



**THE  
FERN SOCIETY**

**OF  
VICTORIA**

**Inc.**

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**NEWSLETTER**

VOLUME 11, Number 12, December 1989

## FERN SOCIETY OF VICTORIA Inc.

Postal Address: P.O. Box 45,  
Heidelberg West, Victoria, Australia, 3081

### Office Bearers:

President:	Robert Lee	Ph.	- 836 1528
Immed. Past Pres.:	Keith Hutchinson		- 45 2997
Vice-Presidents:	John Oliver		- 879 1976
	Terry Turney		- 211 8169
Treasurer:	Albert Ward		- 459 4392
Secretary:	Bernadette Blackstock		- 391 5517
Spore Bank Manager:	Barry White		- 337 9793
Membership Secretary:	John Oliver		- 879 1976
Editor:	Terry Turney		- 211 8169
Book Sales:	Derek Griffiths		- 336 3157

8 Susan Court, East Keilor, Vic., 3033

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### President's Message:

This Newsletter and the December General Meeting mark the end of the 1980's for the Fern Society activities and a little more than a decade of life for the Society. It therefore seems an appropriate point in time for all of us to review the way the Society has operated to date, to consider how well the mode of operation has filled our own specific needs and to decide what changes we would like to have made. The committee of Management will be discussing possible variations in approach, but the formulation of any changes will be greatly aided and speeded up if everyone gives the matter some thought, and volunteers opinions or suggestions early in the New Year. Suggestions for activities of a practical nature involving more "audience participation" at meetings will be particularly welcome.

One of the recent highlights of this last year of the 80's was the visit on 29th October to Ian and Dorothy Forte's property "Fern Glen". The 43 people who went enjoyed beautiful ferns both in the houses and (for the energetic) in natural conditions, superb weather and lunch in a delightful garden setting. We are most grateful to Dot and Ian for their kindness in inviting us and their efforts in preparing for our visit. Our thanks go also to John Hodges as the co-ordinator of the visit, as well as to Norma and to Jean Boucher for the continuing supply of the essential "cuppa".

Since the August issue, our monthly Newsletters have been the fruits of a joint effort by Terry Turney and John Oliver, as Terry has been absent on business trips for much of the period and unable to do all the work himself. Terry provided the articles which could be prepared in advance, and John looked after current items plus the actual layout of the publication. I know that this extra work has been a great burden to John, who already leads a very active life, and thank him most sincerely on behalf of all members for his dedication.

## NEXT MEETING

at 7.30 p.m., Thursday, 14th December  
at the Herbarium, Botanic Gardens  
Birdwood Ave, South Yarra  
XMAS MEETING  
and  
FERN FORUM



### Program:

- 7:30 - Fern, Book and Spore Sales
- Library Loans, Special Effort Ticket Sales
- 8:00 - December General Meeting
- 8:30 - Fern Forum - New Format
- 9:30 - Special Effort Draw and Supper.

### President's Message:

Unfortunately, the demands of Terry's professional life have now increased to the stage where he must relinquish the position as Editor after the February issue. In view of the importance of the Newsletter, especially for those who cannot attend monthly meetings, we must fill the position of Editor quickly. Would anyone who is willing to become Editor (or perhaps, as an alternative, be a member of an editorial team) please let us know urgently. It would be preferable to speak to Terry, who can discuss the needs of the position in detail. I should add here, as mentioned on several previous occasions, we must also have someone soon to fill the position of Secretary, as Bernadette Blackstock only agreed to continue in this role on a temporary basis. Please consider seriously whether you can help - the Society cannot function without a Secretary.

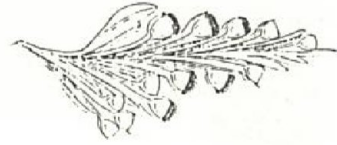
In the meantime, let us try to make our December meeting a successful and enjoyable one. Write out your questions on the subjects you would like discussed at the Fern Forum, or ask them during the meeting if you prefer. Don't forget to bring along ferns to decorate the hall, contributions to the supper and items to fill the Christmas hampers which (along with another of Mavis Potter's superb Christmas cakes), will be the prizes for the special effort.

And a Merry Christmas, Happy New Year and a safe holiday season  
to all.

Best Regards  
Bob Lee

## SPEAKER REPORT - November General Meeting

Topic - BRYOPHYTES



Speaker - Dr George Scott

Bryology is a science which not many Botanists study - world wide there are about one thousand Bryologists with from twelve to twenty four in Australia. Both Australia and New Zealand are very rich in Bryophytes whilst throughout the world some 15,000 species of mosses and 10,000 species of liverworts exist. Each species is named which makes the task of identification and cataloguing very arduous. Many species are so similar that efforts are being made to reduce the number of named species by at least 50%.

Dr Scott explained that he would discuss in general terms mosses and liverworts; two plant forms which can be preserved and studied without technical problems - they can be dried out at room temperature and do not require pressing. In fact some moss species can be dried, pulverized through a blender and if scattered on moist peat, even the most minute portion will spring to life. Like most groups of plants there are those species are easy to identify and conversely there are those which are very difficult.

In Australia the mosses range in size from a maximum 30 cm (one foot) to a minimum of just one millimetre. Mosses can be recognised as such by use of a hand lens, but the positive identification of species requires the use of a microscope.

Mosses and Liverworts are the two main groups in Bryophytes. They are in no way related to Lichens. In their system of reproduction the elements used in the process of fertilisation are the same as those applying to ferns. These elements are the Antheridium (male cell containing motile sperm). In ferns, the spore after lodging in a suitable environment produces a tiny green prothallus. Each prothallus is equipped with both female and male cells. Fertilisation occurs on the prothallus when a sperm from the male cell moves to and is accepted by the egg in the female cell. The result of this union is called sporophyte which soon becomes independent.

The process of fertilisation in mosses and liverworts is completely the converse of ferns. The Gametophyte or plant stage which produces the sexual elements (prothallus in ferns) is actually the whole adult plant in Bryophytes.

On these adult Plants the Antheridiums are secreted in tiny cups which fill with water during rain or a heavy dew. Into this water sperm is released and fertilisation then depends on heavy rain drops splashing the sperm filled water over the rest of the plant. The cell containing the eggs are developed separately which make this form of union seem like a hit or miss affair. Nevertheless by the splashing of sperm filled water some sperm manages to reach the eggs

\*\*\*\*\* Please remember to bring along to the December Meeting a small plate of supper and some goodies to be included in the Xmas Hampers. \*\*\*\*\*

Continued.....

to complete the procreation process. After fertilisation the sporophyte emerges, usually as a straight stalk bearing a spore capsule on top. The spore is shed when ripe in much the same way as in ferns. The adult plant arises directly from the spore and the sporophyte which develops on the adult plant never becomes independent.

Dr Scott showed excellent colour slides of many species of mosses and liverworts. They described such varied habitats as rain forests, arid country and caves. He said that liverworts differ from mosses in they respect that they are more leafy with leaves close to the soil. All appeared as very attractive plants.

As a horticultural proposition, liverworts more so than mosses, can be grown as a private collection. Dr Scott said that he had grown both liverworts and rain forest mosses in a terrarium and also in an enclosed shelter fitted with mist sprays.

President Robert Lee moved a vote of thanks to Dr Scott, thanking him for providing a fascinating evening and complemented him on his mastery of his subject. The audience heartily agreed.

written by Doug Thomas

### NORTH ISLAND NEW ZEALAND

No of People : 20, 21st person will be free  
Duration : 14 days,  
When : Mid May departure,  
Cost : \$1620\person. Deposit : \$100.00

Air fares, accommodation, transfer fees, insurance, airport taxes, chef, entrance fees to all parks etc, travel bag and a cocktail party on arrival are all included in the trip costs.

You must have a current passport, and could you please let us know as soon as possible, ie. at the Xmas Meeting.

**Approximate itinerary :**

Fly direct to Wellington - Lower , Upper Hutt - Palmerston Nth  
New Plymouth - Egmont National Park  
Hamilton  
Auckland - Noel Crump Nursery & Collection  
Bay of Islands  
Whangarei - National Park  
Rotorua  
Taupo  
Turangi - National Park  
Napier  
Wellington - Depart

Accommodation : Holiday Camps - Sleeping Bags  
Contact : Mary Frost on (057) 26 9287  
: Chris Goudey

## Conservation of Australian Ferns by Dr. Terry Turney

Growing pressure on natural habitats is placing much of the World's plant life in danger of extinction. In Australia, major environmental threats to our fern habitats are those associated with land clearing and logging in the rainforest areas of S.W. Tas. S.E. NSW and northern Qld. National policies of sustainable land use are required to ensure that threatened species are not further compromised. In order to assess the extent of to which Australian plants are in peril, a system of risk assessment has been devised. It takes several factors into consideration: how widely is the species distributed, how well is it conserved and whether it is subject to exploitation.

The list of endangered fern species, found on the next page, was prepared from a publication by Leigh, Briggs and Hartley of the Aust. Nat. Parks and Wildlife Service ("Rare and Threatened Ferns in Australia", Spec. Publ. No.7, Canberra, 1980) and updated to the present time, using their risk codes.

### Distribution Category

- '1' Species known only from the single "type" collection. Possibly under extreme risk.
- '2' Species with a very restricted distribution in Australia of less than 100 Km. The species may not necessarily be rare at present, but are at considerable risk because of possible local changes or threats, such as fire, industrial or residential development, mining, farming, hydro-electric projects etc
- '3' Species with a range of over 100Km, but found only in small populations which are restricted to highly specific habitats. Here the threat is less localized but could be, for example, prolonged drought, grazing, damage by pests or diseases or extensive land clearing.

### Conservation Status

- 'X' Species presumed extinct.
- 'E' Endangered species in serious risk of disappearing from the wild state within 10 or 20 years if present land use continues. This includes species with populations possibly too small to survive even if present in proclaimed reserves.
- 'V' Vulnerable specie, not presently endangered, but at risk over a longer period through continued land depletion, or which largely occur on sites likely to experience changes in land use which would threaten their survival.
- 'R' Species which are rare in Australia but are not currently considered endangered or vulnerable. Such species may be represented by a relatively large population in a very restricted area or by smaller populations spread over a wider range.
- 'K' Poorly known species that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories. At present distribution information is inadequate.
- 'C' Species known to be found in a National or similar park. However, it may not necessarily be adequately conserved there.
- '\*' Species which are exploited in the wild by frequent collection etc.
- '+' Species which have a distribution beyond Australia.

Conservation of Australian Ferns Continued.....

Locality

W = Western Australia, Y = Northern Territory, S = South Australia, Q = Queensland, N = New South Wales, V = Victoria and T = Tasmania.

The Table shows that over 10% of Australia's fern species are currently at risk. Very many of these species are to be found in the tropical rainforests of northern Queensland. There is scant consolation in knowing that if we were to perform a similar study for threatened fern species in Malaysia, Indonesia or the Phillipines the proportion may be 80%! In a relatively affluent country, such as Australia, which has several well organized fern societies, we have a responsibility to ensure the survival of our indigenous species. We have an added responsibility to see that our resources are used to promote the survival of the pteridophyte flora throughout the S.E. Asian region.

If we don't act now, no-one else will! Soon will be too late! What can be done? One suggestion is to set up an international spore bank that ensures survival, at least in cultivation. What ideas do you have?

Genus	Species	Risk Code	State	Genus	Species	Risk Code	State
Amphineuron	immersum	3V+	Q	Hymenophyllum	gracilescens	2V	Q
Amphineuron	queenslandicum	1K	Q	Hymenophyllum	javanicum	3RC+	Q
Antrophyllum	plantagineum	2K+	Q	Hymenophyllum	kerianum	2RC	Q
Apteropteris	aplanta	3RC	T	Hymenophyllum	lobbii	2RC+	Q
Asplenium	bicentenniale	2K	Q	Hymenophyllum	marginatum	3R	QN
Asplenium	hookeranum	2R+	V	Hymenophyllum	pumilum	3RC	N
Asplenium	laserpitiifolium	3VC+	Q	Hymenophyllum	whitei	2RC	Q
Asplenium	normale	3K+	Q	Lastreopsis	grayi	3RC	Q
Asplenium	parvum	3V	Q	Lemmaphyllum	accedens	3RC+	Q
Asplenium	unilaterale	2V+	Q	Lindsaea	pulchella	2V+	Q
Blechnum	ambiguum	3V	QN	Lindsaea	walkerae	3R+	Q
Blechnum	gregsonii	2V	N	Lomariopsis	kingii	3K+	Q
Cheilanthes	dunlopil	1K	Y	Lycopodium	carinatum	3VC*	Q
Cheilanthes	fragillima	2K	Y	Lycopodium	dalhousieanum	3V**	Q
Cheilanthes	nudiuscula	1X	Q	Lycopodium	lockyeri	2V*	Q
Cheilanthes	shirleyana	2E	Q	Lycopodium	marsupiiforme	3V*	Q
Chingia	australis	1K	Q	Lycopodium	phlegmaria	3RC**	Q
Crepidomanes	majoriae	3RC	Q	Lycopodium	phlegmariodes	3RC**	Q
Ctenopteris	blechnoides	3V+	Q	Lycopodium	polytrichioides	2V*	Q
Ctenopteris	repandula	2V+	Q	Lycopodium	proliferum	3RC**	Q
Culcita	villosa	3V+	Q	Lycopodium	serratatum	3RC**	Q
Cyathea	baileyana	3RC*	Q	Lycopodium	squarrosam	3RC*	Q
Cyathea	celibica	3R**	Q	Marsilea	paradoxa	1X	W
Cyathea	cunninghamii	3RC**	VT	Microgonium	mindorensis	2RC+	Q
Cyathea	exilis	3K*	Q	Microgonium	tahitense	3RC+	QN
Cyathea	felina	2R**	Q	Monogramma	dareicarpa	3RC+	Q
Cyathea	marcescens	3RC*	VT	Nephrolepis	arida	3K	WY
Cystopteris	felix-fragilis	3RC+	NVT	Nephrolepis	radicans	1KC	Q
Davallia	solida	3RC+	Q	Oenotrichia	dissecta	2R	Q
Dicksonia	herbertii	3RC*	QN	Plesioneuron	tuberculatum	3V+	Q
Dicksonia	youngiae	3RC*	QN	Platynerium	hillii	3V*	Q
Didymoglossum	exigum	3RC+	Q	Platynerium	superbum	3VC**	QN
Diplopterygium	longissimum	3R+	Q	Platynerium	veitchii	3RC*	Q
Dipteris	conjugata	3R+	Q	Pluomanes	pallidum	3RC+	Q
Diplazium	cordifolium	3R+	Q	Pneumatopteris	costata	3V+	Q
Doodia	maxima	3RC	Q	Pneumatopteris	pennigera	3RC+	QVT
Doryopteris	ludens	2R+	Q	Polystichum	fragile	3RC	Q
Dryopteris	sparsa	3RC	Q	Pteridoblechnum	acuminatum	2R	Q
Gleichenia	absida	3RC	T	Pteris	orientalis	3V+	Q
Gleichenia	milnei	1K+	Q	Reediella	endlicheriana	3R	Q
Grammitis	albasetosa	2RC	Q	Sphaerocionium	lyallii	3RC+	N
Grammitis	armstrongii	3RC+	NVT	Sphaerostephanos	unitus	3K+	Q
Grammitis	reinwardtii	3V+	Q	Tectaria	devexa	3V	Q
Humata	pectinata	3VC	Q	Tmesipteris	elongata	3RC+	VT
Hymenophyllum	eboracense	2V	Q	Trichomanes	aphlebioides	3K+	Q

**- 1990 FERN SHOW -**

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It's time again ( already ! ) for a preliminary announcement about the Fern Show

We have booked the Nunawading Horticultural Centre in Forest Hill for the weekend of 31st March and 1st April, and hope that most members within reach of the venue will be able to keep at least some of the weekend free to participate in the Show's activities. New members are particularly encouraged to take part. Limited fern knowledge is no drawback - there are plenty of jobs for all levels of competence, and the Show presents the best single chance in the whole year to see lots of great ferns and learn from your fellow members in a carnival atmosphere.

At this stage the only action required is some preliminary thought on which ferns you might like to present for display, so that they can be given a little extra attention over the period up to the Show.

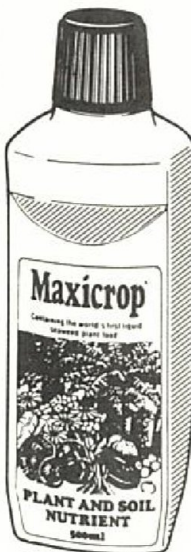
All members who have ferns surplus to their needs are welcome to offer them for sale at the Show. The only requirements are that they be healthy and free of pests, and that they have been grown by a member for a reasonable period (ie. not just acquired for resale).

Bob Lee  
Chairman Fern Show Committee

**SPECIAL EFFORT WINNERS  
NOVEMBER MEETING**

1. Nancy Perry
2. Renee Sheils
3. Coral Nicholson
4. Allison Whytecross
5. George Scott (Guest Speaker)
6. Bob Lee
7. Simon Hardin
8. Dave White
9. Doug Thomas
10. Evelyn Crupi





## Maxicrop

"Goodness from the sea"

- \* Contains over 60 elements and minerals
- \* Safe and easy to use.
- \* Made from fresh growing seaweed.
- \* Ideally suited for ferns
- \* Maxicrop is available from nurseries and other places where garden products are sold.

### Maxicrop

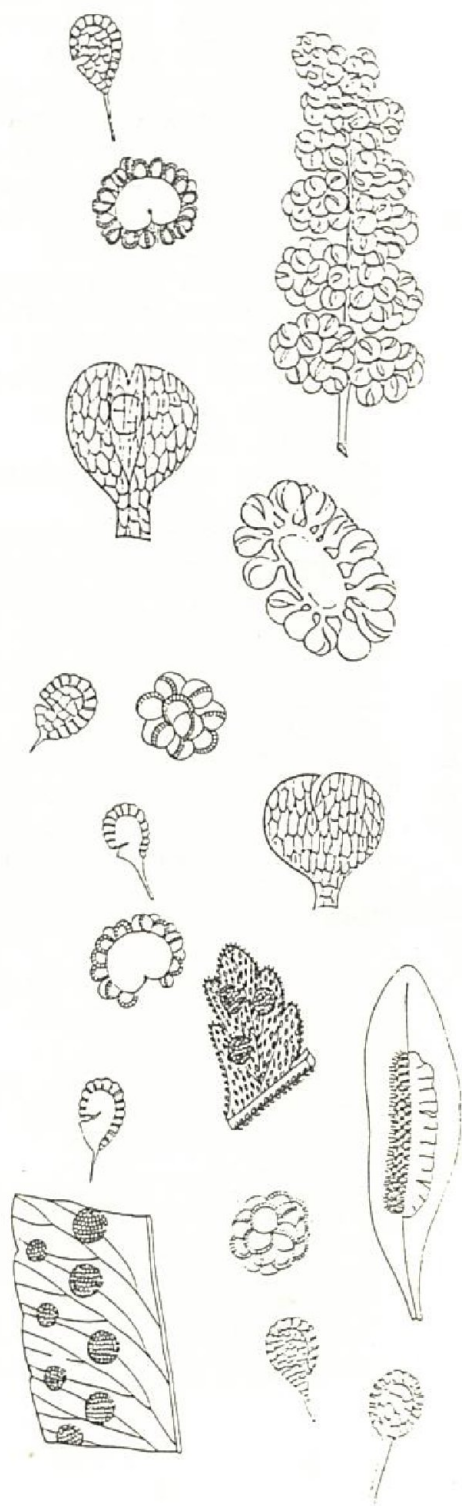
4/375 Bayswater Rd., Bayswater. Vic. 3153.  
P.O. BOX 302, Bayswater, Vic. 3153. Tel. Melb. (03) 720 2200



# Spore Bank - Dec. 1989

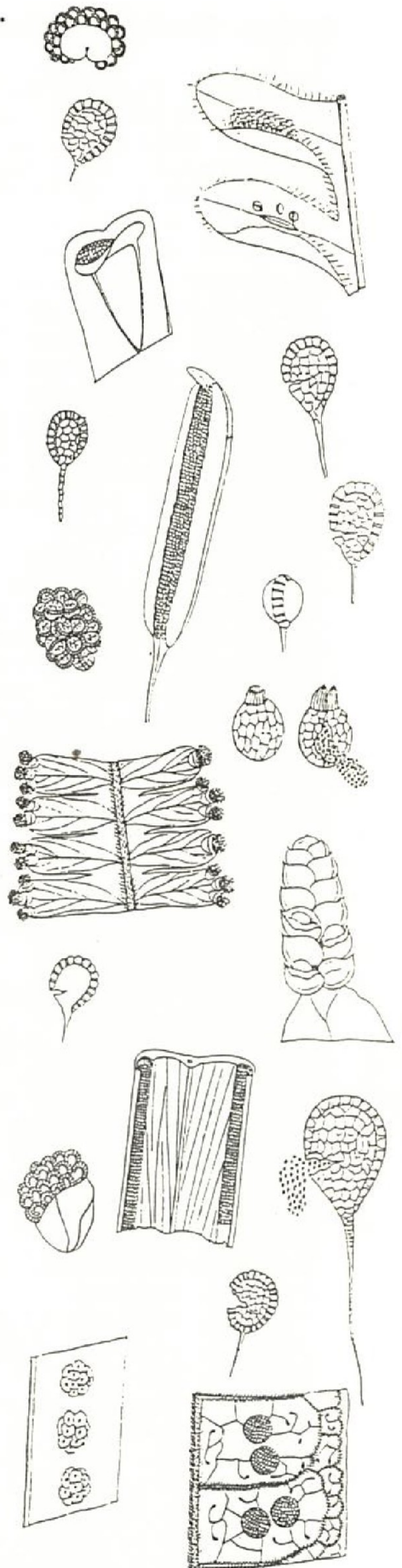
Ordering: The following spore is free to those who donate spore. Otherwise, members - 20 cents each, non-members - 50 cents. Available at meetings or by mail from Barry White, 24 Ruby Street, West Essendon, Victoria, 3040 (Ph: 337 9793). Please add \$1.00 for p. & p. Ther is no charge for overseas members, but to cover postage 2 International reply Cupons would be appreciated.

ADIANTUM hispidulum	6/89
ADIANTUM raddianum 'Delicatulum'	3/86
ADIANTUM raddianum 'Elegans'	2/89
ADIANTUM raddianum 'Gracillimum'	2/89
ADIANTUM raddianum 'Grandiceps'	3/87
ADIANTUM raddianum 'Grossum'	3/87
ADIANTUM raddianum 'Lady supreme'	3/89
ADIANTUM raddianum 'Pacottii'	3/89
AGLAOMORPHA heraclea	6/87
ANEMIA mexicana	3/89
ANEMIA phyllitidis	3/89
ARACHNIODES foliosa	10/88
ASPLENIUM adiantum-nigrum	6/86
ASPLENIUM australasicum	8/86
ASPLENIUM bulbiferum (native)	1/87
ASPLENIUM milnei (bifurcated)	9/89
ASPLENIUM sp.(nidus? - W. Irian)	/87
ASPLENIUM trichomanes	1/86
ASPLENIUM trichomanes 'incisum'	6/86
ATHYRIUM elegans	3/89
ATHYRIUM schimperii	3/89
BELVISIA mucronata	3/86
BLECHNUM australe	6/89
BLECHNUM brazieliense cv.cristata	2/89
BLECHNUM capense	10/88
BLECHNUM discolor	2/89
BLECHNUM fluviatile	3/89
BLECHNUM gibbum	2/89
BLECHNUM punctulatum	5/88
BLECHNUM tabulare	4/87
BLECHNUM wattsii	6/89
CHEILANTHES multifida	2/89
CHRISTELLA dentata	6/89
CHRISTELLA gueinziana	10/88
CIBOTIUM schiedei	11/86
CULCITA dubia	4/86
CYATHEA australis	4/88
CYATHEA cooperi	2/89
CYATHEA cooperi (black scales)	2/86
CYATHEA cooperi (glaucous)	/86
CYATHEA dealbata	6/88
CYATHEA leichhardtiana	9/89
CYATHEA medullaris	6/88
CYATHEA sp. (New Guinea)	2/86
CYATHEA vieillardii, New Caledonia	4/88
CYRTOMIUM falcatum	3/87
CYRTOMIUM falcatum x caryotideum	/86
CYSTOPTERIS dickieana	7/86
CYSTOPTERIS filix-fragilis	6/89
DICKSONIA antarctica	2/89
DICKSONIA fibrosa	3/86



Spore Bank - Dec. 1989 Continued.....

DICKSONIA herbertii	3/89
DIPLAZIUM australe	3/87
DOODIA maxima	2/89
DRYANARIA rigidula	4/86
DRYOPTERIS affinis 'polydactyla'	/87
DRYOPTERIS athamantica	3/89
DRYOPTERIS atrata	6/89
DRYOPTERIS carthusiana (crested)	3/86
DRYOPTERIS dilatata 'lepidota'	2/87
DRYOPTERIS filix-mas 'cristata'	3/86
DRYOPTERIS inequalis	4/87
DRYOPTERIS pedata	5/89
DRYOPTERIS sp., Korean Crown Fern	3/89
LASTREOPSIS acuminata	6/88
LASTREOPSIS calantha	3/86
LASTREOPSIS smithiana	2/89
LUNATHYRIUM japonicum	4/87
MARATTIA salicina	3/89
MICROLEPIA speluncae	3/86
MICROLEPIA strigosa	2/87
MICROSORIUM parksii	6/89
MICROSORIUM scandens	2/89
ONOCLEA sensibilis	6/86
PAESIA scaberula	7/86
PELLAEA actimiformis	3/89
PELLAEA viridis	/86
PHYLLITIS scolopendrium (small)	/87
PITYROGRAMMA chrysophylla	3/86
PLATYCERIUM bifurcatum	3/87
PLATYCERIUM hillii	4/86
PLATYCERIUM sp. (Timor)	/87
PLATYCERIUM superbum	2/89
POLYPODIUM vulgare	4/86
POLYSTICHUM echinatum	2/87
POLYSTICHUM formosum	6/89
POLYSTICHUM munitum	4/88
POLYSTICHUM proliferum	6/89
POLYSTICHUM retro-paleaceum	3/86
POLYSTICHUM setiferum plumosum cristata	2/89
PTERIS biaurita	6/87
PTERIS cretica 'parkerii'	3/87
PTERIS hendersonii	2/89
PTERIS lincata	2/89
PTERIS quadaurita v. argyraea	3/89
PTERIS semipinnata	2/89
PTERIS tremula	3/89
PTERIS tricolor	3/87
PTERIS wallichiana	2/88
RUMOHRA adiantiformis (S.Africa)	3/88
RUMOHRA adiantiformis (native)	6/89
STICHERUS tener	2/89
THELYPTERIS patens v. lepidota	2/89
WOODWARDIA fimbriata	/86



### OUR DAY WITH THE FORTES

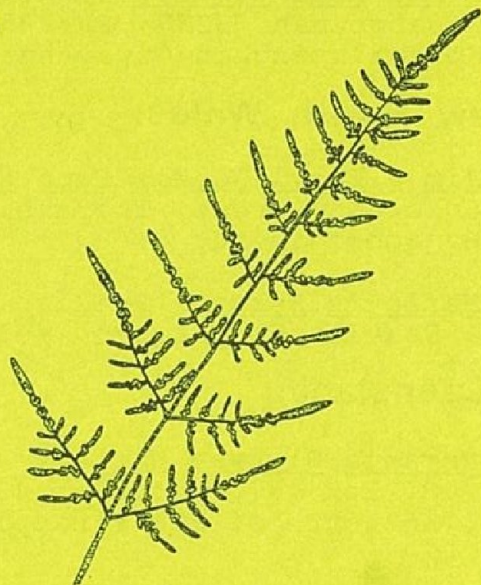
On a lovely sunny Sunday morning we drove through rural Victoria at its most picturesque arriving at the beautiful valley in Garfield North where Dorothy and Ian Forte reside. Their farm is set on superb pasture with a backdrop of magnificent eucalypt mountains rising some 450 metres.

After a greeting from Ian and Dorothy and several Society members we enjoyed viewing the magnificent fern collection in the main fern house. All were well groomed and growing to perfection in Dorothy's magic potting mix, but *Cyathea robertsiana* and *Blechnum gibbum* (about 5 feet tall) took my fancy. The *Adiantums* were also excellent but one should not pick favourites as all the ferns were growing together in harmony and contentment. Outside the glass house were superb tree ferns of all types, without doubt it would be hard to find better specimens.

As John Hodges had the barbeque just right and the urns on the boil we enjoyed our lunch under the lovely trees in the garden. After plenty of chatter we set out to view the native ferns in the forest.

With Dorothy as our guide we climbed up to about 200 metres (Dorothy is very fit indeed) and discovered many beautiful ferns. The following ferns were in abundance, *Cyathea Australis*, *Dicksonia antartica*, *Hypolepis*, *Doodia*, *Pteridium*, *Polystichum*, *Pellaea*, *Chielathes*, *Asplenium bulbiferum*, *A. flabellifolium*, *Rumohia*, *Blechnums*, *Adiantums*, *Athyium*, *Microsorium*, *Histriopteris*, *Lastriopteris*, with *Aenopteris* the Gypsy fern and *Hymen ophyllium* the filmy fern almost covering many trees. We also found many beautiful club mosses and native orchids. I also found every hole one could disappear down but fortunately arrived back at the farmhouse in one piece. After another cup of coffee we made our way home very well satisfied with the first class hospitality of Dorothy and Ian Forte. We extend our sincerest thanks to them both.

Keith Hutchinson.



## BUYERS' GUIDE TO NURSERIES

### Victoria:

- \* Allans Flat Plant Farm - Retail.  
Tomkins Lane, Allans Flat, 3691, Ph:(060) 27 1375.  
(25Km south of Wodonga on the Yackandandah Road)  
Specializing in ferns and indoor plants. Open daily, except Wednesdays, and all public holidays.
- \* Andrew's Fern Nursery - Retail  
Cosgrove Road, Invergordon, 3636, Ph:(058) 65 5369.  
Large range of ferns for beginners and collectors. Open daily, including public holidays, except Saturdays.
- \* Austral Ferns - Wholesale Propagators. Ph:(052) 82 3084.  
Specializing in supplying retail nurseries with a wide range of hardy ferns - no tubes.
- \* Beasley's Nursery - Retail.  
195 Warrandyte Road, Doncaster East, 3109.  
Ph:(03) 844 3355.
- \* Cool Waters Fern Nursery - Wholesale Fern Propagators.  
Beech Forest, 3237, Ph:(052) 37 3283.  
Specializing in cool climate native ferns.
- \* Fern Acres Nursery - Retail.  
Kinglake West, 3757, Ph:(057) 86 5481.  
(On main road, opposite Kinglake West Primary School).  
Specializing in stags, elks and birdsnest ferns.
- \* "Fern Glen" - Wholesale and Retail. Visitors welcome.  
Garfield North, 3814, Ph:(056) 29 2375.
- \* R. & M. Fletcher's Fern Nursery - Retail.  
62 Walker Road, Seville, 3139, Ph:(059) 64 4680.  
(Look for sign on Warburton Highway, 300m east of Seville Shopping Centre. Closed Tues. except on public holidays).
- \* Mt Evelyn Fern Centre - Retail.  
63 York Road, Mt. Evelyn, 3796, Ph:(03) 736 1729.  
Mail orders welcome.
- \* Ridge Road Fernery - Wholesale and Retail.  
Weeaprounah, 3237, Ph:(052) 35 9383.  
Specializing in Otway native ferns.

### New South Wales:

- \* Jim & Beryl Geekie Fern Nursery - Retail.  
6 Nelson Street, Thornleigh, 2120, Ph:(02) 484 2684.  
By appointment.
- \* Marley's Ferns - Retail.  
5 Seaview Street, Mt. Kuring-gai, 2080, Ph:(02) 457 9168.

### Queensland:

- \* Moran's Highway Nursery - Wholesale and Retail.  
P.O. Box 467, Woombye, 4559, Ph:(071) 42 1613.  
(1Km north of Big Pinapple. Turn right into Kell Road).