



THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

JULY 2017

NEWSLETTER

This month's Newsletter includes the dates for the incoming IPS Biennial next year, a note about alcoholic beverages from palm, the call for proposals for the 2018 IPS Endowment Fund Grants and a message about the IPS' new #99Palms campaign on social media.

Our coeditor Kevin Hrycay will be away for a while. Scott Zona will be continuing helping us with the newsletter, and as usual, help from other palm fellows is welcome.

Palms and Alcohol

Palms don't give us just beautiful ornamental plants, delicious fruits to eat such as coconuts, dates, or those from *Bactris gasipaes*, *Mauritia flexuosa*, etc., or posts for building columns, leaves for roofs and rattan for furniture. They also offer a product highly valued by many humans: alcohol!

Palm "wines" can be obtained from different palm species and from different parts of the palm. Alcohol production from some palms is poorly studied, others are made artisanally for local use and still others are very well documented. Names and methods of preparation change across countries. Thus, this is a rough overview about a facet of the palm family that many of us do not know well. This is not an extensive list!

Tuba: This is a beverage from *Cocos nucifera*. The process consists in cutting the flower stalks before they open, and collecting the sap. This sap can be fermented or not. It is typically produced in Colima, Mexico and the Philippines.

Above: Tuba, as it is served in Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico. [Yaomautzin Ohtokani Olvera Lara](#)



Palms and Alcohol (continued)

Taberna: Obtained from *Acrocomia mexicana* (reported also from *A. aculeata* [Coutiño et al. 2015]), taberna is a beverage consumed in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas in Mexico to which medicinal properties are attributed. It is made from the sap from the terminal bud. When first extracted it is sweet, but it easily ferments. In the article [La Taberna, an ancient beverage](#) (in Spanish), Silvestre Espinosa explains that many people don't take its alcohol content seriously when they drink it for the first time because it is very sweet [Ed. Note: just as people do with Caipirinhas!].



More info about La Taberna: [La Taberna, a traditional beverage in Chilomuseo](#) (In Spanish)

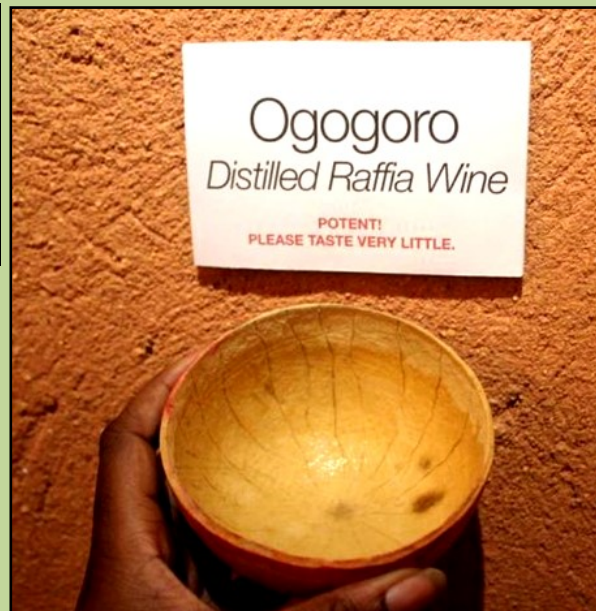
Left: The process of obtaining Taberna requires taking the tree down. Photo taken from [Todo Chiapas](#) ©

Bellow: Photo taken from: [Tasting The Drinks of Nigeria by Studio of Mode \(ZeeGoes\)](#) ©

Ogogoro: Similar to taberna, this beverage is made in West Africa from sap of *Raphia* spp. (Coutiño et al. 2015.). It has uses in religious and social ceremonies and events, particularly in Nigeria.

Take a look at the videos: [Palm Wine & Other Local Drinks](#) (YouTube) A series of five short videos about artisanal drinks from palms in Africa.

Read more: [Tasting The Drinks of Nigeria by Studio of Mode](#).



Palms and Alcohol (continued)

Chicha: Fruits of *Parajubaea* sp. are reported to be used to produce an artisanal fermented beverage in the Andes of South America. The same is reported for *Iriartea deltoidea*, whose fruits make a drink named “rompe calzón” (“underpants breaker”) Reference: [Borschenius & Moraes, 2006](#).

As a final note, in some cases the extraction of natural resources, including palm sap, from wild stands is done by means which can affect survival of the population of the palms. For example, Chilean wine palms (*Jubaea chilensis*) were felled to extract syrup (“honey”), but this practice, if unchecked, could have driven the species to extinction. In the Canary Islands, sap is extracted from *Phoenix canariensis* without killing the palm. The harvesting technique insure sustainability. Sustainable ways of extraction and/or planting commercial fields can keep the sap flowing for future generations. The May IPS Newsletter note “A Promising Species: The Spiny *Acrocomia aculeata*” took a brief look at commercial planting of *A. aculeata*.

Read more about: [Palm Harvest Impact in Tropical Forests](#)

[Palm Harvest Impact \(Baslev, 2011\)](#)

Sugar Palm Wine: Known also as toddy in some places, this is fermented from the sap of the sugar palm, *Arenga pinnata*. Other species, such *Borassus flabellifer* and *Caryota urens*, are also used in Asia for alcohol production.



Above: “Toddy” made from *Cocos nucifera*. Photo by [Dhruvarahjs](#) CC-BY-3.0.



THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

IPS 2018 Biennial
SAVE THE DATE!

May 26 – June 3*

IPS 2018 Bienal
¡ANOTE LA FECHA!

26 de mayo hasta 3 junio*

IPS 2018 Biennial
GARDEZ LA DATE!

26 Mai jusqu'à 3 Juin*

IPS 2018 Bienal
RESERVA A DATA!

26 de Maio a 3 de Junho*

*Dates may adjust 1 day earlier or later



Sabinaria magnifica



Colombia

Ladrilleros Armenia Buenaventura Cali

Art by Bejamin Cardenas Valderrama

Affiliate meeting

Information and text taken from the [South-eastern Palm Society Website](#):



The
Southeastern Palm
Society™

“The Southeastern Palm Society (SPS) is a friendly and respected source of advice on how to grow hardy palms, cycads, citrus and many other subtropical plants in the southeastern United States north of Florida.”

“SPS meetings are held quarterly at notable public and private gardens. Our get-togethers are informal, with opportunities to share our common experiences. Depending on the season, meetings feature an expert speaker, plant auction or plant sale. Members and non-members alike are welcome to attend.”

SPS Summer Meeting 2017

Saturday, July 29, 2017

10:00am 3:00pm

The Garden of Rick Davis ([map](#))

On Saturday, July 29, 2017, SPS members will enjoy a first-ever meeting site at the Spartanburg, South Carolina garden of Rick Davis. The day begins at 10 am.

Rick’s suburban, subtropical garden includes 68 palm specimens, as well as many flowering plants. It’s safe to say that if a hardy palm can be tried with a reasonable chance of success, then Rick is providing it with a great opportunity. His list, by genus and species/cultivar: *Butia* (5), *Chamaedorea* (2), *Chamaerops* (2), *Jubaea* hybrids (3), *Rhapidophyllum* (1), *Sabal* (14), *Serenoa* (1), *Trachycarpus* (7), *Washingtonia* (1). After a mild winter, expect to see them at their best!

SPS Fall Meeting 2017

Saturday, October 21, 2017

10:00am 3:00pm

Aquinas High School ([map](#))

SPS is a chapter of the International Palm Society!

#99Palms campaign!

We've finished Palms A to Z. Now we're embarking on #99Palms to Know and Grow.

#99Palms, launched in July 1, 2017, is effort to post, in no particular order, 99 Palms to Know and Grow across all our social media platforms. We'll highlight one palm a week with text and photos to illustrate the beauty and diversity of the palm family. Look for the hashtag #99Palms.

These are the palms and the pictures that we have highlighted thus far on our social media!



Roystonea regia

No. 99 is *Roystonea regia*, rightly called the Royal Palm. Regal, fast growing.

Native to Florida, Mexico, parts of Central America and the Caribbean. It is a Caribbean symbol, often associated with Cuba, from whom it is the national tree!

It can grow 20–30 meters (66–98 ft) tall, and with a stem diameter around 45 cm (19 in)

It is widely planted as ornamental in tropical and some subtropical areas. In Cuba, it has a religious role in Santería and Palm Sunday

Read more: [Roystonea regia \(English Wikipedia\)](#)

Chamaedorea metallica

No. 98 is *Chamaedorea metallica*, famous for metallic sheen on leaves. Loves shade. Great in containers too.

Native to southern Mexico, this small palm has male and female flowers on separate plants, as do all *Chamaedorea* species. When it grows too tall, it can be air-layered to keep it at a suitable size.

Photos: Scott Zona



#99Palms campaign! (continued)

Dypsis beentjei

No. 97 is *Dypsis beentjei* from Madagascar. Undivided leaves with yellow midrib. Henk Beentje is co-author Palms of Madagascar.

This stemless palm is known in nature from a single population in its native forest. According IUCN Red list of threatened species, it is critically endangered.

Photo by Scott Zona.



Burretiokentia hapala

No. 96 is *Burretiokentia hapala* from New Caledonia. Gorgeous leaves & fuzzy brown flower branches.

Photo by Jason Dewees.

See More pictures in its [Palmpedia article](#)

For more descriptions of *B. halapa*: [Palm Web](#)

Let's keep this alive!

Visit the discussion board to ask questions about palms: www.palmtalk.org

Visit the new INTERACTIVE FaceBook Group: International Palm Society

Follow us on Twitter: @IPS_PalmSociety; on Instagram: @thepalmsociety; or

Email address for contact: info@palms.org

IMPORTANT NOTICE!



THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

2018 IPS ENDOWMENT FUND APPLICATIONS due by December 31st, 2017

Applications must be received by **midnight December 31st, 2017 U.S. Eastern Standard time** for consideration for 2017 IPS Endowment Fund grants. Any late applications will not be accepted.

For applications to be considered, they must be sent to Endowment Committee chair, Cindy Adair, by midnight December 31st, 2017 EST. Proposals should be sent in MS Word or Adobe PDF documents as e-mail attachments to ssainpr@gmail.com. E-mails totaling up to 16MB (including attachments) will be accepted at that address.

Proposals should include the following information, along with any other information that applicants think might increase their chances for favorable review of their proposals:

A Narrative Proposal Section, with a clear description of the project to be funded. This should include adequate detail for independent scientific reviewers to assess the feasibility and desirability of the project work. This should also address the desired project timetable in a general way, again to provide clarity to the reviewers.

A clear and readable budget for the full project, as well as how much of the funding is requested from the IPS and how much of the total project funding is expected to be obtained from other sources. Please also state whether or not “partial funding” of the IPS amount would be acceptable (and still allow the project to be undertaken)

To maximize the impact of these grants, the IPS asks that the grant proposers request funding only for direct project costs. The IPS grants may not be used to pay any indirect costs charged by the grant applicants’ institutions – that is, money to cover general G&A and/or any other “overhead” expenses are not to be included in the applicant’s Requests for Funding. The IPS will provide a letter to this effect to recipients’ institutions, upon request.

Current Curriculum Vitae of the applicant and other key researchers involved in the project. This information should also provide proper contact information for the application including postal and email address(es), telephone and fax numbers.

A separate statement as to who should receive the Grant payment, if the application is successful (i.e., the individual, the individual’s university or employer, etc.). If a check sent via regular mail is requested, the applicant should provide clear payment instructions including payee address. Checks sent to a University are frequently misplaced.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! (continued)

2018 IPS ENDOWMENT FUND APPLICATIONS due by December 31st, 2017 (continued)

If the funds are to go through a department or other grant or fund, we need the name and description of the grant or department.

International wire transfers by US law require the following:

- 1. Country:**
- 2. Bank name:**
- 3. Bank ID (IBAN and SWIFT code):**
- 4. Bank address (city):**
- 5. Account-holder's name:**
- 6. Account number:**
- 7. Address associated with account (where is the bank statement sent?): This is required!!! Without it the bank cannot send money!**

Your application will not be forwarded for review until we have the answers to the 7 points above for international funds.

The IPS has historically granted approximately US \$10,000 to \$25,000 of awards each year. Typically, individual awards of between \$1,000 and \$5,000 are made, although larger grants can sometimes be awarded if merited. Applications must be accompanied by a statement on the acceptability of "partial funding." Without such a clear statement, the IPS may be forced to turn down such an application if the entire requested amount cannot be awarded.

A single one-year IPS membership, new or renewal, will be included in the award. The principal investigator will receive the membership unless he or she opts to designate a coapplicant as the recipient.

We shall contact successful applicants for a very short midterm and summary final report by grantees (half to no more than one page with a photo, ideally written for the non-scientist.) We plan to use such reports for IPS publicity to encourage memberships and to inspire further donations for the IPS Endowment fund. Grantees will also be expected to submit an article for possible publication in the IPS journal, *PALMS*.

Applicants will be informed of Award decisions via email on or before midnight EST April 15, 2018.

Please send your Grant Application by midnight EST December 31, 2017 to:

ssainpr@gmail.com

Cindy Adair

PO Box 493

Las Marías, PR 00670





Phoenix dactylifera on the Alicante coast in Spain. Photo by [Claudio Six](#) (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)