



The South Florida Palm Society (SFPS)

## **THE PALM REPORT**

37th Fall 2021 Palm Show & Sale



November 6th & 7th, 2021  
at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden  
10am – 4pm

*Featuring Hundreds of Species of Rare, Native, & Exotic Palms*

**November 2021 Sale Issue**



On behalf of the South Florida Palm Society board of directors we would like to welcome vendors, members, and the public to our 37<sup>th</sup> Palm Show & Sale to be held at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden in Coral Gables, November 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup>.

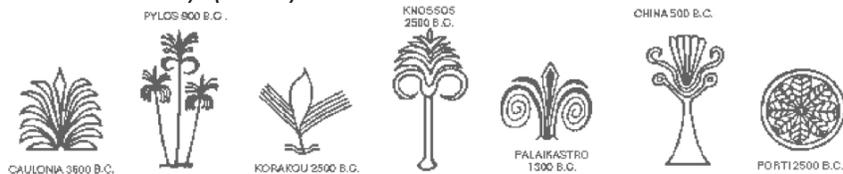
We have some of our old vendors returning, as well as some new vendors participating for the first time.

With over 300 unique species and varieties of palms + cycads for sale, in addition to seeds to be distributed to attendees. Plants from some of South Florida's premier growers will be available, and we are happy that they are all members of our Society, this will be a great event. Thanks to everyone that helped put this together, see you this weekend at the Garden.

*Jorge J. Zaldivar, President*

&

*Julio Alvarez, Vice President, Event Committee*  
*South Florida Palm Society (SFPS), Miami, Florida*





#	VENDOR
1	David Lord's Palms & Exotic Plants
2	Clay Porch - Urban Oasis
3	Karim Fernandez - Karma Nursery
5	Dave Farber
10	South Florida Palm Society (SFPS)
31	Albert Livingston Tree Farms
57	Jeff Searle - Rainforest Collection
66	Ron Croci, Jr. - Sherwood Forest Nursery
68	Ellis Brown - Nature's Tapestry
70	Michael Street
91	Jody Haynes

Plant list - November 6-7, 2021

<b><i>Acrocomia crisper</i></b>	57
<b><i>Actinokentia divaricata</i></b>	68
<b><i>Adonidia merrillii</i></b>	31
<b><i>Adonidia merrillii variegated</i></b>	3
<b><i>Aiphanes caryotifolia</i></b>	3
<b><i>Aiphanes horrida</i></b>	10
<b><i>Allagoptera brevicalyx</i></b>	2
<b><i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i></b>	2
<b><i>Archontophoenix purpurea</i></b>	3
<b><i>Areca catechu</i></b>	2,3
<b><i>Areca catechu</i> 'Alba'</b>	68
<b><i>Areca catechu</i> 'Dwarf'</b>	66
<b><i>Areca ipot</i></b>	68
<b><i>Areca macrocalyx</i> 'Red Crownshaft'</b>	68
<b><i>Areca mandacanii</i></b>	68
<b><i>Areca tunku</i></b>	68
<b><i>Areca vestiaria</i></b>	57,66,68
<b><i>Areca vestiaria</i> 'Red'</b>	3,57,68
<b><i>Areca vestiaria</i> 'Maroon Leaf'</b>	66



<b><i>Areca vestiaria</i></b> 'Orange'	3,66
<b><i>Arenga engleri</i></b>	31
<b><i>Arenga hookeriana</i></b>	2,66
<b><i>Arenga pinnata</i></b>	66
<b><i>Asterogyne martiana</i></b>	1,57
<b><i>Astrocaryum mexicanum</i></b>	2
<b><i>Attalea cohune</i></b>	66,91

<b><i>Balaka longirostris</i></b>	68
<b><i>Balaka seemanii</i></b>	68
<b><i>Basselinia pancheri</i></b>	68
<b><i>Beccariophoenix alfredii</i></b>	2
<b><i>Borassus aethiopum</i></b>	66
<b><i>Brassiophoenix drymophloeoides</i></b>	57
<b><i>Burretiokentia hapala</i></b>	2
<b><i>Burretiokentia vieillardii</i></b>	57

<b><i>Calyptrocalyx albertisianus</i></b>	57,68
<b><i>Calyptrocalyx leptostachys</i></b>	68
<b><i>Calyptrocalyx micholitzii</i></b> 'Kainlas'	68
<b><i>Calyptrocalyx pachystachys</i></b>	57
<b><i>Calyptrocalyx sp.</i></b> 'Kainlas'	57
<b><i>Calyptrocalyx sp.</i></b> 'Mara'	57
<b><i>Calyptrocalyx yamutumene</i></b>	1
<b><i>Carpoxyton macrospermum</i></b>	1,2
<b><i>Caryota maxima</i></b>	2
<b><i>Caryota monostachya</i></b>	57
<b><i>Caryota no</i></b>	68
<b><i>Caryota obtusa</i></b>	57
<b><i>Caryota ophiopellis</i></b>	3,68
<b><i>Chamaedorea adscendens</i></b>	66
<b><i>Chamaedorea arenbergiana</i></b>	57
<b><i>Chamaedorea klotzschiana</i></b>	57
<b><i>Chamaedorea metallica</i></b>	57
<b><i>Chamaedorea stolonifera</i></b>	66



<b><i>Chamaedorea tenella</i></b>	3,68
<b><i>Chambeyronia hookeri</i></b>	2,66
<b><i>Chambeyronia houailou</i></b>	2
<b><i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i></b>	2,3,66,68
<b><i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i></b> 'Houailou'	68
<b><i>Chambeyronia sp.</i></b> 'Houailou'	57
<b><i>Chelyocarpus chuco</i></b>	68
<b><i>Chuniophoenix hainanensis</i></b>	2,66
<b><i>Clinostigma savoryanum</i></b>	2, 57
<b><i>Coccolobos arenicola</i></b>	66
<b><i>Coccothrinax argentata</i></b>	31,66
<b><i>Coccothrinax borhidiana</i></b>	66,70
<b><i>Coccothrinax boschiana</i></b>	66
<b><i>Coccothrinax crinita</i></b>	2,31,57,70
<b><i>Coccothrinax gracilis</i></b>	66
<b><i>Coccothrinax gundlachii</i></b>	66
<b><i>Coccothrinax macroglossa</i></b>	66
<b><i>Coccothrinax macroglossa</i></b> 'Azul'	2,66,68
<b><i>Coccothrinax miraguama</i></b>	31
<b><i>Coccothrinax moaensis</i></b>	57,66
<b><i>Coccothrinax montana</i></b>	66
<b><i>Coccothrinax salvatoris</i></b>	2,66
<b><i>Coccothrinax scoparia</i></b>	70
<b><i>Coccothrinax sp.</i></b>	2
<b><i>Coccothrinax spissa</i></b>	68
<b><i>Cocos nucifera</i></b> 'Fiji Dwarf'	66
<b><i>Cocos nucifera</i></b> 'Green Malayan'	31
<b><i>Cocos nucifera</i></b> 'Red Spicata Dwarf'	66
<b><i>Colpothrinax cookii</i></b>	57
<b><i>Copernicia baileyana</i></b>	31,66,70,91
<b><i>Copernicia berteriana</i></b>	2
<b><i>Copernicia cowellii</i></b>	57
<b><i>Copernicia curtissii</i></b>	2,68
<b><i>Copernicia ekmanii</i></b>	91



<b><i>Copernicia fallaensis</i></b>	5,57,66
<b><i>Copernicia gigas</i></b>	68
<b><i>Copernicia hospita</i></b>	91
<b><i>Copernicia hospita</i></b> 'Silver Form'	66
<b><i>Copernicia rigida</i></b>	57
<b><i>Cryosophila guagara</i></b>	70
<b><i>Cyphophoenix alba</i></b>	68
<b><i>Cyphophoenix elegans</i></b>	66
<b><i>Cyphophoenix nucele</i></b>	57,66,68
<b><i>Cyrtostachys bakeri</i></b>	57,68
<b><i>Cyrtostachys elegans</i></b>	68
<b><i>Cyrtostachys renda</i></b>	1,3,57,68
<b><i>Cyrtostachys renda</i></b> 'Yellow'	57
<b><i>Cyrtostachys renda</i></b> hybrid	57

<b><i>Deckenia nobilis</i></b>	68
<b><i>Dictyosperma album</i></b>	1
<b><i>Drymophloeus sp.</i></b> 'Irian Jaya'	68
<b><i>Drymophloeus patipi</i></b>	57
<b><i>Dypsis albofarinosa</i></b>	2,57
<b><i>Dypsis baronii</i></b>	3,57
<b><i>Dypsis cabadae</i></b>	31,66
<b><i>Dypsis coriacea</i></b>	68
<b><i>Dypsis forficifolia</i></b>	68
<b><i>Dypsis lanceolata</i></b>	2,66
<b><i>Dypsis lastellania</i></b>	2,66
<b><i>Dypsis leptocheilos</i></b>	3
<b><i>Dypsis lutescens</i></b> Dwarf	57
<b><i>Dypsis minuta</i></b>	68
<b><i>Dypsis pilulifera</i></b>	3
<b><i>Dypsis psammophila</i></b>	1
<b><i>Dypsis rosea</i></b>	68
<b><i>Dypsis sp.</i></b> 'Bejoufa'	68
<b><i>Dypsis sp.</i></b> 'Dark Mealybug'	68



<b>Dypsis sp. 'Lafazamanga'</b>	68
<b>Dypsis sp. 'Maroantsetia'</b>	68
<b>Dypsis sp. 'Mayotte'</b>	66

<b>Euterpe oleracea</b>	2,57
<b>Euterpe precatoria</b> variegated	3

<b>Gaussia attenuata</b>	2
<b>Gaussia gomez-pompae</b>	66
<b>Gaussia maya</b>	1
<b>Gaussia princeps</b>	66
<b>Geonoma atrovirens</b>	3,68

<b>Hemithrinax ekmaniana</b>	2,57
<b>Heterospathe cagayanensis</b>	1,57
<b>Heterospathe minor</b>	66
<b>Heterospathe salomonensis</b>	66
<b>Heterospathe uniformis</b>	57
<b>Howea forsteriana</b>	66
<b>Hydriastele beguinii</b> 'Obi Island'	2,57,68
<b>Hydriastele dransfieldii</b>	68
<b>Hydriastele pinangoides</b>	68
<b>Hyophorbe indica</b> 'Red'	2
<b>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</b>	31

<b>Iguanura asli</b>	68
<b>Iguanura divergens</b>	68
<b>Iguanura palmuncula</b>	68
<b>Iguanura tenuis</b>	57
<b>Itaya amicornum</b>	68

<b>Johannesteijsmannia altifrons</b>	1,3
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<b>Kentiopsis oliviformis</b>	2,57,66
<b>Kentiopsis pyriformis</b>	57,68



<i>Kerriodoxa elegans</i>	2,66
<i>Lanonia calciphila</i>	68
<i>Lanonia dasyantha</i>	2,3,57,68
<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	57
<i>Leucothrinax morrisii</i>	66
<i>Licuala acaulis</i> OR <i>Licuala</i> sp. 'Yal Braal'	57
<i>Licuala averyanovii</i>	68
<i>Licuala ferruginea</i>	68
<i>Licuala fordiana</i>	68
<i>Licuala grandis</i>	3,57,66,70
<i>Licuala honheoensis</i>	68
<i>Licuala maculata</i>	3,68
<i>Licuala mattanensis</i> 'Mapu'	3
<i>Licuala mattanensis</i> 'Paucisecta'	3
<i>Licuala montana</i>	57
<i>Licuala peltata</i>	2,57
<i>Licuala peltata</i> 'Sumawongjii'	1,3,31,57,66
<i>Licuala rumphii</i>	57
<i>Licuala terengganuensis</i>	1,57,68
<i>Licuala thoana</i>	68
<i>Licuala triphylla</i>	57,68
<i>Loxococcus rupicola</i>	68
<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	3,57
<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>	57,68
<i>Metroxylon vitiensis</i>	57,68
<i>Neoveitchia storckii</i>	2,66
<i>Orania palindan</i>	57
<i>Orania</i> sp. (PNG)	68
<i>Pelagodoxa henryana</i>	57
<i>Pelagodoxa mesocarpa</i>	68



<b><i>Phoenicophorium borsigianum</i></b>	3,57,68
<b><i>Phoenix sylvestris</i></b>	31
<b><i>Pinanga</i> 'Thai Mottled'</b>	68
<b><i>Pinanga aristata</i></b>	3
<b><i>Pinanga caesia</i></b>	68
<b><i>Pinanga copelandii</i></b>	68
<b><i>Pinanga coronata</i></b>	57
<b><i>Pinanga curranii</i></b>	68
<b><i>Pinanga disticha</i></b>	3
<b><i>Pinanga maculata</i></b>	3
<b><i>Pinanga modesta</i></b>	68
<b><i>Pinanga sp.</i> 'Blue Seed'</b>	3
<b><i>Pinanga sp.</i> 'Maroon Crownshaff'</b>	68
<b><i>Pinanga sp.</i> 'Thai Mottled'</b>	3
<b><i>Pinanga speciosa</i></b>	57
<b><i>Pinanga urosperma</i></b>	68
<b><i>Pinanga watanaiana</i></b>	3
<b><i>Pritchardia forbesiana</i></b>	68
<b><i>Pritchardia hillebrandii</i></b>	2
<b><i>Pritchardia mitiaroana</i></b>	66
<b><i>Pritchardia thurstonii</i></b>	2
<b><i>Pseudophoenix ekmanii</i></b>	66
<b><i>Pseudophoenix lediniana</i></b>	68
<b><i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i></b>	31,66,70
<b><i>Pseudophoenix vinifera</i></b>	66
<b><i>Ptychosperma schefferi</i></b>	66
<b><i>Ptychosperma sp.</i> 'Wotobocho'</b>	57
<b><i>Ptychosperma sp.</i> 'Paddle leaf'</b>	70
<b><i>Ravenea sambiranensis</i></b>	57
<b><i>Reinhardtia latisecta</i></b>	57
<b><i>Rhapis</i> 'Super Dwarf'</b>	68
<b><i>Rhapis excelsa</i></b>	66
<b><i>Sabal mauritiiiformis</i></b>	2,66



<b><i>Sabal minor</i></b>	2,66
<b><i>Sabinaria magnifica</i></b>	68
<b><i>Salacca zalacca</i></b>	57
<b><i>Satakentia liukuensis</i></b>	2,57,66,68
<b><i>Serenoa repens</i></b>	31
<b><i>Serenoa repens</i> 'Silver Form'</b>	66
<b><i>Syagrus cardenasii</i></b>	68
<b><i>Syagrus picrophylla</i></b>	68
<b><i>Syagrus schizophylla</i></b>	66

<b><i>Thrinax parviflora</i></b>	66
<b><i>Thrinax radiata</i></b>	31

<b><i>Verschaffeltia splendida</i></b>	57,68
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<b><i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i></b>	31
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<b><i>Zombia antillarum</i></b>	2,31,66
<b><i>Zombia x Coccothrinax</i></b>	66

## CYCADS

<b><i>Ceratozamia hildae</i></b>	91
<b><i>Ceratozamia miqueliana</i> 'Lake Form'</b>	91
<b><i>Ceratozamia robusta</i> 'Belize Form'</b>	91
<b><i>Cycas cupida</i></b>	91
<b><i>Cycas desolata</i></b>	91
<b><i>Cycas revoluta</i></b>	2
<b><i>Cycas wadei</i></b>	68

<b><i>Dioon angustifolium</i></b>	91
<b><i>Dioon argenteum</i></b>	91
<b><i>Dioon califanoi</i></b>	66
<b><i>Dioon caputoi</i></b>	91
<b><i>Dioon edule</i></b>	31,66,91
<b><i>Dioon holmgrenii</i></b>	91



<i>Dioon mejiae</i>	66,68,91
<i>Dioon merolae</i>	66,91
<i>Dioon purpusii</i>	91
<i>Dioon rzedowski</i>	66,91
<i>Dioon spinulosum</i>	2,31,66,91

<i>Encephalartos altensteinii</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos arenarius</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos barteri</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos cerinus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos cupidus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos dolomiticus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos dyerianus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos eugene-maraisii</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos ferox</i>	2,66,91
<i>Encephalartos ferox</i> 'Curly Leaf Form'	91
<i>Encephalartos gratus</i>	66
<i>Encephalartos hildebrandtii</i>	2,66,91
<i>Encephalartos horridus</i>	66
<i>Encephalartos horridus</i> 'Dwarf Form'	91
<i>Encephalartos ituriensis</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos laurentianus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos lehmannii</i>	2,66
<i>Encephalartos longifolius</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos munchii</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos natalensis</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos nubimontanus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos nubimontanus</i> 'Prevalent Form'	91
<i>Encephalartos paucidentatus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos sclavoi</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos transvenosus</i>	91
<i>Encephalartos transvenosus</i> x <i>woodii</i> 'F2'	91
<i>Encephalartos umbeluziensis</i>	91

<i>Lepidozamia hopei</i>	91
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<b><i>Macrozamia communis</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia angustissima</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia cremnophila</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia encephalartoides</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia fairchildiana</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia fischeri</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia furfuracea</i></b>	1
<b><i>Zamia inermis</i></b>	2,57,91
<b><i>Zamia loddigesii</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia muricata</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia nesophila</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia pseudoparasitica</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia pumila</i></b>	2
<b><i>Zamia sandovalii</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia skinneri</i></b>	57
<b><i>Zamia tuerckheimii</i></b>	91
<b><i>Zamia variegata</i></b>	2,91
<b><i>Zamia vazquezii</i></b>	91

### SEEDS

Descriptions below the complete list.

These seeds are available to the public at the SFPS booth #10. Join our society to support these projects. - <https://southfloridapalmsociety.org/join>

<b><i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i></b>
<b><i>Actinorhytis calapparia</i></b>
<b><i>Archontophoenix tuckeri</i></b>
<b><i>Arenga hookeriana</i></b>
<b><i>Arenga microcarpa</i></b>
<b><i>Arenga tremula</i></b>
<b><i>Arenga undulatifolia</i></b>
<b><i>Attalea cohune</i></b>
<b><i>Bismarckia nobilis</i></b>



<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i>
<i>Carpoxylon macrospermum</i>
<i>Caryota mitis</i>
<i>Caryota monostachya</i>
<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>
<i>Coccothrinax borhidiana</i>
<i>Copernicia alba</i>
<i>Copernicia hospita</i> (Green form)
<i>Copernicia tectorum</i> #1
<i>Copernicia tectorum</i> #2
<i>Dictyosperma album</i>
<i>Dictyosperma album</i> var. <i>aureum</i>
<i>Gaussia gomez-pompae</i>
<i>Heterospathe elata</i>
<i>Hydriastele microspadix</i>
<i>Hydriastele</i> sp.
<i>Hyphaene dichotoma</i>
<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i>
<i>Leucothrinax morrisii</i>
<i>Licuala grandis</i>
<i>Licuala</i> sp.
<i>Livistona benthamii</i>
<i>Ponapea ledermanniana</i>
<i>Ptychosperma furcatum</i>
<i>Ptychosperma lauterbachii</i>
<i>Ptychosperma salomonense</i>
<i>Saribus rotundifolius</i>
<i>Saribus woodfordii</i>
<i>Schippia concolor</i>
<i>Syagrus cearensis</i>
<i>Syagrus X costae</i>
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>
<i>Veitchia arecina</i>
<i>Veitchia spiralis</i>
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>



***Acoelorrhaphe wrightii*** - The Paurotis or Everglades Palm is native from southern Florida into Central America and the West Indies. It is a clumping species with many narrow stems 2-3 in. wide and up to 30 ft. tall. Its leaves are light green and palmate, and its petioles are armed. This is a water-loving species. If planted in limestone, it might be necessary to apply manganese sulfate to treat or prevent frizzle top.

***Bismarckia nobilis*** - Endemic to Madagascar. Can reach 40 ft. at maturity. Its large palmate leaves and stout trunk provide a very striking landscape element in sunny exposures. These seeds come from a silver-leafed specimen. The species was seldom seen in southern Florida until made available by Palm Society growers around 1980.

***Actinorhynchus calapparia*** - Solitary, fairly slender pinnate species native to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands from sea level to 3,300 ft. It must be grown in shade when young, but can handle sun when older. Features a long crownshaft, and produces 3-in. fruits that ripen red to reddish-purple. It can handle light frost, but not prolonged cool periods. This fast-growing species is not drought-tolerant.

***Carpoxylon macrospermum*** - Endemic to southern parts of the Pacific island nation of Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides), this pinnate palm is critically endangered due to habitat loss. It has strong ornamental appeal because of its large red fruits and a trunk that remains green for years. This graceful, tall species thrives on consistently moist soil. Said to be hardy to at least 32°. Give seedlings partial shade.

***Archontophoenix tuckeri*** - This tall, fast-growing pinnate palm, native to northern Queensland, was named for Aussie Robert Tucker, who, as a young man, spent some time in Miami about 35 years ago. This palm thrives in moist soil and has proven better-adapted to limestone sub-strate than other species in the genus. To 35-40 ft. in southern Florida.

***Caryota mitis*** - This is the prototypical fishtail palm, a clustering species native to humid forests in vast areas of Asia. It is a strongly clustering palm to 25 ft, producing bipinnate leaves after its juvenile phase. Each stem flowers once before dying. Fruits contain calcium oxalate crystals, so they should be handled with gloves.

***Arenga hookeriana*** - This highly-ornamental clumping palm is native to southern Thailand and the Malaysian peninsula. Although quite variable in form, it typically consists of entire leaves highlighted by jagged tips. Reaches 6 ft. It is amenable to both container and inground culture. Fruits contain calcium oxalate crystals, an irritant; use gloves while handling. Filtered light is ideal for deepest green coloration.



***Carpentaria acuminata*** - Native to an area in the Northern Territory of Australia, near Darwin, this solitary pinnate palm has been grown widely in southern Florida only since about 1980. Reaching 40 ft., this self-cleaning species performs well in full sun, provided that the soil is kept moist. Bright red fruit contains calcium oxalate crystals, known to irritate skin, so use gloves when handling.

***Caryota monostachya*** - This dwarf fishtail palm is native to humid subtropical areas of China and Vietnam, where it often grows in lime-stone soils. Its diminutive stature – to about 10 ft. – makes it very suitable to container culture. It produces beautiful purple to maroon petals on an unbranched spiky inflorescence. This species is reputed to be cold-hardy to 30°. It is extremely rare in cultivation.

***Arenga microcarpa*** - Pinnate species native to lowland rainforests of New Guinea and the Northern Territory of Australia. Densely clumping to 15-20 ft. Its narrow leaflets are dark green above and silvery below. It prefers a sunny position, and is hardy into the upper 20s. Red fruits contain calcium oxalates. Scarify seeds to improve germination rate.

***Coccothrinax argentata*** - This is the Silver Palm, so-named because of the strong silvery coloration of the undersides of its leathery leaves. It is native from southern Florida into Colombia. It grows best in a sunny, well-drained exposure and slowly reaches about 20 ft. Fruits mature from white to purple. It tolerates poor soils including limestone.

***Arenga tremula*** - Philippine Dwarf Sugar Palm. This attractive trunk-less, clustering species grows to about 10 ft. Though a rainforest native, it tolerates alkaline soils, seasonal drought and cool temperatures. Much like *Arenga engleri*, but more delicate in appearance. Fruit ripens red and contains calcium oxalate crystals that can irritate skin.

***Coccothrinax borhidiana*** - Endemic to limestone beaches of Matanzas province, Cuba. The IUCN rates it critically-endangered due to livestock predation and habitat loss. It features rigid, leathery, circular dark green leaves on short petioles, with a solitary, fiber-covered trunk. This slow-growing midsize species should be grown in full sun.

***Arenga undulatifolia*** - Native to Borneo, Indonesia and Philippines. Commonly known as Aren Gelora. The wavy edges of the pinnate leaflets give rise to the species name. Clumping plant to 35+ ft., with broad spread. Compound fruit contains 1-3 seeds; calcium oxalate crystals in fruit are a skin irritant. Scarifying seed by scraping or filing will improve germination. Tolerates light frost.

***Copernicia alba*** - This is the Caranday Palm, among the fastest-growing species in its genus. Reaches 40+ ft. Native to Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina, it thrives in



moist sites, but is very drought-tolerant. The wax on its leaves was once used for candle-making.

***Attalea cohune*** - Corozo Palm. Perhaps the most cold-hardy of American Oil Palms, said to withstand 23°. Native to Mexico and parts of Central American and Colombia, it reaches 80 ft. in its range, with pinnate leaves to 32 ft. long, even before the trunk appears! This self-cleaning species is slow in its early years. Grow in full sun, moist soil.

***Copernicia hospita*** (green form) - This desirable species is endemic to Cuba, where it is widespread in open forests and coastal savannahs. A solitary species, it reaches 12-25 ft. Both upper and lower surfaces of its palmate leaves feature a waxy coating. It thrives in full sun. Like most species of *Copernicia*, it produces a broad, almost lacy inflorescence. It is slow-growing, but not particular about soil type.

***Copernicia tectorum*** #1 & #2 - This is one of the few *Copernicia* species not native to Cuba, but, rather, to Colombia, the Netherlands Antilles, and northern Venezuela. Known as the Venezuelan Wax Palm or Palma Llanera, it is solitary, growing slowly to 25-33 ft. in its native range. It tolerates poor soils, seasonal flooding, and lengthy dry periods. Leaf fibers are used to manufacture various handicrafts. Grow in full sun from any early age. Mystery: The two seed source plants are close together, but the trunk of one is noticeably narrower than that of the other. Try both and decide if one might have been misidentified.

***Hyphaene thebaica*** - The Doum or Gingerbread Palm is one of just a handful of palm species that branches above ground. It is native to a wide swath of land from India to Africa to the Middle East. Its sturdy trunks reach about 20 ft. in southern Florida, but nearly three times that height where native. The pear-shaped fruits ripen a glossy brown.

***Dictyosperma album*** - Princess or Hurricane Palm. Pinnate, self-cleaning palm endemic to Mascarene Islands in the Indian Ocean. Nearly extinct in the wild. To 30 ft. in sun or light shade. Prefers moist, but well-drained position. Slight cold tolerance.

***Leucothrinax morrisii*** - This southern Florida native was known as *Thrinax morrisii* until 2008. The prefix 'leuco' refers to the whitish color of the inflorescences and leaf undersides. Slow-growing to 30 ft., this palmate species is perfect for smaller yards. Commonly known as Key Thatch or Brittle Thatch Palm. Tolerates drought and saltwater spray.

***Dictyosperma album*** var. *aureum* - Attractive self-cleaning species native to Rodrigues in the Mascarene Islands. Endangered due to habitat loss and harvesting for palm hearts; thought to have fewer than 10 individuals left in the wild. Known as Golden



Hurricane Palm for the coloration of the crownshaft. Slow-growing to about 30 ft. Younger plants prefer less than full-sun exposure.

***Licuala grandis*** - The Ruffled Fan Palm, a thin-trunked solitary species, was perhaps the first in its genus to be grown in Florida. Native to the Vanuatu peninsula and Santa Cruz Island, usually along water streams, it matures slowly to 10 ft. or more. Its nearly round, strongly-pleated leaves are highlighted by toothed tips. Best grown in filtered light, it does well both in the ground and in containers. Hardy to 35°.

***Gaussia gomez-pompae*** - This slow-growing pinnate species, native to alkaline soils in southeastern Mexico, is rated vulnerable by the IUCN and is quite rare in cultivation. Its trunk has a rather bulbous base when young, but becomes more cylindrical with age. To 35 ft. in its native range. Its fruits ripen from yellow to red-orange. Grow in full sun.

***Licuala sp.*** - This seed comes from an unidentified species located to the right of the FTBG Conservatory. The plant is an attractive, single-stemmed species that probably performs best in filtered light. Provide plenty of moisture, and protect the plant from cold winds. *Licuala* seed can be slow to germinate – sometimes two years – so be patient.

***Heterospathe elata*** - The Sagisi Palm, a graceful, solitary pinnate species native to southeast Asia, especially the Philippines. It features a large crown, and emerging leaves are bronzy. It produces a saxophone-like subterranean stem. Seedlings 'walk' for a while before settling in place and increasing their growth rate. Reaches 30-40 ft.

***Livistona benthamii*** - Native to swampy sites in New Guinea and Northern Territory of Australia. Deeply-cut dark green palmate leaves. Able to tolerate full sun as it matures. Trunk bears attractive knobby features formed by the stubs of old leaf bases. To 25-30 ft. in Florida.

***Hydriastele sp.* #1 & #2** - *Hydriastele* is a genus of self-cleaning pinnate palms, some solitary and others clumping. They are native to a vast area, often found in Papua New Guinea and northern Australia, but ranging widely from there, even as far south as New Zealand! Both species offered here are thin-stemmed clustering plants 15-20 ft. tall, characterized by broad terminal leaflets. They are self-cleaning plants, and #1 reveals interesting purple splotches on the crownshaft where old leaves have recently fallen off. Provide ample moisture.

***Ponapea ledermanniana*** - This slender, fast-growing pinnate species is from parts of the Caroline Islands that receive 177-251 in. of rain a year! However, it has proven adaptable to our ≈ 60 in. Lumped into *Ptychosperma* for many years, it was returned to the genus *Ponapea* about 2007. Fruits are longer than those of most *Ptychospermas*.



***Hyphaene dichotoma*** - Indian Doum Palm, approaching threatened status. A clustering palm, with large trunks to 20-30 ft., but can also branch above ground, a rarity among palms. Likes a sandy planting site. Tolerates moist soils when older. Germinate in a tall, narrow pot.

***Ptychosperma furcatum*** - This pinnate species is endemic to lowland rainforests of Papua New Guinea. The source plant clusters, but some in the species are solitary. Slender, graceful stems to 15 ft. Its long leaflets feature striking wedge-shaped or 'bitten' leaflet tips. Fruit ripens red-orange. Grow this species in shade, and keep it consistently moist.

***Ptychosperma lauterbachii*** - This is a clumping feather-leafed species native to New Guinea, maturing to 25+ ft. Attractive orange-scarlet fruit. It is well-adapted to alkaline soils. It appears to prefer less than full-sun exposures. Features long leaflets and broad terminal leaf pair.

***Ptychosperma salomonense*** - Native to rainforests of Solomon Islands and Bougainville (part of Papua New Guinea). Resembles *Ptychosperma elegans* (Solitaire Palm), but with broader arching leaflets and denser crown; also known to have variants. To about 40 ft.

***Syagrus X costae*** - This is a naturally-occurring hybrid (FTBG Accession #s 62300B&C), forming large stands. It is endemic to Pernambuco state of Brazil, about 155 miles west of Recife. It is cold-hardy to 27°, and is drought-tolerant. This palm's germination rate is fairly low.

***Saribus rotundifolius*** - The Footstool Palm, native to southeast Asia, is named for the shape of its palmate leaves. Matures to 30-40 ft. in southern Florida. Trunks feature prominent white to light green leaf-scars. Fruit ripens from red-orange to black. Petioles are armed. Can be grown in shade or sun. It was in the genus *Livistona* until 2011.

***Thrinax radiata*** - This native southern Florida species is recommended for both small yards and container culture. Its palmate leaves are dark green on top and light green beneath. Inground plantings reach 30 ft. after many years. Tolerates from full sun to light or high shade.

***Saribus woodfordii*** - Solitary palmate species native from Papua New Guinea to the Solomon Islands. Classified in the genus *Livistona* until 2011, when the genus *Saribus* was resurrected. Matures to 20-30 ft. in southern Florida. Glossy fruit ripens to reddish-orange or reddish-brown. Considered hardy into the mid-20s. Can be grown in full sun.



***Veitchia arecina*** (Montgomery form) - Fast-growing, solitary, feather-leaved, to 40+ ft. Large, showy red fruit distinguishes this form. Quick to germinate, adaptable to full sun or filtered light. Does not like container culture after woody trunk develops.

***Schippia concolor*** - Mountain Pimento Palm from rainforests or pine forests of Belize and perhaps adjacent areas of Guatemala. This palm-ate species was first described in 1932 by Max Burret. Slow-growing to 16-32 ft., with a very bright white inflorescence. Full sun to light shade. In its native range, it often grows in the company of *Thrinax radiata*.

***Veitchia spiralis*** - Fast-growing, feather-leaved, endemic to Republic of Vanuatu (South Pacific). Large red fruits enhance ornamental value of this species. Tolerates full sun or filtered light. Do not keep contain-erized after woody trunk develops.

***Syagrus cearensis*** - Midsize twin-stemmed species bearing slightly plumose leaflets unevenly distributed along the petiole. Endemic to Ceará state in Brazil, it was described by Dr. Larry Noblick only in 2004. Prior to that time, it was grown in Florida under the wrong name.

***Wodyetia bifurcate*** - The Foxtail Palm, a pinnate species described in 1983, is native to the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia. Thoughtless collectors at first cut down trees to harvest the seed for sale. This palm thrives in full sun and matures to about 40 ft. or more in southern Florida. Its large scarlet fruits are very showy, and even the fiber under the fruit is attractive. Provide good nutrition for best results.

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