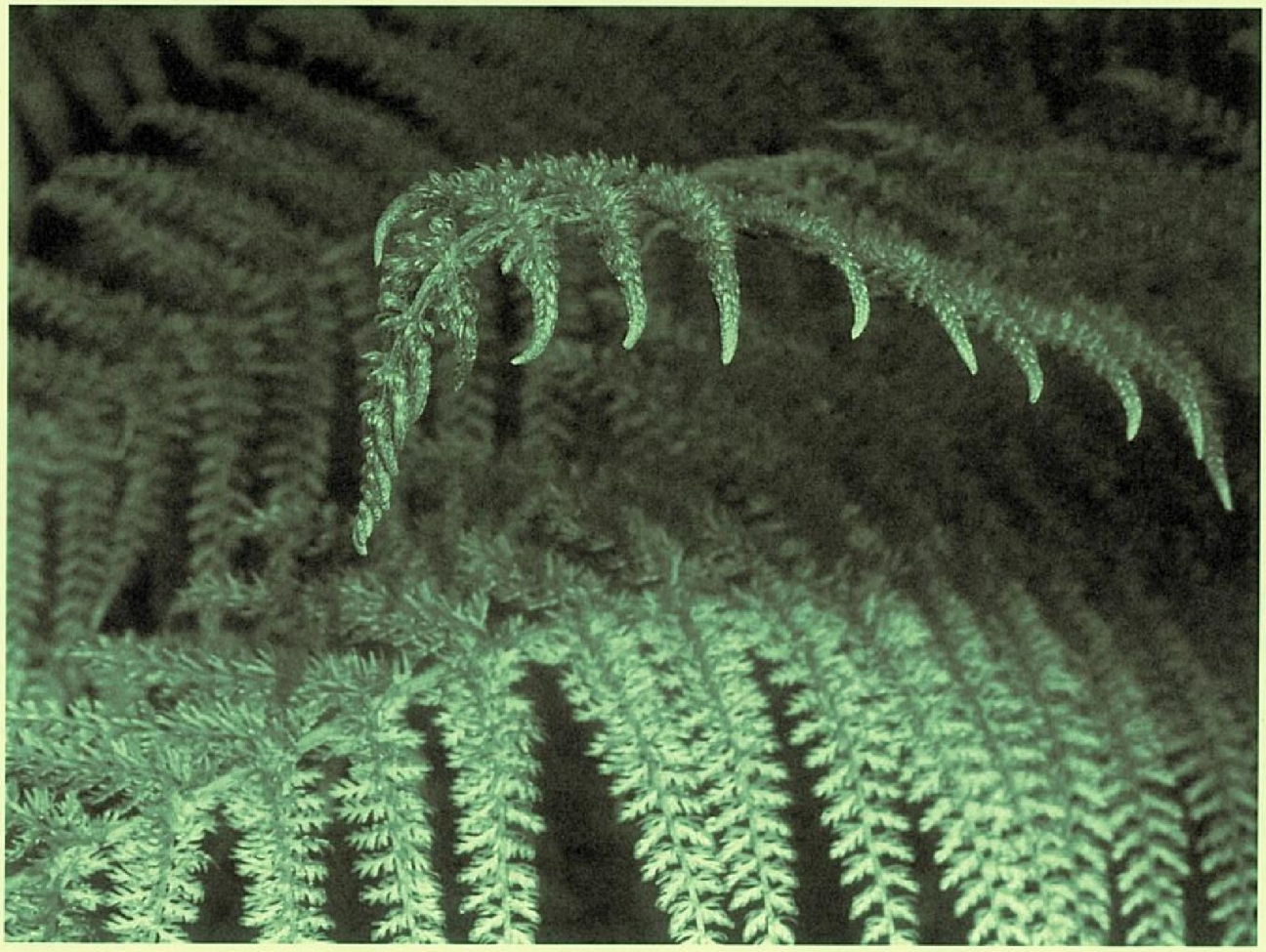
FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

NEWSLETTER

Volume 35, Number 5
September/October 2013



In this issue:

- Barry Stagoll on The Conservatory
- Brett Mifsud in New Zealand
- Building a potting bench

Fern Society of Victoria Inc.

ABN 85 086 216 704
mail: PO Box 45, Heidelberg West, Victoria 3081, Australia
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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
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Subscriptions

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

Subscriptions fall due on 1 July each year

Meeting venues

The Kevin Heinze Garden Centre, 39 Wetherby Road, Doncaster [Melway 47 H1]
Other meetings as advertised in this Newsletter

Timetable for evening general meetings

7:30 Pre-meeting activities – sale of ferns, spore, books, merchandise and special effort tickets. Also library loans and lots of conversation.
8:00 General meeting
8:15 Workshops and demonstrations
9:15 Fern identification and pathology, special effort draw
9:45 Workshops and demonstrations
10:00 Close

President's Note

Ken Hall provided me with nice photos of very large, extremely well cared-for *Platycerium* and *Asplenium* ferns Gay & I admired in his Surrey Hills garden. I've given the Editor scans of one photo of each to share with our readers (*see page 9 Ed.*).

I've also provided several pics of the visit, foreshadowed in the previous issue, which Gay & I, together with Barry White & Don Fuller, made to the George Pentland Botanic Gardens, Frankston, to consult with them on rehabilitation of their Fern Gully (*held over for the next issue! Ed.*). Our comments were accepted with enthusiasm, and the staff intend to implement a number of our suggestions and use our guidance on sourcing extra plants. The Gardens, on the site of a former golf course, are most attractive and well resourced and maintained by the City of Frankston. Entry is free and they're worth a visit if you're in the vicinity.

The visit to Chris and Lorraine Goudey's Lara Nursery was well attended and enjoyed by all – sincere thanks to them for the favour. Chris gave a most interesting talk, focussing on the genus *Asplenium*, before leading a tour of the glasshouses. We were also well-served by Ron Robbins at our August meeting, with Ron providing an enthusiastic and informative discussion about 'tassel ferns', one of his favourite groups, and their cultivation. Thank you Ron, for making the long drive from Adelaide to visit with us again.

The Committee has decided not to organise a FSV activity during the month of September, having been contacted by members Mary & Reg Kenealy inviting FSV members to attend the Official Opening on Saturday October 5 of the new Marysville Local History Centre (to replace the previous museum destroyed in the January 2009 bushfires, and housing a replacement collection of historic artifacts assembled from far and wide). See the list of activities and a facsimile of the official invitation on the next page in this issue for details of how members should respond if they wish to attend (also a note on accommodation available should any members wish to stay over in the area before or after the event). Please respond early to allow us to observe the RSVP date, and avoid disappointment. We intend to facilitate an excursion into the forest, for those interested in inspecting Marysville fern habitats during the afternoon, following the Opening event.

After cool and rainy winter weather, we look forward to the onset of spring and hope we "All have a good one" this time around."

Don't be shy if you have a suggestion for activities or talks you'd be interested in – please put it to us.

And if you have photos you'd like to share, please send them along.

Barry Stagoll

Cover image: *Letopteris superba.* Frond detail from New Zealand. Photo: Brett Mifsud.

Marysville & District Historical Society Inc
Est. 1969
ABN 89 895 372 486

The Members of the M & D H S Inc
cordially invite you to the Official Opening
of our Local History Centre - 39 Darwin Street, Marysville
on Saturday October 5th 2013 at 11 30 am
Light refreshments provided

RSVP September 25th 2013 – regken@bigpond.com

39 Darwin Street, Marysville VIC 3779. PO Box 22, Marysville VIC 3779. email: regken@bigpond.com ABN 89 895 372 486

Editor's Note

I was very sad, due to some work-related travel, that I had to miss Ron Robbins' talk on tassel ferns. I trust that all members who attended were suitably impressed by what I am told was a typically enthusiastic and detailed talk delivered by Ron. I have had several phone conversations with Ron, before and after his visit, and I already have some tassel fern photographs together with his article which will feature in the final issue of our Newsletter for 2013.

This week I heard a seminar at the Herbarium by Daniel Ohlsen from The University of Melbourne who spoke impressively on his PhD research into the genus *Asplenium* in Australasia. After the seminar I spoke with Daniel, who promised to write an article for our Newsletter on his main research findings. I hope that will be published early in 2014 (either by me, or by my successor if someone would like to take over at the AGM!).

This issue, as is often the case, I find myself holding over some material, especially photographs, so that they can occupy the colour centre pages in the next Newsletter. I know I have raised this issue in the past, but perhaps at the Annual General Meeting we can have some discussion on whether it might be worth spending some of the Society's cash reserves on full colour issues. That would certainly simplify layouts and I think everyone would also appreciate a colour cover. Please bring you opinion to the AGM, or contact a committee member with your thoughts.

Robin Wilson

Fern Society of Victoria meetings — 2013

September - no FSV meeting.

Instead FSV members are invited to RSVP for attendance on:

11:30 am on Saturday 5 October 2013

for the official opening of the Marysville and District Historical Society

See President's Note and official invitation on facing page

RSVP September 25 2013 to regken@bigpond.com

7:30 pm Thursday 17 October 2013

Kevin Heinze Centre

Annual General Meeting followed by presentation by Mirini Lang on her work with tissue culture of ferns and their subsequent acclimatisation in the field.

(AGM night - no fern competition)

See Page 14 for details of meetings for November and beyond.

The Conservatory — a haven for ferns

Barry Stagoll

Conservatories (in substance, an indoor space designed for the specific purpose of accommodating collections of growing plants in a situation where they can be effectively isolated from climatic conditions experienced in the outdoors to which they are not adapted - threatening their health and/or survival) have been around for quite a long time. Many grand houses built over one hundred years ago had attached conservatories, or stand-alone equivalents, in their grounds. Lots of examples can still be seen, for instance, when visiting the UK and Ireland. They were a fashionable inclusion for those who had space and funds enough available to build them, and interest in enjoying the possession of exotic plants (and, no doubt for some, showing them off) would also have been motivational factors.

above: The conservatory outside;

below: Inside the conservatory. Photos: Barry Stagoll.

Structures somewhat akin in their purpose to the traditional conservatory are occasionally to be

The Conservatory — a haven for ferns (continued)

found in certain modern public buildings or commercial premises, such as office blocks, shopping centres, exhibition venues, restaurants – and, of course, botanic gardens and some retail plant nurseries – and there are a small percentage of modern apartment complexes which include common areas which house (usually rather token) assemblages of living plants. However, conservatories are a very rare inclusion in modern houses. That is if we insist on employing the label "conservatory" in the sense of its original, and appropriate meaning, that being: a structure primarily intended for 'conserving plants'. In some circles a fully-glazed, or mostly- glazed room incorporated in a house is described as a 'conservatory' even though it has clearly never been designed with the clear primary purpose of housing plants - although in some cases the occupants might on occasion place a potted plant or two in them with a nod to the original meaning.

Gay & I have long used stand-alone glasshouses for propagating and accommodating garden plants and ferns, but soon after we began upon major alterations to our present home after purchase 25 years ago we couldn't resist the urge to add an authentic conservatory 26 square metres in size accessed directly from our living space. Aside from the advantages we could foresee in cultivating and caring for plants which require considerable protection from (variously) wind, strong sunlight, summer heat and winter cold, we were very attracted to the idea that, at any time of the day or night and in any season, we could walk straight from our living space into that of the plants housed there.

The 'design and build' phase was interesting and fun, and far from being expensive (with the exception of sourcing and installation of the roof glazing and an external door, and a very short visit by a gasfitter, we did all construction ourselves). Of course, as an addition to a dwelling we had create detailed plans, acquire a building permit and observe all relevant regulations. We chose to locate the conservatory on the western frontage of the house, where there was already in place a concrete pad gently sloping down to the driveway which originally provided access to a carport. When we purchased the property this carport had already been converted into living space and a new carport built. The concrete pad became the conservatory floor (the slope was tailor-made for efficient draining of any water run-off from misting or watering the plants), and the other components to complete the project were:

- walling to support double-glazed window panels, with integral venetian blinds, recovered from a demolished high-rise CBD building;
- roof beams to support the roof glazing (building regulations require such roof glazing to be capable of supporting an adult person's weight);
- a frame installed above the roof to support shade cloth (1 layer year-round, 2 in warm months);
- an external access door (a door to enable internal access was already in place);
- connection of mains water and drainage outlet, lighting, temperature-modulated heating, air circulation and exhaust fans, and
- installation of a small fountain (to assist in maintaining humidity as needed)
- temperature and humidity monitoring

These days our conservatory is pretty much devoted to housing ferns and fern allies that prefer the atmospheric conditions it provides, along with a small selection of flowering plants with similar requirements. It's well fulfilled the expectations we had for it, and it's a pleasure to step inside day-by-day.

The only regret? …..That we didn't get the conservatory built a little earlier! When we moved all our potted plant collection to our new home in the cool part of the year, none of the three stand- alone demountable glasshouses we also transported there were really up to the job of looking after Gay's many tropical Adiantums despite our best efforts to make them happy by installing small blow-heaters, and before long we lost them all (there were a great many other things to do at that hectic time, of course). All we have now are the photos!

Recent literature

A recent article in ***Cunninghamiana*** *(the journal of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Sydney) caught my attention recently and I thought it might be of interest to FSV members. The article itself is far too long to reprint here, and in any case copyright issues prevent that. However I will make a copy available via the FSV library for borrowing, and the abstract follows here.*

The Editor.

Distribution, habitat preferences and population sizes of two threatened tree ferns, *Cyathea cunninghamii* and *Cyathea* x *marcescens*, in south-eastern Australia.

Ross J. Peacock, Alison Downing, Patrick Brownsey and David Cameron

Cunninghamiana volume 13 pp. 001–024

Abstract: The distribution, population sizes and habitat preferences of the rare tree ferns *Cyathea cunninghamii* Hook.f. (Slender Tree Fern) and F1 hybrid *Cyathea x marcescens* N.A.Wakef. (Skirted Tree Fern) in south-eastern Australia are described, together with the extension of the known distribution range of *Cyathea cunninghamii* from eastern Victoria into south-eastern New South Wales. Floristic and ecological data, encompassing most of the known habitat types, vegetation associations and population sizes, were collected across 120 locations. Additional information was sought from literature reviews, herbarium collections and field surveys of extant populations.

Cyathea cunninghamii is widespread, with the majority of populations occurring in Tasmania and Victoria, one population in south-eastern NSW and a disjunct population in south-eastern Queensland; *Cyathea x marcescens* is confined to south and eastern Victoria and south and north eastern Tasmania. Both taxa occur on King Island in Bass Strait. Both taxa have a near coastal distribution with most populations occurring in sub-coastal hinterland and escarpment forests with a median altitude of 288 m. Hierarchical cluster analysis of floristic data across the species' geographic range identified six vegetation communities ranging from rainforest to damp sclerophyll forest. Their micro-habitat preferences were consistently identified as steeply incised gullies of minor headwater streams of coastal and sub-coastal ranges with a plentiful moisture regime and geomorphic protection from extreme stream flow events, flooding and bank scouring. Sporophyte recruitment was associated with exposed soil of stream banks and edges of constructed walking tracks.

Population sizes of both taxa are small with the majority of populations consisting of less than five adult individuals, with total populations of *Cyathea cunninghamii* and *Cyathea x marcescens* estimated at 919 and 221 mature individuals respectively.

Population extinctions in Victoria and Tasmania have primarily been associated with outlier populations in regions subject to agricultural land clearance, habitat modification and changes to fire regimes in crown forests. Non-anthropogenic mortality was associated with land slips, tree falls and stream bank scouring by flood water. Conservation of the hybrid *Cyathea x marcescens* necessitates the preservation of habitats where both *Cyathea cunninghamii* and *Cyathea australis* occur in close proximity to substrates suitable for spore germination. In future, molecular techniques may prove useful for field identification of juvenile stages, facilitating selection of progeny of *Cyathea cunninghamii* and *Cyathea x marcescens* for cultivation and re-introduction to sites of previous or possible future extinctions.

above: *Platycerium superbum*;

below: *Asplenium australasicum*. Photos: Ken Hall.

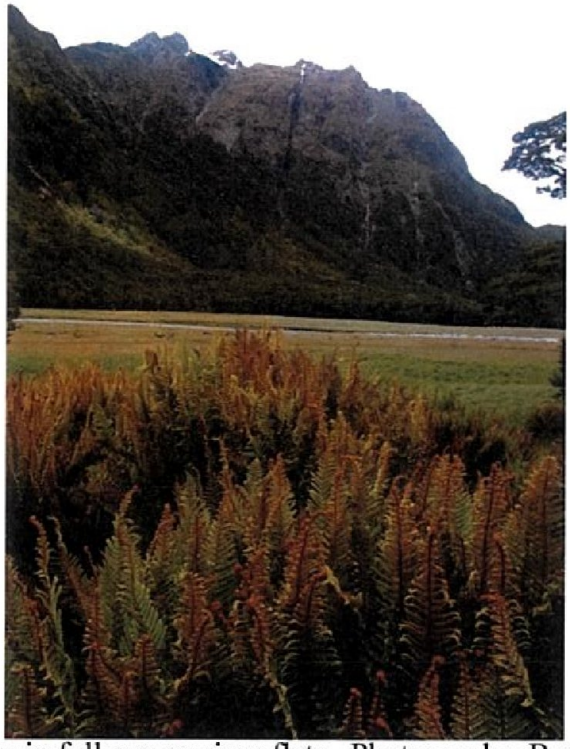
New Zealand fern rambles

Brett Mifsud

A recent issue of the FSV Newsletter had an article on ferns of the South Island of New Zealand and I wanted to add some fern photos and suggested walks from our recent brief trip to the region. As we swelter through our summer droughts, worrying about fires and our gardens being turned into deserts, it seems bizarre that just across the Tasman, parts of the south-west coast of New Zealand receive up to 7 meters of annual rainfall - the ideal environment for cool temperate ferns. So if you have a week to spare, I recommend you make a trip to the South Island – arriving at either Christchurch or Queenstown and make your way to west coast.

Possibly the best place to see ferns close up, is to take a trip to Milford Sound. Driving towards the Sound from the town of Te Anau, I recommend visitors first take the side trip walk to Lake Marian. Accessed from the Hollyfield Rd, it takes three and a half hours return and, on top of the spectacular mountain scenery and stunning lake, you are rewarded with some of the lushest forests imaginable. Underneath the groves of silver beech trees the ground is carpeted with ferns, including - tree ferns, *Cyathea smithii, Dicksonia squarrosa* and the related creeping tree fern, *Cyathea colensoi*; ground ferns – *Blechnum discolour, Blechnum montanum, Blechnum novae-zelaniae* and *Blechnum nigrum* – *Polystichum vestitum* – with the highlight for me being the extensive groves of Prince of Wales feathers fern, *Leptopteris superba*, one of the world's most beautiful ferns. Similar scenery can be seen taking the first kilometre or so of the western end of the Routeburn track which also runs off the Milford Sound road.

For the more energetic – a walk up Gertrude Saddle (accessed off the Milford Sound road) will reward you with stunning mountain scenery and as you ascend the steep rocky slopes, specimens of the hardy Mountain Shield Fern, *Polystichum cystostegia*, can be seen growing amongst the rocks. At Milford Sound itself, along



Left: *Leptopteris superba*; right: *Polystichum vestitum* in full sun on river flats. Photographs: Brett Mifsud.

New Zealand fern rambles (continued)

Brett Mifsud

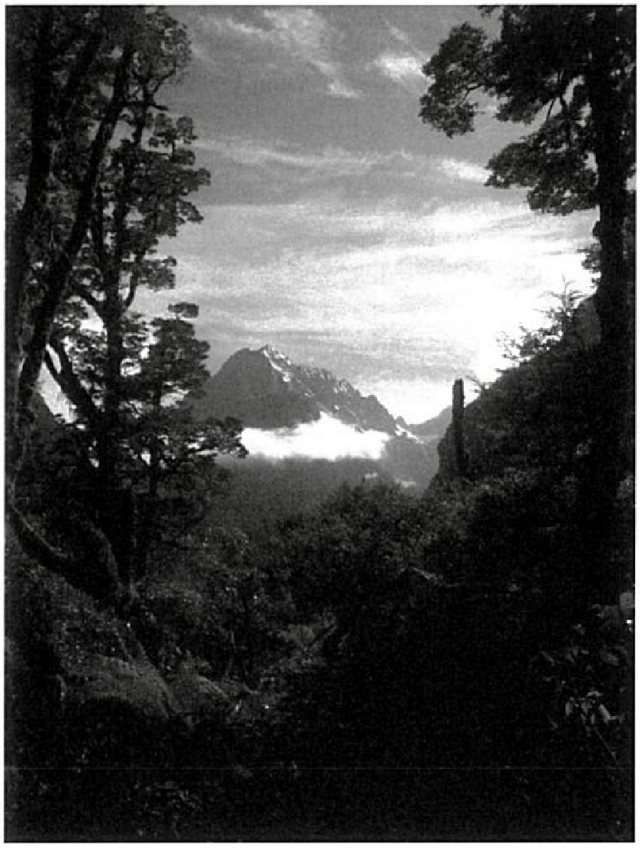
the small coastal board-walk, accessed from the carpark, look out for large specimens of *Asplenium obtusatum* growing right along the shore.

The eastern end of the Routeburn track, accessed from Glenorchy, is very pretty as well. It is on the east side of the ranges so the annual rainfall drops to about 1500mm and the diversity and lushness of the ferns is reduced, however, the ground is till carpeted with ferns – mostly *Blechnum discolour* and *Polystichum vestitum*. The latter become particularly pretty when they form pure open stands growing in full sun on the river flats. (photo)

Further north many people visit the Fox and Franz-Josef Glaciers. While these were spectacular, the highlight for us was the trek up the summit of Alex's Knob. Not only did it provide great views of the Franz-Josef glacier, the vegetation was extraordinarily diverse. It started in lowland rainforest, dominated by giant Southern rata trees with a rich understorey of ferns similar to those found in the rainforests of Milford Sound (the groves of *Cyathea smithii* were particularly beautiful and sometimes specimens of *Leptopteris superba* were growing in rather bright conditions). In the mid part of the climb, old specimens of Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) and Hall's Totara (*Podocarpus hallii*) were prominent with various *Blechnum* species, often bright pink and red in new growth in the understorey. Higher up we encountered stunted forests of unusual old growth plants lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*) and magnificent examples of Mountain neinei or Pineapple tree (*Dracophyllum traversii*) with trunks almost a meter thick. Finally as you near the summit at about 1200m, the tree-line is left behind and there are only windswept stunted shrubs and grassland.

Above: *Polystichum cystostegia*;

below: Rimu, podocarps and others among New Zealand's spectacular scenery. Photos Brett Mifsud.



Building a Potting Bench Area & Potting Bench

Michael E. Moody

Reproduced (minus images and with very light editing) with thanks from the Los Angeles International Fern Society Newsletter June 2010

Over the years, I have built several potting benches. I donated one for the LAIFS' Fern Show Raffle, and one was built in the LAIFS' Fern Growing Area just last year. When we remodeled our home three years ago, I lost my 14 ft. x 18 ft. potting area. Over the last two years, I have been redoing my Fern Jungle in the back yard, including replanting my ferns and taking out a large tree. I have built a smaller 5 ft. x 14 ft. potting area and a new potting bench for it. Anyone can do this; but, you might need someone to help with the lifting.

Building the Potting Bench Area

The first thing to do is build the area under the potting bench. You do not want water standing under your feet. I used %-in. rock to help drainage. Then you need to decide what you will stand on. I had some bricks on hand already, so this is what I chose for my under footing. Here is a list of other things you could use:

• small rock

• pea gravel

• b&k

• brick When the brickwork is done, put

• paver stones sand on top of the brick and sweep it

• cement into the cracks. Again, make sure the

• redwood or cedar bricks are level.

Spray the completed brick surface I ran hot and cold water for a potting sink. This makes it easy to clean up your with water. pots before you begin potting any ferns or other plants. I have electrical outlets and lighting with GFI so I can work there at night. When doing this, make sure you do it legally (*ie* get a registered electrician - *Ed.*).

Put down the rock base, then cover this with landscaping cloth to keep

any weeds fiom coming through. Lay down two 1-in. pipes onto the cloth to

help keep the cloth in place. Shovel sand onto the cloth using 2x4s to help level the sand. Shovel between the 2.4s and screen off survace along the 2x4s. Level the sand one inch high. Evenly pack mixture as you go. Remove the pipes and fill the voids. The more care with levels the easier it is to lay the bricks. Pick out the brick design/pattern you want and start laying. When done, sweep sand into gaps between bricks, keeping an eye on levels. Spray surface with water.

Building a Potting Bench Area & Potting Bench (continued)

Building the Potting Bench

You will need the following materials to build a potting bench 20 in. wide x 8 ft long:

6 x 2x6s, 8 ft long; 8 cinder blocks (ie Besser bricks or similar); 4 1.3s, 20 in. long boards (for cleats); Optional: corrugated aluminium sheet, plastic grading.

Place two cider blocks down onto the surface that you have, one on each side, leave about 6 ft between them.

Place 3 of the 2x6 8 ft long boards on top of the blocks. Then put a 1x3 cleat under the 2x6s by each of the block columns. I pre-drill my holes for this and used deck wood screws. This will lock in the 2x6s so they won't move.

Place the other 5 blocks on top of the 2x6s, 3 on each side. Place these in line with the other cinder blocks under the 2x6 shelf. This should be 6 ft apart. If you can't lift the blocks, get somone to help.

Place the last 3 2x6s, 8 ft long on top of these blocks. Then put a 1x3 cleat under the 2x6s by each block column. (optional: corrugated aluminium on top of 2x6s with plastic on top of this.)

Optional additions

Add a cheap mailbox to one end - good for storage of cutters, pens, labels etc.

Towel rack; soap holder; glove holder

Drill some holes in the bench to hold tools

A radio is nice to have.

These are ideas that I used on my areas and when I build potting benches for other people. Let's face it - this is your place away from home.

Fern Society of Victoria meetings — 2013

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Kevin Heinze Centre
Annual General Meeting followed by presentation by Mirini Lang on her work with tissue culture of ferns and their subsequent acclimatisation in the field.
(AGM night - no fern competition)

7:30 pm Thursday 21 November 2013
Kevin Heinze Centre
Terry Turney, topic: "Islands of Ferns"
Fern competition: Ferns endemic to islands.

See next issue for details of Christmas function.

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

NEWSLETTER
If undeliverable return to:
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PO Box 45, Heidelberg
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