

## Jelly/Wine Palm (*Butia capitata*)



The hardiest feather palm in the world!

Beautiful, hardy feather palm from Brazil. Leaves are light green to bluish gray, and the palms are highly variable, every palm is different. It is a very manageable palm, growing slowly to 4-6m tall. They are also suitable as a very graceful indoor plant, in a bright spot. The Jelly Palm is not only very beautiful, it is useful too. One of the hardiest edible palms in the world; Jelly Palms bear delicious, edible fruits, which are sometimes called Pindo Dates.

*Butia capitata* palms are very cold hardy, making them suitable for gardens around Australia. These frost hardy palms can handle temperatures down to around -10! It is best grown in full sun to part shade, in a sandy, well draining soil. This palm tends to have longer, more graceful foliage in shady spots, but palms grown in full sun tend to be more compact.

The Jelly Palm is very adaptable and drought tolerant. A very good palm for South East Queensland where water restrictions are imminent and frosts common!

*Butia capitata* palms can be grown fairly close to the coast as well, but may need some protection from salt spray & winds by means of a fence / hedge or similar. Jelly Palms are fairly slow growing, but growth can be sped up by fertilising regularly, and providing adequate water.

Regular watering will improve the yield, just in case the 25kg or so of fruit isn't enough to keep you satisfied. Fruits are very versatile, and can be eaten straight off the tree when ripe, or made into jelly or jam, or used in pies and cakes. The fruits tend to be fairly stringy (fibrous flesh), which is why it is usually made into a jelly. This is a shame as it would be a fruit which could rival your apples, pears & bananas! Fruits are orangey yellow, and vary in size from cherry to much bigger. *Butia capitata* fruit is delicious, very tropical, and is described as very strong, apple, pineapple, vanilla and apricot. All mixed into 1 fruit. Seeds contain almost 50% of edible oil, which is used to create margarine.

*Butia capitata* is sometimes crossed with the Queen Palm or Cocos Palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*) to produce the Mule Palm. The Mule Palm is very beautiful, but unfortunately sterile.

**Common names:** Butia Palm, Wine Palm, Pindo Palm, Jelly Palm.

### Additional General Growing Notes:

#### ON ARRIVAL:

**Soaking:** When you receive your plants, unwrap them carefully, and give their roots a good soak in seaweed solution or water for a couple of hours. Some plants, mainly succulents and plants with fleshy roots such as *Dracaena draco*, should not be soaked for more than a few minutes to avoid rot. You can pour left-over seaweed solution on the plant after you have potted it up.

**Pot size:** Choose the right pot size for your plants. Don't choose a huge pot in the hope the plant will grow faster, as it won't! Most small plants will grow well in 75mm or 100mm pots, medium plants will often be suited to 125mm to 140mm pots, and large plants will need bigger pots to suit.

**Potting mix:** Use a well draining potting mix which is of good quality. You can mix your own, or purchase a pre-mix from garden centres. Cacti, succulents and cycads will appreciate a potting mix which is very well draining. You can add some sand, perlite or vermiculite to improve drainage, or purchase a specific cacti & succulent potting mix. Some plants, such as Gardenia & Azalea will need specific potting mix as they prefer acidic soil, and Aroids such as Orchids and Philodendron like to grow in special orchid mix.

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**Fertilising:** All plants appreciate good, nutrient-rich soil, and will grow well with a regular application of the right fertiliser. It is best to find a fertiliser specifically designed for the type of plant you are growing. We generally use a slow release fertiliser (such as Osmocote) for most plants, and also add lots of organic matter to the soil. Plants thrive with regular application of blood & bone, Dynamic Lifter or other organic fertiliser, which adds to your soil. You can also add slow release regularly to really kick them on. Some foliage plants will love a regular feed with liquid fertiliser, as it is both absorbed through the foliage, and the soil. Cacti and succulents need special care when it comes to fertilisers as they can be very sensitive. Use a diluted form of liquid fertiliser or organic fertiliser only.

**Watering:** Make sure you water in your plants really, really well! You need to get air bubbles out of the soil, as roots die when they come into contact with air bubbles. This might cause them to die back, prohibits them from thriving and might even cause death. It is one of the most important things to do when re-potting plants! Once watered in, water your plants regularly. The rate would depend on the pot size. Most leafy plants will give you an indication of when they need watering, but it's best to not let it get that far. You can stick your finger in the soil to check, the soil should feel moist to your second knuckle. If it feels dry, water. It is best to water when the plant needs it, and water well, rather than watering small amounts. This will stop the roots from developing properly. Make sure you don't overwater to avoid root rot and cloggy soil. Cacti and succulents don't need as much water. Most plants need less water during winter. Pots will need more watering than plants in the ground.

**Position:** It's best to keep your plants in a protected position away from heat, sun, draughts etc. until you see some new growth, such as a new shoot or leaf. Once they have accustomed to their new climate and environment, you can start adjusting them to their final position in the garden, or pot. Slowly adjust them to full sun, and keep them protected from frost and wind for as long as possible. Some plants, such as *Dracaena draco*, Cycads, Cacti and most Succulents can be placed in a sunny position right from when they are young. Growing plants up in pots until they're nice and strong will ensure a good start in the garden, so we recommend growing them in pots for a while first. If you are planting them out, 'tree guard' are a good thing, and so are structures around the plant with shade cloth. Make sure you mulch well when you plant them in the garden – mulch conditions your soil, protects roots and saves water!

## Research

As there are many aspects to growing plants, such as climate, position and care, we recommend you read as much as possible about your plant. The internet is a great source of information, as our online forums and books. Some plants may have special needs in your climate, and our guide is only provided as general information and reflects our own experience. We do not accept any responsibility for consequences of the usage of the information provided in this guide.

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