

CFPACS Holiday Meeting December 10, 2011

Auction Plants

Donated by Leu Gardens

Palms

Archontophoenix maxima- largest of the *Archontophoenix* species, moist soil, 40-60ft tall, native to the Atherton Tableland in Queensland, Australia, supposedly the hardiest species but most likely similar to *A. cunninghamiana*, Piccabean Palm

Attalea colenda- rare species native to Ecuador, grows 40-50ft, graceful arching leaves, somewhat resembles a robust coconut palm, hardiness unknown

Bactris gasipaes- Peach Palm, 10-20ft in Central FL, clumping palm, bears fruit that is edible after cooking or boiling, best with some shade, moist soil. Tender to cold but returns rapidly from the roots if it freezes back

Brahea clara- now considered as *Brahea armata*, native to NW Mexico but what was *Brahea clara* tolerates humidity. Needs full sun with well drained soil, cold hardy and drought tolerant, has very silvery blue coloring

Calamus erinaceus- Rattan Palm, a spiny, clustering, climbing palm native to Malaysia and the Phillipines, likes moist or even wet soils. Cold hardiness unknown, grows 30-40ft

Caryota obtusa (China)- Mountain Giant Fishtail Palm, a large, robust fishtail palm with huge, fern-like leaves, grows best in shade or filtered light when young. Likes moist, acidic soil, fairly cold hardy, grows 30-50 ft tall. Native from India to southern China, these seeds are from Chinese populations which are smaller in size and more slender

Caryota sp. "Himalayan"- Himalayan Fishtail Palm,-a very fast growing palm that reaches 40-50ft, native to Himalayan regions, one of the hardiest of the fishtail palms, maybe a form of *Caryota maxima* or *C. urens*

Chamaedorea elegans 'Negrita'- a very short form with very dark green leaves, needs shade and moist soil, nematode sensitive on sandy soils, grows well in a pot

Chelyocarpus chuco- native to Amazon regions of N. Bolivia and W. Brazil, clustering palm growing 20ft tall, it has round palmate leaves divided in the middle. Fairly cold hardy for a palm of tropical origins, likes moist or wet soil, best in shade

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Dypsis confusa- native to lowland forests of NE Madagascar, has a thin stem 15-20ft, needs shade and moist soil, cold hardiness unknown

Dypsis ovobontsira- native to N. Madagascar grows 30-40ft tall with a ringed trunk and arching leaves, seems to be somewhat cold hardy, probably similar to Teddy Bear Palm, *Dypsis leptocheilos* and *D. lastelliana*

Dypsis procera- native to rainforests in NW Madagascar, has a slender trunk to 20 ft and leaves that are bifid or sparsely divided, shade and moist soil, cold hardiness unknown

Dypsis scottiana- native to coastal scrub forest of SE Madagascar, a small clustering palm with thin stems growing 10-15ft, hardiness probably similar to the common *Dypsis lutescens*, Areca or Golden Cane Palm

Licuala fordiana- short, clustering palm with slender stems only growing a few feet tall, needs shade, moist soil, native to Guangdong and Hainan, China, may have some cold hardiness

Livistona inermis- slender palm native to NW Queensland and Northern Territory, Australia, slender trunks 20-30 ft tall, leaves are circular and deeply divided, needs full sun, well drained soil, only slightly hardy to cold

Livistona lanuginosa- native to eastern Queensland, Australia, grows 30-50 ft tall, full sun, well drained soil. It is drought tolerant but grows better with moist soil, was formerly known as *Livistona* 'Cape River', cold hardy

Livistona rigida- to NW Queensland and Northern Territory, Australia, grows 30-40 ft tall, very similar to *Livistona mariae*, cold hardy and drought tolerant but grows better with moist soil, full sun, younger specimens have leaves that are reddish purple when the first open

Myrialepis paradoxa- Rattan Palm, native to from Cambodia and Laos to Malaysia and Sumatra, clustering, climbing palm growing 40-50ft, in habitat over 100ft, moist soil, cold hardiness unknown

Nannorrhops ritchiana (Kashmir form)- Mazari Palm- this form is native to the foothills of the Karakoram Range in Kashmir (between India and Pakistan), it's a more compact form and also grows in areas with more rain than any other *Nannorrhops* habitat. Full sun, well drained soil. Drought tolerant once established, VERY cold hardy

Phoenix loureiroi var. *pendunculata* (formerly *humilis*)- Mountain Date Palm, this form is native to NE India, only grows 10-15 ft tall on a solitary trunk, full sun, drought tolerant and cold hardy

Pritchardia ayler-robinsonii- native to Hawaiian Island of Niihau, grows 20-30ft tall, sun or light shade, tender to cold though the Hawaiian species are hardier than the South Pacific ones, now considered a variety of *Pritchardia remota*.

Sabal sp. "miamiensis"- Miami Palmetto, native to limestone outcroppings of Dade County, this palm is now extinct in the wild. It is a trunkless palm growing 3-4 ft tall, full sun or light shade, it is drought tolerant and cold hardy. It is very similar to *Sabal etonia*.

Non-Palms

Dracaena cambodiana- slender, branched stems growing 10-12ft tall, native to SE Asia, sun or shade and moist soil, older plants are fairly drought tolerant, slightly cold hardy

Pandanus berrardii- Screw-Pine- native to southern New Caledonia, this is a shrubby pandan growing to about 10ft tall, sun or shade, fragrant fruits, cold hardiness unknown but probably has some cold AND cool hardiness, very rare

Pandanus mc-keei- Screw-Pine- tall, solitary pandan, 20-30ft, native to New Caledonia with a whitish trunk and long, broad, strap-like, recurving leaves, cold hardiness unknown but probably has some cold AND cool hardiness, very rare

Pandanus pancherii- Screw-Pine- a very rare pandan from rainforest in New Caledonia with strap-like leaves 5 ft. long, cold hardiness unknown but probably has some cold AND cool hardiness

Pandanus spiralis- Screw-Pine, A large, rare, pandan growing 20-30 ft. tall, native to northernmost Western Australia and the Northern Territory in Australia, where it grows along creeks and rivers and on beaches and coastal dunes. Its large, orange red fruits are a particularly attractive feature and hang in large clusters below the crown of stiff, straplike leaves

Pandanus veillonii- Screw-Pine- A stunning, large pandan from New Caledonia that grows a mostly solitary trunk 20-30 ft, with a huge head of long, arching leaves.

Scirpodendron ghaeri- a very rare plant in the sedge family (Cyperaceae), found in the undergrowth of wet tropical forests from eastern India and Sri Lanka to the western Pacific. It is tolerant of shade and likes moist soil, forms clumps 5-7ft tall, resembles a smooth and trunkless pandan

Delonix regia (yellow flowering form)- Royal Poinciana- this is grown from seed from a yellow (instead of scarlet red) flowering specimen. Fast growing to 30-40 ft, needs full sun and well drained soil, drought tolerant but tender to cold

Podocarpus costalis- small, evergreen, tropical conifer growing 10-15ft tall, native to Taiwan and the Philippines, grows as a small tree but can be used as a hedge or screen, great prehistoric companion plant for cycad collections, seems to have some cold hardiness (upper 20sF)