The Palmateer

Volume 10, Number 3 *Central Florida Palm & Cycad Society* *October 2018*

October 13th Meeting in Hastings:

The Brave and the Bold

By Libby Luedeke

Why this title, you may ask? Well, because some people's passion and commitment override things they know to be true. Like some palms are very difficult to grow in 9 a/b zones.

John del Rossi (center) begins the tour of his property near Hastings. More visitors are standing next to the photographer. *(Photo by Keith Santner)*

Dr. John Rossi is one of those people who love palms and cycads along with many other amazing plants. He is willing to put in the work to have them and the results are stunning.

On October 13th, 2018 Dr. John and Sophie Rossi opened up their hearts and their home near Hastings, St. Johns County, for a joint meeting of the First Coast Chapter and CFPACS, to allow us a fantastic North Florida adventure. From the moment you come into the driveway you are met with a sense that this is going to be epic.

There are 5 developed acres thus far with plans for more to come. The palm journey started around 15 years ago. John regaled us with stories of winter time woes

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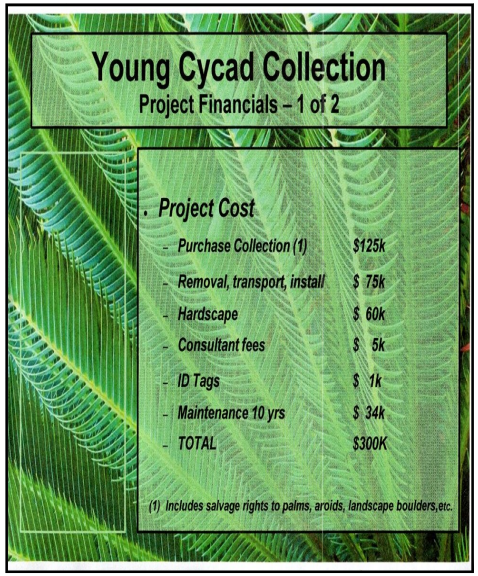

Figure 1—The budget.

Update

RELOCATING THE DR. U.A. YOUNG CYCAD AND PALM COLLECTION

By Phil Stager

SUMMARY: This article describes the acquisition and relocation of the cycad and palm collection of the late Dr. U.A. Young of Tampa, Florida, to the Gizella Kopsick

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CENTRAL FLORIDA
PALM & CYCAD SOCIETY

Arenga microcarpa in Hastings. (Photo by Libby Luedeke)

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The Palmateer is published four times a year: March, June, September/October, and December by Central Florida Palm & Cycad Society, a chapter of the International Palm Society and of The Cycad Society.

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The Palmateer

Central Florida Palm & Cycad Society

Brahea elegans, planted in a raised sunny bed with yuccas and agaves.

Some Palms Seen in Hastings Meeting

(Photos by Libby Luedeke)

Copernicia berteroana.

Pritchardia hillebrandii.

Hastings Meeting

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that included covering, light bulbs, heaters and even opening up the warm engine of a vehicle to save a Spindle Palm from certain death: that's commitment. There are too many palms to list. I know this because John provided us with an almost complete list that included 4 pages of material. It's easy to imagine he was a great student. Along with his assistant Jenny they make the magic happen. **Although there** are many more plants, I will speak of the palms mostly described on our tour. One of the most buzzed about plants is a cross that is the first of its kind as far as anyone in our group is aware. The Allagoptera arenaria x Syagrus romanzoffiana or common name, "Sea Queen Palm" is a lovely wispy leafed palm. It is pictured in this article with the bright yellow Corvette which helped me with showing details. So we are anxious to see how well it does in the future cold and pest wise.

Other species that thrilled are *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*, *Archontophoenix purpurea*, and *Chamaedorea adscendens*. There were several European Fan Palms that welcomed us onto the grounds and surrounded the pond. One of my favorites, *Syagrus coronata*,appeared to be a favorite among many of the guests. There were also cycads, *Encephalartos gratus* and *Cycas revoluta x Cycas mulitfrondis*. I noticed Dr. John came out of the auction with many more. A kid in a candy store. I could go on and on but I will let the attached pictures speak for themselves.

After we took our tour we settled down to enjoy a smorgasbord of fabulous treats. Our North Florida chapter supplied us with barbeque from Sonny's and our fabu-

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Left, Beccariophoenix alfredii.

Right, lunch under the live oaks.

(Photos by Libby Luedeke)

Hastings Meeting

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lous treasurer, Tracy Hines, put together a low country boil that had everyone raving. Along with all the generous sides and desserts brought by our members it was a southern feast to remember.

We almost literally fed an army. All this followed by the best auction we have had to date! We sure appreciate the donations of our members so much so we can continue to keep our society alive and thriving. Our vendors also enjoyed good sales and enthusiastic customers eager to expand their palm and cycad journey with many companion plants as well.

I didn't talk to everyone, but I think our farthest traveling members came all the way from Ft Myers! Another showing of commitment.

Dr. John has promised to host again in the future, so those of you who missed this trip might get another opportunity in the future. It is well worth it.

Right, visitors follow along on the tour.
(Photo by Keith Santner)

Below, Brahea nitida.
(Photo by Libby Luedeke)

More Views of the October 13th Meeting in Hastings

Left, CFPACS president Dave Hall. Right, John del Rossi.

(Photo by Maryan Krisovitch)

Roystonea regia, *Royal Palm. Right, the island in the pond behind the house. The structure is the 'Tiki Bar', with observation point on top.*

The undeveloped acres of the property are on the far side of the pond.

(Photos by Libby Luedeke)

Young Cycads, Palms Relocated to Kopsick

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Palm and Cycad Arboretum in St. Petersburg, Florida.

BACKGROUND: The Gizella Kopsick Palm and Cycad Arboretum is a 2-1/2 acre arboretum on the waterfront in downtown St. Petersburg, Florida. It was established in 1977 and expanded in 2004. The arboretum has a Level II Accreditation by the Morton Registry of Arboreta. The cycad and palm collection formed by the late Dr. U.A. Young of Tampa, Florida, was well known to cycad and palm enthusiasts in Florida and North America since it was probably the largest and finest private collection in Florida. The cycad collection included the following genera and approximate total quantity of cycads :

Table 1

Bowenia	3
Lepidozamia	2
Ceratozamia	70
Macrozamia	7
Cycas	19
Microcycas	6
Dioon	49
Stangeria	8
Encephalartos	85
Zamia	80 +

Dr. Young died in 2003 and Mrs. Young died in 2011. In 2013, the estate, consisting of 1.3 acres and the palm and cycad collection, was offered for sale. In early summer 2013, three volunteers associated with the Gizella Kopsik Palm Arboretum learned of the possibility of purchasing the cycad collection. We three volunteers, Nate Bowden, Tom St. Peter, and Phil Stager, decided to try and acquire the Young collection for the Kopsick Palm Arboretum. All we had to do was convince the St. Petersburg Parks Department of the validity of the project, develop a budget and schedule, and then convince City Council to appropriate the funds. Time was of the essence since the Young property was for sale and the opportunity to acquire an irreplaceable collection might be lost forever.

We also contacted Tom Broome for his input and expertise. Fortunately, he had already prepared a detailed inventory and estimate of the value of each cycad in the Young collection. A project budget was developed and a Power Point presentation was prepared for City Council.

Figure 1 (page 1) shows the preliminary budget as presented to City Council in September 2013. After three meetings, interrupted by municipal elections, Council unanimously approved project funding of $300K in late October 2013. See Figure 2.

A preliminary detailed planting plan was developed. This was modified as we progressed since more cycads than were on the inventory were discovered as the project progressed. Cycads were usually grouped by genera in planting beds. Each cycad in the Young collection was double tagged with a unique ID number and coded into the planting plan. Figure 3 shows a sample tag and Figure 4 shows Nate Bowman tagging a plant. At least one

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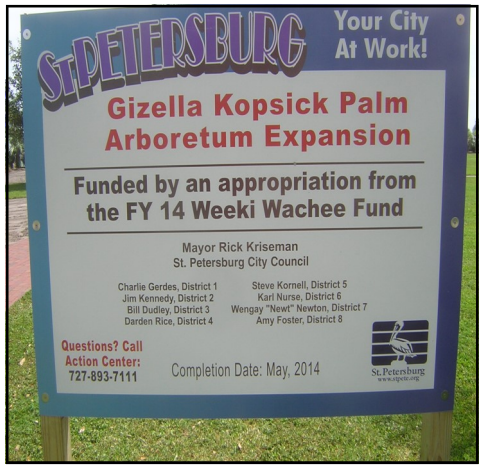

Figure 2—Sgn with names of all helpful politicians.

Figure 3—Typical ID tag on Encephalartos princeps *before trimming and digging.*

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young volunteer is essential for a project of this scope. Dr. Young had reminded some of us 25 years earlier, "Remember folks, as the garden gets older, the gardener get older."

We were fortunate in being able to use Morelli Landscaping, Inc. of Clearwater, Florida, under an existing City Term Contract for the digging, transporting, and installation of the cycads. The Term Contract saved us the problems of writing detailed specifications, formal bidding procedures, and the problems associated with bidder qualifications, bid protests, and lots of paperwork. Work was scheduled to begin in the spring of 2014 before the cycads flushed and before the start of the summer rainy season in Florida.

Preliminary site work at the Kopsick Arboretum consisted primarily of the following:

- Stripping of turf grass in new planting beds.
- Elevating some planting beds with fill dirt for good drainage.
- Installing concrete curbs around the new planting beds.

Figure 5 illustrates the existing and new planting beds. Figures 6 and 7 show the preliminary site work in progress.

Since the Kopsick Arboretum is open to the public during daylight hours and security is almost non-existent, the following rare cycads were relocated to St. Petersburg's Sunken Gardens, a City garden, which has much better security.

Bowenia serrulata
Cycas scratchleyana – the only one in North America.
Encephalartos latifrons
E. trispinosus
Microcycas calocoma

Although this article is directed to cycad enthusiasts, the Young estate donated approximately 25 mature palms of various species ranging in size from clumps of *Chamedorea brachypoda* to a 50 ft. tall *Borassus flabellifer* and many large landscape boulders.

Once the preliminary site work was finished, we were ready to start moving cycads. Work began in the spring of 2014. All cycads were handled in the following manner:

1. Remove all fronds except for the last one to two feet to reduce transplant shock.
2. Carefully hand dig around root system; treat any cut roots ¼' and over in diameter with tree paint to prevent root rot. Wrap root balls in burlap or
3. Load cycads on truck for transport to St. Petersburg.
4. Dig hole, install cycad, backfill, brace where required,

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Figure 4—Nate Bowden fastening ID tag to Dioon *sp.*

Figure 5—Location of planting beds, both existing and new.

Young Cycads, Palms Relocated to Kopsick

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and water in once to eliminate air pockets. See Figure 8.

5. Repeat approximately 400 times until completion.

A normal work week consisted of one day of digging, one day of planting; a second day of digging followed by a second day of planting. The fifth day allowed for weather contingencies and other work.

Figures 9, 10, and 11 illustrate the work in progress.

Once all the cycads and palms were transplanted and the landscape boulders relocated, the entire arboretum was mulched with pine bark mulch to a minimum depth of three inches. The pine bark mulch worked well in most planting beds except for those few which experienced washouts in heavy summer rains. We are in the process of replacing affected wash-out areas of the pine bark mulch with pea gravel which has held up well in summer downpours.

Identification signs

are a problem at many arboreta due to weather, theft, and minor vandalism. Figure 12 illustrates the new cycad ID signs printed on a 3" x 5" aluminum faced high density polyethylene (HDPE), 1/8" thick, with a UV resistant coating. These are pop-riveted onto powder coated ½ inch aluminum angle stanchions with a 6 inch long pin at the bottom to resist pull-out and buried to a depth of approximately three feet. Due to annoying minor vandalism, the stanchion size was increased to ¾ inch aluminum angle.

As of the time of the writing of this article, we have experienced a 95%+ survival rate for the relocated cycads. Five moderately large *Encephalartos* species and several *Ceratozamias* did not survive due to crown rot. The *Dioons* proved to be the easiest to transplant and have the highest survival rate. Most of the cycads have flushed several times except for the large *Ceratozamias* which have been very slow to adapt to their new home. All cycads are fertilized quarterly, except during the summer rainy season, with a 24-7-8 + minor elements cycad special fertilizer.

Figures 13 through 18 show some of the planting beds with the new cycads as of July, 2017.

The author expresses his appreciation to his two other main volunteers, Tom St. Peter and Nate Bowden for their patience and many hours of volunteer time; Tom Broome for his expertise and advice, Linda Seufert of the St. Petersburg Parks Department, and Councilman Bill Dudley for his help in getting City Council to fund the project.

CFPACS support was essential in convincing City council to obligate the funds for this project. It is not often that three volunteers are given a prime piece of waterfront park property, a $300K budget, and the only guidance was

"here's where you cannot plant anything so waterfront views are not blocked."

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Figure 6—New planting beds 3N and 3O after turf grass removal. (Reader: ID the shadow.)

Figure 7—Turf grass removal in Bed 3Q.

Young Cycads, Palms Relocated to Kopsick

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The project was completed on time and within budget. So when in sunny St. Petersburg, stop by and visit the Western hemisphere's largest free-admission palm and cycad arboretum.

Figure 8—An Encephalartos *sp. almost ready for planting.*

Figure 9—Preparing Cycas scratchleyana *for removal.*

*Figure 10—*Cycas scratchleyana *properly braced, balled, and burlapped. Ready for transport.*

*Figure 11—*Cycas scratchleyana *in its new location at Sunken Gardens.*

Figure 12—Typical new cycad ID sign.

Relocated Cycads at Kopsick

Figure 13—Some happy Dioons *after their first flush in Bed 3V with gravel mulch..*

Figure 14—Several Dioons *and* Encephalartos *after their first flush of new fronds in Bed #U*

Figure 15—Several Dioon *edules and* E. ferox *(tubular leaf form) in Bed 3U.*

Figure 16—A variety of Encephartos *species: L to R,* E. gratus*, two* E. paucidentatus*, and an* E. lebomboensis.

Figure 17—New pea gravel mulch and L to R: E. arenarius, E. trispinosus, E. bubalinus *and* Cycas riuminiana.

Figure 18—L to R: E. arenarius, E.trispinosus, *and* E. princeps.

Relocated Cycads at Kopsick

Figure 19—A border of soft Zamia pumila *along a brick path.*

Palm Wine from the Jelly Palm

By Vance Browning

Butia odorata – the Jelly Palm. Okay, I just don't eat that much jelly. What on earth would I do with five gallons of the stuff? Five gallons of wine on the other hand……..

Back in 1988 Gabby and I bought the house we still live in. The landscaping needed serious help. I dug out the arborvitaes that flanked the driveway at the street. "Wouldn't it be cool to have a couple of palm trees there?" (I thought palms were trees.) I found a book at a local nursery that described a dozen palms. A dozen! Who knew there were so many? With the help of a sales person, we left with two 5 gallon *Butia*s.

The soil was amended with lots of yummy organic stuff. They could not have cared less about the big freeze that happened the next year. Fast forward a few years. Having planted them too close to the driveway, their leaves now swept our cars as we entered and exited the driveway. They produced their first batch of fruit. They were gathered and made into jelly. Um….no. Not worth the effort. What the heck am I going to do with 5 gallons of weird jelly? The next season, more fruit was harvested and a fermentation was attempted.

I had never made wine before. I bought a "How to…" book that had some recipes. The palm fruit, I thought, tasted a little peachy so I followed the recipe for peach wine. It called for the addition of tartaric acid. In the end I was able to produce a wine with a reasona-

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Above, primary fermentation of palm fruit in 5-gallon Home Depot buckets. Right, anaerobic fermentation after the fruit has been strained out..

The whole process takes 6 months.

PALM WINE FROM THE JELLY PALM

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The private label you won't be seeing at your neighborhood liquor store.

bly high alcohol content and enough acid that it could be used in car batteries! The addition of more sugar made it somewhat palatable, but it was still quite harsh. It was best served on a hot afternoon with lots of ice. I accidentally discovered that refrigerating it would cause some of the acid to drop out of solution and crystalize. The result was a very sweet, sherry-like wine. Not bad.

I donated a case to CFPACS and it was auctioned off at a meeting at Leu Gardens. It raised some money for the society. The 2nd and 3rd batches were increasingly better. The latest auction of a case was at the society's Christmas party a few years ago at the Bishock Ranch. It raised over $200.

In my next attempt I will use half as much fruit and supplement with white grape or apple juice.

Update! I'm working on a new batch. I collected 30 pounds of fruit from one bract. The fermentation is currently frothing away. The end result will be 10 gallons. Hopefully it will be ready for our Christmas meeting. I'll bring ice. *[Vintner Vance Browning makes wine in Orlando—Editor]*

What's in a Clermont Garden?

By Ron Hart

In case you missed the latest news and the change in the article title, we have sold our house in Apopka and have moved 7 miles south of Clermont. This means that not only did we have to pack everything, move it and unpack it, but we also had to try to relocate as many of our approximately 140 species of palms and cycads as possible. In addition, we also have quite a collection of bromeliads that needed transport. The trick for us was to leave enough that the buyer would not complain about the holes in the landscape.

Moving the bromeliads was easy. We just plucked one of each kind and stuffed them in extra-large heavy-duty yard garbage bags (about 9 bags worth). The cycads were the second most difficult but still not bad at all. Removing them is kind of like pulling up a set of giant carrots. Their compact root system with a thick bulky base makes them an ease to remove with minimal damage to the plant. The worst to remove were the palms because of their more complex root system. For those of you not familiar with our yard in Apopka, it is solid live and laurel oaks. Great for keeping frost off the plants, but horrible for digging. It seemed like every time I would try to dig a palm out of the ground, a major oak root would run right under the base of the palm. After digging, wiggling, and prying on some palms for more than an hour, I was forced to finally give up on some.

Maryann calculated that we, meaning me, needed to dig up 6

The new Clermont house from above. Look at the room to plant stuff! (No need, Ron, to go to the gym for your workouts.)

What's in a Clermont Garden?

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palms per day. The first day went great. I dug up 10 palms. The second day, 8 were removed.

The problem with our system was that we were picking the lowest fruit. The smallest and easiest palms and cycads were removed first. As time passed and I started to get into larger palms, I was only getting three to four a day. On my last day, I was only able to get one out and that took a lot of cursing and working late into the night.

Many of our favorite larger palms had to be left behind, including Maryann's favorite *Licuala ramsayi*. Maybe if you see Maryann bidding on another, throw her a bone and allow her to pick it up for under her $10 budget. Of the 140 species of palms and cycads, we were ultimately only able to remove and transport approximately 75.

At the new house on Lake Kirkland, we have an acre with plenty of empty planting beds (Figure 1). We are also hoping to have some cold protection from the 351-acre lake. So far, we have planted approximately half the bromeliads. Of course, they can take anything and show no signs of damage.

We have about 80% of the cycads in the ground and all are recovering well. I am actually quite surprised how fantastic they are doing. The ones that had the most damage when planted have already put out a new flush of leaves. Even the *Dioon merolae* that was doing well until I ran over it with the new zero-turn lawnmower, is putting out fresh leaves (Figure 4). By the way, I

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Figure 2—recovering Syagrus schizophylla.

Figure 3—Newly planted Coccothrinax crinita.

What's in a Clermont Garden?

(Continued from page 17)

built a stick teepee around it so that I won't run over it again. When someone said you can't take it with you, they were wrong when it comes to cycads. These guys pack up, transport, plant, and recover just fine, unless you are moving to the North Pole.

We have been able to get about 70% of the palms planted. Some have already shown new growth and are recovering just fine. Some have had the center spear pull out like the *Syagrus schizophylla* and the *Coccothrinax crinita* (Figures 2 and 3) The *Syagrus* has recovered and is putting out a new stunted spear. So, it should be fine. The *Coccothrinax* has not yet put out any new growth. However, I will not give up until every last leaf is brown and the whole stem droops. I have been fooled in the past by palms whose center spear pulled out and lost all fronds, then 7 months later, a new spear poked out**.**

One observation that I have noticed is that the *Trachycarpus*es have not fared well compared to other genera. They seem to be more sensitive to transplanting and not very happy at all. They appear to be ok for about 2 to 4 months then all the fronds and center spears start turning brown. I would estimate that approximately 85% of all the transplanted palms are doing well considering the extremely rushed and rough treatment they have been through during the move. We are hoping for a mild winter so all can get adjusted without further trauma.

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Figure 4—Dioon merolae *protected by sticks from the lawnmower operator. Lake Kirkland in background.*

What's in a Clermont Garden?

(Continued from page 18)

Overall, Maryann and I are extremely happy in our new home and are sure most of plants will soon feel the same way. A couple of weeks ago, we hosted the CFPACS Board meeting. Although that was the same day our A/C decided to go out, it was great spending the day with good friends as we plan future meetings. I was able to take down copious notes of advice and recommendations on my cell phone.
We are also very thankful for the wonderful palm and cycad housewarming gifts the board brought with them. They will receive places of honor in our landscape as did our *Corypha umbraculifera* from our dear friend Lucinda McCartney. We now lovingly call that palm "Lucinda".
Our hope is to one day in the very near future host the Christmas social. Until then, all palm and cycad society members are always welcome to stop by and visit with us for a tour around the yard. Each plant has a story to tell.

If it's summer, you may want to bring a swimsuit and a straw hat. If you are Canadian, you can bring your swimsuit even during the winter. Just don't expect *us* to get in the pool with you. Plan on arriving in the afternoon. That way we can have a cocktail while we watch the sunset over the lake.

Sunset over Lake Kirkland, as viewed from Maryann and Ron's new Clermont house.

A Native Companion Plant for Palms and Cycads

GIANT LEATHER FERN

Giant Leather Fern fronds (left)., growing at the reflection pool at Bok Tower Gardens, Lake Wales.

By Janice Broda

Palms and ferns epitomize tropical Florida. We saw plenty of both when we visited Bok Tower Garden on 12-12-2015.

The largest fern at Bok Tower -- and in Florida -- is Giant Leather Fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*) pictured growing at the edge of the reflection pond. This fern of moist places – brackish and freshwater – swiftly grows to be super-sized. Its fronds can grow to be from 6 to 12 feet tall, and plants can be from 5 to 10 feet wide.

A long-lived perennial, Giant Leather Fern is native to Florida, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. It reportedly is hardy to 15 degrees.

Giant Leather Ferns form a robust rosette of long fronds with lanceolate pinnae (leaflets) and spread by underground rhizomes. Hence, these ferns can be cut back to the ground if scraggly and will quickly rebound.

Fertile fronds are dramatic: Taller than the more numerous sterile fronds and festooned with contrasting reddish brown sporangia (spore cases) that cover the undersides. Fertile fronds last about 4 months, while sterile fronds persist for about 7 months.

This versatile fern will grow in full sun or substantial shade. A moist location or irrigation is necessary, and inundation is not a problem. Its substantial size draws attention and can complement your palm plantings.

From the Editor's Desk

The joint meeting of CFPACS and the First Coast chapter (Jacksonville area) in Hastings on October 13th was quite a success. I counted 50 attendees. The place itself is stunning. The pictures only partially show the ambiance, the intelligent plantings, and the touch of the whimsical. Those acres fronting County Road 13 are notable for the grove of live oaks under which many of the palms have been planted. As John del Rossi explained, the tree cover creates a warmer microclimate beneath, so that palms not usually seen in North Florida can grow well in the Zone 9A climate. And, actually, the protected area now seems to be (at least) 9B.

The pond behind the house has an island reached by a showy bridge. On the island is a small dark-wood shack with a sign "Tiki Bar". Yes, a small bar and places to sit. Steps go up to its roof, an observation point.

Actually, I was surprised that there wasn't a name to the spread: "Casa del Rossi," "Estancia del Rossi," or maybe "Shangri-la". The house is a log cabin, rustic, with all modern conveniences. This is where the food was laid out, though some desserts were on outside *tables* in the shade. To make everyone happy, maybe 50 items had been donated for auction—in addition to vendors' sales.

Somewhere ahead, we can expect to be invited back. Good, we'll get to see how well recent small plantings have done and—maybe—John will have made a start on partial clearing of the

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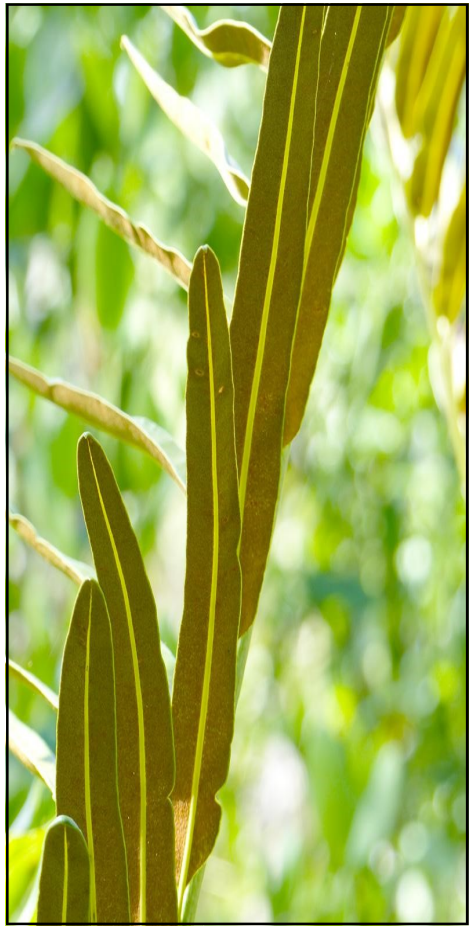


Left, underside of fertile frond of Leather Fern with brown sporangia (spore cases). Right, underside of sterile frond.

From the Editor's Desk

(Continued from page 21)

land on the other side of the pond. Did I say that we all had a delightful time? As for our host, I doubt whether he has had any visitors more appreciative than the folks from CFPACS.

* * * *

Another feature of interest—I almost forgot—is the horse and the burro (or is it just a donkey?) pastured on the edge of the cleared area west of the house. Didn't think to ask who is the rider? Another unasked question, at least not in my hearing, is whether John del Rossi has a design plan or does he just plant palms and cycads as he comes across them? The latter is the method of most CFPACSers, however much they admire design books. The spread is in beautiful shape that clearly requires much maintenance. John is busy with his veterinarian practice in Jacksonville, and has regular help. He introduced Jenny to the group as "the gardener."

* * *

A glimpse of palm history, of scholars writing about palms, was the appearance in Hastings of **Dr. Kyle Brown** who wrote about *Sabal palmetto* maybe 50 years ago. He lives in a small town west of Jacksonville and is apparently a member of the First Coast chapter. I would guess he must be at least 90 years old. Someone had reproduced for attendees a small piece he wrote (1985?) about the hybrid of *Butia capitata* and *Syagrus romanzoffiana* in the early version of this newsletter.

* * *

I have noticed, as I creep onward in age that I no longer seem interested in small palms that will have a trunk in 10 years. My price range runs close to the Hart-Krisovitch rule of no more than $10. You only get a small specimen for that amount. I do understand more clearly now that retirees moving to the Florida Paradise wish instant gratification (postponement not possible) with the purchase of larger, more expensive palms and cycads.

* * * *

Phil Stager's comprehensive article on the relocation of the U. A. Young cycads to the Gizella Kopsick Palm Arboretum in St. Pete shows that the re-planted cycads have successfully survived the move. It has been a massive project. We are more than grateful to Phil, to Nate Bowden, and to Tom St. Peter for all their work in preserving this treasure trove of cycads, with the assistance of Tom Broome. And we must also be grateful to the vision and willingness of the St. Petersburg City Council to make possible the necessary financial support.

Jenny was introduced by John del Rossi as "the gardener."

(Photo by Libby Luedeke)

John Kennedy

Pritchardia affinis (P. maideniana)

By David Banfill

The *Pritchardia* in the photo are two palms that I acquired back in 2007 as one gallon specimens from Charlene Palm in Satellite Beach who raised them from seed. **They have** lived in Jacksonville and Winter Haven always in pots and sometime without protection.

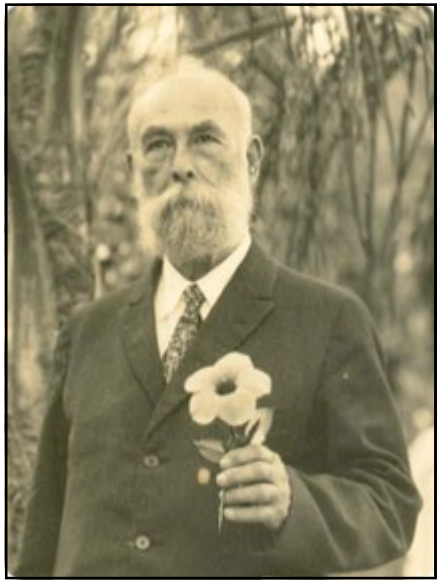
The species has tolerated the mid 20s. It also has no problem tolerating Florida's very hot and humid summers.

Pritchardia affinis, otherwise know as the Hawaiian Pritchardia is a species of palm tree that is endemic to the Hawaiian Islands. Wild populations currently exist on the leeward side of the Island of Hawaii. It was most likely cultivated by Native Hawaiians, so its exact range is uncertain.

Pritchardia affinis reaches a height of 10-25 meters. It is threatened by rats and pigs that damage the trees when feeding on the seeds which kills the tree before it can reach any reasonable height. It is on the Critically Endangered list by the United States Goverment.

The *Pritchardia affinis* remained one of my favorite palms!

Pritchardia affinis *at Mead Botanical Garden in Winter Park at the June meeting. Who was the winning bidder in the auction for the bigger palm?*



Mead's Bromie

Cryptbergia meadii **[hyb]**

Our June meeting at Mead Botanical Garden in Winter Park gave us a chance to get to know one of the world-renowned horticultural pioneers who called Florida home. Theodore L. Mead was the first person to create an intergeneric cross of bromeliads. The parents of this new cultivar were *Cryptanthus beuckeri x Billbergia nutans*. The hybrid was admitted to the Bromeliad Cultivar Register in 1902. I was able to acquire a few specimens. I don't know if they are the result of some later horticulturalist repeating the hybridization or if they are the progeny of the original work by Mead. I'll be keeping one of them, one will be donated to Mead Garden and one was offered for auction at our October meeting.

--Vance Browning

PayPal Tutorial

Here is how to make a payment to CFPACS using PayPal

1) Log on to http://www.paypal.com

2) If you have a PayPal account, log into your account. If you do not have a PayPal account, click on the 'Personal' tab. Once on the 'Personal' page go to 'Send Money' and then 'Send Money Online.'

3) Once on the 'Send Money' page, type 'payments@cfpacs.com' in the 'To' field.

Type in your email address in the 'From' field and the amount you wish to pay in the 'Amount' field.

4) From there you will be taken to a secure page where you can enter your name, address and credit card information.

5) When you are ready to finish up the payment process, please indicate whether your payment is for membership or seeds or t-shirts in the message field.

The International Palm Society (IPS)

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Austin, TX 78737-1135

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Membership Chair
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Membership also available at website:
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Those joining before October 1 have access to all four issues of *The Palmateer* for the current year.

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*Obviously, **not** Florida! New Zealand palm friend John Prince took a trip to Tahiti. This picture is labeled "Looking inland.."*