

FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

NEWSLETTER

Volume 31, Number 5
September/October 2009



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

Office bearers

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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

Opinions expressed in this Newsletter are the personal views of the authors and are not necessarily endorsed by the Society, nor does mention of a product constitute its endorsement.

Timetable for evening general meetings

7:30	Pre-meeting activities – sale of ferns, spore, books, merchandise and special effort tickets. Also library loans and lost 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 Meeting

*NB there will be NO Thursday meeting in September, instead:
Sunday 27 September 2009*

Excursion to Colin Cleak's home in Nagambie

More detail, including map directions to find the Cleak's home, can be found in the previous newsletter, Vol 31 no 4 page 54

(please RSVP to a committee member – contact details on the inside cover of each newsletter – if you intend to come)



(no, this is not Nagambie, but ...)

a reproduction of an 1857 oil painting by Eugene Von Guérard: *Ferntree Gully in the Dandenong Ranges*

See page 71 for the calendar of events for the remainder of 2009

President's Note

Gay and I have a conflicting engagement on the night of the August meeting, so we'll be missing this one. The next activity is the excursion to the Cleaks' place in September and we look forward to that, and hope that plenty of other members can make it along.

We're printing in this issue thoughtful feedback comment from one quite new member to what was published in the last issue regarding the special Committee meeting held in May, to consider the overall condition of FSV and to brainstorm its future prospects. There's been other informal feedback too, and we'd still like to hear from any other members who might like to contribute their views.

I'm pleased to say that Warren Simpson has agreed to join the Committee. Warren has already thrown himself into FSV activities, having both presented at meetings and been of great assistance in planning and organising excursions over the past couple of years, and we look forward to his Committee participation. Suggested topics for meetings in 2010, and destinations for prospective excursions, have already been under discussion by the Committee. But we are always ready to listen to members' suggestions for FSV activities.

It is with sadness that I have to convey news of the passing of Irene Bolster on 19th July. Like Gay and I, Irene and her husband Ted became members at the inception of FSV – Irene worked hard for the Society as its first Secretary and she and Ted maintained their interest and their membership right up to the present. We attended Irene's funeral and offered our condolences and those of the Society to Ted and his family. A little more detail appears in a separate item.

On a happier note, we should let members know in advance that Mirini and Russell Lang will be opening their Glen Waverley home garden (featuring lots of ferns, of course) under the auspices of Australia's Open Garden Scheme next autumn – on the weekend of March 20th and 21st, 2010. Members may care to make a diary note in contemplation of visiting the Lang garden then (or consider volunteering to spend some time during the open weekend assisting with visitors and promoting ferns).

Barry Stagoff

Editor's note

It seems I shall have to wait until the next issue (at least) before I can permit myself the luxury of omitting an *Editor's note* from the FSV Newsletter. This time I have a fully-fledged catastrophe to own up to: apologies to all for the two blank pages in the previous newsletter. Goodness knows how it happened – something to do with late-night editing sessions no doubt – but I will strive to learn from the experience and to make less conspicuous mistakes from now on. Hopefully you all used the blank pages to make notes on qualities needed in the next Editor.

But every cloud has a silver lining and I now know that our postal contract will allow us to get away with a mailout of a slightly longer newsletter should we get additional contributions. The timely comments from member Brett Cadzow (see pp 72-73) on the future of the FSV indicate how valuable it is for members to air their thoughts, so please join in the discussion.

Robin Wilson

Calendar of events 2009

NB there will be NO Thursday meeting in September, instead:

Sunday 27 September 2009

Excursion to Colin Cleak's home in Nagambie

More detail, including map directions to find the Cleak's home, can be found in the previous newsletter, Vol 31 no 4 page 54.

Thursday 15 October 2009

Annual General Meeting and visiting member from South Australia Ron Robbins will speak on *Platyserium*

this will also be

Fern sales night

Thursday 19 November 2009

Barry Stagoll

WA wildflowers and ferns, and ferns in Brisbane public gardens

Sunday 6 December 2009

Christmas lunch and breakup

Annual subscriptions due

If you were not able to respond to this notice in the previous issue, please note that annual subscriptions are now due. Details of the current subscription rates can be found on page 68 (inside cover). Prompt payment saves your society money and makes the Treasurer's job much easier, so please do not postpone this.

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Fern Society of Victoria Incorporated – its future

Member feedback on the commentary by Barry Stagoll published in the July-August 2009 FSV Newsletter. Brett Cadzow is a member who joined comparatively recently. This was his feedback:

Dear Barry

I read the article on the future of the FSV with interest.

While for years I had enjoyed exploring the fern gullies and mountain forests of Victoria and Tasmania, I became much more interested in growing ferns when I purchased my first home, a half acre block at Sherbrooke almost 4 years ago. I started by propagating some local *Polystichum proliferum*, then discovered retailers like Jane and Mark at BT Ferns and Orchids and Robyn and Eddy at Fern Acres. Soon I had a garden full of baby tree ferns that I have had to nurse through some pretty bad summers to keep them happy. Next I bought the book *Tree Ferns* by Braggins and Large and found out there were literally hundreds of varieties to grow. I then found out there was a fern society whose members grew some of these more unusual ferns. I joined immediately and started obtaining some spore to propagate even more ferns. The FSV newsletters were also instrumental in helping out with advice on the appropriate preparation of soil, mulch and shading, furthermore the newsletters contained lists of those ferns which were described as hardy in the open garden. The result of all this is that I have a garden full of ferns, with over 120 varieties and too many individual ferns to count; Most of which are doing very well despite the bad summers in the last 4 years. A few, like some of my *Cyathea medullaris* and *brownii* are getting monster fronds after only 2 to 3 years after planting. Even my *Cyathea cunninghamii* looks good.

My point is that the FSV has been a key element in the continuation of my enthusiasm for growing ferns, and the success and growth so far of my fern garden. So despite the fact that I don't get along to meetings, the FSV has been of great benefit to me. I'd like to get along to some of the

meetings, however, I suppose that like many members, a 50+ minute trip to Doncaster after work on a Thursday night when I have work early the next day is the main impediment.

Considering the amount of people who purchase ferns at the various retailers, it appears obvious that there is a wider interest in ferns than the FSV membership numbers indicate. Perhaps not all people who buy ferns will get addicted like I did, but nevertheless, having a little flyer at some of the fern retailers like BT Ferns and Fern Acres could definitely initiate further interest and improve membership. The idea of having meetings at various members' gardens on weekends could also help in getting people along who generally struggle with attendance during the week.

Kind regards

Brett

Austral Ferns

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Brett Cadzow, author of the note on the previous page, supplied this photo of him taken in Borneo in 2007, where giant *Angiopteris* ferns grew in full sun on the lawns!

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Polypodiaceae

Report from the May 2009 meeting of the FSV and display ferns from that meeting.

Don Fuller

The May 2009 meeting took the form of a forum on the Polypodiaceae family and members were invited to bring in ferns from this family to assist in the discussion. Barry White outlined the scope and characteristics of the family and presented photographs of a large number of the Australian genera and species. Keith Hutchinson spoke about the Australian *Platynerium* and Don Fuller led the discussion on the large number and variety of ferns which the members brought in.

The Polypodiaceae family is a very large and diverse family and it is difficult to see the similarity between some genera. The main characteristics are:

- Mostly epiphytic with creeping rhizome;
- Fronds borne in two rows on the upper side of the rhizome and mostly jointed;
- Scales peltate (*ie* attached at the middle);
- Sori generally round and without an indusium.

In Australia, and offshore islands, we do not have any *Polypodium* but we do have the following 11 genera listed.

Belvisia One species (*mucronate* - Needle Tail Fern). Found NE NSW - E Qld.

Colysis Two species (*ampla*, *sayeri*). Found NE Qld.

Crypsinus One species (*simplicissimus*). Found NE Qld.

Dictymia One species (*brownii*). Found NSW - E Qld.

Drynaria Three species (*quercifolia*,

rigidula, *sparsisora*). Found NE Qld.

There are also four cultivars of *D.*

rigidula. Best known 'Whitei'.

Goniophlebium Two species (*percussum*, *subauriculatum*). Found NE Qld.

Also one cultivar of *G. subauriculatum* (Knightiae).

Lecanopteris One species (*sinuosa* - Ant Fern) Found N Qld.

Lemmaphyllum One species (*accendens*) Listed for NE Qld. but no recorded sighting for a very long time.

Microsorium Six species:

australiense Found NE Qld;

pustulatum ssp. *pustulatum* Kangaroo Fern. Found SE Qld. to Tas;

pustulatum ssp. *howense* Found Lord Howe Is;

grossum Found NE Qld, NT, WA.

punctatum Found Qld;

scandens Fragrant Fern. Found NE Qld to Vic, LHI, NI;

scolopendria Found N Qld

Platynerium Four species:

bifurcatum Elkhorn Fern. Found Qld, NSW, LHI;

hillii Northern Elkhorn Fern. Found N Qld;

superbum Stag horn Fern. Found Qld, N NSW;

veitchii Silver Elkhorn Fern. Found W Qld.

Pyrrosia Five species:

confluens Robber Fern. Found Qld, NSW, LHI, NI;

dielsii Silver Felt Fern. Found Qld;

lanceolata Found N Qld;

longifolia Found N Qld;

rupestris Rock Felt Fern. Found Qld. to Vic.

Other well known genera not indigenous to Australia are *Aglaomorpha*, *Niphidium*, *Phlebodium*, *Polypodium*, *Pseudodrynaria*.

Discussion on Display Ferns


Aglaomorpha roberts. One of a small number of species from tropical Asia. This fern was very large and growing in a fibre lined wire basket. Although tropical, it appears to be hardy under shadecloth in our climate. It tolerates both heat and cold but should be kept much drier in cold weather. It was pointed out that this fern is now regarded as a hybrid of *Aglaomorpha coronans* and *Drynaria rigidula* and is now known as '*Aglaonaria robertsii*'.

Colysis wrightii. A small creeping fern with a simple frond growing in a tree fern tub. It is a species from the genus growing in Africa and Asia. It is best grown in a glasshouse in our climate. It was commented that *Colysis* was the only genus of the family to have elongated sori rather than round.


Dictymia brownii This is a spreading, semi tropical, epiphytic/lithophytic fern with simple ribbon like fronds. The fern on display was growing quite well on a tree fern slab. It is kept under shadecloth conditions.

Drynaria rigidula Basket Fern. Although this fern is generally known as an epiphyte it has been seen by members growing as a terrestrial fern in sandy soil on Fraser Island. There are many natural occurring variations in the form of the fronds and this has given rise to a number of cultivars the best known being *D. rigidula* cv. 'Whitei'. Both this fern, and the cultivar 'Whitei' are slow to become established in our climate but are hardy if kept drier and protected

from frosts in the colder months. They appreciate summer heat and grow well in a protected position which is warm and humid and has a high light level.




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Goniophlebium subauriculatum cv.

'Knightiae' This fern is a cultivar of *G. subauriculatum* which is an epiphytic fern found in the tropical area of Queensland. The display fern, which had short upright fronds, was in a wire basket and growing in a glasshouse. It was commented that it is an ideal indoor fern and in a situation where it is side lit it develops much longer pendulous fronds which are very attractive.

Microsorium pappei. This species occurs in the tropical regions of Africa where it grows on rocks in shaded rainforests. It has a long creeping rhizome and shiny green upright fronds. The fern on show was in a tree fern tub and grown under shadecloth.

Microsorium pustulatum ssp. *howense*. This fern from LHI differs from the local *M. pustulatum* ssp. *pustulatum* in that it is more often terrestrial and the fronds are bigger and more rigid.

Phlebodium aureum. Golden Polypody. This epiphytic fern comes from subtropical/tropical America but is reasonably hardy in our climate. Its blue green fronds and golden brown rhizomes are attractive.

Phlebodium aureum cv. 'Mandaianum' This fern is a very attractive cultivar of the above fern and has wavy, deeply cut pinnae. The display fern was in a wire basket and grown under shadecloth. It can become deciduous in winter conditions.

Platycerium veitchii Silver Elkhorn Fern. There were two very large and beautiful examples of this great Australian fern. It grows on sandstone in the more hot and arid regions of Queensland and is protected by the fronds being covered with silver-white stellate hairs. Keith Hutchinson in his presentation on

Platycerium said that the best location is north facing with some overhanging protection. He also only waters once a week in summer and not at all in the colder months. Keith's comments on the other *Platycerium* were:

P. bifurcatum. When subdividing for mounting prefers to cut into large pieces as small sections are too difficult to keep moist. Small pieces can be planted in pots.

P. hillii. This fern is difficult to grow in Victoria.

Polypodium

Polypodium australe cv. 'Cambricum'. Welsh Polypody

This is a fern that grows on limestone rocks in Wales. It is hardy both indoors and out doors and it was suggested that it does best in shallow pots or baskets.

Polypodium cuspidatum. This is an interesting fern from Central America which has large thick green rhizomes which resembles those of Ant Fern (*Lecanopteris sinuosa*).

Polypodium fallax cv. A very attractive fern from South America with slightly bluish green, irregular cut, fan shaped fronds. The fern on display was grown under solid cover as it is regarded as being tender. While this fern is probably a variety or a cultivar of a member of the *polypodium* family it does not fit the description of *P. fallax*.

Polypodium fauriei. White Caterpillar Fern. This fern has chalky white / pale green rhizomes and long pendant, small pinnule fronds. It comes from Japan and Korea. The display fern was in a large fibre lined wire basket which is ideal for this fern. It is reasonably hardy and easily grown under shadecloth.

Polypodium formosanum. Caterpillar / Green Grub Fern.

Polypodium formosanum cv. 'Cristatum'. Club - Footed Grub Fern. There were several of these attractive epiphytic ferns which are native to the China, Japan area. They grow very well in our area if given some protection in the colder months, Ideal in tree fern logs, baskets etc.

Polypodium scolieri. Leathery Polypody. This fern grows along the west coast of North America. It has small leathery fronds and is cold tolerant and happy under shadecloth. The display fern was growing in a tree fern tub.

Polypodium vulgare. Common Polypody. This is a small fern which is found in Asia and Europe. It is quite hardy and grows well in our climate.

Aglaomorpha coronans. This species is found in SE Asia. It is a large epiphytic fern with thick scaly rhizomes and thick rigid fronds which spread out at the base to collect humus material. The fern on display was growing in/on a tree fern log. As it is a tropical fern it does best in a glasshouse over the cooler months and watering should be minimal.



Joan Rowlands 1930-2008

This is a slightly edited version of a tribute to Joan from husband Bob, written in April 2009

Joan Margaret Bean was born in Palmwoods, Queensland, to a fruit farmer and his wife, living a few kilometres from the town. Joan was the third of four children. She went to school in Palmwoods (sometimes travelling on horseback). In 1942, she was in Brisbane with her mother, when her mother died suddenly from a heart attack.

At school Joan excelled in physics, chemistry, music and several other subjects. She was the only female student doing science subjects at Nambour that year and in 1952 Joan accepted a job in Melbourne at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, which is where I got to know her. She was determined to attempt to continue her education at Melbourne University, and eventually obtained permission from CSL to do so, part time, making up any

time off for lectures after hours. She was the first female employee at CSL to obtain this type of concession.

In 1955, her father visited Melbourne, and gave her the deposit on a newly built house in West Brunswick, where she set about (with my assistance) establishing a garden. Because of the clay soil, roses were the main planting. Having her own house also enabled her to own a Siamese cat, which became the start of a long breeding line which has continued to this day. For many years after we moved to North Balwyn, she also boarded cats.

Joan left CSL about this time, and worked as a technician in the Biochemistry Department at Royal Melbourne Hospital, conveniently close to the University. The bicycle remained her usual mode of transport.

We were both members of the Melbourne University Mountaineering Club, and had many enjoyable outings with that group. We particularly enjoyed rock climbing, but Joan's small stature restricted her ability to carry a pack for longer walks. She always boasted that she was only 4 feet 8½ inches (1453 cm) high.

Joan became interested in photography, and some of her photographs did well when exhibited at the Melbourne Camera Club and the Melbourne Town Hall.

In 1957, Joan finally agreed to marry me, and the wedding was in November of that year. By this time, asthma had become quite a problem for Joan, and she did not continue working. She became interested in Aboriginal art and artefacts, and worked for some years as a volunteer at the Melbourne Museum classifying several collections of stone tools and the like. We joined the Victorian Anthropological Society, and Joan became auditor and later treasurer of that organisation until it finally folded.

We moved to North Balwyn in 1958 – a fortunate move as most of the back yard of the West Brunswick property was resumed for the Tullamarine Freeway. Joan once again set about establishing a garden – there was little here when we moved in. This time, it was camellias; we ended up with over 150. Purchase of an adjoining property became necessary to accommodate them. We joined the Camellia Society, and used to do well at shows and meetings, due to our extensive collection. Many conifers were also planted.

Around 1960, we had two holiday trips to western New South Wales and the Flinders Ranges in South Australia, where we became interested in Aboriginal rock art. In 1962, Joan drew my attention into a dotted line on a map between north west NSW and the Flinders Ranges, telling me “that would be a very interesting way to travel to the Flinders”. Letters to stations in the area produced the information and advice that the track was probably not passable to a car, but that a four-wheel-drive would be needed.

This led to the purchase of a Land Rover and the beginning of a series outback trips in that vehicle during which we recorded several hundred Aboriginal stone arrangements and other sites in five states. We received support and financial assistance for this from the (then) Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and the Potter Foundation. The last such research trip was in 1985; finance became too difficult to obtain after that. Joan had become very fond of the Land Rover.

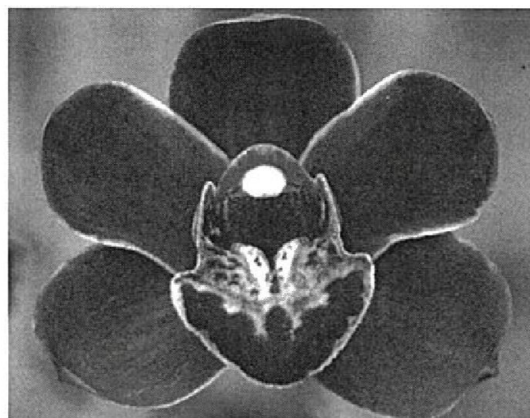
Joan was always very interested in cooking, and claimed that I was useless in this respect, as I could not even boil water (partly true, as I often filled the kettle on request but forgot to turn on the switch). It is not everyone that can bake excellent loaves of bread and even cakes, in a camp oven in the Simpson Desert.

In 1968, Joan suggested that I obtain a pilot licence, which could be useful for visiting friends in the outback. This I did, but when Joan first came up with me, she decided to do the same. She had difficulty due to her height (it is not easy

to land if you can't see the runway), but succeeded and even flew aerobatics with one of the best aerobatic pilots at the time. She rang me at work one day in 1973, and said she wanted to buy a Beechcraft Debonair. I told her to ask the bank manager if he would agree – to my surprise he did! Since 1991, as a result of my first heart attack, Joan has been the only pilot of that aircraft when we were using it. Her aviation medical examiner told me recently that she probably loved the aircraft more than she loved me.

Joan became interested in orchids in the 1960s, when somebody gave her a plant of *Cymbidium* "Doris", which naturally grew and multiplied as only Doris can. We joined the Warringal Orchid Society and of course received or won plants of various other genera. Joan said she would leave these alone, and concentrate on learning to grow *Cymbidiums* "properly". She was still of course learning, as we all do, when she died.

At various times, we were members of Melbourne Eastern Orchid Society, Ringwood Orchid Society, North East Melbourne Orchid Society, *Cymbidium* Club of South Australia, Victorian Orchid Club, *Cymbidium* Orchid Society of Victoria, and Maribyrnong Orchid Society. Joan planned our orchid breeding activities, and one of Joan's crosses, "Eye of the Tiger", has been awarded and consistently does well on the show bench. Another cross which Joan suggested we make, I have registered since her death as "Memoria Joan Rowlands". Two judges who saw the plant seem to think this cross will also eventually be awarded.



***Cymbidium* Memoria Joan Rowlands**

For many years, Joan was a member of the Cactus and Succulent Society, and grew a range of these plants in a small glasshouse which we had purchased and erected. More recently, Joan became interested in dahlias, and has done a little breeding with these. Even more recently, roses were added to her active interests. In each case, membership of the relevant specialist society was involved.

Apart from these horticultural activities, visits to Tasmania in the early 1990s started Joan in a further range of interests – ferns, bryophytes and fungi, with membership of the Fern Society and the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, the latter for the Botany Group and the Fungi Group. This in turn led to membership of Fungimap, an Australia wide fungal mapping scheme. Recent conferences we attended, apart from several in Victoria, have included meetings in New Zealand and Western Australia.

On 17th. July, 2008, we were returning home after visiting friends at Nar Nar Goon. We were in the Land Rover and I was driving. We joined the highway, and were just starting to speed up when ... I recovered consciousness some while later and saw flashing lights outside. I

was extracted from the wrecked vehicle and flown to hospital. I learned later that we had been hit squarely from behind by a ten tonne truck. Joan had apparently died instantly. Joan had developed osteoporosis and already had a collapsed vertebra, so the impact did the rest. The vehicle was a write-off. It is perhaps appropriate that both Joan and the Land Rover died at the same instant. In life, Joan had always been terrified of ending up with Alzheimer's disease or cancer,

or of being left a widow. I had given her a bad fright when I had my second heart attack in 2005. She was spared of these outcomes. She was also spared of seeing the destruction of so much of her beloved forest on Black Saturday.

Bob Rowlands.



Vale – Irene Bolster

Barry Stagoll

The Fern Society was well-served by Irene Bolster as its first Secretary from its inception in May 1979. Irene passed away, aged 88, on 19 July. She is survived by husband Ted, two daughters, and their families including numbers of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Irene was born in London, and lived with family through the dark days of the Blitz during the War - when she had not long reached working age. A few years on, after the War had ended, she met and married Ted. Together they decided in the early 1950s to take advantage of the offer of assisted migration to Australia to set out on a new life in this country. In advance of travelling they accepted employment, with free accommodation, on a farm in the Otway Ranges - with little no idea of where exactly that was or what life there would be like. They persevered with the rural life for quite some time before moving into Melbourne.

Irene and Ted joined the Society together. By that time they were living at Sassafras on Mt. Dandenong and had built up a fine fern collection, as well as having lots in

their garden. They continued their uninterrupted membership of the Society up to the present.

In the Society's early days, they participated in the Annual Spring Wildflower Show organized by the Society for Growing Plants. Irene and Ted played an important part over several years in staging fern displays at these shows, which were successful in attracting wider interest in our Society prior to the initiation of our own annual Fern Shows.

Ted used to relate how he and Irene felt that in belonging to the Fern Society and growing ferns they felt that they might make up for the fact that when they were working on the land in the Otways they had grubbed lots of them out.

We were fortunate that Irene counted us amongst her many friends, and that we could count her as a loyal member of the Fern Society



Spore List

Fern spore is free to members of the Fern Society of Victoria who donate spore. Otherwise the cost is members 20 cents per sample, non-members 50 cents, plus \$1.00 to cover postage and handling. Available at meetings or by mail from Barry White, 34 Noble Way, Sunbury, Vic. 3429 Australia, Ph. (03) 9740 2724. There is no charge for spore for overseas members, however to cover postage two International Reply Coupons would be appreciated; or alternatively spore may be exchanged. International Reply Coupons can be purchased at most Post Offices. There is a limit of 20 packets per order. As some spores are in short supply please include alternatives. For updates see <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/Sporlist.html>

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

Thank you to the following spore donors: Marco Calvimonte, Brenda Girdlestone, Don Fuller, Arlen Hill, Lorraine Deppeler, Warren Simpson Nada Sankowsky, Sheila Tiffin, Ton de Waard, Amaury Graulich, Werner Neumeuller, Frank Hardung, Kylie Stocks, Neville Crawford, Richard Brinckmann, Wendy Johnston, Niwat Claire Schackel and Crosby Chase.

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