

March
2009

The Palm Report

www.southfloridapalmsociety.com



Featured Palm



Licuala ramsayi

Palm and Cycad Sale

March 14th & 15th

Montgomery Botanical Center

12205 Old Cutler Road, Coral Gables, FL

Free rare palm seedlings while supplies last

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South Florida Palm Society

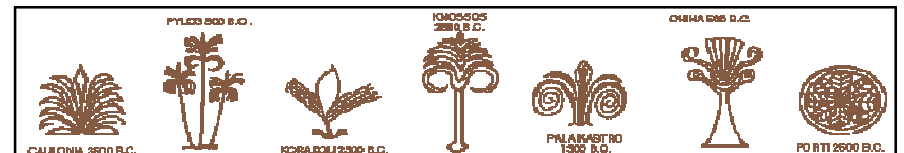
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Gulf fritillary butterfly (*Agraulis vanillae*) perched on a leaf of an *Encephalartos lehmannii* cycad in a private garden in Cutler Bay, FL (photo by Jody Haynes; see also Cycad Corner column, p. 9).

Featured Palm

Licuala ramsayi

This large and beautiful *Licuala* will grow 45-50' tall in habitat and makes its home along the riverbanks and in the swamps of the rainforest of north Queensland, Australia. The slow-growing, water-loving *Licuala ramsayi* prefers heavy shade as a juvenile but will tolerate several hours of direct sun as it matures. It prefers a slightly acidic soil and will appreciate regular mulching and protection from heavy winds. While being one of the more cold-tolerant licualas, it is still subtropical and should be protected from frost. A healthy specimen will have almost circular leaves, wide segments, and corrugated edges.

Licuala ramsayi can be grown in south Florida with some special attention given to soil pH and regular fertilizing with a "Palm Special" mix. One must be certain to give adequate water during the dry season. It has very slight armor along the petiole and grows a solitary trunk.



Photo courtesy Australian Natural History Safari



Photos courtesy Jeff Nugent – Permaculture Plants

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The *SFPS* Website is Here!

www.southfloridapalmsociety.com



- Read the latest news in the most recent issue of the *Palm Report*!



- View the calendar to plan for upcoming events!



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Palms of Southern Asia

Andrew Henderson

Palms of Southern Asia is the only complete field guide to the 43 genera and 352 species of palms and rattans that occur in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

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264 pages, 256 color illus., 16 line illus., 336 maps, 6 x 9

Cloth \$60.00 978-0-691-13446-9

Published in association with the New York Botanical Garden

 PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

Ask the Grower

The following questions were asked of *Steve Stern* - owner/operator of *Exotic Palms* and *SFPS* Past President:

Q) I have been growing a red sealing wax palm in a pot on my porch for the last 8 years, taking it in when we have cold weather. It is really getting too big for the pot now, and I would like to put it in the ground. Can I plant it outside, and, if so, where? Is there anything I will need to do to keep it happy and growing? What do I do when we have cold weather?

A) Planting it in the ground can be a little iffy in spite of the enormous successes people have been talking about recently. Certain conditions would need to be met. First, it would need to be planted in a location with morning sun, near the house, in a protected entry way or in a corner protected from the north wind where residual heat from the corner placement would help protect it. In addition, you would need to augment your soil with copious amounts of coarse silica sand (as much as 1 part sand to 3 parts soil). Spraying with a zinc-based fungicide three times a year is mandatory whether in the ground or out. I recommend spraying on a cool day in November, a cool day in December, and a cool day in January. The palm is extremely susceptible to a cold weather fungus and you should preemptively use the fungicide in those months. Cold weather below 45° requires further protection. A blanket or sheet thrown over it with some plastic sheeting over that protects it pretty well. If temperatures are expected to go below 39°, you should get halogen work lights which throw off a tremendous amount of heat (obtainable at Northern Supply). Make sure the light is not too close to the plant. Tilt one light down at the roots and the other over the plant. If this seems too risky you can always donate the plant to a botanical garden, take the tax deduction, and buy a new young plant for your pot!

Q) I have a small yard but would like to create a lush, tropical paradise. Are there any palms you would particularly recommend that are relatively care-free but will create the look?

A) First I would recommend you look at the SFPS's "Ten Best Palms for South Florida." There are a mix of palmate and pinnate palms in the group, small and tall. Several I could suggest include *Dypsis cabadae*, which can add height to your garden; several of the smaller licualas, which have interesting textures and shapes; and *Cryosophila* and several of the *Cocothrinax* species. Before picking out palms, though, you should determine how much sun is in your garden and where, as well as where the shade is and how much water the garden gets. Most of all remember, it is **not** "will it look great there," but rather "will it grow great there??" The SFPS sale is an ideal opportunity to find neat and interesting palms to individualize your garden and to ask questions regarding what will grow best for you.

Upcoming Events

Palm and Cycad Sale

March 14 & 15, 2009 • 9:30 AM-4:30 PM

Montgomery Botanical Center

12205 Old Cutler Road

Come and see over 25 vendors offering well over 300 varieties of palms and cycads for sale. You can add to your collection, start a collection, or just come to get advice from growers. Admission to the sale will be **FREE**. MBC staff will be offering guided tours of its collections for \$5 per person and free for children 16 and younger who are accompanied by an adult.

Lots of FREE seedlings will be given away while supplies last.

SFPS Member's Pre-Show Event

Friday, March 14 • 6:00 PM

Montgomery Botanical Center

Join us at sunset for food and refreshments and preview the rare and exotic palms and cycads displayed by some of the area's finest growers. Winning entries will be recognized.

SFPS General Meeting and Plant Auction

April 6th; 7:30 PM

Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden

There will be a guest speaker, a plant auction, and light refreshments will be served.

Cycad Corner

With Jody Haynes

Many new and seasoned cycad enthusiasts experience an affliction that some might call the “cycad blues.” Although I just made up this term for this issue of the Cycad Corner, it is an appropriate moniker for those of us with a perhaps over-enthusiastic obsession for the blue, or glaucous, species of *Encephalartos* from the Eastern Cape region of South Africa. These species include the infamous *E. horridus* and the lesser known *E. trispinosus* and *E. princeps*. The elegant *E. lehmannii* (below) then rounds out the group. There are other blue species in the genus (as well as in other genera), but these four are probably the most sought-after “blues” here and

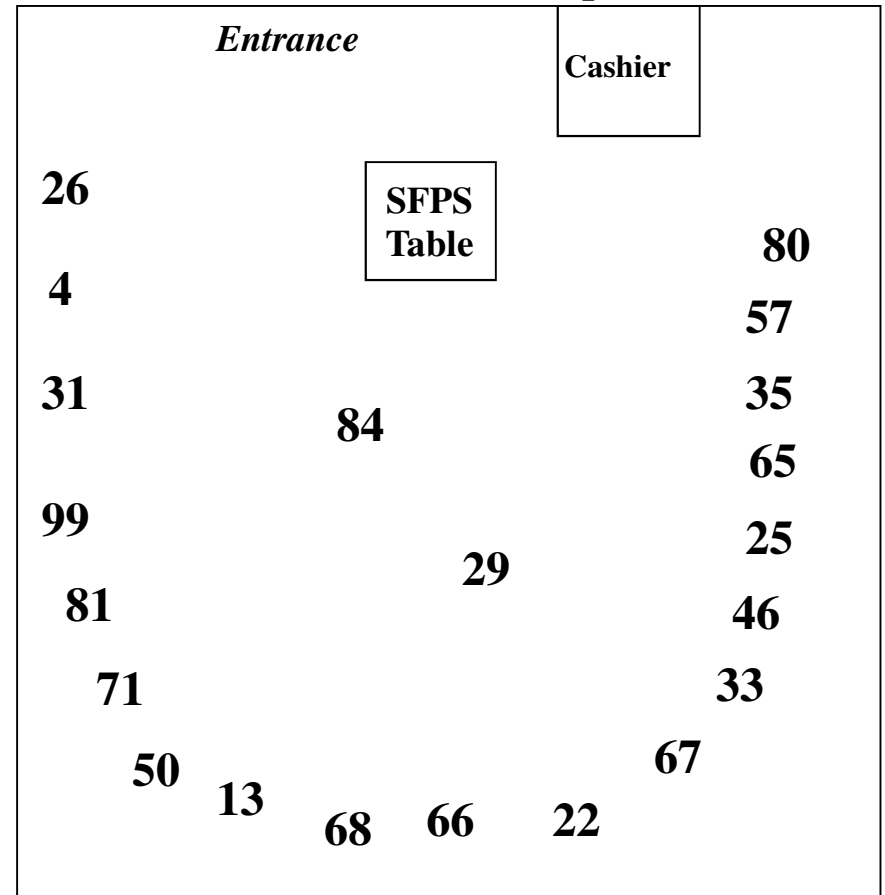
around the world. South Florida’s subtropical climate makes some of these species difficult to grow and typically prevents them from coning. However, the sheer magnificence of a well-grown blue *Encephalartos* is difficult to match. The species that performs best and is the easiest to grow here in south Florida—as well as being one of my personal favorites—is *E. lehmannii*. Although this species does require a well-drained soil, it can handle extremes of temperature, rainfall, and humidity. And while it doesn’t bear the plethora of conorted, pungent spines of *E. horridus*, you definitely don’t want to accidentally back into this plant!



SPRING 2009 GROWER LIST

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| #4 - William Olson | #57 - Jeff Searle |
| #13 - Chuck Grieneisen | #65 - Leslie Veber |
| #22 - Mark Katz | #66 - Ron Croci |
| #25 - Carol Graff | #67 - Claude Roatta |
| #26 - Susan Graff | #68 - Ellis Brown |
| #29 - Shirley Mayotte | #71 - Bob Johnson |
| #31 - Albert Livingston | #80 - Tim McKernan |
| #33 - Dave Romney | #81 - Ken St. Germain |
| #35 - Steve Stern | #84 - Linda Talbot |
| #46 - Betty Ahlborn | #99 - Rick Johnson |
| #50 - Faith Bishock | |

Vendor Area Map



Palms	Vendor #
<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	4,13,26
<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	4,50,67
<i>Actinokentia divaricata</i>	80
<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	4,33,46
<i>Adonidia merrillii</i> var. "Golden Form"	35,57,67
<i>Aiphanes horrida</i>	4,25,67,68
<i>Aiphanes minima</i>	33,50,57,68
<i>Allagoptera arenaria</i>	66,80
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	4
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	57,80
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> var. "Illawara"	57
<i>Archontophoenix maxima</i>	50
<i>Archontophoenix myolensis</i>	67,68
<i>Archontophoenix purpurea</i>	46,50,57,66,67,68,81
<i>Archontophoenix tuckeri</i>	46,50,57,67,68
<i>Areca catechu</i>	33,46,57,67,68
<i>Areca guppyana</i>	57
<i>Areca ipot</i>	80
<i>Areca latiloba</i> = <i>Areca montana</i>	57
<i>Areca macrocalyx</i> 'Red'	80
<i>Areca minuta</i>	68
<i>Areca montana</i>	57
<i>Areca triandra</i>	57
<i>Areca vestiaria</i>	4,25,35,57,65,66,68,80
<i>Areca vestiaria</i> var. 'Orange Form'	4,25,66,67
<i>Areca vestiaria</i> var. 'Maroon Leaf'	4,35,57,66,67
<i>Areca vestiaria</i> var. 'Red Leaf'	80
<i>Arenga australasica</i>	4,57,65,66,67,68
<i>Arenga brevipes</i>	57
<i>Arenga engleri</i>	4,31,46,50,
<i>Arenga hastata</i>	68
<i>Arenga hookeriana</i>	66,68,80

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Arenga micrantha</i>	13
<i>Arenga microcarpa</i>	57,66
<i>Arenga obtusifolia</i>	33,66
<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	4,13,33,46,50,66,80
<i>Arenga tremula</i>	46,50,68,80
<i>Arenga undulatifolia</i>	35,57,66,80
<i>Arenga westerhoutii</i>	68
<i>Asterogyne martiana</i>	67,68,80
<i>Astrocaryum alatum</i>	4,50,57,67
<i>Astrocaryum mexicanum</i>	66,67
<i>Astrocaryum murumuru</i>	25
<i>Attalea butyracea</i>	66,67
<i>Attalea cohune</i>	35,50,57,66,68
<i>Attalea speciosa</i>	66
<i>Bactris gasipaes</i>	4,46,67,68
<i>Bactris gasipaes</i> 'Spineless'	68
<i>Bactris militaris</i>	57,67,68,80
<i>Balaka microcarpa</i>	57,80
<i>Balaka seemannii</i>	50,67,68
<i>Basselinia gracilis</i>	68,80
<i>Beccariophoenix alfredii</i>	57,80
<i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i>	4,57,6
<i>Beccariophoenix</i> sp. 'Coastal Form'	4,46,57,66
<i>Bentinckia nicobarica</i>	46,57,67
<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	4,26,31,33,57,65
<i>Borassodendron machadonis</i>	33,35,46,66,80
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	4,35,50,66,67,80
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i> x <i>flabilifer</i> hybrid	50
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	67
<i>Bowenia serrulata</i>	71
<i>Brassiophoenix drymophloeoides</i>	50
<i>Brassiophoenix schumannii</i>	50,66,68
<i>Burretiokentia hapala</i>	57,67,68,80
<i>Burretiokentia vieillardii</i>	57,66,67,68
<i>Butia capitata</i>	4,67,68

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Calamus caryotoides</i>	67
<i>Calyptrocalyx albertisiana</i>	35,57,67,68
<i>Calyptrocalyx awa</i>	57
<i>Calyptrocalyx hollrungii</i>	66,67
<i>Calyptrocalyx julinettii</i>	80
<i>Calyptrocalyx leptostachys</i>	67,80
<i>Calyptrocalyx micholitzii</i>	80
<i>Calyptrocalyx pachystachys</i>	67,80
<i>Calyptrocalyx pachystachys</i> sp. 'Mottled'	80
<i>Calyptrocalyx polyphyllus</i>	35,67,80
<i>Calyptrocalyx</i> sp. 'Boalak'	80
<i>Calyptrocalyx</i> sp. 'Mara'	66,68
<i>Calyptrocalyx</i> sp. 'Yamu-tumn'	57
<i>Calyptrocalyx spicatus</i>	67,80
<i>Calyptrocalyx spicatus</i> 'Red leaf'	35,67
<i>Calyptrocalyx stenochista</i>	57,66,68
<i>Calyptrogyne ghiesbreghtiana</i>	46,57,67,68
<i>Calyptronoma rivalis</i>	67
<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i>	26,66,67,68
<i>Carpoxydon macrospermum</i>	25,50,57,66,67,68,80,81
<i>Caryota cumingii</i>	50,57,67
<i>Caryota gigas</i> = <i>Caryota obtusa</i>	57,67,68
<i>Caryota maxima</i>	46,50,80
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	4,26,46,57,67,81
<i>Caryota no</i>	46,57,67,80
<i>Caryota obtusa</i>	57,67
<i>Caryota ophiopellis</i>	35,57,66,68,80
<i>Caryota</i> sp. 'Elvis'	50
<i>Caryota urens</i>	4,57,67
<i>Caryota zebrina</i>	35,57,66,67,80
<i>Chamaedorea adscendens</i>	46,57,66,67
<i>Chamaedorea alternans</i>	68
<i>Chamaedorea brachypoda</i>	25,65,66,68
<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	26,31,33,46,50,67
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	26,68
<i>Chamaedorea ernesti-augusti</i>	57,66,67,71,80

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Chamaedorea fragrans</i>	26,80
<i>Chamaedorea glaucifolia</i>	25,57,66
<i>Chamaedorea hooperiana</i>	4,57,66,68
<i>Chamaedorea klotzschiana</i>	66
<i>Chamaedorea macrospadix</i>	65,71
<i>Chamaedorea metallica</i>	4,25,26,46,57,66,68
<i>Chamaedorea metallica</i> var. 'Pinnate Form'	4,57,66
<i>Chamaedorea microspadix</i>	50,57,66
<i>Chamaedorea oblongata</i>	66,67
<i>Chamaedorea radicalis</i>	26,46,50,57,65,66,80,99
<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>	25,26,33,65,66
<i>Chamaedorea stolonifera</i>	66,71
<i>Chamaedorea tenella</i>	66
<i>Chamaedorea tepejilote</i>	46,66,68
<i>Chamaedorea tuerckheimii</i> var. 'Veracruz'	68
<i>Chamaedorea woodsoniana</i>	68
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	4,26,31,46,67,68
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> var. <i>argentea</i>	80
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> var. ' <i>cerifera</i> '	46,66,67
<i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i>	4,26,31,35,50,57,65,66,67,68,80
<i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i> var. 'Houailou'	13,66
<i>Chambeyronia macrocarpa</i> var. <i>hookeri</i>	4,35,50,57,66,67,68,80
<i>Chelyocarpus chuco</i>	57,66,68
<i>Chuniophoenix hainanensis</i>	57,66,67,68,80
<i>Chuniophoenix nana</i>	66,68,80
<i>Clinostigma exorrhizum</i>	66,67,68
<i>Clinostigma harlandii</i>	67,80
<i>Clinostigma ponapense</i>	35,67
<i>Clinostigma samoense</i>	25,57,67,80
<i>Clinostigma savoryanum</i>	50,80
<i>Coccothrinax alexandri</i>	25,66
<i>Coccothrinax alta</i>	4,26,31,35,50,67
<i>Coccothrinax argentata</i>	25,26,33,57,66,67,99
<i>Coccothrinax argentea</i>	66
<i>Coccothrinax barbadensis</i>	4,25,35,65,67
<i>Coccothrinax borhidiana</i>	66,67,68,80

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Coccothrinax boschiana</i>	68
<i>Coccothrinax crinita</i>	4,25,26,27,31,35,57,65,66,67,68,80,99
<i>Coccothrinax crinita</i> ssp. <i>brevicrinis</i>	33,57,66,67
<i>Coccothrinax cupularis</i>	67,68,80
<i>Coccothrinax ekmanii</i>	66
<i>Coccothrinax fragrans</i>	66,67,80
<i>Coccothrinax gracilis</i>	66,68
<i>Coccothrinax gundlachii</i>	25,66
<i>Coccothrinax hioramii</i>	25
<i>Coccothrinax litoralis</i>	68
<i>Coccothrinax miraguama</i>	25,33,35,46,66,67
<i>Coccothrinax miraguama</i> ssp. <i>havanensis</i>	35,66
<i>Coccothrinax miraguama</i> ssp. <i>roseocarpa</i>	66
<i>Coccothrinax moaensis</i>	66,68
<i>Coccothrinax montana</i>	25
<i>Coccothrinax proctorii</i>	66,67,80
<i>Coccothrinax readii</i>	66,67,99
<i>Coccothrinax salvatoris</i>	25,57
<i>Coccothrinax scoparia</i>	35,66,68,80
<i>Coccothrinax</i> sp.	25
<i>Coccothrinax</i> sp. 'Azul'	13,25,35,57,66,68
<i>Coccothrinax spissa</i>	4,46,66,67,68,80
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Fiji Dwarf'	33,35,66
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Maka Puno'	25
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Maylayan x Fiji Hybrid'	33
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Malayan Gold'	66
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Malayan Green'	4,33,66
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Malayan Green Twin'	33
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Malayan Red'	33
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Malayan Yellow'	4,33
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Maypan Hybrid'	25,33
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Panama Tall'	33
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Red Dwarf Spicata'	33

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> var. 'Spicata Hybrid'	33
<i>Colpothrinax cookii</i>	80
<i>Colpothrinax wrightii</i>	68
<i>Copernicia alba</i>	33,50,66,67,68,80
<i>Copernicia baileyana</i>	4,26,31,66,67,68,80,99
<i>Copernicia berteriana</i>	26,57,66
<i>Copernicia cowellii</i>	35,66
<i>Copernicia curbeloi</i>	67
<i>Copernicia ekmanii</i>	66,67
<i>Copernicia fallaensis</i>	35,46,66,68,80
<i>Copernicia gigas</i>	26,66,67
<i>Copernicia glabrescens</i>	4,66,67
<i>Copernicia hospita</i>	4,31,35,66,68
<i>Copernicia hospita</i> 'Silver Form'	67
<i>Copernicia macroglossa</i>	4,26,31,33,35,50,57,66,67,68,80,99
<i>Copernicia prunifera</i>	31,35,46,66,67
<i>Copernicia rigida</i>	57,66,67
<i>Copernicia</i> sp.	25
<i>Copernicia sueroana</i>	57
<i>Copernicia yarey</i>	57,66,67
<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>	4,50,57,68,80
<i>Corypha utan</i>	4,68
<i>Cryosophilla albida</i>	66,67
<i>Cryosophilla stauracantha</i>	35,50
<i>Cryosophilla warszewiczii</i>	57,80,99
<i>Cryosophilla williamsii</i>	33,46,57
<i>Cyphophoenix elegans</i>	57,66,67,68,80
<i>Cyphophoenix nucele</i>	57,66,68,80
<i>Cyphosperma balansae</i>	66
<i>Cyrtostachys renda</i>	4,26,35,46,57,66,67,81
<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	4,25,26,31,46,66,67,68,80
<i>Dictyosperma album</i> var. <i>furfuraceum</i>	25,35,46
<i>Dransfieldia micrantha</i>	57,
<i>Drymophloeus</i> sp. 'Irian Jaya'	67,80
<i>Drymophloeus beguinii</i>	35,57,66,67
<i>Drymophloeus hentyi</i>	67
<i>Drymophloeus litigiosus</i>	66,68
<i>Drymophloeus oliviformis</i>	57,66,68,80

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Drymophloeus pachycladus</i>	66
<i>Drymophloeus</i> sp. 'Patipi'	57,66
<i>Drymophloeus subdistichus</i>	66,67
<i>Dypsis albofarinosa</i>	57,68
<i>Dypsis ambositrae</i>	68
<i>Dypsis baronii</i>	57,68,80
<i>Dypsis basilonga</i>	57
<i>Dypsis cabadae</i>	4,25,26,31,33,35,50,57,65,66 67,68,80
<i>Dypsis canaliculata</i>	57
<i>Dypsis carlsmithii</i>	57,80
<i>Dypsis crinita</i>	4,25,57,67,68,80
<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>	4,25,26,33,57,65,66
<i>Dypsis decipiens</i>	57,67,80
<i>Dypsis fibrosa</i>	68
<i>Dypsis florencei</i>	13,35,57,66,68
<i>Dypsis lanceolata</i>	4,25,57,66,68,80
<i>Dypsis lastelliana</i>	26,31,57,65,67
<i>Dypsis leptocheilos</i>	25,66,67,68
<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	25,33
<i>Dypsis madagascariensis</i>	25,57,67
<i>Dypsis mcdonaldiana</i>	25
<i>Dypsis nauseosa</i>	57
<i>Dypsis onilahensis</i>	57,67,80
<i>Dypsis ovobontsira</i>	57
<i>Dypsis pembana</i>	57,66,68,80
<i>Dypsis pinnatifrons</i>	67
<i>Dypsis pilulifera</i>	57
<i>Dypsis psammophila</i>	80
<i>Dypsis rivularis</i>	57,80
<i>Dypsis saintelupei</i>	25,57,68,80
<i>Dypsis</i> sp. 'Fine Leaf'	80
<i>Dypsis</i> sp. 'Lemana's Baroni'	57
<i>Dypsis</i> sp. 'Mayotte Island'	46,66,68
<i>Dypsis</i> sp. 'New Broad Leaf'	68
<i>Dypsis utilis</i>	25,57

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	4,26,33,50,67,80
<i>Euterpe edulis</i>	57,67,68
<i>Euterpe oleracea</i>	57,67,68,71
<i>Euterpe precatoria</i>	25,67
<i>Gastrococos crispa</i>	4,66,67,68
<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	67,68
<i>Gaussia maya</i>	33,65,66,67
<i>Gaussia princeps</i>	26,46,68
<i>Gaussia spirituana</i>	67
<i>Geonoma gamiova</i>	50
<i>Geonoma schottiana</i>	80
<i>Gronophyllum pinangoides</i>	46
<i>Guihaia argyrata</i>	66,67
<i>Heterospathe elata</i>	4,57,65,66,67,80
<i>Heterospathe glauca</i>	68
<i>Heterospathe intermedia</i>	57,68
<i>Heterospathe longipes</i>	80,68
<i>Heterospathe minor</i>	66
<i>Heterospathe negrosensis</i>	80,68
<i>Heterospathe philippinensis</i>	68
<i>Heterospathe salomonensis</i>	66
<i>Heterospathe scitula</i>	68
<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	13,25,66,67
<i>Hydriastele beguinii</i>	80
<i>Hydriastele flabellata</i>	68
<i>Hydriastele microspadix</i>	66
<i>Hydriastele pinangoides</i>	25,80
<i>Hydriastele vitiensis</i>	80
<i>Hydriastele wendlandiana</i>	33

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Hyophorbe indica</i>	46,50,67,80
<i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i>	4,25,26,31,33,57,65,66,
<i>Hyophorbe verschaffeltii</i>	4,26,31,33,57,65,66
<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	4,57,67
<i>Hyphaene petersiana</i>	67
<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i>	4,33,67
<i>Iguanura spectabilis</i>	67
<i>Iguanura wallichiana</i>	67,68,80
<i>Iguanura wallichiana</i> var. 'Major'	80
<i>Iriarteia deltoidea</i>	80
<i>Itaya amicornum</i>	57
<i>Johannesteijsmannia lanceolata</i>	68
<i>Johannesteijsmannia altifrons</i>	4,35,57,67,80
<i>Johannesteijsmannia magnifica</i>	57
<i>Johannesteijsmannia perakensis</i>	57,68,80
<i>Kentiopsis magnifica</i>	80
<i>Kentiopsis oliviformis</i>	35,46,57,66,67, 68,80,81
<i>Kentiopsis pyriformis</i>	68
<i>Kerriodoxa elegans</i>	4,13,46,57,66,68,71,80
<i>Laccospadix australasicus</i>	80
<i>Latania loddigesii</i>	4,26,67,80
<i>Latania lontaroides</i>	4,31,33,68
<i>Latania verschaffeltii</i>	4,57,66,67,80
<i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i>	35
<i>Leucothrinax morrisii</i>	25,31,33,35,
<i>Licuala aurantiaca</i>	57,68
<i>Licuala beccariana</i>	67
<i>Licuala bifida</i>	68
<i>Licuala bintulensis</i>	80
<i>Licuala cabalinii</i>	57
<i>Licuala cordata</i>	35
<i>Licuala elegans</i>	35,66,68,80
<i>Licuala grandis</i>	4,31,33,35,57,65,66,67,68,81,99
<i>Licuala lauterbachii</i>	57,67

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Licuala amlajana</i> var. <i>malajana</i>	68
<i>Licuala mattanensis</i> var. <i>mapu</i>	35,80
<i>Licuala orbicularis</i>	35,80
<i>Licuala paludosa</i>	57,67
<i>Licuala parviflora</i>	50
<i>Licuala peekelii</i>	66
<i>Licuala peltata</i>	57,67
<i>Licuala peltata</i> var. <i>sumawongii</i>	31,35,46,57,66,67,80
<i>Licuala ramsayi</i>	25,57,67,80
<i>Licuala</i> sp. 'Yal-Braal'	57
<i>Licuala spinosa</i>	31,65,67
<i>Livistona australis</i>	46,50,68,71
<i>Livistona benthamii</i>	4,46,67,68
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	4,33,50
<i>Livistona chinensis</i> var. <i>boninensis</i>	33
<i>Livistona decora</i> = <i>Livistona decipiens</i>	4,31,50,66,67
<i>Livistona jenkinsiana</i>	81
<i>Livistona mariae</i>	80
<i>Livistona merrillii</i>	68
<i>Livistona muellerii</i>	66
<i>Livistona nitida</i>	50,68,71,80
<i>Livistona ridgida</i>	50
<i>Livistona robinsoniana</i>	50,66,67,80
<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i>	4,25,50,57
<i>Liviaston rotundifolia</i> var. <i>luzonensis</i>	67
<i>Livistona saribus</i>	4,50,66,67,68
<i>Livistona speciosa</i>	67
<i>Livistona woodfordii</i>	57
<i>Loxococcus rupicola</i>	57,80
<i>Lytocaryum hoehnei</i>	13,50,57
<i>Lytocaryum weddellianum</i>	13,25,35,50,67,80
<i>Manicaria saccifera</i>	80
<i>Marojejya darianii</i>	57
<i>Masoala kona</i>	80
<i>Marojejya dariani</i>	67
<i>Mauritia flexuosa</i>	50,67,80
<i>Mauritiella armata</i>	80
<i>Metroxylon vitiense</i>	57
<i>Metroxylon warburgii</i>	35,57,80
<i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i>	46,67

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Neoveitchia storckii</i>	57,66,67,80
<i>Normanbya normanbyi</i>	57,80
<i>Nypa fruticans</i>	50
<i>Orania longisquama</i>	57,68
<i>Orania palindan</i>	50
<i>Orania ravaka</i>	57
<i>Orania trispatha</i>	57
<i>Pelagodoxa henryana</i>	35,57,66,67,68,80
<i>Phoenicophorium borsigianum</i>	25,35,80
<i>Phoenix acaulis</i>	66
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	26,31,67
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	26,31,66,67
<i>Phoenix paludosa</i>	66
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	4,66
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	4,26,33,46,65,67
<i>Phoenix rupicola</i>	57,66
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	26,31,46,50,57,66,67,68,80
<i>Pholidostachys pulchra</i>	80
<i>Physokentia insolita</i>	50
<i>Phytelephas seemannii</i>	67
<i>Pinanga adangensis</i>	57
<i>Pinanga caesia</i>	68,80
<i>Pinanga caesia</i> var. 'Red Form'	35
<i>Pinanga coronata</i>	46,66,67,68
<i>Pinanga crassipes</i>	68
<i>Pinanga dicksonii</i>	66
<i>Pinanga disticha</i>	80
<i>Pinanga glaucifolia</i>	68
<i>Pinanga kuhlii</i>	4,46,67

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Pinanga</i> sp. 'Blue Fruit'	25,68,80
<i>Pinanga</i> sp. 'Thai Mottled'	80
<i>Pinanga speciosa</i>	57,67,80
<i>Pinanga watanaiana</i>	68,80
<i>Pinanga veitchia</i>	68
<i>Polyandrococos caudescens</i>	4,46,66,67,68,80
<i>Prestoea acuminata</i> var. <i>montana</i>	68
<i>Prestoes glabrata</i>	68
<i>Pritchardia hillebrandii</i>	66
<i>Pritchardia hillebrandii</i> var. 'Dwarf Blue'	35,67,80
<i>Pritchardia pacifica</i>	4,67,80
<i>Pritchardia remota</i>	67,68
<i>Pseudophoenix ekmanii</i>	13,35,66,68
<i>Pseudophoenix lidendiana</i>	50,66
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	4,25,26,31,33,46,57,65,66,67,68,80,99
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> ssp. <i>saonae</i>	66
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> var. <i>navassana</i>	4,35,66,80
<i>Pseudophoenix vinifera</i>	4,35,66,67,68,80
<i>Ptychosperma bubuvva</i>	66
<i>Ptychosperma burretianum</i>	66,67,68
<i>Ptychosperma caryotoides</i>	46,67,57
<i>Ptychosperma cuneatum</i>	25,50,66,67
<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	4,26,33,65,67
<i>Ptychosperma furcatum</i>	50,66,68
<i>Ptychosperma kakabona</i>	50
<i>Ptychosperma lauterbachii</i>	46,66,67
<i>Ptychosperma ledermania</i>	66
<i>Ptychosperma lineare</i>	80
<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	33,65,67,99
<i>Ptychosperma microcarpum</i>	4,33,50,66,67,68
<i>Ptychosperma nicolai</i>	66,68
<i>Ptychosperma propinquum</i>	50,57,66
<i>Ptychosperma pullenii</i>	66
<i>Ptychosperma salomonense</i>	4,46,66,67
<i>Ptychosperma sanderianum</i>	66,67
<i>Ptychosperma schefferi</i>	66,67,80
<i>Ptychosperma</i> sp. 'Wotoboho'	66,67
<i>Ptychosperma vestitum</i>	50

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Ptychosperma waitianum</i>	66,67
<i>Raphia australis</i>	67
<i>Raphia farinifera</i>	13,67
<i>Raphia taedigera</i>	67
<i>Ravenea louvellii</i>	57,68
<i>Ravenea xerophila</i>	57,67
<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	13,26,46,66,67
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	25,31,46,57,65,66,67,68
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> cv. <i>nana</i> 'Super Dwarf'	57
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i> var. 'Variegated'	46
<i>Rhapis humilis</i>	25,67
<i>Rhapis laosensis</i>	46
<i>Rhapis laosensis</i> x <i>humilis</i>	57
<i>Rhapis multifida</i>	4,25,57,35,46,66,67,68, 80,81
<i>Rhapis subtilis</i>	25,67
<i>Rhopaloblaste augusta</i>	66,67
<i>Rhopaloblaste ceramica</i>	66
<i>Rhopalostylis baueri</i>	25,80
<i>Roscheria melanochaetes</i>	4,35,67
<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>	80
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	26,33,65,66,67
<i>Roystonea</i> sp.	65
<i>Sabal bermudana</i>	33
<i>Sabal causiarum</i>	67,80
<i>Sabal domingensis</i>	67
<i>Sabal maritima</i>	50,68
<i>Sabal mauritiformis</i>	25,46,66,67,80
<i>Sabal mexicana</i>	66,67
<i>Sabal minor</i>	4,65,66,67,68
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	26
<i>Sabal texana</i>	50
<i>Sabal uresana</i>	66,68
<i>Sabal yapa</i>	25,66,67,68
<i>Salacca magnifica</i>	35

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Salacca wallichiana</i>	66,67
<i>Satakentia liukuensis</i>	35,66,67,80,81
<i>Schippia concolor</i>	33,46,66,67,80
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	26,33,65,67
<i>Sereona repens</i> var. 'Silver Form'	26,65,66,67
<i>Siphokentia beguinii</i>	35,66,67,68
<i>Siphokentia dransfieldii</i>	66
<i>Socratea salazarii</i>	80
<i>Solfia samoensis</i>	68,80
<i>Syagrus amara</i>	4,25,66,67,80
<i>Syagrus botryophora</i>	4,50,67,68,80
<i>Syagrus cearensis</i>	46,66,67,80
<i>Syagrus cocoides</i>	57
<i>Syagrus coronata</i>	4,25,33,65,67,66
<i>Syagrus coronata</i> x <i>glaucifolia</i>	25
<i>Syagrus flexuosa</i>	66
<i>Syagrus glaucescens</i>	57
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	4,31,33,67
<i>Syagrus sancona</i>	57
<i>Syagrus schizophylla</i>	4,33,46,65,67,66
<i>Synechanthus warscewiczianus</i>	46
<i>Tahina spectabilis</i>	13,35,57,80
<i>Thrinax ekmaniana</i>	35
<i>Thrinax excelsa</i>	66,67
<i>Thrinax morrisii</i>	65,66,67,99
<i>Thrinax parviflora</i>	25,46,66,67
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	4,25,26,31,33,46,65,66,67
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	65,67
<i>Trachycarpus martianus</i>	50
<i>Trithrinax acanthocoma</i>	67
<i>Trithrinax biflabellata</i>	50
<i>Trithrinax campestris</i>	67
<i>Trithrinax schizophylla</i>	67
<i>Veitchia arecina</i>	4,26,31,33,65,66,67
<i>Veitchia joannis</i>	25,46,66

Palms	Vendor #
<i>Veitchia macdanielsii</i>	66
<i>Veitchia montgomeryana</i>	65,66
<i>Veitchia sessilifolia</i>	66,68
<i>Veitchia spiralis</i>	50,66,71
<i>Veitchia winin</i>	4,33,66
<i>Verschaffeltia splendida</i>	4,25,35,57,67,68,80,81
<i>Voanioala gerardii</i>	57
<i>Wallichia caryotoides</i>	68
<i>Wallichia densiflora</i>	4,33,50,67,71
<i>Wallichia disticha</i>	4,67
<i>Wallichia mariannae</i>	68
<i>Welfia georgii</i>	67
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	4,26,31,65,66
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> ‘Variegated Cross’	35
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> x <i>Veitchia</i> sp. cross	4,65,66
<i>Zombia antillarum</i>	4,25,26,31,35,66,67,99
<i>Zombia</i> x ‘ <i>Coccothrinax</i> ’	50,66



Jeff Searle (right) tags entries for the Palm Show at last year’s event while **Ryan Gallivan** (center) scans the booth and plans out the display.

Cycads	Vendor #
<i>Ceratozamia hildae</i>	46,66,68,71
<i>Ceratozamia latifolia</i>	57,66,68
<i>Ceratozamia kuesteriana</i>	66,71
<i>Ceratozamia mexicana</i>	66
<i>Ceratozamia miqueliana</i>	71
<i>Ceratozamia robusta</i>	71
<i>Cycas debaoensis</i>	68
<i>Cycas littoralis</i>	68
<i>Cycas panzihuaensis</i>	68
<i>Dioon califanoi</i>	66,68
<i>Dioon edule</i>	13,31,66,67,71,81
<i>Dioon holmgrenii</i>	71
<i>Dioon mejiae</i>	13,66,67,68
<i>Dioon merolae</i>	66,68
<i>Dioon rzedowskii</i>	57,66
<i>Dioon</i> sp. ‘Palma Sola’	66
<i>Dioon spinulosum</i>	4,31,46,57,66,67,68,81
<i>Encephalartos altensteinii</i>	68
<i>Encephalartos arenarius</i>	66
<i>Encephalartos ferox</i>	4,31,46,66,67,68
<i>Encephalartos gratus</i>	4,66,67,68
<i>Encephalartos hildebrandtii</i>	66,67,68
<i>Encephalartos horridus</i>	66
<i>Encephalartos lehmannii</i>	66
<i>Encephalartos longifolius</i>	66
<i>Encephalartos natalensis</i>	66
<i>Encephalartos villosus</i>	68
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	71
<i>Macrozamia moorei</i>	67
<i>Macrozamia serpentina</i>	68
<i>Zamia acuminata</i>	66
<i>Zamia encephalartoides</i>	66
<i>Zamia fischeri</i>	67
<i>Zamia floridana</i> ‘Palatka Giant’	71
<i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	4,31,33,65
<i>Zamia lindenii</i>	66
<i>Zamia loddigesii</i>	4,26,66,67,71
<i>Zamia manicata</i>	46,66
<i>Zamia maritima</i>	26,67
<i>Zamia muricata</i>	67
<i>Zamia picta</i>	4,66,67,68
<i>Zamia picta</i> Hybrid	67

<i>Cycads</i>	<i>Vendor #</i>
<i>Zamia polymorpha</i>	46
<i>Zamia pumila</i>	26,65,67,81
<i>Zamia roezlii</i>	66
<i>Zamia skinneri</i>	66
<i>Zamia</i> sp. 'Mexico'	33
<i>Zamia spartea</i>	66,67,71
<i>Zamia splendens</i>	66
<i>Zamia standleyi</i>	66,71
<i>Zamia tuerckheimii</i>	66
<i>Zamia variegata</i>	67,71
<i>Zamia vasquezii</i>	68,71



Leonard Goldstein (left) manages the membership booth while distributing many free seedlings.



Members preview the inventory at the 2008 MBC Friday evening pre-sale party and award ceremony.



Coral Bluff at Montgomery Botanical Center

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Linda Talbott and **Hal Moore** display their art work under the shade of the oak canopy at Montgomery Botanical Center

Red Palm Mite Makes Its Way to Florida

By Leonard Goldstein

Nineteenth-century British novelist Anthony Trollope wrote that “...in this world no good is unalloyed...”, which is a nice literary way of saying that nothing desirable is exempt from contamination. So it is with Florida. The same balmy climate that allows us to grow plants not found in most of the rest of the country also permits exotic pests to flourish and thwart our best efforts. But we learn to make adjustments to overcome the problems.

One of our latest challenges is the Red Palm Mite (*Raoiella indica*). Although this arachnid pest was first identified in Asia in 1924, more has been learned about it since it arrived in the Caribbean Basin in 2004 than in the previous 80 years. It colonizes the undersides of leaves and, in a trait rarely seen in mites, feeds through the stomata. Small infestations cause local yellowing and tissue necrosis. Larger infestations cause visible leaf damage that progresses from pale green to yellow to copper-brown. Damage from heavy RPM infestation can mimic familiar nutritional problems or diseases. Lethality to host plants—aside from some young coconuts—has not been observed in the Caribbean Basin, but it is common in Asia.

RPM is very tiny and thus very portable; it can travel on plant products, clothing, or strong winds. By late November 2007, the mite had made its way across the Caribbean from Martinique to Palm Beach County. Within a year it had spread into 15 Florida counties and had been found on some two dozen palm species. Despite its name, the Red Palm Mite is also known to affect other monocots, including bananas, heliconias, ginger, birds-of-paradise, and pandans.

How can you tell if RPM is on one of your plants? If you have a suspect leaf, but cannot see mites, just run your hand along the underside of a leaflet. RPM will turn your fingers red; all life cycles of the mite, including eggs, are red. Infestations accelerate during our dry season, when there are few heavy rainstorms to wash mites off leaves.

What can be done to control Red Palm Mite? According to Dr. Cal Welbourn of the Florida Division of Plant Industry, chemical control with miticides is difficult with respect to tall palms, because most homeowners do not have access to commercial-grade spray equipment. Moreover, Welbourn notes, miticides will kill the predatory mites that might feed on RPM. Even within the nursery environment, chemical control is not a sure thing. Not only must spraying be repeated, but 100% coverage is not certain. Welbourn suggests that a sensible and safer approach might be to apply miticides to young palms until they reach a size where they can fend for themselves against RPM.

Red Palm Mite (cont.)

As with many in the long line of previous pest introductions into Florida, the situation with Red Palm Mite is not hopeless. Welbourn believes that the best long-term remedy is biological control. Already, *Amblyseius largoensis*, a predatory mite, is receiving attention, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be looking for predators in India. We can be certain only that RPM is not the first, and will not be the last, unwanted challenge to our desire to grow tropical plants in Florida.

To follow developments in the control of Red Palm Mite, check this link:
www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/red_palm_mite.html

In an effort to keep the *Palm Report* as relevant as possible, we ask that our readers submit ideas, articles, and photos that you feel might be of interest. Suggestions and general questions can be sent to **Tim McKernan** at palmtim@bellsouth.net.



Update: The photo on the left shows one of seven *Corypha umbraculifera* palms donated by the SFPS and planted by several SFPS member/volunteers at FTBG. Everyone's hard work paid off as the plants have grown well.

Special Note:

We need your E-mail Addresses!!!!

The South Florida Palm Society has collected well over 1,000 names and physical addresses of current, previous, and future members but have only collected a small number of e-mail addresses. Our website will not only deliver more immediate information on dates, current events, and plant care, but will also save our society many thousands of dollars a year on printing and postage! Without your e-mail address, we cannot forward a link to the most current *Palm Report*—which will soon be published online and in full color! Paid members will continue to receive two printed sale issues each year.

Please send your e-mail address to:
Lou@southfloridapalmsociety.org

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Plantation, FL 33317
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Can you identify this palm?



E-mail your best guess to lou@southfloridapalmsociety.com