

OUTDOOR PALMS

Price & Sizes on Request – Other Palms Also Available – List on Request

Growing palms in temperate regions within the United Kingdom can enhance any area and environment. We are limited to a small number of varieties, provided Winter protection is carried out.

Choose carefully the variety of palms to suit your area, as some palms can dominate an area very quickly.

The relatively fine roots of the palms are non-intrusive causing no real threat to foundations, drains etc.

When planting, make sure that when 'back-filling' the correct compost or very good top soil is used. Keep well watered until new growth can be observed.

Do not let the palm dry out.

Do not feed the palm until it is well established.

The following palms are reasonably 'hardy' for this country, but for extra caution the following points should be considered:

1. A South, South-West or West facing aspect is the best position for planting, rather than East or North facing.
2. Ideally a 'sheltered position' (if possible) would be preferable.
3. For extra 'Winter protection' use hessian or similar material to wrap around the palm.
4. Another way of putting palms into an environment is by containerising and 'bringing out' in early Spring, 'taking in' during Autumn and keeping under glass (if available) during Winter months. Lifting equipment would be required.

Other varieties are available but mostly used for Conservatory planting.

BRAHEA

- Ultimate height* **armata (Blue Fan Palm)** From Mexico, with fan shaped pale blue leaves. Very stunning. Ideal for a Conservatory or a sunny position in the garden. Requires well drained soil and plenty of water in the Summer, drier in the Winter. It can withstand -9° – -10° C when larger. Grows faster in the ground and is much happier.

BUTIA

- capitata (Jelly Palm)** An attractive palm with pinnate blue green leaves. A hardy feather palm making it suitable for a wide range of climates and can withstand several frosts. Prefers full sun and a well drained soil and plenty of water.. Sometimes grown for its edible fruit. They are 2.5cm. long, oval, yellow to red from which jelly or jam is made.

CHAMAEDOREA

- radicalis (Hardy Parlour Palm)** The hardiest of the Chamaedorea palms. Will tolerate between -5° – -9° C when larger. Grows well in cool climates and does not need summer temperatures. Attractive as a conservatory plant or house plant. It has thick leathery leaves.

CHAMAEROPS

- humilis (Mediterranean Fan palm)** Ideal for an exotic garden or conservatory. Outside, plant in full sun or partial shade. It can tolerate temperatures down to -11° C or lower when larger. Wind and snow resistant. In a conservatory it can tolerate very bright light and does not require heat in the Summer. Eventually it produces suckers which create a bushy shape.

JUBAEA

- chilensis (Chilean Wine palm)** A very large cold-tolerant palm once established. Protect when small during the winter weather or grow in a tub so it can be transferred to a greenhouse or cold room. When planting outdoors choose a sunny, south-facing position. Allow plenty of room for growth because it grows a lot faster in the ground.

PHOENIX

- canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm)** A common palm planted all around the world. Mid-green feather shaped leaves. Lower leaflets develop into long, stiff, sharp

spines which are architecturally attractive but deadly to handle. Grows quickly and requires a lot of space to fully develop. Prefers full sun but is tolerant of cold and drought. An excellent indoor palm thriving in bright indirect light and tolerates dry air well.

- dactylifera (Date Palm)** Grown in vast quantities in the Middle East. Elsewhere grown for its fruit. Leaves stiff and coarse with a grey green colouration. Not as cold tolerant as *P. canariensis*, it is easily grown in warm temp. climates. Suitable for indoor growing but is not so attractive.
- reclinata (Senegal Date Palm, African Date Palm)** A very attractive clump-forming date palm. The trunks lean outward hence the name. It does not like frost and cold however it is tough and tolerant and is better known as an outdoor plant.

RHOPALOSTYLIS

- Oceana (Ocean Nikau Palm)** A very attractive palm preferring a moist, cool spot in a sheltered garden with protection from cold should the temp. drop below -2° – -5° C. Unusually this palm prefers shade and rather like a fern should be cool and shady.
- sapida (Nikau Palm)** Like the Oceana palm it is from New Zealand however the leaves are narrower and has a different appearance.. When mature it develops a swollen crownshaft. A common name for it is '*Shaving Brush Palm*'. It makes an ideal houseplant.

TRACHYCARPUS

- fortunei (Chusan Palm)** One of the most popular palms and one of the hardiest. Large fan-shaped leaves, hairy trunk. Feed and water well for optimum growth. It can tolerate up to -14° – -15° C. Its main problem is the wind which can damage its long leaves. Plant in sun or shade any time except Winter. Water well in dry weather
- martianus (Kasia Palm)** From North-East India, a very beautiful palm with fan-shaped glossy green leaves which regularly split. It is not quite as hardy as the Chusan Palm but grows well in a sheltered garden. It prefers this to being in a pot. It requires plenty of water. When young keep an eye out for pests especially red spider mites.
- wagnerianus (Miniature Chusan Palm)** The name refers more to the size of the leaves rather than the height. They are around half the size of the leaves of the Chusan palm. It is more wind tolerant therefore more ideal for exposed sites. It could look stunning in a smaller garden.