



ASSOCIATION of

S.G.A.P. Fern Study Group

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**ASGAP FERN STUDY GROUP FINANCIAL REPORT- Reprinted due to format errors in
March Newsletter**

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the 1999 Calendar Year

RECEIPTS	1999	Previous Year
Members' Subscriptions (includes some in advance)	\$515	\$484
Donations	150	75
S.G.A.P. Regions	135	
Members	15	
Raffles-Sydney Meeting	54	65
Sale of Book.	45	
Interest received	<u>2.54</u>	<u>5</u>
Total Receipts	766.54	629
 PAYMENTS		
Newsletter Expenses:		
Paper and Printing	474.05	565
Postage	232.90	231
Stationery	13.65	24
Postage - Correspondence	19.20	23
Bank Charges, F.I.D. and Money orders	16.46	20
Donation to Burrendong Arboretum	-	500
Photos for Fern Book	-	14
Total Payments	<u>756.26</u>	<u>1377</u>
 SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR YEAR	 10.28	 (748)

SUMMARY

Cash at bank at beginning of year	\$2188.04
Surplus for year	<u>\$10.28</u>
Cash at bank at end of year	<u>\$2198.32</u>

APOLOGY – The Editor apologises to Treasurer, Joan Moore, for any embarrassment or concern she may have experienced as a result of the formatting errors in the Annual Financial Report. I wish to reassure Joan that readers of this Newsletter are discerning enough to identify that this was not an error reflecting on her competence. Clearly it was error in reproduction and oversight in proof reading. Unfortunately, like most people, I do make mistakes, on occasion. -- **Mike Healy.**

MAITS REST – OTWAY NATIONAL PARK, VICTORIA

Contributed by Joyce Healy.

I'm sure there are many people, just like me, who have links to the Fern Study Group without being directly involved. I am the spouse of a fern enthusiast. I have probably visited more nurseries and fern groves than most people. Recently, whilst staying at Apollo Bay, I visited Maits Rest, which my husband, Mike, has been trying to show me for nearly 15 years. Although I was only able to negotiate 250 –300 metres of the 800 metre gully, due to my disability, I can understand Mike's enthusiasm for this magical place.

In the September 1985, edition 30 of the Fern Study Newsletter, Mike contributed an article on Maits Rest. A short excerpt from that article is as follows:

The track takes a basically circular route winding through massive mountain ash, blackwoods and myrtle beech down to hundreds of tree ferns some approx. 30' high and then ...continues back to the carpark.

Other than four species of tree ferns *Dicksonia antarctica*...*Cyathea cunninghamii*...*Cyathea australis*...and the rare *Cyathea marcesans*...there were at least 12 different species of fern including *Microsorium diversifolium*, as both ground cover and epiphyte twining into trees hundreds of feet up. *Lastreopsis hispida* and *Asplenium bulbiferum* growing as epiphytes on trunks of *D. antarctica*, *Asplenium flaccidum*, hanging from trees, *Asplenium flabellifolium*, growing in wet soaks, *Grammitis billiardieri* growing in masses on fallen logs.One pleasant surprise was a nice clump of *Tmesipteris billiardii* growing in the trunk of *Dicksonia antarctica*.

When Mike discovered Maits 15 years ago, it was a secluded gully that locals had kept secret for decades – despite it being set aside by the Forests Commission in the early 1900's. It was a pretty rough track and too difficult for me. On a return visit in 1990, we were ready to head into it, only to find works on a board walk were underway, and there was no access. We thought we had been foiled again when, just after Easter this year, we again attempted a visit. This time, Parks Victoria, were undertaking necessary maintenance tree felling and the Walk was to be closed on the two days we were to be there. Not to be thwarted again – we stayed an extra night. Early in the morning the tranquil cool temperate rainforest, abundant with ferns, was magnificent.

Just 17 km from Apollo Bay on the Great Ocean Road, is Maits Rest Rainforest Walk (named after the district's first forester, Mailand Bryan). The vegetation ranged from rich fern gullies to the towering eucalypts with a combination of understory plants. A 200 metre boardwalk has a viewing platform beneath a 300 year old Myrtle Beech tree, which is registered by the National Trust on their tree register. I was overwhelmed by the quantity and large variety of ferns we spotted in our short jaunt. Given the four year drought Victoria is in the grip of, the ferns were in remarkable condition. Mike has had to translate the fourteen varieties of fern we encountered into their botanical names - I am not familiar with too many of these. As we could not complete the circuit, we did not encounter some of the ferns Mike saw in 1984. I would highly recommend a visit to this area to any fern group member or the lay people who, like me, often accompany them. In addition to many mosses the Ferns we saw included:

Asplenium bulbiferum; *Asp. Flaccidum*; *Blechnum chambersii*; *B. minus*; *B. Wattsii*; *Cyathea australis*; *Ctenopteris heterophylla*; *Dennstaedia davalloides*; *Dicksonia Antarctica*; *Histiopteris incisa*; *Hymenophyllum sp.*; *Lastreopsis acuminata*; *Microsorium pustulatum*; *Polystichum proliferum*; *Rumohra adiantiformis*

THE GENUS ASPLENIUM

Contributed South Australian member, Keith Rogers

There are over 600 species worldwide, 30 native to Australia with 8 endemic. In most Genus, when you look at one of the species, you can usually relate to others within the Genus. So with this large Genus they are more easily recognizable by the groups or types. Some of these are, *Aethopicum*, *Bulbiferum*, *Capitisyork*, *Nidus*, *Obtusatum*, *Parvum*, *Polyodon*, *Simplicifrons*, *Trichomanes* & *Unilaterale*. Thanks to Flora of Australia Vol 48 Ferns, Gymnosperms and Allied Groups.

Generally they can grow as epiphytes on rocks, trees or other ferns, or terrestrial in the soil and quite often in deep leaf litter in forests. The epiphyte and leaf litter *Asplenium* is easily grown in a pot with a free draining potting medium, preferably with some larger bark included in the mix. The larger bark gives the mix a longer life. These ferns have mostly acidic requirements. They all need protection from drying winds to look their best. Give high light and just keep moist. Fertilize often by spraying liquid fertilizer onto their fronds, this will keep them looking real green-green.

As ground ferns, down south, they need a modified free draining soil with the addition of composty material & raised 300mm to allow good drainage. The terrestrial *Asplenium* may have both acid or alkaline requirements. You will need to identify their pH needs to keep a satisfactory looking fern. The soil may need the addition of Dolomite lime for alkaline conditions or sulphur for increased acidity.

Some of my collection includes:

Asplenium australasicum, plus cvs, forms and var's, *Cristatum*, *Fimbriata*, Multi-crested, *Multilobum*, *Plicatum*, Wide form, Narrow form, Miniature form.

Asplenium aethiopicum

Asplenium bulbiferum

Asplenium flabellifolium

Asplenium harmanii

Asplenium marinum

Asplenium nidus

Asplenium obtusatum

Asplenium polyodon

Asplenium simplicifrons

Asplenium trichomanes

These very hardy ferns can take the cold here to at least -5C, some perhaps even lower. They also survive the extreme heat of summer. I find they prefer to be on the drier side during the cold months.

I have another two pet ferns which are apparently included in other volumes of Flora of Australia.

- *Asplenium goudeyi* (Lord Howe Island) - It is also a very hardy fern and culturally similar to *australasicum*.
- *Asplenium robinsonii* (Norfolk Island Aust) - It was probably one of the rarest ferns in the world. I am told there are only six left on the island and luckily it has been tissue cultured in Adelaide as this is a hybrid it does not come true from spore. It is thought to be a hybrid of *A. polyodon* X *A. australasicum*. Apparently the species was named after the father of noted author, Colleen McCulloch

Keith Rogers has a Website that those with the Internet may wish to visit. It is called:

"Keith's Fern Page" on <http://www.LM.net.au/~kerogers>

You may also wish to visit The Fern Society of South Australia Fern Page on:

<http://www.chariot.net.au/~saufern>

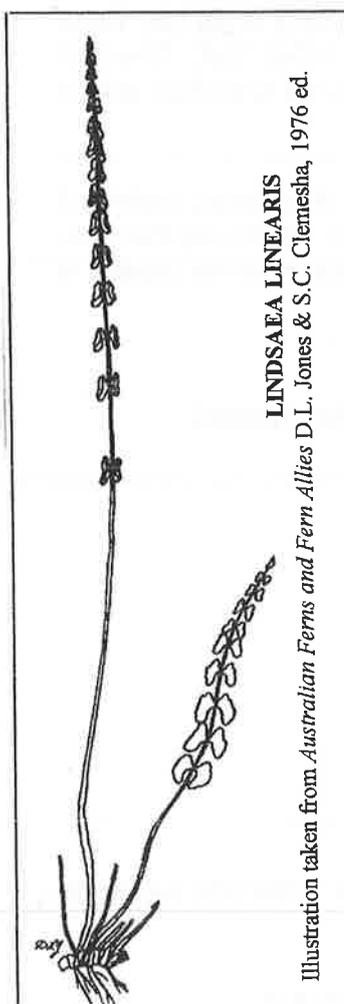
Thanks to the Victorian Fern Society for permission to reproduce the following article from the Volume 22 Number 2 – March/April edition of their Newsletter

Five Minute Fern Talk - September 1999
LINDSAEA LINEARIS.

By Barry Stagoll

Barry's talk was a vote for the little guys of the fern world.

I have chosen a rather small fern to discuss, because I am a 'detail person'. All plants of any size are interesting but there are some very nice little plants in all sorts of families, in particular in the ferns, which are often ignored.



LINDSAEA LINEARIS
Illustration taken from *Australian Ferns and Fern Allies* D.L. Jones & S.C. Clemesha, 1976 ed.

Lindsaea linearis is a handsome fern with attractive emerald green pinnae. At first glance it looks rather like a very, very small *Adiantum* (Maidenhair). Like *Adiantum*, it has a very-dark rachis, almost black. In fact, it can be shiny black, furthering the similarity to Maidenhair. If you see the fertile frond it's fairly easy to identify, if there are no fertile fronds it's a lot more difficult. Once you have established that it is a *Lindsaea*, at first glance it can be confused with *Lindsaea dimorpha* though after comparing the two plants you would realise that they are not really very similar.

To go to Jones and Clemesha (*Australian Ferns and Fern Allies*); its common name is the Screw Fern. The rhizome is short-creeping and wiry, the fronds erect (though not always that erect, in my experience), dimorphic, linear, pale. The barren fronds are shorter and broader, forming a flattish rosette.

Fertile fronds, on the other hand, are tall narrow, erect with triangular pinnae, obliquely deflexed. If you were up with your Latin derivation of words better than I, that would tell you why the common name is Screw Fern; the fertile frond has its pinnae arranged in a spiral. If you look down on it, it looks like the blades of a woodscrew. As far as I know, this is unique - I don't know of any other fern of any size with any member that looks like the fertile frond of the Screw Fern.

The sori are marginal and elongated, not such an uncommon feature among ferns.

It is not uncommon in various parts of the Victorian bush, in fact it's quite widely distributed. (It is also known in all the Australian states, New Zealand and also New Caledonia) but you may not have seen it on your bushwalking rambles - because it's small and fine. You can look and look in a place where it is reputed to grow and not find it. But if you finally see one plant you're likely to discover that it's all around you.

It is extremely choosy about where it grows and how it grows. It is found in moist depressions, swampy heaths or clay flats in open forest country, often forming extensive colonies. It was growing in the bush around us years ago when we lived in Bayswater, in very hard-packed clay near some creeks, with a small amount of leaf litter but always surrounded by bush moss. Sometimes the bush moss would be '1/4" (25mm) high and the little *Lindsaea* would be just poking out of it. We lifted quite a bit of it over about six years because the area was under subdivision but in that soil it is extremely difficult to dig out a decent root ball and the only real success we had was with one plant which survived for three seasons. One thing we didn't do was test the pH of the soil. We put it into slightly more noble mixes than the bush clay as it is very difficult to use the natural clay soil in a pot successfully.

Of the sixteen species listed in Jones and Clemesha, all are described as difficult, very difficult or unknown to establish or keep growing in cultivation. In the case of *L. linearis*, we can vouch for that! If anyone learns how to grow it please tell me because it is a very pleasant little plant which I would very much like to grow. So I leave you with the challenge!

REPORTS ON EXCURSIONS

These reports, by **Steve Clemesha** were received only days after the March newsletter had been distributed, However they make interesting reading, despite being well behind the times.

The Mid North Coast Groups Outing To Byabarra and North Brother Mountain - On 28-29 November, 1999

Contributed by **Steve Clemesha**

On Saturday 28-11-99 our group went to the property of David and Beryl Jenkinson near Byabarra which is between Wauchope and Comboyne. David is the leader of the rainforest study group. He and Beryl made us most welcome and we all enjoyed the walk around their property. A few years ago David & Beryl applied to have the property declared a Wildlife Refuge. This was successful and it means future owners of the land have to protect the native vegetation and preserve it. We were not surprised at the area being a Wildlife Refuge. There were very few weeds and the dry rainforest and eucalypt forest were in good condition.

We saw 30 fern species - with very large populations of *Adiantum diaphanum* and *Asplenium attenuatum*. I have never seen either species in such abundance. *Doodia aspera* and *D. caudata* were fairly plentiful and in one place we saw the hybrid between the two *D. x squarrosa*. This hybrid occurs in most places where the parent species grow together.

An interesting shrub on the property is *Zieria furfuracea*. This resembles *Z. smithii* except the foliage is grey-green and covered in fine soft hairs. I have seen it before in cultivation but not in its wild state.

The next day we spent most of the morning looking at Charlie's ferns and garden. It has a good range of native plants and some unusual exotic plants.

We then drove to North Brother Mountain. Since this area became Dooragan National Park about 3 years ago, visitor facilities have been greatly improved with extra viewing platforms to the spectacular views over Laurieton and North Haven as well as further away to Crowdy Head and in all other directions. A short walking track leaves from the car park. On this and on an old road towards the east we saw 24 species of ferns. Most are in the rainforest on the southern slope of the mountain. No species we saw was rare or unusual but this mountain always is a pleasant place to visit.

B: 'Booyong', near Byabarra

N: North Brother Mountain

	B	N		B	N
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	X		<i>Doodia caudata</i>	X	
<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	X		<i>Doodia squarrosa</i> (X)	X	
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	X	X	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	X	
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	X	X	<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>	X	X
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>		X	<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	X	X
<i>Asplenium attenuatum</i>	X		<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>	X	X
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	X	X	<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i>	X	X
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>		X	<i>Lastreopsis munita</i>	X	
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	X	X	<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	X	
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	X	X	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>		X
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i> (Culcita)		X	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	X	X
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	X		<i>Pellaea paradoxa</i>	X	
<i>Christella dentata</i>	X	X	<i>Platycterium bifurcatum</i>	X	X
<i>Cyathea australis</i>		X	<i>Platycterium superbum</i>	X	
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>			<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	X	X
<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>		X	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	X	
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	X	X	<i>Pteris umbrosa</i>		X
<i>Dictymia brownii</i>	X		<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i>	X	X
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	X	X	<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	X	X

The Mid North Coast Group's Outing to
Gloucester Tops on the 1-3 February 2000

By Steve Clemesha

As we drove to this area we went through a few showers of rain and there was more rain as we set up camp and had lunch but after that it stopped and we got no more that outing.

We camped in an area at the foot of the mountains. Walking tracks start from near the camping area. On these we saw 32 species of ferns. Polystichum fallax was scattered along the roadside and on one of the walking tracks. The form in this area has broader fronds than is usual for this species. The name fallax means deceptive and was used because of this species very close resemblance to P. formosum. Altogether 31 species of ferns were seen on these two walks and along the road near there.

The next day we drove the 18 km to the tops area. This has a number of walking tracks which now are linked together. Part of the area is an exposed heathland. The only fern in that area is Lycopodium deuterodensum which really is a fern ally. It is common at higher altitudes but I have seen it on the coast around Coffs Harbour.

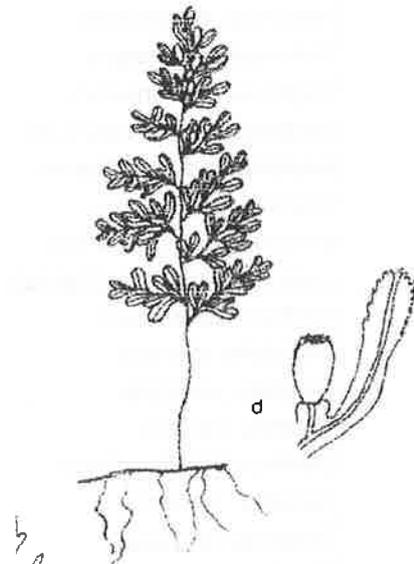
Blechnum penna-marina grew beside a creek in open country. It was close to the water edge near sphagnum moss and swamp plants. Blechnum fluviatile grew in wet soaks and near the creeks. It is found in this area and around Barrington Tops but elsewhere in NSW it is confined to the southern highlands near the Victorian border. It is also found in Victoria and Tasmania where it can be seen near sea level in some places. Another mountain fern was Blechnum - B. minus - which grew beside creeks in fairly well-lit places as it usually does.

The walk in the Antarctic Beech Forest was beautiful with the beech trees and the waterfalls. Filmy ferns were present. The common filmy fern Hymenophyllum cupressiforme was found on trees and rocks. Polyphlebium venosum grew on Dicksonia antarctica trunks as did Hymenophyllum flabellatum and Macroglena caudata. Hymenophyllum bivalve grew on old trees. Rumohra adiantiformis grew on Dicksonias in one spot. Though this species is found in New Guinea and has been recorded "near" Cairns and at Mt Tamborine in South Queensland, we have not seen it in any of the highland areas of NSW except at Barrington Tops. A larger more vigorous growing form reported to be from South Africa is in cultivation. The species is found in Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Lord Howe Island, Mauritius, Madagascar and Central and South America. It is a very ancient fern which spread to most of these places when sea gaps were not as wide as they are now. A form of Asplenium bulbiferum was seen in one fairly shady moist location. (Ed. Note - On recent holiday at Port Stephens saw small plant of this Rumohra). Altogether 30 species of ferns were seen on the Gloucester Tops area.

Our next outing will be on the weekend of 29th, 30th April and 1st May. The Queensland group will be joining us. Contact Steve Clemesha for details 6656 1937 or Queensland people their usual contacts.

Chart of plants seen on next page

Hymenophyllum cupressiforme
From Jones Clemesha 1981



AUSTRALIAN PLANT SOCIETY
Fern Study Outing, Gloucester Tops, 1st - 3rd February, 2000.

C: Camp and River Walks.

G: Gloucester Tops Walks

	C	G		C	G
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	X		<i>Grammitis billardieri</i>		X
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	X		<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>		X
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	X		<i>Hymenophyllum bivalve</i>		X
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	X		<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>		X
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	X		<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>		X
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>		X	<i>Hypolepis glandulifera</i>	X	
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>		X	<i>Lastreopsis acuminata</i>		X
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	X		<i>Lastreopsis decomposita</i>	X	
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>		X	<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i>	X	
<i>Blechnum minus</i>		X	<i>Lastreopsis munita</i>	X	
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>		X	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>		X
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	X	X	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>		X
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>		X	<i>Macroglena caudata</i>		X
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>		X	<i>Microsorium diversifolium</i>		X
<i>Botrychium australe</i>	X		<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	X	
<i>Calochlaena dubia (Culcita)</i>	X		<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	X	X
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	X		<i>Pallaea paradoxa</i>	X	
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	X		<i>Platycterium bifurcatum</i>	X	
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	X		<i>Polyphlebium venosum</i>		X
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	X		<i>Polystichum fallax</i>	X	
<i>Dennstaedtia davallioides</i>	X				
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>		X	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>		X
<i>Dictymia brownii</i>	X		<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	X	X
<i>Diplazium australe</i>	X	X	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	X	
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	X		<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i>	X	
<i>Doodia caudata</i>	X		<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	X	X
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>		X	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>		X
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>		X	<i>Sticherus lobatus</i>		X
			<i>Todea barbara</i>		X

SYDNEY STUDY GROUP REPORT

Compiled by J. Moore.

As Peter Hind was absent from our March meeting, having had an accident, (he is quite recovered now, fortunately) we could not have the discussion we had programmed. Instead, Kyrill Taylor had obtained the Audio-Visual Programme "An Introduction to Ferns" belonging to S.G.A.P. N.S.W. Region. This is a wonderful production due mostly to Fern Group member Fred Johnston, who took the photographs. Members in N.S.W. who would like to see this programme should encourage their local group to borrow it. This can be done by contacting Fred Johnston, 18 Taylors Rd. DURAL 2158. Phone (02)9651 1144. See the N.S.W. Newsletter for further details. Most unfortunately this is not available for other Regions.

In April we went to the Blue Mountains again, this time to Hazelbrook, and followed the stream in Horseshoe Falls Reserve down to the first fall. The path was rough and rather slippery from recent rain, but well worth the effort. At the top of the reserve, on the edge of the town, there were great banks of Gleichenia dicarpa, stretching along the slope like dense "fences". We had a list of ferns seen here on a previous excursion about ten years ago - Rose Bach had carefully kept it - we failed to find some on this list, probably, Peter said, because we did, not go far enough down the stream, but we added to it Asplenium flabellifolium and Sticherus lobatus. The other ferns we saw were:

<u>Adiantum hispidulum</u>	<u>Blechnum minus</u>	<u>B.nudum</u>	<u>B.ambiguum</u>
<u>B.cartilagineum</u>	<u>B. patersonii</u>	<u>Calochlaena dubia</u>	
<u>Cyathea australis</u>	<u>Grammitis billardieri</u>	<u>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</u>	
<u>Lindsaea linearis</u>	<u>Lindsaea microphylla</u>	<u>Lycopodium laterale</u>	
<u>Pteridium esculentum</u>	<u>Todea barbara</u>	a <u>Selaginella species</u>	

NOTES FROM SOUTH EASTERN QUEENSLAND

Report on outing to Mary Cairncross Park, Maleny, Sunday 5th March 2000

Compiled by Merle Gynter

Eleven members met on a cloudy day which threatened drizzling rain - some would say ideal conditions for a rain forest excursion. A highlight was Crepidomanes vitiense which Peter located on a tree near the entrance, after glimpsing it on a previous trip.

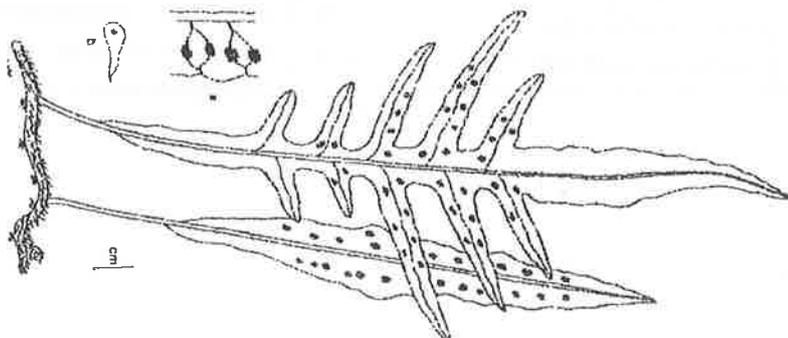
Other ferns noted were Arthropteris tenella, Asplenium australicum, A. polyodon, Cyathea cooperii, Diplazium assimile, Histiopteris incisa, Hypolepsis glandulifera, H. muelleri, Lastreopsis microsora, Microsorium scandens, Platynerium bifurcatum, P. Superbum, and Pyrossia rupestris.

We expect to see more species when the track through the creek section is re-opened after renovations. As drizzling rain did start during our lunch with the scrub turkeys, most then decided to head for home.

***Editor's question:** Is Crepidomanes vitiense a new variety or one that has been renamed? I can't locate it in my books. If someone will get back to me, I'll include this in the next newsletter.

Microsorium scandens

- a. section of fertile frond X2
b. scale X5



Jones & Clemesha 1981

AUSTRALIAN FERNS FOR SALE AT THESE LOCATIONS

The nurseries listed below are known to be selling Australian native ferns and are willing to supply members on a retail basis. We would like to add other outlets known to carry a reasonable range of Australian native ferns. So that a more comprehensive list may be published in a future Newsletter, would you please let the Editor have the details of any other outlets of which you are aware. The following information should be supplied: name, address and phone / fax number of nursery, brief details of the range of ferns for sale, and any other pertinent matters, including whether ferns are supplied by mail order. Those members with nurseries are particularly encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity of advertising ferns for sale. Please advise any supplementary data or corrections if relevant

QUEENSLAND

NIELSEN'S NATIVE NURSERY, 49-51 Beenleigh Redland Bay Road, Loganholme, 4129. Phone (07) 3806 1414. Fax (07) 3806 1706. Australian native ferns, include Angiopteris evecta, Todea barbaral, Cyathea cooperi and Blechnum indicum to name a few.

Member, ROD PATTISON, Miles Plating Rd., Rochedale, 4123. Rod has a very large native fern collection and a small nursery selling native ferns. Many of the ferns are rare. Ferns sent by mail if required.

RATHIE'S RARE PLANTS, Lot 5 Salston Road, Greenbank, 4124. Phone (07) 3200 0268. Email: krathie@powerup.com.au. Member Kerry Rathie sells virtually all native ferns including mutant forms of some species. No mail orders but if unable to collect, contact Kerry regarding possible visit to your area.

Member, IAN WOOD, P.O., Walkerston, 4751.

NEW SOUTH WALES

KANERLEY FARM EXHIBITION & NURSERY, 204 Hinton Road, Osterley, via Raymond Terrace, 2324, Phone (02) 4987 2781. A large range including rarer ferns. *Please phone in advance to arrange inspection.*

NATIVE FERN NURSERY, 6 Bardess Road, Farnborough Heights, 2526. Phone (02) 4271 6565. Specialising in Stags, Elks & Tree Ferns.

PALM LAND, 327 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills, 2084. Phone (02) 9450 1555. It is a large palm nursery but also contains a large area devoted to ferns, many Australian.

SYDNEY WILDFLOWER NURSERY, Veno Street, Heathcote, 2233. Phone (02) 9548 2818. A range of mainly local ferns.

VICTORIA

BUSH-HOUSE NURSERY, conducted by member, Lorraine Deppeler. It is situated at Cobden Road, Naringal, Victoria. (Postal Address: Postal Bag. Allansford, 3277) Phone (03) 5566 2331. The Editor has a list of ferns carried, however I suggest members make direct contact. In a recent note, Lorraine advised that mail orders have been quite successful with feedback indicating ferns arriving in good condition. Cartons will fit either 18 x 4" ferns or 12 x 6" ferns. Packaging and freight is \$7 per carton of 4", or \$12 per carton of 6". (Price may alter with GST) Tube sized plants can also be sent barerooted, but availability may be more limited. Prices: \$3 per 4" pot, \$5 per 6" pot and \$1 per tube.

FERNTASTIC FERNS & NATIVE ORCHIDS, 272 Humffray St. Nth., Ballarat. 3350 Phone (03) 5332 1275. Member, Michael Healy, runs this small fern nursery as a hobby business. A large variety of native and exotic ferns always available. People visiting the area are welcome to call but *please phone in advance to arrange inspection.*

THE REFERNERY, Amey's Terrace, Foster North, 3960. Phone (056) 89 1309. Range includes some culti-vars. Most supplied in either tube, 4" and 6" sizes, or trays. The Nursery is a member of the Fern Study Group.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS S.E. QLD. FERN STUDY GROUP**Compiled by Irene Cullen****June – Sunday 4th** – meet 9:30a.m. at Rod Paterson's Fern Garden – Miles Platting Road, Rochedale.**July – Sunday 2nd**. Excursion to Upper Tallebudgera – Meet 9:30a.m. at the Park beside the junction of Tallebudgera Road and Syndicate Road, for a guided tour through a private property.**August – Sunday 6th** Meet at the home of Nev & Shirley Deeth, 19 Richards Road, Camp Mountain. Topic to be decided.**SYDNEY PROGRAMME FOR COMING MONTHS****Compiled by Joan Moore****Sunday 18th June:** Meet at the home of Ian and Tamara Cox from 11a.m. This is at 5 Ivy Place, Kenthurst. We will be studying the genus *Cyathea*, and looking at the ferns and other plants in the large bush garden Ian and Tamara have created,**Saturday 15th July:** Peter will lead a visit to the Fernery in the Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens. Meet at 10-30 a.m. at the Fernery entrance.**August Meeting** To be arranged. Ring Joan Moore for details: ph: 9817 5487**SPORE BANK** - Barry has advised that it is simpler to send the complete spore list, and therefore so will do.

Spore orders may be sent to Barry White, 24 Ruby St., West Essendon. Vic. 3040. Ph: 03 9337 9793 . There is no charge but please enclose a stamped, self addressed, business size envelope.

Spore Donations are not only welcome they are essential for the proper functioning of the spore bank. All types of spore are welcome including fresher samples of ones already on the list. There is no necessity to separate off the sporangia from the spore. The whole, or part, frond may also be sent in, all is acceptable. Please include the date of collection and, if collected in the bush, the area. In the list below the month and year of collection is shown. The letter "B" indicates collected in the bush. The area of collection is available on request.

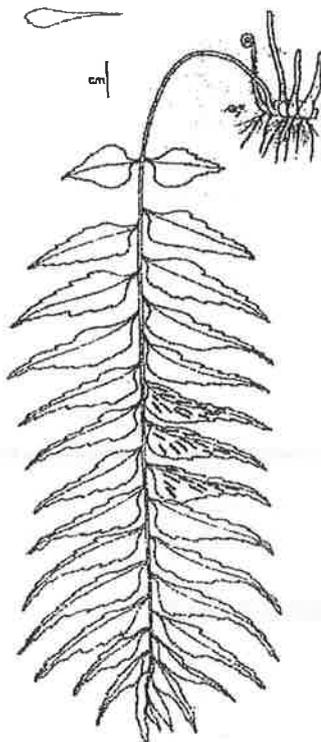
Adiantum whiteii 1/99	Arachniodes aristata 8/98	Asplenium australasicum 5/98
Belvisia mucronata 12/98	Blechnum chambersii 2/99 B	Blechnum fluviatile 3/00
Blechnum minus 6/99	Blechnum patersonii 8/99 B	Blechnum vulcanicum 3/00
Cyathea australis 3/99	Cyathea celebica 3/99	Cyathea cooperi 'Brentwood' 98
Cyathea cooperi v. cinnamonia /99		Cyathea cooperi 09/99
Cyathea leichhardtiana 1/00	Cyathea robusta 2/98	Cyclosorus interruptus 3/99
Dennstaedtia davallioides 2/98	Dicksonia antarctica 4/00	Dicksonia youngiae 1/99
Doodia australis 12/99	Lastreopsis acuminata 9/98	Lastreopsis hispida 3/00
Microlepia spelunca 5/98	Ophioglossum pendulum 2/00	Platycterium bifurc. cv. Hilo /99
Platycterium bifurc. cv.HulaHands /99		Platycterium bifurc. cv.Roberts /99
Platycterium bifurc. var.venosa "Mt.Lewis" /99	Platycterium bifurc.cv Willinckii Scofield /99	
Platycterium hillii /99	Platycterium superbum (Cairns) /99	Platycterium superbum 09/99
Platycterium veitchii'08/99	Polystichum australiense 12/99	Polystichum formosum 6/99
Polystichum formosum 3/00	Pronephrum asperum 3/99	Psilotum nudum 8/99 B
Pteris umbrosa 6/99	Sticherus flabellatus 8/99 B	Sticherus urceolatus 3/99 B

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS SOUGHT - I would once again like to appeal to individuals or groups to send articles, questions on their favourite plant, an interesting spot they may have visited, a tip on how to grow, or propagate plants, or something you've discovered about watering, light, mixtures, fertilisers etc. Questions have generated a deal of interest in the past. It is **your** newsletter, help us make it work better for you!

DEADLINE FOR COPY – Closing date for material to be included in the September Newsletter is August 15th, 2000. Your contributions are valuable – whether as a group or individual. I strongly urge groups from the various States to send articles.

Asp. Polyodon (Mare's tail fern)
As mentioned in S.E. Qld. Report.

Graphic from Jones Clemesha 1981



**If undeliverable return to:
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BALLARAT. Vic. 3350**

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