Volume 13 Number 3

Central Florida Palm & Cycad Society

October 2021

Sunken Gardens, Gizella Kopsick

By Jeremy Evanchesky

Either of our two tours were sure to inspire wonder and awe as to what is possible in a climate where freezes are nearly nonexistent. With the freezes of the 1980s far enough in the rearview mirror that they are no longer counted as part of the 30-year zone calculation, each of these locations crosses the threshold for zone 10b with an average low of 36F over that period of time. This information is probably unnecessary to most palm and cycad fans, as looking at the landscapes of the gardens would tell the story (Continued on page 3)



Left, some of the CFPACS visitors to Sunken Gardens. Right, a beautiful Carpoxylon macrocarpum at Kopsick. (Photos by Jeremy Evanchesky)

Kyle Brown, Glen St. Mary, October 16th

By Jeremy Evanchesky

Three years ago, the First Coast Palm and Cycad Society (FCPCS) and the Central Florida Palm and Cycad Society (CFPACS) held one of the best palm society meetings ever at the garden of Dr. John Rossi in Hastings, Florida. Fast forward these three short years, and a lot has changed.

As a society, we've been dealing with a global pandemic, making in -person meetings a bit more tenuous. As palm lovers, we've continued to travel to various parts of the state and spread our

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Seen in Vero Beach: a privacy hedge of Dypsis lutescens, the familiar 'Areca' palm, inexpensive to purchase or to replace.

The Palmateer

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The Palmateer

Central Florida Palm & Cycad Society

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Sunken Gardens. Gizella Kopsick

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with enormous palms and tropical hardwoods like Eucalyptus deglupta (Rainbow eucalyptus) growing to their full size and potential.

dens, the oldest living museum in common name would have been St. Petersburg. Since there were Redneck Palm. no formal tours being offered, Jason Baker took the lead and guided the group through the gardens. Members took turns helping to identify the plants that were missing identification markers according to their area of expertise. While most of us grow at least a few of the palms that are present in this garden, it is the overall size and stature they are able to achieve here that sets the garden apart. The vast bulk of the tall palms are covered with epiphytic plants. Even relatively common palms like Ravenea rivularis looked amazing as the mild climate keeps

them from having to waste energy recovering from tough winters; energy that is then used for 12 months of active growth. There were a lot of palms labeled as Neodypsis lastelliana, but the common name given was Teddy Bear Palm (Dypsis leptocheilos). Aside from the old name, if the palms **Our first** visit was to Sunken Gar- were truly *Dypsis lastelliana*, their

> Upon exiting the gardens, everyone went to eat and then got a big surprise when they found out that the parking lots at Kopsick were closed for a music festival. We alerted as many other members as possible to park on one of the side streets in order to avoid frustration. Gizella Kopsick Palm Arboretum sits right next to the water. This is one of the more famous Central Florida gardens due to the number of palms and cycads that are not only growing, but able to actively reproduce here. Encephalartos ferox was in

cone just about everywhere it was planted. The tour got off to a later start than anticipated due to parking delays, but Rick Nale and his coworker Nate showed up smiling with T-shirts for everyone to purchase.

Rick gave a quick history of the garden and Nate gave us an update on the new labels with QR codes that were being placed near the plants. As we toured both the old and new gardens, each member took turns sharing information with our many new recruits. Jason Baker was kind enough to explain the difference between palms that were monoecious vs. palms that were dioecious to some of our newest members while showing them examples of both types. Others discussed the news in IPS Palm Journal #63 that Kentiopsis and Actinokentia genera will now be lumped into the Chambeyronia genus. Chambeyronia oliviformis anyone?

Gizella Kopsick, much to everyone's surprise, was not a palm fanatic. In fact, she really only liked one palm - Cryosophila warscewiczii. With the vast variety of palms that grow well in St. Petersburg's water-modified climate, it is quite a surprise that she picked this one palm as her favorite.

Sometimes, a particular plant can really stand out from the rest of its species if it exhibits uncommon traits. Such is the beauty of the Phoenix theophrasti at Kopsick. This particular specimen is as blue as any specimen I've seen personally. If only there were a way to get a male and a female in this color and keep them from hybridizing with the other Phoenix species in the area.

With this, we hope that everyone enjoyed the tour and gives a warm welcome to our many new members. We'll see everyone in Hastings in December.

Sunken Gardens



Majesty and Redneck Palms in Sunken Gardens (Photo by Jeremy Evamcjesky)



Both gardens are in the circled area of St. Pete.



Chilean flamingos in Sunken Gardens (Photo by Matthew Kennedy)

Gizella Kopsick



Corypha utan *in Kopsick* (Photo by Jeremy Evanchesky)

Kyle Brown,

Glen St. Mary

(Continued from page 1)

shared love and knowledge of palms, cycads and their companion plants – with a bit more space between each of us. A freak freeze has seemingly put North Texas Cold Hardy Palms, one of the plant donors for the original joint meeting, out of business. Last but not least, Dr. Rossi's Garden has undergone a major overhaul in preparation for a conversion to St. John's Botanical Garden. Somewhere in between, we find or make time to take care of our own slice of paradise.

Upon entering the property for our meeting, the attendees were immediately treated to a perfect blend of deciduous hardwoods. hundred-foot-tall pines, and a surprisingly large selection of longlived palms in a garden that has



Chamaerops humilis with aerial branching at Kyle Brown's house.

been built plant-by-plant over the course of 50 years. After parking and unloading, Kyle greeted everyone and guided the group on a tour over his large property, complete with its own nursery, greenhouses, and pond. Jono Miller was on hand to sign and sell copies of his book, The Palmetto Book. **On the** tour through the property, one of the many standout specimens was a very large Sabal that could have passed for a green Bissupposedly a hybrid between Sabal palmetto and Sabal causiarum. Another eye-catcher was the branching Chamaerops *humilis* in the front of the house. You could see new growth points coming out of the sides of all of the taller trunks. There are few times almost every attendee at a meeting would take a photo of a potted palm, but the variegated Foxy Lady palm (*Wodyetia* X Veitchia) was the apple of many eyes. There was a Sabal

palmetto 'Lisa' present near the pond on the property that was eye catching enough to separate the group touring the area. Among the palm genera represented were Acoelorraphe, Butia, Bismarkia, Chamaedorea, Chamaerops, Livistona, Phoenix, Rhapidophyllum, Rhapis, Sabal, Serenoa, Syagrus, Trachycarpus, and Washingtonia.

For the cycad lovers, there were plenty of Dioon edule around inmarckia nobilis. This Sabal was terspersed with other cycads like the popular Cycas revoluta. One thing that really stood out about the garden was the number of plants that stop growing as you go further south because the climate gets too hot. While there were parts of the garden that easily could pass for a residential lot in Central Florida, they were always a short distance from an area that wouldn't have been out of place in Atlanta or Charlotte. It

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Kyle Brown, Glen St. Mary

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seemed like every area of the garden had a story about the 1985 and 1989 freezes attached to it. This information is invaluable to those of us outside of the ideal microclimates in the state, as the reports about what managed to survive those outbreaks is often a benchmark for bulletproof cold tolerance.

After the tour, the attendees took a break from the afternoon sun to go inside on the lanai and break bread together. The BBQ and the desserts were exceptional. At the conclusion of the lunch break, Kyle had the unfortunate task of letting the group know that we couldn't tour the nursery as we had hoped to do as they were closed to get ready for a wedding. That didn't dampen spirits The Palmateer



though, as Kyle still had a few areas of the garden to show off to those who were interested, while the rest were busy buying, selling, and trading palms and lessons learned over the years. *Left, a hybrid* Sabal palmetto x S.causiarum. *Below, another hybrid,* Jubutia (Jubaea X Butia).

(Photos at Kyle Brown's were taken by the author.)



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Research in Fighting Lethal Bronzing

By Brian Bahder

Lethal bronzing (LB) disease is a fatal infection of palms caused by a type of bacteria (phytoplasma). It was introduced to Florida around 2006 on the western side of the state and has since spread throughout most of Florida, causing significant losses to nurseries and landscaping companies. Initially, management was restricted to aggressive tree removal and testing coupled with preventative antibiotic treatments. While these efforts may have slowed the disease in certain areas (at best), they clearly were not stopping spread of the infection.

Recent research efforts in my lab have allowed us to identify the insect responsible for spreading it, *Haplaxius crudus*. Effective control of any plant pathogen relies heavily on management of the

organism responsible for spreading it and knowing what insect it is was the first step towards developing management options. Our current efforts are providing encouraging data on various aspects of the insect that will allow for us to effectively manage this insect in palm nurseries. We have identified where over 90% of the insect's immature population persists. The ditches between palm beds are where the immature stages prefer so treatment of this area with insecticides or removal of large grasses from these ditches will reduce vector populations significantly. Short term this will allow for a reduction of spread in the nurseries but over time, fewer insects will be transported into urban areas and ultimately reducing spread along roadways and in cities and residential areas.

Research is currently ongoing to assess distribution of the vector in urban settings so that treatments can be effectively administered, allowing for control of the vector in the urban setting as well as the nurseries. Within the next year or two we intend to release a working protocol with step by step instruction on how to effectively manage LB and its vector. Finally, we are gaining further insights into the potential of other insect species to transmit LB as well as the risk of new phytoplasma diseases to become established in Florida. The current research efforts are incorporating this so that if new species are introduced with new strains of phytoplasma, a template is already in place for a rapid response and hopefully prevent outbreaks as bad as was seen with lethal yellowing (LY) or LB.

(Dr. Brian Bahder is Assistant Professor of Entomology at the University of Florida Research Station in Fort Lauderdale where he leads a research team on LB. —Editor.) In the foreground below, the grass and palms are in Kopsick. The cars for another event are parked where CFPACS members parked in a visit three years ago. We learned this time to park in the quaint St. Pete streets west of Kopsick. Beyond the cars is Tampa Bay.

(Photo by Matthew Kennedy)



Chuniophoenix nana in Central Florida



By Steve Farnsworth

Chuniophoenix is a genus of Rhapis-like palms found in Southeast Asia. *C. nana,* from northern Vietnam and southern China, looks like a small Rhapis with somewhat coarser leaflets and a tight clumping growth habit with no distant runner shoots. *C. hainanensis,* from Hainan Island, looks more like a *Thrinax,* with large palmately-divided leaves and a single upright thin trunk when young. It does clump as it ages, but forms offshoots sparingly. A third species, *C.* suoitienensis, was recently described from southern Vietnam, and also looks different from other two species, with leaves like *C.* nana, and trunks like *C. hai*nanensis.

I got my plants as severalleaved seedlings in the mid-1980s at Palm Society sales when a surge of seeds of new Rhapis species and allied genera came out of Southeast Asia. I had three plants of *C. humilis* and one of *C. nana*, but it was later determined that they were the same species, and I resold one of the plants. After growing them in containers for a number of years in Palm Beach County, I planted these palms at various dates in the 1990s on property that I was planning to move to in northern Sumter County. This prop-

A group planting of Chuniophoenix nana in Citrus County. Male plant on left, female on right, Zamia inermis in foregound.

> erty turned out to be much colder than I thought and would get down to 19 degrees every couple of years. *C. nana* stems would be killed down to ground level at this temperature, but they quickly resprouted from underground buds. In winters when the temperature never went below 22 degrees, they weren't damaged, but they never got to any significant size due to the periodic kill backs. In 2003. I decided to move to a warmer location in Citrus County and the plants were dug up and put back in containers and kept in a greenhouse during the coldest months. It was then that they got enough size to flower and fruit for the first time. I moved to Citrus

Chuniophoenix nana

(Continued from page 8)

County in 2005 and planted them out several years later. They were planted in a group around a laurel oak with a high canopy, and really took off in that location. They are now 4 to 6 feet tall and have dense tight clumps. My plants seem to be more densely clumped than other C. nana that I have seen in photos – I don't know if it is because they are older or a result of the freeze backs. My male plant is larger than my two females, but I'm not sure whether that's because it isn't putting energy into forming seeds, or it just has a more favorable location.

I live in a warmer microclimate than the surrounding lands because of my wooded location, and rarely go below 27 degrees and sometimes only to 32 degrees some winters. My C. nana have not had any significant cold damage even when temperatures dropped to 25 degrees. In general, they are about as hardy as Rhapis excelsa. I did get some minor damage in early 2019 for the first time when a relatively warm winter gave way to a windy hard freeze. The palms did not seem to be acclimated to the cold vet and suffered some leaf burn and eventual stem death on exposed shoots on the north sides. Stems that die for any reason are quickly replaced by new basal shoots.

C. nana will flower when the stems get about 18 inches high. Flowering shoots for these palms begin to appear in leaf axils in mid-November, making them somewhat sensitive to freezes. The inflorescences are long and wispy and flowering occurs in late January and February if the winter is warm, and later if it's a cold winter. Male and female flowers are on separate plants and can be told apart by close inspection. I'm not sure what pollinates the flowers, but it's not doing that good a job for me -I get about half the fruit set I see in photos of better pollinated plants. The seeds have been attacked and eaten by squirrels and rodents when the endosperm is in the jelly stage. Once it begins to harden and the outer seedcoat forms, animals seem to leave the seeds alone, as they may begin to taste bad, or other food sources become available. I have not seen any animals eat the ripe fruits. The fruits ripen in September and October and are orangered at maturity. They ripen irregularly and it is common to have ripe, half-ripe, and green fruit on the same inflorescence. Fruits typically have (Continued on page 10)



Female plants of Chuniophoenix nana. Above, a heavy fruit producer, below, sparse fruit but thicker stems after 2019 freeze.



Chuniophoenix nana

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one brown grooved globular seed, but larger fruit often

have two hemispherical seeds. I plant my seeds in the late fall in pots in a wire mesh enclosed structure to keep the critters out. As it is open to outside air, soil temperatures in the pots can get quite cool in the winter months and the seeds don't germinate until it warms up in April. I've read that C. nana can germinate in as little as two months in warm soils. I get about 80% germination on the seeds I plant, and about 10% of the seedlings are albino. They put up one whitish leaf, and because they don't have any chlorophyll and can't make any food for themselves, they die when the food reserves in the seed are exhausted. I believe that all my plants

came from a single seed source and may be brothers and sisters, and that the albinism is a result of inbreeding. The cleaned seed can be stored for one to two months without a drop in viability. Seedlings have a wispy root system at first, which makes them sensitive to disturbance. They frequently die if disturbed at the one or two leaf stage. By the time that they get three or four leaves, the root system is better developed and the palms become quite durable at that time. They do tolerate transplanting well and also grow well in containers. I've read that their natural habitat is as understory plants in humid forests. My plants are growing in moderately acid sandy soil with some humus content, and they seem quite happy. I have clay underlying the surficial sand and limestone underneath that. I've read that they don't like alkaline soils, but I know that the area that they are native

to has karst soils with limestone at or just beneath the surface, so that may not be accurate. They do seem to like some shade and seem happy with the dappled sunlight they get in my location, but I think they will tolerate fairly heavy shade. I've read that they are not drought-tolerant, but have not observed that at my location.

I'm pleased with how my plants have grown and think that they have much to recommend themselves to other palm growers. They make small attractive palms, and just about everyone can find a small shady spot in their plantings where they can be planted. They tolerate all but the hardest of freezes, insect problems are minimal, and they don't demand much in the way of soil, fertilizer, or other care.

(Photos by Steve Farnsworth)



So many cycads that the sign at Kopsick reflects this.

(Photo by Matthew Kennedy)

SO, YOU WANT TO START A BOTANICAL GARDEN? PART 2

In our last article, we began to introduce what it takes to start a botanical garden. We talked about how most people would probably want to apply for 501(c)(3) status with the IRS. We talked about putting together a preliminary board of directors, consisting of a President, Treasurer and Secretary. And we talked about how the majority of private collections may end up staying just that, Private, which isn't necessarily a bad thing.

Let's continue. Remember that state and local governments must also accept and approve of the project and issue permits. If the zoning of a private garden isn't right, it may never receive the business license that it needs in order to open. Exceptions can be made, but it takes a rezoning meeting, and a vote. We didn't have that problem, but the county made our efforts to widen our driveway seem like we were trying to build a topless nuclear power plant! We're just joking on that one! So, we began meeting with county commissioners and planners in an effort to introduce the project and let everyone know what we were trying to do. But beware for THIS IS THE MOST DANGEROUS TIME FOR A FLEDGLING PUBLIC BOTANICAL GARDEN! This is because the early application process opens up the garden to a variety of inspectors who feed information to a plethora of government bureaucrats who are judging an evolving private garden by strict standards. Stay tuned to find out how this goes.

2. Conservation benefits (rare and endangered plants will be produced, and part of our garden contains a nature preserve) **However, we** continue meeting with government officials in order to point out the value of a public garden to the surrounding area in an effort to "grease the skids" and ease their fears. We point out that a public garden benefits the area in the following ways:

Economic benefits (jobs, tourism revenue, sales tax revenue)
Conservation benefits (rare and endangered plants will be produced, and part of our garden contains a nature preserve)
Educational benefits (from elementary school to college, field trips will be a learning experience)

- Research benefits (valuable data may be gathered from many species)
- Family greenspace benefits/a park increases the quality of life in the surrounding area

Once we present the value of a public garden to commissioners and others, we summarize the four basic things that a botanical garden needs to survive.

Land that is zoned properly for such a project.

Collection of plants

A caring, knowledgeable staff

- Acceptance and embracing of the project by local individuals and government
- And D. is where they come in. We point out that we need their help in navigating the permits require

So, that was the big picture! How about the initial details that must be addressed? Here they are:

So You Want to Start a Botanical Garden, Part 2

(Continued from page 11)

- 1. Access. In order to turn a private garden into a public one, you must provide (and have enough land for) access from the road and parking.
- 2. Entrance area where admission fees may be collected.
- 3. Fencing to protect the collection from wandering animals and people.
- 4. Signage to identify plants, to educate visitors, and direct them around the garden.

There are a million other things that need to be addressed and we will discover them together. I must point out that we are not experts on starting botanical gardens, and honestly there is a chance that we may fail. But that won't happen without a fight. Keep reading the future articles and learn from our mistakes and trials and tribulations, in case you too will someday try to start one, or even just want to understand what it takes to get one going. Hope you will all join us at the St. Johns Botanical Garden on December 4th! See the Special invitation in this edition. Remember, this is a sneak preview. We are still under construction and some things look a little rough. And some plants are still small!

Dr. John Rossi

President, St. Johns Botanical Garden and Nature Preserve



Here we were three years agp visiting the future botanical garden. John Rossi (center) is explaining his collection. (Photo by Keith Santner)

Palm Companions

Aroids at Valkaria Gardens

By Libby Luedeke

On July 24th Jerry and I attended an Aroid Seminar at Valkeria Gardens located at 8205 Babcock St SE, Palm Bay 32909. They also have a website to check out more information: valkariagadens.com. If youhaven't been, it is a magical place that has your imagination immediately soaring with ideas that you would like to do at home. The garden was founded by Dr. B. Frank Brown and Cleofar Millare. Dr. Brown has a passion for plants and really wanted to share it with others. So, Dr. Brown & Cleo began construction in 1988 and after 2 very productive, painstaking years the garden went public. Now the nursery is operated by Cleo and his partner Tim. Not only can you come and shop, but they have anamazing space for weddings. You can have your ceremony and reception in a tropical paradise.

There are many aroids to buy here along with just about anything else you might imagine. I personally enjoyed and wanted many of the garden décor items they offer for sale from tropical locales abroad. If money were no object, I would already have a block wall with a Philippine theme that I lusted for after my last two visits.

Siddharth Naveenachandran was our speaker for the seminar. He came to Florida recently from Texas. Iasked him what brought him here and he gestured to the surroundings and responded "the plants" which is a sentiment many of us understand. Sid, as he prefers to be called, is the Registrar of Aroid Cultivars for the International Aroid Society. He supplied information from describing the different



Valkaria Gardens entrance.

parts of an aroid to understanding what sides of the nodes and placement of cuts that produce the best propagating results. One of the main things to remember with an aroid is the base it is going to be climbing on. It needs to be very stable and have a bit of height to it, they grow tall quickly. We thoroughly enjoyed our day and look forward to our next anything else you might imagine. I personally enjoyed and wanted many of the garden décor items they offer for sale from tropical locales abroad. If money were no object, I would already have a block wall with a Philippine theme that I lusted for after my last two visits.

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Aroids at Valkaria Gardens

(Continued from page 13)

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Above, Interior display of aroids a Valkaria Gardens.

Below, Sid describes the anatomy of an aroid.



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SPECIAL INVITATION TO DECEMBER 4TH MEETING IN HASTINGS

It has been years since the last CFPACS meeting in Hastings. At that time, we were greeted by a crisp clear, fall day and a great turnout since members of the First Coast Palm Society joined us as well.

Back then, there were about 130 species of palms, and perhaps only 10 cycad species on the property, much of which was undeveloped and difficult to explore. However, since that time, major changes have been made, and as things began taking shape, it was decided to start converting the property into a botanical garden, (see the separate series of ongoing articles entitled, "So, You Want to Start a Botanical Garden"). Hence, much more land has been cleared and many new species of palms and cycads and other beautiful plants have been added. At last count, there were about 330 species of palms and about 50 species of cycads, as well as several hundred other species of agaves, bromeliads, yuccas, and other tropical plants. While still under construction, and not officially open till late next year, the soon to be St Johns Botanical Garden (named for the county in which it is found) is already taking shape with several unique collections. Several palm genera are very well represented. These include Trachycarpus, Arenga, Butia, Syagrus, Beccariophoenix, Phoenix, Livistona, Sabal, Brahea, and yes, even

Pritchardia. In protected areas, there are also large numbers of *Copernicia, Coccothrinax*, and *Dypsis*.

Many of these plants are still young, but appear to be tolerating our zone 9a/9b interface climate with the massive oak canopy protection, combined with an unusual style of "defensive planting". We have also added a new trail featuring many species of *Chamaedorea* and other Central and South American species. And we have some very rare hybrids, some of which are found in no other botanical garden as far as we know.

In addition, for those who love nature, we have just finished a

new trail to Deep Creek, in the Nature Preserve part of the garden. Walk through a beautiful northern Florida hardwood forest down to the creek, where the forest floor changes from being dominated by *Serenoa repens*to *Sabal minor*. **Come and** see the changes for yourself! Everyone is welcome! On December 4th, the weather is usually great! Just please remember, we are still under construction and it will be a little messy in some areas, however you're always welcome to come and volunteer!

—John Rossi

St. Pete on a hot October day (the 23rd) brought 30 of us to tour Sunken Gardens in the morning and Gizella Kopsick Arboretum after lunch. We last visited there three years ago and my memories were getting a little thin. I had forgotten how jungly Sunken Gardens is, packed thick with palms. I noted something unexpected: all the palms I recognized had plant tags but the ones I couldn't identify offhand had none. (Two Sunken Gardens employees overheard my remark and laughed.) Hmm. Was this some kind of policy? Nah. But I was reminded while there of a comment by a palm collector in Miami when I visited there in maybe 1981 when I had been planting my first few palms. She said that palms were best viewed when they were only a bit higher

From the Editor's Desk

than the person looking at them, for the observer could see everything. At Sunken Gardens there were palms so high that binoculars would be required—or maybe a helicopter—to see the crowns close up.

Kopsick always is a marvel. Not a botanical garden, not a fence or an admission fee charged, for Kopsick is part of a park belonging to the City of St. Petersburg, with a handsome wide tiled path. Rick Nale, who has been much involved with Kopsick, was there peddling Kopsick teeshirts. I bought one since my old one was getting ratty. Parking was a problem, nothing close up on the bay side because of another charitable event. So all us palm visitors got shunted off to park in streets west of Kopsick. I had forgotten how charming this area is. Narrow 2-way streets with cars parked down one side means that when two cars approach in the opposite direction, one pulls over to allow the other to pass. There are signs of St. Pete being an older, slower town than Tampa. In a block on one of these streets there could easily be a new house flanked by a 1900s stucco house and 1920s bungalow along with, perhaps, a small apartment house. This mixture of housing and of periods complemented a quiet beauty.

If you have been reading *The Pal-mateer* for the last few years you have probably noted a continuing fantasy of mine: that a beautiful unknown palm is waiting to be discovered in a remote valley of the Andes or on an Indonesian island. One of the first places to

check on new palms is the International Plant Names Index (www.ipni.com).

Eureka! Eight new palm names for 2021. A new Butia— B.buenopolensis—and a new Ceroxylon (C. ravenii). But 6 species of *Chambeyonia*!! A closer look shows that four of these used to be Kentiopsis and two were Actinokentia. Oh no! Name changes by palm scientists that collectors never welcome. The details are in the September issue of PALMS, the IPS journal which I didn't receive. I thought I was a low-level IPS member but renewal may have come while I was in the hospital for repairs last fall.

John Kennedy

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Wow, Sunken Gardens was fantastic, with the weather and a great turnout for our October meeting. Almost all of our members had reciprocal memberships so we only had to pay for 8 entries. They were expecting us, so we were first to be admitted.

My personal favorite was seeing the huge Traveler Palm which is really not a palm, but, boy are they beautiful. Trace likes the^d way they are located near the White Bird of Paradise so you can see thei[†] similarities. Thanks Jason, Dave (Prall), and Terrence for doi**n**g a great job identifying the plants and palms as we had no official tour guide.

Our apologies for the parking situation at Kopstick, we honestly didn't think to check whether a music festival was going on and taking up the parking lots. Many thanks go out to Rick Nale and Nate for an excellent informative tour of the arboretum. It was great to see the Dr. Young collection doing so well. Some will recall that our CFPACS contributed to the funds to secure and install the palms and cycads. We were excited over the additional phase 2 and 3 areas of expansion alongside the tennis courts. If you didn't get there recently it is worth the effort. The new signage (still being completed) provides QR codes to llnk to more information about the individual plants.

Looking forward to seeing everyone for our December 4th meeting at John Rossi's. The St. John Botanical Garden continues to expand. Please everyone remember to bring a plant for the auction.

See you there,

Dave Hall



You gotta look UP at Sunken Gardens! (Photo by Matthew Kennedy)



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CFPACS SEED BANK Jerry & Libby Luedeke

117 E. Connecticut Ave. Edgewater, FL 32132 seedbank@cfpacs.co The Central Florida Palm & Cycad Society service area includes the following counties:

Alachua, Brevard, Citrus, DeSoto, Flagler, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, Sumter, Suwannee, and Volusia.



Libby Luedke, who took this and other pictures, says that she lusts after this wall at Valkaria Gardens. See article on p. 13.

PayPal Tutorial

Here is how to make a payment to CFPACS using PayPal

1) Log on to http://www.paypal.com

2) If you have a PayPal account, log into your account. If you do not have a PayPal account, click on the 'Personal' tab. Once on the

'Personal' page go to 'Send Money' and then

'Send Money Online.'

3) Once on the 'Send Money' page, type

'payments@cfpacs.com' in the 'To' field.

Type in your email address in the 'From' field and the amount you wish to pay in the 'Amount' field.

4) From there you will be taken to a secure page where you can enter your name, address and credit card information.

The International Palm Society (IPS) 56 Autumn Oaks Drive The Hills, TX 78738 Regular membership, \$60. other levels of membership (including free), quarterly journal http://palms.org The Cycad Society 3355 Blanchette Tr. Lake Worth, FL 33467 Regular membership, \$35, other levels of membership, quarterly journal http://cycad.org

Join CFPACS Please print Name Street _____ City_____ State. County Zip _____ Email Phone (area) Wish to be added to Seed Bank E-mail list? (Circle one) YES NO Willing to be listed publicly in roster? (Circle one) YES NO Mail check made out to CFPACS (domestic: \$20 one year; \$55 three years; foreign: US\$20 one year) to: Jeremy Evanchesky 4722 Hulse Lane Lakeland, FL 33813 membership@cfpacs.com Membership also available at website: ww.cfpacs.com