PALM BEACH PALM & CYCAD SOCIETY

LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

Monthly Update

June 2009

WHAT IS THIS MYSTERY PALM?





Figure A

These photographs are of *Licuala ramsayi* growing in habitat at Mission Bay in Australia. These photographs were taken in 2000.



FRONT COVER: Marshall Dewey stumbled across this beautiful specimen while touring in Singapore. Consensus of our local palm experts is that this is a mutant form of *Elaeis guineensis* (African Oil Palm).

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UPCOMING MEETINGS

GENERAL MEETING

Date:	Wednesday, June 3, 2009
Time:	7:30 p.m.
Location:	Mounts Botanical Garden
Speaker:	Craig Morell, Director of Pinecrest Gardens
Subject:	Palm Nutrition

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Date:	Wednesday, June 24, 2009
Time:	7:00 p.m.
Location:	Ruth Sallenbach's Home
	6285 S. Military Trail, Lake Worth
	(561) 965-5430

Opinions expressed and products or recommendations published in this newsletter may not be the opinions or recommendations of the Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society or its board of directors.

FEATURED THIS MONTH: Licuala ramsayi by Charlie Beck

Of all the Licualas I have grown. I believe Licuala ramsavi is the most impressive of those which grow well in Palm Beach County. Licuala grandis is a beautiful palm that is easy to grow but is much smaller. Licuala peltata is larger but is finicky here in Palm Beach County. I have lost five of the six I have planted. However, I have had a 100 percent success rate growing the grand Licuala ramsavi. I have two specimens growing on high ground and four others growing in low-lying wet areas. They are all growing well and have never shown any cold damage or minor element deficiencies. The two largest specimens (Fig. C on page 15) have

been in the ground for 15 years and are five to six feet tall with 40 inch diameter leaves on 36 inch long petioles. The fact that these are slow growing is a positive trait because the beautiful crown is best appreciated up close.

Licuala ramsayi is endemic to northeast Queensland, Australia. They grow in low swampy rain forest. Most of their life they are in deep shade but with great age become emergent. They have been reported to grow up to 60 feet tall. In habitat, leaves can measure up to six feet in diameter on six foot long petioles. Leaves are divided into wedge-shaped segments.

(Continued on page 9)



IFAS FERTILIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS by Charlie Beck

Fertilizer as recommended by IFAS for landscape palm fertilization is difficult to find in garden centers and big box stores. Most commonly sold palm fertilizers do not contain large amounts of slow release nitrogen and potassium. The percentage of nitrogen is also commonly higher than recommended. Too much nitrogen relative to other macro and micronutrients may cause nutritional deficiencies due to rapid growth caused by excessive nitrogen.

The palm fertilizer I have been using is close to IFAS recommendations except as noted on the fertilizer analysis label (Chart A). Note that of the 8% nitrogen, 7.42% is slow release, and of the 12% potassium, 10.8% is slow release, and of the 4% magnesium, 1.4% is slow release. Manganese, and iron are low according to IFAS recommendations and zinc is missing altogether. On Chart A on page 7, I marked by hand the IFAS recommendations. You can use this marked up label as a guide when trying to locate a quality fertilizer.

The fertilizer I used this year cost \$26 per bag when purchased by the ton. When buying by the bag, expect to pay 30+ for 50 pounds.

Refer to Table B on page 8 to determine the amount of fertilizer to broadcast evenly below and beyond the palm canopy. You might be surprised by the amounts recommended by IFAS, i.e., a mature Coconut requires 6.8 pounds or 9 cups every 2 to 3 months throughout the growing season.



CHART A TYPICAL RECOMMENDED FERTILIZER LABEL FOR LANDSCAPE PALM FERTILIZATION

NEW IMPROVED PALM #9836 50 LBS

	8- 2- 12	
	Guaranteed Analysis	
	Total Nitrogen	8.00 %
	8.00 % Urea Nitrogen	
	Available Phosphate (P205)	2.00 %
	Soluble Potassium as (K20)	12.00 %
	Chlorine, Not more than	2.00 %
	Derived From:	
	TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE	
	POLYMER COATED UREA	
	COATED SULFATE OF POTASH	
		low or controlled
	release nitrogen.	
	This product contains 10.80 % s release potash.	low or controlled
	Secondary and Micro Plant Food	ds:
	Magnesium	4.00 %
HOULD	2.60 % Water Soluble Magn	esium
PPROAC		nesium
4%	Total Sulfur as (S)	0.56%
1 10	0.56 % Free Sulfur (S)	2-4%
	Manganese	(1.01%)
	1.01 % Water Soluble Mang	
	1.01 /0 Water Oolubic Mang	anese
	Copper	anese 0.05 %
		0.05 %
	Copper	0.05 %
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp	0.05 %
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron	0.05 %
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron	0.05 %
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron 0.03 % CHELATED IRON	0.05% er 2-4%
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron 0.03 % CHELATED IRON Boron	0.05% er 2-4%
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron 0.03 % CHELATED IRON Boron Derived From:	0.05% er 2-4%
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron 0.03 % CHELATED IRON Boron Derived From: POLYMER COATED UREA	0.05% er 2-4%
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron 0.03 % CHELATED IRON Boron Derived From: POLYMER COATED UREA MAGNESIUM SULFATE	0.05% er 2-4%
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron 0.03 % CHELATED IRON Boron Derived From: POLYMER COATED UREA MAGNESIUM SULFATE MANGANESE SULFATE	0.05% er 2-4%
	Copper 0.05 % Water Soluble Copp Iron 0.15 % Water Soluble Iron 0.03 % CHELATED IRON Boron Derived From: POLYMER COATED UREA MAGNESIUM SULFATE MANGANESE SULFATE COPPER SULFATE	0.05% er 2-4% 0.05%

TABLE B

RECOMMENDED LANDSCAPE PALM FERTILIZATION ON SANDY SOILS

CANOPY RADIUS (FEET)	MATURE PALM	FERTILIZER (POUNDS)	FERTILIZER* (VOLUME)
3	Chamaerops humilis	.4	.6 cups
5	Adonidia merrillii, Coc- cothrinax miraguama, Phoenix roebelenii, Ptychosperma elegans	1.2	1.6 cups
8	Dictyosperma album, Ptychosperma macar- thurii	3.0	4.0 cups
9	Carpentaria acuminate, Wodyetia bifurcata	3.8	5.1 cups
10	Bismarckia nobilis, Butia capitata, Livistona chinensis, Syagrus ro- manzoffiana, Veitchia joannis	4.7	6.3 cups
11	Caryota rumphiana	5.7	7.6 cups
12	Acoelorrhaphe wrightii, Archontophoenix alex- andrae, Cocos nucifera	6.8	9.0 cups
16	Phoenix reclinata	12.0	1 gallon
21	Elaeis guineensis	20.8	1.7 gallons

Recommended for landscape palms in Florida: 2:1:3:1 ratio of (N; P; K; Mg) in controlled release form that contains 2 to 4 percent Iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn); .06 to .15 percent zinc (Zn); .04 to .08 percent Copper (Cu); and .05 percent boron (B). <u>Fertilizer</u> should be applied every two to three months during growing season.

* Fertilizer amounts based on 1 cup volume = 1.33 pounds weight.

References:

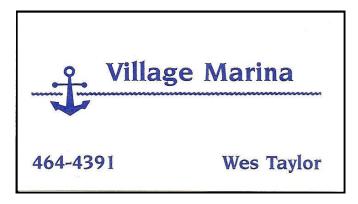
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Broschat, Timothy K., 2008. Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida, University of Florida IFAS Extension. Publication #ENH1009

(Continued from page 5)

Brenda and I were lucky to participate in the 2000 IPS Post-Biennial trip to Queensland, Australia and observed these palms growing in habitat. At Mission Bay we saw a dense stand of 30+ foot Licuala ramsayi (Figure A on page 2). We were told that these palms were several hundred years old. The effect was that of standing in a cathedral of palms. We also saw well-grown specimens in Flecker Garden (Figure B on page 15) also located in Queensland.

GROWING CONDITIONS FOR LICUALA RAMSAYI		
Location	4 miles from ocean in suburban Lantana	
Soil	Sand over a layer of hardpan (pineland flatwood habitat)	
Irrigation	³ / ₄ inch applied twice a week	
Flooding	Periodic inundation in sandy soil acceptable	
Fertilization	3 times a year with Palm special analysis	
Light	Deep shade	
Micronutrient Deficiencies	None observed	
Insect Damage	None observed	
Hurricane Resistance	Good	



THE WONDERS OF LEU GARDENS by Brenda Beck

Eric Schmidt

Eric Schmidt of Harry P. Leu Gardens was the guest speaker at the May 6, 2009, general membership meeting. Leu Gardens is a 50-acre garden donated to the City of Or-

lando by Mary Jane and Harry Leu.

Mr. Schmidt provided us with an overview of the awesome scope of plants and garden features at Leu Gardens. The garden includes one of America's largest Camellia collections which in-

cludes *Camellia japonica* which is sometimes called the rose of the Far East. Its large formal rose garden is the largest rose garden southeast of Atlanta. Its two-acre Tropical Stream Garden has a natural stream and plantings include aroids, bananas, heliconias, gingers, and other tropical plants. Its Home Demonstration Garden includes a fragrance garden, ornamental grasses and a patio garden. Leu Gardens also has a vegetable and herb garden, citrus grove, flowering tree garden, conifer collection, butterfly garden, and a palm, bamboo and cycad garden.

The palm garden includes approximately 400 species of

palms and Mr. Schmidt reported that they are attempting to grow palms not typically grown in central Florida.

Noted species currently planted include Copernecia baileyana, Copernecia hospita, Livistona jenkinsiana, Rhoopalostvlis baueri, Ceroxvlon

parvum, Hedyscepe canterburyana, Parajubaea sunkha, Aiphanes minima X horrida, Areca triandra, Arenga pinnata, Caryota gigas, Dypsis decipiens, Orania palindan, Salacca magnifica, and Salacca wallichiana.

This extraordinary garden is located at 1920 N. Forest Avenue in Orlando. For further information, you can call (407) 246-2620 or visit their website at http:// www.leugardens.org.

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY GIVES **TOP AWARDS TO THREE PALM SOCIETY MEMBERS**

The 2009 American Begonia Society Convention was held at the Palm Beach Airport Hilton from April 28 through May 3, 2009. Many begonia growers from throughout the United States submitted entries in various divisions and classes. Three of our own were among top award winners.

Our congratulations go out to:

Cathy Burger

1st place in Division EE (Crested and/or Spiral) for Texas Red Star 3rd place in Division J (Species) for Scott Hoover 367

Patt Lindsey

1st place in Division E (Rhizomatous Medium Leaved) for Worley's Wonder 1^{st,} 2^{nd,} and 3rd place in Division P (Seedlings) for *Big Joe* 2nd place in Division EEE (Rhizomatous Distinctive Foliage) for Hemsleyana 2nd place in Division E (Rhizomatous Small Leaved) for *Royal Luster* Honorable Mention: Strawberry Pot Also won four 1st place and one 2nd place award in Division X (Companion Plants)

Brenda Skaggs

Court of Honor, Best in Division, and 1st place in Division M (Novice) with her Dale Senna 1st place (Division not available) for Manaus 1st place (Division not available) for Stained Glass 2nd place (Division not available) for *Escargo*

Winner of the May 6th Name Drawing Prize was Theodore Shelton who was present. He received a Dictyosperma album var. rubrum.

This Month's "Thank You"

Membership Meeting Refreshments

Plant Donations

Ingrid Dewey

Marshal Dewey

Ruth Lynch Tom Ramiccio Dale Holton

Welcome New Members

Greg Kurty Gail Nelson Mick Peppler



A SNOWBIRD PHOENIX ROEBELENII? by Brenda Beck

Are there any limits to the lengths that palm lovers will take for their palm trees? Evidently not. On April 19, 2009, the New York Times ran an article on a *Phoenix Roebelenii* (pygmy date palm) that lives in New York and winters in Homestead, Florida.

The palm, which was purchased in 2006, is owned by Steven A. Greenberg, a financier and night life investor who owns 230 Fifth, a restaurant and lounge with a rooftop garden on the 21^{st} floor of the building located on 5^{th} Avenue in New York.

During the winter months, evergreens grace the roof. But in April, this *Phoenix roebelenii* and approximately 60 other trees that decorate the restaurant and rooftop garden make a 3-day, 1,315 trip from Florida back to New York to adorn the lounge and rooftop garden from April through September.

So next time you are in New York, stop by 230 Fifth located at 230 5th Avenue and buy Mr. Greenberg a drink.

For photos and more information on this story, you can go to http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/20/nyregion/20palm.html?_r=1 or to view the rooftop garden, go to http://www.230-fifth.com/vt/





LET THE CONTEST BEGIN!



At the May 6, 2009, general meeting, attendees were given a *Dictyosperma album var*. *rubrum* seedling. On January 6, 2010, an award of a *Carpoxylon macrospermum* will be presented to the grower of the largest and most healthy palm. So, the race is on – who will become the next master grower and win this prestigious award?

Sorry - commercial growers are not eligible.



Please share stories regarding your garden experiences. Submit your stories and photos to beck4212@aol.com





Figure B: Licuala ramsayi at Flecker Botanic Gardens in Australia.

Licuala ramsayi leaf on specimen growing in Palm Beach County.



Figure C: Licuala ramsayi specimen growing in Palm Beach County. (yardstick in foreground)

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Licuala ramsayi at Mission Bay in Australia