

### Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society

Affiliate of the International Palm Society

Monthly Update

September 2010

### FEATURED THIS MONTH: Pinanga disticha





**ABOVE:** *Pinanga disticha* growing in the Beck garden. **BELOW:** *Pinanga disticha* growing in Flecker Botanical Garden in Cairns in Tropical North Queensland, Australia

(Photos by Charlie Beck)



FRONT COVER: Pinanga disticha growing in the Beck garden.
(Photo by Charlie Beck)

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### FEATURED THIS MONTH: Pinanga disticha by Charlie Beck

Pinanga disticha is a charming little palm native to peninsular Thailand and Malaysia and also found in Singapore and Sumatra. Henderson describes it as a loose clumper but our specimen grows as a tight clumper. In nature, this palm grows from sea level up to an elevation of 4,000 feet. The stems measure .25 inches in diameter and are reported to grow four feet tall. The leaves are mottled and have widely divided segments or are bifid. The stems are dark brown.

Our specimen was purchased in a four inch pot. It grew steadily into a two gallon container. We planted it in the garden last summer and it continued to grow without any transplant shock. It seems well adapted to our sandy soil but I did mulch heavily around this palm. I

was surprised to see this *Pinanga* was unfazed by our record cold winter. No leaf burn was evident. Since this palm grows in habitat from steamy sea level to cool, high altitudes, this palm handles our hot humid summers and our occasional cold winters.

I am fond of this palm for its widely segmented, mottled leaves and its tight clumping habit. I compare it to *Chamaedorea brachypoda* or *C. stolonifera* (see photos on page 12). *P. disticha* stems seem more rigid than *C. brachypoda* and so far have not shown a tendency to spread over large areas like *C. brachypoda* and *C. stolonifera*. From all indications, *P. disticha* would also be a good candidate for outdoor pot culture.

\*\*\*

GROWING CONDITIONS IN OUR GARDEN FOR <i>Pinanga disticha</i>		
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	
Fertilization	3 times a year with Palm special analysis	
Light	Deep shade	
Micronutrient Deficiencies	None observed	
Insect Damage	None observed	
Hurricane Resistance	Excellent (Assumed)	

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

## ANNUAL MEMBER PICNIC

AND
MOST SPECTACULAR AUCTION
OF THE YEAR
SEPTEMBER 4, 2010
9:00 A.M. TO ??
AT

### Ruth Sallenbach's fabulous garden

6285 South Military Trail

Lake Worth

(On the west side of Military Trail
between Lantana and Hypoluxo Roads)

# Please bring a covered dish or dessert! AND your own chair



Come join us for the fun!

### New IFAS Landscape Planting Recommendation by Charlie Beck

Common horticultural recommendations have always encouraged us not to fertilize palms when planting containerized palms in the ground. Of course, I never followed this recommendation. I have always added Nutricote or an organic fertilizer to the planting hole. I was surprised to see that IFAS now encourages the practice of fertilizing with a high nitrogen fertilizer at the time of planting. The following is an excerpt from an IFAS publication by Tim Broschat titled *Transplanting Palms in the Landscape*. (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication CIR1047 at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EP001.)

Fertilization of palms transplanted from containers is critical to successful establishment. Palms growing in Florida landscapes grow best with a relatively low nitrogen (N) content fertilizer (e.g., 8-2-12 -4 Mg). (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1009, Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EP261.) By contrast, palms growing in containers have very high N requirement due to microbial demands for N as microbes degrade pine bark and other organic components in the potting soil. (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1010, Nutrition and Fertilization of Palms in Containers, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EP262.) When a palm is transplanted to the landscape from a container, most of the palm's root system will remain largely confined to the original organic potting soil for several months following transplanting. As a result, container-grown palms that do not receive high N fertilizers after transplanting are likely to establish slowly and display symptoms of N deficiency during the first six to 12 months following planting. (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1016, Nitrogen Deficiency in Palms, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EP268.) New research has demonstrated that palms fertilized with a high N fertilizer during the first six months after transplanting from containers established faster than those receiving lower-N, landscape maintenance fertilizers.

Fertilizers applied at time of transplanting should be top-



dressed over the original rootball, and the area of fertilization should extend out six to 12 inches beyond the rootball edge. Subsequent fertilizations can follow recommendations for landscape palm mainte-

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### **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

### **GENERAL MEETING**

**Date:** Wednesday, September 1, 2010

**Time** 7:30 p.m.

**Location** Mounts Botanical Garden

**Speaker:** Dale Holton Slide Presentation on Loren Whitelock's Garden

### **EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING**

Date: Wednesday, September 29, 2010

**Time:** 7:00 p.m.

**Location:** Ruth Sallenbach's Home

6285 S. Military Trail, Lake Worth

(561) 965-5430

#### PLACE YOUR

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Send your check to: Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society c/o Brenda Beck P.O. Box 21-2228

Royal Palm Beach, FL 33421

(Check must be received prior to print.)



### THIS MONTH'S "THANK YOU"

# **General Member Meeting Refreshments**

Plant Donations

Betty Ahlborn
Cathy Burger
Jim & Maryann Gallagher
Duane Heiser
Ruth Lynch
Brenda Skaggs
Gary & Bonnie Wilburn

Dale Holton John Irvine



### **Special Thanks**

to

### Jim and Maryann Gallagher

for arriving at 5:00 p.m. to keep the Mounts building open for us.

Winners of the August 4th Name Drawing Prize were **Tom & Mary Whisler** who received a Palm Society Tee-shirt.

James Shields and West Taylor missed out on receiving this prize because they were not present.





### World Champion Roystonea oleracea Palms in New Caledonia by Charlie Beck

In 2000. I attended the International Palm Society Biennial meeting in New Caledonia. New Caledonia is located in tropical Southwest Pacific, 750 miles east of Australia and 950 miles north of New Zealand. There are 37 species of palms endemic to New Caledonia. Of the 37 native species, I photographed 25 growing in habitat, but what I would like to share with you are photographs of a planting of non-native palms. Many years ago, a grouping of Roystonea oleracea was planted.

This species is the largest of the

Royal Palms and native to the Caribbean and South America. These palms were magnificent. They measured 160 feet tall. Due to the lack of cyclone activity in New Caledonia... these palms grew to a record height. In its native habitat, these palms top out at 120 feet tall.

Biennial participants were treated to a catered dinner served outdoors beside these palms. A stage was set up and a live classical music concert accompanied dinner. Gen-

erators were brought to this remote location and up-lighting was provided for night time viewing of these majestic palms (see photos on page 11).

Phone (561) 722-8106 (561)798-4562 BETTY AHLBORN Exotic Palms 13823 Paddlefoot Lane 8 Loxahatchee, FL 33470 Tropicals

### **August 4th Meeting Summary**

Due to technical difficulties, we were unable to show the Jeff Marcus Garden Tour slide presentation (again)! Therefore, a panel of our local experts took questions from the audience and shared their expertise with those in attendance. Our thanks to Betty Ahlborn, Dale Holton, John Irvine, Charlie Beck, Don Bittel, and Patt Lindsey for sitting on the panel.

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nance. (For more on this topic, see EDIS Publication ENH1009, Fertilization of Field-grown and Landscape Palms in Florida, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EP261.)



Roystonea oleracea palms growing in New Caledonia. Note the size of the individuals on the photograph below to appreciate the scale of these fantastic palms.

(Photo by Charlie Beck)





Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society P.O. Box 21-2228 Royal Palm Beach, FL 33421





Chamaedorea brachypoda

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