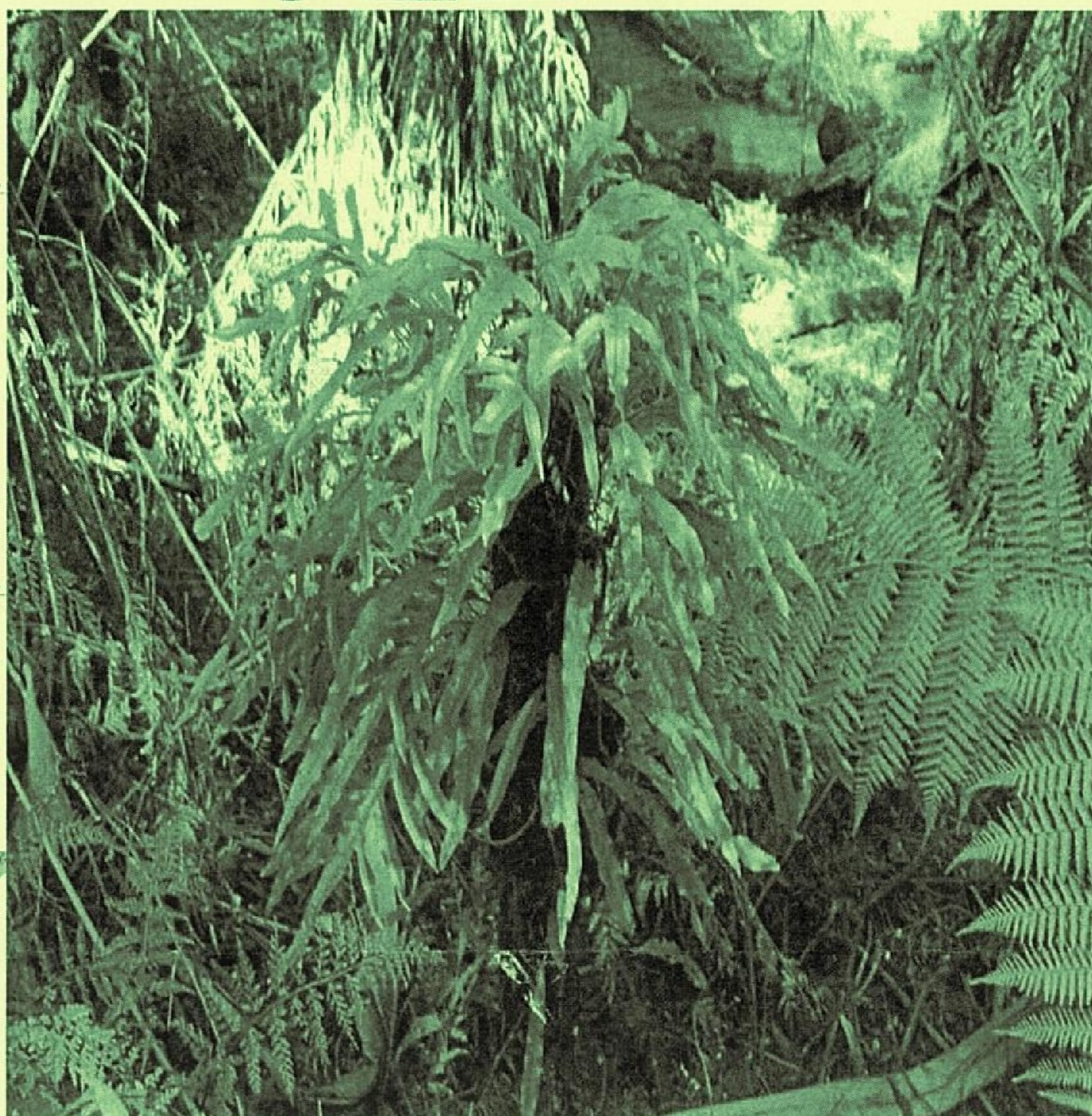


ABN 85 086 216 704

NEWSLETTER



VOL. 31, NUMBER 2
MARCH /APRIL
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:

President:	Barry Stagoll	9844 1558	mirra@iimetro.com.au
Imm. Past President			
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Gay Stagoll 9844 1558, Norma Hodges 9878 9584, Brenda Girdlestone 9390 7073, Mirini Lang 9886 6109
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 2009

MARCH MEETING

Thursday the 19th

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

This night will be an informative talk on Gay and Barry's last trip to Western Australia, where they took many photos of both ferns and flowers.

Gay and Barry are both knowledgeable on the topics of Ferns and Plants, so this night will sure to be of interest to members who are keen to learn more of our fauna of Western Australia.

Competition: Pteris fern



APRIL MEETING

Thursday the 16th

The night 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 learn more about the growing, problems, or even the benefit of growing ferns that you may not at this time thought about adding to your collection.

This is a group discussion, and is a great way to learn more about ferns that other members are growing. There will be tips on how to avoid potential problems, and even tips on how to grow better quality of ferns. These night are always full of information and no one goes away without picking up some useful information.

Competition: Ground Ferns

Calochlaena, Christella, Dennstaedtia, Hypolepis, Macrothelypteris,

Microlepia



PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

Since our last Newsletter we've all had to cope with the impacts of another (even more serious) phase of the drought that has now run for several years, but for most of us this has meant more difficulty tending to our plants and our gardens. Then there have been those fellow Victorians (including some of our own FSV members and their families) who have been much more seriously affected – having been caught in the worst bush-fires in our history, particularly those which raged through the day and night of January 7. The results, as we all know, have been tragic.

We're relieved and grateful that those of our members and families who were personally affected all survived, but our heartfelt thoughts are with Mary and Reg Kencaly who escaped Marysville with little time to spare and who lost their home there, and also their beloved Marysville Historical Museum. Robyn and Eddie Sabljac at Kinglake (and their fern nursery Fern Acres) survived the disastrous fires there, as did Bob and Marietta Herni (and the Boolarra Plant Nursery) survive the long battle with fires around their town. If I've not mentioned others in this category, bear with me as this is all I've heard to date.

In face of these events, the troubles most of us have had caring for our plants pale into insignificance, but (like us) probably all members feel a bit inadequate in battling with the forces of nature at times like we've been experiencing, and also sympathetic towards the unfortunate plants that we haven't been able to shelter from these forces. Oh, to have ample water, at least, with which to try and do better by them. Can we look forward to a time not too far in the future when the weather will be less difficult, and we'll have the promised new water sources to better equip us to cope?

More than ever this summer, we've had hardly any time off in our garden and the fernery and shadehouses, as we've been mulching, repotting, installing extra shadecloth, swapping the now unusable sprinklers for more dripper-lines, relocating potted plants, as well as watering, constant attention to our fire preparations, etc. At the start of December we had about 160,000 litres of water in our tanks and swimming pool combined (courtesy of the rainy November, after the disappointment of scant rain in September and October). Having decided not to chlorinate the pool for swimming purposes this year, by the last week of February we'd used most of this, with the exception of our fire-fighting reserve of about 60,000 litres, but nonetheless we're surrounded by oodles of expired and severely-stressed plants, of course. At least we can take heart from the dogged performance (with a little regular attention) of our cyatheas, *davallia paxidata*, *doodias*, *pellaea falcatum*, *adiantum hispidulum* (also *formosum* and *aethiopicum*), *dennstaedtia*, *dichtymia*, *microsorium punctatum*, *asplenium australasicum*, *platycerium*, *pteris tremula*, *rumohra*, *todeas*, and *osmundas* in the outdoors, even if hardly any of our *dicksonias* or *blechnums* have any decent fronds left (and in many cases probably little chance of reviving).

We hope other members all have similarly determined fern friends who've kept on keeping on (thus rewarding their equally determined attention and assistance) through these very trying times. We'll have some sessions at upcoming meetings where we'll offer the chance to talk about caring for ferns, and it will be interesting to hear what particular strategies and techniques members have utilised (and maybe invented) to improve the odds of ferns surviving and flourishing in such circumstances as we've been through.

Just a mention again for the Australian tour this year by members of the British Pteridological Society, to say that it's expected 11 BPS members will be visiting. Don't forget to register your interest with our Secretary, Barry White, by email, mail or phone if you may have "in-principle" interest in participating in BPS visits to fern locations. If you have an email address please provide this (if you've not done so already) as this will be the most convenient way for up-to-date information to be provided to members.

Barry Stagoll

LASTREOPSIS

Don Fuller

As presented to the February 2009 FSV Meeting

Tonight I would like us to consider the genus *Lastreopsis*. This is a group of ferns which are well represented in Australia but which we seldom pay much attention to.

The name *Lastreopsis* comes from the Greek: *opsis* meaning "resembling" and *Lastrea* a superseded genus. *Lastreopsis* belong to the family DRYOPTERIDACEAE which worldwide covers approximately 29 genera and 1000 species. In Australia we have 8 native genera and 1 introduced genus.

Lastreopsis belong to the family DRYOPTERIDACEAE which worldwide covers approximately 29 genera and 1000 species. In Australia we have 8 native genera and 1 introduced genus.

The Australian genera in this family are as follows:

<i>Arachniodes</i>	1 species which is widespread in E.Qld. and E.NSW.
<i>Coveniella</i>	A single genus from NE.Qld.
<i>Dryopteris</i>	A large genus worldwide but only 2 species in Australia, both in NE.Qld.
<i>Polystichum</i>	Again a large genus worldwide but only 4 native to Australia. Two are found in Victoria.
<i>Revwattsia</i>	A single genus endemic to NE.Qld.
<i>Rumohra</i>	A single genus in Australia found from E.Qld to Tas.
<i>Tectaria</i>	Four species found in Australia. All are tropical occurring in NE.Qld. and 1 in N.T.
<i>Cyrtomium</i>	One species, naturalized in many coastal locations from SE.Qld. to S. Aust.

And finally *Lastreopsis*, a genus of 36 species worldwide, with 15 species native to Australia and another 2 species found respectively on Lord Howe Island (LHI) and Norfolk Island (NI).

All of the genera within the family Dryopteridaceae are known by the common name of Shield Ferns. This is because they all have a round sorus which is generally protected by an indusium which is either round and peltate (it is attached by a stalk from its lower surface) or kidney shaped and attached at a margin. However there are some genera and species without indusia. Another prominent feature within the Dryopteridaceae family is the grooved stipe and rachis. The degree to which this is continuous is helpful in identification of genera.

Lastreopsis

Lastreopsis are a genera of attractive lacy ferns generally found in moist conditions in, or on the edge of, rain-forests; or along the edge of watercourses or soaks. There are a few found in sheltered areas of open forests.

The general characteristics are as follows:-

- Rhizome: generally creeping.
- Rachis: groove covered with hairs.
- Fronds: are generally erect, broadly triangular with the basal pinnules longer than the rest, tend to be glossy and have a leathery texture.

The main distinguishing feature of *Lastreopsis* is that the upper surface of the rachis has a shallow, wide, hair-filled groove which opens to the secondary rachises and this is bordered by two prominent ridges which are continuous with the thickened margins of the pinnae.

Arachniodes are very similar except that the margins of the pinnae are not continuous with the ridges of the secondary rachises.

continued on page 26

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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.

JUNE

Thursday the 18th will be a talk on Ferns with Simple Fronds by Terry Turney

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.

HUPERZIAS

Growing *Huperzias* from spore is said to be virtually impossible, be that as it may. Mother Nature with all of her ingenuity and complexities can reproduce from spore, but there again man with all at his fingertips is not Mother Nature. It should be remembered, we can simulate Mother Nature, but we cannot duplicate her.

It would appear that spore will germinate in total darkness, lying dormant after being covered by humus or litter for a considerable period of time - according to documentation this period could be years. When the spores eventually germinate, they form a colourless prothallus that relies on mycorrhizal infection for nourishment. The prothallus is attached by root hairs, and as it proceeds to grow forward it can branch, these branches then could become separate prothalli (refer diagram illustration page).

Archegonia and Antheridia are borne on the upper side of the prothallus for fertilization, after which the prothallus produces roots, develops green shoots that become leaves, continually developing to become an independent plant.

This procedure would best be left to botanists to perfect, but I truly believe this to be achievable.

A piece of trivia that could be relevant to propagation. In the late 1980's I met a very learned grower who taught me the intricacies of tassel cultivation. He was quite adamant that spore should be prevalent in the strobilus to achieve a satisfactory strike in cultivation.

Please bear in mind that this article is my own summation and interpretation of information collated personally over several years from various sources and therefore could differ from opinions of others.

I dedicate this article to the late Perce Appo who taught me so much, "KNOWLEDGE SHARED IS KNOWLEDGE GAINED".

My thanks to my initial tutors Perce Appo, Iva Maher and Charlie Bauer.

Literature cited:

Encyclopaedia of Ferns - Ferns of Queensland - Ferns of the Tropics - Flora of Australia and Australian Fossils

Reprinted with thanks from Western Australia Fern Society Newsletter December, 1996.

ASPLENIUM SCOLOPENDRIUM Harts Tongue Fern

This fern is native to Europe, Asia and North America and in its natural habitat it is most common on limestone, although it does occur on acid soil types. They make excellent pot plants if given an annual dressing of lime. Harts Tongue are rather variable and hundreds of cultivars are known.

Some include
Crispum Deeply frilled
Capitatum Heavily crested
Cristatum Divided and crested
Marginatum Deeply lobed margin

continued page 30

AUSTRAL FERNS

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HUPERZIAS

Phlegmaria - Common/Coarse

Squarrosium - Water/Rock

Carinata - Coen/Keeled

Phlegmarioides - Layered

Proliferum - Bootlace - Square

Polytrichoides (Filliformis) - Fine Rats Tail

Lockyeri

Marsupiformis

Dalhousianum - Blue.

PROPAGATION AND GROWING

Being a keen enthusiast and grower, my personal assumption, whether it be right or wrong, is that if I adhere to a procedure and conditions that suit, I will attain a satisfactory result.

I grow my ferns in a well-drained epiphytic mix (no soil) in a well lit (70% shade cloth) area and with plenty of air circulation and movement (THIS IS IMPORTANT), adequate watering (DO NOT OVER-WATER), and a weak solution of liquid fertilizer at regular intervals during the growing period. In exceptionally hot weather when required, a light misting is beneficial.

I have been told *Huperzias* can exist in a temperature range of 3-38 deg. Celsius and cope. I find that they can exist here in Adelaide, providing one uses a common-sense approach.

Propagation of these ferns I personally feel should be left to the professionals, but success can be achieved by the layman using different methods. Procedures are: by layering, division and stem propagation.



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I have personally tried layering and stem propagation with reasonable success. Division I have not tried, I am not game enough.

Reading references from books tells us that we can propagate from cuttings - here is where controversy and misinformation is belied. The interpretation by a layman could be the selection of what appears to be an appropriate stem, as one would take for example from a fuschia or similar, cutting off the required stem and planting the same in a pot - hopefully to take root and grow to be eventually potted on. This is the procedure one would assume to be the method used.

If we do as I have described, you could experience the failure that I had initially. That being, one would get a stem cutting that appears to be growing, but in actual fact all I had was a stem that did not make roots, but had developed a jellyfied gunk at its

continued page 25

HUPERZIAS

base - therefore although apparently growing, it was slowly dying through lack of a root system.

A procedure that does get results is where we can take a stem that had "turned up" at an angle (see diagram illustration page) terminating as a fertile strobilus. This elbow-like angle can be layered or pegged down, leaving it attached to the parent plant until it makes adequate growth.

The plant then could be severed from the parent plant, leaving approximately 100mm of the severed stem still attached to the new plant.

Another method is by layering. This is accomplished where the fertile strobilus can be fanned out on to an appropriate mix, ensuring that the tassels do not crowd or overlap one another. Sprinkle with peat or similar to weigh down (see diagram illustration page). Using the same technique as previously described, growing and severing, the fern will then develop plantlets at the tips of the strobilus.

My Medium

1 part Mini orchid bark

1 part Medium orchid bark

1 part 5mm-10mm charcoal or 7mm Diatomite

1 part Treefern fibre

1 part Peat (I use mulched elk pads then ¼" sieved, elk peat)

Add Dolomite to suit.

Mix well

GROWING BY SPORE?

continued page 27

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LASTREOPSIS

Genus	Rachises grooves	Rachis ridges	Hairs/scales in Rachises grooves
<i>Lastreopsis</i>	Primary rachis groove continuous with secondary rachises	Ridges on both sides continuous with pinnule margins	Yes
<i>Arachniodes</i>	As above	No	None or few
<i>Dryopteris</i>	As above	No	Yes
<i>Polystichum</i>	Primary rachis groove not continuous with secondary rachises grooves	No	Yes (scales)

In Victoria there are four indigenous species:

L. acuminata Shiny Shield Fern.

It has a tufted rhizome, arching dark green shiny fronds which can grow to approx. 1m. Sori are circular and covered with kidney shaped indusia. It is found in shady moist areas and also on rock overhangs. It is common throughout Victoria and also from E.Qld. to Tas. and S. Aust. In cultivation it benefits from the addition of a little lime to the mix.



L. decomposita Trim Shield Fern

This fern has a thick creeping rhizome, dull light gray green crowded erect fronds to 90cm. Sori are circular and small with round or kidney shaped indusia. It is found in rainforests and more open forests. It is listed by Duncan and Isaacs as only growing in Victoria east of Mallacoota Inlet (which means that it occurs in Victoria only within a few kilometres of the NSW border). Also found E.Qld., E.NSW and LHI.

L. hispida Bristly Shield Fern.

This fern has a thick long creeping rhizome covered with red brown scales. The stipe and rachises are covered with long brown bristly hairs. Fronds grow to 90cm, are dark green, thin but harsh in texture. The sori are large and round with indusia that are round or kidney shaped. It grows in wet very shady situations sometimes on mossy or rotting logs. It is found in only a few locations in Victoria, also in Tas. NSW. and NZ.



L. microsora Creeping Shield Fern

A terrestrial fern with a slender long creeping rhizome. Fronds grow to 1m, are bright green and soft textured with a covering of fine hairs. Sori are round with peltate or kidney shaped indusia. It is found beside creeks and in moist gullies in rainforests and eucalypt forests. In Victoria it is only found east of the Cann River, also occurs in NSW. to N. Qld. It is a hardy fern which is frost tolerant and able to survive periods of dryness. A good fern for ground cover.



OTHER AUSTRALIAN SPECIES

L. grayi

This fern has a tufted rhizome and grows to approximately 70cm. The fronds are a glossy dark green. It is endemic to the Tinaroo Hills of N. Qld.

L. marginans Glossy Shield Fern

This is a tall attractive fern which has thick short creeping rhizome. It can grow to 120cm with erect, leathery fronds which are very glossy dark green on the upper surface. Sori are round with peltate or kidney shaped indusia located on the margin.

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HUPERZIAS

A Layman's point of view

Ron Robbins – Fern Society of South Australia, Fern Society of Victoria.

The following article has been compiled and collated from literature cited and published by several authors, botanists and from word of mouth contributions by growers of tassel ferns over a period of several years.

Tassel ferns, *Lycopodiums* - by today's name *Huperzias* - date back millions of years as one of the fern allies.

It would appear through fossil records that a living tassel fern of today bears a remarkable resemblance to *Baragwanathia longifolia* from the early Devonian age, approximately 395 million years ago. That fern being (*Lycopodium*) *Huperzia squarrosus*, classified by the author as being a living lycopod today.

Incidentally, tassel ferns were documented in the modern era as far back as 1753, when a *phlegmaria* was found in (Ceylon) Sri Lanka.

Tassel ferns can be an intriguing and interesting hobby, being vastly different in the reference to ferns as we recognize them, stems, leaves and a tassel formation referred to as a strobilus bearing sporophylls.

The strobilus is a cone-like body that consists of sporophylls borne close together on the stem, the sporophyll being a specialized leaf-like organ bearing sporangia. This then differs to ferns as we know them with fronds, rachis, stipes, pinnules and sorus.

The tassel fern, correctly named *Huperzia*, was named after Dr. Johann Huperz, a German botanist (?-1816).

The exact number of species in the genus is uncertain. In 1949 "Herter" recognized over 400 species, these I believe to be both terrestrial and epiphytic. In 1982 "Tryon and Tryon" estimated 200 species, recognizing 12 species in Australia. "Ollgard" in 1987 grouped the species into a group of 22.

In Australia most of our species are relatively uncommon or rare, and eventually could become extinct, due to excessive logging, land clearing, collection and personal exploitation by man. Man can become a hazard to some species, whether it be greed, self-gratification, or the "don't give a damn" attitude of "as long as I

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have one who cares about others."

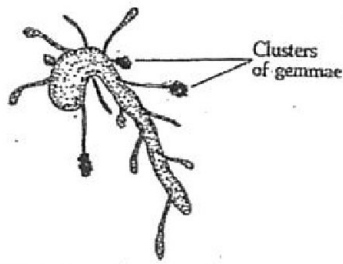
On the credit side of the equation if it were not for the contribution of professional growers and keen hobbyists these ferns would be lost forever.

The ferns of today are being renamed and reclassified in some species, therefore differing in some instances from the names that they were previously known as.

These name changes pertain mainly to species from other countries, not Queensland ferns. These remain the same.

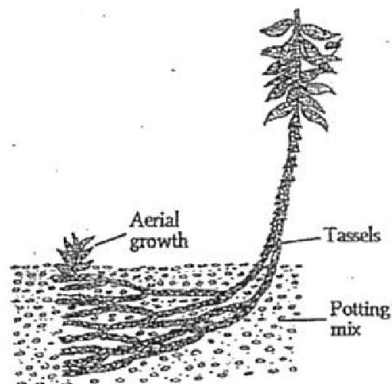
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PROPOGATION

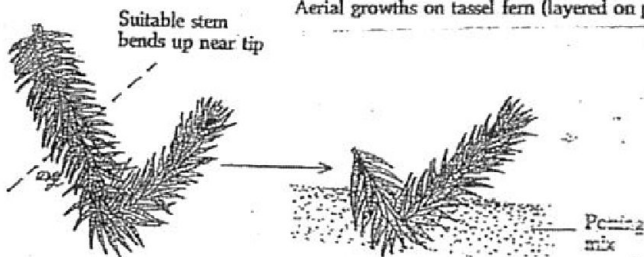


Gemmae on *Lycopodium* prothallus

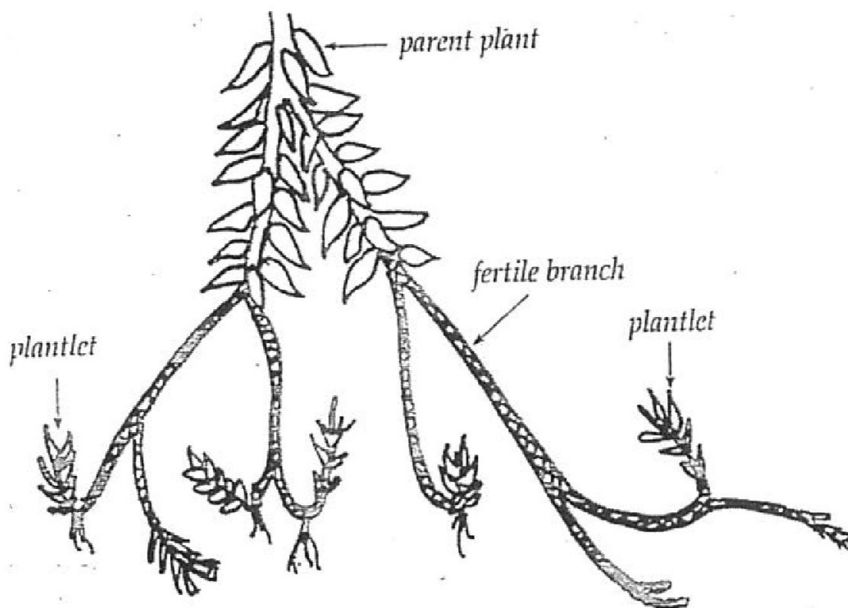
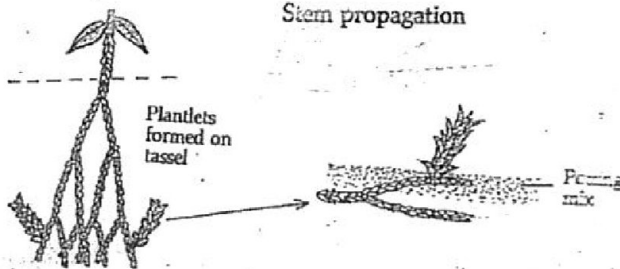
C. Lycopodium phlegmarioides. Ca. apical part of branch with fertile spikes x $\frac{2}{3}$. Cb. sterile leaf x 4. Cc. part of fertile spike x 8. Cd. fertile leaf and sporangium x 17.



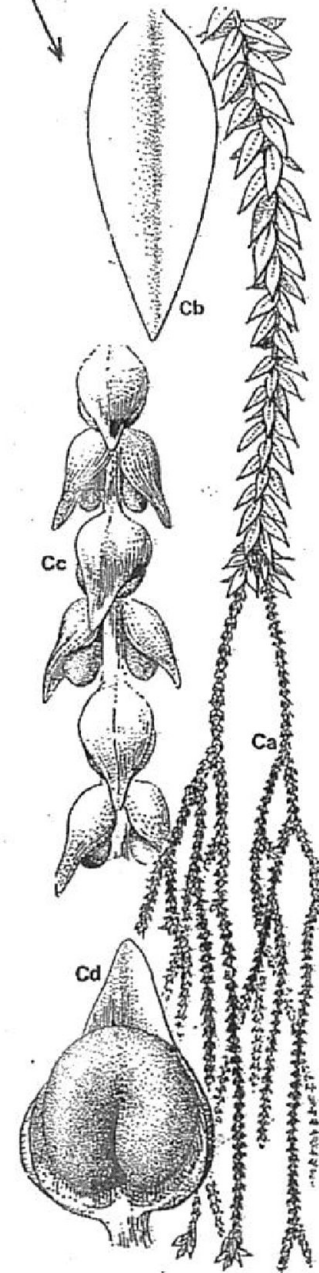
Aerial growths on tassel fern (layered on potting mix)



Stem propagation



Above: The ends of the fertile branches of the Tassel Fern (*Lycopodium phlegmaria*) developing plantlets.



Fertile stem sporophylls strobilus

LASTREOPSIS

It occurs in the very moist and dark mountainous areas of S. Qld. and N. NSW. Reported to be a suitable fern for container or shaded garden.

L. munita Naked Shield Fern.

A fern with a slender, medium creeping rhizome. It grows to 80cm and has fronds which are erect and glossy dark green. It has sharply toothed pinnae margins. The sori are circular but do not have indusia. It is found in wet areas from N. Qld. to N. NSW where it can form dense colonies. Reported to make a good container plant but slow growing in southern states.



L. rufescens

This fern has a thick, medium-long creeping rhizome and grows to approximately 80cm. The fronds are erect, shiny dark green and glabrous. The sori are circular without indusia. Although found in N.E. and Central Qld. it is reported to grow satisfactorily as far south as Victoria.

L. silvestris

A fern with a thick, long creeping rhizome, which grows to a height of 90 cm. Fronds are again erect, dark green but only slightly glossy. The stipes, rachises and veins have soft rust coloured hairs. Sori are round with circular or kidney shaped indusia. This fern is endemic to the area around the McPherson Ranges of S.E.Qld. and N.E.NSW, where it grows at high altitude.

L. smithiana

This fern has a tufted rhizome and grows to 1m. The stipe is longer than the lamina and the frond is erect, dark green and slightly glossy. Sori are round, with indusia which are circular or kidney shaped. Generally found close to creeks from N.E.NSW. to Mid Qld.

L. tenera Broad Shield Fern.

A tall fern to 1.5m. with a short creeping rhizome. Fronds are broad, lacy, thin and pale green. Sori are round with peltate or kidney shaped indusia. It is a common tropical species being the most widely distributed *Lastreopsis* in the world. In Australia it is found on the drier slopes of rainforests from Central-N.E.Qld.

L. tinarooensis

This is a small attractive fern to 50cm. with a thin, erect rhizome. Fronds are glossy pale green, very finely dissected and glabrous, except for a few hairs on the rachises and veins. It grows along creeks in dense rainforests, often on rocks. Endemic to N.E.Qld (Mt. Bartle Frere, Mt. Lewis and the Tinaroo Hills.)

L. walleri

This is a tall fern growing to 2m. and has a thick, short creeping rhizome. Both rhizomes and stipes are densely covered with scales. Fronds are stiff - dull gray green, and are covered with short stiff white hairs. Sori are small and covered with dark brown indusia. It is endemic to the Atherton Tableland of N.E.Qld. where it grows in shaded areas of open forest.

L. windsorensis

A tall fern to 140cm. with a thick short creeping rhizome. Fronds are glossy bright green and rachises grooves densely hairy. Sori are round with greenish pale brown indusia. Endemic to the Windsor Tableland of N.E.Qld. where it grows on granitic soil on the sheltered slopes of rainforests.

L. wurunuran

A fern which has thin long creeping rhizomes which grows to 80cm. Fronds are erect, dull green, thin and glabrous. A slow growing, frost tender fern, which is endemic to N.E.Qld.

LASTREOPSIS

OTHER LASTREOPSIS

L. nephrodioides

This fern, which is endemic to LHI, is described as an attractive species with large broad fronds up to 1m. The sori are marginal.

L. calantha

A large attractive species which is endemic to Norfolk Is. The fronds are broad and a soft pale green

L. glabella Smooth Shield Fern

A small sized fern from New Zealand which has a short creeping, almost erect rhizome. It has narrow triangular dull green fronds which grow to 60cm. The lamina is glabrous except for the midrib. The sori are small and covered by a pinkish kidney shaped indusia. It grows in fairly open forests, usually amongst rocks.

L. velutina Velvet Fern

A delicate fern from New Zealand where it grows in shaded forests often in fairly dry situations and can form clumps up to 1m. high. The fronds are lacy and finely divided and nearly as wide as long. They are dark green in colour and covered by fine rust coloured hairs.

References

A Handbook of Ferns Christopher J.Goudey

Australian Ferns And Fern Allie D.L.Jones & S.C.Clemensha

Australian Ferns - Growing them Successfully Calder H.Chaffey

Common Ferns And Fern Allies In New Zealand R.J.Chinnock

Ferns And Allied Plants Of Victoria, Tasmania And South Australia Betty D.Duncan and Golda Isaac

Ferns In Australia Common, Rare & Exotic D.L.Jones & C.J.Goudey

Flora of Australia Vol.48

HARTS TONGUE FERN

Specialized layering -

A unique technique to propagate Harts Tongue ferns. The base of the old fronds and part of the rachis remain fleshy and green long after the rest of the frond has withered and died. The frond bases are detached close to the rhizome, cleaned of any dead material and then laid on a tray of washed sand and peat moss. The tray should be covered with a sheet of glass and placed in a warm but not sunny position.

After 6 - 10 weeks, tiny white bulbils develop around the base, when these have developed good root systems they can be detached and potted on individually. Very susceptible to coconut scale, which can be eradicated with detergent solution. Grows better in a shaded position.



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 watsii 4/06
Cheilanthes alabamensis /06
Cheilanthes kuhni 1/06
Christella dentata 3/06
Cibotium schiede 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
Platycerium bifurcatum 'Fosters No 1' 10/07
Platycerium bifurcatum 'Hula Hands' 10/07
Platycerium bifurcatum 'Venosum' (Mt.Lewis) 10/07
Platycerium hillii 12/06
Platycerium superbum 4/08
Platycerium 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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