continue on into the spring, which will have officially begun when you read this.

Terry Turney gave an information-rich presentation on ferns of Africa at the July meeting, showing his usual flair for research and lucid explanation of his subject. From the informed way that he presented, and the accompanying illustrations and his explanation of them, Terry had to have been as intensely involved in on-site research as any David Attenborough. Wrong! Personally, he's never visited the places he discussed (principally sub-tropical east Africa and Madagascar). For those who weren't there, we'll try in a future issue to print a transcribed version of Terry's talk.

In addition to having an abundance of native *Dendrobium* and terrestrial orchids at our August meeting, where we discussed cultivation of these interesting plants, we had a fine and varied collection of *Davallia* which made a great display (even though some of us lamented that we couldn't muster the energy to bring along our largest specimens, and couldn't be sure there'd be enough space to accommodate them if we had). Don Fuller went to the trouble of bringing frames along to hang baskets - many thanks, Don. Unfortunately, we forgot to take a camera along, so we can't share a photo with those who didn't get to the meeting!

We look forward to welcoming more members along to forthcoming meetings as the wintry weather recedes and it's less offputting to leave the warmth of home in the evening.

Contacts with the British Pteriological Society indicate that the odds are firming that a group of BPS members will make a tour to Australia in our autumn next year to see our ferns in their natural surroundings and meet with Australian fern enthusiasts. We look forward to this prospect, and hope that many of our members will have the opportunity to participate in joint activities which may eventuate in our region.

Since our last issue, we have been saddened to learn of the passing of another loyal, longtime member of the Society, Jean Trudgeon. Jean served for a period of some years as the Society's Treasurer, and many including myself remember her as most helpful and efficient in that role. We join with Jean's family in mourning her passing. For many years Jean had not been able to attend our meetings, but she joined us at our Christmas function in 2006, and we were delighted to have her there.

Speaking of the Christmas function (lunch and afternoon socialising, including the "blind auction"), the 2008 one will be held, as usual, on the first Sunday in December. Please join us at this most enjoyable event if you are free on that day. We are most grateful to Norma Hodges for offering to again organise the catering for us. Please note in your diary that if you intend to come along, Norma would appreciate being advised of acceptances by 15th November. More details appear elsewhere in this Newsletter.

*Barry Stagoll*

# **FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

## **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 Adiantum's. Please bring along a plate for afternoon tea. More information in the next newsletter.

## **December**

This will be our annual last gathering for the year and will be a Christmas lunch, on Sunday the 7th, further information in the next newsletter.

## **January 2009**

No meeting is held this month, first meeting for 2009 is February.

## **February 2009**

Our first meeting for 2009 will be A tour of National Parks in America - Don Fuller

## **March 2009**

Ferns (and Wildflowers) in Southwest Western Australia - Barry Stagoll

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

## MEMBERSHIP REMINDER

For those members who have not as yet paid their annual membership, could you please do so by using the form located in last issue's newsletter.

If you missed the membership form then please ring Don Fuller on 9306 5570.

Thank you for your prompt payment.



## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The twenty eighth Annual General Meeting of the Fern Society of Victoria Inc. will be held on Thursday the 16th of October, 2008, at the Kevin Heinze Garden Centre, 39 Weatherby Road, Doncaster commencing at 8.00pm.

Business to be transacted will be:

1. To receive and deal with the Presidents Report on behalf of the Committee of Management.
2. To receive and deal with the Treasurer's Report.
3. The election of Office Bearers and Committee Members of the Committee of Management for 2008/09.
4. General Business.

### **Nominations for Committee of Management**

Nominations are now called for the positions of Office Bearers and Committee Members for the year October 2008 to September 2009. Nominations should be in writing, be signed by the proposer and seconder, and include the written consent of the nominee. They must be received by the 10th October (not less than seven days prior to the Annual General Meeting).

Nominations may be called at the Annual General Meeting only if insufficient have been received previously to fill all vacancies.

### **General Business**

Items to be discussed and voted on under General Business at the Annual General Meeting must be notified to the Secretary in writing not less than 21 days prior to the meeting.

Barry Stagoll President.



## Stenochlaena

Family: Blechnaceae

Genus: *Stenochlaena*

Common name: Climbing Swamp Fern is pronounced [sten o kle'na]

The genus name was derived from the Greek *steno* meaning narrow and *claena* meaning cloaked or covering. This refers to the fertile fronds, which are very narrow. The fronds of this genus are dimorphic.

There are six species in this genus, which are native to swampy areas, with a warmer climate, of the Old World. Two species occur in Africa and the other four are native to Asia and Australia.

This is the most common fern genus in freshwater swamps. The creeping rhizomes initially settle in the moist soil, but then rambles up the nearby trees, especially palms. Rhizomes can be up to several metres long. They are fast growing and can become weedy. All species are cold sensitive.

New fronds are normally bright red, turning copper, before becoming green. *Stenochlaena* make excellent basket plants provided they have sufficient humidity.

There are mainly two species in cultivation: *S. palustris*, and *S. tenuifolia*. The rhizomes of both species are often used as ropes. It is very important for tying fish traps, since they are resistant to sea water and very durable.

A search for alkaloid containing plants, in New Guinea, found the fronds to be alkaloid negative.

This means that *Stenochlaena* does not contain toxins and is safe to eat. In Australia and many Asian countries *S. palustris* is often eaten as a vegetable, either raw, as a salad, or cooked.

On many Asian vegetable markets, bundles of young croziers, is a familiar sight. In Malaysia, this delicatessen is often included on restaurant menus. In Oriental countries, young fronds are often eaten at breakfast time, during the fasting months.

During the first half of the 20th Century, there was substantial export of dried rhizomes from Karimun Island (Indonesia) to Singapore.

It is interesting to note that this fern is not cultivated commercially.

The juice is used to treat skin diseases and as a remedy against swelling: The rhizome is sometimes used as a mild laxative on the Nickobar islands (India) in the Andaman Sea it is also used as an abortifacient and contraceptive.

In South Africa *Stenochlaena tenuifolia* occurs mainly on the coast of KwaZuluNatal. Although it is rarely found inland, it does occur near Barberton, Mpumalanga, and in southeastern Zimbabwe in riverine swamp forests at low altitudes. Normally this fern is found at altitudes ranging from sea level to about 700m.

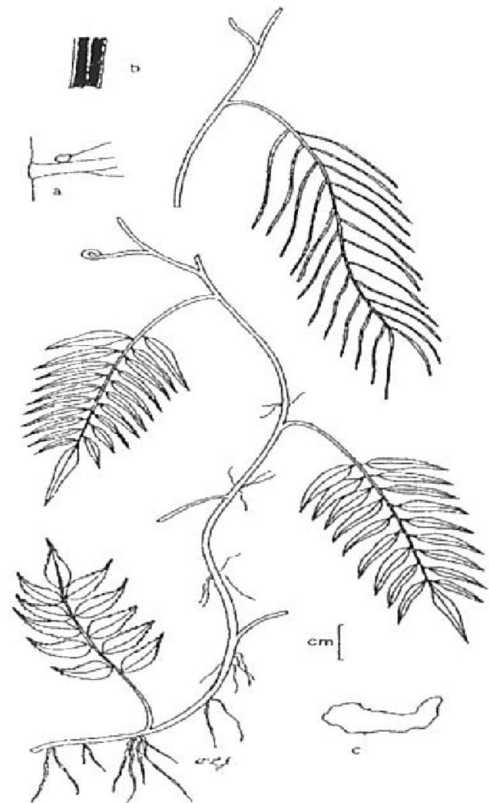


Fig 281 STENOCHLAENA PALUSTRIS XV/8  
 a) Rhachis junction and gland at base of pinna x1  
 b) Section of fertile pinna x2  
 c) Scale x10

## Tassel Ferns

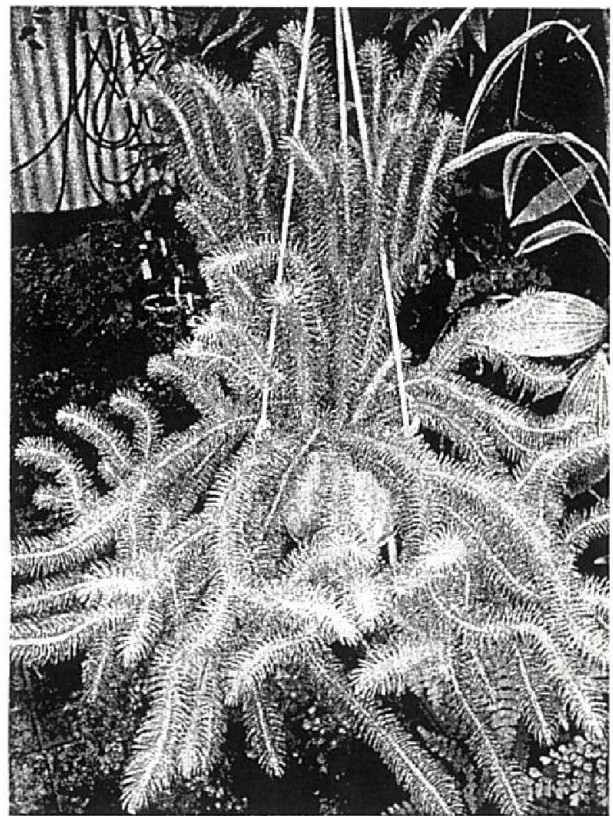
by John Banasiewicz

These plants are not true ferns, but they are closely related and therefore are classed as fern allies. They belong to the plant family *Lycopodiaceae* and form the genus *Huperzia*. The genus was previously known as *Lycopodium* but was renamed to commemorate Johann Peter Huperz, a German botanist who wrote about ferns and who grew the first *Huperzia* species to be described. Worldwide, there are Tassel ferns are closely related to mosses and liverworts. They are epiphytic, growing in the forks of trees and in rock crevices, and are found mainly in rain forests or in moist situations in other forests. Many occur at high altitudes on trees covered with mosses and other epiphytes.

Tassel ferns have always had a reputation for being difficult to grow in our climate, but with patience and perseverance, growing them can be not only a challenge but a delight. Here are the basic requirements necessary to grow them well.

Firstly, they prefer a soil-less potting medium, otherwise known as an epiphyte mix. To a base of well composted small to medium sized pine bark chips, add a fine orchid mix, some Ver-

miculite, Perlite, crushed charcoal and small amounts of good quality peat and sphagnum moss. John explained that he is continually experimenting with various potting media. Recently, he tried using coconut chips mixed with the above media, and this appears to be suitable. The plants prefer to be under-rather than over-potted, and it is preferable to use pots made of plastic with extra large drainage holes. Use plastic hangers if possible, as new galvanised metal hangers or chains can burn the fronds.



*Huperzia New Guinea Fine Woolly Rock, a typical example of a Tassel Fern*

Tassel ferns are best suited to being hung in a shade house beneath a Perspex roof. This enables you to control their watering. They like bright light but not direct sun, and, although they enjoy some air movement, they dislike strong winds. Suitable shelter can be provided by shade cloth on the sides of the shade house or patio. During the warmer months they should be kept moist at all times. In winter they must be kept on the drier side.

Continued on page 74

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## DIARY NOTE

### **2008 Gardening Australia Expo will provide an inspirational experience for Victorians**

#### **Peter's Farewell Expo Tour**

**October 3 – 5, 2008** at **Caulfield Racecourse** will mark the end of an era in gardening - it will be the very last time Melbourne will see the much admired Peter Cundall at the **Gardening Australia Expo**.

For one of Australia's most respected and revered gardening experts, 2008 marks almost forty years of broadcasting on ABC TV and radio and nineteen years as host of *Gardening Australia*.

In one last hurrah, this humanitarian and enthusiastic supporter of organic gardening and the environment will join fellow ABC TV *Gardening Australia* presenters Jane Edmanson, John Patrick and Jerry Coleby-Williams as they bring the program to life. In entertaining and informative presentations, they will tackle a range of topics including climate-compatible and drought-tolerant plants, natural pesticides and organic gardening.

Revel in Peter's enthusiasm and passion for organic gardening as he presents **Pete's Patch** - unearthing the secret behind his long and healthy life – organically grown vegetables. With a series of organic beds and a six-crop rotation system, he will give you his tips and tricks for growing healthy and nutritious vegies in your own backyard.

Don't miss this great family day out to see Peter don his gardening gloves for the very last time at the **Melbourne Gardening Australia Expo**. Whether you are looking for information and inspiration, entertainment and education or the latest garden and outdoor products and plants, there will be something for every aspiring or seasoned green-thumb.

<b>Where &amp; When:</b>	<b>Caulfield Racecourse, Caulfield</b>	<b>October 3 - 5, 2008</b>
<b>Open:</b>	<b>9.30am – 4.30pm daily</b>	
<b>Tickets:</b>	<b>Adults: \$17, Seniors/Pensioners: \$15, Children (5-16yrs): \$6, Children (under 5yrs): FREE, Family (2A + 2C): \$37.</b>	
	Tickets available at the door or online at <a href="http://www.abcgardeningexpo.com.au">www.abcgardeningexpo.com.au</a>	
<b>Groups:</b>	Pre-booked tickets are available for groups of a minimum of 10 people at a discounted rate.	
	To arrange a group call (02) 9452 7583.	
<b>Information:</b>	Visit <a href="http://www.abcgardeningexpo.com.au">www.abcgardeningexpo.com.au</a> or call 02 9452 7575.	

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## Tassel Ferns

Whenever they are watered, this should be done in the morning so that they have no wet foliage by nightfall when temperatures drop and they become vulnerable to rotting or fungal attack.

In warmer months plants can be fertilised every two weeks using various liquid fertilisers, preferably at half-strength.

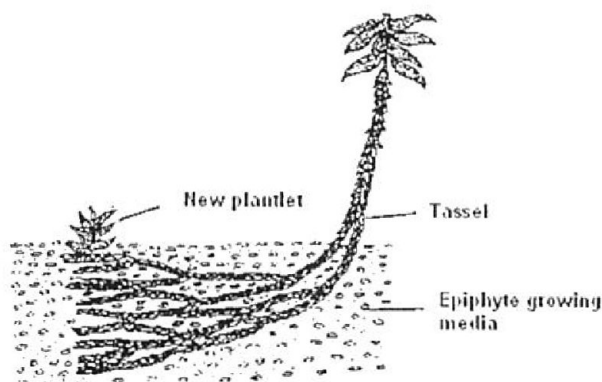
These plants are rarely attacked by pests, probably because they are grown as hanging subjects. However, one pest which occasionally causes problems is coconut scale, which can be controlled by using Malathion and white oil, or a systemic insecticide.

Propagation of tassel ferns can be achieved by division or by stem cuttings. However, the latter can take from one to three years before roots form. A faster means of propagation is by layering. This can be achieved by having a larger hanging basket, pot or tray containing tassel mix. Lower the tassel fronds so that they make contact with the mix, ensuring that there is not too much movement of the fronds so that they can form roots quickly. Another propagation method which has proved successful is to take cuttings at the time when plants have come into spore. Place these on a tray of tassel mix with the cut ends exposed and the tips layered on the media (see diagram). Plantlets will form within months. John also spoke of tassel sporelings

which have germinated in his shade house.

Every pot is now checked thoroughly for these, especially if the rightful owner is growing in an epiphyte mix. Placing the above in a glass or Perspex house with humidity and controlled watering has proved to be very successful.

Due to their slow growth, tassel ferns are fairly expensive to purchase. Some local nurseries do stock them. Species which are considered to be hardy and relatively easy to grow are: *Huperzia squarrosa* (Rock Tassel) *Huperzia Coen Blue* (fine and coarse varieties) *Huperzia phlegmaria* and varieties *Huperzia proliferum*



Tassel Fern layering diagram

### Reminder of 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.

### AUSTRAL FERNS

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Specialising in supplying retail nurseries with a wide range of hardy ferns; no tubes.



## A Staghorn Fern Addict

by Rudolph Ziesenhenne\*

\*Adopted and lightly edited from the original article published in May, 1969 Fern Annual for the 6th LAIFS Annual Fern and Exotic Plant Show.

How can a begonia fancier become addicted to staghorn ferns? Well, it wasn't easy, but the strongest factor was that I had a lot of headroom not being used for begonias in my 50 foot long glasshouse. Another factor was the desire we all have to grow a variety of plants. I had observed others adding plants of other genera to their begonia collections until they had a hodge podge of plants. I resolved to have only begonias but have used the platyceriums as a safety valve.

I was introduced to my first staghorn fern sometime before 1939. I cannot say where or when. On old estates at that time, in and around Santa Barbara and Montecito, a single form of *Platycerium bifurcatum* was grown in the gardens under live oak trees. Most of the plants were derived from a plant distributed by Sexton Nursery near Goleta, the original having come from Germany, I am told.

I vividly remember seeing my first *Platycerium Grande* in the nursery of Mrs. Ella M. Fewkes at Point Loma in San Diego. It was mounted on an easle such as artists use and was about a yard across. I was told that this was only half of the plant, the right hand side of the plant having been killed during the previous winter. The plant was in a cloth house (a lath house lined inside with muslin) and the side of the plant close to the outside wall had been frozen.

I acquired my first platycerium from Mr. Reinhart in Santa Aria. It was a plant called P. 'Forgii', undoubtedly a form of *P. bifurcatum*. It is distinctive to me because the covering over the spore areas appears cork like to the naked eye. This is misleading, for a magnifying glass shows that it is simply a thick covering of star like hairs, giving the area a tannish appearance. When the spores mature, these hairs fall off in clusters and reveal the usual dark brown spore patches.

About this time I also obtained *P. allicorne*, a plant with the finest lobed leaves. I also received one called P. 'Majus' that has long fronds standing erect and rather short fingers standing on top. By plant swapping, I obtained a *P. bifurcatum*. In 1940, Mrs. Herman Weitz, a pure blooded California Indian and an outstanding grower who lived in Ventura, gave me a *Platycerium grande*. I did not see other grandes in those days, but when I started to collect in earnest I realized that Mrs. Weitz' grande was something special. Unlike grandes seen in other collections, this plant was covered with white hairs and the fingers of the shield or nest fronds were erect instead of lying out flat.

Through the years I have purchased staghorn ferns that have looked different from mine and have swapped plants in order to obtain them when it was mutually beneficial to each party's collection. This method of swapping can have an amusing side as well. One day a lady came to me and said she had a staghorn fern unlike any of mine and she would gladly swap one of hers for a baby grande. I agreed, and a week or so later she brought in her plant and I gave her the grande. I decided that her plant was indeed different from any I had. I mounted her plant on one of my special mounts and hung it in the greenhouse. As the plant grew, I noticed that the new fronds were very different from those on the plant when I obtained it, but looked exactly like those of one of my oldest plants. It finally dawned on me that this lady had swapped back an offshoot of a plant she had purchased from me about 15 years earlier!

Because of this swap for a plant I already had, I became aware of the effect on frond formation when different methods of growing and feeding are used.

continued page 78

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Reprinted from Newsletter October 1983

## ASPLENIUM ATTENUATUM

Drawing by Barry Stagoll

A small tufted fern that usually occurs on clay embankments or amongst rocks along mountain streams and rivers in rainforests. It ranges from north east Queensland, south to northern New South Wales. Under favourable conditions, this fern produces an abundance of plantlets from buds which occur on apex of each frond. Many forms of this fern occur in the wild, some of which have been collected and named.

They are:

- A. attenuatum var integrum, - a plain strap form
- A. attenuatum var multilobum - this attractive form is quite distinctively lobed
- A. attenuatum var schneideri - a most attractive fern that is quite rare in cultivation. This variety is believed to be a hybrid, and can only be cultivated by division; the fronds do not seem to proliferate.

A. attenuatum is a novelty fern to grow because of its walking habit. It is quite hardy and can be grown as far south as Victoria if glasshouse conditions can be provided.

Drawing on opposite page.

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ASPENIUM  
ATTENUATUM

8JS  
4/83

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### A Staghorn Fern Addict

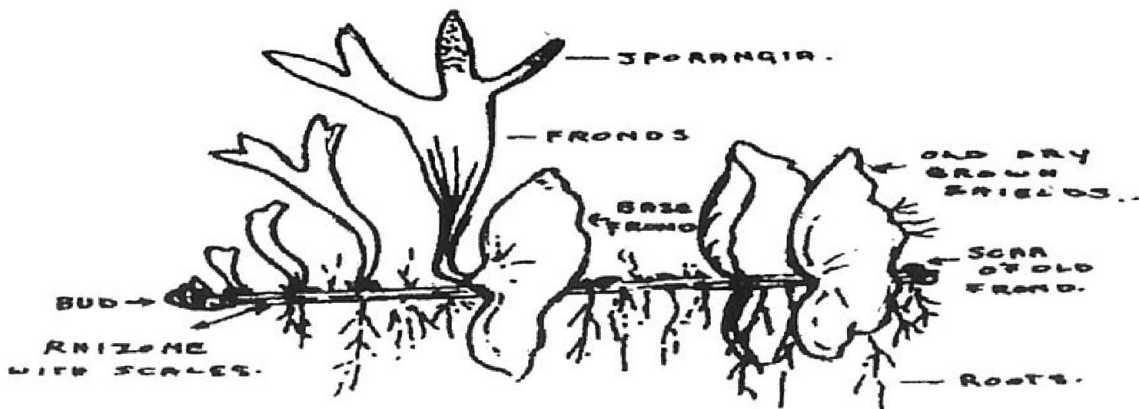
I also learned that more or less light, facing the plant in a different direction and the amount of water the plant receives all have an effect on the shape of the fronds, the length of the fingers and the amount of hair on the leaves. I found that platyceriums will produce offsets when they get too much fertilizer, when the plant is in poor health or the soil is too tightly packed and wet. I also learned that I liked a single plant best.

Before World War 11 only a few people in the United States were interested in staghorn ferns. After the war I met many people who wished to obtain plants. Most already had a plant or two, and there was an extensive exchange of plants. When one grower started to read up on the stags and, in my opinion, applied the names incorrectly, I decided to do a little research into the written material on platyceriums. I uncovered a good many articles in

various languages, so I set out to find the original description of each species to learn what really was described. I was able to obtain photos of herbarium specimens and so I was able to examine the plants the botanists looked at when they wrote their descriptions. In this way I learned where the plants grew in the countries of their native habitat. I also became more interested in obtaining all of the species. By this time a number of others were also interested in obtaining these rare ferns and through our combined efforts all of the known species were obtained, except for the true *P. ridleyi*, which we are still trying to get. There is also a very good indication that one of the plants imported will prove to be a new species.

In my opinion it is only through growing all these plants that an orderly study has been possible. It is one thing to read about the plants and compile a picture of the genus, but one learns a great deal more when all of the plants are being grown 'in one place and you can really see the detail of the plant. It is in this way that we learn their true identity.

### *Platycerium bifurcatum* showing various stages of growth



### Getting started with a staghorn fern

STARTER BOARDS... FOR SMALL PUPS 2"-4" ACROSS...

1 x 1 FOOT  
1" THICK  
OF REDWOOD..  
PLACE NAIL IN  
OPPOSITE CORNERS, EXTENDED,  
FOR WIRE OR TAPE...



3. WOUND WITH  
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## Spore List

Fern spore is free to members of the Fern Society of Victoria who donate spore. Otherwise the cost is members 20 cents per sample, non-members 50 cents, plus \$1.00 to cover postage and handling. Available at meetings or by mail from Barry White, 34 Noble Way, Sunbury, Vic. 3429 Australia, Ph. (03) 9740 2724.

There is no charge for spore for overseas members, however to cover postage two International Reply Coupons would be appreciated; or alternatively spore may be exchanged. International Reply Coupons can be purchased at most Post Offices. There is a limit of 20 packets per order. As some spores are in short supply please include alternatives.

*Adiantum formosum* 3/08  
*Adiantum pedatum* 2/07  
*Amphineuron opulentum* 3/08  
*Anemia phyllitides* 6/06  
*Anemia tomentosa* 6/06  
*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 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 watsii* 4/06  
*Cheilanthes alabamensis* /06  
*Cheilanthes kuhnii* 1/06  
*Christella dentata* 3/06  
*Cibotium schiedei* 1/07  
*Cyathea australis* 4/08  
*Cyathea baileyana* 8/06  
*Cyathea brownii* /07  
*Cyathea cooperi* 1/07  
*Cyathea cooperi (blue stipe)* 1/07  
*Cyathea cooperi 'Brentwood'* 3/08  
*Cyathea cunninghamii* /07  
*Cyathea felina* 2/07  
*Cyathea gleichenioides* 2/07  
*Cyathea incisoserrata* /07  
*Cyathea intermedia* 2/07  
*Cyathea lunulata* /07  
*Cyathea robusta* 3/06  
*Cyrtomium caryotideum* 5/06  
*Cyrtomium falcatum 'Butterfieldii'* 3/08  
*Dicksonia antarctica* 2/08  
*Dicksonia fibrosa* 10/07  
*Diplazium australe* 4/08  
*Diplazium dilatatum* 8/06  
*Dryopteris affinis 'Cristata'* 12/06  
*Dryopteris crassirhizoma* 3/06  
*Dryopteris filix-mas* 11/06  
*Dryopteris sieboldii* 12/06  
*Dryopteris wallichiana* 3/08

*Hypolepis rugosula* 2/07  
*Lastreopsis acuminata* 3/08  
*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  
*Platycterium bifurcatum 'Fosters No 1'* 10/07  
*Platycterium bifurcatum 'Hula Hands'* 10/07  
*Platycterium bifurcatum 'Venosum' (Mt.Lewis)* 0/07  
*Platycterium hillii* 12/06  
*Platycterium veitchii* 10/07  
*Pneumatopteris sogerensis* 3/08  
*Polypodium formosum* 10/07  
*Polypodium interjectum* 3/08  
*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'* 12/07  
*Polystichum tsus-simense* 3/06  
*Polystichum vestitum* 2/07  
*Polystichum xiphophyllum* 3/08  
*Pronephrium asperum* 2/07  
*Pteris biaurita* 3/08  
*Pteris cretica 'Wimsettii'* 1/06  
*Pteris hendersonii* /06  
*Pteris quadriaurita* 3/07  
*Pteris sp. (Nepal)* 3/07  
*Pteris umbrosa* /07  
*Pyrrosia lingua 'Variegata'* 5/06  
*Rumohra adiantiformis(Cape form)* 2/08  
*Rumohra adiantiformis(Native)* 4/06  
*Stenochlaena palustris* 2/07  
*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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