

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

# NEWSLETTER

Volume 33, Number 2

March/April 2011





**NEWSLETTER**

If undeliverable return to:  
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MRS K C STOCKS

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# Fern Society of Victoria Inc.

ABN 85 086 216 704

mail: PO Box 45, Heidelberg West, Victoria 3081, Australia

email: [barry\\_white1@msn.com.au](mailto:barry_white1@msn.com.au)

web: <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/>

## 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

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## 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

## 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** Workshops and demonstrations

**10:00** Close

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 endorsement.



## Fern Society of Victoria Spore Bank

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. Overseas non-members may purchase spore at three packets for each International Reply Coupon, plus two coupons per order to cover postage and handling. There is a limit of 20 packets per order. Some spores are in short supply please include alternatives. Queries can be emailed to: Barry White [barry\\_white1@msn.com.au](mailto:barry_white1@msn.com.au). The following list is current as of January 2011.

<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> 4/09	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> 1/09	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> 1/09
<i>Aleuritopteris kuhni</i> 6/10	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> 'Brentwood'	<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> 7/08
<i>Amphineuron opulentum</i> 4/10	3/08	<i>Pellaea cordata</i> 7/09
<i>Anemia phyllitides</i> 6/09	<i>Cyathea felina</i> 10/08	<i>Pellaea falcata</i> 1/11
<i>Anemia tomentosa</i> 8/08	<i>Cyathea howeana</i> 10/10	<i>Pellaea hastata</i> 5/10
<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> 11/09	<i>Cyathea macarthuri</i> 10/10	<i>Pellaea viridis</i> 1/08
<i>Arachniodes simplicior</i> 1/09	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i> 11/08	<i>Platycegium superbum</i> 4/08
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i> 11/10	<i>Cyathea robusta</i> 9/10	<i>Pleioneuron tuberculatus</i> 12/08
<i>Arachniodes mutica</i> 10/08	<i>Cyathea rebecca</i> (crested) 9/10	<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i> 12/08
<i>Asplenium standishi</i> 6/10	<i>Cyrtomium caryotideum</i> 8/10	<i>Pneumatopteris proliferum</i> 12/10
<i>Asplenium milnei</i> 10/10	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	<i>Polystichum retroso-paleacum</i> 10/10
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> 5/08	'Butterfieldi' 3/08	
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> cv.5/08	<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i> 6/10	<i>Polystichum australiense</i> 5/10
<i>Asplenium pellucidum</i> 12/10	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> 12/10	<i>Polystichum formosum</i> 6/09
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> (red stipe) 12/10	<i>Diplazium australe</i> 5/10	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i> 12/10
	<i>Diplazium assimile</i> 6/09	
<i>Athyrium niponicum</i> 'Pictum' 5/10	<i>Diplazium dilatatum</i> 12/10	<i>Polystichum whiteleggei</i> 10/10
<i>Athyrium otophorum</i> 12/10	<i>Doodia australis</i> 6/10	<i>Polystichum xiphophyllum</i> 3/08
<i>Blechnum ambiguum</i> 1/08	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> 'Cristata' /08	<i>Pteris aspericaulis</i> 8/10
<i>Blechnum braziliense</i> 5/10	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i> "Crispa Whiteside" 11/10	<i>Pteris dentata</i> 12/10
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i> 9/10	<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i> 10/10	<i>Pteris hendersonii</i> 12/10
<i>Blechnum spicant</i> 12/10	<i>Dryopteris guanchica</i> 12/10	<i>Pteris pacifica</i> 6/10
<i>Blechnum sp.</i> (New Caledonia) 6/10	<i>Dryopteris sparsa</i> 8/10	<i>Pteris tremula</i> 11/10
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i> 9/10	<i>Dryopteris wallichiana</i> 1/09	<i>Pteris umbrosa</i> 6/10
<i>Blechnum wattsi</i> 12/08	<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i> 12/08	<i>Revwatstii fragile</i> 12/10
<i>Chingia australis</i> 6/10	<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i> 12/10	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> (Cape form) 2/08
<i>Christella hispidula</i> /09	<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i> 6/09	<i>Sphaerostephanos heterocarpus</i> 7/08
<i>Christella subpubescens</i> 12/08	<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i> 6/10	
<i>Cyathea australis</i> 9/10	<i>Lastreopsis nephrودیoides</i> 10/10	<i>Thelypteris patens</i> 9/09
<i>Cyathea baileyana</i> 12/08	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> 2/10	
	<i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i> 6/10	

Thank you to the spore donors who are listed on the web page at <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/Sporlist.html> (updates to the spore list can also be found at that page).



# Next Meetings

Thursday 17 March 2011, 7:30 pm

Kevin Heinz Centre

Barry White

Fern Allies

Fern competition: Fern Allies

Thursday 14 April 2011

10:30 am - Visit to Esso Australia Building

2:00 pm - Visit to Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

**For those visiting Esso (Confirmed bookings essential – please phone or email either the President or Secretary) 10.30am** Meet at the riverside frontage of the Esso Australia building, Southbank (right opposite the south end of the Yarra footbridge which crosses from the riverside path next to Flinders Street Station – there is a passenger exit from the Station directly to the bridge, accessible by taking the platform exits at the west (Elizabeth Street) end. We will need to collect security name-tags at enter the building at 11.00am (using the entrance from Riverside Quay on the opposite side of the building).

We expect to spend around 30 minutes in the Atrium/foyer. We are requested to restrict any photographs to the plantings and landscaping (Esso is concerned to ensure no photos include infrastructure, etc., for security reasons, understandably).

**After the Esso visit** For those going on to the RBG, we'd suggest they might like to consider lunch there (there's a café at the Garden's main entrance). There will be free time in the Gardens, or to take lunch elsewhere as preferred. The tram in St. Kilda Road is the best way to travel there, unless the walk is preferred.

**The RBG visit (all members welcome without booking) 2.00pm** Meet at the area just at the rear of the Herbarium (just inside the main Gardens down the path from the main entrance building – there are maps displayed throughout the Gardens. We hope that an RBG staff member will be available to assist with access and questions during our walk. Of course, you may stay in the Gardens until closing time, but we expect that the duration of our group visit might be around 2 hours.

**If you need to contact us for directions, etc. on the day**, call Barry Stagoll on 0411 525 890

Cover image: *Doodia caudata*, also photographed at the Australian National Botanic Garden. Photo: Robin Wilson.



## Calendar of activities — Fern Society of Victoria

7:30 pm, Thursday 17 March 2011

Kevin Heinz Centre

Barry White: Fern Allies

fern competition: Fern allies

10:30 am, Thursday 14 April 2011

Excursion: Botanic Gardens and Esso Building

**Details page 3**

7:30 pm, Thursday 19 May 2011

Kevin Heinz Centre

Forum 'Growing fabulous ferns'

fern competition: fabulous fern

7:30 pm, Thursday 16 June 2011

Kevin Heinz Centre

Ken Harris: Madagascar

*Details of events for July and beyond will be provided in coming issues.*



## President's Note

Well, the summer we hardly had at all is officially over and we're into autumn – to my mind often the best of the seasons in the Melbourne region, and something we really look forward to when we've been going through a more typical summer.

Actually at our place right now we seem to be in something of a “seasonal time-warp”, with deciduous trees putting on a new flush of leaves, and many spring-flowering plants producing out-of-season blooms. And the extent of the growth made by most plants since spring 2010

commenced has been amazing. We plan to accelerate our planting work now, which will include replanting fern species which gave up in the open ground during the drought, optimistic that they'll get a good start whilst the wetter climate period hangs on. We hope at last to reduce the stocks in our shadehouse of potted plants that we'd planned to get into the garden long ago, but wouldn't risk it while the dry weather and water scarcity continued. Of course, there's still the nuisance of the well-watered weeds to deal with!

Chris Goudey presented a most interesting and informative look-back at visits to Lord Howe Island, and we viewed numbers of the very fine

ferns found there, at our February meeting. For those who couldn't make it to the meeting, there's coverage in this issue. Thanks Chris.

At our meeting this month Barry White will talk about Fern Allies. A good opportunity to learn more about this rather unusual group of plants.

We were intending to hold the excursion planned for April (in place of the usual meeting) on a weekend, but were not surprised to find, on approaching Esso Australia regarding the possibility that we might be able to gain entry to their Melbourne head office to view the fern plantings in the building's atrium/foyer that a weekend would not be convenient for them. So we have permission for a small group (15 persons) to do so on a weekday (the morning of Thursday 14 April) and have scheduled our visit to the Royal Botanic Gardens to view the ferns there for the afternoon of the same day, instead of the date advertised in the last Newsletter. If you'd like to join the Esso visit, you'll have to be quick to book your place in view of the restriction on numbers. See details in the Calendar of Activities (last page). The RBG visit will not have any restriction on numbers, so all are welcome there.

*Barry Staggell*

## Editor's Note

Lord Howe Island is the theme of this issue, with two fascinating articles on the ferns and environs of the Island. I also have two more articles on Lord Howe that I have had to hold over for the next issue: one I wrote myself on the geological history of the Island, while the other is a guide to the ferns of Lord Howe Island by Barry White.

Thanks to Barry, I have a number of photographs of Lord Howe ferns to illustrate his article, but it would be nice to have a few more species, so if anyone has photographs of Lord Howe ferns that they would like to share, please email or post them to me (details on the inside front cover, or else pass them on to a committee member at the March or April meetings).

It was Barry White who also provided the

information on the following page on the new fern book by Ian Hutton on the Lord Howe fern flora.

If it is anything like Ian Hutton's previous

writing, any enthusiast of ferns or of Lord Howe Island will likely want to have access to a copy.

We have not had time to discover how much the book costs, but if that information comes to hand in time I will include that in the next issue as well.

Hopefully we can also organise to buy a copy for the FSV library.

I also have a nice article from Doug Western that will have to go into the next issue - thanks Doug and sorry to delay publication slightly. Best wishes to all and please keep the content coming for future issues.

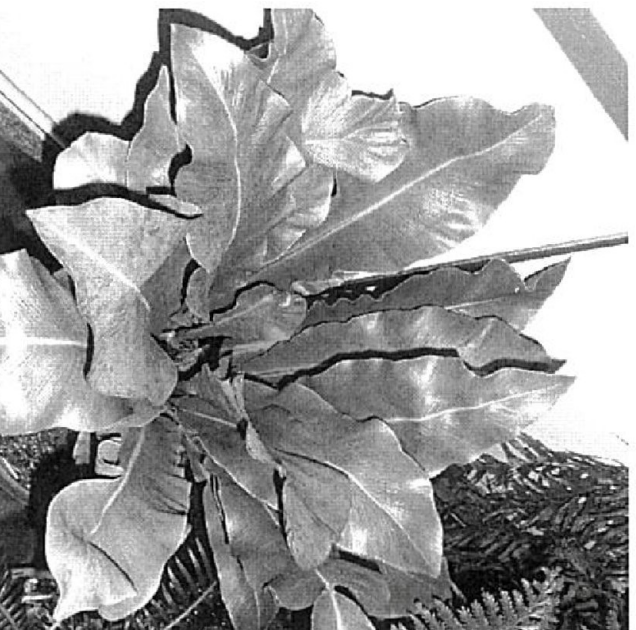
*Robin Wilson*





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*Asplenium goudyi* grown by Don Fuller and exhibited at the February 2011 meeting of the FSV. Photo: Barry White.

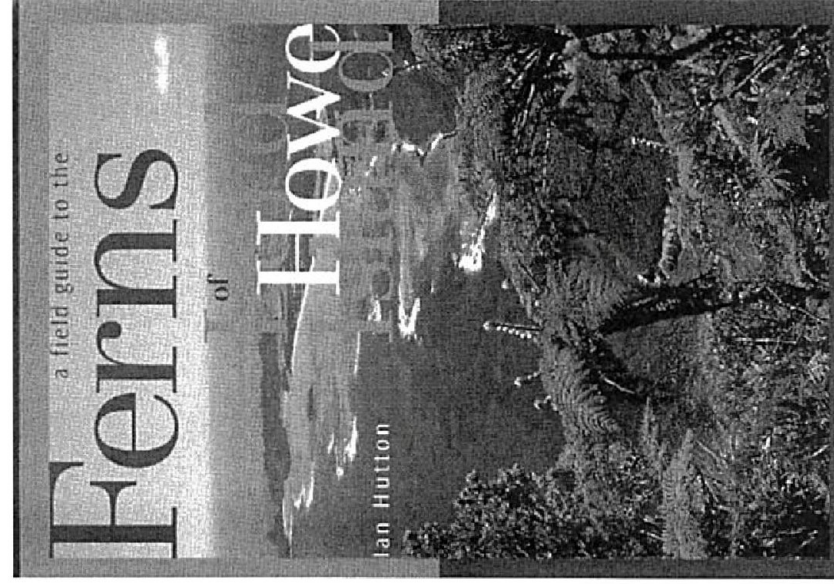


*Platycentrum bifurcatum* growing on Lord Howe Island. Photo: Barry White.



## New Lord Howe Island Fern Book

"A field Guide to the Ferns of Lord Howe Island" has just been published. It is a small but good book measuring about 10cm by 15 cm with 64 pages. Written and published by Ian Hutton it has a colour photograph and description of all the ferns of the Island. Anyone visiting the Island will find the book very handy. It is presumably available from shops on the Island or direct from the author at P.O. Box 157, Lord Howe Island, NSW, 2898.



### *Asplenium pteridoides* †

A terrestrial fern with coarse, much-divided fronds. A rare endemic species found in higher parts of the southern mountains; usually in quite inaccessible areas.

Rhizome covered with dark brown triangular scales 4-6mm long. Stipes 8-10cm long. Fronds tripinnatifid 12-23cm x 7-15cm, glabrous, 6-9 pairs of pinnae, lanceolate outline, 5-9cm x 1.5-4cm, divided to a narrowly winged costa. Pinnae cuneate-rhomboid 1-2cm long, lower half entire. Spores borne on normal fronds in sori. Sori confined to outer most edges of pinnales, linear, 2-3mm long.

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Cover and a sample page from 'A field Guide to the Ferns of Lord Howe Island' by Ian Hutton.

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## Competition results from the February meeting.

Don Fuller scooped the pool (as did the genus *Asplenium*):

1. *Asplenium polyodon*
2. *Asplenium goudeyi*
3. *Asplenium surrogatum*



Chris Goudey and Don Fuller viewing Lord Howe Island ferns at the February 2011 meeting of the FSV.

## URGENT REMINDER — MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

There are still a number of members who are yet to renew their FSV membership for 2010/11. This fell due on 1 July 2010. If, as at 1 January 2011, you are one of these there will have been be a RED DOT ON THE ADDRESS PANEL of your January/February newsletter. If you have not already renewed your membership, please do so now. If you have any query contact Don Fuller on (03) 9306 5570. We would also appreciate hearing from you if you do not intend to renew your membership.



# Features of Lord Howe Island

## Barry White

*Based on information from "Birds of Lord howe Island" and "Ferns of Lord Howe Island" both by Ian Hutton*

Lord Howe is a small but exceptionally beautiful island in the Tasman Sea. Although it has been permanently inhabited since 1834, the total population is less than 300 residents. Owing to a fortuitous combination of factors, including rugged terrain, small population, and strict government control, the Island has been preserved in a remarkably natural state. Only about ten percent of the total area has been cleared for farming, grazing and housing, and the remainder is relatively undisturbed - much as it was before human discovery in 1788. Few inhabited islands in the world are so ecologically intact.

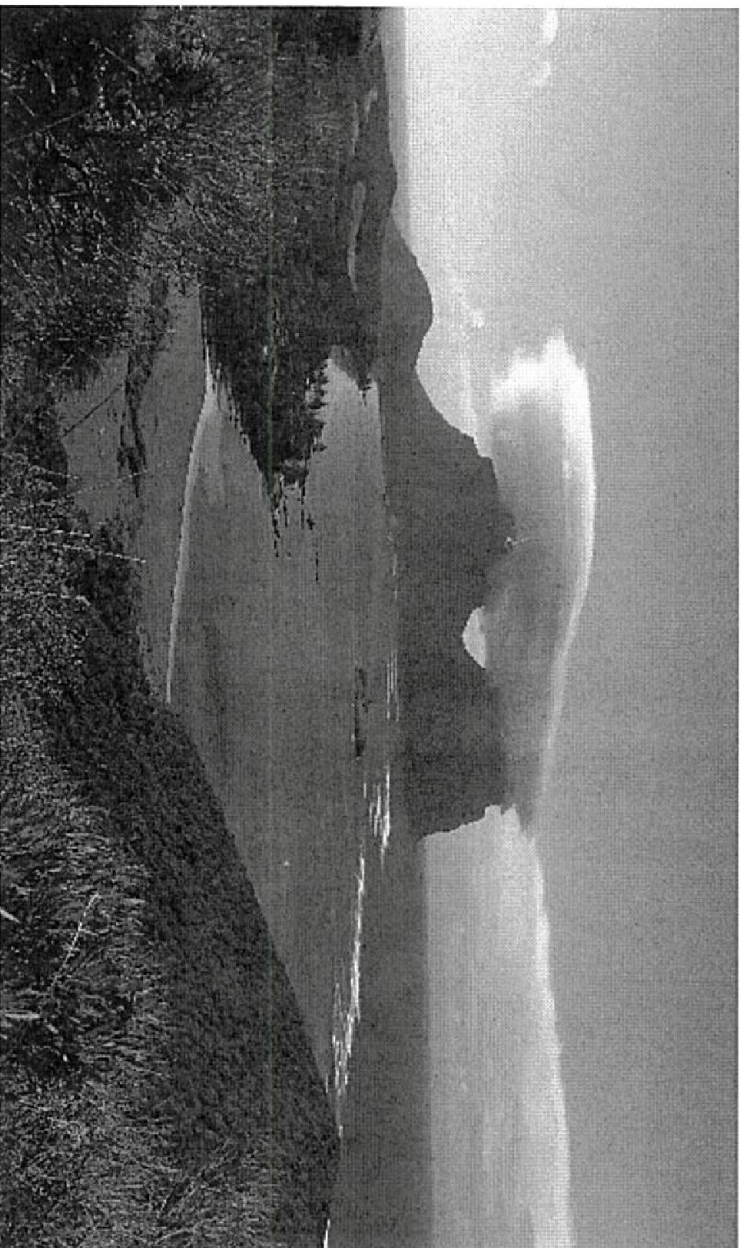
Geographically, Lord Howe is a small volcanic island in the Tasman Sea situated at latitude 31°33' S and longitude 159°05' E. It is 570 km from the Australian mainland, 1350 km from New Zealand

and 1250 km from New Caledonia. Norfolk Island is 800km to the north-east. Being the Island's closest neighbours, these places share many of Lord Howe's plant and animal species - or else they possess closely related species.

The Island is about 11km long and up to 2.8 km wide, with a land area of 1455 hectares. Most of this is taken up by the two southern mountains - Lidgbird 777 metres and Gower 875 metres above sea level. The Island is roughly crescent shaped, with the western concave side being bordered by a coral reef 6 km long. The reef encloses a lagoon with water depths to about two metres. The main island is surrounded by a number of smaller islets and rocks, the most spectacular of which is Ball's Pyramid - an eroded stack, 550 metres in height and 23km to the south-east.

(continued next page)

Below: Clouds over Mts Lidgbird and Gower.  
Photo: Barry White.





## Lord Howe Island Trip (continued)

*contiguum* was simply magnificent. There were also fine specimens of *Cyathea howeana* and *Cyathea brevipinna*, as well as *Blechnum fullagarii* and *B. geniculatum*. But the most breath-taking of all the ferns was the *Leptopteris moorei*, with pinnules so thin they were virtually transparent. The most delicate and beautiful fern you can imagine! The way back down was much more difficult! Our aching legs, knees, ankles, thighs and other previously unidentified muscles paid testament to this fact over the next few days. However, the summit was absolutely worth the effort.

In our final few days we visited the Lord Howe Island Nursery, which ships millions of Kentia palms to Denmark each year and is the island's main industry other than tourism. We also made a couple of last visits just to make sure we had seen everything on offer. On Wednesday we made our voyage home tired but satisfied.



Above: *Marraia howeana*. Photo: Barry White.



Above: Chris Goudey and others on the Lower Road, Lord Howe Island. Photo: Barry White.



## Features of Lord Howe Island (continued)

The unique natural heritage of Lord Howe has attracted generations of scientists and visitors. The Island boasts an unusual volcanic geology, the world's most southerly coral reef, many rare and endemic plants, and a diverse population of land and seabirds. In acknowledgement of these outstanding qualities, it was listed on the Register of the National Estate in March 1978 and on the World Heritage List in December, 1982.

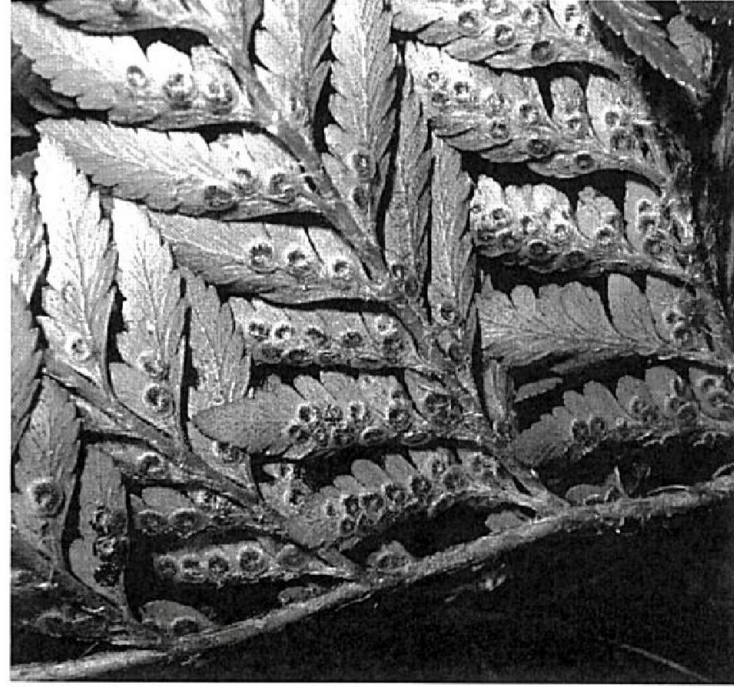
Lord Howe Island has yielded no evidence of visitation by man before the first recorded sighting on 17 February 1788, less than a month after the first permanent European settlement at Sydney Cove. The ship Supply commanded by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, sailed within sight of the Island while on a voyage from Sydney to Norfolk Island, where it was intended to establish a second convict colony. On the return voyage, a party was landed and the Island claimed as a British possession.

For the next forty-five years, the Island was visited by government ships on the Sydney to

Norfolk Island run, and by whaling ships working the so called 'Middle Grounds' of the Pacific. These ships would anchor offshore, while foraging parties were sent ashore to collect water, food and firewood. However, it was not until 1834 that the Island was permanently settled by three families, who lived by trading vegetables, fish, meat and some bird feathers with passing ships. The local population grew gradually, and numbered 35 people in 1869, when an official count was taken.

As the whaling industry declined in the late 1870s, the Island's economy became dependent on the sale of palm seed. The indigenous 'Kentia Palm' (*Howea forsteriana*) soon became the most favoured indoor palm in the world nursery trade - and has provided a significant income for the Island from the 1880s to the present day, with only a few periods of recession.

From the 1920s, a small tourist industry developed, based (continued next page) on the natural



Above: *Polystichum whiteleggii*. Photo: Barry White.

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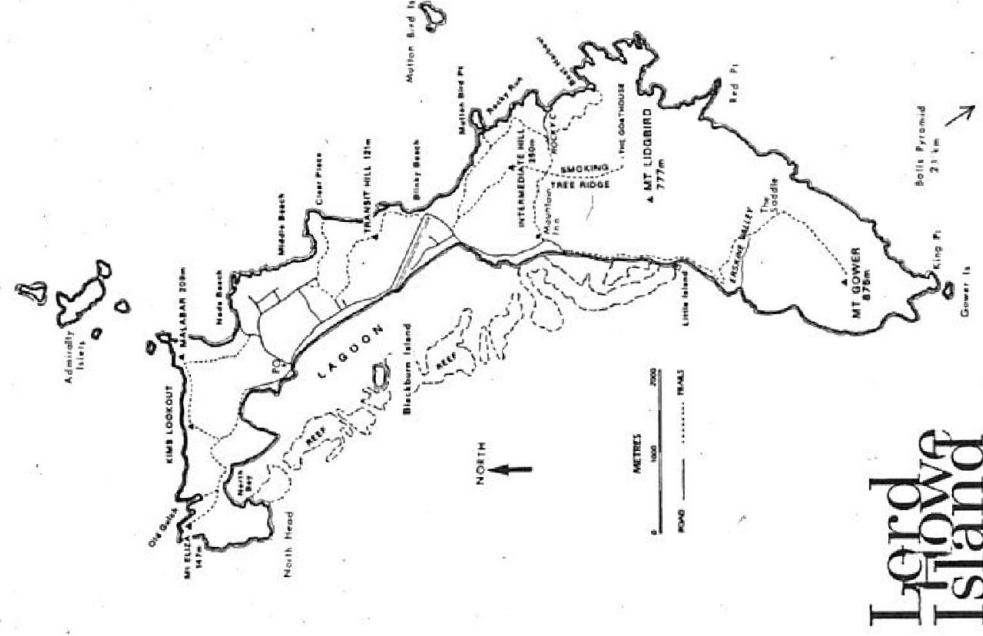
## Lord Howe Island Trip (continued)

*macarthurii* in the lower creek area, as well as some *Arthropteris tenella* a little further up. We also found *Asplenium* hybrids (*A. milnei* x *A. surrogatum*), although no *A. surrogatum* was in evidence. Dwayne became expert at spotting *Diplazium melanochlamys*. The search was abandoned due to bad weather, and only 200m from the top. However, Martin later did some more investigating, and located *Marattia howeana* (while Barry located some barbed wire and an electric fence). Soldiers Creek, Little

Island and Mt Lidgbird (again) were searched, revealing an interesting *Microsorium pustulatum* variant (Rick-goudeyi?) and *Polystichum whiteleggei*.

On Monday, Mount Gower loomed. At nearly 1000m high, it was the goal of the day (and to be honest, the trip). We started out at 7am, keenly awaiting the arrival of the taxi to take us to the base of the mountain. Whilst advertised as a 'walk' or even a 'trek', the best description of our excursion was a 'climb'. After first clambering over the seaside rocks, we then pulled ourselves up the lower segment of the climb, aided by thick ropes and safety helmets. To our surprise, there were huge colonies of *Platyserium bifurcatum* along the rock face, numbering thousands of plants. We also came across many *Asplenium goudeyi*, which is a very tough plant, and was easily found ensconced in the crevices of the basalt rock face towards the ocean. This species and *Asplenium milnei* are obviously very hardy plants, as both were happy in these very exposed positions. While clambering up the mountain, we came across many attractive fern species, including *Polystichum whiteleggei*, *Cyathea robusta*, *Cyathea macarthurii*, *Arthropteris tenella*, as well as some very attractive *Dendrobium* rock orchids, which happened to be flowering at the time. We stopped at Erskines creek for a drink/rest, and were rewarded with our first sighting of *Blechnum howeanum*. Then upwards we climbed (a total of 14km for the round trip). We found some *Hypolepis elegans* in a colony, and spotted some Lycopodiaceae and *Grammitis* species, although these were not formally identified.

The top of the mountain was what we were all clamouring for, and it did not disappoint! We were lucky to see it on a clear day, as it is covered in mist for up to 60% of the time - just like fern fairyland! The filmy ferns (*Hymenophyllum* species) were up to 20cm long, and the creeping (continued next page) *Blechnum*





## Features of Lord Howe Island (continued)

beauty of the Island, and its interesting flora and fauna. At first, tourists came on the regular Burns Philp trading ships. After World War II a flying-boat link was established with Sydney, the aircraft landing on the Island lagoon at high tide. In 1974 an airstrip was constructed in the central area beneath Transit Hill, permitting land-based aircraft to fly to the Island for the first time.

Now, in less than two hours flying time from Sydney, Brisbane or Port Macquarie, anyone can visit this fascinating Island. Walking or cycling provide access to almost every point of interest.

Lord Howe Island is well endowed with ferns, having 57 species, of which 25 are endemic. They exhibit a fantastic variety of shapes and forms, ranging from the tiny *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*, with a single frond just a few centimetres long, to giant tree ferns with trunks 10m high and arching fronds up to 2m long.

Ferns are found in most parts of the Island, but it is in the moist environments of the southern mountains, which are often capped in cloud, that ferns are most abundant. In fact some species are restricted almost exclusively to these areas, particularly the delicate filmy ferns *Cephalomanes* and *Hymenophyllum* which grow only in the summit cloud forest or creek gullies. However, not all ferns are found in such extreme damp and shady conditions. Two species of *Cheilanthes* ferns and *Pyrrisia confluens* grow almost exclusively on open sunny rock ledges.

*Borrey White*



*Cyathea australis* at the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra. Photo: Robin Wilson.

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# Lord Howe Island Trip

## Kylie Stocks

*Reproduced with permission from the Peridologist and the Fern Study Group*

Participants: Martin Rickard (British Peridological Society), Patrick Acock (BPS), Chris Goudey (Austral Ferns, Victoria), Steven Lamont (Fern Study Group, NSW), Barry White (Fern Study Group NSW, and Victorian Fern Society), Kylie and Dwayne Stocks (Fern Study Group, NSW)

On Thursday 14th October, led by Chris Goudey (after whom *Asplenium goudeyi*, the endemic Lord Howe Island bird's nest fern species is named), we met at Sydney airport. After a pleasant (if a little bumpy) flight to the island, we arrived at our accommodation, then set off. There were plenty of good examples of *Asplenium australasicum*, *Asplenium mihei*, *Microsorium pustulatum*, *Nephrolepis biserrata*, and *Platynerium bifurcatum* growing on roadsides and low growing trees. With no local predators, the endemic species can establish anywhere without fear of herbivory. However, we were after *Asplenium goudeyi*, so we set off for the Malabar. The Malabar was a steep hill climb to the north of the island, overlooking the ocean (the island itself is only 11 km long and 2.8 km wide). Whilst walking, we found colonies of *Pyrrhosia confluentis*, *Dendrobium* orchids, and more of the species previously mentioned. We also found plants of

*Adiantum hispidulum* and/or *A. pubescens*. *Asplenium goudeyi* was not easily found in this location. Mt Eliza was our next destination, west of the Malabar, and the location of a *Adiantum atroviride* colony overlooking the ocean. This was another feisty half-day climb, and was not immediately rewarded by the discovery of any of the target plants, nor any of the elusive *A. goudeyi*! However, a small *Doodia caudata*, and some *Psilotum nudum* and *Pteris microptera* were found. In the afternoon we investigated the Valley of Shadows, finding a small colony of *Histiopteris incisa*, more *Asplenium mihei*, and *Platynerium bifurcatum* among the twisted boughs and roots of the large *Ficus macrophylla* and on the sea-facing rocks. We also encountered the fit and adventurous Barry who, not content with hiking since 6 am, had decided to take an afternoon swim.

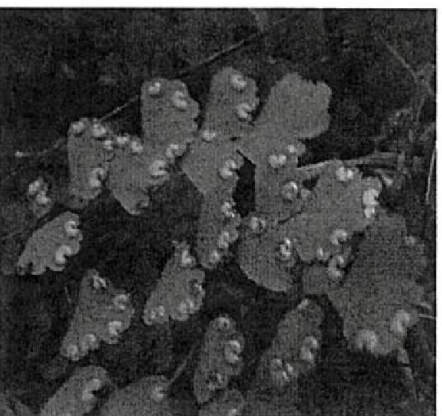
Saturday saw the arrival of a nasty storm, with hurricane strength winds and stinging rain. Perfect weather for a leisurely climb of Mount Lidgbird! Determined to find as many endemic species as possible we set off for the Goat House walk. We found impressive specimens of *Cyathea robusta*, and *Cyathea* (continued next page)

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Above: *Adiantum atroviride*. Photo: Barry White.