PALM BEACH PALM & CYCAD SOCIETY

LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

Monthly Update

May 2009

FEATURED THIS MONTH Calyptrocalyx Calyptrocalyx leptostachys











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UPCOMING MEETINGS

GENERAL MEETING

Date: Wednesday, May 6, 2009

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Mounts Botanical Garden **Location:**

Speaker: Eric Schmidt of Leu Gardens

To be announced **Subject:**

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Wednesday, May 27, 2009 Date:

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: Ruth Sallenbach's Home

6285 S. Military Trail, Lake Worth

(561) 965-5430

Don Richards, Deceased

We only recently were informed that long-time Palm Society member Don Richards passed away in January 2007. Don was an avid palm enthusiast, an engineer at Pratt Whitney, and a West Palm Beach Resident.



FEATURED THIS MONTH: Calyptrocalyx

By Charlie Beck

Calyptrocalyx is a genus of solitary or clustering, pinnate, undergrowth palms of the rainforest. Approximately 27 named species exist—all from New Guinea except *C. spicatus* which is native to the Moluccas. Many Calyptrocalyx specimens are identified only with a common name and are not yet officially described species. There is a scientific effort to describe all of the palms of New Guinea so many of the unnamed palms will soon be described in a forthcoming book.

We have been growing Calyptrocalyx for many years. Most species and varieties grow well in our garden with two exceptions. C. pachystachys appears to be cold sensitive. C. polyphyllus grows well during the warm months but suffers in the winter exhibiting extreme minor nutritional deficiency. All appear to thrive in moist soil in a shady location.

Many Calyptrocalyx have pink, salmon, or red emergent leaves and many have bifid leaves which are much desired. Two of our standout species are C. doxanthus and C. leptostachys. C doxanthus has brightly colored pink new growth. The pinnate fronds are divided into leaflets with 3 inch long drip tips. C. leptostachys grows either solitary or clustering and bifid or divided leaves. The new leaves are spectacular as shown on the front cover.

The winter of 2009 was the coldest in Palm Beach County since 1989. I decided to take a photo inventory of our *Calyptrocalyx* to document any effects from the 35 degree low temperatures which occurred on several nights. As you can see, *Calyptrocalyx* are not as cold sensitive as described in other publications.

Note: Photos on inside front and back covers included a 12 inch ruler or a yard stick for scale.



	NUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES AFFECTING PALMS IN FLORIDA	ALMS IN FLORIDA	
DEFICIENCY	SYMPTOMS	LANDSCAPE PALMS (in sandy, alkaline soils)	CONTAINER PLANTS ¹ (in peat, acid soils)
Boron	 In Chamaedorea elegans, Caryota mitis, and Phoenix roebelenii, emergent leaves may be reduced in size, pleated or malformed, and fail to expand. Leaf margins or entire leaflets can be necrotic. Eventually, only a necrotic petiole stub emerges. In Chamaedorea and Phoenix, there may be premature fruit drop and blackening of the inflorescence. In Cocos nucifera and Elaeis guineensis, leaf tips of emerging leaves are often necrotic and hang down in a hooklike fashion. 	Соттоп	
Iron	Interveinal or uniform chlorosis on newest leaves. Green spots may appear on the leaf for some species. Severe deficiency can result in reduced new leaf size and leaf tip necrosis.	Occasional	Common
Magnesium	Yellow bands appear along the outer margins of older leaves. The center of the leaf remains green with gradual color transition of the leaf to bronze or orange. Severe deficiency results in necrosis of leaf tips.	Common	Common (if dolomite is not added or replenished in the substrate)
Manganese	 New leaves emerge small and chlorotic with interveinal necrotic streaking. Severe deficiency results in withered and necrotic new leaves. In severe deficiency, growth stops and emerging leaves may consist only of necrotic petiole stubs. In some species, the withered leaflets curl and can appear frizzled. On Cocos mucifera, necrotic leaf tips drop off. 	Common	
Nitrogen	Oldest leaves become entirely light green, then yellow, then white as severity increases and then progresses to entire canopy. Growth rate declines quickly and then growth stops.	Uncommon	Common
Potassium	First appear on oldest leaves and as deficiency worsens it affects younger leaves.	Widespread	Rare

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	entire plant can appear chlorotic			
Sulfur	New leaves emerge uniformly or interveinally chlorotic and reduced in size. Severe deficiency results in necrosis on new leaflets or	Occasional	Occasional	
	 In Caryota mitis, necrotic streaks appear within the leaflets. 			
	distal part of oldest leaves can be orange with tip necrosis. The rachis remains green.			
	• In Phoenix roebelenii, necrosis originates at the leaf tip. The			
	to the centers and tips of leaflets.			
	• In Bismarckia nobilis and Livistona chinensis, necrosis is confined			
	no spotting.			
	leaves may be the primary symptom or necrosis appears along the leaf margin or tip and can expand to most of the leaf with little or			
	• In some species (e.g., Arenga and Roystonea), frizzled older			
	decline and trunk diameter becomes reduced.			
	been depleted from older leaves, the palm will go into a state of			
	deficiency worsens, leaf margin and then most of the leaf may			
	necrotic spotting. Older leaves can appear orange or bronze. As			
	 In most species, leaves may show yellow or orange mottling and 			

This Month's "Thank You"

Membership Meeting Refreshments

Charlie & Brenda Beck Elise Molonay

Marty Dougherty

Kitty Philips

Ruth Lynch

Wes Taylor

Plant Donations

Marty Dougherty

Elise Molonay

Dale Holton

Welcome New Members

Charlotte Green

Edwin Carlson

Winner of the April 1st Name Drawing Prize was Susan & Ralph Randall

who were not present. They missed out on receiving a Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society Hat and a Virtual Palm Encyclopedia CD

Village Marina

464-4391

Wes Taylor

Please share stories regarding your garden experiences. Submit your stories and photos to beck4212@aol.com

Compiled by Brenda Beck for the Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society

Note: Treating a palm for one deficiency can cause other deficiencies. Therefore, fertilization is recommended.

Limestone or dolomite should be incorporated and replenished in the substrate of container palms to reduce micronutrient defi-

References: Broschat, Timothy K. Meerow, Alan W. 2000. Ornamental Palm Horticulture. University Press of Florida, Gainesville Chase, A.R., Broschat, T.K., 1991. Diseases and Disorders of Ornamental Palms.

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EXPLOITS IN MEXICO

At the April 1, 2009, general meeting, Marshall Dewey and Dale Holton gave a slide show presentation on their 1,294 mile trek through Mexico in search of palms and cycads. Their presentation was extremely interesting and showed parts of Mexico that few foreigners see.

It was a delight to see photographs of palm trees and cycads in the wild, some of them growing with their roots wrapped around rocks. Some of the photographs included in the presentation were beautiful specimens of Astrocaryum, Brahea dulcis, Chamaedorea angustisecta, Chamaedorea tenella, Chamaedorea tuerckheimii, and Cryosophila. A few of the cycads included in the presentation included Ceratozamia and Dioon.



Gaussia gomez-pompae with roots

wrapped around rocks

Marshall Dewey with a

Chamaedorea tenella



Dale Holton and Marshall Dewey

Dale Holton reported on how he climbed down the steep rocky terrain of sink holes for a peak at that beloved plant.

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Dioon spinulosum

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(Continued from page 9)

He noted an observation that as the depth of the sink hole increased, the species of plants growing in the sink hole changed.

In addition to photographs of palms and cycads, we were treated to photos of some magnificent ancient Mexican multi -story ruins constructed of rock and heard stories of some of their experiences along the trek. One of those stories was about how they came across some Howler Monkeys in the wild. Marshall and Dale decided to howl to imitate the Howler Monkeys only to create a ruckus with the monkeys who seemed to think they were trying to invade their territory.

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> Exotic Palms & Tropicals



Calyptrocalyx hollrungii planted 12 years ago

Calyptrocalyx leptostachys Solitary form with bifid leaf

Calyptrocalyx ovobontsira planted one year ago



Calyptrocalyx elegans planted one year ago



Calyptrocalyx forbesii planted 6 years ago



Calyptrocalyx doxanthus planted 3 years ago



Calyptrocalyx caudatus in 3 gallon pot



Calyptrocalyx spicatus with 7 feet of clear wood planted 15 years ago

