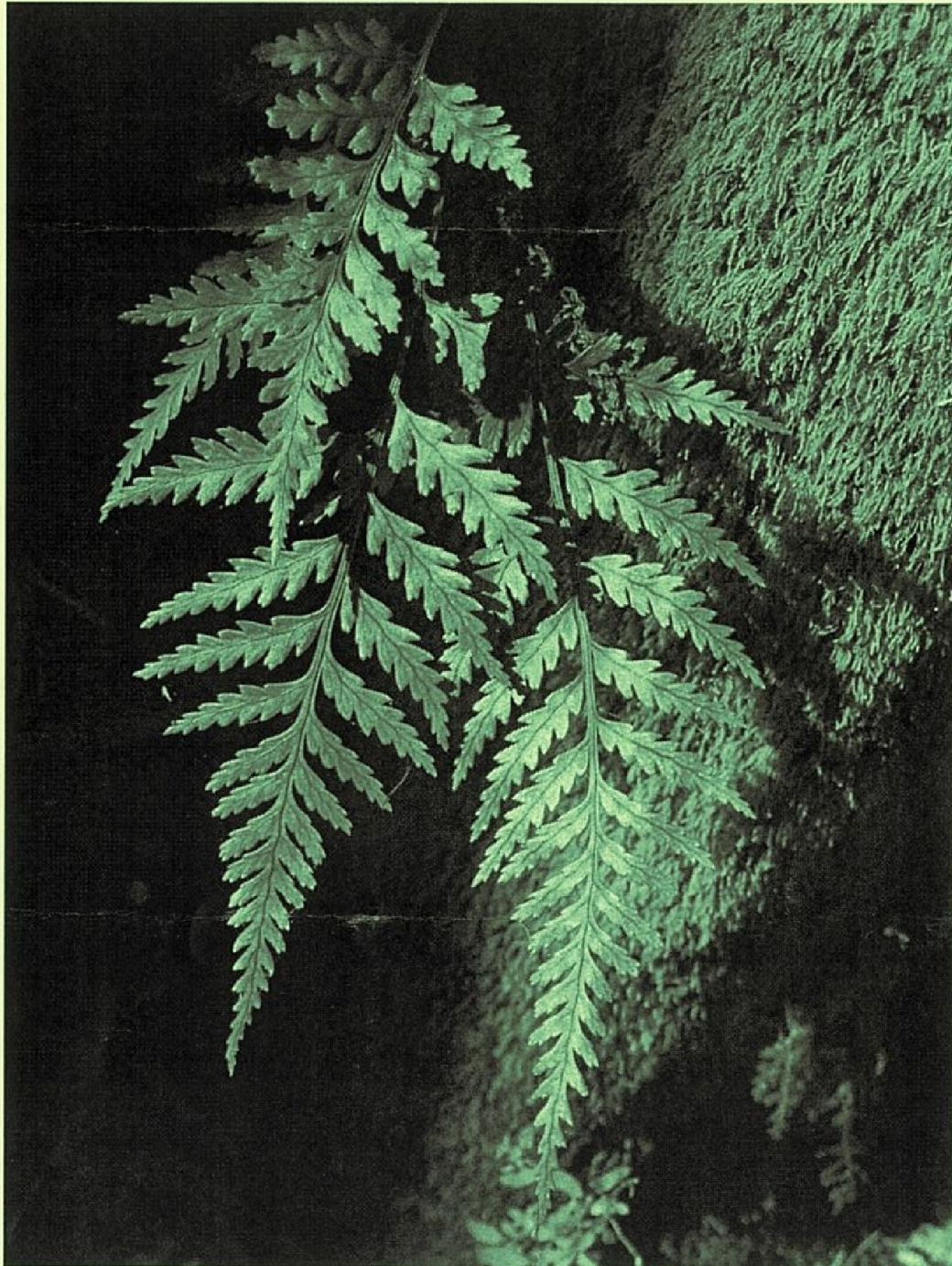


FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

# Newsletter

Volume 31, Number 3  
May/June 2009





# Fern Society of Victoria Inc.

ABN 85 086 216 704

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## Objectives of the Fern Society of Victoria

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

To promote the conservation of ferns and their habitats

## Office bearers

<b>President</b>	Barry Stagoll	9844 1558	<a href="mailto:mirra@iimetro.com.au">mirra@iimetro.com.au</a>
<b>Vice President</b>	Don Fuller	9306 5570	
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<b>Committee members</b>	Gay Stagoll	9844 1558, Brenda Girdlestone	9390 7073,
	Mirini Lang	9886 6109, Robin Wilson	9597 0742

## Subscriptions

<b>Single</b>	\$17.00
<b>Pensioner/student</b>	\$14.00
<b>Family</b>	\$19.00
<b>Pensioner family</b>	\$16.00
<b>Overseas</b>	\$25.00

(overseas subscription payments by international bank cheque in \$Aus, by airmail please)

**Subscriptions fall due on 1 July each year**

## Meeting venues

The Kevin Heinze Garden Centre, 39 Wetherby Road, Doncaster [Melway 47 H1]

Other meetings as advertised in this Newsletter

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

<b>7:30</b>	Pre-meeting activities – sale of ferns, spore, books, merchandise and special effort tickets. Also library loans and lots of conversation.
<b>8:00</b>	General meeting
<b>8:15</b>	Workshops and demonstrations
<b>9:15</b>	Fern identification and pathology, special effort draw
<b>9:45</b>	Supper and another good yarn
<b>10:00</b>	Close



## Next Meeting

Thursday 21 May 2009

## Forum on Polypodiaceae

Polypodiaceae is a large family of predominantly epiphytic ferns, including at least 60 genera and over 1,000 species. As this will be a group discussion, members are urged to bring in ferns to form the basis for that discussion. Perhaps you have a fern from this family that is not growing so well, or that you are not sure of the identification. Or perhaps just a fern you would like to know more about.

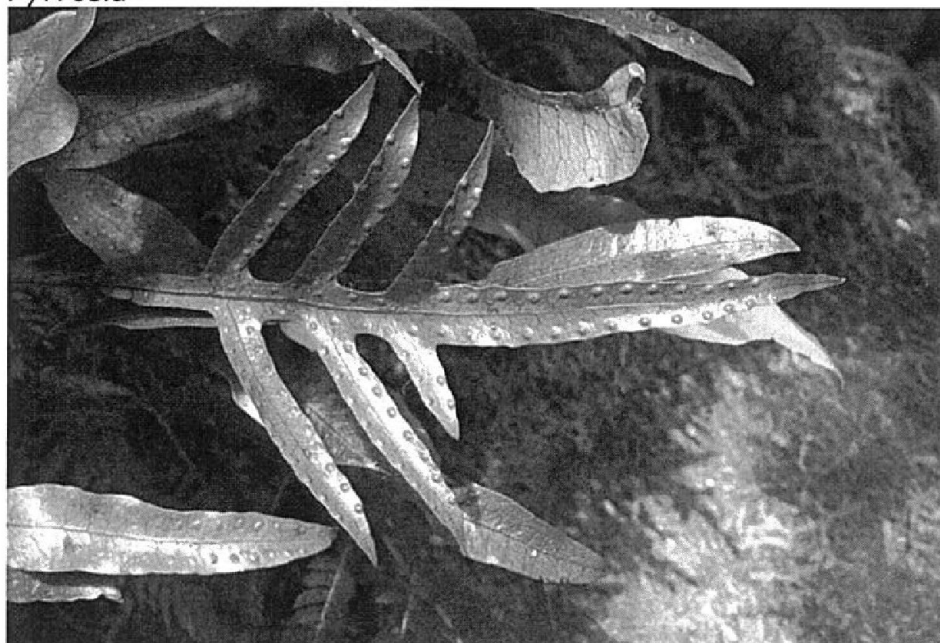
### Fern competition – **Polypodiaceae**

#### **Australian Polypodiaceae genera:**

*Belvisia*  
*Colysis*  
*Crypsinus*  
*Dictymia*  
*Drynaria*  
*Goniophlebium*  
*Lemmaphylum*  
*Microsorium*  
*Lecanopteris*  
*Platynerium*  
*Pyrrosia*

#### **Additional non-Australian Polypodiaceae genera include:**

*Aglaomorpha*  
*Niphidium*  
*Phlebodium*  
*Polypodium*  
*Pseudodrynaria*  
*Schellolepis*



***Microsorium diversifolium* (Kangaroo Fern) photo: Robin Wilson**

See page 38 for the calendar of events for the remainder of 2009

## President's Note

At our March Meeting we had a first-hand account from Mary and Reg Kenealy of their experience of the Marysville fire, and the traumas of survivors coming to terms with relocation and the loss of family, friends and neighbours along with material items and items treasured for their personal history. It was very nice to have Mary and Reg with us at the meeting and they provided a very informative and moving narrative. Mary and Reg are made of stern stuff, as the saying goes.

The last couple of weeks have at last brought some weather conditions which have helped to put the garden back on the path to recovery (at least at our place). We hope other members have had a similar experience. We had our garden open again under the Open Garden Scheme on 18 and 19 April and most of it was looking pretty nice (aside from a small number of dead shrubs and young trees which we hadn't got to remove yet). Many of our visitors were surprised that the effects of the rough summer were not very obvious, which gave us a nice feeling after the hard work we'd had to put in over the past few weeks. Many of them spent quite a time in the Fernery, and their interest in doing so was very nice to observe.

Gay & I presented talks on ferns to two horticultural societies since early March, and found their members very interested in the subject. Another invitation has already been foreshadowed to talk to a sub-group of one of the

societies, and members from the other society have since visited our garden. So there's definitely interest in ferns out there. One point that I made in these talks is how many species of ferns will be showing themselves off amongst the very first plants to recover from the fires, which they found very interesting, particularly as some of their members had suffered severe damage to their own gardens. Of course, we covered what they could do to encourage their own gardens, and their ferns, to revive from the effects of the severe summer weather regardless of whether they'd been affected by fires.

The visiting members of the British Pteridological Society have now completed the Victorian part of their Australian tour, and gone on to the Blue Mountains and further north. Unfortunately, due to our need to complete the preparations and deal with the bureaucratic aspects of our garden opening we personally didn't get the opportunity to meet up with them whilst they were in Victoria, but our Secretary Barry White was looking after them, and I'm sure that they will have been pleased with his efforts. Thanks to Chris and Lorraine Goudey, and Les and Rosemary Vulcz for hosting visits to their properties. I haven't heard whether they visited Eddie and Robyn Sabljak at Kinglake as originally planned, but our thanks should go to them in any case for their willingness to have the group visit them as well.

(continued next page)



Barry White had to withdraw from attending the Members' Meeting in March at short notice, and as a result we did not have the use of the digital projector. I've included an article in this issue about the talk I gave on Ferns and Wildflowers of Western Australia. The audience was very understanding of the absence of pictures to help them follow what I was talking about.

Hopefully we can run through the pics at another meeting before too long. As mentioned in a brief article published in FSV Newsletter in

early 2007, we were fortunate to be able to see the fern collection (and the garden) of John Banasiewicz, President of the WA Fern Society, at Jandakot in the south of Perth whilst we were in WA. (Unfortunately we missed the opportunity of meeting John in person). We shared some photos of his fine collection with that article, but only in black and white. So it will also provide the opportunity to have a proper look at his very fine fern collection.

*Barry Stagoff*

## Editor's note

On behalf of the Committee and, I am sure, all members, I would like to thank our outgoing Editor, Brenda Girdlestone, for her sterling work editing and producing this Newsletter. Brenda asked to have a rest and I, perhaps foolishly, offered to have a go at it. Having produced this issue I now have a better understanding of how much work Brenda put in and why she might want (and deserve) to be relieved.

I do not intend to write an "Editor's Note" for every issue, but a few comments are called for at least this time, to explain the change of format. Readers will already have noticed some cosmetic changes in this issue. Many of the changes

were forced since I do not have the software that Brenda used and I could not import or replicate all of the previous page layout and fonts, especially those on the cover.

One additional change that I did want to try is the two-column layout you are now reading, which makes for swifter reading (at least so I am told). However it may not be to everyone's liking. Please send any comments, either positive or negative, and I will confer with the Committee and try and respond to the consensus view.

Please also consider making a contribution yourself to a future Newsletter.

*Robin Wilson*



# Calendar of events 2009

**Next Meeting: Thursday 21 May 2009**

Forum on Polypodiaceae  
see page 35 for details

**Thursday 18 June 2009**

Terry Turney  
Ferns with Simple Fronds  
Fern competition - Fern with Simple Frond

**Thursday 16 July 2009**

Barry Stagoll  
Ferns of Yunnan, China  
Information, observations and travel notes from Barry and Gay's recent journey through China.

**Thursday 20 August 2009**

speaker and topic to be advised

**Sunday 27 September 2009**

Excursion to Colin Cleak's home in Nagambie  
Note the change of date (previously advertised as an October event).  
Members intending to participate should contact a member of the Committee by Thursday 24 September and advise of their intention. Aim to arrive at the Cleak's home by around 11.30 am on 27 September, and please bring along a salad and drinks to accompany a barbecue lunch which Colin and Noelle intend to host. They will also provide coffee and tea. More detail, including map directions to find the Cleak's home, will appear in the next Newsletter.

**Thursday 15 October 2009**

speaker and topic to be advised  
The Annual General Meeting will be held on this night

**Thursday 19 November 2009**

speaker and topic to be advised

**Sunday 6 December 2009**

Christmas lunch and breakup



# Ferns (& wildflowers) of Western Australia

Barry Stagoll

*As presented at the March 2009 meeting of the FSV*

Western Australia is by far the largest Australian State, and accounts for around one-third of mainland Australia. It's larger in area than all but a very few independent countries in the world.

Ferns are comparatively rare there by comparison with the relative abundance of species on Australia's east coast from Cape York all the way to Tasmania. Given that the environment of a large proportion of Western Australia is inhospitable (or relatively so) for ferns – in common with much of the inland in the rest of the continent – this is unsurprising. As Jones & Clemesha put in it in their definitive treatment of the ferns of Australia *Australian Ferns and Fern Allies*:

"The meagre fern flora of Western Australia is a mere reflection of the tropical and southern groups of the eastern States." They described around 416 species of ferns and fern allies endemic to Australia. Of these 48 (42 being ferns) were known for WA. None is endemic exclusively to that State. Even in the very small portion of WA known as the "South-West", which is home to a remarkably large and diverse range of plant species (many of them unique to that region), there are extremely few endemic fern species and fern allies. The list numbers 24 (including 18 ferns).

Gay & I travelled to the South-West in spring 2006 to make our own exploration and to see and photograph the amazing array of native plants in their natural environment. Our interest is mostly

in the detail of individual plant species, not in photographing the massed fields of wildflowers that the tour operators take groups to see, so we made a "self-guided" tour which included visits to some quite isolated spots. We were delighted with the results. By covering a large part of the triangle from the environs of Perth to the southeast as far as the Stirling Ranges and the Albany district on the southern coast, and Cape Leeuwin in the far southwest, we found a great many individual species in just two weeks.

Moreover by visiting a range of micro-environments at varying altitudes we saw many more in bloom than we could have expected otherwise. As to the different flowering plants to be found, there is a truly amazing diversity in the unique banksias, dryandras, kangaroo paws and cats paws, pea-flowered species of several genera, and small terrestrial orchids.



***Pimelea* sp., Stirling Ranges**

There are also many fine forest trees unique to the region, including of course the magnificent Jarrah.

(continued next page)





***Banksia baueri***

The search for ferns was mostly incidental, but we were fortunate to encounter a number of the ferns known to occur there.

There are no tree ferns endemic to Western Australia. Of the 11 Australian species, only *Cyathea cooperi* is there, but it is a naturalised escape (in the locality of Bedfordale). It's our observation that the ubiquitous tall and magnificent grass trees (*Kingia australis*) in many locations in the South-West are a very satisfactory landscape substitute for the tree ferns of our eastern forests.

Using Jones & Clemesha's categorisation of Fern Allies/Fern Oddities (plants not readily recognised as ferns because they have unusual ways of propagating offspring) and "Other" Ferns in *Australian Ferns and Fern Allies* the

count for the South-West is 6:6:12  
= total 24.



**Kingiae "grasstrees" near Perth**

The list compiled by Jones & Clemesha is:

**Fern Allies**

*Isoetes drummondii*

*Isoetes humilior*

*Hyperzia serpentinum* (formerly *Lycopodium*) – Bog clubmoss

*Phylloglossum drummondii* – Pigmy clubmoss (rare)

*Selaginella gracillima* – Tiny selaginella

*Selaginella uliginosa* – Swamp selaginella

**Fern Oddities**

*Azolla filiculoides* – duckweed

*Azolla pinnata* – duckweed

*Marsilea drummondii* – Common nardoo

*Marsilea hirsuta* – nardoo (very similar, but smaller)

*Ophioglossum lusitanium* ssp.

*coriaceum* – terrestrial, with 1-3cm fleshy-veined, wide, sterile fronds; fertile pinnae very narrow up to 15cm long.

(continued next page)



### Other Species

*Adiantum aethiopicum* – Common maidenhair

*Adiantum capillus-veneris*

*Anogramma leptophylla* – Annual Fern. Like *Cheilanthes*. Can reproduce from spore, perennial prothallus, or tuber-like structures bearing archegonia, to reproduce after dry summers.

*Asplenium flabellifolium* – Necklace Fern

*Asplenium aethiopicum*

*Ceratopteris thalictroides* – Floating water fern

*Cheilanthes distans* – Bristly cloak fern (drought-resistant)

*Cheilanthes tenuifolia* – Rock fern (drought-resistant)

*Cheilanthes vellea* – Woolly cloak fern (drought-resistant)

*Gleichenia microphylla* – Scrambling coral fern

*Lindsaea linearis* – Screw fern

*Paraceterach reynoldsii* – Another drought-resistant "resurrection fern"

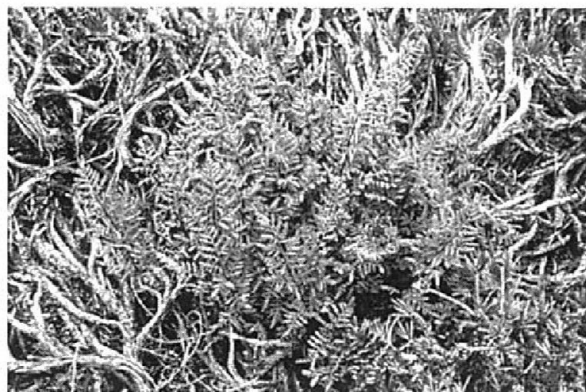
*Pleurosorus rutifolius* – Blanket fern (drought-resistant)

*Pteridium esculentum* – Common bracken

*Pteris vittata* – Chinese brake

It's interesting to note how many of the species represented are drought-resistant. Even though much of the South-West (particularly nearer the coast, and the elevated areas of the ranges), are relatively well-watered compared to the dry inland of the State, the rainfall is not experienced year-round. Also many of the soils are sandy, or other very free-draining types, and the upper levels of such soils dry out readily between rainy periods.

Although we encountered a limited number of ferns, typically in small occurrences, of course it was still a pleasure to do so. Particularly nice occurrences of *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, *Asplenium aethiopicum*, *Lindsaea linearis*, *Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia* and *C. distans* were found in numbers of locations.



***Cheilanthes distans***



***Lindsaea linearis***

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For the record, the other ferns and allied plants of northern districts of WA (none of which I recall noticing during plant hunting hours on business visits in the north in past years) are essentially aquatic, tropical, or drought-resistant species.

These comprise 3 "fern oddities", 15 ferns found only in the North-West, and another 6 which inhabit moister, more "tropical" territory in the far North. These are:

### Fern Oddities

*Helminthostachys zeylanica* –

Flowering fern. (Ophioglossaceae family)

*Lygodium microphyllum* – Climbing maidenhair or Snake fern (At a glance its general appearance somewhat like the native flowering *Clematis*).

*Schizaea dichotoma* – Branched comb fern. Narrow strap fronds under 45cm dichotomously divided. Conspicuous in coastal areas.

(continued next page)

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## Other Species

*Acrostichum speciosum* –

Mangrove fern. Coarse and tough. The rhizomes are used as bush food.

*Adiantum phillippense* – A pan-tropical species.

*Ampelopteris prolifera* – In the NW. Like a *Cyclosorus* with fine pinnae, was formerly classified as *Cyclosorus*.

*Blechnum orientale* – Strap water fern. A pan-tropical species.

*Ceratopteris cornuta* – Floating water fern. In the NW. Produces young plants from bulbils.

*Cheilanthes hirsuta* – In the Kimberleys

*Cheilanthes pumilio* – In the Kimberleys

*Cheilanthes sciadoides* – In the Kimberleys

*Cyclosorus interruptus* – In the NW

*Dicranopteris linearis* – In the NW; pan-tropical. Similar to *Gleichenia* and closely related.

*Drynaria quercifolia* – In the NW

*Lindsaea ensifolia* ssp. *ensifolia* – In the NW in dryish areas. Fronds up to 8cm long.

*Microsorium* aff. *scolopendria* – In the NW

*Nephrolepis cordifolia* – In the NW; pan-tropical.

*Nephrolepis oblitterata* – In the NW

*Platyzoma microphyllum* – Braid fern. In the NW, swampy areas, but drought-resistant.

*Stenochlaena palustris* (Blechnaceae) – Climbing Swamp fern – tropical.

We're not sure how much effort and local knowledge may be required to find more of the fern species of the South-West (we logged only 5 of them). But we were happy to have had the inspiration to learn more about them.



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## From the Show Bench

Don Fuller

(competition report from the March  
2009 meeting of the FSV)

The category for March was *Pteris*  
and the ferns in display were:

### ***Pteris dentata* – Toothed Brake**

This was a large fern growing in  
coir peat and doing very well. This  
is a hardy fern coming from Africa  
and is an excellent clumping fern  
for a moist sheltered garden  
position.

### ***Pteris hendersonii***

This is a large fern which comes  
from Asia

### ***Pteris tremula* – Tender Brake**

This is a hardy fern for a wide  
range of conditions. It is found in  
all eastern States of Australia. This  
specimen was also growing in coir.

### ***Pteris umbrosa* – Jungle Brake**

There were several of these all  
being the southern form which has  
wider pinnules than the northern  
form. This is a hardy fern which is  
excellent for the garden as it can  
cope with low light conditions.

### ***Pteris multifida* – Spider Brake**

A fern from Asia

### ***Pteris cretica* cv. *albo-lineata***

### ***Pteris cretica* cv. *Rivertoniiata***

### ***Pteris cretica* cv. *Wilsonii***

### ***Pteris cretica* cv. *Wimsettii***

These ferns are all cultivars from  
*P. cretica* which is widespread  
throughout the tropics and  
subtropics. They are all hardy but  
do best in a sheltered area like a  
fernery. All are very suitable to  
grow in plastic baskets.

### ***Pteris semipinnata***

An unusual fern from SE Asia. it  
requires a protected situation in  
our area.



***Pteris umbrosa* in natural  
habitat (photo: Barry Stagoll)**

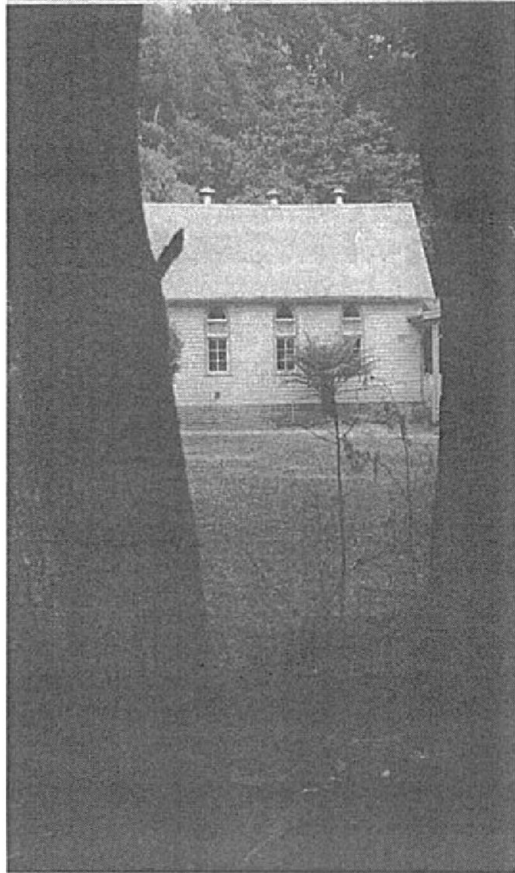


***Pteris tremula* at Mount Worth  
(photo: Barry White)**



## He saved a church

*(by Kim Cain, originally published in Crosslight, the newspaper of the Uniting Church in Australia, no. 186 March 2009)*



***Kinglake West Uniting Church was saved from the flames***

A trip to Kinglake West is a trip to a tragic town, a tiny town tortured by fire. Seven people lost their lives. Others lost their homes, their hopes and their dreams. Evident everywhere is the amazing randomness of bushfire - spots of untouched green amid streets of devastation. One patch of green runs up against the Kinglake West Uniting Church. It is the only church left in the area. Tall gums, pine trees and ferns shelter it. A lawn cum car park extends from

one side. It too is green. But the other side of the church is scarred and black. Here the fire came within metres of the fragile little weatherboard building - its gutters still clogged with dried leaves. It wasn't divine intervention that saved this tiny spiritual home. The desperation of neighbour Eddie Sabljak kept the flames at bay. Mr Sabljak runs the adjacent Fern Acres Nursery. He fought for nine hours to stop the fire getting to the church. "I knew if that church went, my property would be next," he told Crosslight. "I didn't care if it was a church or a mosque. I just knew that if it went, my place would go too." A long narrow stand of eucalypts, pines and scrub runs down behind the church, right up to his place. "One tree kept spitting and sparking all night," Mr Sabljak said. "An old tyre kept flaming and other fallen timber kept the fire going." Unhelpfully, someone had stacked heaps of firewood in the undergrowth, saving it for winter. "That just added to the ferocity," he said. Mr Sabljak said it was a pitched battle, using all he had at hand - everything from shovels to throw dirt on embers, to hoses hooked up to his water supply to douse flames in trees ten metres above his head. The battle continued through the day and night. He wasn't on top of it until about 4 am. His wife delivered fresh supplies of drinking water and food and helped where she could. "We all owe Eddie a lot," said a Kinglake West parishioner. "He worked so hard to save our place of worship. If it wasn't for him we wouldn't be here [to worship] today".

(continued next page)

Eddie says he is not a hero. The church folk understand he was protecting his own home. But they are thankful that with the little church saved one place of worship remains. Now they mourn the town's greater losses - people, hopes and dreams.

*Rev. Kim Cain,  
Communications Director,  
Uniting Church in Australia*

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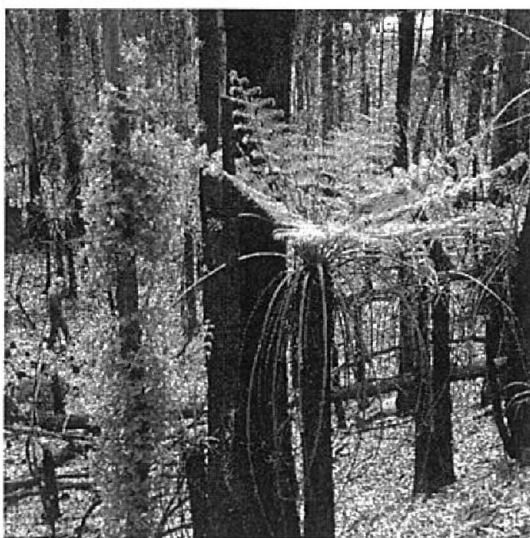
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***Eddie Sabljak sits among the  
ashes at Kinglake West***



***Cyathea australis and eucalupt  
regrowth at Kinglake 2 months  
after the fires (photo: Barry  
White)***



***Bracken, Cyathea australis and  
eucalupt regrowth at Kinglake  
2 months after the fires (photo:  
Barry White)***



## 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. For updates see <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/Sporlist.html>

<i>Adiantum formosum</i> 3/08	<i>Dryopteris crassirhizoma</i> 3/06
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> 2/07	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> 11/06
<i>Aglaomorpha coronis</i> 5/08	<i>Dryopteris sieboldii</i> 12/06
<i>Amphineuron opulentum</i> 4/08	<i>Dryopteris wallichiana</i> 3/08
<i>Anemia phyllitides</i> 6/06	<i>Gymnocarpium oyamense</i> 8/08
<i>Anemia tomentosa</i> 8/08	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i> 2/07
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i> 11/06	<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i> 12/08
<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i> 12/07	<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i> 12/06
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i> 1/08	<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i> 4/07
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> 5/08	<i>Lastreopsis hispida</i> 11/06
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> cv.5/08	<i>Lastreopsis marginans</i> 1/07
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> 07/06	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> 7/08
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> (red stipe) 12/08	<i>Nephrolepis falcata</i> 3/08
<i>Athyrium niponicum</i> 'Pictum' 2/08	<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> 7/08
<i>Blechnum ambiguum</i> 1/08	<i>Oreopteris limbosperma</i> 08/06
<i>Blechnum braziliense</i> 3/08	<i>Pellaea sagittata</i> 3/07
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i> 9/07	<i>Pellaea viridis</i> 1/08
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i> 9/07	<i>Platycterium bifurcatum</i> 'Hula Hands' 10/07
<i>Blechnum spicant</i> 7/08	<i>Platycterium bifurcatum</i> 'Venosum' (Mt.Lewis) 10/07
<i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i> /06	<i>Platycterium hillii</i> 12/06
<i>Cheilanthes kuhnii</i> 1/06	<i>Platycterium superbum</i> 4/08
<i>Chingia australis</i> 12/08	<i>Platycterium veitchii</i> 10/07
<i>Christella dentata</i> 3/06	<i>Pleisioneuron tuberculatus</i> 12/08
<i>Christella subpubescens</i> 12/08	<i>Pneumatopteris sogerensis</i> 12/08
<i>Cibotium schiedei</i> 1/07	<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i> 12/08
<i>Cyathea australis</i> 4/08	<i>Polypodium formosum</i> 10/07
<i>Cyathea baileyana</i> 12/08	<i>Polystichum formosum</i> 3/08
<i>Cyathea brownii</i> /07	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i> 11/08
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> 10/08	<i>Polystichum retroso-paleacum</i> /08
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> (blue stipe) 1/07	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i> 07/06
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> 'Brentwood' 3/08	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i> 'Congestum' 12/07
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i> /07	<i>Polystichum vestitum</i> 2/07
<i>Cyathea felina</i> 10/08	<i>Polystichum xiphophyllum</i> 3/08
<i>Cyathea gleichenioides</i> 2/07	<i>Pronephrium asperum</i> 2/07
<i>Cyathea incisoserrata</i> /07	<i>Pteris biaurita</i> 3/08
<i>Cyathea intermedia</i> 2/07	<i>Pteris dentata</i> 1/09
<i>Cyathea lunulata</i> /07	<i>Pteris hendersonii</i> /06
<i>Cyathea medullaris</i> 11/08	<i>Pteris</i> sp. (Nepal) 3/07
<i>Cyrtomium caryotideum</i> 5/06	<i>Pteris umbrosa</i> /08
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> 'Butterfieldii' 3/08	<i>Pyrrosia lingua</i> 'Variegata' 5/06
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> 8/08	<i>Revwattsii</i> fragile 12/08
<i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i> 10/07	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> (Cape form) 2/08
<i>Diplazium australe</i> 4/08	<i>Sphaerostephanos heterocarpus</i> 7/08
<i>Diplazium dilatatum</i> 8/06	<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> 2/07
<i>Doodia australe</i> 12/08	<i>Thelypteris navarrensensis</i> 1/07
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> 'Cristata' /08	

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, Niwat Claire Schackel and Crosby Chase.



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