

## Livistona fulva

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

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

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 1–25gal.



## Livistona saribus

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

The green petiole base form of *Livistona saribus* is more cold hardy than the maroon petiole base form.

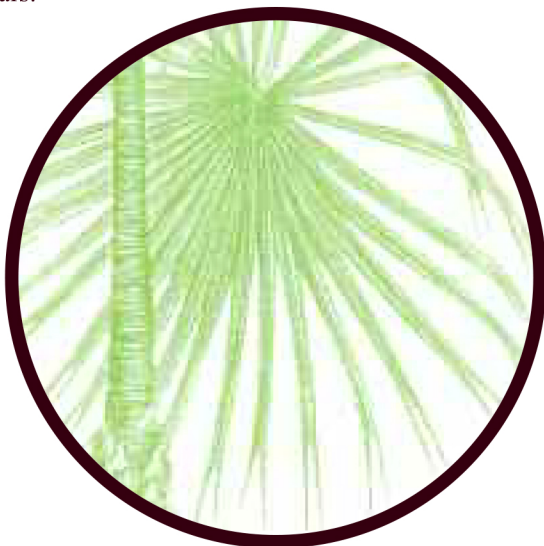
**Typical Height:** 60' **Growth Rate:** Moderate  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 3–65gal. B&B 4'–16'CT

### Other Species of Livistona:

*L. drudei*, *L. jenkinsiana*, *L. mariae*, *L. nitida*, *L. rigida*  
 (all occasionally available)

**Note:** *Livistona boninensis*, a new discovery of Australia's John Dowe, is the most cold hardy of all the *Livistonas*. Occurring on the island of Aoshima, Japan, as its northernmost limit of regeneration, this will only be available as seedlings for the next few years.



## The genus NANNORRHOPS

From the Greek “*nannos*”, dwarf, and “*rhops*”, bushy, in reference to the shrubby habit of the wild trees.

**Subfamily:** *Coryphoideae*  
**Tribe:** *Corypheae*  
**Subtribe:** *Coryphinae*



The subtribe includes 3 related genera, *Corypha*, *Chuniophoenix* and *Kerriodoxa*

*Nannorrhops* is a monotypic genus (with only one species, *N. ritchiana*) native to the deserts of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. The Mazari Palm occurs at altitudes up to 5000 feet in generally barren habitats or arid grasslands and is extremely tolerant of cold. The stems sucker like those of the Mediterranean Fan Palm (*Chamaerops humilis*). These palms are mostly low and shrubby in the wild, although cultivated plants may reach 30' in height. At least two forms of *N. ritchiana* can be recognized in the wild, a green leafed variant and one with silvery gray leaves. Because of its slow growth and obscure, remote habitat, *N. ritchiana* remains rare in cultivation. Its remarkable cold hardiness makes it a valuable palm for gardens subject to heavy frost or snow. *Nannorrhops* belongs to a primitive group of palms, along with *Corypha*, that produce flowers from the apex of the mature stems, which then die after blooming. The fruit of the native tree is collected and eaten and the leaves serve as a source of fiber for thatching and cordage.

**Culture:** *Nannorrhops* succeeds in full sun or light shade and will tolerate extreme heat and drought. Good drainage is essential.

## Nannorrhops ritchiana

Synonyms: *Chamaerops ritchiana*, *Nannorrhops naudeniana*

**Common Name:** Mazari Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** -15°F (-26°C) **USDA Zones:** 7b-11

**Typical Height:** 10' (range of 5'–25') **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 1–10gal.

*Nannorrhops ritchiana* is the most cold hardy palm known!  
 (as of this writing)





## The genus PHOENIX

From the Latin form of the Greek word for “date palm”

**Subfamily:** *Coryphoideae*  
**Tribe:** *Phoeniceae*

*Phoenix* includes 17 species and is the only genus in the tribe *Phoeniceae*.

The genus includes 17 species of pinnate-leaved palms commonly known as Date Palms, native to Africa, the Canary Islands, Crete, Turkey, the Middle East, Asia, India, China, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The best known species are the True Date, *P. dactylifera*, cultivated since ancient times for its fruits, and *P. canariensis*, the Canary Island Date Palm, popularly planted around the world as an ornamental tree along avenues and in gardens. ‘Deglet Noor’, ‘Zahidi’, and ‘Medjool’ are select varieties of *P. dactylifera* propagated by suckers to assure uniform fruit production. Of these, ‘Medjool’ is particularly ornamental, with dense crowns of silvery-blue leaves. Some species of *Phoenix* develop solitary stems (i.e. *P. canariensis*, *P. sylvestris*); others produce suckers or branches from their trunks, usually more or less near the base (i.e. *P. dactylifera*, *P. reclinata*, and some forms of *P. roebelenii* as in *Reisnerii Clustering*). Trunks may be short (*P. acaulis*) or tall (*P. dactylifera*), elegantly slender (*P. roebelenii*), or stout and heavy (*P. canariensis*), and are invariably decorated with the attractive diamond pattern of leaf scarring typical for the genus *Phoenix*. Species of *Phoenix* are dioecious, so both male and female trees are needed to produce fruit. Where dates are cultivated commercially the flowers of the male *P. dactylifera* are carried by hand to pollinate the female fruits and assure production. Fossil evidence of *P. dactylifera* has been found in Texas.

**Culture:** Species of *Phoenix* accept sun or light shade and will tolerate drought. Good drainage is essential.

## *Phoenix canariensis*

**Common Name:** Canary Island Date Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 18°F (-8°C) and recovers well from freezes as low as 14°F (-10°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

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

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 15–300gal. B&B 1’–30’CT

## *Phoenix dactylifera*

**Common Name:** Date Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 18°F (-8°C) or as low as 14°F (-10°C) under dry conditions. **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

**Typical Height:** 70’ **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Slowly Clustering

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 45–300gal. B&B 1’–35’CT

**Cultivars of *Phoenix dactylifera* include:**

‘Barhi’, ‘Daryri’, ‘Deglet Noor’, ‘Halawi’, ‘Khadrawi’, ‘Zahidi’, among which ‘Medjool’ and ‘Zahidi’ are best suited for Gulf Coast humidity.

## *Phoenix reclinata*

**Common Name:** Senegal Date Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 22°F (-6°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

**Typical Height:** 25’–30’ **Growth Rate:** Moderate  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 65–200gal. 4’–8’OA

## *Phoenix roebelenii*

**Common Name:** Pygmy Date Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 24°F (-5°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

**Typical Height:** 10’–15’ **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** In Stock, single & multiple trunks  
**Available Range:** 15–300gal. B&B 3’–8’CT

## *Phoenix sylvestris*

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





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

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 65–200gal. B&B 2'–10'CT



**Other species of *Phoenix* :**

*P. rupicola*, *P. theophrasti* and various *Phoenix* hybrids such as *P. reclinata x roebelenii*, *P. canariensis x reclinata*, *P. canariensis x roebelenii* and *P. reclinata x theophrasti* (on request)

## The genus RAVENEAE

Named after Louis Ravene, a French Consular Official.

**Subfamily:** *Ceroxyloideae*  
**Tribe:** *Ceroxyleae*

A genus of 17 species, endemic to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, *Ravenea* are solitary, pinnate-leaved, unarmed and dioecious, with their stems sometimes swollen at the base. They range in size from small and slender to large and even massive specimens; absent of crownshaft, their long fronds can form large and impressive crowns. These palms can be found growing in wet as well as dry conditions, from sea level to over a mile in elevation. Their inflorescences arise among their leaves, are enclosed within a number of persistent bracts, their fruits globose, often brightly colored, with a pebbly skin. The *R. rivularis*, or Majesty Palm, is the only species much cultivated outside of botanical gardens, is soaring in popularity, yet not well suited to below freezing temperatures. Of more interest to us is a rare species, *R. xerophila*, one of the most unusual palms of Madagascar, found in the south, atypically growing in very dry sites. With its gray, V-shaped and recurving leaves, it has some resemblance to the *Butia*.

**Culture:** *Ravenea* thrive in partial shade to sunny areas, preferring humus rich soils. They appreciate good drainage. These palms can be slow to fast growing, are intolerant of drought, and most are able to withstand damp soils, even flooding.

## Ravenea xerophila

**Cold Tolerance:** 24°F (-5°C) **USDA Zones:** 9b-11

**Typical Height:** 17' can reach 25' **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** Liners - 7gal.



## The genus RHAPIDOPHYLLUM

From the Greek “*rhapidos*”, a needle, and “*phyllon*”, a leaf, a reference to the numerous spines that appear from the trunk at the base of the leaves.

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



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

The genus *Rhapidophyllum* contains only one species, the Needle Palm, (*R. hystrix*), native to humus-rich woodlands on marl and limestone soils, often around sinkholes and in thick hammocks of vegetation in north and central Florida, and parts of Georgia and Alabama. *R. hystrix* is one of the most cold-hardy palms and will survive temperatures as low as -4°F (-20°C). The Needle Palm's short furry trunk carries long black spines at the base of the leaves and is unique in the palm family, readily distinguishing this species. The shining, dark green, fan-shaped leaves make *Rhapidophyllum* an especially handsome garden palm.

**Culture:** *Rhapidophyllum* accepts sun or shade and will tolerate drought and flooding. The trees grow at a moderate pace and are cold hardy and adaptable. *Rhapidophyllum* generally resists pests and diseases, but may suffer occasional attacks of scale. Specimens growing on acid soils benefit from applications of dolomitic limestone.

## Rhapidophyllum hystrix

**Common Name:** Needle Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** -4°F (-20°C) **USDA Zones:** 7b-11

**Typical Height:** 5', can reach 14' **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 15–300gal.  
B&B 1'–7'CT





# PALMS

## The genus RHAPIS

From the Greek “*rhapis*”, needle, in reference to the slender leaf segments.

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

The subtribe includes 14 related genera such as *Chamaerops*, *Rhapidothymum*, *Thrinax*, *Trachycarpus*, etc...

A small genus of about a dozen species of fan-leafed, clustering palms native to southern China and parts of Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, and reportedly, Sumatra. Popularly called “Lady Palms”, the *Rhapis* palms have long been treasured in the gardens of China and Japan, where numerous variegated cultivars have been selected and are painstakingly propagated by division. The handsome dark green foliage of *Rhapis* and the general tolerance of these palms for shady conditions have made them favorite subjects for interiors, courtyards, and container plantings. Although fairly slow growing, most species are rather hardy, withstanding drought and some frost.

**Culture:** *Rhapis* palms will adapt to direct sun, but develop their richest leaf coloring in full or partial shade. These shrubby trees accept light or heavy soils and grow at a moderate pace, gradually suckering to produce impressive specimens.

## Rhapis excelsa

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

**Typical Height:** 8' **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** On Request  
**Available Range:** 3–100gal. B&B 2'–7'CT

## Rhapis multifida

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

**Typical Height:** 10' **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 7–25gal. B&B 2'–8'CT

## Rhapis humilis

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

**Typical Height:** 3–16' **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 7–25gal.



## Rhapis subtilis

**Common Name:** Thailand Lady Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 22°F (-6°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

**Typical Height:** 5' **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clustering

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 3–45gal.

## The genus SABAL

The name was given by the French botanist, Michel Adanson (1727-1806) who did not state its origin, although it probably derives from a local Indian name.

**Subfamily:** *Coryphoideae*  
**Tribe:** *Corypheae*  
**Subtribe:** *Sabalinae*

*Sabal* is the only genus in the subtribe *Sabalinae*. This is a large genus of mostly hardy palms that includes 16 species bearing crowns of costapalmate (intermediate between fan-shaped and feather-shaped) leaves. The various species are native to the territories surrounding the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico (the southeastern United States, Mexico, Central America, northern Columbia, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the island of Bermuda). Most *Sabal* grow in seasonally dry forests or savannah vegetation, but some inhabit swampy wetlands or coastal sand dunes. Trunks are solitary, either straight or gracefully curved, and vary from subterranean on dwarf species to upright columns 40 feet tall or more. Many *Sabal* retain a geometric pattern formed by the neatly split leaf bases (“boots”) throughout life; others shed the boots entirely (or can be trimmed) to reveal the smooth, dark gray rings of the trunk. There are more than 10 different *Sabal* species, well suited for avenues, group plantings or any landscape purpose. Most of the species of *Sabal* offer excellent tolerance to cold and all are of great beauty. The Dwarf Palmetto of the southeastern United States (*Sabal minor*) is one of the very few palms capable of surviving temperatures as low as -4°F (-20°C).



**Culture:** *Sabal* palms accept sun or shade and will tolerate drought as well as severe flooding. The trees grow at a moderate pace and are generally cold hardy and adaptable.

## Sabal bermudana

**Common Name:** Bermuda Palmetto  
**Cold Tolerance:** 8°F (-14°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

**Typical Height:** 20' **Growth Rate:** Slow to Moderate  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** Some In Stock  
**Available Range:** 3–25gal. B&B 2'–6'CT

## Sabal etonia

**Common Name:** Florida Scrub Palmetto  
**Cold Tolerance:** 8°F (-14°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

**Typical Height:** Trunkless **Growth Rate:** Very Slow  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 1–15gal.

## Sabal guatemalensis

**Common Name:** Maya Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 8°F (-14°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

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

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 200–300gal. B&B 4'–15'CT

## Sabal mexicana

**Synonyms:** *Sabal texana*  
**Common Names:** Texas Palmetto, Texas Sabal Palm, Mexican Palmetto, Palma de Micharos  
**Cold Tolerance:** 8°F (-14°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

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

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 15–300gal. B&B 2'–12'CT

## Sabal minor

**Common Name:** Dwarf Palmetto, *Latanier*  
**Cold Tolerance:** 4°F (-20°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-11

**Typical Height:** 1'–6' **Growth Rate:** Moderate  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 3–45gal. 1 1/2'–5'OA

## Sabal palmetto

**Common Names:** Cabbage Palm, Palmetto, Florida Sabal Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 8°F (-14°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

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

**Status:** In Stock - Also high bends, low bends, banana bends, ground runners and multi-trunked specimens.  
**Available Range:** 15–300gal. B&B 3'–35'CT

## Sabal uresana

**Common Name:** Sonoran Blue Palmetto  
**Cold Tolerance:** 6°F (-15°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

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

**Status:** Some In Stock  
**Available Range:** 7–100gal





## Sabal x texensis

**Common Name:** Brazoria Palm, Sabal Louisiana  
**Cold Tolerance:** 14°F (-10°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

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

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 30–200gal. B&B 6”–4’CT



### Other Species of Sabal:

*S. causiarum* (in stock),  
*S. domingensis*, *S. maritima*, *S. mauritiformis*, *S. rosei*, *S. yapa*  
 (all occasionally available)

## The genus SERENOA

In honor of Sereno Watson, American botanist (1826-1892)

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

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

*Serenoa* is a monotypic genus (with one species, *Serenoa repens*) native to the southeastern United States (Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina). *S. repens* gives a distinctive appearance to landscapes in the southeast United States, where it often dominates the vegetation under longleaf pines, creating formidable palmetto scrublands. With a useful shrubby habit and dense form, *S. repens* is ideal for hedges, barrier plantings, or seaside gardens, and reliably hardy to 14°F (-10°C). The common green-leafed Saw Palmetto has a lush brightness that adds a vivid note under the dark, moss-hung canopies of live oaks. The silver-leafed form of the species (sometimes called “*S. repens* v. *glauca*”) comes from Florida’s Atlantic coast and is sought after by garden designers for its blue- white foliage, ethereal in moonlight. *Serenoa* produces tiny creamy flowers that emit an exotic fragrance on summer nights, and later ripen to rounded fruits prized as a natural medicinal thought to have anti-cancer

properties. Readily available are nursery propagated *S. repens* in both green and silver-gray variations suited for immediate use in hedges, group plantings, or any landscape purpose.

**Culture:** *Serenoa* succeed in full sun or shade and tolerate heat and drought. Good drainage is essential and the plants should be well rooted in containers or thoroughly stabilized before planting. *Serenoa repens* thrives on sandy soils with an acid pH; silver forms of the species may be more tolerant of alkaline soils. Young plants should be protected from hard freezes.



## Serenoa repens

**Common Name:** Saw Palmetto, Scrub Palmetto  
**Cold Tolerance:** 14°F (-10°C) As their branching stems are partly underground, Saw Palmettos defoliated by frigid weather (5°F or less) may survive and recover over several seasons.  
**USDA Zones:** 8-11

**Typical Height:** 3’–6’ **Growth Rate:** Slow  
**Habit:** Clumping

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 15–100gal. 2’–6’OA





## The genus SYAGRUS

From the Roman naturalist, Pliny, who referred to a kind of palm by the Latin name, “*syagrus*”.

**Synonyms:** *Arecastrum*, *Arikuryoba*

**Subfamily:** *Arecoideae*

**Tribe:** *Cocoeae*

**Subtribe:** *Butiinae*

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

A sizable genus with over 30 species of pinnate-leaved palms native entirely to South America. The genus includes trunkless dwarfs, clustering varieties, and solitary stemmed species, some becoming tall trees. Most *Syagrus* produce very lush and beautiful crowns of plume-like foliage and one of the species, the Queen Palm (*S. romanzoffiana*), has become a favorite in gardens, where it is valued for its elegant, dark green leaves, speedy growth, and tolerance to varied soils, heat, drought, and cold. The aromatic, colorful fruits appear in large clusters at various times of the year and usually ripen to shades of orange. *S. romanzoffiana* is one of the parents of the rare and wonderful hybrid palm, *X Butiagrus nabbonandii*.

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

## Syagrus romanzoffiana

**Common Name:** Queen Palm, Cocos Plumosa Palm

**Cold Tolerance:** 20°F (-7°C)

**USDA Zones:** 9b-11

**Typical Height:** 40'

**Growth Rate:** Fast

**Habit:** Solitary



**Status:** In Stock - curves available

**Available Range:** 15–100gal. B&B 4'–25'CT

**Other Species of Syagrus:** *S. archalavanta*, *S. botryophora*, *S. campylospatha*, *S. coronata* (all occasionally available)  
*S. flexuosa*, *S. macrocarpa*, *S. picrophylla*, *S. pseudococos*, *S. ruschiana*, *S. schizophylla* (all on request)

## The genus TRACHYCARPUS

From the Greek “*trachys*”, rough, “*carpos*”, fruit, a poorly chosen name for a genus, which, in fact, possesses relatively smooth fruits!

**Subfamily:** *Coryphoideae*

**Tribe:** *Corypheae*

**Subtribe:** *Thrinacinae*

The subtribe includes 14 related genera such as *Chamaerops*, *Rhapidothylum*, *Thrinax*, *Rhapis*, etc...

This genus includes 8 species of fan-leaved palms native to mountainous regions of north India, Nepal, Thailand, and China. The species of *Trachycarpus* are solitary, dioecious palms, with separate flowers on male and female trees. In the wild these hardy palms inhabit forests, meadows, and rocky canyons or slopes at up to 7500 feet in elevation, and may be regularly covered with snows in winter. Several *Trachycarpus* species have become popular in horticulture for their resistance to cold and relatively rapid growth. The best known representative of the genus, the Chinese Windmill Palm, *T. fortunei* (sometimes still sold under the old name, *Chamaerops excelsa*) is one of the most commonly planted and best loved palms in gardens. The trunks of *Trachycarpus* species vary from just a few inches in height (*T. nanus*) to over 50 feet (*T. takil*). Although smooth and naked with age, in youth these stems are generally covered with matted brown fiber (a signature trait of the genus) which may assist trees in survival in their frost-prone habitats.

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

## Trachycarpus fortunei

**Common Names:** Chinese Windmill Palm, Chusan Palm

**Cold Tolerance:** 5°F (-15°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-10A

**Typical Height:** 25' (but can grow as tall as 40')

**Growth Rate:** Moderate

**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock, single, curved, & multi trunks

**Available Range:** 15–100gal. B&B 3'–18'CT



## Trachycarpus latisectus

**Common Name:** Windamere Palm, Sikkim Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 5°F (-15°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-10a

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

**Status:** In Stock

**Available Range:** 1–15gal.



## Trachycarpus wagnerianus

**Common Name:** Dwarf Chusan Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 0° F (-18°C) **USDA Zones:** 7-10a

**Typical Height:** 20' **Growth Rate:** Moderate  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock

**Available Range:** 15–100gal.  
 2'–14'CT



## Trachycarpus takil

**Common Name:** Kumaon Palm, frequently confused with *Trachycarpus wagnerianus*  
**Cold Tolerance:** 0° F (-18°C) **USDA Zones:** 7-10a

**Typical Height:** 20' **Growth Rate:** Moderate  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock

**Available Range:** 15–100gal.  
 2'–14'CT



### Other species of Trachycarpus:

*T. martianus*, *T. nanus*, *T. oreophilus*  
 (all occasionally available)

*T. schizophylla* - only seedlings available

## The genus TRITHRINAX

From the Greek “*tri*”, three, and “*thrinax*”, trident, a reference to the stiff, spine-tipped leaves

**Subfamily:** *Coryphoideae*

**Tribe:** *Corypheae*

**Subtribe:** *Thrinacinae*

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

A small genus of 3 species native to the subtropical regions of South America in Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay. In their natural habitats these palms endure a good deal of cold and also severe drought (except for *T. schizophylla*, which inhabits moist forest). *Trithrinax* belongs to the subfamily *Coryphoideae*, considered to be primitive in the evolution of palms. The simple flowers of the genus *Trithrinax* have 3 sepals, 3 petals, 6 stamens, and 3 free carpels, a structure which botanists consider ancestral in design. These handsome, slow-growing palms may be solitary or clustering and produce stiff-fan-shaped leaves in either green or silvery tones, much like *Chamaerops*.

**Culture:** *Trithrinax* succeeds in full sun or light shade and will tolerate extreme heat and drought. Good drainage is essential.

## Trithrinax acanthocoma

**Common Name:** Spiny Fiber Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 10°F (-12°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-11

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

**Status:** In Stock

**Available Range:** 15–300gal. 1'–15'CT

## Trithrinax campestris

**Common Name:** South American Needle Palm, “Caranday” (Uruguay), “Saro” (Argentina)  
**Cold Tolerance:** 10°F (-12°C) **USDA Zones:** 8-11

**Typical Height:** 15' **Growth Rate:** Very Slow  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock

**Available Range:** 3–45gal. 6”–4' OA





The genus  
**WASHINGTONIA**

In honor of George Washington (1732-1799), first President of the United States of America

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

The subtribe includes 12 related genera such as *Acoelorrhaphe*, *Brahea*, *Copernicia*, *Livistona*, *Licuala*, *Pritchardia*, and *Serenoa*.

A genus of two species of palms, *Washingtonia filifera* and *Washingtonia robusta*, native to the southwestern United States (California, Arizona) and northwestern Mexico (Sonora, Baja California). In cultivation these two species may hybridize to produce an intermediate cross called "*Washingtonia filibusta*". *Washingtonia* are desert palms that naturally inhabit edges of springs and watercourses, often growing in steep gorges or deep, protected canyons. They are impressively large and fast growing, with lush green crowns and imposing trunks that may attain great heights. If not trimmed away, the dried leaves develop into skirts of thatch ("petticoats") that give these palms a characteristic silhouette. Because of their hardiness and fast growth, *Washingtonia* are popular palms for gardens and street plantings, and are often set in large groupings. The numerous tiny flowers ripen to clusters of small blackish fruits favored by coyotes, who feast on them when ripe and distribute the stony brown seeds.

**Culture:** Both species of *Washingtonia* succeed in full sun or light shade and will tolerate extreme heat and drought. Good drainage is essential, but the trees enjoy access to abundant water.

## Washingtonia filifera

**Common Name:** Desert Fan Palm, California Fan Palm, Petticoat Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 12°F (-11°C) **USDA Zones:** 8b-11

**Typical Height:** 50' **Growth Rate:** Moderate  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock  
**Available Range:** 15-300gal B&B 2'-30'CT

## Washingtonia robusta

**Common Name:** Mexican Fan Palm, Skyduster  
**Cold Tolerance:** 20°F (-7°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

**Typical Height:** 70'-100' **Growth Rate:** Fast  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** On Request  
**Available Range:** 15-100gal B&B 2'-30'CT

## Washingtonia filifera x robusta

**Common Name:** Hybrid Fan Palm, Filibusta Palm  
**Cold Tolerance:** 17°F (-8°C) **USDA Zones:** 9-11

**Typical Height:** 50'-70' **Growth Rate:** Moderate  
**Habit:** Solitary

**Status:** In Stock, - curved and multi-trunked  
**Available Range:** B&B 5'-30'CT

### Other Palms of Interest:

- Wallichia densiflora* (occasionally available)
- Wallichia disticha*, *Wodyetia bifurcata* (in stock)
- Zombia antillarum* (on request)

