Palm Review



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Journal of the Central Florida Palm and Cycad Society

November, 1997

Reminder:

CFPACS meeting in Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach on December 6th. See page 15 for details.

Attention:

Starting in January 1998, CFPACS will be charging membership dues. Dues for all U.S. addresses (including Puerto Rico) are \$10.00. If you live outside of the U.S., membership is \$15.00. You must have your dues paid by the first of the year to continue to receive the Palm Review. Please send remittance to our chapter's new treasurer for 1998. Dave Besst. See membership/renewal form on page 17 for details.

The next issue theme is the northern most? Find a palm that is living father north than expected (a Cyrtostachys renda in Deland for example), "out of its element" but still managing to survive (outdoors) and send it in. The deadline for submission is January 1st.

Borassus Invades Central Florida

by Mike Dahme

In the summer of 1994 Joe Michael made his first distribution of seed of his Borassus palm to the chapter. These seed, approximately 300, were in turn distributed gratis to members who responded to the bulletin notification, which is



Figure 1: Germinating *Borassus* seeds elevated atop nursery pots.

how I obtained 25. With this accession I confirmed through cumulative experience (which began in 1990) exactly that which I'd been told years earlier by Bernie Peterson, that it is preferable to grow Bo in buckets for the first year (as opposed to planting the germinated seed directly to the ground). This is because it is the nature of the plant to remove the embryo via the hypocotyl (other terms em-

ployed to describe this root-like organ include radical and cotyledonary petiole) to a depth of several feet where is formed the "blob" (if anyone knows what this is called in botanese,

October Meeting at Leu Gardens

by Dave Besst

great return to Leu Botanical Gardens marked our October 5th fall meeting. Over 50 members and friends of the CFPACS gathered in the "Palm Room" of the Garden House at ten in the morning to start off the meeting with an ab-

sorbing talk by Larry Noblick of the Montgomery Foundation in Miami. His subject was the genus Syagrus and he took us on a grand tour of northern and central South America to learn of the diversity and beauty of this widespread genus. Most of us here in Central Florida are familiar with the species romanzoffianum which has been called the

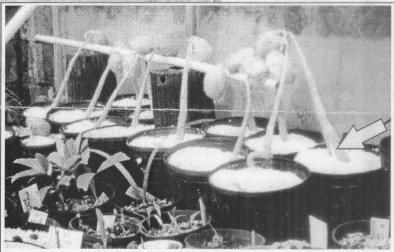


Figure 2: Borassus flabellifer seedlings after being raised up. Note exposed pseudoleaf in slit hypocotyl of plant at extreme right (arrow).

"Queen Palm" for many years. Included in his talk were some great slides of it in it's native habitat in southern Brazil and neighboring countries. Over

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Letter From The Editor

Thanks again to all those who conthis publication. In particular, I'd like to

thank Mike Dahme who I can always rely on for articles and Expert" column, Don Tollefson IPS member from Venice California for contributing a great member profile, Neil Yorio for retyping articles which would not scan, Hollie Kagie who collated as John volunteered to take over both tasks for this issue.

journal theme. Find a palm that's growing much farther north than our fund raising activities can be used elsewhere. it should be and send it in. Let's see just how hardy these guys are!

Please note that CFPACS is now charging membership tinue to help out in a variety of ways with dues. The IPS does not provide funding for its chapters, therefore, the membership dues for our chapter will be \$10.00 for all U.S. addresses (including Puerto Rico) regardless of whether you are a photographs, Bernie Peterson for sharing his talents in his "Ask the member of the IPS or not. If you live outside of the US, membership will be \$15.00. There will be no difference between "single" and "family" membership dues. Please see the membership application and renewal form at the back of this journal for details. I folded the last two issues and whose eyes lit up when my husband Your dues will cover the publication costs of the Palm Review, which until now has been supported chiefly by profits generated But don't leave everything to just these few people! Get through the Seed Distribution Program (see page 15 for an update). involved and contribute. Need ideas? Submit something for the Once the Palm Review is self-sufficient, the profits generated by

BULLETIN BOARD PALM BOOKS for sale: Palms of the World by McCurrach as well as the supplement (both long out of print). \$50.00 each. Call Stacey

Medemía argun plants in 2 gal pots. For sale or trade. Please call Neil Yorio at (407)779-4347

Peacock 941-386-6077 night and weekends. Also, 95% complete set of Principes from the beginning: \$200. Shipping extra or you pick

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YESIII PALMHEAD is for sale: Significant palm collection in the wilds of Central Florida. Get a 15 year jump on thingsmany palms now blooming and producing seeds. 100+ species represented by thousands of specimens. 5 Acres with 1 bedroom improved mobile and all facilities (electric, septic, some furnishings). Low taxes in isolated area in Hardee County Florida off SR 64 between Avon Park and Wauchula. Once in a lifetime opportunity for someone wishing to escape the city for tranquillity of rural area or as a great weekend getaway. I+ Acre field planted with Butea for Immediate income as well as a large portion (3 Acres) left in native forest. \$40,000 firm. For more information or to arrange a viewing, call Staccy Peacock at 941-471-1259 nights and weekends or 941-386-6077 week days 8-4:00.

In Memory of Ron Humphrey

Since joining the Palm Society, we have had the good fortune to meet people whose interests have extended beyond the simple exchange of gardening tips and have become our friends. One of these people was Ron Humphrey. We knew Ron not only as the one who managed to raise a Royal Palm at his home in Ormond Beach (we often told him that he had mistakenly picked up a plastic one when he had purchased it) but also for his love of family and music. Ron was diagnosed with lung cancer last July and died Sunday, November 16th at Halifax Medical Center in Daytona Beach. Our lives have been enriched by having known Ron and we will miss him dearly.

> - Doug Keene and Liz Stryjewski



The Board of Directors consists of 10 members. 6 of these members are elected to their positions, 3 are appointed by the elected officers and the remaining seat is filled by the immediate past president.

President - Tom Broome

This will be the last issue of 1997, and I would like to thank some people for the great year we have all enjoyed. First of all, to Liz Stryjewski for all the work she done on the Palm Review. I have heard good things from people all over the United States about our newsletter. I get a lot of mail and faxes from people who like what we are all trying to accomplish. Sometimes the going gets a little tough and a kind letter from someone really helps. Feel free to write. I know a kind word would be appreciated from time to time. To all the officers, who have worked together to accomplish a lot as the first year of the CFPACS. I would like to thank everyone who has written articles this year. I have received complements from even professional writers who enjoy our articles. Also to Hersh Womble for helping Ed collect money at the U.S.F. sale last month. To Mike Dahme for all the work he has done on our seed bank. This makes money for our chapter as well as distributing rare species to as many people as possible. I know we all would like to thank Ed and Nancy Hall for everything they have done to keep the central Florida chapter together for all these years. For those of you who don't know, they will be stepping down from their jobs so that they will have more time for other things. I hope that takes care of everyone, I'm sorry if I have missed anyone.

I would like to remind everyone about dues for 1998. This is the first time everyone has had to pay, so remember those of us in the International Palm Society have to pay as well. You might want to keep the form in this issue because if you don't get the next issue you now know why.

Our next meeting will be in the Daytona area on December 6^{th} (see details on page 15). This will be the

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Meeting at the Keenedom

by Sarah Noah

beautiful day and a great palm collection. What could be better? On November 9th, a casual meeting with informal tours continued throughout the day at the home of Doug and Barb Keene. A mature stand of grand old oaks covered most of their backyard, providing much-needed cover on cold, clear nights. Barb and Doug are raising a surprising number of cold-tender species under this canopy at their home in Deland (affectionately referred to "Dead



Figure 1: Frank Radosta, Mike Merritt, Neil Yorio (Expert in Waiting) and the Expert himself, Bernie Peterson enjoying lunch at The Keene's home.

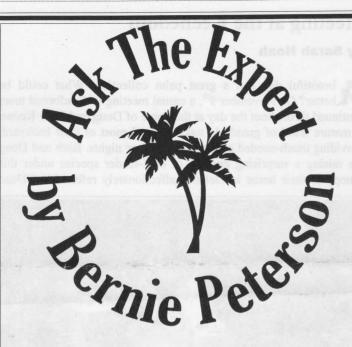
Land" by Doug). Of particular note (especially to me as I have killed several) is a mature Cyrtostachys renda (see figure 3). Doug takes this palm in when low temperatures are forecasted but admits that it has been "knocked back" a few times. Hard to believe when looking at its strikingly beautiful red trunks. There was also a Corypha umbraculifera under this canopy which Doug has been covering with a blanket each winter night to ensure its longevity. After noticing the clumping behavior of this unique individual, a discussion ensued after which it was decided that perhaps Doug no longer needs to

Doug no longer needs to protect this palm so vigorously.



Figure 2: Eric Ostermark passes out Needle palm seedlings which he germinated in a rather unique way. He promised to provide an article on the subject for a future *Palm Review* issue.

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Dear Bernie,

When palms from the southern hemisphere that flower in the summer there are grown in the northern hemisphere (Fla.) does their time or season of flowering change? In other words if it flowers only in January in Australia will it flower only in January here?

- John Kennedy, Vero Beach

Thanks for the question John. My references tell me little on this subject but my observation has been that only palms of the subfamily Coryphoidae flower at a particular time or season of the year, Sabal palmetto or S. causiarum for instance are both northern hemisphere palms that flower in the spring here. Copernicia alba, a southern hemisphere native also flowers in the spring here. The same is true of the Australian Livistonas although they may flower a second time if they fail to set seed as they often do. So, for Coryphoids I think the answer is no. As for some of the other well known palms from the southern hemisphere: Syagrus, Butia and Archontophoenix, for instance, these produce inflorescences one at a time and may do so at any time of the year. Once they have reached maturity the appearance of inflorescences is part of the growth of these palms and since they grow faster in the summer more inflorescences are produced in summer and fall, fewer in winter and early spring. When grown in the tropics these same palms would flower more or less continuously. To sum up, climate and seasons where the palm is growing determine its flowering habits regardless of when it flowers in its native land.

Question 2,

I've been asked by neighbors who dislike the mess and quantity of fruit from their Queen palms if cutting off the flowerstalk would prevent fruiting, or would the palm flower again to replace what's been cut off? Or is the palm "programmed" to flower at intervals that are not affected, one way or the other, by cutting off the flowerstalk?

-John Kennedy , Vero Beach

I've had this question at work a few times John thanks for asking it here. Yes! Cutting off the inflorescence, opened or not, will definitely prevent fruiting on that "stalk". Another inflorescence will not emerge from that leaf axil. A few palm species do produce more than one inflorescence per leaf axil, Howea forsteiana, Calyptrocalyx, and some Chamaedoreas are examples. As discussed above, the flowering of Queen palms occurs along with the growth of the leaves, the faster the leaves grow the faster new inflorescences will appear. I don't think removal of inflorescences would affect the rate of leaf production, but removal of green leaves might.

Dear Bernie.

I have often wondered why the intergeneric hybrid between Syagrus romanzoffiana and Butia capitata is sterile (mule). Is it a problem with the pollen, the female flower, or something else? Could a mule palm be pollinated with the pollen from either of the parent species?

- Alan Ingalls, Satellite Beach

Thanks for the question Alan. My understanding is that both male and female flowers of the mule palm are "at least 99.9% sterile.

The late Charles Raulerson succeeded in backcrossing mule palm with a Queen palm, but only after years of effort and planting many thousands of seeds. Eventually he produced 2 plants one of which resides, I think, at Kanapaha Gardens in Gainesville. An interesting question would be; how fertile are the flowers of this F-2 hybrid, if indeed it has survived and is old enough to flower. If any of our readers in the Gainesville area know please fill us in.

The Montgomery Foundation Has A New Propagation Project!

by Tom Broome

The Montgomery Foundation in Miami has been known for hough long familiar with the name, the characteristics of this their cycad collection for several years. Our society toured the grounds a little over a year ago, and the members who I've talked to who were present, were very impressed with what they saw. Terrence Walters, the executive Director of the Montgomery Foundation, has been changing the look of the property consider-

ably in the last few years. Many raised beds have been planted with cycads, grouped pertaining to geographical location of the habitats from which they came. Eric Shroyer, Montgomery's cycad horticulturist, oversees the creation and planting of the beds. The design for the 6-acre cycad walk will eventually include 22 total raised beds representing cycads from the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Presently, there are now 3 Asian, 2 African, and 2 New World beds planted. Terrence is trying to keep only documented plants in these beds, with records available as to the exact location from which they came.

Now, the Montgomery Foundation will be one of the only botanical gardens in the United States with a cycad pollination project. This can be attributed to the efforts of volunteer Larry Krauss. In just a few months, a pollen bank has been put together that can be described as one of the best in the world. Every effort has been taken to keep pollen as fresh as possible. Terrence has given Larry his own freezer, vials, and other equipment necessary to keep pollen at it's optimum viability. They even use indicating desiccant to ensure the desiccant is working properly. As the cycads become receptive, Larry will be pollinating them using methods such as mixing pollen with water and injecting it into the female cones, or inserting dry pollen directly into female cones. All of the plants used for this project will be from documented plants. Eventually, the seeds produced will be

disbursed all over the world to botanical gardens as well as the

different palm and cycad societies.

Our board of directors elected to donate \$100 to the Montgomery Foundation at the last meeting. This money has been used to help fund this very worthwhile project. It is gratifying to know that the efforts of our society can have such a world-wide impact. We look forward to having a stronger relationship with the Montgomery Foundation in the future, and hope to have another meeting down there soon. Anybody who would like to donate their time, money, or possibly have seeds or plants available can write Terrence Walters, c/o The Montgomery Foundation Inc., 11901 Old Cutler Rd., Miami, FL 33156-4242 or Email man at 102067 277@compugarya com

Mauritia flexuosa: A possibility for Peninsular Florida?

by Mike Dahme

widely-distributed palm of Amazonia became of interest less than a year ago when a picture of a cultivated Mauritia appeared in the November 1996 issue of the (California) Palm Journal. Several persons (including myself) of the Florida (palm)

> "chattering class" questioned the caption, going so far as to suggest that the photo actually depicted a specimen of Corypha (and a particularly large one at that). Another stunning photo of a cultivated M. flexuosa taken also Ecuador but apparently of a different individual - appeared in the July 1994 issue of the



Figure 1: Stand of Mauritia flexuosa 80 km north of Belo Horizonte at 650 m elevation



Figure 2: Fallen leaf base with cap for scale

South African Palm Enthusiast. Once it was made clear that the massive palm, comparable in size to the typical S. Florida Borassus, pictured was indeed M. flexuosa, the species "came to life" for me and thus the few sightings made of stands of this palm on our recent trip to Brazil were among the trip's high points.

Per The Palms of the Americas, the species has a very wide range, but as it does not extend to the drainage basin of the

Mauritia flexuosa: ...

(Continued from page 5)

Paraguai River, including the Pantanal region, I did not expect to encounter the palm. But find it we did, in four widely-separated spots in the states of Mato Grosso, M. G. do Sul, and Minas

Gerais. In these out-of-"habitat" locations south of Amazonia (the palm's

distribution

is presumed

to have been

widely influ-

man, so it is

enced

the fruit, but eventually about 100 of the green (perhaps another two months would have been needed for maturation), golf ballsized fruit were collected.

On return, and with high hopes for plants to come (only eight of the seed have actually germinated to date, most of the remainder having rotted) attention turned to learning of experience in Florida with this species, but initial reports were as unencouraging as they were sparse. However, thanks to Paul Craft (who says that *Mauritia* seed can germinate as long as three years after sowing), a member of the Palm Beach chapter with experience with *Mauritia* was contacted and, recently, visited at his nursery in western Palm Beach County. The nursery, Mesozoic Landscapes,



Figure 4: Some of the 21 M. flexuosa at Richard Moyroud's

Figure 3: Infructescence on specimen in stand 25 km south of Cuiaba (road to Pocone)

not at all certain that the stands we saw were not introduced) the palms were always in swamps of flowing water (the rainy season had just ended, perhaps the habitat areas dry out), knee-deep in places, with the bases of the individual palms being elevated "islands" (consisting of fallen leaf bases, petioles and fronds) in the moving water. On only one occasion, at the Chapadas dos Guimaraes National Park north of Cuiaba, where the palms were likely introduced to a recreational area, were young plants seen, but even these were of good size. No seedlings or small plants of any stage were noticed on the two occasions that stands, some distance off the roads, were visited, including the one site at which several fruiting individuals (the species is *dioecious*) existed. As the infructescences were generally out of reach, the heavy fallen 12 foot long petioles were used, rather ineffectively, to dislodge

Inc., is in fact so far to the west that it all but backs onto the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, a part of the Everglades, and, in times of heavy rainfall (which was the situation at the time of our August visit), presents more than a passing resemblance to being an integral part of it, much of the 10 acre property being under water. But the owner, Richard Moyroud, says that in drier times the entire parcel is passable, and the 21 Mauritia palms that he's planted, in two sections, can be approached on foot. Towards the front of the property are 10 specimens (some of which can be seen in picture "D"), which were planted out of three and seven gallon buckets circa 1990 - 1992. Another 11 have been in 'ground" (all 21 were at time of visit deep in water; Richard said that the fact that the water was not flowing does not adversely affect the palm) towards the rear of the property for a lesser time, but so far his only losses, which were to his original plantings, resulted from predation of four or five by rabbits (or other critters).

Thanks to this "pioneer" (because of habitat simulation)

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L-R: Bob Bobick, Kyle Brown, Doug Keene, Marita Bobick and Barb Keene at a CFPACS meeting at Young's home.

by Don Tollefson

he phone rang Friday morning at about 4:00 a.m. I knew who was calling even before I picked up. These early Friday morning phone calls always come from Sonny Boye (that's his real name). "Orlando," said Sonny. "No problem," I said. "I'll see you in a few hours". Sonny is a retired F. B. 1. agent who now free lances as a sub contractor. Sort of a pot bellied, 70 year old version of Jon Kruger, the character portrayed by Arnold Schwarzenegger in his latest movie, Eraser Some times his assignments were pretty adventurous, but this time he was merely retrieving a runaway for some concerned parents and needed an officer of the court (a.k.a. attorney) to handle the appropriate papers (in person) so he didn't have to worry about a kidnapping charge. All I had to do was show up at the Orange County (Orlando, Florida) Federal Court Building before it closed with the necessary papers, and return again on Monday morning right after it opened. The rest of the weekend was my own. I set about obtaining a plane ticket, and then quickly hacked my way into the appropriate computer information pool. About ten hours later I delivered the papers at the court house and was free until Monday morning.

Determined to check out the palm scene in Orlando, I made an appointment with Vance and Gabrielia Browning to see their palm collection Saturday afternoon. Vance has a delightful young collection, and starts his palms from germinated seeds, most of which he obtains from Inge Hoffman to whom he refers affectionately as the "seed lady." Lance's theory is "try everything. You never know what might survive in Orlando." I have to admit that it's the same theory which has been successfully advanced by renown California grower, Ralph Velez, and both of these growers have had many pleasant surprises using this method to discover palms that no one else knew would grow. After an inspiring tour, I thanked Lance, and prepared to leave. In parting, Lance advised me to check in on Bob and Marita Bobick of

Bobick's Palm Growers. I remembered having met Bob and Marita during the 1994 I.P.S. Biennial in Venezuela, and I seemed to recall that they said something to the effect that if I was ever in Orlando ... so I gave them a call.

The following morning I arrived at their eight acre estate on the outskirts of Orlando which doubles as the growing ground for their Nursery. Bobick's Nursery could only be described as a gold mine for palm enthusiasts looking for a source of already tried and proven cold hardy palms. The Bobicks are congenial, engaging people with lots of experience and an advanced young collection, so what I saw and what I learned, I felt should be shared with as many temperate climate palm enthusiasts as possible. I asked them if they minded doing an impromptu interview and they graciously obliged.

"What's the deal with Orlando?"

Bob: "It's very simple. In Orlando you can grow anything you want no matter how tropical it is for 360 days of the year."

"What about the other five days?"

Bob: "The remaining five days are murder. They can wipe out the other 360. Every winter we average about three cold spells. When I say cold spells, I'm describing a condition where the temperature drops below freezing and stays there for several hours or in rare cases several days. This past winter we hit the mid twenties. Usually we don't go much lower than that, but three times since I started growing palms here in Orlando it dropped below 20 degrees and that's when it gets tough. The temperature can drop to as low as 17 degrees like it did in 1989. It's a rare, but unmistakable palm cold hardiness test in which you can loose mature palms in a few hours. It's frustrating because you aren't psychologically prepared for it. You can be raising palms for years and all of a sudden experience "an ultimate cold hardiness test." Then you hear the story about the 1989 freeze being the one in a hundred year freeze, but you know another freeze just like it is going to come. You don't know when, you know it might not arrive for several years, but having been through one, you know that sooner or later another one will come."

"What about just growing all the palms you can grow until a periodic cold spell occurs and wipes out the ones that can't take the hit?"

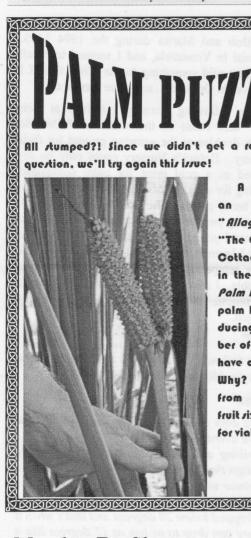
Bob: "You can do it that way, but for most growers, it's unacceptable. It's better to grow what can endure the cold spells and not suffer the set backs. Besides, commercially, people don't tolerate the three steps forward, two steps back approach. For example, after the 1989 freeze Disney had to replace hundreds of Queen palms on their grounds, but they have a huge landscape budget which allows this. Our every day client doesn't have that kind of money or equipment."

"Disney. How well do you know Disney?"

Marita: "Bob and I were captains at Disney for years. It's just

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All tumped?! Since we didn't get a responce to John's



A double fruit/talk. "Allagoptera two" (ree "The Care of the Tabby Cottage Allagopterar in the July issue of the Palm Review). The same palm has also been producing an unu/ual number of flower stalks that have only male flowers. Why? Any Juggestions from Palmateers? The fruit size here is too small for viability.

> - John Kennedy Vero Beach

Member Profile ..

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been recently that our business became supportive enough that as a Butia." Bob could guit his job at Disney and devote all of his time to our nursery. I'm still employed there full time."

Bob: "We took a hit financially by my leaving Disney, but we're on the way to doing what we love we to do."

"How long have you been growing palms?"

Bob: "About 11 years. We purchased the property while I was attending the University of Central Florida. Whenever we could we would come to the property and clear it little by little. We left the bigger trees and removed all of the scrub."

"I see you have a canopy. What is the scheme?"

Bob: "We left most of the larger indigenous trees on the property, cutting them about ten to twenty feet apart. We have mostly oaks and pine trees. They provide a great canopy, and they produce a terrific mulch which keeps down the weeds. We even pick up the bags of tree mulch that our neighbors put out, and spread it on our grounds. We also prefer the "rainforest" look that palms obtain when grown under filtered light, rather

than the shorter squatter look that they get from growing in full sun while they are young, plus the canopy of trees acts as an insulating blanket protecting most of our garden and nursery from those killer winter freezes."

"What's the story on the dogs?"

Bob: "They keep us company. The little fat one is a Jack Russell Terrier. His name is Idaho. The big one is Rufus. He's an Irish wolf hound. He's about 36" at the shoulder. Irish wolf hounds are sight hounds, and they love to chase things by sight as opposed to smell like most hounds. The last one is Utah, an average size German Shepherd. We enjoy their company, and they are a tremendous deterrent to trespassers."

"It's a beautiful little house that you've got."

Marita: "Thank you. It's a two story loft with lots of windows, situated almost directly in the middle of the property affording us a three hundred sixty degree view. It sort of brings the outside in and we like to enjoy the outside even when we're inside."

All right. How do you find out which palms will grow year in and year out in Orlando and tell us about them."

Bob: "No problem. Let's start with Livistona saribus. It's terrific. Takes the cold to below 17 degrees. The most cold hardy of the Livistonas or at least in a tie with australis, and it's also terrific looking. Next comes the Mules."

"Mules?"

Bob: "That's a cross between Syagrus romanzoffianum and Butia capitata. We refer to them as mules because they don't reproduce viable seed. We're hoping that they can be reproduced through tissue culture because they've got an incredible future in Orlando and other areas where queen palms can't survive the cold spells."

What's the advantage of a mule over a regular queen or Butia?"

Bob: "They grow as fast as a queen and they're as cold hardy

"Aren't Syagrus cold hardy?"

Bob: "No where near as cold hardy as the mules. In the '89 freeze, the Orlando area lost about three fourths of it's queens. But the mules went through '89 without being touched. You see queens all over, but almost all of them were planted after '89, and at some point in the future, most of them will die in a cold spell just like last time. Butias grow pretty slowly, but not the mules. They grow as fast as queens. They are not between queens and Butias in speed. They are as fast as queens. And they are not between Butias and queens for cold hardiness. They are as cold hardy as Butias. It's a typical example of 'hybrid vigor'."

"Hybrid vigor?"

Bob: "Hybrid vigor is a phenomenon where the offspring inherits the strongest qualities of both parents. It's a recognized occurrence among many palm growers. In the instance of a mule, a palm has been developed which has the beauty and lacy

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Member Profile ...

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appearance of the queen palm which has will often languish and die after it become perhaps the world's most popular commercial landscape palm, combined with the cold hardiness of the Butia which is one of the world's most cold hardy pinnate palms. They have an unlimited future. For instance, they could be installed as a street tree in England or any place else that a Butia will survive, but they are much larger and more elegant than any other palm that has ever survived in those places."

"These mules are interesting. Are there others?"

Bob: "Yes. We have a cross between a a great deal of cold as well. In Jubaea chilensis and a Butia capitata. We're fact most of them will. Another hoping that it will have a larger head to real winner is Laccospadix austrunk ratio than the standard Jubaea, and tralasica. It looks so much like a also that it will survive here. J. chilensis Howea forstereana that we call it won't grow here because of the humidity.

"How is this hybrid doing so far?"

Bob: "Great. I can't imagine any problem, and I would predict that this palm will be about as cold hardy as necessary, considering its parents."

"We'll be watching the future of the mules with interest. Name some other palms that you have had success with."

Bob: "Sabal causarium is a great palm. It grows easily through our Orlando winters, and it grows as far north as Gainesville (Florida) where it gets substantially colder for quite a bit longer. Serenoa Repens, a Florida native, is a very cold hardy palm."

is a cold hardy palm."

Bob: "Both will grow much further north, but the difference is that Rhapidophylium is a small palm."

"Isn't Serenoa repens?"

Marita: "Check out some of ours. They start to get some size after they get older.

Bob: "Of the Arengas, Arenga engleri is the most cold hardy. It's the one that we've had the most success with in Orlando. Arenga pinnata will grow here, but it needs substantial protection."

"In general, which do better, single trunk or

Bob: "Suckering. Suckering plants will generally grow new suckers, but a single trunk palm is damaged with cold."

Marita: "We've also had luck with the illawara species of king palm. It will survive to about 25 degrees. It was introduced here by stock from Gary Wood in California. It's also the fastest growing palm we've ever seen."

Bob: "Chamaedorea radicalis and microspadix went through '89 with no damage also. A lot of other Chamaedoreas will tolerate the poor man's Howea. But we can't grow Howeas here, while Laccospadix are an "easy grow." And they're a great looking plant as well. All of the Rhapis will grow here. Rhapis subtilis will go into the mid 20s with no damage and Rhapis excelsa will go even lower. Kerriodoxa elegens will go to 25 degrees easy, and perhaps lower. However, it is a very slow grower. Trithrinax acanthocoma will go to 15 degrees no problem. They've become a popular palm in

the European trade. Acrocomia aculeata is a fast grower, and will survive to 20 de- and as it gets older, develops a gorgeous grees. Acrocomia totai will go to 20 degrees with no damage, but isn't as fast. "I have also heard that Rhapidophylium hystrix Both of the Acrocomias are in great demand, but we can't make enough of them available."

"Why don't you get more Acrocomia out? Can't you get the seed?"

Bob: "The seed we can get. It's getting the seed to germinate that's the problem. I once read an article published in the 1930s about Acrocomia seeds where the grower placed the Acrocomia seeds in a closed safe out in the sun, and discovered that they experimenting, but so far, I've had poor success with Acrocomia germination.

Feature Foto



A multi-headed Brahea edulis from Alberon Park in Auckland, New Zealand.

Bob: "Livistona blackdown is tough, bronze on the under sides of its leaves. Guihaia argyrata are also extremely cold tolerant. Most Copernicias do well with Copernicia alba about the most cold hardy. Chuniophoenix hainanensis is very cold hardy as is Chuniophoenix nana."

"What about the new varieties from Madagascar and New Caledonia?"

Bob: "So far they haven't met with much success. In particular we were disappointed with Ravenea rivilaris. It was heralded throughout Florida as the next great palm for this area, but if it drops to split and germinated at 140 degrees. I keep 27 degrees it turns to jelly. We'll give them all a try, but we're not overly optimistic."

Member Profile ...

(Continued from page 9)

"How about Parajubaea cocoides, and Rhopalostylis species?"

Bob: "Neither will survive here. It could be too much warmth when it is warm, or it could be too much humidity. Another palm that can take the cold, but not our cold is Jubaea chilinses. It's sort of odd. We can't grow it here, but as you go further north, say into South and North Carolina, they can."

"Can you tell us a little about your germination process."

Bob: "Sure. We place each seed in its own container. We've found that disease can spread in a community pot so we do the extra potting work. We keep them inside one of our hot houses until they germinate and establish some roots. We've discovered that the secret to germination is heat. We allow the seedlings to root into the container and then pot them up and move them outdoors under the protection of our overhead canopy."

"What's that cut away at the rear side of your growing area?"

Bob: "That's a swale that allows the cold air to drain. We learned that the shrubs and brush around the palms blocked the cold air from draining, so I took a chain saw and cut a dry stream bed leading to a low lying area down below. It really makes a difference. You can feel the cold air against your face if you walk down it on a cold day."

"How is it that all of you Florida growers possess so much information on cold hardiness and everything else?"

Bob: "We all get along very well and share our information. We have met so many wonderful people through the IPS and our Central Florida chapter. Bernie Peterson, Hersh Womble, David Best just to name a few. Ed Hall has done a great job as an IPS director and we are delighted that Paul Craft was recently elected to the board of the International Palm Society."

Marita: "Yes, Paul will make a terrific contribution."

Bob: "There are so many things to learn that we've got to work overtime to get all of the growers and enthusiasts up to speed."

"What sort of things?"

Bob: "Just to give you an idea of what we've learned, you've got to apply a total treatment to palms to correct nutrient defi- Actually our grasshopper population has really decreased this ciency. If you treat for magnesium shortage, the magnesium year. See those Guinea hens over there? We refer to them as our deficiency disappears, but is replaced with potassium deficiency "Integrated Pest Management System". In simple language, the symptoms. Unless you put them on all at the same time. It is eat bugs." becoming evident that there seems to be a favorable codependence between manganese and iron especially in Madagascar palms. We've learned that the pH drops as you proceed down a hill or slope. The lower you go the more the pH drops. We figure that it is caused by all the acidic leaf mulch which accumu- residence of every member in the International Palm Society von lates down the hill as it is carried by rain water run off. The result



Figure 3: Impressive Cyrtostachys renda on the Keene's porch.

Keenedom

(Continued from page 3)

After a couple of hours of palm viewing and catching up with old friends we see all too seldom, Dou and Barb, with help from their daughters Jenny and Amy, served great bar-b-que buffet with all th fixens. As I sat down to enjoy th feast, I was bombarded by acorns One dove right into my coffee cur As Doug says, "Some of the bes things in life are free". My oa canopy envy began to wane.

Lunch was followed by a plan sale and we thank Eric Schmidt fo taking on the monetary responsibili ties of that event.

We can't thank Barb and Dou enough for graciously opening their home for our meeting. They ever arranged for a group of sky divers to drop in on us. We extend our thank to Barb and Doug for going to such great lengths and hosting a wonder ful time for our chapter. All thos who didn't attend missed out on beautiful day.

is yellow leafs on your palms. As I added dolomite to the lowe run off areas of my property, the palm leafs began to return to the lush green color of their counterparts on higher ground. And loo at that mushroom like fungi called a ganaderma conch. When touched by a weed-eater string and then that string just nicks palm trunk, it will infect the palm and kill it. Step on that grasshopper please."

"Excuse me?"

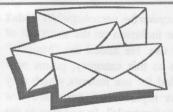
Bob: "The grasshopper next to your foot. Step on it."

"Done! How do you tell a good grasshopper from a bad one. I mean tha one was such a flamboyantly colored yellow and red specimen that looked reall exotic."

Bob: "It's easy. The only good grasshopper is a dead one

"What other ideas do you have for furthering the cultivation of palms in temperate climates?"

Bob: "If you were to put a pin in a map for the location of the (Continued on page 12



Letters to The Editor

Dear Editor.

"Paul Meadows" on an article I wrote for the Palm Bulletin six never been a real person named "Ray Khiss" or "Neil Yorio". or seven years ago. It seems that, belatedly, this has given rise to a spate of lame "nom de puns" on the bylines of the Palm Review, for this I feel somewhat responsible. "Sarah Noah" isn't

I hereby admit to and apologize for using the pseudonym too bad of a pun, but surely in the history of mankind there has

Regretfully,

- Bernie Peterson, Cocoa

Borassus...

(Continued from page 1)

please advise) from which the pseudoleaf even with this contrivance the blobs begins its long trek back up the hypocotyl ended-up way too deep in many cases and the true roots form. As a result above (more face-in-the-sand pleasure): in ground development (photosynthesis) is the future I would elevate the seed at slowed and, much worse, the chances of least two feet over ground surface. survival greatly diminished for this Growing Bo in pots is not difficult, drought-tolerant genus demands excellent requiring only that a tall container, drainage, conditions not always present in like a citrus liner, be used and that Florida.

These seed were planted to ground in

We placed the seed on the ground in the fall of '96 and after a year of trying to avoid it with the lawn mower, we were very happy to leaflet see this emerge.

-Liz and John Stryiewski, Merritt Island

the best drained, sandiest portion of the property in September November upon appearance of the hypocotyl. Although a very few of them broke surface on their own, the great majority were hand dug the following spring and raisedup (getting as much of the roots as possible) to the surface level, usually from depths

In subsequent years seed so ob-

tained was either kept in pots for a year or planted en-situ elevated atop 14 inches of pots, an idea of Neil Yorio. (See figure 1). I found that when the hypocotyl strikes bottom (about four weeks in summer) the pot's contents (I use pure perlite) be dumped and the seed with most of the hypocotyl exposed be raised above the next pot (I use two gallon size, see figure 2). Although the hypocotyl could likely be cut and discarded (with the seed) at this point, I usually support the seed via stake or platform over the pots for a few extra weeks. Once this is accomplished the hypocotyl stops elongating and, if it hasn't already, forms the blob (which should be placed near to the top of the new container), and the seedling may henceforth be treated as any other young palm (subject to need for good drainage) and planted-out the following year.

Recently we received seed of the approaching three Indian Bo, B. flabellifer and all 17 feet. Today, the germinated. Of the 14 retained, 12 survivors sport have survived and were recently reseveral, mostly bucketed. Interestingly, in no case undivided leaves did the hypocotyl reach the bottom of and appear on the the citrus liners before "blobing", inverge of take-off. dicating a possible difference between that species and the (likely) African form prevalent in Florida.



One fine day a couple of years ago, I arrived home from work to find several Borassus seeds handdelivered to my front porch. Since I had been tipped off in advance, I knew that Mike Dahme was the delivery boy. Mike sometimes does nice things such as that, usually during a full moon, but I still did an inventory to make sure he hadn't stolen anything.

After reading extensive, somewhat confusing information on the "correct" way to plant Borassus seed. I decided to plant several directly in the ground. I also planted one seed, pot and all, into the ground. That technique was apparently quite popular out in California, judging by all the recent information being disclosed about planting potted palms into the ground.

I believe I had six seed to begin with and after many, many months they began to germinate. Today, only two remain. One in the ground seems to be "hanging on" but not doing much. The one in the pot is over two feet and looks better every day. I have decided to honor Sir Michael of Grant by labeling it Borassus "Dahmeenski". Last I heard, Mike was trying to order this "species" from the Seed Bank.

-Doug Keene, Deland



By Mike Dahme

9/23: A question regarding the efficacy of soapy water (liquid soap was used in a hose-end sprayer) was replied to by a participant on Reunion Island who said that the treatment is effective in removing insects and diseases, and is not harmful to the palm.

9/25: Several persons responded to a request by Ed Brown for comments on experiences with *Ceroxylon* species. Ed wrote that he has about six plants of five years of age that prosper during the cooler months (Jacksonville). It transpired that these palms were of the accession of (relatively) low-level species that came from Ecuador that Paul Craft (Palm Beach) said were the only ones that he's been able to grow. Ian Ed-

wards (Sydney) reported the same results as Ed with the species C. "utile" (an uncertain name per Palms of the Americas), total failure, adding C. quindiuense and C. vogelianum, which "struggled but died", to this category. His best results with species of this genus were with C. alpinum (source Columbia '91) and C. sp. "very silvery trunk" (Ecuador '91), these having been planted out in the coolest part of his garden are now two to three feet in height, the former looking like it may be ready to "take-off". As for cultivation, Cesar Diaz (Caracas, elevation over 3000 feet) stated that Ceroxylon resent heat and overly wet soil and said to protect them from direct sunlight until a meter and a half tall, and to provide humidity and a medium acid soil of good drainage with high levels of calcium and potassium. And, for any would-be Ceroxylon growers in Florida, Ian's cultivation tip bears mention: "... treat them like poultry and hose them off on very hot days."

9/29: Paul Craft, responding to an observation by The Member From Deland of the regeneration of a *Cycas circinnalis* from a mulch pile, said that such experiences are not particularly unusual and cited the emergence of a *Microcycas* from the ground at the Montgomery Foundation following a lightning strike and plant removal. He also mentioned instances of regeneration from cycad tissue in the genera *Encephalartos* and *Stangeria*.

10/9: Hans Vissers of the Free University of Amsterdam advised of the publication of the 600 page *Palm Seedsmen & Growers Worldwide Directory*, a compendium of particulars of 7000 growers of palms, cycads, and other plants (such as ferns, pandans, etc.). Inquiries (for purchase or inclusion in future editions) should be directed to the publisher, Jean Luc Pennickx publications, Rue Van Hasselt 41, B-1030 Brussels, Belgium. Price is 215 Guilden (call Doug Keene for current exchange rates), which includes postage and handling.

10/13: Carlo Morici requested donations of *Ceroxylon* seed for the Palmetum - Castillo de San Juan (Canary Islands). It is hoped that locations on the North Coast of Tenerife, elevation 4 - 500 meters, will prove suitable.

10/16: A question as to which species of palms in addition to Kentia and Spindle tolerate the low light of indoor cultivation elicited a response from Dave Besst, who concurred with the use of *Howea forsteriana* but

said that the Spindle (Hyophorbe verschaffeltii) hadn't been tested sufficiently for inclusion on the short list of palms suitable for indoor use. He added the "Majesty" and the "Triangle" palms to this category, palms now being used or recommended for use indoors which may not prove suitable unless replacement costs are low enough to consider them as "annuals". In addition to the Kentia, palms that have tested successfully are Chamaedorea elegans (parlor palm), C. seifritzii and its variant C. "erumpens" (bamboo or reed palm), and Rhapis excelsa (lady palm), with C. seifritzii requiring slightly higher light levels than the others. Dave pointed out that at such low light levels the palms are almost in a state of arrested growth and that they should not be encouraged to grow: only very light fertilization and moderate soil moisture being required. Finally, he listed a few other Chamaedorea sp. that tolerate low light levels while being somewhat resistant to spider mites: C. radicalis, C. metallica, and C. stolonifera.

Member Profile ...

(Continued from page 10)

would learn that approximately 85% of our members live in temperate zones. Therefore it makes sense that some portion of our emphasis should be towards the cultivation of palms in a temperate climate. We should be exploring areas of Southern Argentina, Uruguay and the more temperate areas of Australia and South Africa. Not just taking pictures of palms, but taking soil samples, checking pH levels, describing surrounding flora, and finding out lowest recorded temperatures of the area. When we went to Venezuela for the 1994 IPS Biennial we had some Home Depot soil-testing kits and we discovered that in soil samples taken from Guatopo National Forest and Colonial Tovar, potassium was the only element to register. In an article written recently about Mexico and Coccothrinax, the researcher was trying to determine why one palm grew in a particular area and not in another. He found from taking soil samples where there were high levels of potassium, the palms grew and vice versa."

"Sounds insightful. Do you think that the election of Paul Craft, Martin Gibbons and other directors from temperate climates could serve as an influential cadre of board members resulting in more attention to growing palms in temperate climates?"

Bob: "I think they will be a valuable addition and their insight will make an important contribution. But at the same time, let us not forget the invaluable work that has been done by John Dransfield, Natalie Uhl and all of the others in the IPS."

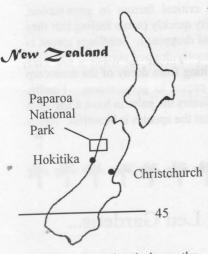
"It's been enormously educational. Thank you for the interview."

Bob: "Your welcome."

A New Zealand Tramp

by Elizabeth Stryjewski

To palms here" I thought to myself as I pulled a turtleneck was chilly and wet sweater on over my head. The morning was chilly, even the but the trunks were air in our B&B was brisk. We had headed to this rain-forest region glimmering in the on the West Coast of New Zealand's south island yesterday, after grayness. As we prolanding in Christchurch to the East. The road on the way here ceeded up the mountraversed a mountain pass ringed by snow capped peaks. This was tain we noticed that



In the southern hemisphere, the 45th parallel runs through New Zealand's South Island. This is the same latitude as Halifax, Nova Scotia in the Northern hemisphere.

not a good sign. It was August, there was a certain just at the end of the winter altitude where this season, and these areas had palm was conspicubeen covered in snow for ously absent. While months. We passed several ski we were walking we fields that still supported came across another skiers, even without the advan- "tramper", an 80 year tage of snow-making ma- old man that hiked chines. This region was cer- this trail every day. tainly far too cold to support As with most New any type of palm. We saved Zealanders we had our last hopes that we might met, he was very emerge into a more tropical friendly and stopped region as we descended from and talked for quite the pass and approached the awhile. He had often coast, but with the island hav- noticed the conspicuing about the width of the state ous lack of this palm seemed unlikely. Here, at our B&B in the town of Hokitika on the Tasman Sea, we had found one of the warmest parts

of the island and this chilly morning did away with our last hopes of finding a tropical region here. We had discussed our quest for palms the night we arrived with our hosts. They confirmed that there were in fact forests of palms in a national park just to the north. They admitted though that they knew little of the types of palms that were found there and we listened politely and prepared ourselves for viewing perhaps forests of pandanous. Certainly a walk though the woods would be refreshing and we set off this morning to the Paparoa National Forest just north of Graymouth. On the way there along the coast highway, we caught a glimpse of what was to come. To our surprise and delight, we could see not only individuals scattered about the hills, but entire forests of palms! They were easily identified as Rhopalostyallus sapida for their characteristic featherduster appearance. What a pleasure this was! We had seen this palm only once before, on a recent trip to San Diego, a small individual in a planter next to a pool. Although that individual was interesting at the time, these fields were impressive! We found the entrance to Paparoa National forest and proceeded up a path along the Pororari River. The entire basin was a forest of these wonderful, stately palms (Figure 1). It began to rain as we "tramped" up the path, lending to the atmosphere of a true rain forest. This is a very cold tolerant tree as we were very

cold, curling up around a hot cup of coffee that we had brought with us. It



Figure 1: Forests of Rhopalostylis sapida along the Pororari River in the in Paparoa National Park

of Florida, this dramatic a at the higher altitudes as well and told us that he thought that the change in climate between the altitude was probably keeping this local favorite off the upper central region and the coast reaches of the mountain. Upon returning to the lower areas, we

Figure 2: Seed stalks with ripening seed

were happy to again be back among beauties. these Many had been flowering (Figure 2) and we brought several seeds back with us. Unfortunately, it is likely that our hot central summers Florida stifle these trees and prevented have them from becoming a local favorite here as well. Although we will try, we always have to try, perhaps these stately forests are forever restricted to the temperate rain forests of New Zealand.

Mauritia flexuosa...

(Continued from page 6)

experiment with this massive American palm (which in photos resulted in less than without scale much resembles the Florida Cabbage Palm), I am three percent germifurther emboldened to try the species a "little" farther from the nation (but he emphatropics, and have a much better idea on how to plant. In addition sized that seed is exto the desirability of moist ground (ideally, a site that floods), ceptionally plentiful Richard explained that the species grows in acidic soils (perhaps a and that experiments



Figure 5: M. flexuosa at Richard's in a 25 gallon bucket deep under water.

ommend to all for there are other species that he has experimented with, successfully and otherwise, "in the wet", including Cryosophila staurocantha (formerly C. argentea), native Royals (doing very well), and, incredibly, two specimens of a Mauritiella species which he reports were planted around the time of the 1989 freeze. He says that these are growing more slowly than Mauritia but as they have commenced suckering are (at very least) expected to survive future freezes by virtue of the caespitose habit. While the nursery specializes in native plants, the conception of native is expanded to include Caribbean region sp. (i.e., Colpothrinax wrightii - Mauritia itself extends to Trinidad), and there would be much to recommend this unique location as a venue for a future winter (when it is usually much drier) meeting for the chapter.

comments of Eduardo Zea, a Colombian studying the species for annual affair.

his thesis, are of interest. He was not surprised at the low

germination rate because his field trials factor in failures on germination techof the species in niques would prove County helpful). In his opin-

... and there would be much to recommend this unique location as a venue for a future winter meeting for the chapter...

plantings) - he ion sunlight and humidity are critical factors in germination, prefers a medium adding that seed may lose viability quickly (some feeling that they of red clay but should be sown within 10 days of dropping). Seedlings sprout in also uses Cana- open areas that are wet, as with poorly-drained savannas, and there dian peat for pot may be a chemical process resulting from decay of the mesocarp and in reaction to the soil that is causal to germination. Finally, keeps the pots in Eduardo wrote that his study indicates the palm to have a life span trays containing of as much as 85 years, adding that the species is beautiful. Amen.

Florida winters of ***********

October Meeting at Leu Gardens...

eral of those of (Continued from page 1)

several inches of

the 1990's have (mercifully) not

cold-hardiness challenge of sev-

cold during the

years of Richard's

experience, and I

anticipate a return

deed, a visit I rec-

visit during

water.

provided

While

previous and over the genus showed its adaptation to the conditions in decade, it is en- which it could survive and the ranges of sizes that have evolved in that response. You do wonder how many of the related species have there have been the genes that might convey a bit of tolerance to the winter cold no losses due to that the "Queens" experience here in Central Florida.

> After Larry's talk and talk-back, a buffet lunch was provided by "Puff 'n Stuff" Catering. Although the lunch was very good, the group hustled through it to get on with the event of the day, "The

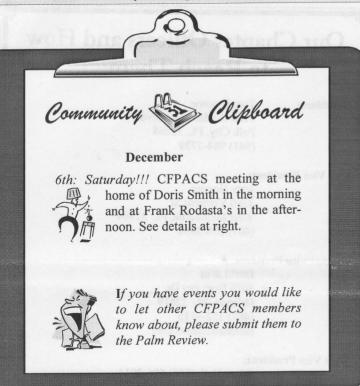
Annual Fall Palm and .. Cycad Auction". drier month; in-Thanks to all for sharing their palms contributed for sale and thanks to all of our eager customers who scooped up almost

...total plant sales netted the treasury a cool \$747.50 ...

everything available. Only a few small seedlings were returned to the nursery and the total plant sales netted the treasury a cool

After the sale, a tour of the "revitalized" Leu Garden palm collection was proudly led by Eric Schmidt who has been instrumental in its restoration.

Thanks to Dave Witt, CFPACS vice president for Central Florida, for putting all of these various activities together for our As a footnote to this article on cultivating Mauritia, the enjoyment. Dave hopes to make a return visit by our chapter an



Seed Distribution Update by Mike Dahme



moderate, with seed of 15 species being available. Four of these, Acrocomia aculeata, Syaqrus oleracea, Phoenix roebelenii clustering form (reference cover article in Principes 38:4 (Oct. '94)), and Coccothrinax literalis (per Palms of the Americas this Cuban littoral species is a form of C. argentata) were a donation by Geri and Dave Prall and have so far (seed of the Phoenix and Coccothrinax are still available, requested donation of 15 cents) netted the chapter almost \$100.

Among other donors were Jerry Hooper, Neil Yorio, Mark Wuschke (this Melbourne, Australia member displayed notable persistence in contributing a dozen *Wodyetia* seed, the first shipment being returned to him for "insufficient documentation") and Alan Ingalls, who set a quantity record for 2,402 seed (cleaned!) of *Dypsis leptocheilos*, a cultivated variant of *D. lasteliana*. Alan purchased the field-grown plant just prior to a chapter meeting at his house in February '95 and apparently has been hammering it with growth hormones for it is now of impressive size. Bernie Peterson's latest hybrid seed creations, using *Syagrus picrophylla* as the seedbearing parent and pollen from *Butia capitata* in one instance and his *Butia/jubaea* cross in another, again netted the chapter in excess of \$100 in income.

Finally, we are expecting to receive a donation from Central America of seed of *Colpothrinax cookii* (probably of the Guatemalan form), which I believe may be a "first" as I cannot recall seeing seed or plants of this species being available before. Anyone interested should call me at 407-724-8417.

Saturday, December 6, 1997 CFPACS Meeting Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach

拉拉拉拉拉拉拉拉拉拉拉拉拉拉

The day will begin at 10:00 AM at the home of Doris Smith. Doris (whose late husband Dent founded the International Palm Society) has graciously agreed to have CF-PACS members visit her palm garden in Daytona



Beach. A number of palms originally planted by Dent are still thriving.

From I-95: Take the Port Orange (Dunlawton) exit heading east. Continue on Dunlawton a few miles taking the high-rise bridge to the beach side. At the bottom of the bridge, take a left (north) at the first light onto S. Peninsula Dr. Doris' residence is #2514.

Second Garden Visit: Home of Frank Radosta (begins when tour of Doris' garden is complete). Frank has been a CFPACS member since its founding about 14 years ago. He was the first bulletin editor and has been successful with a number of interesting palms. Please bring your lunch (soda will be provided) and lawn chairs if you have them. There is a Hardee's on the southwest corner of US 1 and Dunlawton Ave. for those who would like to buy a lunch to bring. You will pass right by it on your way from Doris' to Frank's. Come and enjoy the palms and the company of fellow CFPACS members.

Directions: Head south on S. Peninsula Dr. until you reach Dunlawton Ave. Turn right (west) and go over the high-rise bridge. Turn left (south) on US 1. You will see a Hardee's if you are interested in stopping to pick up a lunch. Head south on US 1 a few miles. You will pass the Spruce Creek Bridges (3 in succession). About 1 mile after that turn right (west) on Conrad St. There is a Citco/Handy Way on the corner. Head west on Conrad for 3/4 mile and turn right (north) onto Nordmann. When you reach Willard, turn left (west). Two more blocks and you will reach Sunset Dr. Take a left (south). Frank's home is at 2858 Sunset Drive. There is a long driveway that probably could accommodate 8 - 10 cars. You can also park across the street by the vacant lot.

Notes From the Officers...

(Continued from page 3)

last meeting of this year, I hope to see everyone there. Finally I would like to thank everyone for their support. Being president has not always been easy, but all in all it has been a pleasure being your president this year. I think we have accomplished a lot in just one year. We have had more meetings and produced more newsletters than we have had in a long time. We have distributed thousands of seeds to collectors all over the U.S.. We have also supported botanical gardens here in Florida with plants, seeds, and money. We also have increased our membership by almost 100 new members since last year. The Central Florida Palm and Cycad Society strives to promote the propagation and conservation of palms and cycads, and to educate people on all subjects pertaining to palms and cycads in every way possible. With your added support, I hope that 1998 will be an even better year for us.

Secretary — Nancy Hall

October 5, 1997 BOARD MEETING MINUTES

President Tom Broome called the meeting to order at 9:20AM. The minutes and the treasurer's report were approved as appeared in the newsletter.

- The bylaws were distributed in their final form.
- The advertising policy was discussed. For now no change.

NEW BUSINESS:

John Stryjewski distributed the latest membership list. He discussed the possibility of reducing the number of *Palm Review* issues put out each year from 6 to 4 and suggested using postcards to keep members informed of meeting dates. John also asked about obtaining software to maintain history on members. He will look into it.

Ed Hall reported on the Leu Gardens Show to be held March 29, & 20, 1998. He moved that we participate. The motion was seconded by Tom Broome and passed. Dave Witt volunteered to be in charge.

Ed hall suggested that we have a late winter meeting in Miami.

Mike Dahme reported that plans were in the works for a combined meeting with Palm Beach in March.

Back issues of Principes were discussed.

Mike Dahme motioned that we send the Montgomery Foundation \$10.00 to cover the postage for the seeds they sent us. The motion was seconded and passed.

Tom Broome motioned that we send the Montgomery Foundation and additional \$150.00. The motion was seconded and passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00AM.

Our Chapter Officers and How to Reach Them:

President:

Tom Broome 9128 Golden Gate Blvd. Polk City, FL. 33868 (941) 984-2739

East Vice President:

Jerry Hooper 2360 Vermont St. West Melbourne, FL 32904 (407) 676-3458

Central Vice President:

David Witt 7026 Burnway Dr. Orlando, FL 32819 (407) 352-4115 palmhead@msn.com

West Vice President:

Edgar Hall (352) 596-2914

Immediate Past President:

Mike Dahme P.O. Box 89 Grant, FL 32949 (407) 724-8417 palmyra@palmnet.net

Palm Review Editor:

Elizabeth Stryjewski editor@cfpacs.palms.org

Membership Chairman:

John Stryjewski 5155 Wildwood Ave. Merritt Island, FL 32953 (407) 453-1303 membership@cfpacs.palms.org

Revenue Committee Chair: Position Vacant!

Treasurer:

Ed Hall

Secretary:

Nancy Hall 1111 Glen Garry Circle Maitland, FL 32715 (407) 647-2039

1998 Treasurer:

Dave Besst 1810 Huron Trail Maitland, FL 32751 (407) 629-6830

Join US

What is the Central Florida Palm and Cycad Society?

♦ The CFPACS is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of palms and cycads. We are an affiliate of the International Palm Society which serves the Central Florida Region.

Why Join the Central Florida Palm and Cycad Society?

- O Learn how to grow exotic Palms and Cycads
- ♦ Meet interesting people
- ♦ You can get this journal!

Regular - USA

Regular - all other c

Family

Commercial

♦ Help promote something great — the greening of our cities

How do I join the Central Florida Palm Society?

♦ Fill out the CFPACS form below

How do I join the International Palm Society?

♦ Fill out the International Palm Society form below





Central Florida Palm and Cycad Society Membership Application and Membership Renewal Form					
Name:	Street:	6	<i>County:</i>		
Phone:	City, State, Zl	P Code:	Country:		
dues status appears below your i	name on the address label of th	is issue. For example, ".	I foreign addresses. For renewing members, your Paid through '97" indicates that your dues for 1998 equired. Make check payable in US\$ to "CFPACS"		
Send the above information	CFPACS Treasurer				
and fee (if applicable) to:	1810 Huron Trail	How did you find	d out about us?		
	Maitland, FL 32751				

INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME OF STREET	MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES:					
	US\$30.00 per year	Supporting	US\$100.00-\$499.00 per year			
ountries*	US\$30.00 per year	Life	US\$500.00, one time fee			
	US\$40.00 per year	Benefactor	US\$2500.00, one time fee			
	US\$40.00 per year	Libraries - USA	US\$35.00 per year			

Friend US\$40,00-\$99.00 per year Libraries - All other countries* US\$35.00 per year

*DIRECT AIRMAIL DELIVERY? Member dues at above rates include airlift delivery, where available. Direct airmail service is also available to all

non-USA destinations for an extra fee of U\$\$20 per year. Please indicate by a check here [] if you wish this optional service for faster delivery to be added to your subscription charges. [Note that the "airlift" delivery to most non-USA addresses is included in dues and is faster than surface mail, but slower than Direct Airmail.]

IPS membership is accepted on a calendar year basis. New members' dues received after October 1 will be applied toward the following year unless otherwise specified. You may also pre-pay membership dues for up to three years (at the rates specified above). This would protect you from any dues increase in 1998 or 1999 -- but is offered primarily as a convenience for those members paying by international bank draft in US dollars. MasterCard and Vişa payments are also accepted. Please indicate here if you wish to sign up for additional years: ______(2 years total) or _______(3 yrs total). Notice: Foreign checks must be in US\$ payable on US bank. Credit card orders my be sent by fax to (913)-843-1274.

(name)	(telephone)	
(street address)	(fax)	
(city, state or province)	(e-mail address)	
(postal code,country)	(membership Category)	
Amount paid (US\$)	Card Number Expiration date	_/
Circle one: check/draft MasterCard Visa	Card Holder's Signature	







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Michael Merritt Paid Through '97 1250 Bee Lane Geneva, FL 32732

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