

CENTRAL FLORIDA PALM BULLETIN

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P A L M E T U M



T O W N S V I L L E

THE CENTRAL FLORIDA PALM SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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FIRST CLASS



The Central Fl Palm Bulletin is published four times per year and is free to members of the Central Fl Chapter of the IPS. Cost is \$7.00 annually for all other members in the USA. Please address all changes of address, donations and subscriptions to Nancy & Ed Hall in Maitland :

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MAILING LIST PURGE:

Please Return the Response Panel on the Inside Cover (Reverse this Page) if you want to Continue Receiving the Newsletter

FIRST CLASS

Remove This Staple Only



PHOTO ABOVE: Is this the tropics? No...this is Ralph and Nilda Velez's 60' by 100' residential lot in the city of Westminster in California. The garden boasts over 200 palms in the ground of which there are about 140 species. Photo & caption reprinted from The Journal of the So Calif Chapter of the IPS...March 1990.

PHOTO RIGHT: This beautiful (and magnificent) *Jubaeae chilensis* is located on the grounds of the Calif State Capitol in Sacramento. The picture was taken by CFPS member Bill Black of St Cloud. Lending scale is Bill's mother and yes, Rodger the Palm Dog. Thanks again Bill



Editor's Comment

GOODBYE 1990/HELLO 1991
WE'VE COME A LONG WAY !

By Stacey Peacock

a great bunch of people, we received the additional \$5,000 offered to us if we raised \$5,000 from among our members.....yes it was a remarkable and rewarding effort. Thanks everyone!!!

Once again we have an expanded issue, one I hope everyone will enjoy. Page numbers have been added to this issue somewhere near the bottom right hand corner of the page. Here are some of features you can look for in the following pages:

Page 4: Kyle Brown writes about the Xmas Freeze of '89 which proved the formidable hardiness of *Trithrinax acanthacoma*, *Chamaedorea radicalis* and *C. microspadix*. Its great reading and makes me wonder if *Trachycarpus wagnerianus*, *Rhapis humilis*, and *Sabal etonia* might be other worthy candidates for this honor. Mike Dahme writes about a strange malady affecting his *Livistona decipiens*. What is happening is open for debate. Could it be that we saw this species was pushed to the limit of its hardiness in last year's freeze?

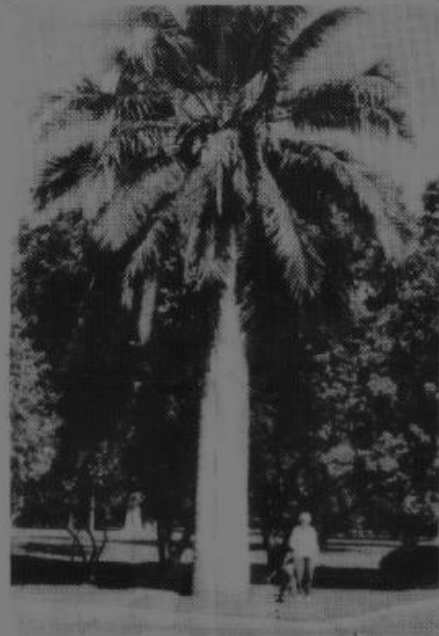
Page 5 & 6 feature highlights of our 2nd 2-Day Meeting in Tampa/St Pete

Page 7 & 8 focuses on the "Hybrid" between the Queen Palm and *Butia* with the conclusion of the article started in the last issue by Charles Bush. On the flipside, Larry Burns of Deland discusses the correct nomenclature of the "Pride of Central Florida".

Page 9 is a photo feature of *Hyphaene* in Kenya submitted by Randy & Tammy Schuster. WOW!

Page 10 profiles chapter member Gary Litman in an article: "Fond of Fronds".

Page 11 features a serious discussion about distinguishing between the *Acrocomias*. Once again Bernie Peterson shares his extensive knowledge in an entertaining and professional article. Thanks for adding some class to an otherwise amateur publication Bernie!



IT'S TIME TO RENEW!

FIRST ANNUAL MAILING PURGE: With all the progress made by the CFPS in the past few years, there are bound to be "growing" pains. Policies change or are added to to manage these new challenges and the management of the mailing list in an efficient and fair manner has necessitated such a change. So members have been called to the aid of their chapter by participating in an annual mailing list update at year's end. A simple response confirming renewed IPS membership will allow us to keep our mailing costs where they should be, and direct our efforts toward the interested.

KEY TO NAMES NOTATION: The mailing study on pages 13-15 lists people on the mailing with various notations. The names in all capital letters w/ΔΔ do not need to respond to stay on the mailing. Some of these names are long term supporters, some are donors of time or money, and some are complimentary exchange editors. If your name should have appeared with this notation and it did not, I must apologize and accept responsibility for the mistake. Please respond and let us know your feelings. It is not my intention to have slighted anyone...so please forgive me for the unintentional error. There are additional names on Pg 7 (see Donations) that should have been denoted this way but were received too late.

EXPEDITION TO THE SOLOMON ISLANDS ANNOUNCED

Colin McQueen of the Palm & Cycad Society of Australia, and co-author of the publication Palms Of the Solomon Islands, is organizing a three week trip by trading boat through the Solomon Islands. This trip is a wonderful opportunity to visit untouched, beautiful tropical islands and see the fascinating flora and lifestyle of the different peoples who live there. THE TRIP SHOULD BE REGARDED AS AN EXPEDITION RATHER THAN A TOUR BECAUSE OF THE difficult conditions of travel, communications, and the most basic of facilities. The number of participants is necessarily limited to 10-12 persons. Anyone interested should contact Jeff Crandall, 2440 Longboat Dr., Naples, Fl 33942 [(813-643-3681)] or Colin McQueen 60 O'Flynn St, Lismore Heights, NSW 2480 Australia.

SOLOMON ISLANDS PALM SEEDS:

In connection with arranging the Solomon Isl Expedition, Colin is traveling to the islands next month and will be collecting palm seeds, for those interested in some of these seeds, Colin will prepare a packet of freshly collected seeds containing 8-10 species of palms, properly labeled, for a cost of \$25.00. Send a check made out to Jeff Crandall to his address above.

SOME SPECIES THAT MIGHT BE COLLECTED:
Heterospathe minor, and possibly Woodfordiana, Drymophloeus subdistichus, Gulubia macrospadix, Areca macrocalyx and A guppyana, Rhopaloblaste elegans, Physokentia insolita & dennissii, Ptychosperma salomonense, and possibly Cyrtostachys kisu and Clinostigma groenopyllum

✱ NEW CHAMAEDOREA BOOK
NEEDS YOUR COLOR ✱
PHOTOS FOR COMPLETION
by Ed Hall

The CFPS received a request from Don Hodel for contributions from members in order to increase the number of color pictures in his book on Chamaedorea planned for publication in late 1991. At present, the IPS has approved \$160,000 for the publication. Don noted that

WEST COAST PALM SALE PLANNED
DATE: APRIL 20th AT USF TAMPA

Interested Vendors Respond!!!

The CFPS will be participating in a one day plant sale on APRIL 20th at the University of South Fla Botanical Gardens in Tampa.

This will be a first for our chapter, and a new beginning for an old horticultural event that has been on hiatus for the past several years. Since this will be the last issue before the sale takes place, organizing needs to begin so that we will be ready by April 20th.

Palm Sellers will be governed by the same price sharing with the chapter (80% seller/20% CFPS) and tagging system as is done at the Lev Gardens sale in Orlando. Anyone wishing to sell palms is urged to contact Ted Langley of Lutz (address below) who has agreed to work as organizer for us. We would like to know how much space you will need so we can work out our requirement with USF. First time sellers will be assigned their seller # and be provided an information packet with tagging requirements and set up times, upon request.

Ted Langley says, "We hope to make this a yearly event. The public turnout should be very good (as it used to be in years past). Perhaps we'll find some new members for the IPS as well as raise additional operating funds."\$

As usual, we'll need volunteers to help out at the sale....a good chance for greater Tampa Bay members to shine through....so come on out April 20th.

CONTACT ADDRESS: Ted Langley
313 Gunlock Rd
Lutz, Fl 33549
PHONE: 813-920-4746

by increasing the publication by about \$18,000, the number of color pictures could almost be doubled. This publication is expected to be the most definitive for this century. Persons interested in making contributions should send them to Don Hodel, Uni of Calif, 2615 S. Grand Ave #400, Los Angeles, Ca Zip 90007 or to Paulen Sullivan (director of the IPS Bookstore & Revolving Publication Fund), at 3616 Mound Ave, Ventura, Ca 93003.

BEAUTIFUL "PAUROTIS" ABOUNDS AT JOHN STRETCH PARK



Halfway between Clewiston and Southbay on Hwy US 27 next to the enormous Lake Okeechobee is a small park where palm lovers are sure to get a thrill. John Stretch Park is a paradise for the Paurotis Palm, Acoelraphhe wrightii. Dozens of attractive mature clumps line access roads within the park. Other palms in abundance are triple Washington palms, Queen palms and Pygmy Dates (Phoenix roebilini).

by Stacey P. Peacock (Pg 7)

TREASURER'S REPORT by Ed Hall

**EXCITING NEWS! \$5,000 GOAL IS REACHED.
\$5,000 MATCHING DONATION RECEIVED !!!**

Fundraiser Update:

Money Raised Since Oct 1990's Report:

Cash Donations*	\$840
Plant Raffle:	\$ 39
Tee Shirt Sales	\$132
Plant Sale	\$145.15
Other Donations	\$ 46
TOTAL	\$1202.15
+ OCT TOTAL	\$4313.41
FINAL TOTAL	\$5515.56

Current State of the Treasury:

Bank Statement 11/15/90	\$4404.48
Bank Deposit 12/31/90	\$5422.00
	\$9826.48
+ Cash Box	\$ 146.84
Current Treasury Balance	\$9973.32
ABOVE includes \$5000.00 Donation.	

Treasurer's Comment:

CFPS Supporters deserve a lot of thanks.

As you can see by the report on our fund drive, the CFPS achieved its goal of raising over \$5,000. Everyone that participated in the activity deserves a big thanks. Upon reaching our goal, I contacted the person that offered up the challenge and was told the matching check would be sent soon (and it was!). Our benefactor made several suggestions on how we might improve the quality of our publication. Sometime in early January, I will be looking into opening a financial management account for these funds. Look for that update in the next issue.

PALM SHIRTS STILL AVAILABLE:

WE HAVE 18 SHIRTS LEFT AND THESE WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE FEB 16th MEETING FOR \$15 EACH. There are 12 X-Lge and 6 Large shirts left.

***DONATIONS:**

MALCOLM B. BURRIS, MD Lakeland	\$ 25.00
ANNE THROSSSELL Miami	\$ 10.00
BILL BLACK St Cloud	\$ 20.00
TED LANGLEY Lutz	\$ 25.00
RUSSELL WEINTRAUB, MD Bradford, Pa	\$ 50.00
WILLIAM BOLLER Seminole	\$ 10.00
FRANK NOVAK Vero Beach	\$ 25.00
GORDON SMITH Maitland	\$ 20.00
GARY LITMAN St Petersburg	\$ 50.00
GILL WHITTON Palm Harbor	\$100.00
PAM VEST Altamonte Springs	\$ 50.00
RICK BATTERTON Bradenton	\$ 30.00
WILLIAM RYLAND St Petersburg	\$ 25.00
JANICE BRODA Vero Beach	\$ 25.00
JERRY KUEPER Melbourne Bch	\$100.00
BYRON & LIBBY BESSE Sarasota	\$300.00
TOTAL SINCE LAST ISSUE:	\$840.00

A SPECIAL THANK YOU

goes out to all of the folks listed above. We could not have done it without you. Needless to say, anyone on the list above is already confirmed on next year's mailing list and does not need to respond to the mailing list purge.

WINTER MEETING ANNOUNCED

February 16 in Orlando

RESPONSE NEEDED BY FEB 12 FOR ATTENDANCE.....

CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS WILL BE NEEDED FOR OUR WINTER MEETING ON FEB 16th.

The meeting will take place in the Orlando area starting at 10:00 AM with a guided tour of Leu Gardens. Afterward, things will move indoors to Chris's House of Beef for the annual business meeting and luncheon. The most important item of business will be the installment of of new Vice-president from the east coast: Bernie Peterson. After concluding our regular business, Hersch Womble and Ed Hall will be combining their efforts to present a slide show of photos from last year's Biennial in Hawaii. Their tropical journey should help to take everyone's minds off of winter if only for a few hours.

LUNCH MENU: Roast Beef OR Chicken
Vegetable
Tossed Salad
Rolls & Butter
Beverage

LUNCH COST: \$11.00 includes tax/tip.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE NO LATER THAN:

FEBRUARY 12, 1991

Please specify choice of meat when making your reservations with Ed or Nancy Hall. Write to 1111 Glen Garry Circle, Maitland, FL 32751 or call the Hall's at: 407-647-2039

PLANT RAFFLE: Thanks to Mike & Pam Vest, we will be raffeling off a sizeable Needle Palm as a door prize. To increase ticket sales, anyone else who wishes to contribute a palm to the raffle is urged to do so. One plant per contributor should be plenty.....we don't want to make Chris mad at us.

Hope to see you at the meeting!!!!!!!

MEETING MAP BELOW:

It is 2½ miles from the corner of Mills and SR 50 to the corner of SR 50 and the Young Parkway.



THE 1989 FREEZE YIELDS "NEW" HARDY
PALMS FOR N.E. FLORIDA by Kyle Brown
North Glen

The freeze of Dec 1989 brought many surprises to palm growers in N.E. Florida. It was the fourth "100 year freeze" in the frigid decade of the 1980's and the fifth severe freeze since 1977. Each of these infamous freezes had its own special character here at North Glen. The '77 freeze was the duration champ with 60 hours below freezing; '81 saw 12°F---lowest temperature in 20 years; '83 was historical windchill champ (calculated at -35°) and had back to back 15°F nights; '85 brought the coldest temperature of the 20th century at 7°F; and finally '89 brought the first bonafide winter storm in 100 years plus the lowest daily maximum ever recorded here---24°F---on Sat, Dec 23. Incidentally that "high" of 24°F occurred shortly after midnight and the temperature at 2:00 P.M. was 22°F with snow pellets. The expected low of 8° to 10°F was averted by overnight cloud cover and thus only reached 16°F. The coating of ice (freezing rain), sleet, and snow took its toll but the real "killer" was the extremely extended period of temps at or below the mid-twenties (approximately 36 hours). This has never occurred in this century before and perhaps not since the "Little Ice Age" of the late 1700's in this area. Couple this with a steady wind of 20+ mph and it is easy to understand the damage we experienced and in fact it is rather amazing that it wasn't worse.

Most palms that had survived the previous freezes mentioned again came through. Exceptions were a few weakened Phoenix canariensis and Phoenix hybrids of various sorts, Washingtonia robusta, and even fewer Butia capitata that did succumb. The tall, older Washingtonias that once graced N.E. Florida during the 1960's are essentially all gone now. A few exposed W. filifera and a few

W. robusta in protected areas have survived. Our local Sabal palmetto were untouched but South Florida individuals imported into the area suffered slight foliar damage.

The most interesting thing to me was the survivability of several palms that are little used in this area. Trithrinax acanthacoma, Chamaedorea radicalis, and C. microspadix were easily the surprise "hardy palms" in this freeze. These three species all survived unprotected at North Glen, albeit with some leaf damage, and have completely recovered as of this writing---Sept 1990.

In comparison, arather large (for this area) Livistona chinensis with three feet of clear trunk, succumbed unprotected. A L. decipiens about half that size succumbed even with the trunk and bud protected with hot water heater wrap. A L. australis of equal size and protection has regenerated from the stump. Rhapis excelsa all froze to the ground but some are now regenerating from underground parts.

With results like these I sometimes wonder why we palm lovers in NE Fla punish ourselves trying to grow (and protect) Livistonas, Rhapis, Washingtonia robusta, and even the defoliating but recoverable W. filifera and various Phoenix species, when we could have better success, perhaps, with the above mentioned "new hardy palms" for northeast Florida.

Availability of the two Chamaedoreas is usually no problem. Trithrinax acanthacoma is not readily available but, hopefully, that will change in the future. Based on my results here at North Glen with these palms during a super-freeze, I would certainly encourage members in more northerly areas to give them a try.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH MY LIVISTONA DECIPIENS? A Letter to the Editor from Mike Dahme, Grant, Fl.

Below: One of the deformed specimens (left) is pictured next to one with normal growth (right).



Dear Stacey,

Enclosed are pictures of a sick tree, Livistona decipiens, which I recently uncovered through pruning. As this is the second such sick specimen of this species which I've found in the last few months, I'm quite concerned and would appreciate any advice which you or others might proffer.

For some reason, and it would not appear to be a case of reaching for the light, the trees' buds started growing at an angle of 45° to the vertical and, at the time the deviant growth began, the petioles and fronds started to twist into a deformed shape and to follow the direction of the growing bud, the newest ones being the most deformed of all, hardly opening and possessing a yellow cast.

Both specimens are from my oldest batch of seed (perhaps 6 to 7 years of age) and having trunks of six to eight feet. The earliest noted has on advice been treated with heavy doses of minor element spray to the bud and massive application of fertilizer to the ground and may be resuming a more normal growth. The latest, which is pictured, appears much worse than the first when noted, though I am trying the same remedy.

Mike

Below: Mrs. Dahme holds a deformed frond from the specimen pictured left which was recently pruned to reveal the damage.



THE OCT 20-21 MEETING IN
TAMPA/ST PETERSBURG MADE
FOR DELIGHTFUL WEEKEND !

I would like to think the Two-Day Fall meet a success. It started out slow with about 16 members meeting at the Lowry Park Zoo. As we went to each new event, the number of members increased. I would like to thank all those who attended. Active members make good things happen. One highlight of the weekend was guest speaker Gill Whitten, at the Embassy Suite Hotel. (Thanks Gill for the wonderful evening and for your generous donation to the C.F.P.S.)

The viewing of the Pavluciks Palm Collection was another enjoyable highlight. (Thank you Tom and Hope for sharing your home and Beautiful Palm Collection with us.)

And last, for those of you who LOVE the plant sales, you missed a good one. There were many nice palms for sale.

It was a beautiful weekend and many new friends were made by all of those who participated. I would like to thank all of those who attended our Two-Day Meet. Special thanks to our \$5,000 Benefactor and all of those who helped us reach this very worthwhile Goal. This will help the C.F.P.S. greatly in the future.

Ted Langley



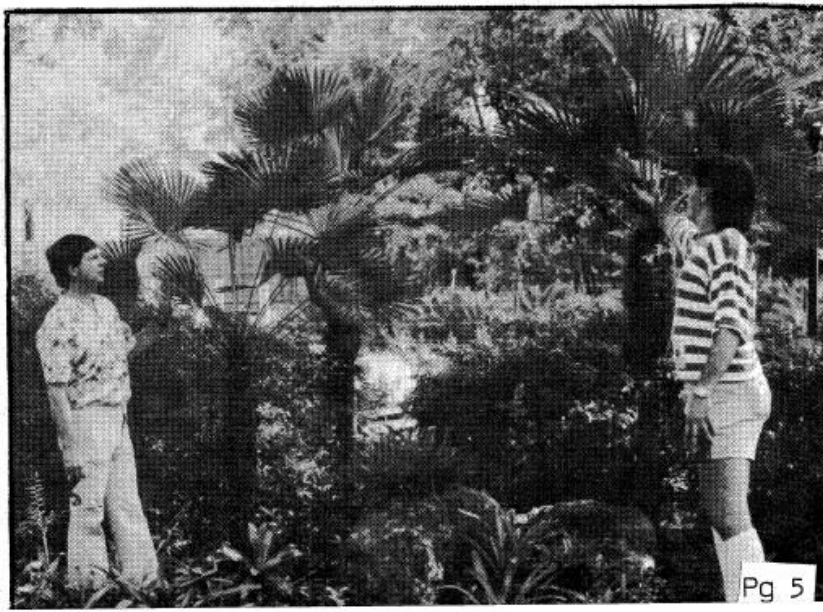
DAY 1 PHOTOS: TAMPA

Above Left: Richard Bailey of Riverview admires two nice *Trachycarpus fortunei* at Lowry Park.

Below Left: Some of the many towering Phoenix (*dactylifera/sylvestris*) that Lowry Park imported during its redesign. The city of Tampa must be commended for its extensive use of palms in this project.

Above Right: Randy Schuster of Orlando poses with a *Rhapis humilis* at Hudson Nursery. This palm proved to be much hardier than *excelsa* in Cent Fla in last year's freeze.

Below Right: Richard Bailey & Jake Freije admire 3 *Trachycarpus wagnerianus* at Hudson Nursery.





ST PETERSBURG PHOTOS-----OCT 21, 1990

LEFT: This is one of the many attractive "islands" of palms that can be found at the Gizella Kopsick Palm Arboretum in St Petersburg. All of the palms in this grouping are of a decidedly bluish cast...Phoenix dactylifera and Red Latania Palms.

BELOW: A panoramic view of the Gizella Kopsick Palm Arboretum from the N.E. Tom Pavlucik says there is potential to expand the collection on that side in the future. The City of St Pete maintains the collection for enjoyment by all of the public without fences or fee. Members are encouraged to donate specimen size plants toward the enrichment of all of us.

ABOVE: Members enjoy the tropical environs of Tom Pavlucik's personal collection. The enormous spreading crown prominent behind Ed Hall is that of Sabal yapa.

SPECIAL THANKS! to all of those behind the scenes organizers who made for a great weekend: Ted Langley, The Shrewsbury's, Tom Pavlucik, Hudson's Nursery, Gill Whidden are some.

Above & Below: The Gizella Kopsick Palm Arboretum



THE PALM: BUTIA CAPITATA X ARECASTRUM ROMANZOFFIANUM

CHARLES S. BUSH

FDACS, Division of Plant Industry
Gainesville

Part 2 of 2 Parts
See V10#4 for 1st Part.

Some of the finest specimens of hybrid palms are known to exist in a number of locations. O. J. Custead, Regulatory Plant Inspector for the Division of Plant Industry in Plant City, planted one bushel of *Arecastrum* and *Butia* seeds about 1 February 1941. These seeds were collected in a neighbor's yard. One hybrid germinated from the *Arecastrum* seeds, whereas all other seedlings were true to species. This 22-year-old hybrid palm measured 26 feet overall height in May 1973. It had a spread of 25½ feet, with a clear trunk of 11 feet 1 inch, and a clear wood trunk diameter of 15 inches measured at 4½ feet from the ground. Seed from this palm was planted for approximately 12 successive years but with no germination.

The Leesburg Rainbow Garden Nursery on West Main Street purchased hybrid palms from Florida Nursery and Landscape Company about 1957. Seed from these palms was planted yearly for several years also without any germination.

Noel R. Lake, Landscaping and Groundskeeping Superintendent of the University of Florida, reported that six hybrid palms were bought in 1958-59. These palms were planted on the campus: one at the Law Building, two by Little Hall, one behind Tigert, one at Jennings Dorm, and one at McCarty Hall.

In 1968, I purchased three hybrid palms in the Zellwood muck fields of the Florida Nursery and Landscape Company. They were planted as part of the landscaping of the Doyle Conner Building, Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

During the week of January 6-11, 1970, low temperatures of 20-21°F severely damaged leaves of all three palms. One was slow in recuperating. These were young succulent palms, grown in muck with copious amounts of fertilizer. They were planted in Gainesville about 3 or 4 years from germination and were just beginning to develop a trunk.

In 1972, each of these palms bore a minimum of three spadices. One inflorescence was all female, another was all male flowers, and another had male flowers on the first 4 inches at the distal end of each branch of the spadix, and the balance of the branch to the stem were alternately male and

female. The spadices and all flowers were light golden in color, similar to *Arecastrum* and *Butia*. A spadix of all female flowers is quickly pollinated, but generally all abort when about 3/8 inch in diameter following fertilization. A spadix of all male flowers aborts quickly. Older trees seldom mature more than 5-15% of their fruits.

Dr. Merrill Wilcox, Agronomist at the University of Florida, has checked the pollen on three inflorescences at the Division of Plant Industry and found that all were sterile. He has distinguished himself, however, by crossing *Butia* with *Arecastrum* resulting in the successful establishment of two seedlings.

Henry Martin, Head Groundskeeper for Florida State University in Tallahassee, bought 15 hybrid palms from Florida Nursery and Landscape Company in 1954. These ranged from 3½ feet to 6 feet high and were planted around the circle driveway in front of Florida State University on West Call Street. Some suffered cold damage, and one in particular was seriously injured during the 11-2-63 freeze when the temperature dropped to about 8°F. One palm was planted on each side of the entrance to the main library. The palm on the right side has about 12½ feet of trunk with a total average height of about 25 feet, the palm on the left side is insignificant in comparison.

Raulerson and Waas (1970) published an enlightening article on Jacksonville palms. Raulerson wrote that Mr. Tipple of Mathonia Avenue in Jacksonville reported to have sprouted one seed from his palm. Two hybrid palms are located on the median strip between the sidewalk and the street on the corner of Avondale Avenue and Oak Street in Jacksonville. It is not known if the landscape contractor who planted a palm in a Holiday Inn landscaping just off the I-75 Ocala exit knew it to be a valuable hybrid.

Paul S. Mears, one of the owners of the well-known Indian Rocks Nursery of Pinellas County is experienced in growing hybrid palms. At the corner of his home in Sarasota is a hybrid palm that has more characteristics of the *Arecastrum* than *Butia*. It was germinated in 1955. *Arecastrum* could have been the mother plant. The inflorescence was rosy-red in color. Mears had three *Butia* palms and one *Arecastrum* planted in close proximity in 1954. His records show that he germinated about 400 hybrids in the first planting and about 200 in the second planting. He sold these palms as 'Pindo Queen' palms, using the common name of each parent. They all grew fairly fast until they reached

SUBMITTED BY BERNIE PETERSON

SEEKING RESPONSE FOR LEU GARDENS SALE SET FOR SAT, MAR 9th

It appears that the Leu Gardens sale will be held in 1991 but with some changes. Rather than the 2-day sale of previous years, the event will be shortened to a single day; ...SATURDAY MARCH 9th. This will be the last issue of the CFPB before that date so organizing must take place now. Hersch Womble has agreed to act as coordinator between Leu Gardens and the Palm Society so potential vendors are urged to contact him as soon as possible if they wish to participate. First time sellers need to be assigned a VENDOR NUMBER AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAGGING PLANTS. We need your participation to make the sale a success....so please respond now...before you forget. We also need volunteers to help out as well as members to support us as shoppers so come on out on March 9th folks!!!
HERSH WOMBLE, 4641 AG Road, Groveland, 34736...904-429-4271

10 to 12 feet. He has several hybrids at his nursery. The most striking are seven hybrids planted as a clump from seed germinated between 1956-68. All have rosy-red flowers. Generally, hybrid palm inflorescences are yellow and similar to *Butia* and *Arecastrum*. I have observed rosy-red inflorescences on an occasional *Butia*, but never on an *Arecastrum*.

Roy Amerson of Terra Ceia has grown a number of hybrid palms from liners purchased from another nursery. A field of *Butia* contained several hybrid palms. The hybrids are more vigorous and easily identified from the *Butia*. Amerson stated that he has had hybrid palms develop from *Arecastrum* seed plantings.

It is the general consensus of those familiar with this hybrid that Florida nurserymen should make every attempt to propagate it. The 5% of anticipated hybrid seed would relegate it to the luxury class of palms. Mature palms with 6 to 7 feet of trunk have been sold in landscape designs for up to \$750 each.

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92 BIENNIAL UPDATE:

The tentative dates for the next IPS Biennial (to be held in Fla) have been proposed as follows:

Nov 7: Fall Palm Sale at Fairchild Gardens

Nov 8 & 9: Area mini-tours

Nov 10-12: Core meeting hosted in Miami

Nov 13-15: Minitours

Nov 14-21: Post convention tour to Costa Rica.

Possible minitours might include the "Retreat" in Nassau, Bahamas; a trip to the Everglades, and a trip to Key West.

MAILING PURGE INFO:

All members please find your names in Mailing Study on pages 13-15 and return Mailing Response on Pg 15 if you wish to continue to receive the newsletter. More info can be found on Pg 1 and Pg 3 (Donations).

Reprinted from
1973 Proceedings
of the Fl State

Hort Soc pg 7

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Examining the Nomenclature of
the "Queen Palm x Butia Hybrid"

FROM:

LARRY N. BURNS
41733 Apollo Lane
DeLand, FL 32720
(904) 483-1972

Dear Editor,

The October, 1990 Central Florida Palm Bulletin discusses repeatedly the cross between the Queen Palm and the Pindo which is variously named in that issue: "Butia Capitata x Arescastrum Romanzoffiana", "Syagrus X Butea Hybrid", and "Butea X Queen Hybrid", the last cognomen appearing most often.

If we consider the "x" (more correctly "x") only to mean "cross" then (ignoring the difference in nomenclature) all of these names are probably correct. My problem is that the name of the hybrid should (and in biological usage usually does) describe the lineage in an orderly manner (if the parentage is known). Usage has decreed that "x" not only means "cross" but is also shorthand for "ex" which means "out of" and should be followed by the name of the maternal plant. In this usage "by" is implied before the first named male parent. Thus it would be "by Queen Palm (supplier of the pollen) ex (out of) Butia (supplier of the ovary or seed)". The editor and Charles S. Bush both tell us that the Butia (Butea) has been most often (perhaps always) the maternal plant of the hybrid cross -- information which should be apparent from the name, but often is not.

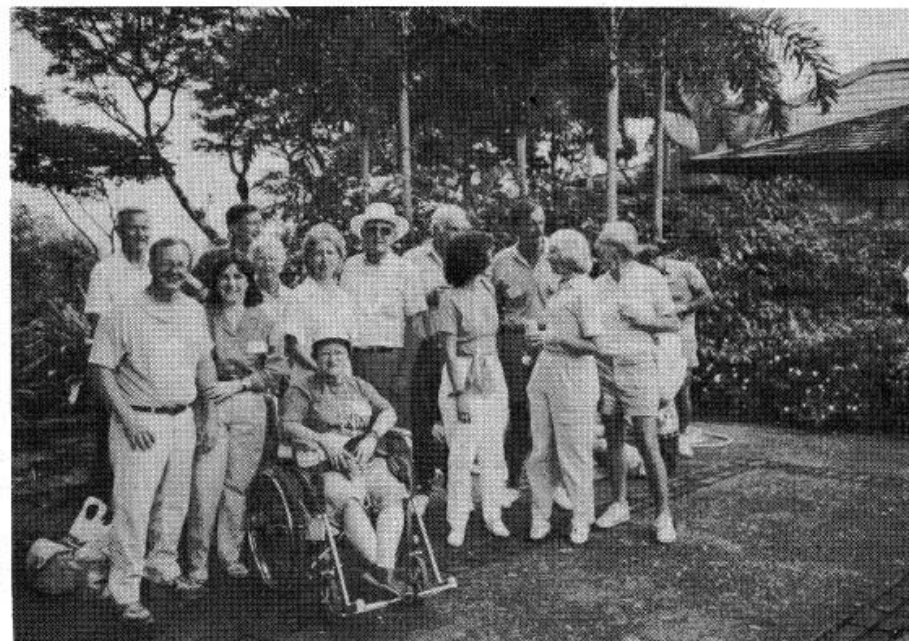
In the event the Butia is not always the maternal plant we must adopt a usage that allows for a cross in which the seed comes from the Queen Palm. We would THEN have "Butia x Queen Palm" (by Butia ex Queen Palm). In the study of such a hybrid we would expect to find differences from the "Queen Palm x Butia" hybrid. The example of the Mule shows such a difference: The stallion Ass bred to a mare Horse produces a Mule which has the large head, long ears, and small hooves of the ass and the body of the horse. The stallion Horse bred to the mare Ass produces a Hinny which has a bushier tail, a more massive body in proportion to its legs, and a more gentle docile disposition than the Mule.

From Liberty Hyde Bailey we find the "Butia by Queen" arrangement which is also correct. But current usage in palm literature places either parent first without regard to its contribution to the cross and the two parents are separated by the "x" indicating a cross and telling us nothing about the donor of the pollinating material or the source of the pollinated seed. Those familiar with usual custom which places the maternal parent after the "x" or "ex" are confused and misled. Anyone trying to create the hybrid might spend wasted time making the cross in the wrong direction.

The proper name of the Hybrid Palm is "(by) Syagrus romanzoffiana ex Butia capitata" or "(by) Queen Palm ex Butia". One can omit the "by" always and one can use the "x" in place of the "ex", if you wish, but "ex" (out of) is more accurate and informative. Perhaps best of all is the maternal name then "by" then the casual, promiscuous pollen donor: "Butia by Queen Palm". An informative arrangement we feminists can accept with joy.

You will notice that in Mr. Bush's article in the CFPB the name of the hybrid is "Butia x Queen". In the fifth paragraph L. H. Bailey calls it "Butia by Queen". In the next paragraph

LOCAL & NORTH FLORIDIANS PICTURED AT HAWAIIAN BIENNIAL
SUMMER 1990



Many thanks to Ed Hall for providing us with the above photo taken at last summer's 1990 IPS Biennial in Hawaii. Some of the folks pictured are: Kyle and Jeanette Brown; Ed and Mona Brown; Doug Hawk; Hersch & Jackie Womble; Ed & Nancy Hall; Byron & Libby Besse; and Merrill Wilcox. We were well represented to the International it would seem !!!

Professor Glassman places "Queen x fairchild.." and in later paragraphs "Queen x Butia". In a following paragraph Giorgio Roster uses "Queen x Butia". We don't need this confusion. What is needed is a standardized and informative name for the hybrid which means the same thing to each and every reader. The capital "X" should be dropped. If used it should be a lower case "x". Either "Queen Palm ex Butia" or the longer form using the currently accepted taxonomy using either "ex" or "x" would be accepted if we agreed on the order of the parent names. If that form were to coexist with the form followed by L. H. Bailey "Butia by Queen Palm" there need be no confusion as long as we agree on the meanings of the "x", "ex" and "by". If we must include the information that it is a cross (which I believe is redundant) we should call it the "Queen Palm x Butia hybrid".

Thanks for the input Larry.
I hope that you find some-
thing redeeming about our
publication. Editor.

Sincerely,

Larry Burns
Larry N. Burns
October 5, 1990



When Randy & Tammy Schuster asked me if I might be able to use some of their photos taken on a recent trip to Kenya, my heart jumped for joy (and hopefully yours has too!). These beautiful photos magnificently illustrate the form attainable by mature branched Hyphaene (poss thebaica). The Schuster's went to Kenya in July 1990 on a mission with the First Baptist Church of Orlando; the first such trip they have ever made. Randy describes coastal Kenya as tropical east Africa and much like south Florida in temperature. As one goes inland, things change radically to a dryer climate more like the SE USA. Randy says that the above palms are abundant somewhat like Sabal palmetto is in Fla. He also noted varied forms and wondered if several species might be hybridized.

Fond of Fronds

MEMBER PROFILE:

GARY LITMAN OF
ST. PETERSBURG.

By BETTE SMITH
Times Gardening Correspondent

ST. PETERSBURG

Palms, especially tropical ones, appeal to three generations of the Litman family, who moved to Florida from less tropical climates.

Dr. Gary Litman, 44, director of the Laboratory of Molecular Genetics at the Tampa Bay Research Institute (formerly Showa) in St. Petersburg, moved here from New York's Westchester County three years ago. It was then that his father, Hy, who lives in Fort Lauderdale, introduced him to some tropical palms.

Litman in turn has influenced his 14-year-old son, Matthew, who enters St. Petersburg High School's International Baccalaureate program this fall. Already a budding landscape architect, young Matt helps his father to plan, move, plant, fertilize and protect palms from cold.



They have set in more than a hundred palms of 70 species to make a lush landscape at their waterfront home in Caya Costa.

Their palm collection ranges from Florida natives such as the cold-tolerant state tree, the cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) to extremely tender tropicals, such as Manila or Christmas palm (*Veitchia merrillii*) and foxtail palm (*Wodyetia bifurcata*).

The foxtail, a native of Australia, "no longer can be exported," says Litman. He hopes to harvest seeds for new ones. But he's keeping one plant in a pot. "That's in case I lose this one in the winter," he points out, acknowledging that tropicals can be threatened north of the more tropical Zone 10 that encompasses South Florida.

Litman has planned many precautions in case of cold weather. Some rare and tender palms are in containers on the patio to be covered or brought inside if necessary. Others grow in the ground in "a sort of canyon," between houses on the east side of the Litman home, he points out. His family dubbed it "the walk of palms."

At the walk's front entrance, two graceful coconut palms are growing rapidly. Litman started one from a coconut rooted in a pail with a little water, he says.

With stepping stones between the two-story house and a solid wood fence, this "canyon" with plants on both sides is relatively easy to cover for

protection in case of severe winter forecasts.

Capped in-ground openings are ready in a twist of the wrist to insert supports for a big tarp of "boat cover material." Three 50,000 BTU heaters are to be placed under the cover in the event of extreme cold.

"In November my son and I will climb on ladders and spray the whole yard with a high pressure hose and Vapor-Guard." This product, which prevents loss of moisture in plants, is very effective in winter, Litman says.

"We really dread cold weather," he says. "It's a big deal." He was out of town last winter when cold was forecast. "Some of the people I work with did it for me." He says they are also interested in plants, and thanks to them, he has lost nothing. But he points out that palms in pots must be watched closely during drought or cold.

When cold is forecast, he will wrap tender trees tightly with burlap from the ground up, ending with fronds pointing upward to form a cone where an auto trouble light with a 150-watt bulb hangs and keeps the palm's crown warm.

Litman says he has visited the local Gizella Kopsick Palm Arboretum at North Shore Park in downtown St. Petersburg and has gained information from membership in the International Palm Society, which includes a publication from the Central Florida Chapter. He has met some local members but says he has not yet had time to get involved.

Litman thinks the rare exotics are worth the extra effort. He says he's willing to wrap them four times a winter, if necessary, removing wraps when weather turns warm between cold snaps.

Litman plans a small greenhouse to protect valuable potted palms during winter, and he'll pot several cuttings of the waterfront shrub called kopsia just in case cold weather takes its toll along the waterfront.

He and Matt prune the kopsia (botanically *Scaevola frutescens*) often, he says, and have found that small pieces root quickly.

Besides palms, other tropicals and natives add up to many more plant species throughout his yard,

Litman says. Borders of native beach sunflowers and masses of the bright green kopsia with small white flowers line the waterfront to the north, backed by natural banks of mangroves.

To the east, flowering shrubs and impatiens edge the stone walkway. Purplish-blue, velvety butterfly pea flowers on a trellis near the house catch the eye.

Facing south, safe from cold winds, hybrid ixora from South Florida blooms all year with huge clusters of flame flowers. "It's alleged to be cold-resistant," says Litman. Water lilies bloom at the front door in a stone-rimmed fish pond dug by Litman with his nephew and fellow scientist, Michael Shambloott.

Salt tolerance is important for their waterfront plants, Litman says. "I'm well aware that Riviera Bay can come up several feet at times."

Litman says that the landscape has been planned to include enough cold hardy trees and shrubs, with tropicals intermingled, so that cold or flooding will not wipe out the whole landscape.

Some of his tropicals were brought from South Florida, he says, but most plants and design ideas have come from Brett Bachelor at Bayside Gardens in Tampa.

Cypress mulch is spread in great quantities and most of their palms in the ground are fertilized four times a year, Litman says, with one part of 7-2-7 (palm and ixora fertilizer) and two parts Milorganite. In addition, the coconut palms get Milorganite once a month in holes bored into the ground more than a foot deep and about two feet out from the trunk.

Potted palms are fertilized only twice a year, but all plants are "hit" periodically with a spray of Peters water soluble fertilizer.

A recent addition in a large pot that is a delight to Litman is from Seychelles, islands near Africa. This strange and tender specimen with light green foliage, armed with horizontal spikes on its reddish trunk, sits atop stilt roots.

As he points to another, even spinier potted palm, Litman says with a laugh, "My wife and daughter can't believe anybody would bring that home!"

REPRINTED FROM THE ST. PETERSBURG
TIMES----FRI, SEPTEMBER 1, 1989

Acrocomia is a genus of palms, some of which are well adapted for growing in central Florida conditions. Popularly known as Gru-gru palms they are relatively uncommon. There are a number of reasons for the Gru-grus lack of popularity: firstly, they are rather difficult to propagate, seeds may take more than a year to germinate, and the young plants can be difficult to grow in containers, secondly the vicious spines make them plants which only a dedicated palm lover could love. Photo #1 shows a specimen of *A. totali* with its very spiny trunk.

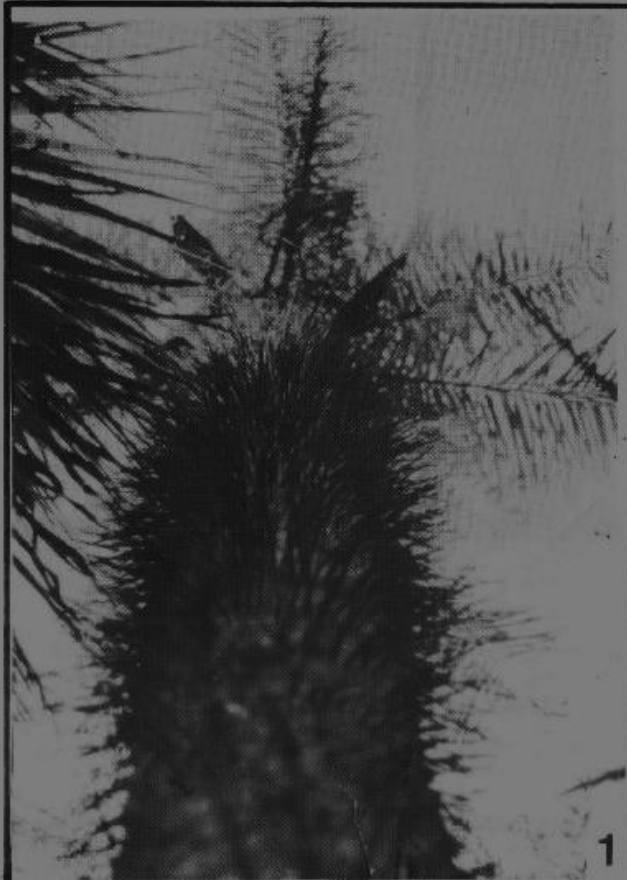
As many as 26 species of *Acrocomia* have been known in the past. Recently, however I have seen mention made in 2 publications of a reassessment of the genus, most recently in "Principes" July 1990, vol.34, #3. Apparently the current scheme would lump all of the species of *Acrocomia* with above ground trunks into one variable species. Gru-grus are native from central America and the Caribbean, through South America as far as northern Argentina. If the treelike *Acrocomias* are indeed all of one species, then it would surely have the widest distribution of any palm in the western hemisphere.

Those of us who have grown *Acrocomias* have noticed that there are at least two different "types" to be found in central Florida. The purpose of this article is to compare these two "types" of Gru-gru, which I have known as *A. aculeata* and

A. totali, as we shall see it is easy to tell the difference between the two types when they are young, and more difficult when the trees are old.

Acrocomia aculeata was listed as native to the Caribbean islands of Martinique and Dominica, and was originally named *Cocos aculeata*. Photo #2 shows *A. aculeata* at Leu Gardens in Orlando (this tree is now dead), the large Gru-gru at the F.I.T. Botanical Gardens pictured in the CFPB vol. 10 # 2, April 1990 is also the *A. aculeata* "type". *Acrocomia totali* was listed as native to the South American countries of Paraguay, Bolivia, and Argentina. *A. totali* has been grown in Florida for more than a century, and is generally thought to be the most cold hardy "type" of Gru-gru. This has led to the practice of calling any *Acrocomia* which can survive a hard freeze a "Florida Totali". Photo #3 shows *A. totali* near Cocoa, Photo #1 is also of *A. totali*.

As already mentioned it is difficult to distinguish *totali* from *aculeata* as mature trees, good descriptions of the two "types" can be found in George Stevenson's *Palms Of South Fla.* The length and even the presence of trunk spines, is usually said to be variable for *Acrocomias*, however I have observed that the *totali* "type" has much larger and stouter spines than the *aculeata* type. Photo #4 shows 3 trunk spines of each type



1



2



3

of palm, the spines were taken from 3 separate trees of each "type" at 7-8 feet above ground level, an effort was made to select representative spines, and not necessarily the longest ones on a given trunk. The squares in Photo #4 are 1 inch.

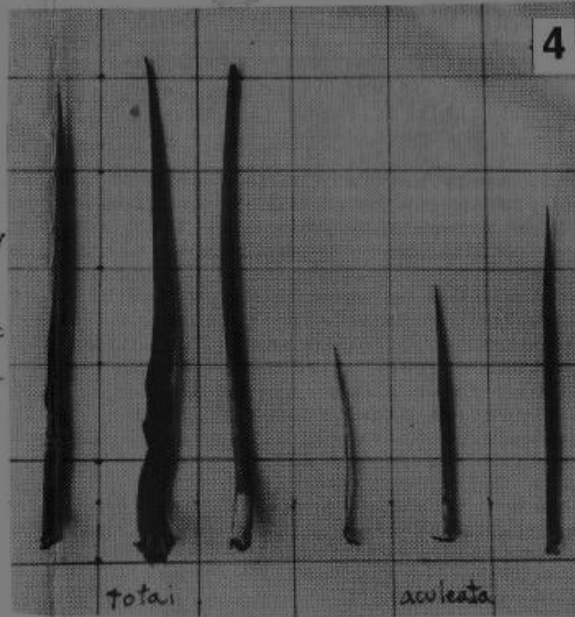
Also the spines were taken from mature trunk not from leaf-bases. Other differences between mature specimens are seen in the size of the seeds. With the seeds of *A. aculeata* generally being larger than those of *A. totai*. A subtle difference is that the foliage of *A. aculeata* is more abundant, leaves are longer, darker green, and generally more luxuriant than those of *A. totai*. The crown of leaves of *A. aculeata* are reminiscent from a distance, of those of the Queen palm. The leaves of *A. totai* are shorter, stiffer, and the crown of leaves is generally smaller.

On younger Gru-grus, where the foliage is within reach it is very easy to tell the difference between our two palms. The foliage of the *A. aculeata* type is dark green on top and much lighter on the underside, due to the presence of tiny white hairs. The leaflets of the *A. totai* "type" is a light grayish-green on both the top and the bottom.

The difference between our two *Acrocomia* "types" is easiest to see in newly germinated seedlings less than 1 year old. Photo #5 shows seedlings of both "types" of *Acrocomia*, each with their first leaves or eophylls as they are called. The *A. aculeata* seedling has bifid or vee shaped eophylls, leaves that form later develop individual leaflets. The seedling of *A. totai* has straight linear or simple eophylls, the first 5 or 6 leaves of *A. totai* are simple, followed by several vee shaped leaves and then leaves with the mature type leaflets. Of all the differences discussed so far the difference in eophylls is probably the most significant botanically. Quoting P.B. Tomlinson in the newly published The Structural Biology Of Palms, "Taxonomic descriptions increasingly include information about juvenile foliage. The chief area of interest lies in the first several green expanded leaves produced". Tomlinson goes on to divide the eophylls of palms into different categories based on their shapes. The eophylls of *A. aculeata* and *A. totai* would fall into different categories. Although Tomlinson mentions cases of different species within a single genus having different eophylls (*Chamadorea*), it is difficult to see how this could happen within a single species.

As we have seen there are at least two distinct "types" of Gru-gru palm to be seen in central Florida. They are probably separate species, but I am not qualified to say this for sure. Both "types" make lovely ornamentals and are fast growing once established, with *A. aculeata* being a bit quicker. Both seem to survive hard freezes in most areas of central Florida, with *totai* being able to take more cold without even foliage damage. Neither of these palms has been easy for me to grow in containers under nursery conditions. They are sensitive to overwatering and fertilizing, perhaps because of their underground "saxophone" type bud. For those who wish to obtain Gru-grus they are often available at CFPS sales, also easily transplantable seedlings are often found beneath mature fruiting specimens.

Bernie...you knocked my socks off with this one!
Your article is Principes quality material and I'm honored we got it first. Thanks for your continuing contributions.
—Editor.



4 Phoenix Rupicola Photo Article Postponed:

The call for photos of this palm in the last issue has produced little result. This means that either noone likes the palm enough to photograph it in their area or that the palm is indeed rare and I live in the only area of central Florida blessed by their presence. At any rate, we're still looking for pictures of *P. rupicola*, but if worse comes to worse, I'll present my one man effort in the next issue. SEND IT IN!

Gainesville Meeting:

Possible plans are to have a CFPS meeting in Gainesville sometime in April (Remember there is Tampa Palm Sale April 20) A meeting in that area is long overdue. Whether the meeting takes place is dependent upon the nature of this winter's weather, so these plans are tenuous at present— look for an update next CFPB.

REFERENCES:

- Dransfield, J.; Johnson, D.; and Syngé, H. The Palms Of The New World, A Conservation Census, 1988. A footnote on page 1 refers to a personal comment by Lleros and Coradin concerning the placement of all species of *Acrocomia* with aboveground trunks into the single species *A. aculeata*.
- Glassman, Sidney. A Revision Of B. F. Dahlgren's Index Of American Palms. 1972.
- Henderson, Andrew; et. al. "Conservation Status of Haitian Palms." Principes Vol. 34 #3 p. 135.
- McCurrach, James C. Palms Of The World. 1960 p. 4.
- Tomlinson, P.B., The Structural Biology Of Palms, Clarendon Press, Oxford 1990, pp. 88-9C.
- Stevenson, George B. Palms of South Florida. 1974, pp. 122-3

THE GREATER TAMPA BAY AREA:

The Greater Tampa Bay Area ranks second in membership within the CFPS area with 76 in the 6 county area (versus 105 in the east). SEE CHECKERBOARD SHADING ON THE MAP. Subtracting the 13 underlined names would leave 63 on the mailing, still behind the 81 that would be left in the east (parallel shading).



HILLSBOROUGH #3 28

Bailey--Riverview
 Blauman--Ruskin
 Casares--Tampa
 CIESLA--BRANDON ΔΔΔ
 Conway--Tampa
 Courtney--Tampa
 CREIGHTON--TAMPA ΔΔΔ
 Davies--Valrico
 Essig--Tampa
 Hecker--Riverview *89
 Jiretz--Tampa
 LANGLEY--LUTZ ΔΔΔ
 LIVENSPIRE--WIMAUMA ΔΔΔ
 Meinig--Tampa
 Poklepovic--Tampa
 Schulman--Tampa
 Spain--Tampa
 Thomson--Riverview
 Weintraub--Riverview*89
 Winans--Lutz
 WORKS--TAMPA ΔΔΔ
 YOUNG, UA--TAMPA ΔΔΔ
 Young--Tampa ***
ADDED LAST ISSUE (5):
 Condoulis--Tampa
 Gdn of Memories--Tampa
 Maloy--Valrico
 Strunz--Tampa
 Wijtyk--Wimauma

SARASOTA #7 15

BESSE--SARASOTA ΔΔΔ
 Bullers--Nokomis
 Davidson--Sarasota
 Edmondson--Venice
 EIDE--SARASOTA ΔΔΔ
 Garrison--Laurel *89
 Gross--Sarasota
 GULICK--SARASOTA ΔΔΔ
 Miller--Sarasota
 Perry--Englewood
 Rapp--Sarasota ***
 Zahrnot--Sarasota
 Wilson--So. Venice
ADDED LAST ISSUE (2):
 Cherry--Englewood
 Koch--Sarasota

PINELLAS #4 25

Barr--Seminole
 Boller--Seminole
 City of St. Pete
 Constantine--Clearwater*89
 Deloach--Largo
 Ehle--Palm Harbor
 Ferreira--St Pete *89
 Freije--Clearwater
 Gorman--St Pete
 Harrill--Largo *89
 Hoffman--Largo
 Koehler--St Pete
 LITMAN--ST PETE ΔΔΔ
 Nay--Clearwater
 Palmer--St Pete ***
 PAVLUVCIK--ST PETE ΔΔΔ
 Pressrich--St. Pete
 Ryland--St Pete
 SHREWSBURY--ST PETE ΔΔΔ
 Thiel--St Pete
 Whitton--Palm Harbor
 WEINTRAUB--PALM HARBOR ΔΔΔ
ADDED AS OF LAST ISSUE (3):
 Robinson--Largo
 PVTI--Clearwater
 Moyer--Clearwater

MANATEE N/A 4

Blaser--Tallevast
 Grover--Bradenton ***
 Shuey--Bradenton
Added Last Issue (1):
 Graves--Bradenton

HERNANDO N/A 3

Brooksville Palms
 Hinkley--Brooksville ***
 Vasko--Brooksville *89
 None Added Last Issue.

PASCO N/A 1

Fellows--Zephyr Hills *89

MISCELLANEOUS CENTRAL FLORIDA: 12 counties comprise this area which is not shaded on the map and has a mailing of 64 people. Subtracting the underlined names leaves a possible 49 members.

POLK #8 14

BOK TOWER--LAKE WALES ΔΔΔ
 BURRIS, M.B.--LAKELAND ΔΔΔ
 Burris--Lakeland ***
 Butler--Lakeland
 Cheek--Davenport ***
 Harder--Frostproof
 Hartman--WinterHaven *89
 Jones--Polk City *89
 Mackay--James--Lake Alfred ***
 Puusme--Winter Haven ***
 Reynolds--Polk City
 Shull--Winter Haven
 Vilushis--Lakeland
 Wirt's Point Nsy--Babson Park
 None Added Last Issue.

HIGHLANDS #10 9

Anderson--Sebring
 Bennett--Avon Park ***
 So Fl Comm College--Avon Park
 COLLINS--SEBRING ΔΔΔ
 KNAPP--AVON PARK ΔΔΔ
 Mair--Sebring ***
 Montgomery--Sebring
 Pickover--Lake Placid
 SUTTER--SEBRING ΔΔΔ
 None Added Last Issue.

ALACHUA #9 11

Carpentar--Gainesville *89
 Harrison--Alachua
 Laurialt--Melrose
 Putz--Gainesville
 Shaw--Gainesville
 Sheehan--Gainesville
 Whitcomb--Gainesville
 WILCOX--GAINESVILLE ΔΔΔ
ADDED LAST ISSUE (3):
 Meister--Gainesville
 Ruble--Gainesville
 Zona--Gainesville

ST LUCIE N/A 3

Ebner--Ft Pierce *89
 Fowler--Ft Pierce
ADDED LAST ISSUE (1):
 Chrulski--Ft Pierce

LAKE #10 9

Bains--Umatilla *89
 Birdsey--Mt Dora
 Brown--Clermont ***
 Green--Sorrento
 Henley--Mt Dora ***
 Leslie--Lady Lake
 Simmons--Mt Dora
 Williams--Leesburg
 WOMBLE--GROVELAND ΔΔΔ
 None Added Last Issue.

INDIAN RIVER #10 9

BRODA--VERO BCH ΔΔΔ
 Carlson--Vero Bch
 Kennedy--Vero Bch
 MICHAEL--VERO BCH ΔΔΔ
 Novak--Vero Bch
 Rathbun--Vero Bch
 Tate--Vero Bch
ADDED LAST ISSUE (2):
 Beindorf--Vero Bch
 Rudy--Vero Bch

HARDEE N/A 4

Lambert--Wauchula ***
 PEACOCK--ZOLFO SPGS ΔΔΔ
 Pickering--Zolfo Spgs *89
 Wilson--Wauchula
 None Added Last Issue.

OTHER WITHIN CFPS SERVICE AREA:

OSCEOLA:
 Black--St Cloud
FLAGLER:
 Ozmore--Palm Coast
MARION:
 Pinard--McIntosh
OKEECHOBEE:
ADDED LAST ISSUE (1):
 Hall--Okeechobee
CITRUS:
 Greenburg--Inverness

FLORIDA COUNTIES OUTSIDE THE "FREE" SERVICE AREA OF CFPS

DADE #6 16

44

DUVAL N/A 8

Buhler--Miami
 DEVILLE--MIAMI ΔΔΔ
 FUTCH--HIALEAH ΔΔΔ
 Goldstein--Miami
 GRAFF--MIAMIΔΔΔ
 Greenleaf--Miami
 Hull--Miami
 HUNT--HOMESTEAD ΔΔΔ
 James--Miami
 Katz--Miami
 KIEM--MIAMI ΔΔΔ
 Lowe--Miami
 McCleod--Homestead
 Throssell--Miami
 Verna--Miami
 Wilson--No Miami

Batchelder--Jacksonville
 Brown III--Jacksonville
 Contarini--Jacksonville
 Dody--Jacksonville *89
 Encinosa--Jacksonville
 Menge--Neptune Bch
 Rogers--Jacksonville
 Zupko--Jacksonville

LEE N/A 2

PRALL--CAPE CORAL ΔΔΔ
 Whittenton--Ft Myers***

OTHER

OUTSIDE CFPS SERVICE AREA:

MARTIN:
 Stimmler--Palm City

TAYLOR:
 Johnson--Perry

JEFFERSON:
 Bidlingmayer--Monticello

CLAY:
 Kandzie--Orange Park
 Sandridge--Orange Park

BAKER***Exchange Editor
 BROWN--GLEN ST MARY ΔΔΔ

ESCAMBIA***Exchange Editor
 MANNING--PENSACOLA ΔΔΔ

PALM BEACH N/A 4

Craft--Loxahatchee
 Farnsworth--Lake Worth
 FREIDRICH--BOCA RATON ΔΔΔ
 Grimm--Boca Raton

BROWARD N/A 4

Caudle--Coconut Creek *89
 COLE--FT LAUDERDALE ΔΔΔ
 MacGregor--Hollywood
 Mattei--Ft Lauderdale

COLLIER N/A 3

Crandall--Naples
 PETERSEN--NAPLES ΔΔΔ
 Tadman--Naples

OUT OF STATE

14

CALIFORNIA 7
 Bailey---La Mesa
 Bredeson---Lemon Grove
 Frey---Laguna Niguel
 Gunther---Del Mar
 Reynoso---Santa Barbara
 SULLIVAN---VENTURA ΔΔΔ
 ***Exchange Editor
 CARTER---COSTA MESA ΔΔΔ

TEXAS 2
 ***Exchange Editor
 CAIN---HOUSTON ΔΔΔ
 Rayburn---Brazoria

CANADA:

Lebrun---Sherbrooke

LOUISIANA:
 ***Exchange Editor
 LEGARDEUR---NEW ORLEANS ΔΔΔ

PENNSYLVANIA:
 ***Exchange Editor
 MYERS---VERONA ΔΔΔ

NEW YORK:
 ***Principes Editor
 UHL---ITHACA ΔΔΔ

TENNESSEE:
 Willeford---Columbia

CUT & DETACH THIS PAGE AND RETURN TO NANCY HALL... ADDRESS ON BACKSIDE OF THIS PAGE

ALL MEMBERS!!!!
 PLEASE NOTE!!!!

IT'S TIME TO RENEW!

Take a few minutes to insure that your FREE issues keep coming.

Maintaining the CFPB mailing list effectively has long been a difficult task. To solve this and simplify the process...we now plan an annual "purge" which requires all members who continue their IPS membership to confirm this with the chapter. Otherwise we will continue to carry members who have dropped their association with the IPS for up to 3 issues past their membership expiration (until the Roster is issued). The membership roster on the preceding pages indicates members who do not appear in the IPS Roster with underlined names followed by"****". In the past we have always found it easier to add names than to delete them when updating the mailing list but this has now resulted in a list swollen out of control. Postage for our last issue was at a record \$137.00 for a single issue (304 mailed). So member involvement is needed. By taking just a few minutes and using a 30¢ stamp you will in effect be donating much more to your chapter. Remember, while many other Chapters require a fee for their newsletter, ours remains free upon request. We will continue to add new IPS members in the area for the first year. Subscriptions will now be required from those residing outside the defined CFPS Service Area and non-IPS members.

PLEASE REFER THE PRECEDING LIST OF NAMES AND CHECK YOUR NAME SO AS TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

KEY TO NAMES: Names in all capital letters with ΔΔΔ will be retained on the '91 mailing list for various reasons. No response is needed from these members only.

PLEASE LET US KNOW IF WE ARE IN ERROR ABOUT ANYTHING !

Underlined names with *** or *89 do not appear in the 1990 Roster. "****" names were not in the 1989 Roster either while "*89" names were in the the 1989 Roster and are probably short time IPS participants. We realize that some of these names may be IPS members....just let us know.

Upper/Lower Case Names are the bulk of our long term members. Response needed.

PLEASE CHECK THE BOX BELOW AND MAKE SURE THE MAILING LABEL ON REVERSE SIDE IS CORRECT

I WOULD LIKE TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE THE CFPB. I RESIDE IN THE CFPS SERVICE AREA AND MY NAME WILL APPEAR IN THE 1991 IPS ROSTER.

I DO NOT RESIDE IN THE CFPS SERVICE AREA OR I DO NOT BELONG TO THE IPS BUT WISH TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE CFPB FOR 1991. ENCLOSED IS MY CHECK MADE OUT TO THE CENT FL PALM SOCIETY FOR \$7.00. ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS RUN FROM JANUARY TO DEC.

DON'T MISS THE NEXT ISSUE: **Do it today!**