

Syagrus romanzoffiana

QUEEN PALM

Areaceae

Common Synonyms: *Arecastrum romanzoffiana*, *Calappa acrocomioides*, *C. martiana*, *C. plumosa*, *C. romanzoffiana*, *Cocos acrocomioides*, *C. arechvaletana*

FLEPPC Category: 2

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

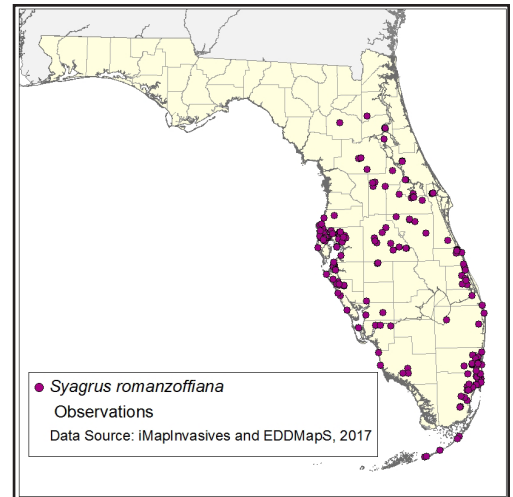
IFAS Assessment

North	CAUTION
Central	CAUTION
South	CAUTION

USDA Hardiness Zone: 9B-11

Growth Habit: Tree

Origin: South America



Kimberely Gullede

Description: Palm tree with a single trunk. Leaves are glossy, bright green, soft, pinnate and form a drooping canopy. Bright orange fruit produced in hanging clusters ripen during the winter months. The trunk is grey and retains rings from old leaf scars.

n/a

Habitat: Disturbed hammocks and woodlands. Central and southern peninsula.

Florida Introduction Date: Earliest Florida specimen available vouchered in 1964

Control Methods: Manual: hand pull seedlings; chainsaw mature trees down near the base..

Useful Resources:

Langeland, K.A., H.M. Cherry, C.M. McCormick, K.C. Burks. 2008. Identification and Biology of Non-Native Plants in Florida's Natural Areas-Second Edition. IFAS Publication SP 257. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Gilman, Edward F. and Watson, Dennis G. IFAS. 2003. *Syagrus romanzoffiana*: Queen Palm. <http://polk.ifas.ufl.edu/hort/documents/publications/Queen%20palm.pdf> Accessed June 13, 2017.

Wunderlin, Richard P., and Bruce F. Hansen. Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida. 3rd ed. Gainesville, FL: U of Florida, 2011.

Comments: Planted in southern and central Florida. Volunteers readily in natural areas. Escaped from cultivation,