

2007

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HORTICULTURAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

Horticultural Consultants, Inc., a wholesale nursery, has been supplying collector quality, specimen plant material and offering expert horticultural consultations world wide since 1991. Founder Grant Stephenson, a Texas Certified Nurseryman with 24 years experience in the industry, is a nationally recognized authority in the area of cold-hardy palms, cycads, and bamboos. Particularly those that will thrive in the upper Gulf Coast.

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DEPOSITS FOR PLANT MATERIALS:

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PALMS



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: The Everglades palm 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

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



The genus ACROCOMIA

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

Subfamily: *Arecoideae*
Tribe: *Coccoeae*
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 “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: Devil Palm, Totai
Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C)
USDA Zones: 9-11

Typical Height: 30'
Growth Rate: Slow
Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 65–300gal. 3'–20'CT
Status: In Stock



The genus ALLAGOPTERA

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

Subfamily: *Arecoideae*
Tribe: *Cocoeae*
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 in 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 arenaria* 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: 4'–8'
Growth Rate: Slow
Habit: Clustering (with time); each stem bearing 16–20 leaves

Available Range: 1–30gal. B&B 1'–6'OA
Status: In Stock

Other species of *Allagoptera*:
Allagoptera brevicaly, *Allagopyra campestris*,
Allagoptera leucocaly (all occasionally avialable).

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

The genus ARENAGA

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 making 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 night 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

Available Range: 15–200gal. B&B 3'–10'OA
Status: In Stock



PALMS

The genus

BISMARCKIA

Named after Prince Ottovon Bismarck, first German chancellor.

One solitary species from Madagascar, growing in drier regions. Magnificent, fan palm with blue-green leaves.

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

Available Range: 65–200gal. 1'–15'CT

Status: In Stock

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: *Brahea armata*, *Brahea brandegeei* and *Brahea 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 brandegeei

Common Name: San Jose Hesper Palm

Cold Tolerance: 26°F (-4°C)

USDA Zones: 9b-11

Typical Height: 35'–45'

Growth Rate: Slow

Habit: Solitary, robust; canopy of several dozen leaves

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

Status: Occasionally In Stock

Brahea edulis

Common Name: Guadalupe Palm

Cold Tolerance: 12°F (-11°C)

USDA Zones: 8b-11

Typical Height: 30'

Growth Rate: Slow

Habit: Solitary

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

Status: Occasionally In Stock

Other Species of Brahea:



Brahea aculeata, *Brahea decumbens*, *Brahea dulcis*, *Brahea moorei*, *Brahea pimo*, *Brahea nitida*, *Brahea brandegii* X *edulis*, *Brahea clara*, *Brahea elegans*



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: *Butia 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 romanzoffianum* to create the rare hybrid palm, *X Butiagrus nabbonandii*.

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

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

Status: In Stock

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

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

Status: In Stock

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

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

Status: In Stock

Other species of *Butia*:

Butia archeri, *Butia campicola*, *Butia microspadix*, *Butia paraquayensis*, *Butia purpurascens*



PALMS

X *Butiagrus nabonnandii*

A name created from a combination the parent genera, *Butia* and *Syagrus*. The species name honors Paul Nabonnand, 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 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 offers numerous specimens of unique, 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 important when establishing newly transplanted specimens.

Common Names: Mule Palm, Nabonnand Palm, Hybrid Queen 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



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

Status: In Stock

Horticultural Consultants, Inc. (HCI) has one of the largest collections of Butia Queen-Crosses 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 leaved 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

Available Range: 3–25gal. 2'–7'OA

Status: In Stock

Chamaedorea radicalis

Common Name: Pringle's Feather Palm

Cold Tolerance: 16°F (-8°C)

USDA Zones: 9-11

Typical Height: 5'

Growth Rate: Slow

Habit: Solitary; often planted as multiples

Available Range: 3–15gal. 2'– 4'OA

Status: In Stock

Others species of Chamaedorea:

Chamaedorea cataractarum, *Chamaedorea metallica*,

Chamaedorea seifrizii, *Chamaedorea stolonifera* (all on request)

Chamaedorea klotzschiana, (ocasionally available)

We carry *Chamaedorea radicalis* in both its dwarf and its trunking form.

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* inhabits 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 habits, hardiness, and resistance to drought. *Chamaerops* is one of only two genera of palms native to Europe, the other the being the genus *Phoenix*, represented by the Cretan date palm, *Phoenix theophrastii*, 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:** It is the most Northern grown palm on the world.

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

Available Range: 30–300gal. B&B 1–12 Trunks 3'–15'OA

Status: In Stock

Chamaerops humilis v. cerifera

Common Name: Silver Leaf Mediterranean 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

Available Range: 3–25gal. 1'– 4'OA

Status: In Stock

Chamaerops humilis var. *cerifera* with striking grey–blue form is in stock. The first new cultivar of *Chamaerops*, emerging as a particular delight.

Other cultivaris of Chamaerops:

Chamaerops humilis var. *elegans*, *Chamaerops humilis* var. *conduplicata*, *Chamaerops humilis* var. *tenuifrons*, (all ocasionally available)

Chamaerops humilis var. *Super Dwarf* (on request)



PALMS

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

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

Other Species of *Copernicia*:
Copernicia baileyana, *Copernicia macroglossa*,
Copernicia 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)

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

Guihaia argyrata

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

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

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

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



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

Available Range: 7–15gal. 2'–3'OA

Status: In Stock



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: *Cocoeae*

Subtribe: *Butiinae*

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

This is a monotypic genus (with only one species, *Jubaea chilensis*) of tremendous interests to botanists. Prior to being placed under protection in 1971 the remaining wild populations of *Jubaea 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

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

Status: In Stock or Availbale on Request



PALMS

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

Available Range: 3–100gal. B&B

Status: On Request & Some In Stock

Livistona chinensis

Common Name: Chinese fan palm

Cold Tolerance: 17°F (-7°C)

USDA Zones: 9-11

Typical Height: 25'

Growth Rate: Slow

Habit: Solitary

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

Status: In Stock

Livistona decipiens

Common Name: Ribbon Fan Palm

Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C)

USDA Zones: 9b-11

Typical Height: 30'

Growth Rate: Slow to Moderate

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 3–200gal. B&B 1'–25'CT

Status: On Request & Some In Stock

Livistona fulva

Common Name: Blackdown Tableland Palm

Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C)

USDA Zones: 9b-11

Typical Height: 25'

Growth Rate: Slow

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 1–25gal.

Status: On Request & Some In Stock

Livistona saribus

Common Name: Taraw Palm

Cold Tolerance: 18°F (-8°C)

USDA Zones: 9b-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

PALMS

Available Range: 3–65gal. B&B 4'–16'CT

Status: In Stock Green

Other Species of Livistona:

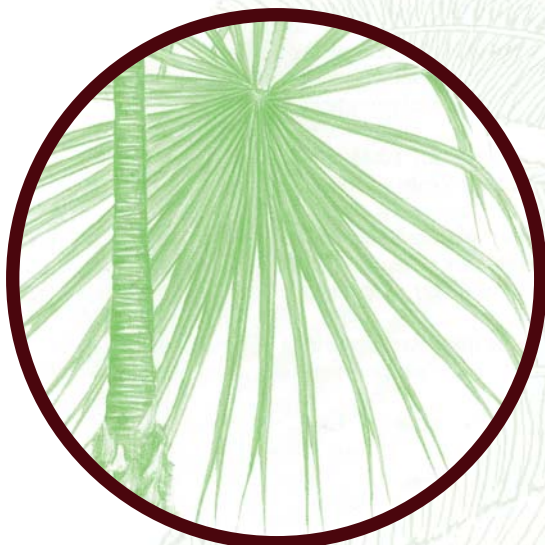
Livistona bohinis, *Livistona drudei*, *Livistona jenkinsiana*,
Livistona nitida

(all occasionally available)

Livistona mariae, *Livistona bonisis*, *Livistona rigida*

(all on request)

Note: *Livistona bohinis*, Occuring on the islet of Aoshima, Japan, the northern limit of natural regeneration. This is the most cold hardy of all *Livistonas*, and will only be available as seedlings for the next two years.



The genus

NANNORRHOPS

From the Greek *nannos*, dwarf, and *rhops*, bushy, in reference 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, the Mazari palm, *Nannorrhops ritchieana*) 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 *Nannorrhops ritchieana* 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 *Nannorrhops* 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 native trees is collected and eaten and the leaves serve as a source of fiber for thatching and cordage.

Culture: *Nannorrhops ritchieana* 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

Available Range: 1–10gal.

Status: In Stock

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

PALMS

The genus PHOENIX

From the Greek, *phoenix*, the palm

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*
Tribe: *Phoenixaceae*

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

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, *Phoenix dactylifera*, cultivated since ancient times for its fruits, and *Phoenix canariensis*, the Canary Island date palm, popularly planted around the world as an ornamental tree along avenues and in gardens. 'Deglet Noir', 'Zaheedi', and 'Medjool' are select varieties of *Phoenix 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. *Phoenix canariensis*, *Phoenix sylvestris*); others produce suckers or branches from their trunks, usually more or less near the base (i.e. *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Phoenix reclinata*, and some forms of *Phoenix roebelenii* as in *Reisnerii Clustering*). Trunks may be short (*Phoenix acaulis*) or tall (*Phoenix dactylifera*), elegantly slender (*Phoenix roebelenii*), or stout and heavy (*Phoenix 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 *Phoenix dactylifera* are carried by hand to pollinate the female fruits and assure production.

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

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

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

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

Other Cultivars of Phoenix include:

Phoenix dactylifera var. "Barhi", *Phoenix dactylifera* var. "Daryri", *Phoenix dactylifera* var. "Deglet Noor", *Phoenix dactylifera* var. "Khadrawy", *Phoenix dactylifera* var. "Zahidi", *Phoenix theophrastii* (all occasionally available)
Phoenix pusilla, *Phoenix rupicola* (all on request)
Among which the "Medjool" and the "Zahidi" are best suited for the Gulf Coasts 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
Available Range: 65–200gal. 4'–8'OA
Status: In Stock

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
Available Range: 15–300gal. B&B 3'–14'OA
Status: In Stock, single & multiple trunks

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



The genus
RAVENEA

From Louis Ravene, French Consular Official.

Ravenea xerophila

Status: In Stock

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, *Rhapidophyllum 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. *Rhapidophyllum 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 hystrix* accepts sun or shade and will tolerate drought and flooding. The trees grow at a moderate pace and are cold hardy and adaptable. *Rhapidophyllum hystrix* 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

Available Range: 3–300gal. B&B 2’–10’OA

Status: In Stock

Rhapidophyllum hystrix is the 2nd most cold hardy palm.



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*, *Rhapidophyllum*, *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

Available Range: 3–100gal. B&B 3'–8'OA
Status: On Request

Rhapis multifida

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

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

Available Range: 7–25gal. B&B 3'–10'OA
Status: In Stock

Rhapis humilis

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

Typical Height: 3–16'
Growth Rate: Slow
Habit: Clustering
Available Range: 7–25gal.

Rhapis subtilis

Common Name: Finger Palm
Cold Tolerance: 22°F (-8°C)
USDA Zones: 9-11

Typical Height: 5'
Growth Rate: Slow
Habit: Clustering
Available Range: 3–45gal.
Status: In Stock

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 leaves 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).



PALMS

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, *Sabal* 'Riverside', *Sabal blackburniana*

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

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

Available Range: 3–25gal. B&B 4'–15'OA
Status: Some In Stock

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

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

Sabal guatemalensis

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

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

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

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

Available Range: 15–300gal. B&B 2'–25'CT
Status: In Stock

Sabal minor

Common Name: Dwarf Palmetto, *Latanier*
Cold Tolerance: -4°F (-20°C)
USDA Zones: 7b-11

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

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

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

Available Range: 15–300gal. B&B 3'–35'CT
Status: In Stock
Also Highbends, Lowbends, Bananabends, Ground runners and Multitrunked, 2 -9 trunk specimens.

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

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



PALMS

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

Available Range: 30–200gal. B&B 4'–12'CT

Status: In Stock

Sabal X texensis has been known to survive temperatures as low as -4°F

Other Species of Sabal:

Sabal causiarum (in stock),

Sabal dominguensis, *Sabal maritima*, *Sabal mauritiiiformis*,

Sabal yapa (all occasionally available)

Sabal rosei (on request)

The genus SERENOA

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

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*

Tribe: *Coryphea*

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). *Serenoa 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, *Serenoa repens* is ideal for hedges, barrier plantings, or seaside gardens, and reliably hardy to 14°F (-10°C). The common green-leaved saw palmetto has a lush brightness that adds a vivid note under the dark, moss-hung canopies of live oaks. The silver-leaved form of the species (sometimes called "*Serenoa 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 *Serenoa repens* in both green and silver-gray variations suited for immediate use in hedges, group plantings, or any landscape purpose.

Culture: Saw palmettos 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) Since the branching stems are partly underground, saw palmettos defoliated by unusually cold 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

Available Range: 3–100gal.

Status: In Stock



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 (*Syagrus 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. *Syagrus romanzoffiana* is one of the parents of the rare 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 (-4°C)

USDA Zones: 9b-11

Typical Height: 40'

Growth Rate: Fast

Habit: Solitary

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

Status: In Stock

Other Species of Syagrus:

Syagrus archalavanta, *Syagrus botryophora*, *Syagrus campylospatha*, *Syagrus coronata* (all occasionally available)

Syagrus flexuosa, *Syagrus macrocarpa*, *Syagrus picrophyllia*, *Syagrus pseudococos*, *Syagrus ruschiana*, *Syagrus 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: *Corypheeae*

Subtribe: *Thrinacinae*

The subtribe includes 14 related genera such as *Chamaerops*, *Rhapidophyllum*, *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, *Trachycarpus 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 (*Trachycarpus nanus*) to over 50 feet (*Trachycarpus takil*). Although smooth and naked in 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: 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

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

Status: In Stock, single & multi trunks

PALMS

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

Available Range: 1–15gal.

Status: In Stock



Trachycarpus wagnerianus

Common Name: Dwarf Windmill Palm, frequently confused with *Trachycarpus takil*

Cold Tolerance: 0° F (-18°C)

USDA Zones: 8-10A

Typical Height: 20'

Growth Rate: Moderate

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 15–100gal. 2'–14'CT

Status: In Stock



Other species of Trachycarpus:

Trachycarpus martianus, *Trachycarpus nanus*, *Trachycarpus oreophilus*, (all occasionally available) *T. Schizophyllu* (only seedlings available)

Trachycarpus takil

Common Name: Dwarf Windmill Palm, frequently confused with *Trachycarpus takil*

Cold Tolerance: 0° F (-18°C)

USDA Zones: 8-10A

Typical Height: 20'

Growth Rate: Moderate

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 15–100gal. 2'–14'CT

Status: In Stock

Other species of Trachycarpus:

Trachycarpus martianus, *Trachycarpus nanus*, *Trachycarpus oreophilus*, (all occasionally available)

The genus

TRITHRINAX

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

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*

Tribe: *Coryphea*

Subtribe: *Thrinacinae*

The subtribe includes 14 related genera such as *Rhapidothymum*, *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 *Trithrinax 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 acanthocama

Common Name: Spiny Fiber Palm

Cold Tolerance: 10°F (-12°C)

USDA Zones: 8-11

Typical Height: 15'

Growth Rate: Slow

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: 65–300gal. 4'–15'CT

Status: In Stock

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

Available Range: 3–45gal. 1'–5'CT

Status: In Stock

The genus

WASHINGTONIA

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

Subfamily: *Coryphoideae*

Tribe: *Corypheeae*

Subtribe: *Livistoninae*

The subtribe included 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

Available Range: 1-300gal B&B 2'-30'CT

Status: In Stock

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

Available Range: 1-100gal B&B 2'-30'CT

Status: On Request

Washingtonia "filibusta"

Common Name: Hybrid Fan Palm (*W. filifera* X *W. robusta*)

Cold Tolerance: 17°F (-8°C)

USDA Zones:

Typical Height: 50'-70'

Growth Rate: Moderate

Habit: Solitary

Available Range: B&B 5'-30'CT

Status: In Stock

Other Palms of Interest:

Wallichia densiflora (occasionally available)

Wallichia disticha, *Wodyetia bifurcata* (in stock)

Zombia antillarum (on request)



PRODUCTS

PATENTED OASIS PALM TREE ANCHORING KITS

These are superior quality multi-part systems, which include everything for the secure anchoring of large palm trees. The belt, which goes around the tree, is high-strength webbing with a quick-lock cam buckle. Attached to the three or four loops on the belt are stainless steel cables with turnbuckles and Duckbill anchors. *Speaks volumes about your professionalism after you've gone.*

(12) **United States Patent** (10) Patent No.: **US 6,389,743 B1**
 Stephenson (45) Date of Patent: **May 21, 2002**

(54) **TREE SUPPORTING SYSTEM**

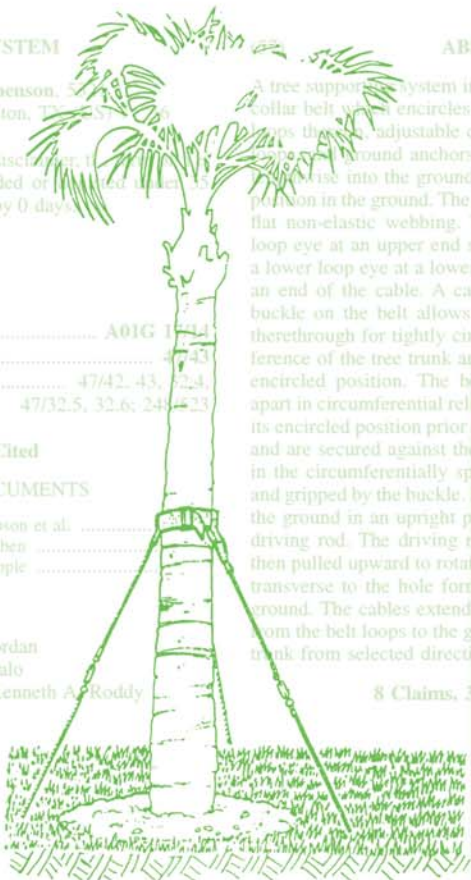
ABSTRACT

(76) Inventor: Grant L. Stephenson, Westpark, Houston, TX
 (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, this patent is extended by 0 days under U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 09/708,340
 (22) Filed: Nov. 8, 2000
 (51) Int. Cl.⁷ A01G 17/43
 (52) U.S. Cl. 47/42, 43, 44
 (58) Field of Search 47/32.5, 32.6; 24/423

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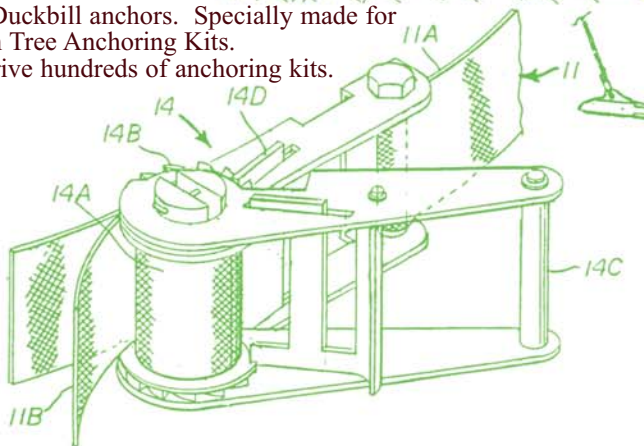
* cited by examiner
 Primary Examiner—Charles T. Jordan
 Assistant Examiner—Francis T. Palo
 (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Kenneth A. Roddy



A tree supporting system includes a non-elastic flexible tree collar belt which encircles the tree trunk with movable belt loops. The belt has three adjustable cables attached at one end to the belt loops and ground anchors at the other end that are driven into the ground and pulled into a flat transverse position in the ground. The belt and the belt loops are formed of flat non-elastic webbing. The belt loops having an upper loop eye at an upper end slidably mounted on the belt and a lower loop eye at a lower end sized and shaped to receive an end of the cable. A cam type or ratchet type cinching buckle on the belt allows passage of one end of the belt therethrough for tightly cinching the belt about the circumference of the tree trunk and to the ground anchors. The belt is positioned in an encircled position. The belt loops are spaced apart in circumferential relation to the tree trunk and are secured against the tree trunk in the circumferentially spaced position and gripped by the buckle. The ground anchors are driven into the ground in an upright position. The driving rod is then pulled upward to rotate the ground anchors transverse to the hole formed in the ground. The cables extend from the belt loops to the ground anchors from the belt loops to the ground anchors from selected directions.

Drive Bars

Spikes for mooring Duckbill anchors. Specially made for installing Oasis Palm Tree Anchoring Kits. One drive bar will drive hundreds of anchoring kits. 0



The United States of America



The Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Has received an application for a patent for a new and useful invention. The title and description of the invention are enclosed. The requirements of law have been complied with, and it has been determined that a patent on the invention shall be granted under the law.

Therefore, this

United States Patent

Grants to the person(s) having title to this patent the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States of America or importing the invention into the United States of America for the term set forth below, subject to the payment of maintenance fees as provided by law.

If this application was filed prior to June 8, 1995, the term of this patent is the longer of seventeen years from the date of grant of this patent or twenty years from the earliest effective U.S. filing date of the application, subject to any statutory extension.

If this application was filed on or after June 8, 1995, the term of this patent is twenty years from the U.S. filing date, subject to any statutory extension. If the application contains a specific reference to an earlier filed application or applications under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c), the term of the patent is twenty years from the date on which the earliest application was filed, subject to any statutory extensions.

Osie M. Larson
 Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Small Kit #68 - Large Kit #88
Patent # US6389743B1

PRODUCTS



OASIS PALM CART

Amazingly only 31" wide. 4500 lb. capacity. This is the answer to getting large trees through narrow openings. Large turf tires, 360 turning radius. Rotating pedestal base that enables user to re-direct tree as the cart moves forward or backward. Two custom ratchet straps secure the tree to the pedestal base. This cart maneuvers with less effort than a standard tree dolly. It truly pays for itself in reduced labor costs during installations.

For Sale or Rent
Another Patent Pending by G. Stephenson



PRODUCTS

DECORATIVE PRODUCTS

Bamboo Fencing

Bamboo Posts

Bamboo Lattice

Bamboo Flooring

Tiki Poles

Palapas

Thatching

Palm Wood



H2O PRESSURE PROBE

High pressure solution to eliminating troublesome air pockets around newly transplanted material. Attaches to the end of a water hose, probe down into freshly planted material and this simple tool will displace the air pockets.

SAFETY LIFT ROUND SLINGS

These slings are made of tight density nylon rope making a continuous loop, perfect for lifting palms and trees of all sizes. Will not damage trunks or bark when used properly. Various sizes capable of loading from 4200 lbs. to 17,000 lbs.

FREEZE BLANKETS

Custom made freeze blankets secured around trunks provide low cost protection during freezing weather while transplanted trees establish.

Priced By Order



FELCO SWISS-MADE TOOLS

The finest pruners in the world. Lightweight, rugged, ergonomically designed for maximum ease and comfort. Swiss-made Felco's are made to last a lifetime.

Features

- Swiss Precision Blade
- Chrome volute spring for consistently smooth action
- Shock absorbers to reduce wrist fatigue
- Unique adjustable locking device maintains perfect blade tension
- Wire Cutting Notch

**Also:
BOOKS**

WIRE CUTTERS

SET-UP CHAINS

PRUNER SHEATHS



ANTI-STRESS 2000

Anti-Stress 2000 is a blend of non-toxic, water soluble polymers that can reduce the damage of weather and drought related stress. This biodegradable foliar spray provides a unique semi-permeable membrane when applied to the top and bottom of the leaf surface. While protecting mechanically, Anti-Stress can alleviate the effects of excessive heat, drought, drying winds, climatic changes, transplant shock and frost / freeze. During its 45 to 60 day active cycle, this elastic coating dramatically reduces transpiration and does not interfere with normal stomatic activities or photosynthesis while remaining soft and flexible on the leaf and fruit surface to ensure unrestricted growth.

APEX PALMS SUPREME

A professional, high-quality 3 to 4 month controlled release fertilizer specifically formulated for palms.

1 Gal 2.5 Gal

NITRO-PHOS PALM PLUS

Palm specific fertilizer complete with minerals, macro and micro-nutrients necessary for healthy palms.

8 lb. Tub 50 lb. Bag

MYCOR PALM SAVER

A granular palm fertilizer and soil conditioner with beneficial mycorrhizal fungi and bacteria to improve root growth and survival of palms and related species.

8 lb. Tub 22 lb. Box 5 Gal. Bucket

SUPERTHRIVE

50 Vitamins and hormone concentrate for all types of plant material. Best used for transplanted and stressed plants. Superthrive adds bio-organic complexes of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen to plants without having to wait for the plants to produce them.

Pints Quarts Gallons

DYNA-GRO

Dyna-Gro is a complete nutrition solution.

These formulas contain all the mineral elements for plant growth in one easy-to-use liquid concentrate.

K-L-N CONCENTRATE

Promotes vigorous root growth. Use it for propagating cuttings, air layering, and as a transplanting drench for newly transplanted material.

Pints Quarts Gallons

MAG-PRO 2-15-4

Supplement used to boost blossoms.

Pints Quarts Gallons

FOLIAGE PRO 9-3-6

Tropical foliage formula resulting in greater mineral uptake.

Pints Quarts Gallons

PRO-TEKT 0-0-3

Supplies higher levels of potassium and silicon to build strong cell walls in plants. This is the source of liquid K+ that we recommend to increase cold hardiness in harsh winters.

Pints Quarts Gallons



OTHER SERVICES

TOP-QUALITY SPECIMEN PLANTS, AMENDMENTS, AND CONSULTING

Horticultural Consultants, Inc. has been supplying quality specimen plant material to the nations leading landscape architects, developers, botanical gardens, and collectors world wide since 1991. Founder Grant Stephenson has worked in the nursery industry for over 24 years and is a nationally recognized expert on cold-hardy palms, cycads, and bamboo, particularly those that will thrive in the Upper Gulf Coast region.

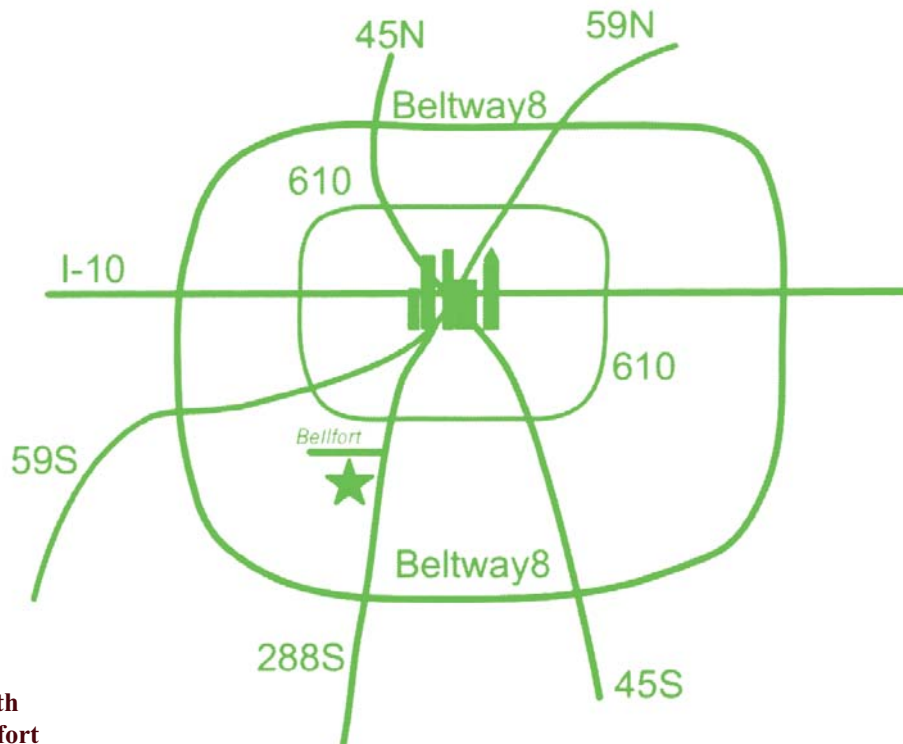
If you are looking for quality, Horticultural Consultants Inc. can supply it! Whatever the plant, wherever it's grown, HCI will provide you the plant you need.

But that's not all

Our expert horticultural understanding and recommendations are what our long standing clients count on. Our staff has the knowledge to provide plant-specific and site-specific insight, the kind that's hard to find. If you are in need of someone to solve a plant problem, Horticultural Consultants, Inc. can travel to the job site and determine what's to be done. If you have a challenging project, you can count on us to consult and help coordinate the various crews and equipment needed. We can provide educational and instructional materials for your crews in English or Spanish. We want you to be successful in your palm, bamboo and cycad plantings, so you'll be confident in using them.

Please come tour our nursery and see for yourself.....over 50 varieties of cold-hardy palms, 33 varieties of bamboo, and 11 varieties of beautiful, exotic cycads.

We welcome your arrival



Horticultural Consultants, Inc. is conveniently located 1/2 mile south of Loop 610 on 288 South @ Bellfort



GRANT STEPHENSON

GRANT STEPHENSON'S fascination with the plant world began at the age of three while working with his grandmother in her garden. After studying landscape design and architecture at Louisiana State University, Grant entered the horticulture industry, selling for (at the time) one of the nation's largest ornamental plant brokerage firms, Jenco, in Austin, Texas. While in Austin, Grant came to be relied on as a spokesperson in the horticulture industry, fielding gardening questions on popular local radio programs, providing advice to community groups and businesses concerned with environmentally sound solutions to landscape problems, and helping provide greenery to decorate the sets of PBS's Austin City Limits TV series.

Building on his experience working with architects, developers, property managers, and contractors, Grant joined the Spencer Company, then ventured into helping create a growing nursery at Houston's Treesearch Farms, where he served as plant buyer and helped initiate a re-wholesaling business. Grant offered his expertise and unique services to many of Texas' best nurseries and brokerages and became recognized locally and nationally as an unparalleled expert on hardy palms, cycads, and bamboos.

In 1991 Grant's knowledge, passion, and hard work flowered into Horticultural Consultants, Inc., now the preferred supplier of palms and other tropical plants to the nation's most demanding landscape architects, commercial nurseries, real estate developers, contractors, botanic gardens, and theme parks.

Since beginning his company, Grant has consulted for Mercer Arboretum, Moody Gardens, Pappas Restaurants, the City of Houston, South Shore Harbor, New Territory, the Finger Companies, the Woodlands Corporation, Freeport, Nassau Bay, Seabrook, Galveston County, Walt Disney World, Tennessee Zoo, Phoenix Zoo, San Antonio Zoo, Houston Zoo, New Orleans Aquarium, Corpus Christie Aquarium, the San Antonio River Walk, San Antonio Botanical Garden, Dixieland Theme Parks, and Six Flags Astroworld, to name a few.

Grant has traveled to collect and acquire palms in Texas, Florida, California, Arizona, Mexico, Hawaii, and the Bahamas, and maintains active relationships with growers and plant enthusiasts across the country and overseas.

Grant belongs to the following organizations and is a regular participant in several horticultural events:

Organizations:

AABGA
AZH
Palm Beach Palm & Cycad Society
The American Bamboo Society
Cycad Society of South Africa
Palm Society of South Texas
The International Palm Society
Association of Zoological Horticulture
Texas Nursery & Landscape Association

Tradeshows:

ASLA New Orleans
FNATS Florida Association of Nurserymen
Gulf States Horticultural Expo
The Nursery / Landscape Expo, Houston, TX
Western States Palm Conference



Grant Stephenson