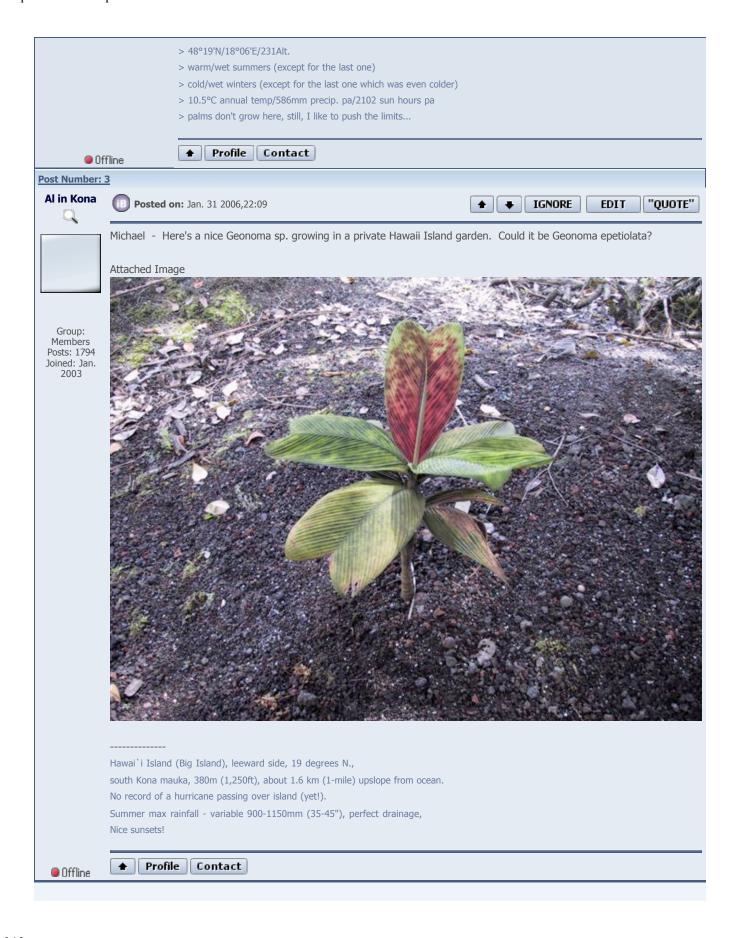
iB::Topic::Geonoma epetiolata

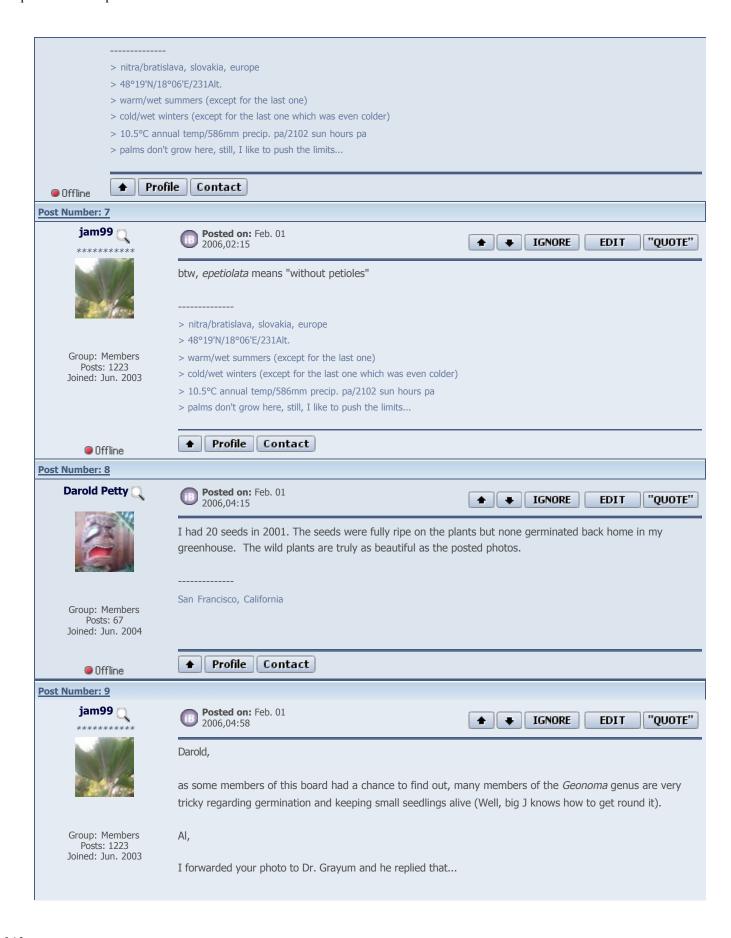












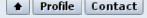
"Although the coloration of the leaves is very similar, I don't think it is G. epetiolata. First, as we've discussed, the leaf tips appear rounded, something I've never seen in any Geonoma. Second, the leaf shape is entirely wrong. The leaves of G. epetiolata are proportionately much longer and narrower---at least 3.5 to 4 times as long as broad."

Maybe big D wasn't far off saying "very much like a Pinanga sp."

Edited by jam99 on Feb. 01 2006,04:58

- -----
- > nitra/bratislava, slovakia, europe
- > 48°19'N/18°06'E/231Alt.
- > warm/wet summers (except for the last one)
- > cold/wet winters (except for the last one which was even colder)
- > 10.5°C annual temp/586mm precip. pa/2102 sun hours pa
- > palms don't grow here, still, I like to push the limits...

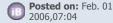




Post Number: 10









EDIT "QUOTE"

Greetings:

An interesting exchange on a species that is of great interest to connoisseurs. Several clarifications may be in order.

Group: Members Posts: 16 Joined: Oct. 2004

There is quite a bit of nonsense and legend published on the web by CRican eco-lodges and their ilk regarding the "history", distribution and current status of this palm. While still possible, I have not been able to verify any claims that it was ever cultivated in european glasshouses during the late nineteenth century, then "lost" (apparently until Moore's description in 1980, based on Robert Dressler's collection of the type material in the early '70s). It certainly tests the limits of credibility that such a showy small palm should have not been described in the early 1900's, if there was material, even lacking locality data, available to british botanists. As many know, it was common practice to publish binomials based on unicates from cultivation with questionable/no collection data.

The small populations of *Geonoma epetiolata* that occur in and adjacent to the *Zona Protectora* appear to be western outliers, and the main population appears to be scattered at lower middle elevations much further to the east.

With regards to its present conservation status - current CITES lists for Apps 1, 2 and 3: http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.shtm - no Geonoma, as far as I can see. Please be careful what you wish for, boys and girls!

This palm occurs in several private and national protected areas in both of its range states. I would consider it to be relatively common at two localities that I am familiar with, where it occurs in sympatry with several other palmlets of commercial interest (*Chamaedorea amabilis, C. sullivaniorum, C, correae,* etc.). Clearly, based on their relative abundance, these areas have not been visited by "enthusiasts", yet.

While I am extremely reluctant to contradict any statement made by Michael Grayum regarding regional flora,

in my opinion, all these images are of G. epetiolata. These palmlets vary quite a bit, both from individual to individual, and in response to the light levels under which it is cultivated. Very tall specimens (>1.60 m), tend to have very narrow, triangular leaves, similar to some other dwarf, simple-leaf members of the genus (such as G. divisa).

I am aware of plants that are successfully grown in three Central American countries, Hawaii and Oz. Based on personal observation, seeds mature very late in the season and are subject to heavy predation by small rodents and weevils. Fruit colors fully on the infructs. quite some time before the seed is actually mature.

Anyone interested in photos of this palm in nature can pm me, thence post them here later. Can't be bothered with photobucket, I'm afraid.

Ciao,

SJ

Edited by stone jaguar on Feb. 01 2006,07:09





Post Number: 11





Group: Members Posts: 1223 Joined: Jun. 2003





you are right, the species is not included in any of the CITES appendices (foolish of me relying on an unverified source before checking it myself at cites.org).

Regarding the leaf shape, I am going to paraphrase (don't have the book w/me) Henderson *et al.* 1995: "...The apex strongly pointed...". If I remember correctly, this part of the description is in italics meaning the feature is characteristic for the species. Having written that, I am aware you have encountered many specimens in the wild and I consider your statement as valid.

IGNORE

EDIT

"QUOTE"

Thank you for the additional info regarding the species' history and distribution.

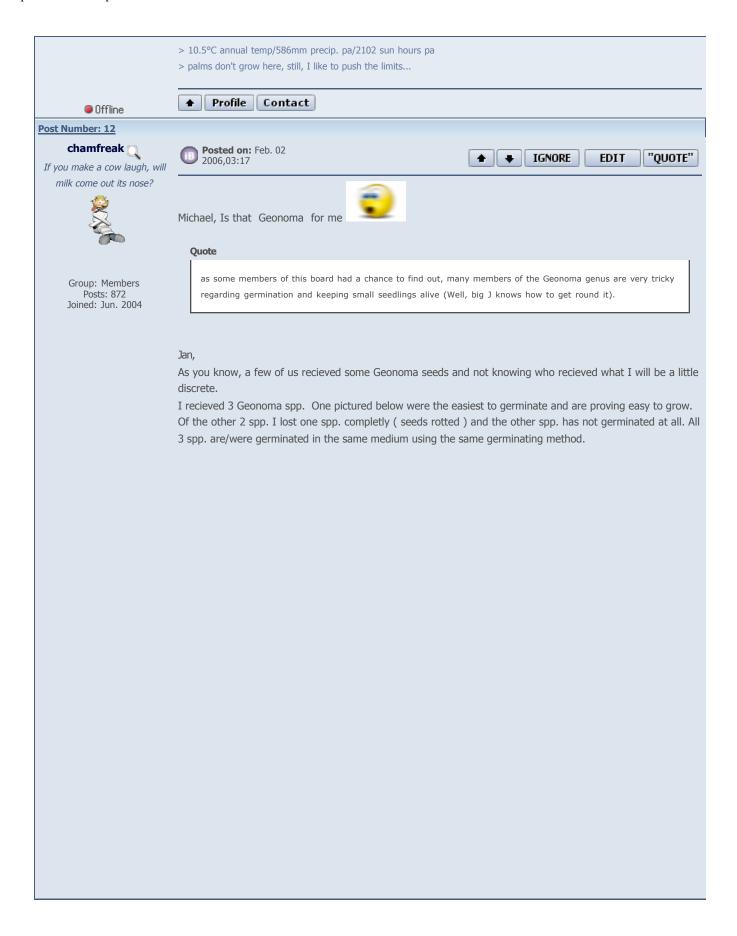
BTW, Dr. Quesado provided me with his interesting paper:

Martén, S. & Quesada, M. Phenology, Sexual Expression, and Reproductive Success of the Rare Neotropical Palm *Geonoma epetiolata*. Biotropica 33[4], 596-605. 2000.

Those of you who are interested, PM me your e-mail address. I'll be happy to share it with you. Michael (Caleno), you may find it very interesting regarding your future plans we discussed last year.

Cheers, Jan

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iB::Topic::Geonoma epetiolata



Group: Members Posts: 86 Joined: May 2003 Ok here's a little treat, some habitat pictures of G. epetiolata.

Thanks for the article Jam, I am in Costa Rica and had a chance to read Silvana's original thesis (though not the published version with Quesada). I also read another thesis by a Miami student. The basic problem with this palm is that it appears to be a very slow grower and reproducer in nature. It takes about 10 years in habitat to reach maturity and only about 3% of flowers actually mature into fruits. Of these fruits, only a small fraction with germinate in forest soil (insects, fungi, etc..). If you have an electronic version of the Biotropica paper, please forward it to me at caleno"AT"collectorseeds.com .

Stone Jaguar:

I also found a lot of nonsense about this palm on the web.

One, that it was now extinct in Panama. I have heard from a couple people that this is not the case, although it seems to have been overcollected. One person I talked to told me he did not see any in Panama over 1m tall, whereas in Costa Rica I saw some with over 2.5meters of trunk!

Two: That 96% of the world's population is contained in this one private reserve in CR. I am not sure if the populations you mention oustide the "Zona Protectora" are in Costa Rica or Panama, but if it is the former, then what they are saying is innacurate.

Three: That it is CITES listed.

SJ: I was wondering if you have seen this palm in habitat in both Panama and Costa Rica; and if so, could you compare their conservation status.

I have been wondering whether it would be very difficult to hand pollinate this palm. Apparently each inflorescence only produces an average of 3 male flowers per day for several months, then it produces female flowers for three weeks. This means pollen collection in this palm is probably not easy, and to fully pollinate an inflorescence would take several weeks of monitoring and visiting them. The good news is they produce infructescences year round in the tropics.

SJ: Please email me habitat pictures to the address I posted above, I would love to add them to my palm habitat photogallery and link them to this message.

regards, Michael



♠ Profile Contact wWw.

Post Number: 14





Posted on: Feb. 02 2006,04:37



EDIT "QUOTE"

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