

PALMS

As members of the order, *Principes*, signifying “princes” of the plant kingdom, palms arose early in the history of flowering plants, after primitive families like magnolias, waterlilies, and peperomias gave rise to the “monocot” and “eudicot” stocks. Based on recent molecular evidence, botanists believe that palms developed from primitive lily-like ancestors to become an important woody monocot parent stock which later diversified into higher families such as orchids, bromeliads, and grasses. All palms belong to the family, *Areaceae*, with over 4,200 species typically found in subtropical savannahs and moist rainforests, but also native to harsh desert areas and even frigid plateaus and mountains. Their popularity in gardens has soared in recent decades, along with an increased appreciation for their versatility and diverse beauty.

Among living plants, palms include the flowering plants with the largest seed, the largest inflorescence, and the longest leaf. There are species that grow to only six inches at maturity and others that soar over two hundred feet tall. Their “adventitious” root systems occupy an area much smaller than most comparably sized “trees” and this generally makes for successful transplanting even with large specimens. Since a palm cannot increase its girth by adding new wood, palm trees lack the capacity to repair injuries to their trunks. Therefore, care should be taken when planting to assure good drainage, secure anchoring, and proper planting depth around the root initiation zone.

The most important part of any palm is the emerging growth known as the “apical meristem”, or “spear stem”, which must be protected from damage during transport or unusual periods of cold weather. Although some palms can survive in poor soils, most are heavy feeders and respond to well-drained soils rich in humus. A balanced fertilizer with minerals and micronutrients may be applied three to four times a year.

The following pages describe palms that prosper in warm temperate to subtropical climates:

The genus ACOELORRAPHE

From the Greek “a” without, “*coelos*” hollow, “*raphe*” seam, in reference to the smooth seeds without a groove or seam.

Synonyms: *Paurotis*
Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*
Tribe: *Corypheae*
Subtribe: *Livistoninae*

The subfamily includes 12 genera such as *Brahea*, *Copernicia*, *Livistona*, *Licuala*, *Pritchardia*, *Serenoa*, etc.

These fast growing clustering palms are native to southern Florida, the West Indies, the Yucatan Peninsula, and Central America, where they often grow on coral rubble or sandy soils near the sea. The bright green fan-shaped leaves sit in dense clusters atop slender stems covered in brown fibrous sheaths, making handsome specimens from an early age. These densely shrubby palms are suitable for screening or as elegant subjects for large patio containers and they bear attractive clusters of small black fruits. Although hard freezes sometimes discolor foliage or kill back the reedy stems, new shoots appear quickly and may reach 15’- 20’ tall in a sheltered area.

Culture: *Acoelorrhaphe* accepts sun or shade and will tolerate damp soils or flooding; it grows slowly in dry areas.

Acoelorrhaphe wrightii

Common Name: Everglades Palm, Paurotis Palm
Cold Tolerance: 23°F (-5°C) **USDA Zones:** 9b-11

Typical Height: 20’ **Growth Rate:** Slow

Habit: Clustering; each stem bearing 20–30 leaves

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 20–300gal.
B&B 3–15 trunks



The genus ACROCOMIA

From the Greek words “*akros*” and “*kome*”, meaning a crown of leaves.

Subfamily: *Arecoideae*
Tribe: *Cocoeae*
Subtribe: *Bactridinae*

The subtribe includes related South American genera such as *Gastrococos*, *Aiphanes*, *Bactris*, *Desmoncus*, and *Astrocaryum*.

Botanists have reduced this formerly large genus to only two species- the trunkless grass-like *Acrocomia hassleri*, a native of the thorn forests, or “cerrados” of Brazil, and the wide-ranging species, *Acrocomia aculeata*, distributed from Mexico south through tropical America. The more cold-hardy Argentinian strain of the species was once known separately as “*Acrocomia totai*” and is still sold under that name by many nurseries. *Acrocomia aculeata* makes a beautiful

tall palm with a lush crown of green foliage. Its curious trunk is decorated with formidable spines set in a spiral pattern.

Culture: *Acrocomia* species accept sun or light shade and will tolerate drought. Good drainage is essential.

Acrocomia aculeata

Common Name: Macaw Palm
Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C)
USDA Zones: 9-11



Typical Height: 40' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 30–300gal. 3'–25'CT

The genus ALLAGOPTERA

From the Greek “*allagos*”, alternate, and “*pteron*”, feather, in reference to the irregularly arranged pinnae of the leaf.

Subfamily: *Arecoideae*
Tribe: *Coccoeae*
Subtribe: *Butiinae*

The subtribe includes 9 related genera such as *Butia*, *Cocos*, *Jubaea*, *Parajubaea*, *Syagrus*, etc.

This is a small genus of dwarf pinnate-leaved palms native to southern Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina. The low stems of *Allagoptera* adapt these plants to life in dry brush or coastal sand dunes and are short or subterranean and sometimes forked, with the growing points often set far down, even below the bases of the stems. The pinnate leaves have glaucous undersides created by a heavy, waxy substance that helps the trees survive in their “*cerrado*” (thorn forest) or seaside habitats, where they may experience considerable salt spray. Their flowers appear on simple spikes guarded by a flattened spathe, which carries both female and male flowers together at the base and male flowers alone at the top, suggesting the bloom of an arum. *Allagoptera* is reasonably common in its native habitat, but remains unusual in gardens. The best known of the species, the Seashore Palm (*Allagoptera arenaria*), is among the most beautiful palms suited to coastal conditions.

Culture: *Allagoptera* accepts sun or light shade and will tolerate drought and exposure to salt and wind. Good drainage is essential.

Allagoptera arenaria

Common Name: Seashore Palm
Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C)
USDA Zones: 9-11



Typical Height: 6'–10' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Clustering (with time); each stem bearing 16–20 leaves

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 7–45gal. B&B 2'–6'OA

Other species of *Allagoptera*: *A. brevicealyx*, *A. campestris*, *A. leucocalyx* (all occasionally available)

Allagoptera arenaria has been known to survive temperatures as low as 14°F and will grow down into salt water.

The genus ARENGA

From a native name of Java, “*aren*”



Subfamily: *Arecoideae*
Tribe: *Caryoteae*

The tribe includes only a few other genera such as *Caryota* and *Wallichia*.

Arenga is a mostly tropical genus of 17 species of graceful pinnate-leaved palms known as “Sugar Palms”, because the sap of some species is tapped to produce sugar. Some dwarf species are surprisingly hardy to frost, such as *Arenga engleri*, a native of Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands. As in the related genus *Caryota*, the tropical varieties of *Arenga* become tall, solitary trees. Shrubby species such as *A. engleri* produce clustering stems bearing massive fronds, forming clumps to 12' across. These make striking, lush specimens for gardens, especially good near water. The wedge-shaped leaflets remain dark green above and are attractively silver below.

Culture: Sugar Palms succeed in shady or sunny positions with rich, well-drained soils and ample moisture. The lush foliage may be damaged by hard frost, but will recover. When well sited, *Arenga* species can be fast growing in the right conditions.

Arenga engleri

Common Name: Formosa Palm

Cold Tolerance: 23°F (-5°C) **USDA Zones:** 9b-11

Typical Height: 8'–9' **Growth Rate:** Moderate

Habit: Clumping

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 15–200gal.



The genus

BISMARCKIA

Named after Prince Otto von Bismarck, (1815-1898) first German chancellor.

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*

Tribe: *Borasseae*

Subtribe: *Hyphaeninae*

The genus *Bismarckia* contains only one species, which has become a treasured ornamental for the drier subtropics. Native to Madagascar, their magnificently large, thick costapalmate leaves range in color from green to blue-green to silver, with those in the blue-silver range hardiest to the cold.

Bismarckia nobilis

Common Name: Bismarck Palm

Cold Tolerance: 26°F (-4°C) **USDA Zones:** 9b-11

Typical Height: 30'–60' **Growth Rate:** Slow

Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 30–100gal. 1'–15'CT

The genus

BRAHEA

In honor of the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe (1546-1601)

Synonyms: *Erythea*, *Glaucotheca*

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*

Tribe: *Corypheae*

Subtribe: *Livistoninae*

The subfamily includes 12 genera such as *Acoelorrhaphe*, *Copernicia*, *Livistona*, *Licuala*, *Pritchardia*, *Serenoa*, etc.

Brahea is a genus comprised of 10 species of fan-leaved palms native mostly to Mexico, with one species (*Brahea edulis*) endemic to the island of Guadalupe and several more to Baja California and the dry mountains of northeastern Mexico. Although slow growing, the species of *Brahea* offer several advantages in garden culture, particularly endurance to alkalinity, heat, drought, and strong sun. Their leathery, fan-shaped leaves vary from rich green tones to striking silvery-grays, making them favored collector's pieces. At least 3 species have become fairly common in gardens: *B. armata*, *B. brandegeei* and *B. edulis*. With generally good cold tolerance and tremendous beauty (in particular, *Brahea armata*, the famed Blue Palm of Mexico) mature specimens of these uncommon palms are considered great treasures. *Brahea* produces both male and female flowers, so only one tree is needed to produce seed.

Culture: *Brahea* palms succeed in full sun or light shade. Good drainage is essential and trees should be well rooted in containers or thoroughly stabilized before planting. Young plants need protection from hard freezes, but become very cold hardy as they mature.

Brahea armata

Common Name: Mexican Blue Fan Palm

Cold Tolerance: 14°F (-10°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

Typical Height: 20'–30' **Growth Rate:** Slow

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 15–200gal. B&B 1'–15'CT

Status: In Stock



Brahea edulis

Common Name: Guadalupe Palm

Cold Tolerance: 20°F (-7°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

Typical Height: 30' **Growth Rate:** Slow

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 15–200gal. B&B 1'–18'CT

Status: Available

Other Species of Brahea:

B. aculeata, *B. brandegii*, *B. clara*, *B. decumbens*, *B. dulcis*, *B. elegans*, *B. moorei*, *B. pimo*, *B. nitida*, *B. brandegii* X *edulis* (on request)



The genus BUTIA

From a native name “*butia*” in South America

Subfamily: *Arecoideae*

Tribe: *Cocoeae*

Subtribe: *Butiinae*

The subtribe includes 9 related genera such as *Cocos*, *Jubaea*, *Parajubaea*, *Syagrus*, etc.

An intriguing genus of pinnate-leaved palms, for the most part highly tolerant of drought and cold. At least three of the species are fairly common in gardens: *B. capitata*, *B. eriospatha*, and *B. yatay*; all are hardy to about 10°F (-12°C). The species of *Butia* inhabit grasslands (*pampas*) and semi-arid savannahs or thorn forests (*cerrado*) from southern Brazil through Paraguay, Uruguay, and northeast Argentina, usually on sandy soils or red clays of an acid pH. *Butia* palms make especially decorative garden trees, with diamond-shaped markings created by the persistent leaf bases, which may be trimmed to reveal a pineapple-like pattern. Although compact enough for small courtyard gardens and large containers, with age the trees can assume majestic proportions. *Butia* palms display tremendous originality in form and may produce foliage that swirls to the right or to the left, approaches near green in color, or tends to a striking silver-gray. The crowns may be open and spreading, or tightly recurved and densely spaced. Their colorful fruits appear in large clusters at various times of the year and usually ripen to shades of red, orange, or yellow. They are rich in vitamin C, with a sweet, exotic flavor attractive to scarlet macaws and other wildlife, and popular for making jellies and preserves. Where they occur together, *Butia* species sometimes cross with *Syagrus romanzoffiana* to create the rare hybrid palm, *X Butiagrus nabonnandii*.

Culture: *Butia* species accept sun or light shade and will tolerate drought. Good drainage is essential.

Butia capitata

Common Name: Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm

Cold Tolerance: 10°F (-12°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-10b



Typical Height: 15' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Solitary; canopy of 40–50 leaves

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 15–300gal. B&B 1'–20'CT

Butia eriospatha

Common Name: Woolly Butia Palm

Cold Tolerance: 10°F (-12°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-10b

Typical Height: 15' **Growth Rate:** Slow

Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 100–300gal. B&B 1'–20'CT

Butia yatay

Common Name: Yatay Palm

Cold Tolerance: 10°F (-12°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-10b

Typical Height: 25' **Growth Rate:** Slow

Habit: Solitary; canopy of 40–50 leaves

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 45–300gal. B&B 2'–8'CT

Other species of Butia:

B. archeri, *B. campicola*, *B. microspadix*, *B. paraquayensis*, *B. purpurascens* (on request)

The most beautiful of all the cold hardy
species of palms:

X Butiagrus nabonnandii

A name created from a combination the parent genera, *Butia* and *Syagrus*. The species name honors Paul Nabonnand, a French horticulturist, who first reported the hybrid in the early 1900's.

Synonyms: *Syagrus X fairchildiana*.

The Mule Palm, *X Butiagrus nabonnandii*, is one of the most beautiful of all the frost-hardy pinnate-leaved palms. Its rarity and useful size make it a treasure for warm climate gardens, bringing coconut-like lushness to areas where the frost-tender true coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) would not prosper. Although nurseries and palm fanciers may deliberately create the cross, as Paul Nabonnand did



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early in the 20th century, these rare trees more often arise as accidental hybrids among seedlings planted where their parents (a Queen Palm, *Syagrus romanzoffiana*, and a Pindo Palm, *Butia capitata*) occur near one another. Young Mule Palms usually grow at a rapid pace and, when established, can be expected to survive low temperatures to near 14°F (-10°C) or as low as 10°F (-12°C), depending on the individual tree and its unique inheritance. Although compact enough for small courtyard gardens, with age the Mule Palm assumes majestic proportions, and in clusters or pairs will produce gracefully curving trunks and lush crowns reminiscent of the Coconut. Horticultural Consultants Inc. offers numerous specimens of unique and carefully prepared *X Butiagrus nabonnandii* ideal for avenues, group plantings, or any landscape purpose.

Culture: *X Butiagrus nabonnandii* thrives in sun or light shade and will tolerate drought. The trees exhibit hybrid vigor and tolerate a range of soil types from clay to sand. As with most palms, good drainage is most important.

Common Names: Mule Palm, Butia Queen Cross

Cold Tolerance: 14°F (-10°C). Some trees have withstood temperatures as low as 10°F (-12°C). **USDA Zones:** (8b) 9-11



Typical Height: 30' **Growth Rate:** Fast
Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 7–300gal. B&B 3'–20'CT

Horticultural Consultants, Inc. (HCI) has one of the largest collections of Butia Queen–Crosses in one location in the world!

The genus CHAMAEDOREA

From the Greek words “*chamai*”, on the ground, and “*dorea*”, gift.

Synonyms: *Neanthe*

Subfamily: *Cereoxylloideae*

Tribe: *Hyophorbeae*

The tribe includes related genera such as *Gaussia*, *Hyophorbe*, *Synechanthus*, and *Wendlandiella*.

A large genus of about 100 small solitary or clustering feather leafed palms native in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Brazil. Most of the species grow in the understory of dense forests and generally prefer shady growing conditions. Their lush green foliage is a favorite of florists and several species are popular as potted specimens for interior decoration. Although most *Chamaedorea* demand humid tropical conditions, at least two of the red-fruited species (*Chamaedorea radicalis* and *C. microspadix*) are native to temperate elevations in the Sierra Madre of eastern Mexico and have proven rather cold hardy, making them valuable additions to landscapes in the southeastern states.

Culture: *Chamaedorea* palms will adapt to direct sun, but develop their richest leaf coloring in full or partial shade. Established plants will tolerate moderate drought and flooding.

Chamaedorea microspadix

Common Name: Hardy Bamboo Palm

Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

Typical Height: 8' **Growth Rate:** Moderate

Habit: Clustering, stems sometimes widely separated, each bearing 4–8 leaves

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 3–25gal. 1'–6'CT



Chamaedorea radicalis

Common Name: Pringle's Feather Palm
Cold Tolerance: 16°F (-8°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

Typical Height: 5' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Solitary, often planted as multiples

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 3–15gal. 1'– 3'CT

Others species of Chamaedorea:

C. cataractarum, *C. metallica*, *C. seifrizii*, *C. stolonifera* (all on request) *C. klotzschiana* (occasionally available)

We carry *Chamaedorea radicalis* in both its rare dwarf and hybrid trunking forms.



Chamaerops humilis

Common Name: Mediterranean Fan Palm, European Fan Palm
Cold Tolerance: 10°F (-12°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-11

Typical Height: 15' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Usually clustering, but solitary forms occur; canopy of 15–30 leaves

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 15–300gal. B&B 1–12 Trunks 1.5'–10'CT

Chamaerops humilis v. cerifera

Common Name: Moroccan Blue Fan Palm
Cold Tolerance: 10°F (-12°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-11

Typical Height: 10' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Usually clustering, but solitary forms occur; canopy of 15–30 leaves

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 3–25gal. 1'– 3'CT



C. humilis var. *cerifera*, the most recent new cultivar, has emerged as a particular delight, with its striking gray-blue foliage.

Other cultivars of Chamaerops:

C. humilis var. *elegans*, *C. humilis* var. *conduplicata*, *C. humilis* var. *tenuifrons* (all occasionally available)
C. humilis var. *Super Dwarf* (on request)

The genus CHAMAEROPS

From the Greek “*chamai*” on the ground, and “*rhops*” bush, a reference to the mostly shrubby habit of this palm.

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*
Tribe: *Corypheae*
Subtribe: *Thrinacinae*

The subtribe includes 14 related genera such as *Trachycarpus*, *Rhapidophyllum*, *Thrinax*, *Rhapis*, etc ...

Chamaerops is a monotypic genus (containing only one species, *Chamaerops humilis*) with several varieties native to southern Europe (Italy, Sardinia, Spain) and North Africa (Morocco). Wild trees also grow on the island of Malta, but may have been introduced in ancient times. *Chamaerops* inhabit rough, rocky terrain along the Mediterranean and ranges up to 3500 feet in elevation in the mountains of Morocco. In some high elevation populations the palms are regularly exposed to hard frost and snow cover. These are splendid palms for gardens and are well loved for their compact habit, hardiness, and resistance to drought. *Chamaerops* is one of only two genera of palms native to Europe, the other being the genus *Phoenix*, represented by the Cretan Date Palm, *Phoenix theophrasti*, a rare native of Crete and Turkey.

Culture: *Chamaerops humilis* succeeds in full sun or light shade and will tolerate extreme heat and drought. Good drainage is essential. **Note:** This is the northernmost growing palm in the world in its native habitat, although not the most cold hardy.



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The genus COPERNICIA

In honor of the Polish astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543)

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*
Tribe: *Corypheae*
Subtribe: *Livistoninae*

The subfamily includes 12 genera such as *Acoelorrhaphe*, *Brahea*, *Livistona*, *Licuala*, *Pritchardia*, *Serenoa*, etc.

A genus of moderate to large growing fan-leaved palms with around twenty-five species, especially well represented in Cuba, but also present on the island of Hispaniola and in South America. Usually slow growing and ruggedly drought resistant, many *Copernicia* species develop into impressive trees with massive solitary trunks crowned by stiffly spreading bright green foliage, sometimes with a thatched petticoat of old leaves. Although most varieties demand tropical conditions, at least one species, the Caranday Palm of Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina, is ruggedly hardy, fast growing, and tolerant of moderate frosts.

Culture: *Copernicia* palms succeed in full sun or light shade. Good drainage is essential.

Copernicia alba

Common Name: Caranday Palm
Cold Tolerance: 24°F (-4°C) **USDA Zones:** 9b-11

Typical Height: 30' **Growth Rate:** Moderate
Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 15–100gal. B&B 1'–10'CT



Other Species of Copernicia:
C. baileyana, *C. macroglossa*, *C. prunifera* (all on request)

The genus GUIHAIA

From an old name for the Chinese province, “Guangxi”

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*
Tribe: *Corypheae*
Subtribe: *Thrinacinae*

The subtribe includes 14 related genera such as *Trachycarpus*, *Rhapidophyllum*, *Chamaerops*, *Thrinax*, *Rhapis*.



Guihaia is a small genus that contains two species native to southern China and Vietnam. In the wild these palms grow in crevices on limestone hills or in rocky woodlands in regions of rugged “karst” topography. They are mostly dwarf, shrubby plants with dark green palmate leaves that look like a smaller, neater version of a Needle Palm (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*) when viewed from above, but often show a striking silvery tone when examined from beneath. *Guihaia* is dioecious, with flowers on separate male and female palms. The trees grow slowly, developing short furry trunks that may sucker or remain solitary, eventually reaching about 3 feet in height. Their dark green, fan-shaped leaves make *Guihaia* species especially handsome garden palms and a beautiful choice for container plantings. Because these palms have only recently been introduced into cultivation, they remain rare collector’s pieces. The species has proven hardy to at least 18°F (-8°C). HCI is one of the only places in the entire U.S. where this palm is offered.

Culture: *Guihaia* performs best in full or partial shade. Established plants will tolerate moderate drought and flooding.

Guihaia argyrata

Common Name: Silver Back Fan Palm
Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

Typical Height: 3'– 4' **Growth Rate:** Very Slow
Habit: Clustering

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 7–25gal. 2'–3.5'OA



Guihaia grossefibrosa

Common Name: Guangxi Palm
Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

Typical Height: 3'– 4' **Growth Rate:** Very Slow
Habit: Clustering

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 7–15gal. 2'–3'OA

Guihaia argyrata has been known to survive temperatures as low as 12°F.

The genus JUBAEA

In honor of King Juba II (50 -24 B.C.), who had an interest in botany and reigned over the ancient kingdom of Numidia (part of present day Algeria).

Subfamily: *Arecoideae*
Tribe: *Coccoeae*
Subtribe: *Butiinae*

The subtribe includes 9 related genera such as *Cocos*, *Butia*, *Parajubaea*, *Syagrus*, etc.

This is a monotypic genus (with one member, *Jubaea chilensis*) of tremendous interests to botanists. Prior to being placed under protection in 1971 the remaining wild populations of *J. chilensis* were offered little chance of survival, for the famous “palm honey and “palm wine” traditionally made from these plants is produced by sacrificing the trees. Although a single trunk may be bled to produce about 100 gallons of palm wine, this causes the death of the *Jubaea*. *Jubaea* is one of the most cold tolerant of feather-leaved palms, with massive spreading crowns of handsome green pinnate foliage. A good grower in cool Mediterranean climates and tolerant of cold from a young age, in hot inland gardens *Jubaea* performs best with partial shade. Mature trees are magnificent to behold and remain one of the wonders of the plant kingdom.

Culture: *Jubaea chilensis* accepts sun or light shade and will tolerate drought. Good drainage is essential. **Note:** The trunk can reach as large as 12' in caliper, making it clearly the largest in girth.

Jubaea chilensis

Synonym: *Jubaea spectabilis*
Common Name: Chilean Wine Palm
Cold Tolerance: 14°F (-10°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

Typical Height: 50'–80' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock
Available Range: 1–200gal. B&B 4'–30'CT



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The genus LIVISTONA

In honor of Patrick Murray, Baron of Livingston

Synonymns: African & Arabian species of *Livistona* were formerly segregated in the genus *Wissmannia*

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*

Tribe: *Coryphea*

Subtribe: *Livistoninae*

The subfamily includes 12 genera such as *Acoelorrhaphe*, *Brahea*, *Copernicia*, *Licuala*, *Pritchardia*, *Serenoa*, etc.

Livistona is a wide-ranging genus of fan-leaved palms with about 30 species distributed from northern Africa through India, China, Southeast Asia, to the Phillipines and Ryukyu Islands, with several species in Indonesia, Japan, and Australia. Many of these palms have excellent tolerance to cold and frost. Although most varieties enjoy moisture, they are also fairly tolerant of drought when established. The long smooth trunks flare attractively at the base and carry gracefully weeping crowns of foliage, making *Livistona* especially impressive palms for streets and gardens. Although the commonly planted Chinese Fan Palm (*Livistona chinensis*) and Australian Fountain Palm (*L. australis*) grow slowly to tree size, other popular species like the Ribbon Fan Palm (*L. decipiens*) and Taraw Palm (*L. saribus*) rank among the fastest growing garden palms, quickly maturing into large trees. *Livistona* produce large grape-like clusters of fruits, often attractively tinted blue or jade green.

Culture: *Livistona* palms accept sun or shade and many varieties will tolerate damp soils or flooding; they grow slowly in dry areas.

Livistona australis

Common Name: Australian Fountain Palm

Cold Tolerance: 20°F (-7°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11



Typical Height: 40' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 3–100gal. B&B

Livistona chinensis

Common Name: Chinese Fan Palm

Cold Tolerance: 17°F (-8°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

Typical Height: 25' **Growth Rate:** Slow
Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 3–200gal.
B&B gal. 1'–15'CT



Livistona decipiens

Common Name: Ribbon Fan Palm

Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

Typical Height: 30' **Growth Rate:** Slow to Moderate
Habit: Solitary

Status: In Stock

Available Range: 3–200gal. B&B 1'–15'CT