

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA
NEWSLETTER

Volume 35, Number 6
November/December 2013

In this issue:
• Ron Robbins
on tassel ferns
• Barry White on
sowing spore
• Christmas
Party details



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

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

President	Barry Stagoll	9844 1558	mirra@iimetro.com.au
Vice President	Don Fuller	9306 5570	
Secretary	Barry White	9740 2724	barry_white1@msn.com.au
Treasurer	Don Fuller	9306 5570	
Spore Bank Manager	Barry White	9740 2724	barry_white1@msn.com.au
Librarian	Mirini Lang	9886 6109	
Editor	Robin Wilson	9597 0742	rwilson@museum.vic.gov.au
Committee members	Mirini Lang 9886 6109, Gay Stagoll 9844 1558, Brenda Girdlestone 9390 7073, Warren Simpson 0419 594 524,		

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

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.

President's Note

I hope members enjoyed Ken Hall's photos in the last issue. This time John Hodges has passed me a group of photos of his very well cared-for ferns to share with us, including *Pyrrosia*, *Platynerium*, *Asplenium*, *Adiantum*, and a large *Cyathea* which welcomes visitors to the Hodges home. Also a very fine specimen of *Clivea* in bloom, for good measure. Thanks, John.

The business of the 2013 AGM went smoothly, the financial statements being accepted with thanks to the Treasurer and honorary Auditor, and reaffirmation of the existing membership of Committee and other office-holders, there being no new nominations this year.

Following the close of the AGM, Mirini Lang gave a most interesting talk on the tissue culture project focusing on *Pteridium* which she has been involved with at the Burnley Campus, University of Melbourne.

Around a dozen FSV members attended the October 5 Opening ceremony for the very fine new Marysville and District Historical Society Local History Centre, accommodated in a most interesting and appropriately-styled heritage house which miraculously survived the fire which razed most of the original buildings in town. FSV members and lead members of the M & DHS, Reg and Mary Kenealy presided over the very well-attended and triumphal opening, during which the energetic, sophisticated and ultimately highly successful search for historical items harking back to the district's long and most interesting past was explained. A visit to the Local History Centre at 39 Darwin St., Marysville is highly recommended – it's open Saturdays & Sunday from Noon to 3pm,

or by appointment (phone 0417 596433). And there's plenty of ferns to visit in the district! With summer not far away, and intimations that we're likely to have a pretty robust one this time, we're busy preparing for it and hoping our efforts make things easier for our plants, and no doubt you're doing likewise. At least we don't have to cope this time with serious watering restrictions.

Hope that your plants cope well, and in the meantime we look forward to seeing you at Terry Turney's November talk, and/or the FSV Christmas lunch gathering in December, which Don and Margaret Fuller have graciously offered to host at their home (see the Events listing for details).

If we don't see you before end-year, Gay joins me in wishing a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

Barry Stagoll

P.S. I wrote some months ago about the nice (& large) 'vertical garden', incorporating fern plantings, in the central space of the Melbourne Central shopping and metro station complex. Just in case you make a visit there and can't find it, I assure you that I didn't dream it up. The worship of Mammon triumphed, and the garden has been removed to be replaced by a rent-earning advertising display screen!

Cover image: *Huperzia selago*. Reproduction of a painting by the Swedish botanist C. A. M. Lindman (1856–1928), taken from his book(s) *Bilder ur Nordens Flora* (first edition published 1901–1905).

Editor's Note

I am afraid I am struggling to keep up with the photographs that are being sent in, for example the images from John Hodges that Barry promised in his Presidential Note this issue. But don't stop! Hopefully there will be room for those in one of the early issues in 2014, which I'm already planning for. A few items slipped through the cracks and were accidentally omitted from the previous issue. I apologise for that, especially the notice of Barry Stagoll's Life Membership that is celebrated on page 11 of this issue.

Also missing from the previous issue was the membership dues reminder that now appears below. If you have not yet renewed your membership, please make things easy for your committee and do so now.

Those of you who enjoyed Mirini Lang's talk on regeneration using bracken at the AGM will appreciate the photos from the excursion to Burnley tissue culture laboratory earlier this year. So if you have sent me photos that have not been used yet, don't give up (and don't hesitate to send me a reminder!). (I like to spread them out to make best use of the colour pages in the centre of each issue.)

On the subject of bracken, Dr Andrea Kodym is still seeking our help to find bracken (*Pteridium*) spore, so on page 7 of this issue I have repeated the notice we originally published last year.

Happy Christmas to you all and I hope the summer is not too harsh on our gardens and that many of you find time to put pen to paper to help keep the Newsletter filled with interesting articles in 2014.

Robin Wilson

Membership Renewals Now due

Membership subscription renewals for the year 2013-4 are now due and prompt payment would be appreciated as our financial year commenced on July 1st.

Please use the renewal form included with the July-August newsletter. If you have prepaid a note to that effect would have been enclosed in the July-August newsletter.

Members may also renew their memberships online if they have a Paypal account; instructions are provided on the Society membership web page <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/Member.html>

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Fern Society of Victoria meetings — 2013

7:30 pm Thursday 21 November 2013

Kevin Heinze Centre

Terry Turney: Islands of Ferns

Fern competition: fern species endemic to an island.

Sunday 8 December 2013

End of Year Christmas Breakup

Home of Margaret and Don Fuller. 55 Park Street Pascoe Vale. (Melways Ref. 16 J8)

From 12:30pm. We aim to commence eating at 1:00 pm

Nature Of Event

Lunch provided. Social event (raffle etc). Opportunity to buy and sell ferns.

What Is Provided

Chicken, salad, sweet, coffee, tea etc.

What To Bring

Plates (2), cutlery, glass, mug/cup, BYO drinks and a small plate of food for a shared afternoon tea.

How To Get There

For those coming via the Tullamarine Tollway exit to Pascoe Vale Road and turn north on Pascoe Vale Road. 55 Park Street can be accessed from either Douglas Street, just around the corner on the west side, or from Stewart Street and turn left. For those travelling from the east on Bell or Gaffney Streets, Park Street is at the very end of Gaffney Street. If travelling via Bell Street it is easier and safer to turn right at either Sussex Street (Melways Ref.17 D12) or Cumberland Road (Melways Ref.17 B11) then turn left at Gaffney Street rather than use the exit to the Tullamarine / Pascoe Vale Road Offramp.

RSVP As we need to order the food please let Margaret or Don Fuller know of your attendance by Monday 2nd December on 9306 5570. (If you do not eat chicken please speak to us.)

HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL

Sowing Fern Spore

Barry White

from a talk given to the Fern Society of Victoria, 18 May 2013

1. Wash fronds straight after picking to wash off foreign spore.
2. Keep in paper bag for drying.
3. Sieve spore with 106 micron sieve to remove some contaminants
4. Potting media (use 10cm pots – better than punnets as it protects roots from some temperature fluctuations due to extra media mass. Top ¼ is filled with tree fern fibre to provide a variety of surfaces for the spore to grow on).
5. Sterilise the potting media by pouring boiling water over it so that it fills up the ice cream container it's sitting in. Leave it overnight to cool. Remove from water and place in a zip lock plastic bag. Multiple pots can be prepared this way and kept for later use.
6. Sow thinly by tapping the spore off a spatula. Label with name and date.
7. Can be stored outside under shade cloth and trees in filtered light. Pots can be put in a polystyrene box (lasts longer than plastic).
8. Germination can take a long time. 6 months is quite common. Some pots are kept for years before they germinate. Generally fresher spore is quicker to germinate and keeps for 2 years. Green spore can't be stored for long as it dies rapidly.
9. Prick out when prothalli get overcrowded into another sterile pot putting many small plugs of prothalli into the new pot. Make sure zip lock bag is opened a few days before pricking out to harden off the fern a bit. Reseal the new pot in a new zip lock bag.
10. Before final pricking out, open the bag a week before. Pot up only in warmer months of the year.

On pages 12 & 13 are origami diagrams of folding paper to store spore



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Propagating bracken

Images from an excursion to Andrea Kodym's Lab at Burnley led by Mirini Lang for the Fern Society of Victoria, June 2013



Dr Andrea Kodym at the laminar flow bench.

Photo: Barry White.

(Still) 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



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



Growing on tissue culture samples.

Photo: Barry White.

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.

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)

Huperzias – Tassel Ferns

Ron Robbins

Huperzias belong to the Lycopodiaceae family, colloquially known as Lycopodiums. The genus name Huperzia honors a German Botanist, Johann Peter Huperz, who passed away in 1816. Originally it was believed that the genus totalled 200 species, but in 1949 the number was corrected to 400 species by Herter. In 1982 a revised estimate of this figure was 200 species, predominately terrestrial forms, but included in this number was a group of unique epiphytes. In 1987 Øllgaard suggested that Huperzias could be grouped and classified, into 4 genera: Lycopodium, Lycopodiella, Huperzia and Phylloglossum. In 1989 Øllgaard listed and gave distributions for all species, among which the Australia flora was given as 12 species, 9 of which were epiphytes which we refer to today as Tassel Ferns. Here are the Australian species, all referred to the genus *Huperzia* by Holub (1985)*:

Huperzia phlegmaria - Common/coarse

Huperzia phlegmarioides - Layered

Huperzia polytrichoides - Fine Rat Tail

Huperzia prolifera - Bootlace

Huperzia squarrosus - Water/Rock

Huperzia carinata - Keeled

Huperzia dalhousianum - Blue

Huperzia lockyeri

Huperzia marsupiformis

Knowledge of tassel ferns date back to 1753 when a *H. phlegmaria* was discovered in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), later also to be found in Australia along with *H. phlegmarioides*, *H. polytrichoides*, *H. prolifera*, *H. carinata*, *H. squarrosus* and *H. dalhousianum*. All had been recorded in Australia by the 1900s along with *H. lockyeri* and *H. marsupiformis* which were discovered as late as 1985.



Huperzia carinata Layered Tassel.

Photo: Ron Robbins.

Epiphytic forms of Tassel Ferns are to be found in various environmental situations, growing high in trees, naturally in forks of trees etc, in rainforests, (occasionally as a lithophyte on rocks). These ferns grow in natural materials consisting of decomposed leaves, mosses, leafmould, bird droppings etc, making it a free draining medium watered by nature. We can simulate this medium with various elements at our disposal, crucial to their requirements for successful growing. I have found over the years that there are people who are under the impression that Huperzias are difficult to grow, this is far from the truth, actually these ferns bearing in mind that they can endure temperatures in the range of 3°C to 37°C, are to be found high in trees with plenty of air circulation. If we are prepared to observe a few basic guidelines, they can be relatively easy to grow. These ferns as previously stated require a free draining medium, coarse enough to allow their fine roots free access to breathe oxygen for survival. Because we grow these ferns in places foreign to their natural habitat (which I classify as growing in captivity) the medium needs to be free-draining and typically consists of various grades of composted orchid bark 10-15mm, charcoal 10-15mm, peatmoss, perlite plus dolomite.

Huperzias — Tassel Ferns (continued)

After experimenting I find an adequate medium for my requirements is as follows:

1 part medium pine bark

1 part small pinebark

1/2 part mini pine bark

1 part tree fern fibre

1+1/2 parts charcoal 10-15mm

2/3 part elk peat

1/3 part tree fern sawdust (fine)

Plus Domonite - adjust Ph - 6.5.

This medium is my own selection and may differ to that used by others, however I find it to be successful.

A few essential rules:

DO NOT USE SOIL AS A MEDIUM

DO NOT USE MATERIALS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN READILY

PLEASE HANDLE WITH CARE THESE FERNS ARE BRITTLE

DO NOT OVERWATER

DO NOT OVERPOT

Documentation and information informs us that they need warmth and humidity, I agree being that they are tropical, but here in Adelaide I grow my Tassels under beige shade cloth 75%, under the same conditions as all my other ferns quite successfully. Conditions to consider would be a well lit situation, adequate filtered light with excellent air circulation (I consider this to be a crucial factor). No hot or cold winds or draughts, no direct sunlight. Tassel ferns prefer to be kept slightly on the dry side of moist. Tassel ferns prefer to be underpotted rather than overpotted. Over potting means more medium, more medium means more water, more water could result in overwatering and this could, I emphasise COULD result in stem rot. These ferns ideally would prefer an Easterly aspect, should be watered in the



Phlegmaria squarrosum. Self sown sporelings.

Photo: Ted Drake.

morning. This allows the fern to dry out naturally during the course of the day. On exceptionally hot days 35 degrees plus, very fine fog misting could be beneficial, using discretion at intervals, this assists in lowering the air temperature, Fertilize with half-strength fertilizer at 2-3 weekly intervals during their active period, watering and fertilizing at common sense levels during dormancy. Tassel ferns differ to other ferns, namely, most ferns have fronds, pinnules and sporangia with spore on the underside of fronds and pinnules. On the other hand Tassel Ferns have stems, leaves and produce sporangia under a sporophyte, (an appressed leaf), on the strobilus. The terminal portion of the stem consists of a narrow extension called a strobilus or tassel. This extension has smaller tightly appressed leaves that house the spore case, in theory these act as a protection. Various documentation and literature inform us that Tassel ferns are impossible or nigh or impossible to grow from spore, but I have personally seen self sown sporelings that have germinated naturally, as Mother Nature intended, at a faster rate than what documented evidence tells us is normal, according to procedure from literature at our disposal. We are informed that spore can lay dormant until covered, only then can the spore

Huperzias — Tassel Ferns (continued)

germinate with the absence of light in total darkness. After germination takes place, a colorless subterranean prothallus forms, becoming infected with a mycorrhizal fungus. Formation of the true sex organs, antheridia and antherogonium could take many years, possibly up to ten. During this period the prothallus keeps developing attached by root hairs, proceeding to grow forward, branching and decaying behind. These branches could become separate prothalli, antherogonia and antheridium all borne on the upper sides of these branched prothalli. Eventually a small green shoot develops, continues to grow until the plant becomes independent. What intrigues me is that sporelings can be produced naturally as previously stated. Why is it that with all of the modern day technology and expertise at our disposal, we cannot attain an easier result when raising from spore, does it come down to the fact that Mother Nature can achieve naturally what we as mortals cannot. WE CAN SIMULATE MOTHER NATURE BUT WE CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY DUPLICATE.

Propagation can be achieved by tip layering, stem propagation or even cuttings, these methods can be found on pages 133 and 138 in David Jones *Encyclopedia of Ferns*. Propagation carried out in the procedures mentioned, require a medium usually being 3 parts coarse sand with 1 part peat moss, ideal for the situation at hand. I was told many years ago by an old time grower, if spore was prevalent on the strobilus there was an excellent chance of success. Finally a piece of trivia. A fossil discovered many years ago in the Mudgee area in NSW was found to be via fossil records, that it bore a very distinct resemblance to our present day *H. squarrosus*. This fossil dates back to an early clubmoss (Lycopod) *Barawagnathia longifolia* that grew in the late Silurian early Devonian era, approximately 415 - 395 million years ago, bit before my time. This article has been collated from personal information gleaned from old time growers and accrued as an avid collector over the past 25 years, by asking, listening, learning and experimenting, also from literature cited. Bear in mind this is my own

personal summation, not necessarily the opinion of others. You may agree or disagree, that is your prerogative.



Phlegmaria squarrosus Self sown sporelings.
Photo: Ted Drake.

Literature cited

Jones, D. 1987 *Encyclopedia of Ferns* Timber Press, 450 pages.
Douglas, JG 1983, *What fossil plant is that? A guide to the ancient floras of Victoria*, Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, 86 pages
Hill, RS; Truswell, EM; McLoughlin, S; & Dettmann, ME 1999, *Evolution of the Australian Flora: Fossil Evidence*, in *Flora of Australia*, Vol. 1, Introduction 2nd Ed., ABR/CSIRO, Australia pp.251-320.

* Editor's note: I hope Ron will forgive the very light editing I have given to his excellent article. In researching the topic, I discovered that botanists are still making discoveries concerning the relationships and grouping of species that Ron writes about. The Australian Plant Name Index (<http://www.anbg.gov.au/databases/apni-about/index.html>) lists them all as species of *Lycopodium*. And only this year, Ashley R. Field and Peter D. Bostock published a paper in the journal *Phytokeys* with the title "New and existing combinations in Palaeotropical *Phlegmariurus* (Lycopodiaceae) and lectotypification of the type species *Phlegmariurus phlegmaria* (L.) T.Sen & U.Sen."; as you can guess from the title, these authors fail to find any real differences between the 4 genera recognised by Øllgaard and refer all species to *Phlegmariurus*! I suspect we have not yet heard the last word on this! The Field and Bostock article is open access on the web at <http://www.pensoft.net/journals/phytokeys/> so I am able to reproduce parts of that article without infringing copyright and I plan to do that in the first Newsletter for 2014.

Life Membership Conferred Upon Barry Stagoll

The Fern Society committee members at their May meeting proposed, and unanimously agreed, to recognize the long and valued service of our current president Barry Stagoll by conferring Life Membership upon him. Barry and Gay Stagoll are long time members of the Fern Society having joined at its inception. Barry was elected President in October 2004 and still occupies that position. That's a lot of Presidents Notes in the newsletter.

The presentation of Life Membership of the Fern Society of Victoria Inc. was conferred upon Barry at our meeting on Saturday 20th July by Vice President Don Fuller and the membership badge presented by Founding President and Life Member Chris Goudey. We greatly appreciate the leadership Barry has provided to the Society and value his wide knowledge of the horticultural scene.

Congratulations Barry.



Above: Chris Goudey making the presentation of Life Membership to Barry Stagoll (in the middle). Don Fuller is on the right. Photo Barry White.

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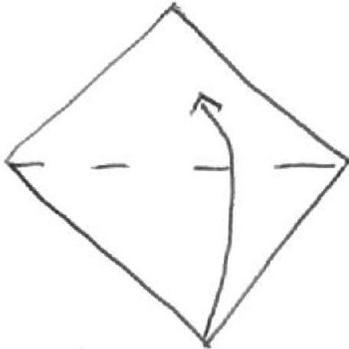


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Folding diagrams for square spore parcels

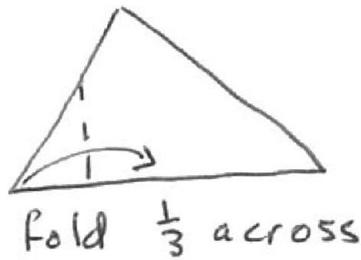
SPORE PARCELS for Square Paper

①



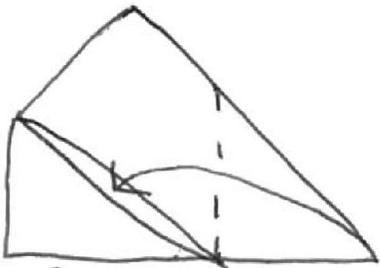
Fold square
in half

②



fold $\frac{1}{3}$ across

③



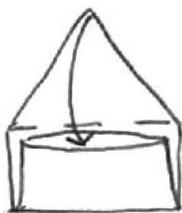
fold and tuck
in

④



fold

⑤



fold and
tuck in

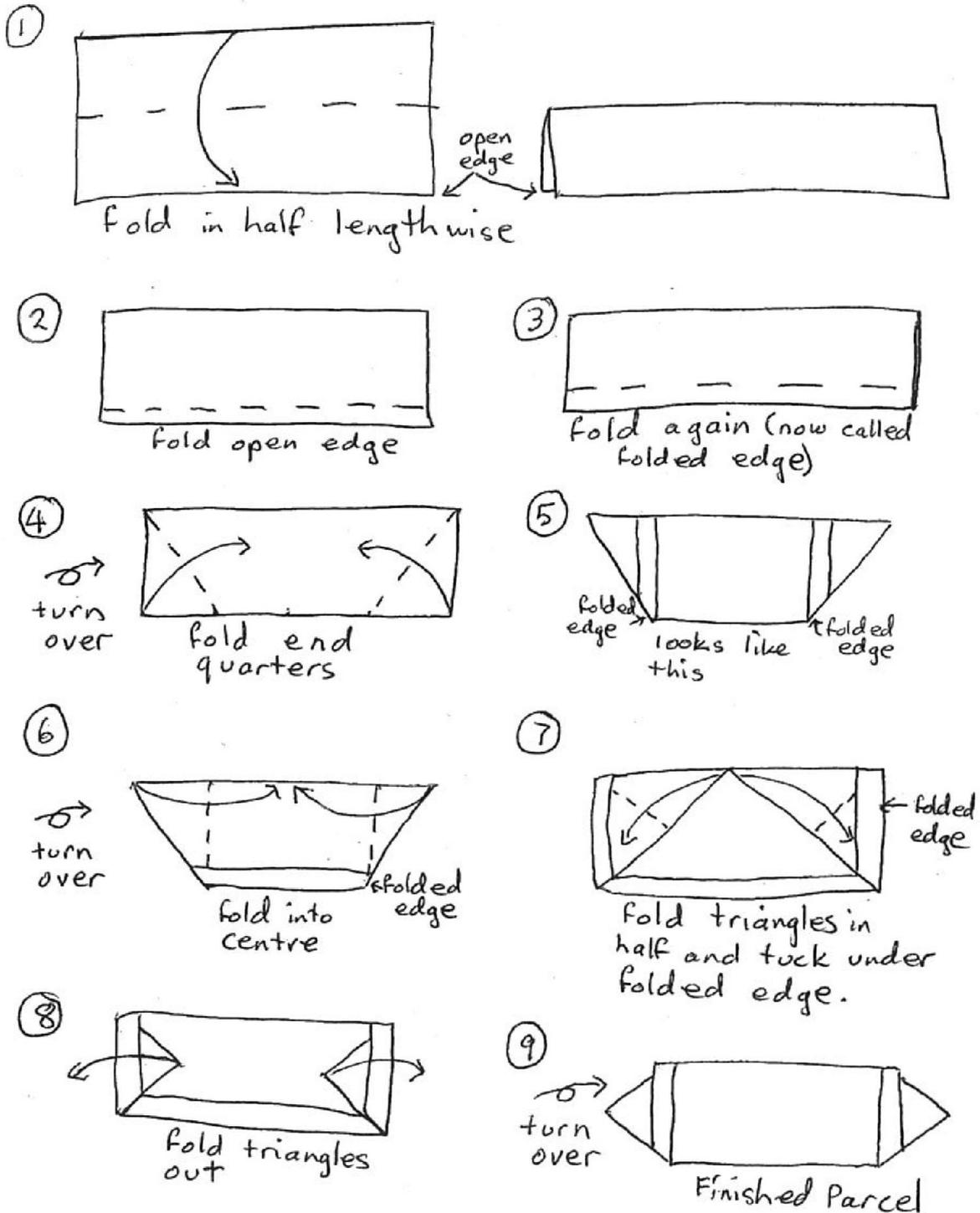
⑥

Finished
Parcel



Folding diagrams for rectangular spore parcels

Spore PARCELS for Rectangular Paper



Fern Society of Victoria meetings — 2014

7:30 pm Thursday 20 February 2014

Kevin Heinze Centre

speaker and title to be advised

Fern Competition: any *Asplenium*

7:30 pm Thursday 20 March 2014

Kevin Heinze Centre

Don Fuller: on the genus *Nephrolepis*

Fern Competition: any *Nephrolepis*

April 2014

(date to be advised)

Excursion to Kinglake

See the first issue for 2014 for confirmation of the above details and for meetings for May and beyond.



The lake at George Pentland Botanic Gardens, Frankston.

Photo: Barry Stagoll.

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

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