

Botanical Name: Brahea edulis (Erythea edulis)

Common Name: Guadalupe Palm

Type of Plant: monocot; treelike Character evergreen

Habit of Growth:

Overall Shape an erect single-trunked, self-cleaning fan palm; develops a
medium-width (for palms) 1'-2' diameter trunk which is ringed with flattened
leaf scars; the light green canopy is wider than that of Washingtonia robusta

Height 15'-30' Spread 1/4-1/3 of height Growth Rate slow-moderate

Environment:

Exposure outdoors full sun preferred - can tolerate some shade

Soil prefers sandy, well-drained soils; avoid wet clay sites

Hardiness hardy (zones 13-24); thrives in warm coastal locations

Morphology:

Leaves the fronds are fan-shaped, light green, 4'-5' wide across the blade;
petiole is 5-8' long, mostly unarmed (may have small ridges with spines)

Flowers white, small, borne on long arching panicles; mostly in
summer; inflorescences are shorter than the fronds - not conspicuous

Fruit a woody round drupe, 1" diameter, black when fully ripe

Propagation: seed

Usage: a distinctive medium-sized palm, valued as an accent tree
for its overall form and large fronds; better suited for smaller gardens than
the more widely sold Washingtonia species; good for tropical or desert themes

Landscape Care:

Watering prefers moderate unless drainage is excellent; tolerates
considerable drought at locations near the coast

Fertilizing little is required after establishment

Pruning none, except to remove old fronds or flower panicle stalks

Pests/Diseases root rot or crown rot in acidic, poorly drained soils

Special Conditions one of the best fan palms - smaller size, unarmed fronds

Origin: Guadalupe Island - Baja Calif. Family: Arecaceae (Palmae)