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NEWSLETTER



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FEBRUARY 2009

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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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

FEBRUARY MEETING

Thursday the 19th

This is our first meeting for 2009, and we look forward to seeing many members for the start of the new year. Our talk on the night will be by Don Fuller on Lastreopsis ferns.

Our competition:

for the night will be Lastreopsis, Tectaria, Cyrtomium and Arachniodes ferns



MARCH MEETING

Thursday the 19th

will be a talk by Gay and Barry Stagoll on ferns of Western Australia

Competition is a Pteris fern



April

Thursday the 16th will be a fern forum led by Don Fuller, this is a night where you can bring along a favourite fern or a problem fern and the meeting will talk about it. This will be a group discussion, and is a great way to learn more about ferns that other members are growing.

Competition is any fern.

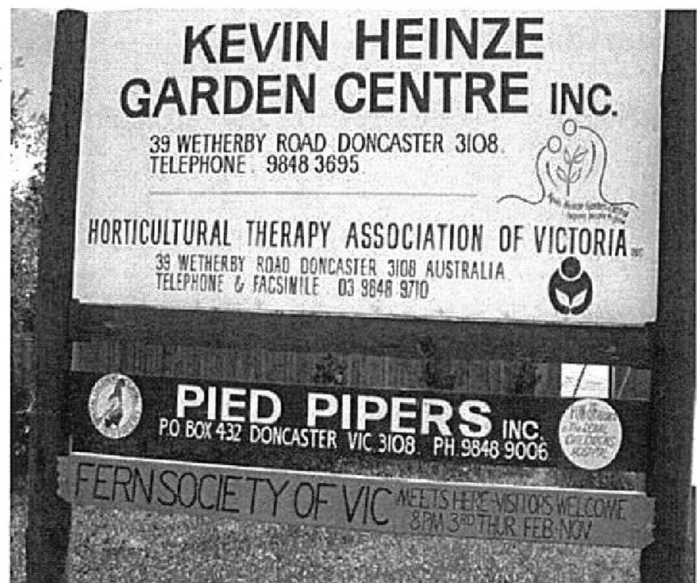
PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

We've mentioned in previous *Newsletters* the proposed Australian tour this year by members of the British Pteridological Society, and we now expect that they will be visiting Victoria in mid-April. We are hoping that our members will have the opportunity to meet with them, and, if convenient, perhaps to join in one or more excursions to view ferns. We'll keep you as well informed as possible on proposed dates and activities, but - as it is difficult to always convey timely information via the *Newsletter* on events for which arrangements cannot be settled well ahead of time - we strongly suggest that those members who have a definite "in-principle" interest in participating should contact the Committee to request more information as this becomes available. Please direct requests to our Secretary, Barry White, by email, mail or phone. If you have an email address please provide us with it (if you've not done so already) as this would be the most convenient way for us to get information back to you.

A reminder that we're still looking for a volunteer to take up the role of *Newsletter* Editor, as Brenda Girdlestone has indicated her wish to retire from this responsibility as soon as a successor can be arranged. And we have vacancies also on the Committee which it would be in the Society's interest to fill, so we have an adequate number of Committee members to ensure that it continues to function effectively. Please contact any of the existing Committee members to discuss volunteering.

We had fine weather for both the outing to the Goudey's home in November for Chris to talk on *Adiantums* (he had assembled a very good display of his personal collection of the genus), and our Christmas gathering in early December at the Kevin Heinze Centre. Both meetings were received very well. We were having such a stirring auction after the Christmas lunch that we overlooked including Mavis Potter's traditional and much-appreciated donation of a lovely Christmas cake when holding the usual Special Effort draw (first prize was another of Reg Orr's magnificent hand-crafted wooden boxes which he kindly donated), so we had another supplementary one to decide the winner of the cake (thereby raising something extra for us to fund a donation to the Centre). Lucky winner of both draws was Barry White. I guess we wouldn't expect to see that particular coincidence again in a hurry!

The Society has used the Kevin Heinz Centre as its venue for meetings for a number of years now, and with their approval we have now installed a permanent sign (see photo) indicating that visitors are welcome to attend.



The FSV sign at Kevin Heinz Centre

Look forward to seeing you at forthcoming FSV activities. Please don't be shy in suggesting any ideas you may have for interesting activities we could arrange.

Barry Stagoll

Adiantum (Maidenhair) Ferns

By Chris Goudey

Most of the books that can be picked up on maidenhair ferns will tell you that there are about 200 species in the genus and that they are distributed worldwide throughout the Pan Tropics (warmer regions), with some species spreading to the cooler regions.

Tryon and Tryon's book~ (1982) "Ferns & Allied Plants, with Special Reference to Tropical America", is a very comprehensive treatise of ferns of tropical America and they cover maidenhairs very well. They estimate that there are about 150 species. Approximately ten or eleven occur in Australia. One third of the genus occurs in tropical America with the next largest distribution occurring in China.

Of our Australian species only *Adiantum capillus-veneris* is distributed worldwide.

Tryon. and Tryon split maidenhairs into eight different groups, which are as follows:



Chris Goudey's presentation on *Adiantum* -
November 2008 at his nursery, Lara.

1. *Adiantum capillus-veneris* Group

A group of about twenty five species which includes *Adiantum aethiopicum*, *A. concinnum*, *A. tenerum*, *A. raddianum*, *A. venustum* and others. They are up to four times pinnate; segments are usually cuneate-flabellate (fan shaped)

2. *Adiantum patens* Group

A group of about ten species which includes *Adiantum diaphanum*, *A. pedatum*, *A. patens*. They are up to three times pinnate.

3. *Adiantum philippense* Group

A. group of about ten species which includes *Adiantum caudatum*, *A. philippense* and *A. edgeworthii*. They have very long fronds and usually terminate on the end with a little bud that takes root and grows into a plant. They are not seen in Victoria as they are all tropical.

4. *Adiantum reniforme* Group

A group of three species which includes *Adiantum reniforme*, *A. asarifolium*, and *A. flabellum*. They all have a simple frond which is entire.

5. *Adiantum pectinatum* Group

A group of about twelve species which includes *Adiantum formosum*, *A. fulvum*, *A. hispidulum*, *A. trapeziforme*. They are species familiar to us and are three to six times pinnate.

6. *Adiantum tetraphyllum* Group

A group of about twenty species, which includes *Adiantum tetraphyllum* and *A. petiolatum*. Except for one, all these species are found in tropical South America.

7. *Adiantum platyphyllum* Group

A group of six species which includes *Adiantum anceps*, *A. seemannii* and *A. peruvianum* (Silver Dollar). They are one to four times pinnate and are all large leaf species.

8. *Adiantum phyllitidis* Group

A group of about ten species which includes *Adiantum patens*, and *A. macrophyllum*. They have simple fronds.

continued on Page 8

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

APRIL

Visit by the British Pteridological Society

A group of about 12 fern enthusiasts from the British Society will be visiting Australia from the 13th to 30th April.

Members of the Victorian Society have been invited to join in any parts of the tour which may be of interest. Anyone who is interested can contact Barry White on 9740 2724 or Barry Stagoll on 9844 1558.

Details of the itinerary have not been finalized but in summary the group will spend three days in Victoria, then fly to Sydney, spend one night there and the next day drive to the Blue Mountains ; spend two days there, drive to Armidale for a two day stay, then drive to Brisbane for a four night stay. Finally fly to Cairns for a three night stay and the end of the tour. Members of local fern groups have been invited along but will need to make their own travel and accommodation arrangements.

In Victoria the proposed itinerary is to arrive in Melbourne on the 13th. On the first day visit Chris and Lorraine Goudey at Lara, then travel down the Great Ocean Road lunching at Lorne, visiting Turtons Track and Beauchamp Falls in the afternoon and returning to Apollo Bay for overnight accommodation. The next day the proposal is to visit Maits Rest and Melba Gulley, and in the afternoon visit Les and Rosemary Vulcz's nursery before returning to Melbourne. The final day in Melbourne will include visits to Badger Creek, Wirrawilla Walk and Eddie and Robyn Sabljak's nursery in Kinglake West. Then next day fly out to Sydney.

May

Thursday the 21st will be a forum on the family Polypodiaceae. This will be a group discussion on the ferns that are brought in on the night.

Competition will be Polypodium fern or any other members of the family.

August

Thursday 20th Barry Stagoll will give a talk on the ferns of China. See article on page 11.

October

In October an excursion will be held to Colin Cleak's orchids and ferns in Nagambie

December

Sunday 6th Christmas lunch and break up

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

A new(ish) member of the Simpson family

(and, by extension, junior family member of the Fern Society)

We omitted to report in our last *Newsletter* the arrival at end-September at West Gippsland hospital of baby Jaden Leigh Simpson. Proud mum and dad Carolyn and Warren brought Jaden along to the FSV Christmas gathering, where he appeared to have a good time. We convey our belated official congratulations on behalf of all fellow members.

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Reprinted from newsletter May, 1986

Dividing a large elk.

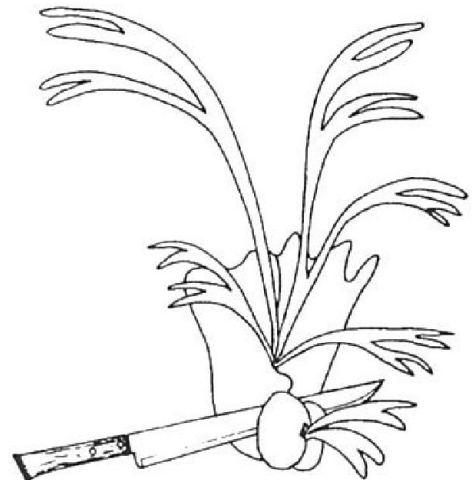
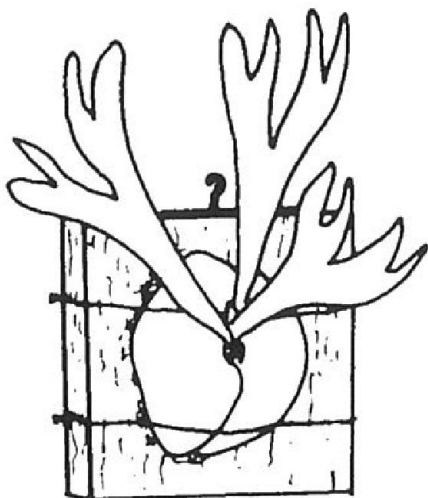
By Keith Hutchinson:

Keith had brought in a magnificent specimen elk fern, (*Platycerium bifurcatum*). He told Members that reducing the size of such a huge colony of plants could be done without harming the mass.

Keith's aids for the work were: a pruning saw, a circular piece of tree fern trunk, some galvanized wire, wet sphagnum moss, leaf mould and a pair of pliers.

Having removed old wires from the mass of elks, Keith selected one portion which had a healthy "eye" or rhizome. He then cut the piece out with the pruning saw making sure that the roots came out with the piece. Keith said that too often he has seen elks offered for sale which have been completely stripped of roots. There is little chance of success with these.

Keith passed wires through the backing disc in such positions as would provide support for the elk at its top and bottom. He then proceeded to pack wet sphagnum in a circle close to and around the edges of the disc, after which he filled in the centre with leaf mould.



The reason for placing the sphagnum in a circle is to ensure that air does not enter at the back of the elk and cause the plant food to dry out.

The selected elk piece was then set down in place, ie with the roots over the leaf mould. The wires were then pulled tight, twisted at the back and any excess length tucked into the tree fern

Adiantum (Maidenhair) Ferns

Care of Maidenhairs

Most maidenhair ferns are terrestrial and a majority of them like lime, particularly the *Adiantum raddianum* and *A. capillus-veneris* groups that must have lime. Without it they will be very difficult to grow. They grow in damp usually fairly well lit positions not so much in rainforest, but on the margins of rainforests, where there is a lower rainfall and more light. Ninety nine percent of maidenhair ferns are terrestrial; one was seen in Papua New Guinea growing like an epiphyte up a trunk of a tree fern.

In cultivation, they need a well drained, open soil with the addition of lime, good drainage and very good light. We grow our maidenhair ferns with a lot of light which makes them a little yellow in colour, but a stronger plant for the nursery trade. They like a draught free position with humidity.

Pests that attack them are green or black aphids that are plentiful in the warmer months, mealy bug or woolly aphids, snails, slugs and also scale. Where there is an abundance of ants, there, will usually be an infestation of aphids or scale on your plants. If your ferns are getting particularly untidy, have a lot of rot in the middle or are diseased, cut them back and you get nice new growth. The new growth will initially come up more compact as it absorbs the nutrients stored up in the roots, but eventually it will end up at the desired height.

This can be done at most times of the year, except in the middle of winter with the exception of tropical species or cultivars in our cool temperate climate. Unfortunately, a lot of people let their ferns dry out, then they water to the extreme and drown them. When the foliage dies off, a lot of the roots die too and it becomes a grossly over potted plant. These plants benefit most times by being potted back to a small size pot. A nursery potting mix is a basic mix of pine-bark, coarse sand with fertilisers and lime added to it. Maidenhair ferns can survive much better from neglect if a compost mix is used.

In the nursery during the winter months, we can leave the watering for up to ten days but in summer the watering is done almost every day depending on the type of house they are in. The 175mm and 255mm pots are watered by a drip system, and the 125mm pots and our personal collection are hand watered.



A. raddianum

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There are a lot of cultivars in cultivation; probably more than there are species. In my book, I cover nearly one hundred of them, as they hybridise very easily. Over the years, we have grown many different maidenhair ferns, and found different forms popping up in our fern nursery just by chance.

Two that came up in the nursery were from the *Adiantum raddianum* group. My wife, Lorraine was watering the ferns one day and noticed an *A. fragrans* plant with an unusual frond amongst them. The plant was set aside until it sent up a fertile frond and the spore from this reproduced true, and we soon had hundreds of plants. This cultivar was new and I named it *A. raddianum* cv. Lorraine.

The other one my mother (Gladys) found. She often came and dug up all the maidenhair ferns that came up on the nursery benches, took them home and potted them up for family and friends. One day, I was visiting her and asked where she had got this unusual maidenhair fern from, and told me it had come from our nursery.

Continued on page 10

Epiphytes

This talk was presented by Crosby Chase, with thanks to those members who brought in their specimen plants.

Habitat

Epiphytes grow on large rocks, cliff faces and trees. Most of them require humid, brightly lit situations. They grow in dense rainforest or in more open vegetation. Most are subtropical or tropical and many occur in climates which have a distinct dry season.

Situation

A number of epiphytes can be grown on trees or rocks in the garden, or in pots, hanging baskets or containers. Many also adapt well to ground cultivation providing that a coarse soil mix is used. A bright light is required, and most epiphytes need some protection from sun and wind. Many prefer shade house conditions, or being placed under Perspex, in a glass house or on a covered patio. In the garden, they prefer dappled shade.

Mixes

These are made up from coarse, composted bark or pine chips, peat moss, charcoal, Sphagnum moss, Perlite, Vermiculite or prepared orchid mixes.

Watering

Plenty of water is required during warm periods, with less needed in cooler, wetter winter periods.

Fertilisers

Weak applications often, during the warmer months only, are best. They may comprise organic fertilisers, liquid fertilisers and/or well rotted manures.

Pests

The usual ones, which should be eradicated.

Propagation

By spores or division.

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Adiantum (Maidenhair) Ferns

Again, it was a new cultivar and I named it *A. raddianum* cv. Gladys Glory after her.

To experiment with hybridising, pick the cultivars you want to cross and sow one cultivar over the other one. We had a lot of success using this method with *Aspleniums*.

There were not many specialist books on this subject, when my book *Maidenhair Ferns in cultivation* was written. The only literature available was Barbara Joe Hoshizaki's papers (1970) *The Genus Adiantum in Cultivation*, and they had a wealth of information in them, covering the species, cultivars and cultivation in the United States of America. It took me two years of research to prepare my book. My goal was to record the origin as far as I could of the Australian cultivars before this information was lost, new cultivars have since been developed.

Finally I could not have completed this book without the assistance given to me by Barbara Joe Hoshizaki.

Information on the five Victorian maidenhairs

Adiantum aethiopicum (Common maidenhair)

Stipe: slender, reddish brown to almost black, smooth and polished, near the base a few pale papery scales

Lamina: delicate, yellow green to mid green, 3 pinnate, glabrous

Rachis: dark and very slender

Pinnules: fine with centrally attached stalks, small (rarely more than 12 mm wide) with wedge shaped bases; outer edges rounded, often with shallow lobes, finely toothed; veins numerous, repeatedly forked, free.

Sori: 1 - 4, comparatively large, each sunk in a pinnule lobe.

Indusium: false (formed from reflexed marginal flap), lunate to kidney shaped.

Adiantum capillus-veneris (Dainty maidenhair)

Rhizome: creeping, short, relatively coarse, covered with narrow brown scales with attenuate tips.

Fronds: clustered, length to 50 cms.

Stipe: long, slender dark brown to purplish-black, smooth, polished, scales near base light brown and shiny.

Lamina: mid-green, membranous, ovate, 2 - 3 pinnate, glabrous.

Rachis: very dark, slender.

Pinnules: fine almost centrally attached stalks, 7 - 15 mm wide, slightly asymmetrical with wedge shaped bases and rounded outer edges, often with deep and irregular lobes, finely toothed; veins numerous, repeatedly forked, free.

Sori: 4 - 7, large, at apex of lobes causing them to appear truncate.

Indusium: false, oblong-oval.



A. capillus-veneris

Adiantum formosum (Black stem or Giant maidenhair)

Rhizome: creeping, coarse, covered with scales.

Fronds: large, well separated, erect, 60 - 100 cm long.

Stipe: long, relatively stout, purplish brown to black, polished and slightly rough, scaly near base.

Lamina: dark green and firm, broadly triangular, 3 - 4 pinnate.

Rachis: dark brown to black, polished; minor rachises with short reddish brown hairs.

Pinnules: with short stalks at corners, 8 - 15 mm long, asymmetrical, lower margins almost straight and entire, upper margins rounded, with shallow or deep lobes; veins numerous, repeatedly forked, free.



Adiantum formosum

continued page 12

Ferns of Yunnan, China

Bu GAY & BARRY STAGOLL

Later in the year, we plan to share with members a selection of our photographs of the ferns we encountered in Yunnan, southwest China on our 2008 trip there, and to talk about them. This note is just by way of some background to anticipate this.

We joined a tour party with fellow members of the Royal Horticultural Society UK, organised for the purpose of allowing us all to visit a number of locations throughout Yunnan in late spring, primarily to experience the extremely diverse flowering plants and trees native to this part of China. A great many of these have been introduced into cultivation around the world, and these (and cultivars developed from them) are now important garden plants. A special focus of our "plant-hunting" was rhododendrons and their nearer relations.

Few of our companions had a great deal of interest in ferns. However, from our preparatory research we were aware that, aside from flowering plants, we could expect to encounter quite a large range of ferns.

Indeed we did. Yunnan has a very large number of indigenous species, including treeferns, epiphytic and lithophytic ferns, deciduous ferns, filmy ferns, a vast diversity of ground ferns, interesting allied plants - the full gamut. Some of the species we found we were familiar with, because they have been in cultivation. Others we could recognise as members of one or another genus. But many were novel for us. At this stage we had no access to anyone expert in the ferns, as our guide (head of the Kunming Botanical Institute - the authorities on the botany of the Province) was not personally acquainted with the specifics of ferns.

However, late in our travels we were fortunate to obtain an introduction to the KBI botanist expert on the ferns of Yunnan, Professor Cheng Xiao, and his associate, Mrs. Jiao Yu, who had recently completed a collaboration on publishing a comprehensive illustrated book on the subject. Even more fortunate, we were able to purchase one of very few copies still available.

As a result, we're now aware how few of Yunnan's ferns and fern allies we actually saw in the wild - there's some 600 species in total. But we feel very privileged to have had encounters with more than a few of them. And in the most beautiful of settings - magical mountain landscapes for the most part.

Aside from the scenery, the ferns, the flowers, and the trees, the experience of visiting cultural and historic sites and contacts with locals both in urban and rural settings was very interesting and rewarding. We look forward to sharing something of Yunnan, and especially its ferns, with FSV members..

Further photos on pages 12 & 14



Extensive landscaped gardens, Three Pagodas Cultural Site, Yunnan.



Part of the huge complex of many Buddhist temples
Three Pagodas Cultural Site, Yunnan.

Adiantum (Maidenhair) Ferns

Sori: 4 - 8, small, in shallow depressions of lobes.

Indusium: false, lunate to oblong

Adiantum hispidulum (Rough maidenhair)

Rhizome: creeping but relatively short and coarse covered with dark brown scales.

Fronds: close together, erect, 15 - 45 cm long.

Stipe: long, dark red-brown to black, slightly rough; scales toward base scattered, narrow and brown.

Lamina: dark green and relatively harsh, divided several times into 10 - 15 finger like branches, with the lowermost shorter.

Rachis: dark, densely covered with pale hairs.

Pinnules: with very short stalks at the corners, upper gently rounded and finely dentate when sterile; numerous soft white hairs on lower surface and scattered on upper; veins numerous, repeatedly forked, free.

Sori: 10 - 18, small, close together along upper and outer edges, in notches between small lobes.

Indusium: false, circular to broadly oblong, covered with numerous small pointed brown hairs.



Adiantum diaphanum (Filmy maidenhair)

Rhizome: short, semi-erect, covered with reddish brown scales, fibrous roots with numerous small tuber-like swellings.

Fronds: delicate, tufted, erect to drooping, 10 - 25 cm long.

Stipe: comparatively long, slender, almost black, smooth with a few pale scales near the base.

Lamina: rather dark green and delicate, pinnate or with 1 - 2 finger like lateral branches near base.

Rachis: very slender, dark, shiny, glabrous.

Pinnules: with fine stalks at the corners, 3 - 13 mm long, asymmetrical, lower margins straight or slightly concave and entire, upper broadly rounded with shallow lobes, minute stiff brown hairs on both surfaces; veins numerous, repeatedly forked, free.

Sori: 5 - 10, small, in notches between lobes.

Indusium: false, circular to kidney shaped, covered with minute brown hairs.



Adiantum diaphanum



Drynaria sp. in Salween Gorge, Yunnan

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GFN

The stag horn fern beetle (*Halticoreus platycerii*)

Both the larvae and adults of the stag horn fern beetle seriously injure stag horn and Elkhorn ferns, the insect usually being particularly abundant in the late and early autumn.

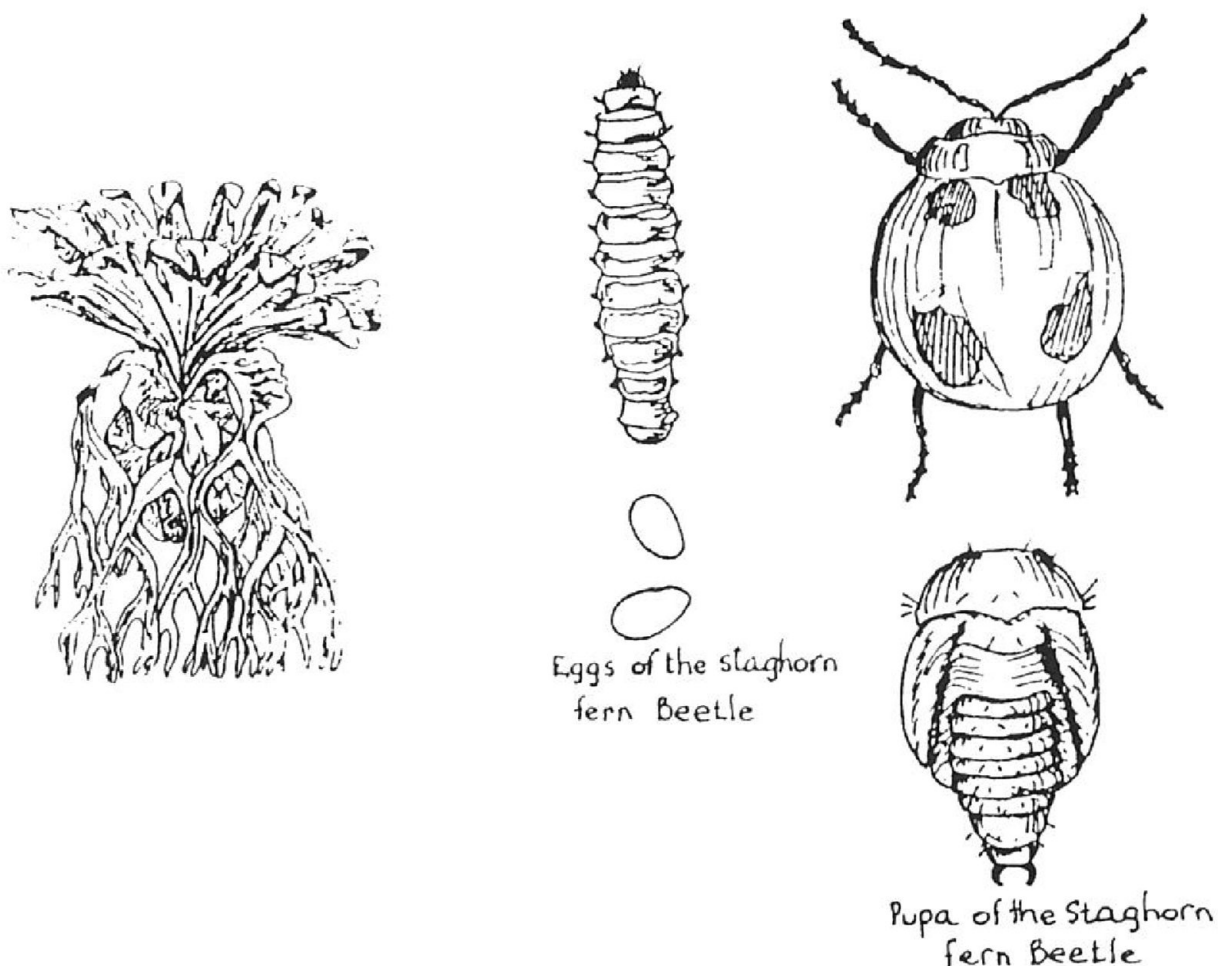
The adult beetles, which are more or less hemispherical in shape and measure approximately one-eighth of an inch in length are black with four orange spots on the wing cover. These beetles superficially resemble the beneficial steely-blue ladybirds of the genus *orcus*, and are therefore frequently left undisturbed when damage is occurring. The adults eat out regular oval cavities, usually into the upper surfaces of the fronds, but the more serious injury is caused by the larvae.

The eggs are inserted in the fronds and the beetle larvae tunnel with them. The outlines of the mining larvae can be clearly seen by holding the fronds up to the light. The tunnels of the larvae seen meet, and the insects then feed side by side, and eventually the greater part of the internal tissues may be devoured. The injured tissues become infected with rot organisms, and the fronds turn brown and fall prematurely.

The larvae, when fully fed measures approximately one-third of an inch in length, and is orange in color with the head and legs black.

The fully fed larvae constructs an oval cell in the broad sheath-like sterile fronds and there, pupates. The life cycle averages about ten weeks and a number of overlapping generations occur during the year.

In the past years the stag horn beetle was controlled by D.D.T., now unfavorably regarded. Suggested control is the poison endosulfan. Available under the trade name "Thiodan or in a preparation retailed as "Hibiscus Spray".



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Matteuccia struthiopteris in Kunming Botanic Gardens, Yunnan.

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 4/08
Anemia phyllitides 6/06
Anemia tomentosa 8/08
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
Blechnum ambiguum 1/08
Blechnum braziliense 3/08
Blechnum cartilagineum 2/08
Blechnum chambersii 9/07
Blechnum discolor 08/06
Blechnum fluviatile 9/07
Blechnum spicant 7/08
Blechnum wattsii 4/06
Cheilanthes alabamensis /06
Cheilanthes kuhni 1/06
Christella dentata 3/06
Cibotium schiedei 1/07
Cyathea australis 4/08
Cyathea baileyana 7/08
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
Cyrtomium caryotideum 5/06
Cyrtomium falcatum 'Butterfieldii' 3/08
Dicksonia antarctica 8/08
Dicksonia fibrosa 10/07
Diplazium australe 4/08
Diplazium dilatatum 8/06
Dryopteris affinis 'Cristata' /08
Dryopteris crassirhizoma 3/06
Dryopteris filix-mas 11/06
Dryopteris sieboldii 12/06
Dryopteris wallichiana 3/08
Gymnocarpium oyamense 8/08
Hypolepis rugosula 2/07
Lastreopsis acuminata 3/08
Lastreopsis decomposita 12/06
Lastreopsis glabella 4/07
Lastreopsis hispida 11/06
Lastreopsis marginans 1/07

Nephrolepis exaltata 7/08
Nephrolepis falcata 3/08
Ophioglossum pendulum 7/08
Oreopteris limbosperma 08/06
Pellaea sagittata 3/07
Pellaea viridis 1/08
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 superbum 4/08
Platynerium veitchii 10/07
Pneumatopteris sogerensis 3/08
Pneumatopteris costata 7/08
Polypodium formosum 10/07
Polypodium interjectum 3/08
Polystichum aculeatum 06/06
Polystichum formosum 3/08
Polystichum proliferum 4/06
Polystichum retroso-paleacum /08
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 sp. (Nepal) 3/07
Pteris umbrosa /08
Pyrrosia lingua 'Variegata' 5/06
Revwattsii fragile 7/08
Rumohra adiantiformis (Cape form) 2/08
Rumohra adiantiformis (Native) 4/06
Sphaerostephanos heterocarpus 7/08
Stenochlaena palustris 2/07
Thelypteris navarrensensis 1/07

Thank you to the following spore donors: Marco Calvimonte, Brenda Girdlestone, Don Fuller, Arlen Hill, Lorraine Deppeler, Warren Simpson 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.

NEWSLETTER

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

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