

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA NEWSLETTER

Volume 33, Number 4
July/August 2011



Fern Society of Victoria Inc.

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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

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Subscriptions

Single	\$17.00
Pensioner/student	\$14.00
Family	\$19.00
Pensioner family	\$16.00
Overseas	\$25.00 (overseas subscription payments by international bank cheque in \$Aus, by airmail please)

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.

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

Next Meetings

Thursday 21 July 2011, 7:30 pm

Kevin Heinz Centre

Barry Stagoll: Deciduous ferns

Fern competition: any miniature fern (up to about 150 mm fully grown)

7:30 pm, Thursday 18 August 2011

Kevin Heinz Centre

Terry Turney: When ferns go bad ...

Fern competition: Weedy ferns



Above: Ferns at the rainforest atrium, Esso Building. Photo: Barry Stagoll.

Cover image: *Dicksonia squarrosa* at the fern gully, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. Photo: Barry Stagoll.

President's Note

Our programme for the remainder of 2011 is now settled. It will include an excursion to the Kinglake area in October. We've scheduled a Fern Sales Night, for all members who may care to offer ferns for sale, on the night of our 2011 Annual General Meeting - which will be held on Thursday November 17th. The details of all scheduled activities appear in this Newsletter.

Our Secretary, Barry White, has received advice from the South Australian Fern Society that a number of members are planning a visit to Victoria around the end of August - early September. If you may be interested in joining them on fern excursions at that time please let Barry know and he'll try to keep you informed about their plans for the visit.

Returning to the subject of the AGM, nominations for Committee positions are again invited. There are several vacant positions at present, and each of the holders of the offices of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Editor and Librarian stand ready to retire should candidates offer to succeed them. All societies such as ours need to encourage and accommodate regular committee renewal if they are to retain their momentum in pursuing their purpose. Our Rules contemplate regular turnover in office-holders as appropriate and beneficial to the management of

FSV. Please consider your own situation in this context, and make it known prior to the AGM if you might be prepared to stand as a candidate. You would be most welcome to discuss this with any present member of Committee (and, of course, the Secretary would be grateful to receive your formal notice of candidacy in good time prior to the AGM).

I hope to generate some fresh interest in ferns in other circles in August, when I talk about them in response to invitations from the organisers of Manningham's Environmental Seminars and the Field Naturalists Society Botany Group (we've also arranged a field trip to Badger Weir Park for the latter group). Any openings that you may think of for FSV representatives to talk about ferns to other groups could also present useful opportunities to spread appreciation of them – all ideas welcomed!

Gay & I will be unable to make it to the August meeting, as there is a clash with the Field Naturalists' meeting that night, so I'll make our apologies for that meeting now. It's likely also that we won't make it to the September meeting, as we expect to return from some travel only a very short time prior to the meeting commencing – even assuming our return may be on schedule.

Barry Stagoll

Editor's Note

Two interesting accounts of FSV excursions during the past 12 months take up the bulk of this Newsletter, which should be timely inspiration with another outing coming up in October. Keep an eye on the calendar of activities in the next Newsletter for details of the October excursion.

Members with an eye to a different kind of outing might like to consider the exhibition of works by the landscape artist Eugene von Guérard now open at the Ian Potter Centre of the National Gallery of Victoria at Federation Square. "Nature Revealed" (\$15 for adults, concession \$12; 10 am - 5 pm until 7 August) is the exhibition and my wife and I were glad to have visited. Von

Guérard had a particular eye for geography, geology and vegetation zones and I was interested to learn he was influenced by the great polymath naturalist of the day, Humboldt. From a fern perspective, several of von Guérard's works feature tree fern gullies in the Dandenongs and the Otways, and his popularity coincided with the craze for cultivation of ferns in the mid-1800s.

Von Guérard was a great traveller through southeastern Australia, and New Zealand, and members are bound to be familiar with some of the places he painted. Many of his working drawings are also included in the exhibition, and to my eye these are even more appealing and interesting than the paintings.

Robin Wilson

Christened in a muddy fern forest

Doug Western

I was christened a fern addict and member of Fern Society of Victoria recently. I am not talking about a religious blessing in a church. It occurred deep in a temperate rain forest in Yarra Ranges National Park, near Healesville, east of Melbourne. This was a great introduction to plants which evolved between 300 and 400 million years before humans walked the earth.

It is September 19th 2010. I drive into Badger Creek Weir car park and find the banner displaying the FSV meeting point. I stop near it and introduce myself to the nearest man. He proves to be Barry White, FSV secretary and fern expert. He introduces me to Judy, his wife, and Brian Nicholls and wife Pat. They are friendly people. Pat says, 'We've lost a lot of members. They're still on the walk we went on'.



Some of the group prior to the walk at Badger Creek, September 2010. Photo: Steve Meacher, Healesville Environment Watch Inc.

My new friends settle and begin lunch. I walk to the creek and let Badger Creek babbling engross me. I become mesmerized, almost hypnotized.

Suddenly a voice intrudes with 'Hello.' Spontaneously I jump. 'I'm Barry Stagoll, President of FSV.'

'I'm Doug Western, a new member. In the early 1980s, my ex wife was a member. Welcome Doug, this is Gay, my wife. The club began in 1980 and we have been involved since the very beginning. We're heading off on a 2 hour walk at 1pm.'

About 40 people had gathered at 1pm. We were split into two groups. Barry S. and Barry W. were leading one. They have lots of fern expertise so I choose their group.

Barry S. introduces Yarra Ranges National park saying it receives on average three times Melbourne's rainfall and Slender Tree-ferns (*Cyathea cunninghamii*) are among the remarkable plants found here.

I say, 'So Barry, you're guaranteeing I'll see a Slender Tree-fern today. That's why I'm here, you know.'

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Christened in a muddy fern forest (continued)

'I hope so,' he replies, 'the last time I was here we found three but the long drought may have damaged them.'

'During our visit in 1996 we found 28 different indigenous species here. The growth habits of the ferns differentiate the species into three main groups. There are three species of Tree ferns, 18 species of Ground ferns and seven species of Epiphytic ferns.'

We head off using a bridge to cross Badger Creek and do a right turn and start climbing up muddy Slip Creek Track. I walk gingerly because I am overweight and clumsy. Barry S. stops and calls our attention to the large patch of Mother Shield-fern (*Polystichum proliferum*) growing on a slope. Their bright green new leaves look extra stunning because they also have contrasting ginger-coloured mid-veins and unfurling frond tips. Barry talks about how they don't only rely on spores to reproduce saying these plants produce bulbils on the end of their fronds which root when they touch the ground. This is vegetative reproduction. Sexual reproduction involves spores. Barry explains how ferns pre-date flowering plants and

pinus on the evolutionary scale. He says Soft Tree-ferns (*Dicksonia antarctica*) need wetter conditions than Rough Tree-ferns (*Cyathea australis*). The frond stems of the former species are smooth while that of the latter is prickly. Tree ferns grow extremely slowly and form buttresses at their base to support the weight of their crown.

Growing among the Mother Shield-ferns are some Gristle Ferns (*Blechnum cartilagineum*). These produce red fronds in spring. Shiny Shield-ferns (*Lastreopsis acuminata*) grow here too. Barry W. points out the shields protecting the spore cases under the leaves.

We continue on and turn left onto a broad vehicle track. It is steep and I puff. But I catch my breath every time a new fern is found. It occurs to me fern watching is easier than bird watching. Ferns do not fly away.

The two Barrys have found a fern patch which is challenging to identify because it could be one of a few species. All factors considered they decide it is Ruddy Ground-fern (*Hypolepis rugulosa*), a species which sprouts fronds from nodes growing on stolons creeping through soil.

Slip Creek Track swings right and flattens making it easier to walk. We find False Bracken (*Calochlaena dubia*), Downy Ground-fern (*Hypolepis glandulifera*) and Fishbone Water-fern (*Blechnum nudum*).

I am walking at the rear of the group when I see broad, dark green fern fronds growing among fallen strands of bark on the edge of the track. It is obviously different to any species seen earlier. I call out, 'Here's something different.' Our leaders return promptly and identify it as Austral Lady-fern (*Diplazium australe*), a species capable of growing a trunk (caudex) as they mature. Barry S. says, 'We'll see more of that species later in

(continued next page)



Above, A fern community at Badger Creek growing on and around ancient Dicksonias, including *Rumohra adiantiformis*, *Lastreopsis acuminata* and *Blechnum chambersii*. Photo: Steve Meacher, Healesville Environment Watch Inc.

Christened in a muddy fern forest (continued)

wetter areas. I'm surprised to see it here.' I say, 'I'm proud of myself spotting a new species for the outing that nearly everyone had walked past.'

Barry W. starts behaving like he is in his natural habitat as he clambers about the rainforest edge of the track. The path is carved into a steep slope and when he stumbles I fear he will tumble many metres. But he regains his footing and not only finds his quarry he identifies it too. It is a Leathery Shield-fern (*Rumohra adiantiformis*) and it is growing as an epiphyte on a tree fern trunk. Someone explains how this species grows in South Africa too. We speculate if its spores travelled the Indian Ocean on high altitude winds.

Gay Stagoll is acting like a leader too. She repeatedly calls people's attention to many species.

On our left as we walk east is a steep vertical three metre deep red soil profile dropping from the forest above down to our track. Many Giant Moss (*Dawsonia* sp.) plants, the big dark green fingered leaves of Hard Water-fern (*Blechnum*

wattsii) and dark green Strap Water-fern (*Blechnum patersonii*) grow on this profile. Some of the latter plants have divided leaves too.

Barry S. expresses concern saying the three plants of Austral King-fern (*Todea barbara*) he had previously seen along this track should be at the spot where we are now standing. He says this is another species found in South Africa and he expresses wonder about how the species could have migrated to Australia on high altitude winds because its spores only survive about two weeks. He makes derogatory comments about the ten year drought and climate change before we move on.

We find Lance Water-fern (*Blechnum chambersii*), a species needing almost constant moisture coming down the slope.

Then suddenly joy for Barry S. He spots his three plants of Austral King-fern and we all feel relieved. Finding those plants was a great effort
(continued next page)



Above, A tiny helmet orchid at Badger Creek growing on *Dicksonia*. Photo: Steve Meacher, Healesville Environment Watch Inc.

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Christened in a muddy fern forest (continued)

Barry. You were only 10 metres out when making your first estimate. Well done! Apparently the forest's health has not degraded because of reduced rainfall after all.

Occasionally huge buttressed Mountain Ash trunks rise near us. Their bases are often adorned with fine bright yellow-green moss.

Then eagle-eyed me achieves again. I spot a fern with multi-forked leaves no one else had seen. Barry S. identifies it as a fan fern, a species not on his list for the park.

The landscape suddenly changes again and a *Pomaderris* forest surrounds us for a few hundred metres.

Having walked through this beautiful landscape for a long time and it is hard to imagine it could possibly become more spectacular. But we deviate from the main track and start ducking and weaving among and under huge tree fern fronds arching over a narrower track. It is dark where we walk but looking to the right the forest is bright and huge Mountain Ash tower above a deep gully and yellow free-flowering Silver Wattles. Blanket leaf and Musk Daisy-bushes are smaller trees closer to us.

We see Long Fork-ferns (*Tmesipteris billardieri*) growing on tree fern trunks now. Superb Lyrebird scratchings are seen and we hear running water before we arrive at a small weir. Vertical walls of Lance Water-fern fronds grow alongside us while beautifully delicate and tiny Shiny Filmy-ferns (*Hymenophyllum flabellatum*) crowd densely on tree fern trunks. These plants, together with Finger Ferns (*Grammitis billiardieri*) which grow epiphytically on tree ferns too, indicate this is the wettest habitat on our walk.

The path narrows and drops steeply. It is very muddy and winds right and left and it is littered with thin tree trunks and sticks. I am cursing my fellow walkers because I am trying to concentrate on walking carefully and steadily and they are in my way. They seem to be talking inanely as they dither and stroll along. I just want to get out of the

Fern Society of Victoria Newsletter Volume 33 number 4, page 8

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mud and out of there. The decline is steep and is taking a long time. I start to panic.

Suddenly the path ahead is clear. I take a big step with my left foot and dig my heel in to steady myself. But suddenly Z...I...P it slips. I fall on my right knee and right hand and sideways too.

People reach to assist but I am heavy. They would not succeed if they try to lift me. I decline that assistance but ask someone to hold my clipboard. I turn on all fours and boost myself to my feet. Thankfully the mud softened my fall and my worst injury was hurt pride.

We continue. The path becomes a steep formally constructed wooden boardwalk and I am relieved. Soon we are walking through a forest of huge Soft Tree-ferns (*Dicksonia antarctica*) many hundreds of years old. Lance Water-ferns, Leathery Shield-ferns and Mother Spleenworts (*Asplenium*

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Christened in a muddy fern forest (continued)

bulbiferum ssp *gracillimum*) sprout from their trunks. The latter species grows on the ground too.

We cross a creek and the track is levels. We see Kangaroo Ferns (*Microsorium pustulatum* ssp *pustulatum*) growing on tree ferns. The Soft Tree-ferns still surround us but the ground beneath them is bare because their dense root material has set the ground like concrete preventing the growth of anything.

The path follows a creek and Mountain Ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) tower overhead. Barry S. stops at a huge tree I have never seen before. 'This is a Sassafras Tree,' he says. Its divided



Slender Tree Fern, *Cyathea cunninghamii*. Photo: Steve Meacher, Healesville Environment Watch Inc.

leaves and rough bark distinguish it markedly from the dominant Mountain Ash. I notice one small Sassafras Tree growing from a tree fern trunk too.

We find more Hard Water-fern and a new species for the day called Bat's Wing Fern (*Histiopteris*

incisa). We hear water trickling again and it becomes louder as we walk. Barry S. points out more Austral Lady-ferns and begins talking about the Slender Tree-ferns that should be in this vicinity. The noise of pouring water is very loud now. We round a bend and discover Badger Creek weir. I see the sound is emanating from an outlet where water disappears on its journey to Silvan Dam.

I had imagined Slender Tree-ferns as a species with a slim trunk and I point out a possibility to Barry S. 'Maybe,' he replies. 'But there used to be better specimens here than that.'

He walks around actively looking high in the air. Suddenly he calls, 'There's one!' The plant towers high above the creek valley and the very thin trunk is adorned with a small head of beautiful, bright green brand new fronds. It is a magnificent plant which seems somehow humble because it does not dominate the landscape even though it is centrally placed in it.

We add Common Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum aethiopicum*) to our list while walking back to the car park alongside the open Silvan Aqueduct.

I question Barry S. about his background with the park because I wondered how he could remember all the plants. He replied, 'My training at work helped and I've always had a good memory. I've been here four times in the last 20 years and another four prior to that.'

I asked, 'Why do you like ferns?'

'They deserve considerable respect because they have survived and evolved for 300 to 400 million years. They appear so delicate but they are brilliant survivors too.'

Wow, what a day. Our 2 hour walk took 2.75 hours. Well, that's my story how I was christened a fern addict in a muddy fern forest.

Doug Western

Notes from the April 2011 Excursion

Barry Stagoll

The rainforest atrium, Esso Building, Southbank – morning visit

A party of eight members made up the FSV visit to Esso's Southbank, Melbourne, building on Wednesday 13 April, to view the indoor rainforest in the atrium foyer. It was unfortunate that special arrangements could not be arranged (for understandable reasons) for a weekend visit, as more members may have been able to take advantage of the opportunity to see the interior of this very interesting structure and its amazing population of ferns and other rainforest plants. Gary Jackson, Manager of Facilities Tenant Services at Esso, was extremely kind to facilitate our visit. He spent considerable time accompanying us, explaining the history and features of the space, and answering our questions.

The Esso office tower was built in the early 1990s, and the atrium foyer was equipped and planted around 1995. The atrium has a very high glazed ceiling, with glazed curtain walling forming a large part of the building's façade facing north towards the river. The glass is specially treated to limit solar radiation for the benefit of the plants, and also to limit the load on the air conditioning plant. The space is also illuminated with natural light on the west and south sides by extensive glazing. Walkways meander through the plantings, including one opening off the Southbank plaza which provides the main pedestrian access for staff working in the building. A small rocky stream also works its way through the space, with the design incorporating recirculated water (some operating problems have led to it being closed down currently). This is echoed by a dry stream bed feature placed directly outside the atrium walls.

Foundation plantings included a number of very tall *Livistona australis* ("cabbage tree") palms and large specimens of the Blackwood tree (*Acacia melanoxylon*). *Livistonas* are still prominent, but the Blackwoods were not successful. However,



Livistona australis palm, Esso Building rainforest atrium. Photo: Barry Stagoll.

many rainforest trees of more modest proportions, and shrubs from the same origins, are doing well, and these provide the forest setting for a profuse and very authentic population of ferns.

There are tree ferns aplenty, including some very large examples of *Cyathea australis*, *C. cooperi*, etc. Also *Platycerium*, *Microsorium pustulatum*, *Todea barbara* and ground ferns in abundance, with *Adiantum formosum*, *Asplenium australasicum*, *A. bulbiferum*, *A. obtusatum*, *Blechnum* spp., *Hypolepis*, *Polystichum*, being prominent. Also cycads and other plants commensurate with the landscape plan. All looking in fine condition. But, as Gary explained, a succession of issues affecting the management of the space and the plants have had to be addressed along the way. Problems encountered included the need to remove the failing Blackwood trees (and one of the giant *Livistona*

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Notes from the April excursion (continued)

palms); insect pests attacking the plants; mosquitoes breeding in the water features; failures of the waterproofing of these same features; experimentation with misters which proved unsatisfactory and produced unacceptable side-effects (micro-sprays and drippers were later adopted instead); watering restrictions during the drought (a 100,000 litre water storage was retro-fitted into the basement for storage of rainwater runoff from the building, which is now available for use in the atrium).

The accompanying illustrations give an impression of this marvellous space and its fine population of plants. An impression of its interior can be gained by viewing it from the riverside frontage of the building, with the highest plants visible through the glazing and plenty of greenery below. There are also a few large treeferns growing in the perimeter space outside the atrium. But only by accessing the interior can the full experience of the indoor rainforest be gained, and security imperatives for managing the building obviate this, excepting for the fortunate staff who traverse the space on their way in and out! Luckily, there is the alternative of a visit to the Melbourne Museum's Rainforest Exhibit, though it doesn't have quite as much of a focus on ferns.

The Fern Gully, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne – afternoon visit

Six of our party went on to an afternoon meeting arranged at the RBG Melbourne to visit the Fern Gully. Ms. Misha Devine, the Gardens' staff member responsible for the Fern Gully, accompanied us as we viewed the ferns and discussed the management of the Gully and current and planned work there.

The Gully is in a central location and occupies around 3,200 sq. metres. It suffered severe drying out during the lengthy period of drought which persisted well into 2010. However, although some species were lost, it retains a quite diverse population of ferns native to the Australian mainland and some from offshore islands, and a small number of NZ species also. (We were pleased to observe that the latter still include a number of large and spectacular specimens of *Cyathea medullaris*, which have been a feature in the Gardens for many years - and which some of us used to visit

without fail in the early '80s when FSV held its annual Fern Shows at the Herbarium). Other tree fern species present, in addition to many plants of *C. australis* and *Dicksonia antarctica*, include *C.*

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Notes from the April excursion (continued)

cooperi, *C. brownii*, *C. leichhardtiana*, *C. robusta*, *D. youngiae*, and *D. squarrosa* (also from NZ). Nice specimens of the Austral King Fern, *Todea barbara* also feature.

At present it looks well as a landscape featuring ferns – and a big improvement on how it looked before the drought broke. However, plans to rehabilitate the plantings are being followed, and there is a willingness to increase the range of ferns and fern allies represented currently (10 species make up around 75% of the ferns by the Garden's estimate). Of course, the expectation of drought conditions returning in future requires planning for reliable sourcing and delivery of water to the plants, and (as with other areas in the Gardens) this is an important part of the management plan being pursued with the assistance of contractors. There is already extensive use of misters, and the stream feature in the Gully has been rehabilitated recently.

Early in its establishment in the nineteenth century, the Gully area was planted with numbers of examples of the large rainforest trees of Australia, such as the "figs" from northern parts as well as fine trees of other groups, and numbers of *Livistona australis* (the "cabbage tree" palm, as in the Esso atrium) and these now provide an impressive and protective canopy for the plants growing at lower levels - as well as many being inhabited by epiphytic plants, including fine examples of *Asplenium australasicum*, for instance. However, much of the area is also occupied currently by extensive stands of bamboo which competes very seriously with the ferns which the Gully was intended to feature. Misha explained that removal of the bamboo, and some less obvious invaders, has been, and remains, a priority management issue. For the most part, this involves clearing sufficient access into affected areas to get a bobcat in to dig out the bamboo (again with involvement of contractors), so it is a difficult and slow process to avoid damaging the intended beneficiaries of the work – the ferns and the other desired occupants.

species is to concentrate for the most part on those which occur in Victoria. There is a reasonably wide representation already, but additional species of ground fern species not noticed during our walk through could be considered, including *Adiantum hispidulum*, various of the *Aspleniums* (*A. flabellifolium*, *A. falcatum*?), additional *Blechnums* (perhaps even the small *B. pennamarina*?), *Diplazium australe*, *Doodias* (quite prominent in another part of the Gardens: the Rainforest Walk), more species of *Pteris* (perhaps including the rare *P. comans*?); also *Pyrossia rupestris*, *Lindsaea* species, *Sticherus*, and perhaps *Gleichenia*. It would not be sensible to be too ambitious - it's difficult to imagine some species being able to survive happily in the Gully because they need such constantly moist conditions: filmy ferns and *Dicksonia cunninghami*, for instance. Removal of the bamboo mentioned earlier should create plenty of space for new plantings (as would a reduction in the amount of space currently occupied by abundant *Nephrolepis*).

As for the care of the ferns, fish emulsion has been the preferred fertilizer. The usual insect pests encountered with ferns in cultivation also need to be dealt with by spraying from time to time.

Our guided walk through the Fern Gully was enjoyable and instructive about its past, and the management plan for the future. Members who've not visited it for some time may also find a visit rewarding as the rehabilitation work progresses.

PS It was coincidental that Eddie and Robyn Sabljak, FSV members and proprietors of Fern Acres Nursery, delivered a large quantity of ferns to RBG Melbourne during the week of our visit (650 pots of ferns, half of which were 75mm tubes). Misha informed us that the order was placed to provide ferns for planting "in another area" (roughly 40 sq.m.), but expected that in view of the quantity some of them would be likely to find a home in the Fern Gully.

Barry Stagoll

2011/2012 MEMBERSHIPS NOW DUE

Membership subscriptions for the Fern Society of Victoria for the financial year 2011-2012 are now due. Prompt payment would be appreciated - not only does this save your society money, but it makes the job of the Committee much easier. Membership costs for different categories of membership are located on the inside cover of this and all issues of the Newsletter, as are contact details for mailing your subscription.

As from July 2011, it is also possible to pay membership online via membership page of the Society's website <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/Member.html>. Online payments are possible either by credit card or via PayPal account. When you fill out the form online, don't forget to click "update total" before you start entering payment and address details. Thanks to Barry While for setting up this very convenient facility (I have just used it myself) - Barry White's email address is on the Membership page in the unlikely event anyone has problems.



Stream at the fern gully, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. Photo: Barry Stagoll.

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Stream at the Esso Building rainforest atrium. Photo: Barry Stagoll.

Calendar of activities — Fern Society of Victoria

7:30 pm, Thursday 21 July 2011

Kevin Heinz Centre

Barry Stagoll: Deciduous ferns

Fern competition: any miniature fern (up to about 150 mm fully grown)

7:30 pm, Thursday 18 August 2011

Kevin Heinz Centre

Terry Turney: When ferns go bad ...

Fern competition: weedy ferns

7:30 pm, Thursday 15 September 2011

Kevin Heinz Centre

Warren Simpson: Ferns of Tasmania

Fern competition: Tasmanian fern

Sunday 23 October 2011

Excursion: Fern Acres Nursery, Kinglake West; Wirrawilla Walk; Murrindindee

7:30 pm, Thursday 19 November 2011

Annual General Meeting and fern sales night

Sunday 4 December 2011

Christmas function, details to be advised.

Further details of events for October and beyond will be provided in coming issues.

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 50 cents per sample, non-members \$1, 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 are being phased out in favour of PayPal via the FSV website. 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. The following list is current as of January 2011, but consult the web page at <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/Sporlist.html> for updates and for details of payment options for spore purchases.

<i>Acrostichum speciosum</i> 4/09	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> 1/09	<i>Microsorium punctatum</i> 1/09
<i>Aleuritopteris kuhnii</i> 6/10	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i> 'Brentwood' 3/08	<i>Ophioglossum pendulum</i> 7/08
<i>Amphineuron opulentum</i> 4/10	<i>Cyathea felina</i> 10/08	<i>Pellaea cordata</i> 7/09
<i>Anemia phyllitides</i> 6/09	<i>Cyathea howeana</i> 10/10	<i>Pellaea falcata</i> 1/11
<i>Anemia tomentosa</i> 8/08	<i>Cyathea macarthuri</i> 10/10	<i>Pellaea hastata</i> 5/10
<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> 11/09	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i> 11/08	<i>Pellaea viridis</i> 1/08
<i>Arachniodes simplicior</i> 1/09	<i>Cyathea robusta</i> 9/10	<i>Platyserium superbum</i> 4/08
<i>Arachniodes aristata</i> 11/10	<i>Cyathea rebecca</i> (crested) 9/10	<i>Pleisoneuron tuberculatus</i> 12/08
<i>Arachniodes mutica</i> 10/08	<i>Cyrtomium caryotideum</i> 8/10	<i>Pneumatopteris sogerensis</i> 12/08
<i>Arachniodes standishii</i> 6/10	<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	<i>Pneumatopteris costata</i> 12/08
<i>Asplenium milnei</i> 10/10	'Butterfieldii' 3/08	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> 7/09
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> 5/08	<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i> 6/10	<i>Polystichum australiense</i> 5/10
<i>Asplenium nidus</i> cv.5/08	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i> 12/10	<i>Polystichum formosum</i> 6/09
<i>Asplenium pellucidum</i> 12/10	<i>Diplazium australe</i> 5/10	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i> 12/10
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> (red stipe) 12/10	<i>Diplazium assimile</i> 6/09	<i>Polystichum retroso-paleacum</i> 10/10
<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 dilata</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 wattsii</i> 12/08	<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i> 12/08	<i>Revwattsii 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>Thelypteris patens</i> 9/09
<i>Cyathea australis</i> 9/10	<i>Lastreopsis nephrodioides</i> 10/10	
<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.

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