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# NEWSLETTER

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
SOCIETY OF  
TROPICAL  
PLANT  
CULTIVATORS



**VOL. 28, NUMBER 3**  
**MAY/JUNE**  
**2006**

# FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

**POSTAL ADDRESS:** P.O. Box 45, Heidelberg West, Victoria, 3081  
**E-mail:** barry\_white1@msn.com.au  
**Web:** http://home.vicnet.net.au/~fernsvic/

## *Our Society's Objectives.*

*The objectives of the Society are:*

- \*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 and*
- \*to promote the conservation of ferns and their habitats.*

## OFFICE BEARERS:

President:	Barry Stagoll	Phone	9844 1558
Imm. Past President	Rex Gresham		5796 2466
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Secretary	Barry White		9740 2724
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Spore Bank Manager	Barry White		9740 2724
Librarian	Mirini Lang		9886 6109
Editor	Brenda Girdlestone		9390 7073

Email: macstone@hotmail.net.au

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS:** Jack Barrett 9375 3670, Gay Stagoll 9844 1558,  
Norma Hodges 9878 9584. Brenda Girdlestone 9390 7073 and Mirini Lang 9886 6109.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS:

*Single	\$15.00	*Pensioner/student	\$12.00	*Family	\$17.00
*Pensioner Family	\$14.00	*Organisation	\$17.00		
*Overseas	\$22.00 (Payment by international bank cheque in \$A please. Sent by Airmail.)				

**\*Subscriptions fall due on 1st July each year.**

**MEETING VENUES:** The Kevin Heinze Garden Centre at 39 Wetherby Road, Doncaster (Melway 47; H1).  
Other meetings at members' gardens or as advertised on the following page.

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 lots of conversation.
8.00	General meeting
8.15	Workshops and demonstrations.
9.15	Fern identification and pathology, special effort draw.
9.45	Supper and another good yarn.
10.00	Close.

# CALENDER OF EVENTS 2006

## MAY MEETING

**Thursday the 18th May, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre Weatherby Road, Doncaster.**

**Our guest speaker will be Laurie Andrews, botanical artist. Her works of ferns have been exhibited in Australia and England.**

Laurie has kindly agreed to come to our meeting and inform us of what she has been doing with ferns, and will also be bringing some of her artwork for displaying on the night.

Our competition fern for the night will be polystitchum.



## JUNE MEETING

**Thursday the 15th June, at 8.00pm at the Kevin Heinze Centre Weatherby Road, Doncaster.**

**Our guest speaker will be Dr Terry Turney, unfortunately at the time of printing of this newsletter Terry had not decided his topic for the night.**

For those members that have not had the privilege of listening to one of Terry's talks, you can be assured that his topic will not be covered by other speakers and is always of interest and informative. For those members who know Terry, you know what a good night this will be.

Competition fern for the night will be Asplenium.

# PRESIDENTIAL PERORATION

The sudden drop in daily temperatures, particularly overnight, in early April certainly brought on lots of good autumn colours, and by now the leaf fall has been going on apace. Brings to mind the advantage of collecting up the most desirable types of leaves for turning into humus for creating fern growing mixes, amongst other uses. In the past, we used to go out some afternoons collecting leaves from such trees as oaks, planes, and liquidambar, all of which we found particularly good - when we arrived home we'd give them a trip through the shredder before mounding them on the ground for composting, to avoid having to wait many months to get the end product.

These days usually we don't have to collect away from home, having plenty of suitable leaves available from trees and shrubs we've now got in the garden. It's not really necessary to think in terms of big quantities to make leaf compost, and we've only done so because we needed lots of organic material to improve our garden as well as to put in our potting mixes, and in our book composted leaves are a premium ingredient. If you need only a small amount, say to use as an additive to bagged potting mix, we found the results pretty satisfactory from merely packing damp leaves into a one of those woven plastic bags that fertilizers, etc. are sold in, and giving them a while to break down into compost.

Once the weather turns in March/April, we're in the best time of year for planting things out in the ground, and we've been busy doing some of this again - as maybe you have too. Helps us notice all the interesting things going on around the garden, as well as the falling leaves. And, as usual, we find the ferns look good as they put on new growth after struggling a bit through the hot weather.

This, of course, was the reason that autumn was selected as the best season for putting ferns on display to the public, and we've just staged another fine display for the Show at Mount Waverley. It would be nice if more people came to view the ferns, but those who did visit showed plenty of appreciation of them, and once again some new members joined us. Some of our members also came a long way to visit the Show, and it was very pleasing to see them. Most visitors took advantage of the good selection of ferns and other items with which the sales area was stocked. Thanks to everyone involved in staging the Show, exhibiting ferns, providing items for sale, and helping during the weekend.

*Barry Stagoll*

## COMING EVENTS:

**July meeting** we are hoping to have a representative from one of the fertilising companies to explain some of their products which are relevant to ferns.

**August meeting** we are happy to say will be a night with Chris Goudey talking an adiantums.

**September meeting** will be a talk by Barry White on pteris ferns.

There will be more information on these events and others in the coming issues of the newsletter .

## Cover photo:

Photo taken at this years show , shows *Blechnum gibbum* along with *Cyathea robertsiana*. Both these ferns were apart of Chris Goudey's display.

Photo supplied by Barry Stagoll

# Passion Vine Hopper

The following article has been reproduced with many thanks from Western Australia Fern Society March 2006.

The following description is reproduced from the Encyclopaedia of Ferns by David L. Jones.

The passion vine hopper (*Scolypopa australis*) is a leafhopper which is particularly fond of passionfruit, but which can also severely damage developing fern fronds. The adults are about 0.8cm (0.3in) long, roughly triangular in outline (especially when viewed from the side), with clear wings which are bordered and mottled with brown and black. The immature stages are greenish-brown and have a conspicuous tuft of white, waxy filaments at the tip of the abdomen. Both adults and nymphs can hop if disturbed but the immature stages are particularly active in this respect earning the apt name of "hairy rockets".

The nymphs frequently congregate when feeding and are then quite conspicuous. They are commonly to be found on developing fern fronds in spring. They suck the sap of the young frond as it unrolls and cause distortion of the growth with associated dead papery patches. They may also feed amongst the sporangia and there is some evidence that they may destroy spores and fertile tissue. Though they may attack a variety of ferns, they are particularly fond of the soft tree-fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*). They are also common on Bracken Fern (*Pteridium esculentum*). There is considerable seasonal variation in the numbers of this pest. It is widely distributed in temperate and subtropical regions.

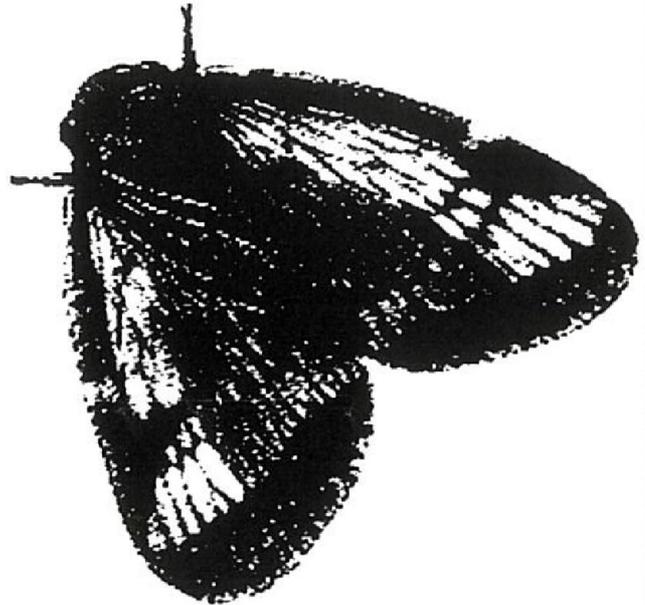
## **Control:**

These can be controlled by spraying with pyrethrum or malathion when the pests are active. Hosing young fronds disperses them effectively.

## **Some other Fern pests:**

### **The Elkhorn spore caterpillar**

(*Calicotis crucifera*) webs the sporangia of staghorns and elkhorns. The caterpillars are tiny, and tunnel and feed inside the brown spore pads, causing frond tips to brown and shrivel. Caterpillars are difficult to find and if



exposed, quickly cover themselves with spore cases. Damage is often mistaken for a fungal disease. The fully-fed caterpillars pupate under cover of the spore cases.

## **Other moth caterpillars:**

*Callopietra maillardi* and *Musotima* species may defoliate maidenhair ferns (*Adiantum*) and sword ferns (*Nephrolepis*). The caterpillars of *Hedraea quadridens*, *Hemichloreis exoterica* and *Idiodes apicata* feed on bracken fern (*Pteridium esculentum*).

## **Mealybugs:**

The longtailed mealybug (*Pseudococcus longispinus*), root mealybug (*Rhizoecus falcifer*) and tuber mealybug (*P. affinis*). Tuber mealybug attacks many plants and is found on all parts of the plant. It is considered to be the most important underground mealybug in Australia. Mealybug populations also often go un-noticed until large numbers build up. They are difficult to control and are the most common and serious pests of ferns indoors.

Continued on page 42

# FERN SHOW COMPETITION RESULTS

## 2006

<u>SECTION</u>		<u>EXHIBITOR</u>	<u>NAME OF FERN</u>
1. ADIANTUM	1ST.	John Hodges	Adiantum pelican
	2ND.	John Hodges	Adiantum frostii
2. ASPLENIUM	1ST.	John Hodges	Asplenium polydon
	2ND.	Keith Hutchison	Asplenium aethiopicum
3. DAVALLIACEAE	1ST.	Don Fuller	Davallia plumosa
	2ND.	Brenda Girdlestone	Davallia griffithiana
4. BLECHNACEAE	1ST.	John Hodges	Blechnum cartilagineum
	2ND.	Barry White	Blechnum inflexum
5. POLYPODIACEAE	1ST.	Don Fuller	Polypodium faurie
	2ND.	Don Fuller	Polypodium formosanum cv. cristatum
6. FERN IN 150MM CONTAINER	1ST.	Norma Hodges	Adiantum micropinulum
	2ND.	Norma Hodges	Adiantum lucille
7. ANY OTHER FERN	1ST.	Don Fuller	Aglaomorpha roberts
	2ND.	Keith Hutchison	Platycterium vietchii

### BEST FERN IN SHOW:

**Don Fuller    Aglaomorpha roberts**

*Congratulations to Don and all the other winners*

# THE RIDDLE OF THE RIDLEYI

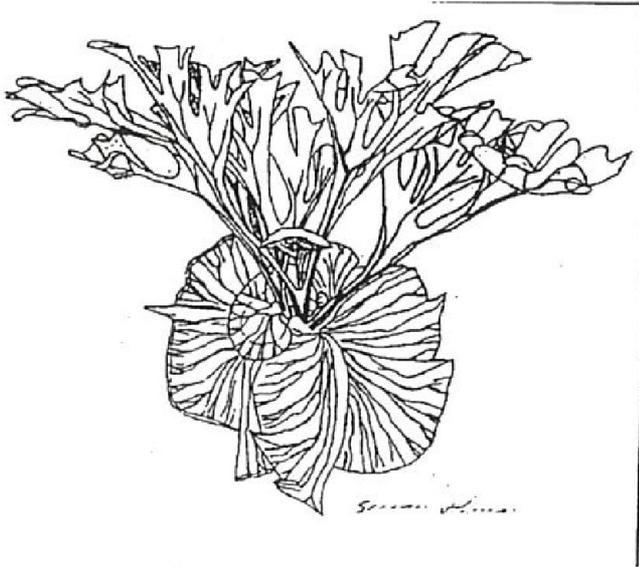
By Reggle Whitehead

Reprinted with with many thanks from San Diego fern society February 1995.

Just the very mention of the name gives most fern growers mixed feelings. The first feeling is that this is one of the most temperamental of the staghorns. The second feeling is one of exhilaration because of the beauty of *Platycerium ridleyi*. What a dilemma! I suppose this problem can be equated with the dreaded sweet - chocolate: Is it ever good and boy, is it ever bad.

But that is what life is all about: conundrums. Too many times we are faced with dilemmas about many important things. However, we do set our own priorities and mine just happens to be staghorns and maidenhair ferns in not any particular order.

Though the *Platycerium* ferns were my first endeavor, the *Adiantum* family has found a way to my patio. However, the *Platycerium* collection still continues to expand.



Many years ago after finding out about species other than *Platycerium bifurcatum* I was able to come upon *P. ridleyi*. At that time Bunny Hendrix and her husband were propagating *P. ridleyi* from spore. As I recall, she had a couple of mature plants at the time. I purchased as sporeling and brought it home only to watch it disappear. Yes, the darn thing died. However, I was not to be deterred. Many years had passed before I was able to get my hands on another plant, only to watch it die as well.

Years had passed and then entered Charles Alford who grows all 18 species from spore.

Well a new source for staghorns greatly interested me and I was ready to try my hand at *P. ridleyi* once more. Well you guessed it. Need I say more? It was August of 1991, we took a trip up to the Orlando area and saw Charles's operation and decided it was time to grow *P. ridleyi* once more. The Plant I bought from him looked healthy and then upon closer examination, I noticed that the bud area was slightly damaged. I brought the plant anyway and Charles told me that if the bud did break, send the plant back and he would replace it.

So I got the plant back to Miami and it continued to grow, but I became more and more concerned about the bud. But then something occurred to me. I remember reading in Roy Vail's *Platycerium Hobbyist's Handbook* that in California, some people grow *P. ridleyi* with the fertile fronds sticking straight up, as opposed to growing out laterally. So, I decided that I would pack sphagnum moss around the bud and tie the shield fronds down, making sure the bud was secure, and try growing this plant on its back until the bud became sturdier. After a couple of weeks, I checked the plant and the roots around the bud area were stronger and the plant looked better. I returned it to its normal hanging position and it continued to grow, without problems.

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# RIPPON LEA FERNERY

## March meeting was a talk by Justin Buckley

Justin Buckley leading hand to gardener at Rippon lea spoke to the meeting about the history of the mansion and the fernery. Justin showed photos from the archives, whilst explaining the changes and the development of the property. This was followed by the members who also had slides and were apart of the re-planting of the fernery later showed them.

Taking a look through some of the archives and what has changed over the years with the focus on the fernery, especially towards the end, acknowledging some of the input from the fern society, which is great for us because it is one of the avenues that a hierarchy property like rippon lea to pursue a collection and have as many of these sort of things that we can although we are governed by a lot of rules, can do's and can't do's in the rest of the garden within the fernery we are pretty much unlimited possibly one of the major attractions of the fernery.

Concentrating on Sir Frederick Sargood the owner and designer of rippon lea who we can thank for having the garden. The first thing people see when they come to rippon lea is the entrance at Hotham Street, it is very shady and lush, photos showing some time before 1880 showing the oak avenue when around 10 years old. No splurging out on the cast iron entrance at that stage, as his wealth grew and he had more time on his hands the garden grew as well at this stage you could just make out the mansion in the back ground which you are unable to do today.

Most of the oaks you can see today are from the original planting.

Sargood was a wealthy merchant who made his money from selling his wears at the time of the gold rush to the gold miners. Later in life involved in politics in Victoria one of the first ministers for the water works in Victoria. Having a large family with 9 children his first wife did die and he remarried moving to new Zealand for a time.

In 1880 there was major redevelopment to the garden a modest mansion by the standards

of the day with a drive for the carriages to turn around in the original garden was very formal with geometric and straight lines in the garden which was the fashion in that period with high maintenance.

After the 1880 redevelopment on the western side of the lawn is a large elm tree group, we still have most of these today moving towards garden esk which was a lot less formal garden and the plant, geometric went out the window, and in came curves to hide views, then reveal views, with this system plants became the show,

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### Fern show news:

John Hodges provided the show with a mini display featuring "fern allies" this was set up in a corner, receiving much interest from the public as well as our own members that attended.

We thank John for his time involved in preparing and setting up of the display. These displays I guess is what helps to make us a more specialised group compared to a garden club.



rather than formalising the plants to create shapes. This was the time that botanic gardens came with the idea that you are there to see the plants, and the garden is there for the palate for the individual plants, rather than the plants forming the garden themselves.

With the extra wealth that he had not only did the garden grow but the house got some extensions also producing the covered porch so visitors could alight from their carriages without getting wet. Also the conservatory which still remains today. The only real addition to the property from Mrs Jones, who was the last owner before she gave the property to the national trust, (her family had it from 1910) was a balustrade and a pool which she had built paths are as they were originally laid out.

We basically have our own water supply which Sir Frederick put in during the redevelopment in 1880's, and we still use it today, basically we siphon off the water from the main storm water drains in the area, pump it over to the lake, and the water in the lake is our water supply it then gets pumped around the property around 180,000 litres a day in summer. This gives us about 80% recycled water coverage for the property.

Ferns and ferneries were the thing in the

Victorian times, most people had to go to Lorne, or Ferntree Gully to experience the bush but if you had the money and the means, you had your own fernery. Pre 1880, the first fernery on the south of the house, in the same position as it is today, just a lot smaller, and all timber with big beams supporting it on the side. Inside, the roof was low with the beams holding it up it was quite small, with great rock work. Now days you come down from the pool and ball room area entering the fernery via steps. From the later photos we can see the doors of the fernery still the original size, the fernery was built bigger. We suspect that the reason was during the 15 to 20 years he had been there his palmas and some ferns were hitting the roof so rather than being faced with cutting them down or having to move them he decided to build bigger. Palms were used as much as ferns themselves.

One thing we don't have is what they call a close house at the end of the fernery, at the southern end looking back up the fernery, it was basically a like a glass house built on the end of the fernery so you could grow even more tender things, then what you could grow in the fernery itself. It had a water pond with water plants growing in it, with terraced benches for the plants to grow on, this is something that we hope to rebuild one day, which will need to be done by photographs as we have very little in the way of plans. The pond has since been filled in and made into a raised bed with tree ferns.

## What is a name?

Reprinted in part from newsletter December, 1982.

The Botanist who names a particular plant is known as the Author of that name, and his initials or an abbreviation of his name appears after the scientific name of the plant, for example: *Adiantum ealhiopicum* L. is the correct scientific name for the Common Maidenhair Fern.

The letter L. indicates that the species name was given by Linnaeus the famous Swedish Botanist who began the system of giving species two names. (The Binomial System).

Most of the maidenhair ferns sold in shops today are not true species. They are plants which show in most cases, considerable variation from the species from which they originated.

They can be either cultivars which are abbreviated CV., sub species which are ssp., forma which can be f. or forma or varieties which is var.

Some examples are *Adiantum raddianum* cv. Crested Majus which is a horticultural cultivar of *Adiantum raddianum*. *Adiantum pedatum* forma *imbricatum* is a form of *Adiantum pedatum* that was reportedly found in the wild. *Asplenium trichomanes* ssp *quadrivalens* which is a subspecies of the Common Spleenwort. And lastly *Doodia caudata* var *laminosa* is a variety of *Doodia caudata*, the small raspfern which occurs in N.S.W. and Queensland.

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## Scales:

(Hemiptera) occur in sheltered parts and on fronds (do not confuse scales with fern sporangia). Fern scale (*Pinnaspis caiciis*) is a destructive scale found amongst the brown sporangia and can cause ferns to die within one season. Adult females are white and about 1.5mm long. Fronds of staghorn, elkhorn and bird nest fern develop yellow spots and dieback. Oleander scale (*Aspidotus nerfl*) infests ferns and other plants. Adult females are white to brownish, circular and 1-2mm in diameter. Soft scales (Coccidae) are common on ferns. Nigra scale (*Parasaissetia nigra*) is a leathery, oval, raised, black waxy scale about 5mm long. Nymphs settle on young shoots and along the midribs of leaves. Young scales frequently lodge on adult coverings. Nigra scales are easily dislodged so can be removed by hand. - Soft brown scale (*Coccus hesperidum*) is perhaps the most common and destructive scale of ferns; they feed on midribs, leaf stalks and stems

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Austral ferns with Chris and Lorraine again assisted this year with our show putting together another display of ferns and sale ferns.



An extract from an article in newsletter printed December 1982

## WHAT IS A FERN

Many ferns are known to people by their common names, names that are easy to remember, and no doubt useful when dealing with a small number of plants.

But the trouble is with common names, elsewhere people may have different names for the same plants. Or, the same common name may be used for several different plants.

Scientific names may be long and difficult to pronounce, and remember, but they are understood and accepted the world over by people who are acquainted with them.

Every species of fern known to science has a legitimate scientific name which is used only for that particular plant. The scientific name of a plant consists of two words. The first is like the surname of a person such as Smith, the second is like a christian name, such as John.

The first word denotes the genus or group to which the plant belongs. The second word denotes the particular plant in the group. For example, *Adiantum eathopicum* is the Scientific name for the Common Maidenhair Fern. The first word, *Adiantum*, is the name of the genus to which this fern belongs. The second word, *eathopicum* is the species.

There is a similar fern called *Adiantum raddianum*, it is obvious that this fern is related to the Common Maidenhair Fern as it belongs to the same genus, (*Adiantum*) but it has a different species name because it is a different fern.

## AUSTRAL FERNS

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Today the plant is a magnificent specimen and continues to look good. However, I bought another plant in September, 1992, it was a little older and it was well established. In 1993 I bought a smaller plant and it too is doing fine.

One of the things that I have learned in regard to *P. ridleyi* is that you must control the amount of water that it receives. With these last three plants, I have not had serious rot problems, but when the plant has had too much water, whether it is from the watering system or rain, I simply remove the plant from the wet environment and allow it to dry out completely. After that, I can monitor the plant's progress.

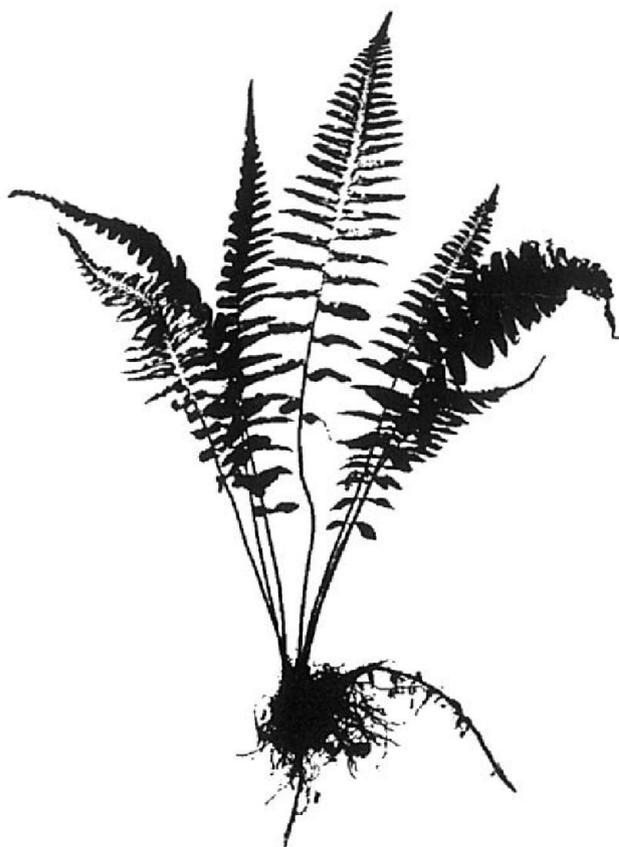
Apparently, *P. ridleyi* has very little water storage capacity in the base fronds. Any water that the plant takes in must be used right away or problems will definitely occur. Another observation that I have made about this plant is that during the base fronds' growing season (I have noticed that this is at the beginning of our winter period), the shield frond seal off the plant so that excess moisture cannot be taken up by the medium. (My plants are attached to wooden plaques with very little sphagnum moss. When I buy them, I do not remove and remount them. I nail the first plaque to a larger board.

As the plant continues its growing cycle, and the fertile fronds begin reaching maturity, the base fronds slowly start deteriorating at the top and this allows the plant to start accepting more water. Mind you, these are observations from my experiences with my plants.

Every day I inspect the plant, primarily for pest damage. It is believed that caterpillars, snails and cockroaches in particular enjoy dining on *P. ridleyi*. Once or twice, I have found a small hole, and I found a caterpillar starting his meal. Because, snails would not dare enter my patio, I have not had

this problem. As for the dreaded cockroach, I have seen one or two on the patio, but not near *Ridleyi*'.

*P. ridleyi* is a wonderful staghorn to have. I'm still learning about its' culture. So, as we go along, I will continue to watch them carefully and try to give them as much TLC as is possible, without becoming obsessed with them



Fern acres with Robyn and Eddie again assisted with setting up a display at our show along with supplying ferns for sale.

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## John & Norma Hodges

had "tenants" last spring in a large grub fern situated in a covered growing space just outside their back door- a pair of Thornbills who raised a family in a nest built in the centre of the fern. The photo shows (top left) one of the proud parents on the nest. Thornbills are a small species, growing to a length of around 75mm (3 inches).



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### Thrips:

Greenhouse thrips (*Heliethrips haemorrhoidalis*) and onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) may infest frond undersurfaces, which become silvery and covered with black dots of excreta.

### Whiteflies:

The greenhouse whitefly (*Trioletodes vaporariorum*) and other species may infest frond undersurfaces.

Two-spotted mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) can seriously damage ferns if un-noticed for a time. Fronds become sandy coloured and webbing may be visible.

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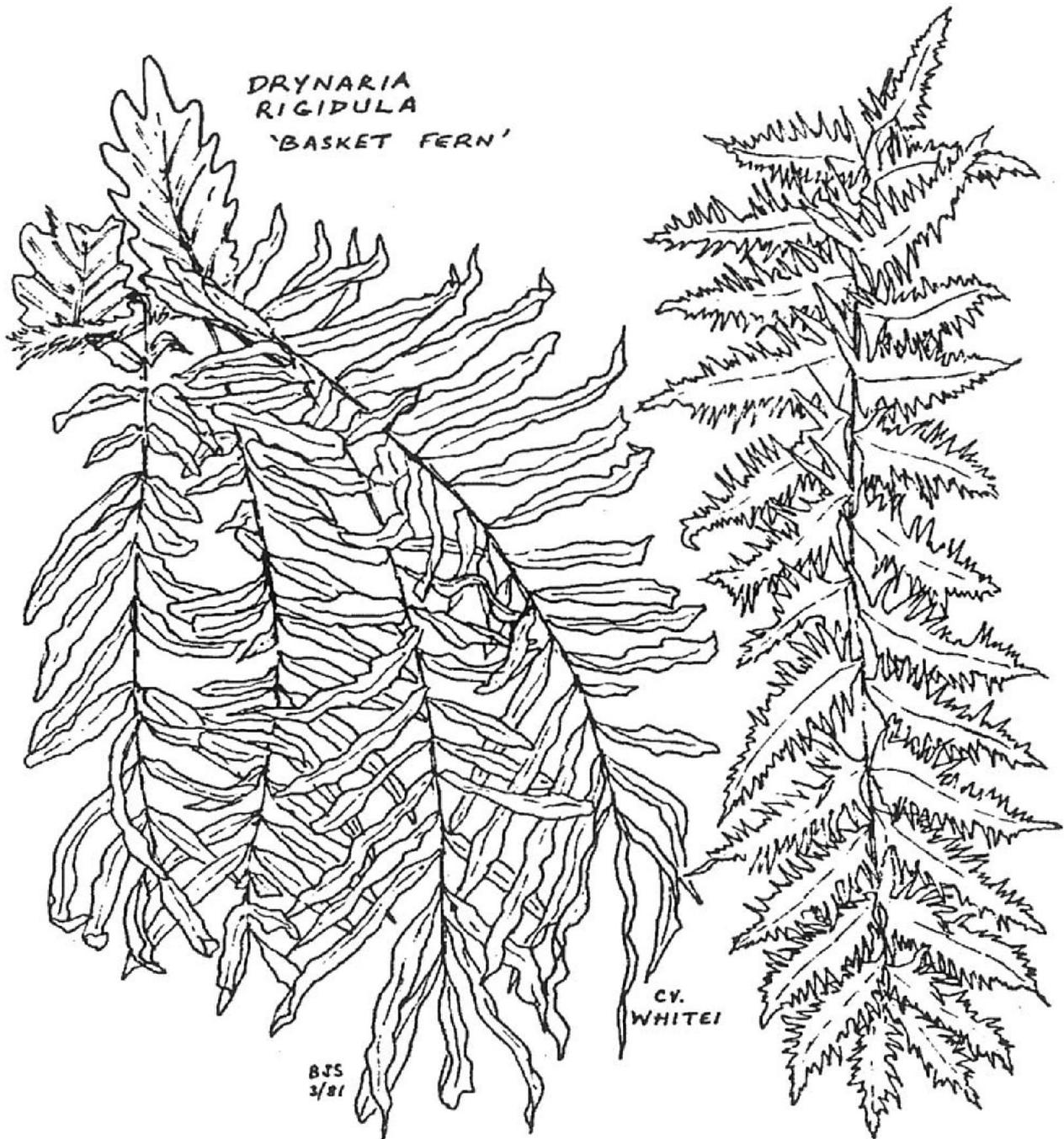
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# DRYNARIA RIGIDULA "BASKET FERN"

Reprinted from newsletter May, 1981



## DRYNARIA RIGIDULA (SW.) BEDD.

This common Queensland fern is often referred to as the Basket Fern.

It ranges from Northern New South Wales, in coastal situations, to north eastern Queensland, where it occurs further inland, i.e.

Tablelands, as well as lowland coastal situations. Two other species of *Drynaria* occur in Northern Australia - *D. quereifolia* (L.) J. Sm., and *D. sparsisora* (Desv.) T. Moore. *Drynaria rigidula* has been recorded from the Blue Mountains, but no mention is made of it in Flora of The Sydney Region by Beadle,

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### March competition winners:-

John Hodges	Blechnum cartilagineum
Don Fuller	Blechnum indicum
Norma Hodges	Blechnum brasiliense

*Blechnum cartilagineum* commonly known as "gristle fern" found in Australia and New Guinea. A hardy fern which grows in a variety of habitats from open forests to rainforests. Forms from the rainforest need a protected position when grown in cultivation, while the open forest form is tolerant to sun and dryness in cultivation. The new fronds are bronze-red color.

Notes taken from encyclopaedia of ferns by David Jones.

### Raffle winners:-

Mirini Lang x2	Brenda Girdlestone x2
Norma Hodges	Don Fuller
Mavis Potter	

Continued from page 45

### *Drynaria Rigidula*

Evans & Carolin. Outside Australia it ranges from Malaya and Sumatra to Polynesia, where it is an abundant epiphyte on trees and rocks in high rainfall forests.

This fern is an epiphyte with a thick fleshy rhizome and dimorphic fronds. The nest leaves are short and broad and serve to collect humus, dust, moisture, etc., whereas the fertile fronds are long, sometimes up to 150 cm, and pinnatifid.

The cultivar *Vidgenii* is a most attractive variant of *D. rigidula* and is usually erroneously called cv. *Whitei*.

This beautiful fern was first discovered in scrubland at Oxley on the Brisbane River in 1875 by J. G. Vidgen, Esq., Hon. Sec. Queensland Acclimatisation Society, and was named in his honour.

The cv. *Vidgenii* differs from the species in having broad deeply incised pinnae that are more membranous than those of the species, and is quite sterile. It is a very expensive fern to purchase, as the only means of propagation is

by division.

*Drynaria rigidula* and the cv. *Vidgenii* are both hardy basket subjects as far south as Melbourne, provided they are given a coarse open mixture, and shelter from extreme cold. They are best suited to a glasshouse where the watering can be controlled during the winter months.

### References:

Australian Ferns and Fern Allies, 1981, by Jones & Clemesha Flora of the Sydney Region, 1972, by Beadle Evans and Carolin Students Flora of North Eastern New South Wales, 1971, by N. C. W. Beadle The Fern World of Australia, 1881, by F. M. Bailey Lithograms of the Ferns of Queensland, 1892, by F. M. Bailey Flora of Malaya, 1966, by R. E. Holttum The Pteridophyte Flora of Fiji, 1977, by G. Brownlie Fern Growers Manual, 1975, by Barbara Joe Hoshizaki

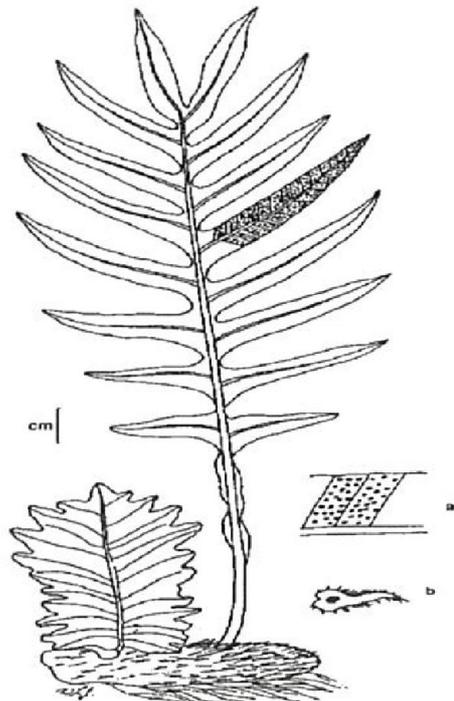


Fig 165. *DRYNARIA SPARSISORA* X4  
a) Sori x1 b) Scale x4

## the bush house nursery

wholesale and retail

*Visitors welcome*

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## FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA 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. Coupons can be purchased at the Post Office. 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. As some spores are in short supply please include alternatives.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Acrostichum sp. 6/04                    | Dryopteris dilata 'Crispa Whiteside' 12/04   |
| Adiantum concinnum 1/05                 | Dryopteris dilatata 'crispa whiteside' 12/05 |
| Adiantum cunninghamii 1/05              | Dryopteris erythrosora 2/04                  |
| Adiantum formosum 6/05                  | Dryopteris guanchica 12/05                   |
| Adiantum fulvum 3/06                    | Dryopteris sieboldii 12/05                   |
| Adiantum radd. 'Fragrans' 3/05          | Dryopteris tokyoensis 12/04                  |
| Amphineuron opulentum 2/05              | Histiopteris incisa 12/05                    |
| Anemia phyllitides 7/05                 | Hypolepis amaurorachis 4/06                  |
| Angiopteris evecta 7/05                 | Hypolepis glandulifera 1/05                  |
| Arachniodes aristata 12/05              | Lastreopsis acuminata 4/06                   |
| Arachniodes webbiana 1/05               | Lastreopsis hispida 4/06                     |
| Asplenium aethiopicum 6/05              | Pellaea viridis 2/05                         |
| Athyrium filix-femina 12/05             | Platynerium superbum 8/04                    |
| Athyrium filix-femina (red stipe) 12/05 | Pneumatopteris pennigera NZ 12/05            |
| Athyrium niponicum 'Pictum' 5/06        | Polystichum australiense 12/05               |
| Athyrium otophorum 12/04                | Polystichum onocolobatum 4/05                |
| Blechnum cartilagineum 2/06             | Polystichum proliferum 4/05                  |
| Blechnum chambersii 4/06                | Polystichum setiferum 12/05                  |
| Blechnum fluviatile 4/06                | Polystichum setiferum 'Congestum' 12/05      |
| Blechnum gallanum ?? 12/05              | Polystichum tsus-simense 11/04               |
| Blechnum minus 5/05                     | Polystichum xiphophyllum 12/05               |
| Blechnum novae-zelandiae 1/05           | Pteris biaurita 2/06                         |
| Blechnum orientale 7/05                 | Pteris cretica 12/05                         |
| Blechnum patersonii 6/04                | Pteris cretica 'albo-lineata' 1/05           |
| Blechnum spicant 12/04                  | Pteris cretica 'Wimsettii' 1/06              |
| Blechnum spicant 'lobatum' 12/04        | Pteris dentata 12/05                         |
| Blechnum watsii 4/06                    | Pteris macilentata 12/05                     |
| Cheilanthes kuhnii 1/06                 | Pteris quadriaurita 4/05                     |
| Cheilanthes tomentosa 1/05              | Pteris sp. (Nepal) 1/06                      |
| Christella dentata 1/05                 | Pteris stenophylla 4/06                      |
| Cyathea australis 4/05                  | Pteris tremula 1/05                          |
| Cyathea brownii 2/04                    | Pteris umbrosa 3/04                          |
| Cyathea cooperi 1/04                    | Pteris vittata 6/05                          |
| Cyathea cooperi (blue stipe) 12/05      | Pyrrosia lingua 'variegata' 5/06             |
| Cyathea dealbata 1/05                   | Rumohra adiantiformis (Cape form) 3/05       |
| Cyathea medullaris 7/05                 | Rumohra adiantiformis (native) 4/06          |
| Cyathea robusta 3/06                    | Sadleria pallida 6/05                        |
| Cyrtomium caryotideum 5/06              |  |
| Cyrtomium macrophyllum 5/05             |  |
| Dennstaedtia davallioides 2/04          |  |
| Dicksonia antarctica 2/04               |  |
| Diplazium australe 4/06                 |  |
| Doodia australis 12/04                  |  |
| Doodia dissecta 6/05                    |  |
| Dryopteris affinis 'Cristata' 12/04     |  |
| Dryopteris athamantica 4/05             |  |
| Dryopteris cycadina 12/05               |  |

Thankyou to the following spore donors Don Fuller,  
Brenda Girdlestone, Crosby Chase, Arlen Hill,  
Marco Calvimonte.

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