Unfortunately, Lorek has expressed that if that happens then the same logic could lump both into *T. takil*,[38] and that would prove disastrous for the conservation of endangered *T. takil*.

Trachycarpus ukhrulensis occurs at 4000 to 6000 feet elevation, growing on limestone or sandstone steep rocky hills. The soil layer is thin, slightly acidic (6 to 6.5 pH) sandy clay with many small hard rocks. It is very poor soil quality with low levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium. The palms are in full sun in open grassland areas of temperate evergreen forests (Fig. 89), with temperatures up to 100°F.[32] They receive rain during their six to eight warm to hot months of the year. The remaining cool to cold months are rather dry, with a few occasional cold rains passing through. Their habitat normally goes down to 30°F, sometimes less.

Trachycarpus ukhrulensis grows well in coastal full sun, or in part shade. It needs medium water and well-drained soil, preferring more water with heat, and less in cool weather. It likes neutral to slightly acid loamy soil, does not need fertilizer, but it is faster with it. It is slow growing, and will probably have a good ability to handle dry heat. Being more finicky than most other trachys, they have had bud rot in some cool wet conditions when small. They send down a deep root structure, so transplant into a tall pot until they are planted in the ground. The longer roots make it not as easy to transplant as most trachys. They appear to be quite cold-hardy; it withstood down to 5°F in Holland. We need more information from experiences of many growers before we can come to a firm conclusion about low tolerance or any of the growing conditions.

Fig. 14: Trachycarpus ukhurlensis in habitat, as seen at the PACSOA website: pacsoa.org. Photo by Haripada Roy.

Fig. 15 (next page, the Literature Cited page from the complete article, appearing in the Palm Journal and on-line at ATropicalLook.com): T. martianus in habitat, Khasia Hills, near Cherrapunji. Photo by M. Gibbons & T. W. Spanner.

Fig. 14