checked the links on the web brochure and did find a couple of issues.
1. The link to Palms of South Florida goes to the page for Palms of Central Florida. All other links are directed correctly.
2. Also could we have all links open in a new window? That way when people x out of the linked window they land back on the brochure.
The Arecaceae family of plants includes over 2,500 species of wonderfully diverse palm trees found throughout the world, from the desert to the rainforest.

- Palms are used around the world for food and drink, shelter, medicine, clothing, furniture, household items, and money.
- Palm trees have two different types of leaves: palmate and pinnate. Palmate leaves, like hands, grow in a fan at the end of a stem. Pinnate leaves are like feathers, growing all along either side of a stem.
- Palms are not actually trees; they do not produce wood or bark, nor can they heal from wounds. Never attach anything to a palm that will damage the trunk like nails or spikes.
- Cycads are closely related to palms; for example, although Sagos resemble palms they are actually cycads. Other examples of cycads seen in the Florida Botanical Gardens include Cardboard plants and the native Coontie.

The Palm Garden is a collection of palms of all shapes and sizes. It includes a variety of uncommon palms capable of growing in our West Central Florida climate.

Take a stroll through this beautiful garden and enjoy the wonderful and varied collection of palms, both native and non-native.

Palm Tree Facts

Want to learn more about palms and their care in the home landscape?
edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_palm_care
**Palm Species**

**At the Florida Botanical Gardens Palm Garden**

**American Oil Palm**

*Taalaa cohune*
Native to Mexico/Central America. Single-trunked and slow growing. Economic value is from its seed oil and thatch.

Zones 9-11  60'  35''

**Areca Palm**

*Dypsis lutescens*
Native to Madagascar. Also known as yellow bamboo palm or golden cane palm. Common in cultivation and frequently seen as a house plant.

Zones 10-11  30'  20''

**Ariruca Palm**

*Sargrassum schizophylla*
Native to South America. A small growing single-trunked palm. Bears leaf bases that can be seen as a lattice on the trunk. Good outdoor container specimen.

Zones 10-11  12''  6''

**Bottle Palm**

*Hyophorbea decaryi*
Native to the Mascarene Islands. The shape of its stem resembles a bottle. Sparse crown of fronds – an ideal container specimen.

Zones 10-11  12''  6''

**Cabada Palm**

*Dypsis cabadae*
Origin: Madagascar. Attractive clumping palm. Trunks have whitish rings. Trunks and crown shafts are green.

Zones 10-11  30'  15''

**Cabana Palm**

*Tachinodendron cataractarum*
Common Name
Clumping palm with rich glossy green leaves.

*Chamaedorea cataractarum*
Cat Palm
Car polish.

*Copernicia alba*
Caranday Palm
Zones 10-11  30'  25''

**Cretan Date Palm**

*Phoenix theophrasti*
Native to Greece, Ceylon and Turkey. Clumping palm. In Crete, leaves are used in Palm Sunday celebrations.

Zones 8-10  50'  20''

**Cretate Date Palm**

*Chamaerops humilis*
Native to southern Europe. Cold tolerant requiring good drainage and full sun. Very widespread in cultivation.

Zones 8-11  15'  20''

**Fishtail Palm**

*Caryota urens*

Zones 9-10  25'  15''

**Flame Thrower Palm**

*Chambrophyllum macrocarpa*
Native to New Caledonia. Throws two to three new leaves a year with colors ranging from deep burgundy to intense pink.

Zones 9-11  25'  12''

**Foxtail Palm**

*Wodyetia bifurcata*
Native to Australia. The fluffy leaves resemble the tail of a fox. Named after an Aboriginal bushman by the name of Wodyeti.

Zones 10-11  40'  12''

**Gingerbread Palm**

*Hyphaene thebaica*
Native to Arabia and North Africa. Used to make buttons and as a replacement for ivory. Produces the doum nut, tasting similar to gingerbread.

Zones 10-11  40'  20''

**Lady Palm**

*Rhapia excelsa*
Native to Southern China and Taiwan and is a cultivated palm not known in the wild. Small clumping palm for shady landscape.

Zones 8-9/11  12'  6''

**Old Man Palm**

*Coccothrinax crinita*
Native to Cuba. The name comes from the stiff, gray colored hairs on the trunk. This palm is now critically endangered with only 60 – 130 trees left on the island of Cuba.

Zones 10-11  15'  10''

**Paçaca Palm**

*Chamaedorea tepetitlape*
Native to southern Mexico, Central America and Columbia. Male inflorescences are edible and resemble an ear of corn in shape and size.

Zones 10-11  20'  15''

**Paurotis Palm**

*Acroelminium wrightii*
Native to moist environments in South Florida, Central America, and the West Indies. Also known as the Everglades Palm. Protected in the Florida Everglades.

Zones 9b-11  40'  20''

**Pindo Palm**

*Auta capitata*
Native to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The ripe fruit is the size of a cherry. Taste of apple, pineapple and banana.

Zones 8-10  20'  12''

**Ponytail Palm**

*Beaucarnea recurvata*
Native to Eastern Mexico. In the agave family; not a true palm. Popular ornamental plant.

Zones 10a-11  15'  15''

**Pygmy Date Palm**

*Phoenix roebelenii*
Native to the tropical forests of Southeast Asia. Due to its small stature, it is commonly used indoors, on patios and in entryways. Has thick waxy leaves resembling an ear of corn in shape and size.

Zones 10b-11  15'  10''

**Queen Palm**

*Saggrizmanoziolizana*
Native to South Africa. Large cream-colored inflorescences in summer are followed by bright orange fruit. Fruit drop is a major concern for neighbors.

Zones 9-11  50'  25''

**Ribon Fan Palm**

*Livistona decora* (Synonym: *Livistona decipiens*)
Native to Australia. Its leaves split into many fronds – an ideal container specimen.

Zones 10-11  15'  10''

**Seashore Palm**

*Allagoptera arenaria*
Native to Atlantic coast of Brazil. Very tolerant of beach exposure and salt spray.

Zones 10-11  6'  8''

**Senegal Date Palm**

*Phoenix reclinata*
Native to Africa. Clumping palm, invasive and not recommended in the central and south zones in Florida. Zones 9b-11  40'  30''

**Spindle Palm**

*Hyophorbea verschaffeltii*
Native to the Mascarene Islands. Unusually spindle-shaped trunk.

Zones 10-11  20'  10''

**Teddy Bear Palm**

*Dypsis leptochelos*
Named for its fuzzy brown crown shaft.

Zones 9b-11  30'  15''

**Triangle Palm**

*Dypsis decaryi*
Native to Madagascar. Fronds grow in three distinct rows, creating the shape of a triangle.

Zones 10b-11  30'  12''

**Wedding Palm**

*Lytocaryum weddellianum*
Native to South America. Ideally suited as a container plant.

Zones 10b-11  12'  5''

**Windmill Palm**

*Trachycarpus fortunei*
Native to Southeast Asia. Well suited to small spaces. An ideal palm for cold climates.

Zones 8-11  20'  10''

**Zombie Palm**

*Zombia allanii*
Native to Hispaniola. Trunks and stems lined with needled spines, therefore best to situate away from areas where people frequent.

Zones 10b-11  12'  10''

#Category II Invasive