FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

NEWSLETTER

Volume 34, Number 5
September/October 2012

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)

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

Forthcoming meetings — Fern Society of Victoria

7:30 pm Thursday 20 September 2012
Plant Division and Multiplication

Members are asked to bring along a plant for division; there will be a practical session on plant division, and members can then take home babies from other members' plants.

Location: Kevin Heinze Centre, Doncaster (see inside cover for details)

Fern competition: A pot-bound fern!

Sunday 21 October 2012, from 10 am
Excursion to Mt Dandenong

See page 5 for map and further details

See the Calendar of Events on page 14 for details of remaining meetings for 2012.

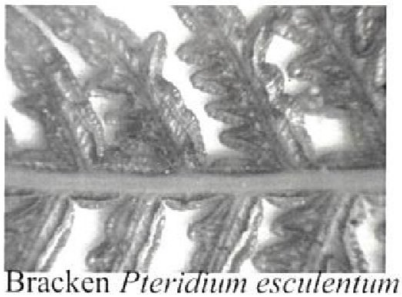
Cover image: *Drynaria rigidula* growing in Cairns.

Right: variety of *Drynaria rigidula*. Both photos: Barry White.

Wanted: Bracken spores

Dr Andrea Kodym, a Research Fellow at the Burnley Campus of the University of Melbourne is doing work on difficult-to-propagate plants for revegetation purposes. Among the plants she is working on is *Pteridium esculentum* (Bracken).

Andrea states that bracken is highly desired for revegetation purposes e.g. by Melbourne Water, and she also has interest from people wanting to use it in roadside plantings. Andrea has been able to propagate bracken from spores in tissue culture but there is an issue of provenance origin. In revegetation it is desirable to use plants of local origin and she would like to establish various provenances from around Victoria to meet the revegetation industry's requirement. She has spore from the Frankston and Bayswater area but is seeking help from members of the Fern Society in obtaining spore from other areas.



Bracken *Pteridium esculentum* underside of fertile frond. Photo: Barry White.

If anyone finds fertile bracken fronds, could they either collect the fronds or spores and send them to Andrea at the address below or get in touch with her so she can go and collect them herself. Last time she found spores was in November/December.

The help of members in this would be greatly appreciated. Andrea's address is below.

Barry White

Dr Andrea Kodym
Burnley Campus, University of Melbourne
500 Yarra Boulevard, Richmond
VIC 3121 Phone 04 11157204 or 03 9035 6832 (lab)/-6864 (office)

President's Note

I trust that every member's ferns are enjoying another moist year (compared to the long run of dry years through most parts of Australia up to 2011). Ours have been, and that's pleasing – if we'd been less occupied with other things in the garden, we could have replaced more of the many ferns we lost during the drought years, but there's no point dwelling on what "might have been."

Perhaps ferns are selling a bit more readily at garden centres due to the weather conditions. We observe "lookers" at certain centres we visit, some confirming themselves as buyers at the checkouts. Who knows, if the rains stay with us FSV membership might get some new takers. Committee is looking at possible FSV weekend presence in spring at one garden centre (in Warrandyte) which stocks ferns, to assist customers with fern information. Any members who may be interested in participating please contact a Committee member.

We also have an approach to consider providing ferns for display in a glass house which is presently being refurbished at the National Rhododendron Gardens, Olinda (which we have selected for a FSV members' visit in October, as reported previously). The display would be to accompany Vireya (tropical) rhododendrons.

Opportunities like these are of interest as a possible means of attracting the attention of potential new members for the Society. If, as you read this, you think of other avenues for exposure for FSV - and ferns - which might attract new members, we'd love to hear from you.

We've included in this issue some notes on Terry Turney's most interesting, eclectic, and very well illustrated talk at the July meeting on Fern Curiosities. The ferns Terry selected to discuss demonstrated most effectively the amazing diversity of form, size, colour, habit, geographic range, reproduction intricacies, survival strategies and climatic preferences of ferns – making it very clear that (for instance) there's no need of flowers or fruits for ferns to be interesting botanical subjects for study, or simply observation.

It's not too early for me to bring all members' attention to the Society's forthcoming Annual General Meeting to be held in November, and again invite any member who is interested in standing for a Committee position to please contact our Secretary Barry White regarding nomination.

Barry Stagoll

Editor's Note

It is a great pleasure to have another rich selection of content for your newsletter this issue, so much so that I must confine myself to this very short note in order to fit in everything. Thanks so much to all the contributors, and apologies to a couple of you whose submisisons I have had to hold over for the next issues. Terry Turney's article "What makes ferns so fabulous?" will continue in the next newsetter.

Robin Wilson

Sunday 21 October 2012 - From 10am

Excursion to Mt. Dandenong.

Entry to all sites free. Choose your own itinerary.

10am Meeting Place: Entrance, William Ricketts' Sanctuary, Mt. Dandenong Tourist Rd. Carpark on the left (opposite the Sanctuary) proceeding from Kalorama.

11am Meeting Place: Entrance, National Rhododendron Gardens, The Georgian Rd, Olinda (first left off Olinda-Monbulk Rd. after Olinda shopping strip – to reach the latter continue up to top of the hill after passing the Olinda Hotel). If no space in the main car park there is an overflow car park on the left just past the pedestrian entrance to the Gardens.

Itinerary:

1. William Rickett's Sanctuary – native ferns are abundant amongst the forest & Rickett's statuary.

2. Walking tour of NRG, including the Fern Gully. The NRG covers 100 acres. For those who may not feel up to a long walk, a bus provides regular tours – users may get on & off en route. Lunch at NRG: Bring a picnic lunch or make a visit to Olinda's pie & sandwich shops or the fish & chip shop & rejoin us in the Gardens. Inspect the Vireya House.

For those who wish to stay on longer:

3. Pirianda Garden, (turn right off Olinda-Monbulk Rd, into Hackets Rd. around 1 Km further east of The Georgian Rd. intersection) & follow to the Carpark on left. A walk downhill through fine gardens of exotic trees and shrubs to another magnificent Fern Gully set in natural rainforest.

4. Sassafras Creek Track, meanders downslope from behind Sassafras Village, or Perrins Creek Track, accessible from a picnic ground on Perrins Creek Rd.

Map showing locations for Sunday 21 October excursion to Mount Dandenong. See text above for further details.

Drynaria rigidula variations

Ron Robbins

As an avid *Drynaria* grower I have always been intrigued with the large number of variations in the growth of *Drynaria rigidula*.

Rhizomes of this species have over a long period of time produced many forms or cultivars, offering variations that are dramatically different from the parent species of *D.rigidula*.

Could these variations be attributed to unstable conditions incurred, or environmental changes foreign to the requirements usually found when growing endemically in their natural habitat, or do we surmise that it could be a freakish trait?

Drynaria being an epiphyte can be found growing under conditions not conducive to other ferns. It can be found attached to trees, (not parasitic) also can be found as a lithophyte on rocks, seldom if even found as a terrestrial.

As growers we endeavour to simulate the fern's requisites which we assume to be correct, under conditions not relevant to their customary habitual requirements. The question arises, can we duplicate Mother Nature's prerequisites for the fern to exist and succeed in its natural environment.

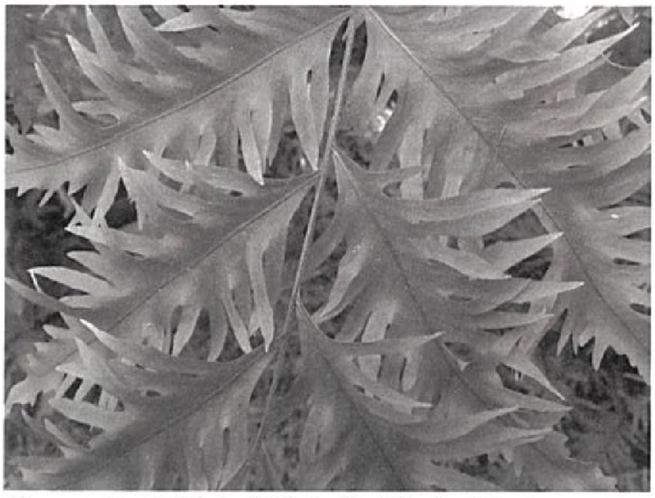
Simulation is not duplication. I believe that no matter how much we endeavour to replicate what Mother Nature supplies naturally, we can never duplicate successfully.

My interpretation of the terms used in the variable changes to the appearance of this fern, i.e. *D.rigidula*, be it form or variety, should not be confused with cultivar. Personally I believe that cultivars are horticulturally induced. Forms, varieties or variations occur naturally. This assumption is only a personal view, not to be confused with a botanical opinion.

This article is a personal and theoretical viewpoint only by the writer, others may agree or disagree, that is your prerogative. But one must agree that, whatever your opinion, we are privileged to have so many magnificent variations of the species *D.rigidula*.

I acknowledge Rod Pattison for his contribution, discovering so many of the ferns showing such diverse variations for us to recognize today.

Ron Robbins



Drynaria rigidula "Whitei". Photo: Barry White.

See cover and page 3 for further *Drynaria* images.

What makes ferns so fabulous?

Abstract of presentation to FSV July 2012 meeting

Terry Turney

Why am I fascinated by ferns? It's a question I have asked myself over the years. For me, it's their understatement of beauty– they don't need the ostentation of a flower to be noticed but instead they strike the beholder with their subtlety. They also show me the stubbornness of survival – for 360 million years they have evolved such an astonishing array of strategies. It's some of these strategies that give them such robust beauty that I would like to discuss. The talk took 86 different ferns as examples. Here are some of them:

Great Shapes

Differences in frond shapes can often give us a clue to where a fern lives. A simple, undissected frond is often found in exposed places, whereas those with highly dissected fronds often need more sheltered conditions. Compare a birdsnest fern (*Asplenium australasicum*) with a highly dissected frond. Some can even be five-times divided (i.e., pentapinnate), a remarkable example being *Adiantopsis chlorophylla*, a deciduous fern from Uruguay, or another being *Culcita macrocarpa*, found only on a small number of Atlantic islands off the Iberian Peninsula and the northwest of Africa or the delicate *Lindsaea repens* var. *sessilis*. It's sometimes not at all obvious why ferns adopt such beautiful frond shapes, but Nature is always parsimonious. Living things always evolve to what they are for a good reason. It's often that we just don't know what that reason is. Take the beautiful radiating dissection of *Actiniopteris* spp., widely distributed in Africa & Indian sub-continent, but with a relatively localised population also in central Europe. Other examples are *Dipteris conjugata*, widespread in Asia and the Indian sub-continent, or the Branched comb fern (*Schizaea dichotoma*), which grows in Qld. and so far impossible to grow from spore.

Dipteris conjugata. Photo: Terry Turney.

Schizaea dichotoma. Photo: Terry Turney.

What makes ferns so fabulous? (continued)

I can't decide if my favourite is the odd-shaped *Cheiropleuria bicuspis*, found in Vietnam and neighbouring countries, or the beautiful *Adiantim reniforme*, with its kidney shaped fronds. There are at least six different variations on this little fern, widely found from the Atlantic islands,

Adiantum reniforme. Photo: Terry Turney.

through Africa and even to China. Adiantum reniforme var. sinense, which grows only in China and it is in serious danger of extinction, with only four small populations known in the region of the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River, between the province of Sichuan and the province of Hubei, a place regarded as a refuge of plants that survived to Quaternary glaciations.

Then there is Hawaiian tree fern (*Sadleria squarrosa*) and the ovate-leaf cliff brake (*Pellaea ovata*) – we are overwhelmed with choice as which has the most beautiful shaped fronds!

Fascinating features

Some ferns have evolved with particular features to help them survive in their environment and to compete effectively with their neighbours. For its size, the epiphytic *Thayeria (Aglaomorpha) cornucopia* has a large cup to catch leaf litter - a truly beautiful fern.

Frond Colours

Interesting variegated fronds occur on forms of *Pyrrosia lingua* (which many of us will have

Thayeria cornucopia. Photo: Terry Turney.

come across), and also *Selaginella* spp., such as *Selaginella martensii* 'variegatum').

But it's been found that similarly variegated fronds occur on *Asplenium nidus* and *Nephrolepis exaltata*. And similar variegation is more commonly experienced in *Pteris cretica* (Cretan brake), *Pteris ensiformis* cv. *Evergemiensis* (Silver Lace Fern) and *Athyrium niponicum* var. *Pictum* (Japanese Painted Fern).

Bright orange to red fronds occur in *Sadleria cyatheoides* (Ama'u fern) a treefern of the Hawaiian Islands. This coloration is often found in juvenile fronds and is an anthocyanine dye, used by the plants as part of their mechanism to protect from sun damage of the delicate emerging parts of the plant. Similar coloration is seen in such species as *Selaginella erythropus* 'Red Form', *Dryopteris erythrosora* (autumn fern) and *Blechnum brasiliense*.

Some ferns only found in deep understory show a remarkable blue hue apparently to protect against getting too much light and damaging the photosynthetic apparatus. The blue colour is a remarkable example of plants creating miniature

What makes ferns so fabulous? (continued)

Pteris cretica. Photo: Terry Turney.

diffraction gratings, which effective scatter tyhe damaging blue light away from the plant. Ferns that exhibit this blue effect include: *Microsorum thailandicum*, *Microsorum siamensis*; *Selaginella uncinatai* and *Selaginella willdenowii*.

Selaginella willdenowii. Photo: Terry Turney.

Ferns have lots of interesting special structures such as "aerophores" - white structures which are often covered with a thick, slimy coating to enable gases to be exchanged with the leaf stem interior. An interesting example is Pneumatopteris callosa, found at altitude on Mount Alab in Sabah, having its emerging croziers fronds covered with mucilage.

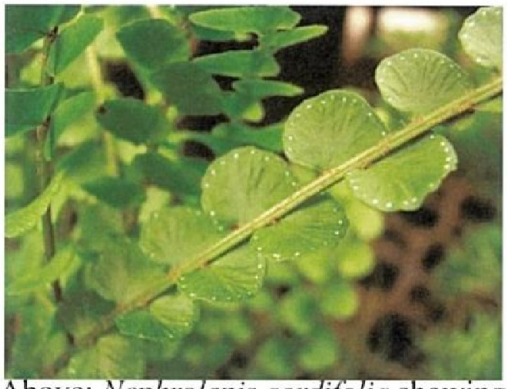
Cyathea manniana has vicious-looking spines for protection against pedators Similar, but somewhat smaller spines are to be found on the stipe bases of the Australian tree fern species, *Cyathea celebica* and *C. leichardtiana* (prickly tree fern).

Schizaea dichotoma. Photo: Terry Turney.

Cyathea manniana. Photo: Terry Turney.

What makes ferns so fabulous? (continued)

Salt dots are other unusual features encountered in ferns. They are special structure that the plants use to get rid of excess salts when growing under saline conditions. The white dots seen are mainly composed of limestone (calcium carbonate). The common fishbone fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*) provides a good example.



Above: *Nephrolepis cordifolia* showing the "salt dots" on its pinnule margins.
Left: Aerophores in *Pneumatopteris callosa*.
Photos: Terry Turney.

Terry's presentation concluded with a section on "Fern Survival mechanisms". That section, with images, has been held over to the next Newsletter.
The Editor.

Fern Competition Results for August

First: *Asplenium polyodon* grown by Don Fuller (right)

Second: *Asplenium pteridoides* grown by Barry White (below)

Third: *Asplenium robinsonii* grown by Don Fuller (below right; all photos by Barry White)

Highland Lace is not *Cyathea tomentosissima*

Barry White

The fern which has been widely sold as *Cyathea tomentosissima* (Highland Lace) is not *C. tomentosissima* but is a cultivar of *Cyathea cooperi*.

Highland Lace was first introduced into cultivation about thirty years ago. Rod Hill, a foundation member of this Society, decided that on a process of elimination, the closest match to it was *C. tomentosissima* from the New Guinea highlands, but Rod wasn't sure and left a question mark against it on his web pages on tree ferns.

Now Daniel Yansura and Barbara Hoshizaki, who passed away recently, have examined the fern Highland Lace, as well as herbarium specimens of *C. tomentosissima* from Papua New Guinea, and also *C. cooperi*. They used DNA analysis as well detailed examination of the stipe scales.

The Highland Lace was very different in stipe scales, leaf and other details from *C. tomentosissima*, but the stipe scales closely matched those from *C. cooperi*.

DNA analysis of chloroplast and nuclear material then confirmed that Highland Lace is identical to *C. cooperi*.

A number of cultivars of *Cyathea cooperi* already exist; Highland Lace despite its distinctive appearance is just another one.

Reference: Daniel Yansura and Barbara Hoshizaki (2012) The Tree Fern Highland Lace is a Cultivar of Sphaeropteris cooperi. *American Fern Journal* 102(1), 69-77.

Highland Lace, a cultivar of *Cyathea cooperi*. Photo: Barry White.

Cyclosorus interruptus

a new fern for Victoria

Barry White

Cyclosorus interruptus is a common fern in the northern half of Australia, also in places further north and in New Zealand. It has now been found in south west Victoria at Tyrendarra near Portland.

It is a medium sized fern, hardy, with a long creeping rhizome and a liking for wet or swampy ground.

The fronds are up to a metre long but are often shorter, with 20 to 25 pairs of pinnae. The pinnae are lobed to about halfway to the central rib. The fronds are leathery, dark green with round sori covered by a kidney shaped Indusium.

Because of its long creeping rhizome it tends to spread quite rapidly and is probably more suited for the garden than a pot.

Reference: Steve Sinclair, Val Stajsic and Geoff Sutter (2012) *Cyclosorus interruptus* (Thelypteridaceae): new to Victoria. *Muelleria* 30(2),183-188.

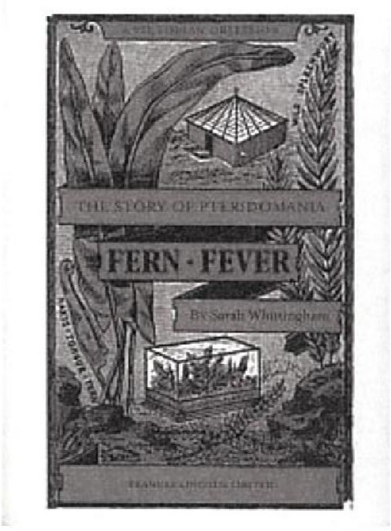
Cyclosorus interruptus. Photo: Barry White.

Book Review

Fern Fever, the story of Pteridomania, by Sarah Whittingham

Reviewer: Tony Arthur

Sarah Whittingham. *Fern Fever, The story of Pteridomania*. London, Frances Lincoln Limited Publishers, 2012.



It's not every interest group that gets a name as grandly scientific as those of us who study ferns (pteridologists) but some of you may be a bit worried if you were accused of Pteridomania, or fern madness, as the Victorian era's passion for ferns has been christened.

This wonderful book is the latest and last word on the fern craze that swept England the English colonies (including Australia) and America for the greater part of the nineteenth century.

The great things about this book are its readability and its comprehensiveness.

Dr Whittingham has an easy style combining the scholarly with a light sometimes ironic touch. There is certainly a proper (select) bibliography with appropriate footnotes and of course ferns properly identified by their botanical names. However I doubt there is an aspect of the fern craze that she does not deal with whether it is the collection of ferns, the market gardeners who propagated and sold ferns, the books published about ferns during the period, the representation of ferns on fabrics and furniture and then a long section on the cultivation of ferns in both the domestic environment (Wardian cases) and the grand fernery structures in public or botanic gardens and of course on the estates of the wealthy or titled.

Aside from the history itself the greatest pleasure of this book is its wealth of illustrations, most in full colour which range across all of the subjects mentioned above and whole lot more: the covers of books about ferns, contemporary illustrations from magazines of fern collectors and ferneries, dozens of examples of Wardian cases, photographs of fern houses, crockery and cutlery in the shape of ferns, cast iron furniture, fireplaces, cigarette cards, gravestones and on and on.

It seems that the fern craze has not died out in the UK if the large number of recently and very expensively restored fern houses that Whitton illustrates is any indicator. Seeing these I can't help wonder why there has not been a similar trend here. While many survive only as Victorian photos others survive in part, such as that in the Ballarat Botanic gardens which retains the shape of the bedding and seems a prime candidate for restoration, the 1960s house being just a pale reflection of its Victorian predecessor.

It's certainly not just about Great Britain but also Australia and New Zealand as well as other colonies. We however get a great deal of attention as there are long sections on the collecting of ferns in Australia (the *Dicksonia antarctica* seems to be the most obviously identifiable fern in photos and etchings in 19th century GB fern houses) but also illustrations of some of the greatest fern houses in our state including that of Ripon Lea.

For those who would like to visit some of the major fern houses or gardens she illustrates and which still exist she includes a section covering

Book Review: Fern Fever (continued)

37 gardens, mostly in Great Britain, Ireland but with a few in Australia and New Zealand which include Machattie Park, Bathurst NSW and Ripponlea.

I suppose in a book with this range of subject matter there will be errors but I could not find them. If there was anything to carp about it might be the identification of *Dicksonia antarctica* as one of "the large Tasmanian tree ferns" when we know it occurs in Victoria just a prolifically, but pretty much everything else is spot on.

Dr Whittingham published a much smaller (64 pages) precursor to this large illustrated book (256 pages) in 2009 entitled the Victorian Fern Craze which was published by Shire Books. She has also written articles on Pteridomania for a number of publication including the National Trust's (GB) journal and County Life.

The first time I came across a book on this subject was in the early 1970s at my local library which had a copy of David Allen's, *The Victorian Fern Craze: A History of Pteridomania* London, Hutchison, 1969 which Whittingham acknowledges as the first on this subject. I wonder whether that book influenced the second outbreak of the "fern fever" in Australia which seemed to occur a few years later, coinciding with David Jones and S.C. Clemensha publishing their popular *Australian Ferns and Fern Allies* and the formation of the *Fern Society of Victoria* and the publication of its newsletter.

That was almost 40 years ago and the publication of this book suggests that perhaps there may be a third fern craze just around the corner. It seems that it is also time to review the splendid history of the second fern craze in Victoria and honour the work of those pioneers from the 70s.

Tony Arthur

2012 Calendar of events — Fern Society of Victoria

7:30 pm Thursday 20 September 2012
Plant Division and Multiplication
Practical session - members are asked to bring along a plant for division
Location: Kevin Heinze Centre, Doncaster (see inside cover for details)
Fern Competition: A pot-bound fern

Sunday 21 October 2012
Excursion to Mount Dandenong, including the Fern Gully at the National Rhodendron Gardens, Olinda; William Ricketts Sanctuary, Mount Dandenong Tourist Road; plus side visits to Pirianda Garden near Olinda, and Perrins Creek, Sassafras for those interested. ***For further details, meeting place and proposed timing see page 5 in this newsletter.***

7:30 pm Thursday 15 November 2012
Annual General Meeting

further details of November and December events will be advised in the final newsletter for 2012.

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 June 2012, 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. Thank you to the spore donors who are listed on the web page.

Acrostichum speciosum 4/09
Adiantum concinnum 4/11
Adiantum formosum 1/12
Adiantum hispidulum 6/12
Adiantum raddianum 'Le Grand Morgan'6/12
Adiantum raddianum 'Triumph' 6/12
Aleuritopteris kuhnii 6/10
Amphineuron opulentum 7/11
Anemia phyllitides 6/09
Anemia tomentosa 8/08
Angiopteris evecta 11/09
Arachniodes aristata 4/12
Arachniodes mutica 10/08
Arachniodes standishii 8/11
Asplenium aethiopicum 4/12
Asplenium athertonense 7/11
Asplenium milnei 10/10
Asplenium nidus 5/08
Asplenium nidus cv.5/08
Asplenium pellucidum 3/11
Athyrium filix-femina (red stipe) 12/10
Athyrium otophorum 1/12
Blechnum ambiguum 1/08
Blechnum braziliense 1/12
Blechnum chambersii 4/12
Blechnum discolor 4/12
Blechnum fluviatile 9/11
Blechnum minus 3/12
Blechnum patersonii 4/11
Blechnum spicant 1/12
Blechnum wattsii 9/11
Blechnum wurunurum 7/11
Cheilanthes myriophylla 3/12
Chingia australis 8/11
Christella dentata 3/12
Christella hispidula /09
Christella parasitica 5/11
Christella subpubescens12/08
Coniogramme intermedia 3/12
Cyathea australis 1/12
Cyathea baileyana 3/11
Cyathea cooperi 1/09
Cyathea cooperi (Blue Stipe) 1/11
Cyathea cooperi 'Brentwood' 3/08
Cyathea cooperi 'Cinnamon' 4/11
Cyathea exilis 7/11
Cyathea felina 10/08
Cyathea howeana 10/10
Cyathea macarthuri 10/10
Cyathea robusta9/10
Cyathea rebeccae (crested) 9/10
Cyrtomium caryotideum 8/10
Cyrtomium fortunei 6/10
Cyrtomium juglandifolium 6/12
Dicksonia antarctica 9/10
Diplazium australe 1/12
Diplazium assimile 6/09
Diplazium dilatatum 12/10
Diplazium dilatatum x Deparia petersenii v. congrua 3/11
Doodia australis 2/12
Dryopteris affinis 'Cristata' 1/12
Dryopteris erythrosora 1/12
Dryopteris guanchica 11/11
Dryopteris sieboldii 3/11
Dryopteris sparsa 5/11
Histiopteris incisa 12/11
Hypolepis glandulifera 1/12
Hypolepis muelleri 3/12
Lastreopsis acuminata 4/11
Lastreopsis decomposita 1/12
Lastreopsis marginans 3/12
Lastreopsis microsora 6/10
Lastreopsis nephrodioides 4/12
Lastreopsis rufescens 3/11
Lastreopsis tenera 3/11
Lastreopsis tinarooense 7/11
Lygodium japonicum 2/10
Macrothelypteris torresiana 6/10
Microlepia firma 1/12
Microsorum australiense
Microsorum punctatum 1/09
Oenotrichia pinnata 7/11
Ophioglossum pendulum 7/08
Pellaea cordata 7/09
Pellaea falcata 1/11
Pellaea hastata 5/10
Pellaea viridis 5/12
Phegopteris decursive-pinnata 3/12
Pityrogramma calomelanos 8/11
Platycerium bifurcatum 4/11
Platycerium bifurcatum 'Venosum' Mt Lewis 10/07
Platycerium superbum 4/08
Pleisioneuron tuberculatus 1/11
Pneumatopteris sogerensis 7/11
Pneumatopteris costata 6/11
Polystichum aculeatum 7/09
Polystichum australiense 4/12
Polystichum formosum 4/12
Polystichum proliferum 12/10
Polystichum retroso-paleacum 12/11
Polystichum tsus-simense 11/11
Polystichum whiteleggei 10/10
Polystichum xiphophyllum 3/08
Pronephrium asperum 1/11
Pteris aspericaulis 8/10
Pteris biaurita 3/12
Pteris dentata 12/10
Pteris hendersonii 12/10
Pteris pacifica 6/10
Pteris stenopyylla 4/11
Pteris tremula 11/10
Pteris umbrosa 1/12
Revwattsii fragile 3/11
Rumohra adiantiformis(Cape form) 2/08
Rumohra adiantiformis (native) 4/12
Sphaerostephanos heterocarpus 7/11
Teratophyllum brightiae 8/11
Thelypteris patens 9/09

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